



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

**JOINT STAFF REPORT
CONCERNING THE 2006 FALL IN-RIVER COMMERCIAL
HARVEST OF COLUMBIA RIVER FALL CHINOOK SALMON,
SUMMER STEELHEAD, COHO SALMON, CHUM SALMON,
AND STURGEON**

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

*Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife*

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JOINT STAFF REPORT CONCERNING THE 2006 IN-RIVER COMMERCIAL HARVEST OF COLUMBIA RIVER FALL CHINOOK SALMON, SUMMER STEELHEAD, COHO SALMON, CHUM SALMON, AND STURGEON

INTRODUCTION

This report describes fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and includes summaries of 2005 fall fisheries, 2006 management guidelines, and expectations for 2006 fall fish runs and fisheries. It 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. Information concerning early and late fall mainstem management periods and fall Select Area fisheries are included in this report.

The first Compact hearing of the 2006 fall management period will begin at 10:00 am, Thursday July 27th at the River Street Building located at 25 River Street in Cathlamet, Washington. The purpose of this hearing is to review salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon stock status and consider non-Indian commercial fishing options for the mainstem Columbia River. At this hearing, the states will also consider Select Area fall salmon seasons in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River. Additionally, a Compact hearing will likely be scheduled in mid- to late August to consider non-Indian commercial fisheries and/or treaty Indian commercial fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River. Further Compact hearings will be scheduled throughout the fall management period as needed to evaluate salmon and steelhead stock status and adopt or modify treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial seasons as appropriate.

Salmon and summer steelhead returns are predicted prior to the fall season and are updated in-season based on the most current ocean and in-river fishery information plus Columbia River dam counts (Table 1). White sturgeon abundance in the lower Columbia River is updated annually. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) reviewed the data in this report prior to distribution. The TAC is comprised of biologists from state and federal fish management agencies and the Columbia River treaty Indian tribes, and functions by agreement of the parties under *U. S. v Oregon*.

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). The Compact must also consider the relationship between sport and commercial fisheries when addressing the allocation of limited resources among users, which has become increasingly demanding in recent years. The Compact will continue to apply a conservative management strategy when considering fisheries that will impact ESA-listed species.

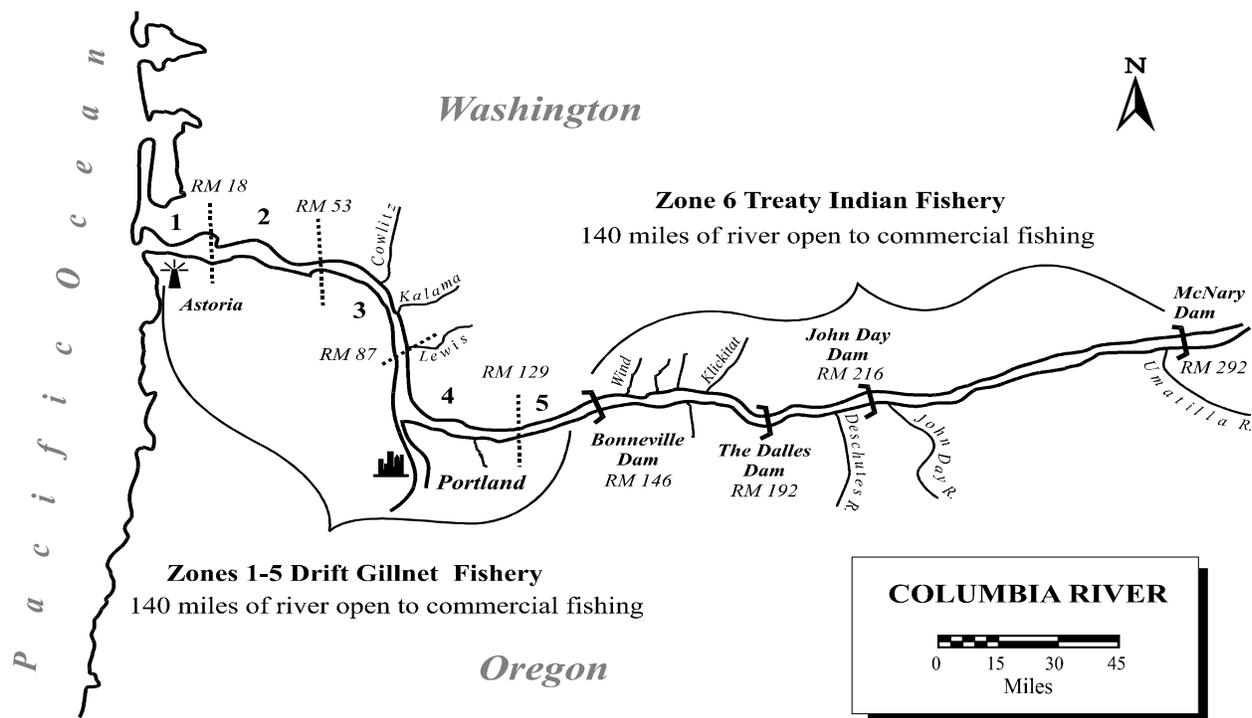


Figure 1. Columbia River Commercial Fishing Zones.

STOCK STATUS

Fall Chinook

Stock Description

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 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 stocks are wild fish destined for the Hanford Reach section of the Columbia River and Priest Rapids Hatchery. Smaller URB components are destined for the Deschutes, Snake, 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 Bonneville, 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. BPH passage at Bonneville Dam occurs over a shorter timeframe than the URB and MCB Chinook (Figure 2).

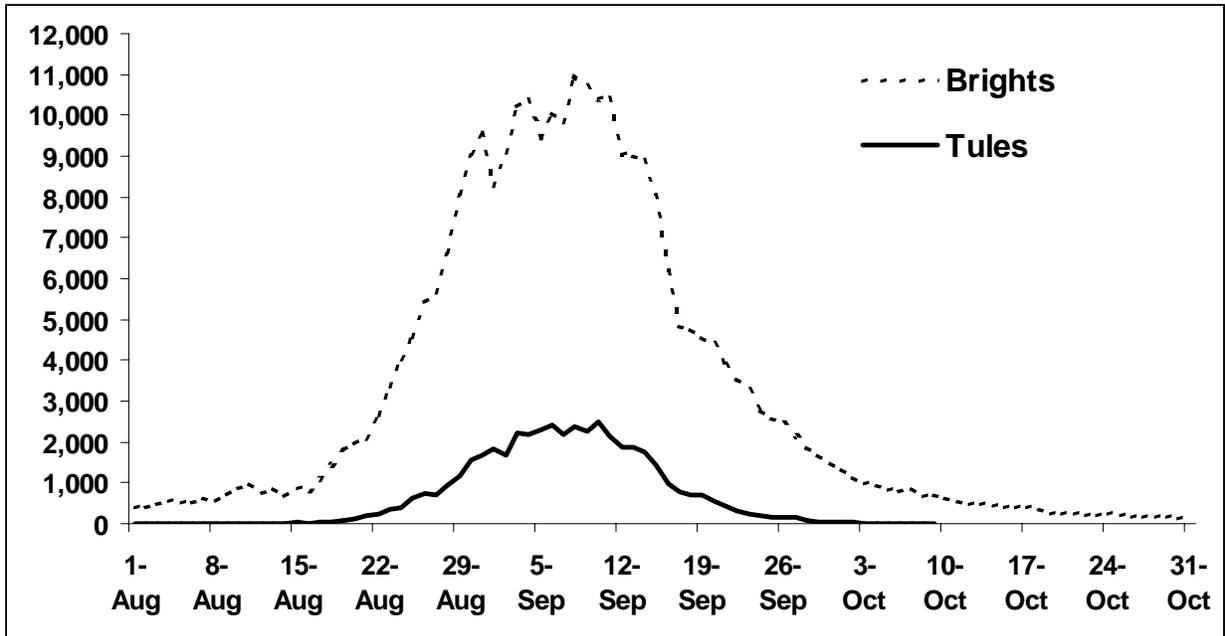


Figure 2. Average Run Timing of Adult Fall Chinook over Bonneville Dam (1995-2005) Applied to the 2006 Forecasts

The lower river run is comprised of LRH, LRW, MCB, LRB, and SAB stocks, which are 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 occurs in several tributaries below Bonneville Dam. 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. Prior to 1998 LRBs were classified as BUBs, but beginning in 1998 LRBs were identified as a separate stock and are considered to be a component of the MCB stock. SABs are a hatchery stock that originated from Rogue River fall Chinook stock egg transfers in 1982. Production of this stock was recently transferred from ODFW’s Klaskanine Hatchery to the South Fork Klaskanine Hatchery operated by the Clatsop Economic Development Council’s (CEDC) Fisheries Project, with additional releases from net pens located in Youngs Bay.

2005 Returns

The total 2005 Columbia River fall Chinook adult return of 561,400 adults was greater than the recent 10-year average (1995-2004) of 469,300 adults and more than double the average annual return of the 1990’s (Table 2 and 3). In 2005 URBs comprised 48% of the total river mouth return, 268,700 adults, and was comparable to recent years (Table 2). The 2005 McNary Dam count of 134,800 adults surpassed the management goal of 43,500 and was the fifth largest count on record (since 1960). The Deschutes River Basin return continued a positive trend with 13,500 adults returning. Estimated returns of SRW fall Chinook to the Columbia River were not available at the time this report was published (Table 4).

The BPH return of 93,100 adults was less than that of recent years, but three times greater than the average annual returns of the 1990's. Adult returns of BPH included 32,000 fish to Spring Creek Hatchery, which was nearly five times the escapement goal of 7,000 adults. Natural spawning escapement of BPH stock adults totaled 450, 1,400, and 200 in the Wind, White Salmon, and Klickitat rivers, respectively.

The MCB return to the river mouth of 98,000 adults was the fourth largest MCB return on record (since 1980) and over twice the average annual return of the 1990's (42,800). The MCB return included 45,300 PUB stock, 50,700 BUB stock, and 2,000 LRB stock. The adult PUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 7,600 to Little White Salmon Hatchery. Natural escapement of adult PUB stock included 3,400 in the White Salmon River and 4,500 in the Klickitat River, as compared to the interim escapement goals of 1,300 and 1,000 fish, respectively. The adult BUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 23,800 BUBs to Bonneville Hatchery, which was over four times the 5,750 fish escapement goal. Significant natural escapement of BUBs does not occur. LRBs typically spawn in the mainstem Columbia River just below Bonneville Dam.

LRH returns in 2005 totaled 78,200 adults, which was less than the recent five-year average of 108,300 fish. The decline in LRH returns for 2005 can be attributed in part to Mitchell Act funding reductions. A total of 25,500 fish returned to Oregon and Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, which greatly exceeded the escapement goal of 13,400. A total of 19,500 fish returned to Washington hatcheries (10,400 goal) and 5,200 returned to Big Creek Hatchery in Oregon (3,000 goal). An additional 25,500 LRH fall Chinook spawned in Washington tributaries below Bonneville Dam. Some individual natural escapement goals in Washington tributaries were not achieved in 2005; however, total escapement was over two times the combined escapement goal of 10,300 fish.

LRW Chinook returns were good in 2005 with a river mouth return of 16,800 adults, which is less than the recent five-year average of 19,900. The natural spawning escapement goal of 5,700 fish to the North Fork Lewis River was achieved with 10,200 LRW adults returning.

Returns of SAB Chinook in 2005 totaled 6,600 fish, which is comparable to the returns seen in recent years.

2006 Forecast

The total adult return of fall Chinook in 2006 is forecast to be 473,900 adults, which is less than last year's return of 561,400 adults but remains comparable to the average runs over the last ten years and is nearly twice that seen during the 1990's (Table 1). The forecasted return of 249,100 URB adults represents 53% of the run and follows the over all trend seen in the total run (Figure 3). The MCB forecast of 86,600 adults is comparable to the recent 10-year average, although less than the 2005 return. The BPH forecast of 51,800 adults is less than the recent 10-year average, and is significantly less than last year's return. The LRW forecast of 16,600 adults is similar to average returns during the last 10 years. The LRH forecast of 57,500 adults is less than the recent 10-year average. The SAB forecast of 12,400 is similar to last year's forecast and continues the positive trend seen in recent years.

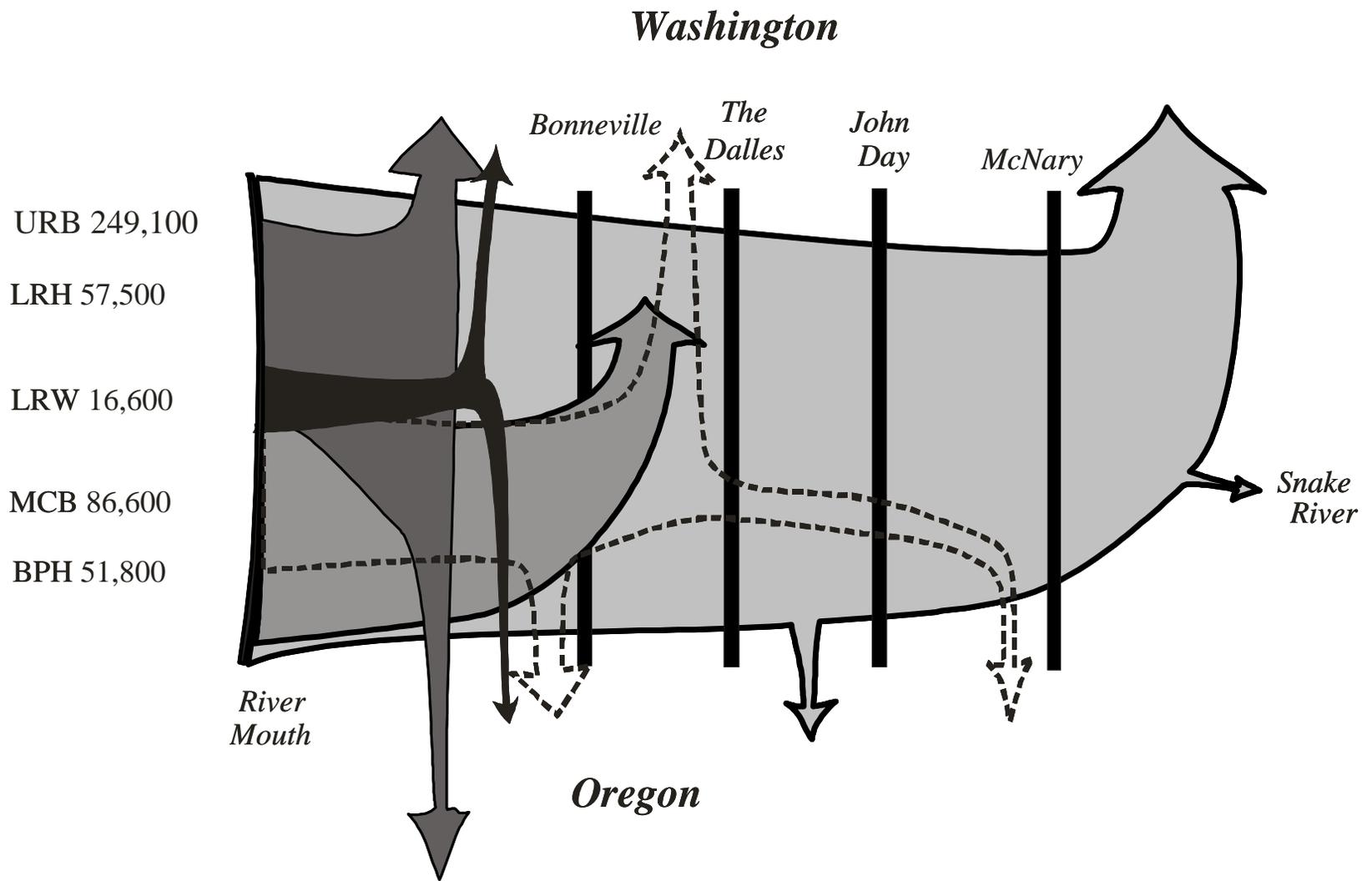


Figure 3. Major Columbia River Fall Chinook Stock Components and 2006 Adult Preseason Forecasts.

Upriver Summer Steelhead

Stock Description

Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River year-round, with most of the run entering from June through October. The upriver steelhead run has historically been categorized as Group A or Group B fish based on phenotypic characteristics. Group A is made up of fish with an earlier run-time at Bonneville Dam and are smaller than 78 cm. Group B is made up of fish with a later run-time at Bonneville Dam and are equal to or larger than 78 cm. Group B steelhead primarily return to tributaries in the Salmon and Clearwater rivers in Idaho while Group A steelhead primarily return to subbasins throughout the Columbia. Skamania stock summer steelhead are destined mainly for tributaries in the lower Columbia River including the Willamette Basin and some tributaries above Bonneville Dam.

In 1999, the TAC completed a review of steelhead passage data from the 1990's and determined that smaller steelhead tend to be earlier-timed at Bonneville Dam while larger steelhead tend to be later-timed. Previous methodology for separating Group A and Group B steelhead can be found in historical Joint Staff reports.

The current method adopted by TAC for estimating fishery impacts uses length data from Bonneville Dam collected from July 1-October 31 to assign impacts to Group A (<78 cm) index and Group B (\geq 78cm) index steelhead. The run-time distributions of Group A and Group B hatchery and wild summer steelhead are shown in Figure 4. Steelhead passing Bonneville Dam prior to July 1 are classified as Skamania stock steelhead. TAC continues to review this issue and is currently analyzing PIT tag data that may lead to a better index for Group A and Group B steelhead.

Group A and Group B steelhead cannot be distinguished based on run timing above Bonneville Dam, where groups mix as fish seek temporary refuge in cooler tributaries. Steelhead counts at dams above Bonneville surge as mainstem water temperature declines in the fall. Counts peak at John Day, McNary, and the Snake River dams in September and October. During years of above average September-October flows and lower temperatures, steelhead move readily past lower Snake River dams during the fall counting period (June-December) and fewer fish are delayed until the spring count period (March-May).

Steelhead are subject to sport fisheries throughout the basin and treaty Indian fisheries in Zone 6. In the Columbia River Basin above Bonneville Dam summer steelhead are caught in sport fisheries during the year of entry, and in the winter and spring of the following calendar year with catch regulations allowing only fin-clipped hatchery fish to be retained. Treaty Indian steelhead harvest is non-selective and occurs throughout the year in platform and gillnet fisheries. A majority of the 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 and time, area, and gear restrictions minimize incidental handle and mortality of steelhead.

2005 Returns

The 2005 return of summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam was 312,500 upriver fish, including 12,000 Skamania index fish, 251,600 Group A index fish, and 48,900 Group B index fish (Tables 1 and 5). Estimates for wild fish returning in 2005 include 2,800 wild fish (23%) in the

Skamania index group, while the Group A return included 58,900 wild fish (23%) and the Group B index included 9,600 wild fish (20%).

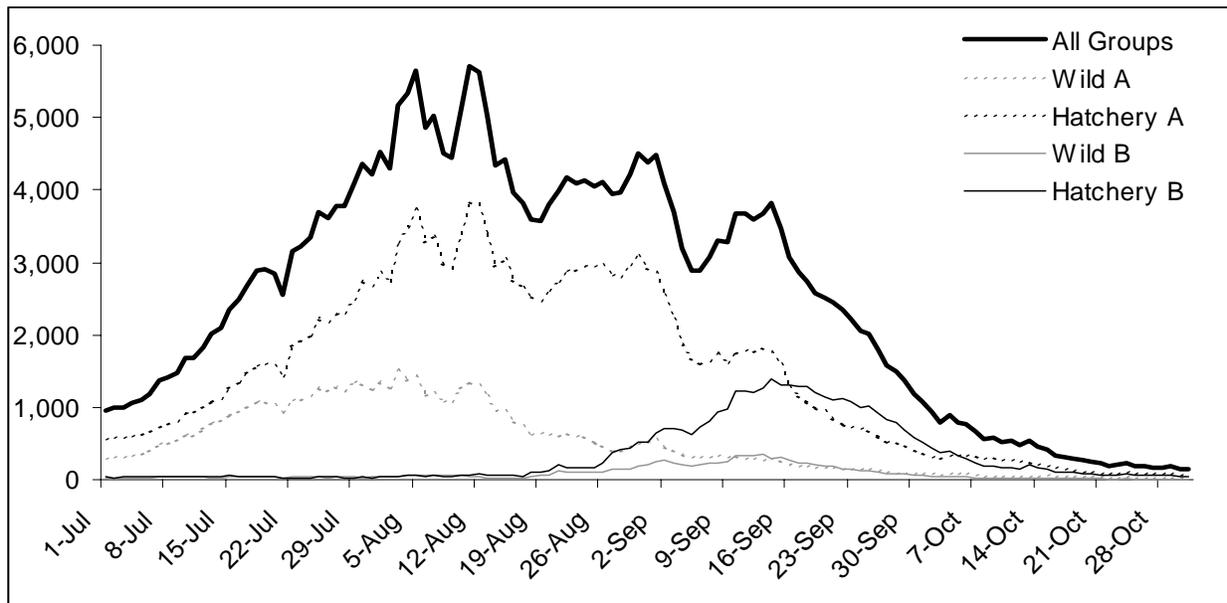


Figure 4. Average Run Timing of Summer Steelhead over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2006 Forecast.

2006 Forecast

The 2006 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 312,600 upriver fish, including 15,100 Skamania index fish, 246,600 Group A index fish, and 50,900 Group B index fish (Table 1). The Skamania index group is expected to include 3,100 wild fish (21%), while Group A index is expected to include 62,600 wild fish (25%) and the Group B index is expected to include 10,300 wild fish (20%).

Coho

Stock Description

Columbia River coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam with some hatchery production destined for above Bonneville Dam. In recent years approximately 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 74,800 in 1995 to a high of 1,527,800 in 1986 (Table 6). The Columbia River hatchery coho return includes both early and late segments with commercial fisheries prior to mid-September landing primarily early stock, fisheries during mid-September through early October landing a mixture of early and late stock, and fisheries occurring after early October landing primarily late stock.

Early stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-August to early October with peak entry occurring in early September. Almost all early stock coho remain along the Oregon and southern Washington coasts and most migrate southward from the Columbia River. Since 1970, adult returns of Columbia River early stock coho have ranged from a low of 43,400 in 1983 (*El Niño* year) to a high of 730,800 in 1986 (Table 7). In 2005, releases of early coho above Bonneville Dam comprised 38% of the total early stock releases.

Late stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December with peak entry occurring in mid-October. The majority of late stock coho migrate northward from the

Columbia River and reside along the Washington coast and Vancouver Island. Hatchery production has expanded since 1975 and is primarily from Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam. In 2005, releases of late stock coho above Bonneville Dam comprised 38% of the total late stock releases. Since 1970, Columbia River returns of late stock coho have ranged from a low of 17,300 in 1995 to a high of 796,900 in 1986 (Table 8).

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. Significant natural spawning still occurs in the lower Cowlitz River system but is almost entirely composed of Cowlitz hatchery fish. Surveys of 37 Washington streams below Bonneville Dam in 1991 suggested that natural spawning continues but production is low. Surveys of the majority of Washington tributaries below Bonneville Dam were performed again in 1998. Results of the 1998 surveys indicated that natural spawning occurs at low levels over a wide variety of areas; however, the bulk of the spawners (>90%) appear to be hatchery fish.

In Oregon, Columbia River tributaries that were historic natural coho production areas include 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 1990-1992 and counts of 0.0-0.4 fish per mile during 1993-1999 supported this conclusion; however, increased numbers of coho have been observed in lower Columbia River tributaries since 1999 which suggests that some remnant populations may persist in the lower Columbia River Basin (Table 9). Post-November peak fish counts averaged 6.2 fish per mile during 2000-2005 and were well above the 1990's average of 0.2 fish per mile but only one-fourth of the 1949-1970 average of 25.1 fish per mile.

The Clackamas and Sandy rivers still contain significant natural populations of coho. The naturally produced Clackamas coho run is destined for areas above North Fork Dam. The Sandy River wild coho population passes above Marmot Dam. Since 1978, natural coho returns to the Sandy and Clackamas rivers have varied widely with very low returns observed during 1996-1999, increased returns during 2000-2001 and 2003, followed by declines in 2004 and 2005. Preliminary passage of 700 adults over Marmot Dam in 2005 was below the historic (1960-1969) average of 800 adults annually. The 2005 preliminary coho adult return past North Fork Dam on the Clackamas River totaled 1,200 which is below the recent 5-year average of 2,500.

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 returns from hatchery releases of lower river coho stocks in the Yakima, Umatilla, Little White Salmon, Klickitat, and Clearwater rivers. The only remaining wild fish occur in a few natural spawning areas in tributaries of Bonneville Pool. In the past, hatchery releases above Bonneville Dam have primarily been for the purpose of harvest augmentation but the parties are also increasing efforts to restore naturally-producing coho to appropriate habitats above Bonneville Dam, most recently the Snake and Methow rivers. Counts of coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam have represented an increasing percentage of the total return in response to increased hatchery releases. Since 1998, passage over Bonneville Dam has exceeded 40,000 adults with counts ranging between 40,700 in 1999 and 259,800 in 2001, which more than doubled the previous record of 108,600 in 1986 (Table 6). The 2005 Bonneville Dam count

of 83,200 coho adults is less than the recent 5-year average of 135,000, but well above the 25,300 average count of the 1990's.

2005 Returns

The 2005 Columbia River coho return of 346,800 adults was comprised of 248,700 early stock fish and 98,100 late stock fish. The 2005 adult return was almost half the recent 5-year average of 657,100 but was significantly larger than the 1995-1999 average of 154,800 (Table 6). Overall, early and late coho aggregate and individual hatchery escapement goals were achieved in 2005.

2006 Forecast

The projected 2006 Columbia River mouth return, following expected ocean fisheries, is 256,600 adults, which includes 189,900 early stock and 66,700 late stock (Table 1). A total return of 256,600 would be the smallest return since 1998 but significantly higher than the average of 130,500 observed during the poor return years of 1993-1998. The early and late stock forecasts are about double the 1993-1998 average of 94,600 and 35,700, respectively. Approximately 82,000 coho are expected to pass above Bonneville Dam after ocean and lower river fisheries. The early stock hatchery escapement goal of 16,700 as well as the late stock hatchery goal of 8,100 are expected to be achieved after all mainstem and tributary fisheries have occurred.

Chum

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 select locations from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Bonneville Dam. Currently there are two hatchery supplementation programs releasing fed-fry. Adults originating from these hatchery releases contribute to the spawning populations in the Grays River and in the mainstem and nearby tributaries of the Columbia River near Bonneville Dam. Washington index areas have been surveyed annually since 1950 and select 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. Significant numbers of chum salmon have been observed in some non-index Washington areas. Few chum have been observed in Oregon tributaries, however survey effort has been light compared to Washington streams. Chum salmon returns, as indexed by counts of fish per mile, to Washington index areas decreased in 2005. This was the first year since 1997 that this index has decreased when compared to the previous year (Table 9). Chum salmon are caught incidentally in the late fall non-Indian commercial fishery with landings typically occurring after mid-October. Chum landings totaled 10 fish in 2005, nine fish were landed in late fall mainstem fisheries and one was reported from the Youngs Bay fishery (Table 14).

Sturgeon

Both white and green sturgeon are present in the lower Columbia River. Green sturgeon originate primarily from the Klamath, Sacramento, and Rogue rivers and use the Columbia River estuary extensively during summer and early fall. Columbia River white sturgeon originate from spawning areas near Bonneville Dam and range seasonally up and down the lower Columbia River. Columbia River white sturgeon are also known to use near shore ocean waters along the Oregon and Washington coasts and contribute to populations in other coastal bays and estuaries. Columbia River sturgeon fisheries are designed primarily for white sturgeon. Sport anglers catch green sturgeon infrequently, but green sturgeon contributed significantly to commercial catches prior to 2001. The current white sturgeon population is considered to be healthy and probably consists of at least one million fish exceeding 2 feet in length. In general, indicators of sublegal (<42 inches) abundance appear stable at this time.

Isolated white sturgeon populations also exist in reservoirs upstream of Bonneville Dam. Abundance varies among populations and is limited primarily by lack of quality spawning habitat in each reservoir. The sturgeon populations in the three Zone 6 reservoirs are currently being evaluated every three years. Pool-specific abundances of 36"-72" white sturgeon are estimated using mark-recapture methodology, which results in abundance estimates of approximately 13,400 in John Day Pool (2004), 11,800 in The Dalles Pool (2005), and 31,900 in Bonneville Pool (2003). Managers normally project population growth based on abundance estimates and average fish growth rates; however, new data on fish growth rates indicate that white sturgeon in all three pools are growing slower than previously thought. The current abundance estimates for John Day and The Dalles pools reflect the modifications of growth rates used in modeling, and the 2006 estimate for Bonneville Dam will also reflect these changes.

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 as illustrated in Table 10. In order to facilitate consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for past mainstem treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries, 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 of impacts to all ESA-listed salmonid stocks (including steelhead) for all mainstem Columbia River fisheries since January 1992 and for Snake River Basin fisheries since January 1993. In addition, the State of Oregon listed wild coho destined for Oregon tributaries of the lower Columbia River as an endangered species under Oregon state law in 1999. The ODFW has a management plan for state-listed wild coho, which includes separate abundance-based harvest matrices for ocean and freshwater fisheries. In 2005, the maximum combined ocean and freshwater fishery mortality rate could not exceed 21.4% of the pre-fishery ocean abundance and the freshwater fishing mortality rate could not exceed 6.5% of the run entering the Columbia River.

A BA concerning Columbia River treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries as described in the "2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho, and White Sturgeon" was submitted to the NMFS during the spring of 2005, and a Biological Opinion was issued on May 9, 2005.

Since that time, Lower Columbia River coho were listed as a threatened species in August 2005 and green sturgeon from the Southern distinct population segment (DPS) have been listed as threatened effective July 2006. The parties to *U.S. v Oregon* are required to consult with the NMFS on the incidental take of listed lower Columbia River coho and green sturgeon in Columbia River fisheries. Addendums to the 2005-2007 BA concerning LCR coho and green sturgeon were submitted to NMFS in June 2006.

For 2006-2007, the states are proposing to include a set of new coho management guidelines for mainstem Columbia River fisheries. These new guidelines are designed to ensure that the exploitation rate (ER) on wild Lower Columbia River coho in 2006 mainstem fisheries do not exceed 15% minus the postseason ocean ER. Based on preseason planning, the states anticipate that in 2006 about 5% of the total exploitation rate will occur in freshwater Columbia River fisheries between the mouth of the Columbia River and the upstream boundary of the ESU. An in-river exploitation rate will be calculated separately for early and late coho based on total coho abundance to the mouth of the Columbia River, and the greater of the two will be used to calculate the total ER for ocean and Columbia River fisheries.

Although the total estimated impact to the Southern green sturgeon DPS in Columbia River fisheries is estimated to be small, uncertainty regarding the population size indicates it is prudent to continue the conservative approach the states have already taken to reduce impacts to green sturgeon. Beginning July 2006, the states of Washington and Oregon initiated emergency action to disallow retention of green sturgeon during commercial fisheries and plan to modify regulations in the recreational fishery to disallow retention of green sturgeon effective January 2007.

2006 Columbia River Salmon Management Guidelines

The CRFMP expired on July 31, 1999. The parties to *U.S. v Oregon* have re-negotiated a new plan covering fisheries from January 2005 through December 2007. This interim agreement titled "2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho and White Sturgeon" provides specific fishery management constraints for fall Chinook, steelhead and coho. Guidelines from the Interim Management Agreement, and other agreements, are highlighted below.

- ✓ Allowable SRW fall Chinook impacts in combined non-Indian and treaty Indian mainstem fisheries below the confluence of the Snake River is a 30% reduction from base period harvest rates. The corresponding impact rate is 31.29% of the aggregate URB run.
- ✓ The freshwater URB impact rate of 31.29% will be allocated 23.04% for treaty Indian fisheries and 8.25% for non-Indian fisheries.
- ✓ Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 7,000 adult fall Chinook (4,000 females) to Spring Creek Hatchery and 43,500 adult fall Chinook (natural and hatchery included) for spawning escapement above McNary Dam.
- ✓ Treaty Indian fall fisheries will be managed to limit impacts on wild Group B index steelhead to no greater than 15%. All non-Indian fisheries outside the Snake River Basin will be managed for an upriver wild steelhead impact rate not to exceed 2% on wild Group B index steelhead.
- ✓ Ocean and lower river fisheries will be managed to provide for Bonneville Dam escapement of at least 50% of the upriver coho salmon return.

- ✓ Ocean and lower river fisheries will be managed for an exploitation rate of no more than 15% combined for lower Columbia River coho. Expected Columbia River exploitation rate is 5%.
- ✓ Non-Indian fisheries will be managed for an impact rate of less than 5% for Columbia River chum salmon.
- ✓ Management and allocation guidelines for non-Indian fisheries are included in the “2006 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement”, which was developed during the North of Falcon process. URB fall Chinook impacts in fisheries downstream of the Snake River are allocated preseason 50% to the sport fishery and 50% to the commercial fishery. The Columbia River Compact/Joint States will use this URB impact allocation as guidance for making in-season management decisions concerning the Columbia River sport and commercial fisheries.

Lower Columbia River Sturgeon Allocation

Sturgeon fisheries between the Columbia River mouth and Bonneville Dam during 2006-2008 will be guided by a management plan to be adopted by the Oregon and Washington Fish and Wildlife Commissions and the Columbia River Compact. This plan is in draft form at the time of this publication, but the major tenets of the "Joint State Agreement on Sturgeon Fishery Management" are expected to include:

- ✓ Manage white sturgeon harvest for OSY.
- ✓ Absent significant updates, the annual harvestable number is 40,000. This number may be changed based on new biological information or analyses/theory.
- ✓ Allocate white sturgeon harvestable number 20% commercial (8,000) and 80% sport (32,000). Catch of white sturgeon in Select Areas is included in the annual commercial allocation of the harvestable number.
- ✓ Sport and commercial seasons will be modified as necessary to ensure that average catch during the three-year period (2006-2008) does not exceed fishery-specific harvestable number.
- ✓ Manage recreational fisheries downstream from Bonneville to annually provide 60% of the harvest to the area downstream of the Wauna powerlines, and 40% to the area upstream.
- ✓ Recreational size limit is 42-60 inches (with the exception of 45-60 inches in the area below the Wauna Power lines during the summer (post-April)) with one fish daily limit, five fish annual (per calendar year) limit, and barbless hooks required.
- ✓ Commercial target seasons allowed as necessary to access allocation and maximize economic benefit consistent with conservation objectives for other species.
- ✓ Commercial size limits are 48-60 inches for sturgeon. May implement landing limits per vessel per fishing period as necessary to spread harvest opportunity and optimize economic value.

In response to the ESA-listing of green sturgeon, retention of green sturgeon in Columbia River fisheries will be prohibited in commercial fisheries effective July 7 and in sport fisheries beginning in 2007.

The Joint Staff met with the Columbia River Commercial Fishery Advisory Group to discuss issues regarding white sturgeon retention in commercial fisheries during 2006. Sturgeon

management will be consistent with sturgeon protocol adopted at the December 15, 2005 Compact hearing:

Protocol For Management of White Sturgeon Retention in Commercial Fisheries During 2006

- ✓ Fisheries should be managed for white sturgeon catch expectations of 1,800 for the winter-spring timeframe (January-June 15) with 1,600 for winter sturgeon and 200 for winter salmon, 500 for the summer timeframe (June 16-July 31) with an additional 300 maximum rollover from any remaining winter-spring allocation, 2,000 for the early fall timeframe (August) with an additional rollover of any remaining allocation from winter-summer, and 3,300 for the late fall timeframe (September-October).
- ✓ Landings during SAFE fisheries are not to exceed 400 white sturgeon for the entire year with winter/spring/summer fisheries not to exceed 300.
- ✓ Allow some level of incidental sturgeon harvest to occur during all target salmon seasons.
- ✓ Conduct limited target sturgeon fisheries during winter timeframe if feasible.
- ✓ Conduct target sturgeon fisheries during October if necessary to access commercial allocation.
- ✓ Adopt white sturgeon possession and landing limits if necessary to remain within season specific catch expectation or to provide white sturgeon for harvest during subsequent salmon seasons.
- ✓ Joint Staff will conduct an annual post-season evaluation of white sturgeon with industry.

Zone 6 Sturgeon Allocation

Sturgeon catch guidelines and sport/treaty commercial allocations have been reviewed annually since 1987 by the Sturgeon Management Task Force (SMTF), which is comprised of representatives from state fish management agencies and the Columbia River treaty Indian tribes. Guidelines are based on desired harvest rates and current stock assessments. Current sturgeon size limits are 48-60 inches in treaty Indian commercial fisheries in The Dalles and John Day pools and 45-60 inches in Bonneville Pool. Sturgeon size limits are 48-60 inches for sport fisheries in The Dalles and John Day pools, and 42-60 inches in the Bonneville Pool. The most recent population assessments include the Bonneville Pool in 2003, the John Day Pool in 2004, and The Dalles Pool in 2005. The 2006 assessment for Bonneville Pool is currently underway.

Non-Indian sport and treaty Indian commercial harvest guidelines for John Day Pool during 2006 total 500 fish (165 sport and 335 commercial) based on the 2004 population assessment, which called for a reduction from the previous guideline. The current guideline for The Dalles Pool is 650 fish (100 sport and 550 commercial). Harvest guidelines for Bonneville Pool include 1,100 fish (700 sport and 400 commercial). This data is summarized in Table 11 and reported in detail in past annual joint staff reports concerning commercial seasons for sturgeon and smelt.

Treaty Indian fishers continue to take sturgeon for subsistence purposes after commercial seasons have been completed. Subsistence catch is estimated through a monitoring program conducted by the Yakama Nation (YN) and annually averages less than 300 sturgeon. Subsistence catch is not included in the aforementioned catch guidelines. Sport anglers may continue to fish for sturgeon and release them unharmed when catch guidelines are reached and retention is prohibited.

REVIEW OF MAINSTEM FISHERIES

Past Seasons

Traditional commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam occurred during "early fall" (August to mid-September) targeting on Chinook and "late fall" (mid-September to mid-November) targeting on coho (Figure 5). Coho typically outnumber Chinook in the late fall season catch and in some years by a wide margin; however, 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, commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam during the fall fishing period were reduced in response to ESA listings. Mesh size restrictions were frequently imposed on both the early fall and late fall segments of the non-Indian commercial fishery to reduce the incidental catch of non-target species. Commercial fisheries were also frequently restricted to specific zones or daylight-only time periods to concentrate on target stocks or avoid non-target stocks. Early fall fisheries 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. These fisheries target on Chinook with some sturgeon and a few coho also landed. Recently, seasons have also occurred during the first half of August in Zones 1-3 (mouth to Longview Bridge). During 1997-2001, these fisheries consisted primarily of short fishing periods targeting sturgeon. Since 2002, August fisheries in the lower river have expanded in time and area and shifted to targeting fall Chinook with some coho and sturgeon also being landed. Late fall seasons typically occur from mid- to late September through the end of October. The majority of the seasons target coho in the lower river below the mouth of the Lewis River. Some target Chinook seasons have also occurred during mid- to late September in Zones 4-5 (upstream of the I-205 Bridge). During several years in the 1990's, extremely low coho abundance curtailed nearly all commercial fishing opportunities during the late fall period.

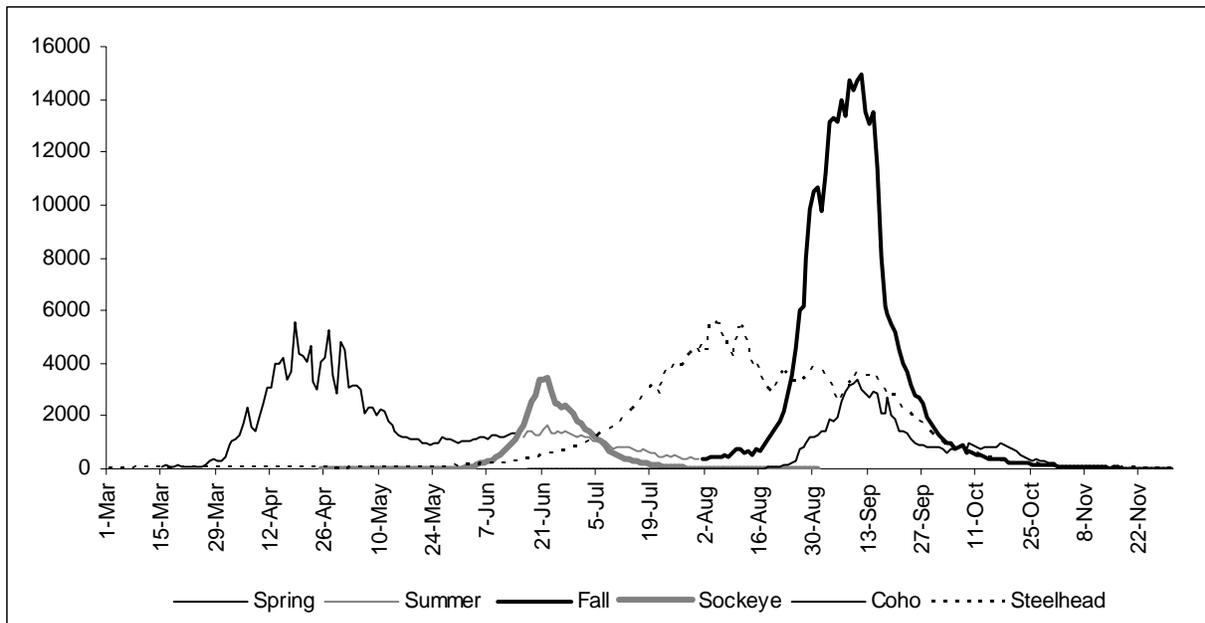


Figure 5. Average Daily Salmonid Counts at Bonneville Dam, 1996-2005.

Reduced non-Indian commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990's and adoption of the Joint State Sturgeon Management Agreements beginning in 1997 resulted in target sturgeon fisheries becoming an important part of fall fishing strategies to allow the commercial fishery access to the commercial allocation. Sturgeon sales were typically allowed during salmon seasons unless the catch guideline was reached. During 1997-2001 target sturgeon seasons occurred during the first week of August and the last three weeks of October, except for 2001 when sturgeon retention was prohibited in all commercial fisheries after the catch guideline was reached in late August. Beginning in 2003, sturgeon fishery management changed considerably due to the reduced commercial white sturgeon allocation (8,000 fish). Since 2002, daily and/or weekly possession and sales limits concurrent with salmon fisheries have replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall and late fall timeframe.

Commercial fishing in off-channel areas (Select Areas) was initiated in 1962 with the adoption of salmon seasons for 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 Fisheries Project that pioneered the successful net-pen acclimation program, which is now a cornerstone of Select Area fisheries projects.

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 in Youngs Bay and other off-channel fishing areas. This BPA funding now supports the Select Area Fishery Enhancement (SAFE) Project, which operates production sites and fisheries in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough on the Oregon shore plus Deep River on the Washington shore. Fall SAFE fisheries primarily target hatchery coho returning to these release sites; however, SAB fall Chinook are also released and subsequently caught upon their return to Youngs Bay. 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 seasons occur one day per week during July and August to target hold-over spring Chinook and early returning SAB fall Chinook. A target Chinook fishery has occurred intermittently in Knappa Slough when surplus coho or tule fall Chinook were expected to return to Big Creek Hatchery.

Treaty Indian commercial seasons above Bonneville Dam traditionally opened during early to mid-August and ended in mid-October. Fall Chinook and steelhead dominated the catch, but substantial numbers of white sturgeon and coho were also landed. In recent years, commercial fishing opportunities have declined in the Zone 6 management area. Recent fisheries have typically occurred during a four or five week period between mid-August and late September. These recent fisheries continue to target on Chinook salmon but mesh size restrictions have been used to reduce impacts on listed wild steelhead. Zoning has also been used at times to increase escapement of some segments of fall Chinook runs. Fall fisheries are now generally closed for white sturgeon sales because catch guidelines are typically achieved prior to August 1 or the tribes elect to retain some sturgeon for late fall setline or gillnet fisheries.

A mainstem recreational fall Chinook fishery exists in much of the Columbia River. Primary catch areas for fall Chinook include the lower estuary (Buoy 10), the lower river between Longview and Bonneville Dam, and the Vernita-Hanford Reach area below Priest Rapids Dam. Increased fall Chinook returns and subsequent angler effort combined with favorable river conditions since 2001 have significantly increased harvest in the lower Columbia River Chinook sport fishery where annual catches have increased from less than 10,000 adults prior to 2002 to 17,700-26,200 fish during 2002-2005. Small recreational fisheries for Chinook also occur at

tributary mouths in the Zone 6 management area. The Buoy 10 fishery accounts for the vast majority of the mainstem recreational coho harvest which fluctuates widely depending on annual coho returns. Hatchery steelhead fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River occur primarily between Tongue Point and Bonneville Dam. Significant steelhead landings can also occur during sport fisheries above Bonneville Dam, especially near tributary mouths.

2005 Fall Season Summary

- ✓ Fall seasons and catches are summarized in Tables 12-18.
- ✓ The fall Chinook run was greater than the recent 10-year average while the coho return was less than the recent 10-year average. Both the wild Group A and the wild Group B index steelhead returns were comparable to the recent 10-year average.
- ✓ All fisheries were constrained to remain within Management Agreement and ESA limitations. Post-season impacts totaled 25.4% for URB fall Chinook (31.29% guideline) and 13.7% for wild Group B index steelhead (17.0% guideline).
- ✓ A total of 134,876 Chinook adults passed McNary Dam, greatly exceeding the escapement goal of 43,500.
- ✓ Treaty Indian fisheries landed 115,100 Chinook, 5,400 coho, 13,700 steelhead, 138 white sturgeon and 61 walleye
- ✓ Lower river mainstem commercial fisheries focused on harvestable Chinook and coho stocks while minimizing impacts on ESA-listed species. No target sturgeon fisheries were adopted and all sturgeon landed during fall seasons were incidental during target salmon fisheries.
- ✓ Lower Columbia River mainstem fall commercial fisheries landed an estimated 27,700 Chinook, 32,400 coho, 5,900 white sturgeon, 52 green sturgeon, and 9 chum.
- ✓ Select Area fall landings totaled 8,700 Chinook, 65,800 coho, 74 white sturgeon, 1 green sturgeon, and 1 chum.
- ✓ The Buoy 10 sport fishery was open from August 1-Dec 31, with a one Chinook bag limit in effect except Chinook retention was prohibited during Oct 1-19. Chinook catch was 9,200 fish.
- ✓ The lower Columbia River sport fishery was open from August 1-December 31, with a one Chinook bag limit in effect except Chinook retention was prohibited during September 18-October 19. Chinook catch was 18,400 fish.
- ✓ White sturgeon harvest in the non-Indian commercial fishery and the lower Columbia River sport fishery fell within their respective 2005 catch guidelines, based on annual harvest guidelines of 8,000 and 32,000 for the 2003-2005 management period.
- ✓ Landing limits throughout the fall season regulated commercial harvest of white sturgeon.
- ✓ The lower Columbia River sturgeon sport fishery was conducted within the planned season structure for the area above Wauna powerlines, and the season structure in the area below Wauna was extended in order to reach allocation guidelines.
- ✓ A total of 14 Compact hearings were held between the dates of July 28 and October 26 to make commercial fishery management decisions. Six Joint State hearings were also held to discuss the ongoing lower Columbia River and Buoy 10 sport fisheries

Zone 6 Fisheries

During the fall, fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams included treaty Indian commercial and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries, recreational sturgeon fisheries, and limited fall Chinook and steelhead sport fisheries focusing around tributary mouths. All fisheries that occurred in this section of the Columbia River were managed in accordance with predetermined harvest impact rates or catch guidelines. Landings during 2005 fall seasons are summarized in Table 14.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fishery

The treaty Indian commercial fishery in the fall of 2005 was managed to target harvestable URB and BPH fall Chinook stocks while allowing some harvest of hatchery summer steelhead and limiting impacts on listed SRW fall Chinook and wild Group B index summer steelhead. The 25-day commercial gillnet salmon fishery consisted of 6 fishing periods; one 2½-day fishing period, and five 4½-day fishing periods (Table 12). The commercial gillnet fishery began with good Chinook catches, especially during the third and fourth weeks (Table 14). Based on an expected large return of BPH fall Chinook, the large sanctuary around Spring Creek Hatchery was reduced to 150 feet. 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, as occurs in most years (Table 19). The tribes did not require a minimum mesh size restriction to limit handle of listed steelhead for the first two gillnet openings, but 8” minimum mesh sizes were required after that. Aerial net counts indicated that effort was greater than 2004 with total daily net counts ranging between 187 and 450 per week. The average count for statistical weeks 35-39 was 364 in 2002, 293 in 2003, 223 in 2004, and 352 in 2005.

The 2005 fall commercial salmon season consisted of 25 gillnet fishing days occurring between August 25 and October 16. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish occurred from August 1 through October 12. Fall season fisheries resulted in catches of 115,091 Chinook, 13,689 steelhead, and 5,413 coho, of which 12% of the Chinook, 48% of the steelhead, and 41% of the steelhead were taken home or sold directly to the public (Table 16). The 25-day season was similar to 2004, which was much longer than the previous five years and much closer to the seasons in the late 1980's when seasons ranged from 35-46 days. The Chinook catch of 115,091 represents a small decline from 2004 but an improvement over the recent 5- and 10-year averages of 107,400 and 82,800 respectively and was close to the strong return years of 1986-1989 when catches averaged 128,700 annually (Table 20). The URB fall Chinook impact rate of 16.76% was considerably less than the 23.04% impact rate set forth in the 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement (Table 18).

The total catch of 13,689 summer steelhead in all treaty Indian fall season fisheries included 2,239 Group A wild index steelhead and 1,181 Group B wild index steelhead. The 2005 total catch was less than the recent 5-year average of 17,600 and far less than the strong return years of 1984-1989 when catches averaged 63,900 steelhead annually (Table 20). Stock specific impact rates were 3.8% on wild Group A index steelhead and 12.3% on wild Group B index steelhead (Tables 18 and 21). The 12.3% impact rate on wild Group B steelhead was less than the ESA impact limit of 15%.

Sturgeon Fisheries

Sturgeon harvest guidelines for Treaty Indian fisheries in Bonneville and The Dalles pools were exceeded in the Bonneville and John Day Pools during the winter gillnet fishery. With sturgeon remaining on The Dalles Pool catch guideline after the winter gillnet fishery, the tribes chose to

open a setline fishery after the fall salmon fishery. Retention of sturgeon during the fall salmon fishery was allowed for subsistence purposes only. Annual white sturgeon catches by pool are summarized in Table 22.

Lower River Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River below Bonneville Dam are generally divided into early fall (August through mid-September) fisheries directed at fall Chinook and white sturgeon and late fall (late September through late October) fisheries directed primarily at hatchery coho and white sturgeon. Select Area commercial fisheries occur in off-channel areas targeting coho and Chinook returning from net-pen and hatchery releases at these sites. 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 the adopted seasons are seldom modified in-season. Landings during 2005 fall seasons are summarized in Table 14.

Early Fall Mainstem Fisheries

The lower river commercial fishery during the early fall of 2005 was managed to harvest Chinook and a limited number of sturgeon. The early fall season consisted of four, 12-hour target Chinook fishing periods the nights of August 4, 7, 9, and 11 in all of Zones 1-5; two, 12-hour fishing periods the nights of August 14 and 17 in Zones 2-5; and two, 11-hour fishing periods the nights of August 22 and 25 in Zones 4-5 (Tables 12 and 15). A five white or green sturgeon per vessel per calendar week possession and sales limit was in effect during all early fall fishing periods to limit white sturgeon catch and provide an opportunity for sales of sturgeon throughout the season (Table 15). Landings in early August totaled 4,707 Chinook, 24 coho, 1,129 white sturgeon, and 28 green sturgeon. During late August, landings totaled 6,723 Chinook, 63 coho, 965 white sturgeon, and four green sturgeon (Table 14). The total catch of 11,430 Chinook during early fall fisheries was 87% of the preseason expectation of 13,200 (Table 24); however, catch of URBs was higher than preseason expectations. The total catch of 2,094 white sturgeon was less than the preseason catch guideline of 2,600 (Table 27). The early fall season length of eight fishing days is comparable to recent years (Table 23). Season lengths averaged six days annually during the stronger run years of 1986-1990 and 11 days annually during the more heavily fished time period of 1970-1975. The 11,430 Chinook landed during early fall seasons was the third largest total since 1989 but was well below 1970-1975 when total Chinook landings ranged between 51,700-142,100 and averaged 95,600.

Late Fall Mainstem Fisheries

The 2005 late fall lower Columbia River commercial fishery was managed to harvest coho and fall Chinook while minimizing impacts on listed species (Tables 12 and 15). Sturgeon catches were regulated with weekly per vessel possession and sales limits of 3-15 white or green sturgeon that were adjusted repeatedly inseason to provide an opportunity for sales of sturgeon to continue throughout the fall season and not exceed the management guideline. The fishery began on September 19 with two fishing periods: a coho-directed 12-hour daytime period in Zones 1-3 (downstream of the Longview Bridge), and a 5-hour nighttime Chinook target period in Zones 3-5 (Longview Bridge to Beacon Rock). Fishing regulations included a 10 white or green sturgeon weekly landing limit, a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction below the Longview Bridge to target coho, and an 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction upstream of the Longview Bridge to target fall Chinook and limit impacts to state-listed coho salmon. Two additional fishing periods were conducted in each area on September 20 and 22. Season

structure and regulations for these additional periods were identical except a minimum mesh size restriction (9¾-inch maximum) was not required downstream of Longview Bridge on September 22. Landings during these six fishing periods included 10,363 Chinook, 20,265 coho, 696 white sturgeon, and nine green sturgeon.

The late fall season continued with two additional 12-hour daylight fishing periods in Zones 1-3 (Mouth upstream to the Kalama River) and two nighttime fishing periods in Zones 3-5 (Kalama River to Beacon Rock) on September 26 (5 hour) and September 28 (10 hour). A 6-inch maximum or 9 to 9¾-inch mesh size restriction was in place in Zones 1-3 to target coho or sturgeon while an 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction was in effect upstream of the Kalama River to target fall Chinook and limit impacts to state-listed coho salmon. The weekly sturgeon limit for these fishing periods was increased to 15 fish per vessel. Landings during this last week of September (26th-29th) totaled 3,271 Chinook, 5,646 coho, 1,713 white sturgeon, 10 green sturgeon, and zero chum. Ten additional fishing periods of 10-36 hours each occurred in Zones 1-5 during October 5-28. Various mesh size restrictions were required during these fishing periods including an 8-inch minimum during October 6-7, 18-20, and 21-22 (all Zones) and October 23-24, 25-27, and 27-28 (Zones 4-5); and a 9-inch minimum during October 11-14 (all zones). Weekly per vessel sturgeon limits also varied during these fishing periods including a 3 fish limit during October 5-7, a 10 fish limit during October 11-14, and a 5 fish limit thereafter. Landings for these 10 October fishing periods totaled 2,472 Chinook, 6,370 coho, 1,784 white sturgeon, one green sturgeon, and 9 chum (Table 14).

Fall fisheries were managed to minimize impacts on both federally-listed and state-listed salmonids. Management actions taken during late fall fisheries to minimize the interception of wild coho and chum salmon destined for lower Columbia River tributaries included an 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction for Zones 4-5 during all September fishing periods to protect state-listed coho and again during October 25-28 to limit handle of chum salmon. Tributary mouth sanctuaries including the Elochoman-B, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy, and Washougal were adopted to further protect coho. Chum landings were monitored closely in-season to determine the need for an area closure downstream of Harrington Point/Settler Point during late October to protect chum (Table 25).

In 2005, late fall mainstem fisheries consisted of a total of 18 days (20 fishing periods) occurring between September 19 and October 28 and resulted in catches of 16,106 Chinook, 32,281 coho, 3,793 white sturgeon, 20 green sturgeon, and 9 chum (Table 26). The season length of 18 days for late fall fisheries was slightly less than the recent five-year average (21 days) and significantly less than the strong return years of 1985-1989 when season length averaged 39 days annually. The late fall season coho catch of 32,281 fish was the lowest since 1998 and only a fraction of the record high catch of nearly one million fish in 1986. With another strong return of over 560,000 fall Chinook, total Chinook landings during the 2005 late fall season matched 2002 landings that both represent the fourth largest since 1993 (Table 26). Chum landings during the late fall season were well below the recent 5-year annual average of 52 fish. The total catch of 3,793 white sturgeon nearly met the preseason maximum harvest cap of 3,824 fish (3,600 late-fall guideline plus 183 fish carry-over from 2003-2004 fisheries; Table 27).

Select Area Fisheries

Select Area fisheries occurring during the fall of 2005 were managed to harvest hatchery and net-pen reared coho and SAB fall Chinook salmon with minimal impacts to listed species. 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 from 2000-2005. Catch totals for the five Select Area fisheries during the fall of 2005 were excellent with landings of 8,696 Chinook (similar to good catches in recent years), 65,807 coho (above average), one chum, 74 white sturgeon, and one green sturgeon (Table 14).

Similar to the pattern in recent years, the fall Youngs Bay Select Area fishery began in early August with weekly fishing periods until a week prior to Labor Day followed by a 72-hour period from August 30 – September 2 and then continuous fishing beginning the week of Labor Day through the end of October (Table 13). A total of five fishing periods: two 36-hour, two 30-hour and one 72-hour, during August and early September were intended to harvest net-pen produced SAB fall Chinook and early returning coho without jeopardizing SAB fall Chinook broodstock needs at Klaskanine Hatchery. To ensure adequate escapement, the upper fishing boundary was moved downstream from the confluence of Youngs and Klaskanine rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August. The season included 56 consecutive days of fishing from September 6 through October 31 with the intent of harvesting late returning SAB fall Chinook and 100% of the surplus hatchery-origin coho whose abundance peaks in mid-September (Table 15). The combined August-October season consisted of 63 fishing days and resulted in a catch of 4,289 Chinook, 42,361 coho, one chum, 37 white sturgeon, and one green sturgeon (Table 14). The SAB Chinook catch was equal to the preseason expectation of 4,300 fish, and the coho catch was approximately one-third higher than the preseason expectation of 32,000 fish.

The Tongue Point/South Channel fishery opened prior to Labor Day on August 30 and included the South Channel fishing area from the outset of the season in an effort to maximize harvest of coho produced from the Tongue Point net pens. The fishery was initiated with three nightly 12-hour fishing periods weekly during August 30-September 9 and increased to four nightly 16-hour periods per week during September 12-October 28 (Table 13 and 15). The 34-night season resulted in landings of approximately 1,919 Chinook, 19,083 coho, and 29 white sturgeon (Table 14). The coho catch was over twice the preseason expectation of 9,000 fish. Landings from the Tongue Point/South Channel area are included in mainstem landings when the mainstem is open.

The season structure of the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery was similar to that used in the Tongue Point/South Channel fishery in that the entire fishing area was open throughout the season to maximize harvest of Blind Slough net-pen reared coho. Due to anticipated low returns of tule fall Chinook to Big Creek no late August season was set to target this stock. The fishery began with six 12-hour nightly fishing periods during August 30 - September 9 followed by eight 12-hour nightly periods from September 12-23 (Table 13). Beginning September 26, nightly fishing hours were expanded to 14 hours in an effort to maximize harvest of the net-pen reared coho (Table 15). The 34 night season ended October 28 and resulted in landings of 2,124 Chinook and 1,777 coho (Table 14). The coho catch was 89% of the preseason expectation of 2,000 fish.

The structure of the Deep River fishery was similar to that used in other SAFE fishing areas with multiple nightly fishing periods occurring each week from August 30 through October 28. The fishery consisted of six 12-hour nightly periods during August 30 - September 9 (Table 13). Fishing periods were lengthened to 16 hours beginning September 12 in response to shorter days (Table 15). The 34 night season resulted in landings of 364 Chinook, 2,586 coho, and 8 white sturgeon (Table 14). The coho catch was about 43% of the preseason expectation of 6,000 fish.

The season structure for the Steamboat Slough fishery mimicked the other fishing areas with 3-4 fishing periods occurring weekly from August 30 through October 28. Participation in the Steamboat Slough fishery was very limited and resulted in no landings (Tables 13, 14, and 15).

This was the last year of fishing in the Steamboat Slough Select Area site; releases were discontinued after 2004.

Lower River Recreational Fisheries

Fall recreational salmon fisheries below Bonneville Dam are separated into two distinct fisheries. The Buoy 10 sport 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. The lower Columbia River sport fishery catches fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and coho in the mainstem Columbia River from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam. Both fisheries are intensively managed to ensure that catch guidelines and impacts to listed species are not exceeded. In both fisheries, only adipose fin-clipped hatchery coho and steelhead may be retained and all non-adipose fin-clipped coho and steelhead must be released immediately unharmed.

Buoy 10 Sport Fishery

The 2005 Buoy 10 fishery opened on August 1 for fall Chinook and coho. The daily bag limit was two salmon with not more than one Chinook. Chinook catches began slowly, but catch rates improved by late August; however the total Chinook catch and impact to upriver bright fall Chinook remained below preseason expectations and the fishery remained open through December 31, except Chinook retention was prohibited during October 1-19. The 2005 Buoy 10 fishery produced 55,183 angler trips with catches of 9,223 Chinook and 6,878 adipose fin-clipped coho (Table 14). The coho catch was also less than the preseason expectation of 12,900.

Lower Columbia Mainstem Sport Fishery

The lower Columbia River sport fishery for fall Chinook opened August 1 with a daily bag limit of two salmon, only one of which could be a Chinook. Preseason expectations were for a catch of 16,540 Chinook. As with Buoy 10, the lower Columbia River sport fishery was heavily monitored with frequent in-season catch updates. High angler effort and good Chinook catches in late August through mid-September, combined with a reduced upriver fall Chinook run size, led to a Chinook closure during September 18 through October 19. The 2005 mainstem sport fishery below Bonneville Dam produced 86,594 angler trips with a catch of 18,440 fall Chinook, 586 adipose fin-clipped adult coho, and 2,641 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead (Table 14). The lower Columbia fall Chinook catch was the third highest on record despite the retention prohibition.

2005 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. Harvest impacts on URB fall Chinook were 25.40% as compared with the ESA guideline of 31.29%. Total URB fall Chinook impacts were 8.64% (8.25% guideline) in non-Indian fisheries and 16.76% (23.04% guideline) in treaty Indian fisheries.

2006 FALL SEASON FISHERY EXPECTATIONS

Non-Indian Fisheries

Specific recommendations for fall commercial seasons to harvest sturgeon, Chinook, and coho will be presented at Compact hearings occurring throughout the fall management period. Based on preseason run size forecasts, a fishing schedule was developed for sport and commercial fisheries through the North of Falcon management process. As the fall management period continues, run size updates will occur which could alter preseason planned fisheries. Run sizes are typically not updated prior to mid-September; therefore, fisheries occurring prior to that time will be managed conservatively to allow for flexibility in shaping fishing opportunities during the mid-September through October timeframe. Stock composition and estimated URB impacts for all fisheries will be modified in-season as catch estimates and CWT data become available. These data may alter URB impacts from preseason expectations, which could subsequently result in modifications to other planned fisheries. The following section of this report generally describes fishery expectations for the 2006 fall management period.

2006 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement

This agreement was reached during a series of meetings occurring in March of 2006.

- ✓ This agreement is limited by the non-Indian allocation of URB fall Chinook impacts of 8.25% as per the 2005-2007 *U.S. v Oregon* Interim Management Agreement. Non-Indian catch expectations are based on preseason abundance forecasts.
- ✓ URB fall Chinook impacts in fisheries downstream of the Snake River are allocated preseason 50% (4.125%) to the sport fishery and 50% (4.125%) to the commercial fishery. The Columbia River Compact/Joint States will use this URB impact allocation as guidance for making in-season management decisions concerning the Columbia River sport and commercial fisheries. Actual URB impacts in the fisheries may differ from preseason estimates based on actual fishery catches, stock composition, and run size updates. The *U.S. v Oregon* TAC will update the URB run size beginning in mid-September.
- ✓ Expected total catch of fall Chinook in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of the Snake River (excluding tributary sport and commercial Select Areas) is 49,600 fish. Sport fisheries are expected to harvest 23,000 Chinook (46%) and the commercial fisheries are expected to harvest 26,600 (54%). These catch estimates are based on preseason abundance forecasts and fishery stock composition. Actual harvest sharing will be influenced by stock-specific fall Chinook abundances and relative harvest rates by each respective fishery.

Expectations for the sport fishery include:

- The Buoy 10 sport fishery will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit; only one may be a Chinook. Chinook retention is expected to continue at least through Labor Day (September 4). URB impacts for this fishery are projected to be 0.84%, or 20% of the total sport impact of 4.125%. Total catch expectation is 8,500 Chinook and 8,300 coho.
- The mainstem sport fishery below Bonneville Dam will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit; only one may be a Chinook. Chinook retention is expected to continue through December. URB impacts associated with this fishery are 3.11%, or 76% of the total sport impact of 4.125%.

- The mainstem sport fishery from Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 in Pasco, Washington will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit. URB impacts for this fishery are projected to be 0.17%, or 4% of the total sport impact.
- The dates, areas, bag restrictions and catch expectations are a result of preseason planning, which includes input from the recreational fishing industry. In-season events could change many of these expectations.

Expectations for the commercial fishery include:

- An early to mid-August salmon fishery during the first two weeks of August (modeled dates were August 3, 8, 10, or August 3, 7, 9). Mesh size is 8-inch minimum and area is Zones 1-5. The goal is to have all five zones open during this fishery although the lower boundary may need to be moved upstream to Zone 2 or the Astoria-Megler Bridge, depending on landings. URB allocation for this fishery is 0.19% (5% of the total commercial impacts of 4.125%). Total catch expectation is 4,100 Chinook.
- The mid-August salmon fishery is expected to occur during the week of August 14th. Mesh size is 8-inch minimum and the area is Zone 2 or Zone 3 through Zone 5. The URB allocation for this fishery is 0.27% (7% of the total commercial impacts of 4.125%). Total catch expectation is 4,100 Chinook.
- The late August fishery is expected to occur beginning the week of August 20 or August 27. Mesh size is 9-inch minimum and area is Zones 4-5. The URB allocation for this fishery is 0.56% (0.14% of the total commercial impact of 4.125%). Total catch expectation is 3,600 Chinook.
- The late fall fishery is to begin the week of September 17. Catch expectation for all late fall fisheries is 14,900 Chinook, including 12,700 Chinook for September harvest and 2,200 Chinook for October harvest. The URB allocation is 2.80% (68% of the total commercial impact of 4.125%). Coho harvest is expected to include 5,800 coho harvested during September and 12,900 coho for October fisheries.
- A Chinook target fishery in all five zones is desired and is expected to occur for one period sometime during the week of September 17. The Chinook harvest will be determined by the mid-September URB runsize and the actual URB impacts remaining.
- Directed coho fisheries will occur during October 1-14 (weeks 41 and 42). The coho fishery will generally occur in Zones 1-3 during daylight hours with a 6-inch maximum mesh size.
- The dates, areas, gear restrictions and catch expectations are a result of preseason planning, which includes input from the commercial fishing industry. In-season events could change many of these expectations.
- Sturgeon management will be consistent with the protocol adopted at the December 15, 2005 Compact hearing.

Youngs Bay Select Area Fisheries

Fisheries this fall in Youngs Bay are expected to follow a pattern similar to previous years with fishing periods of approximately 30-36 hours per week during most of August. Due to Labor Day occurring late in 2006 (September 4), a transitional fishing period of approximately three days (Tuesday-Friday) is anticipated during the last week of August and first week of September to harvest SAB fall Chinook and early returning coho. Beginning the day after Labor Day through the end of October, 7-day-per-week fishing will be adopted to maximize harvest of the net-pen reared coho. An 8-inch maximum mesh size restriction to target Chinook will likely be

required prior to the transitional period during the last week of August with a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction in place to target coho for this period and continuing for the remainder of the season. The upper fishing boundary will likely be moved downstream from the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August to increase SAB escapement to Klaskanine Hatchery and allow for offsite collection of additional SAB broodstock. Daily or weekly sturgeon limits may be imposed in all Select Areas consistent with mainstem regulations and sturgeon retention will be eliminated completely if the Select Area annual sturgeon catch reaches 400 white sturgeon prior to the end of October. Based on preseason run size predictions, an estimated 38,000 SAFE coho are expected to be available for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined, with approximately 28,000 destined for Youngs Bay. Select area SAB Chinook catches are expected to total 4,600 fish in Youngs Bay.

Other Select Area Fisheries

Coho-directed fishing occurs in other Select Area sites including Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River. Recent fall fisheries in these areas have included 1) three to four nightly fishing periods per week extending through the end of October, 2) nightly fishing periods expanding from 12 hours during September and early October to 14 hours for the remainder of October (2005), and 3) a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction (in effect since 2001). A similar overall season structure is anticipated in 2006. Fisheries in these sites are expected to begin the week following Labor Day although, early-season fishing opportunity may be expanded at the Deep River fishing site to encourage participation. Site-specific fishing periods and season structure will be discussed at a Select Area fall fisheries meeting planned for July 20th in Astoria.

During some years, additional August fishing periods in Knappa Slough have been adopted to target surplus fall Chinook destined for Big Creek Hatchery. Low fall Chinook returns to Big Creek Hatchery anticipated in 2006 will not be sufficient to warrant August target Chinook fisheries and may also require reduced early September fishing opportunity. Based on preseason run size forecasts an estimated 5,000 SAFE coho will return to Tongue Point, 2,500 coho to Blind Slough, and 2,500 coho to Deep River.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

In recent years treaty Indian commercial fisheries have typically occurred from late August through late September. Fishery restrictions may include mesh size restrictions to better target fall Chinook or area restrictions if necessary to reduce impacts on specific stocks. Sturgeon sales are generally not allowed during fall salmon gillnet fisheries because annual commercial catch guidelines are often achieved prior to fall fisheries. Fall gillnet fisheries typically consist of three to five day weekly fishery periods. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish as well as fish caught in the Klickitat and Drano Lake fisheries are typically allowed to be sold throughout the fall gillnet period.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
July 18, 2006

Table 1. Summary of 2005 Actual and Current 2006 Forecasts of Adult Salmon and Steelhead Returns to the Columbia River.

Species, stock	2005 Return ¹	2006 Forecast ¹	Comments
Fall Chinook	561,400	473,900	Over-all good return, although most components are down from recent years
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	78,200	57,500	Good return, less than 10-year average
Lower river wild (LRW)	16,800	16,600	Good return, similar to 10-year average
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	93,100	51,800	Strong return, less than 10-year average
Upriver bright (URB)	268,700	249,100	Strong return, similar to 10-year average
Snake River wild (SRW)	NA	NA	Data not available at time of print
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	98,000	86,600	Good return, similar to 10-year average
Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)	50,700	26,200	
Lower river bright (LRB)	2,000	2,900	
Pool upriver bright (PUB)	45,300	57,500	
Select area bright (SAB)	6,600	12,400	Strong return, greater than 10-year average
Upriver summer steelhead	312,500	312,600	Good return, similar to 10-year average
Skamania index (May 1 - June 30)	12,000	15,100	3,100 wild
A-run index (length <78cm)	251,600	246,600	62,600 wild
B-run index (length ≥78cm)	48,900	50,900	10,300 wild
Coho	346,800	256,600	Less than 10-year average
Early stock	248,700	189,900	
Late stock	98,100	66,700	Poor return

¹. Columbia River mouth return, except summer steelhead is Bonneville Dam return.

Table 2. Stock Accountability of Adult Fall Chinook Returning to the Columbia River, 1980-2005.

Return Year	Total Return	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB	SAB
1980	319,300	105,600	38,800	97,800	76,800	300	
1981	278,900	94,900	25,000	86,300	66,600	4,400	
1982	363,100	139,500	13,000	120,700	79,000	8,800	
1983	237,600	88,100	16,800	28,900	86,100	14,400	
1984	309,400	102,400	13,300	47,500	131,400	11,800	
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	548,900	94,300	15,700	125,000	232,500	76,500	4,900
2002	733,300	156,500	25,200	160,800	277,300	107,800	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

Table 3. Predicted and Actual Returns (Thousands) of Columbia River Adult Fall Chinook, 1999-2005.

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery	1999	38.2	40.0	105
	2000	26.4	27.0	102
	2001	30.5	94.3	309
	2002	133.0	156.5	118
	2003	116.9	155.0	133
	2004	79.0	108.9	138
	2005	78.4	78.2	100
Lower River Wild	1999	2.5	3.3	132
	2000	2.7	10.2	378
	2001	18.4	15.7	85
	2002	18.3	25.2	138
	2003	23.4	26.0	111
	2004	24.1	22.3	93
	2005	21.4	16.8	79
Bonneville Pool Hatchery	1999	61.0	50.2	82
	2000	26.9	20.5	76
	2001	61.9	125.0	202
	2002	136.0	160.8	118
	2003	101.9	180.6	177
	2004	150.0	175.3	117
	2005	115.8	93.1	80
Upriver Bright	1999	102.1	165.9	163
	2000	208.2	156.6	75
	2001	132.7	232.5	175
	2002	273.8	277.3	101
	2003	258.4	373.2	144
	2004	287.0	363.5	127
	2005	354.6	268.7	76
Mid-Columbia Bright	1999	27.7	50.9	184
	2000	61.6	37.2	60
	2001	45.3	76.5	169
	2002	93.7	107.8	115
	2003	86.6	150.2	173
	2004	88.8	121.9	137
	2005	89.7	98.0	109
Select Area Brights	1999	2.2	2.9	132
	2000	3.1	3.5	113
	2001	3.4	4.9	144
	2002	5.0	5.7	114
	2003	6.2	8.1	131
	2004	6.0	7.1	118
	2005	11.5	6.6	57
Columbia River Total	1999	233.7	313.2	134
	2000	328.9	255.0	78
	2001	292.2	548.9	189
	2002	659.8	733.3	111
	2003	593.4	893.1	151
	2004	634.9	799.0	126
	2005	671.4	561.4	84

Table 4. Estimated Columbia River Returns and Lower Granite Dam Escapement of Snake River Wild Fall Chinook Adults, 1986-2005.

Year	Columbia River Return	Mainstem Harvest	Harvest Rate %	Passage Loss	BON-LGR Conversion Rate %	Lower Granite Escapement
1986	3,435	1,953	56.86	946	32.5	449
1987	2,179	1,245	57.17	501	35.6	253
1988	4,660	2,975	63.84	904	30.8	368
1989	2,362	1,353	57.26	495	39.5	295
1990	576	306	53.19	120	43.2	78
1991	2,049	824	40.22	907	26.0	318
1992	1,338	352	26.32	437	55.7	549
1993	1,518	422	27.77	355	67.7	742
1994	1,000	182	18.19	412	49.6	406
1995	1,328	252	18.95	726	32.5	348
1996	1,795	473	26.37	683	48.3	639
1997	1,863	599	32.17	460	63.4	795
1998	779	208	26.73	265	53.6	304
1999	2,495	757	30.35	833	52.1	905
2000	2,756	796	28.87	813	58.6	1,148
2001	14,469	3,045	21.05	6,261	45.2	5,083
2002	3,551	1,008	28.39	448	83.2	2,095
2003	6,892	1,491	21.63	1,506	72.1	3,895
2004	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 5. Skamania Index, Group A Index, and Group B Index Returns of Summer Steelhead to Bonneville Dam During 1986-2005.

Year	Skamania Index			Group A Index (<78 cm)			Group B Index (>78cm)		
	Number Wild	Number Hatchery	Total	Number Wild	Number Hatchery	Total	Number Wild	Number Hatchery	Total
1986	5,500	19,300	24,800	56,600	230,900	287,500	10,000	54,000	64,000
1987	7,400	10,400	17,800	106,700	131,600	238,300	14,000	31,000	45,000
1988	4,200	18,200	22,400	64,300	108,800	173,100	17,700	63,900	81,600
1989	3,800	11,900	15,700	57,500	135,600	193,100	12,400	65,200	77,600
1990	3,700	15,000	18,700	27,100	88,500	115,600	8,800	38,400	47,200
1991	1,200	9,700	10,900	60,300	173,800	234,100	6,200	22,100	28,300
1992	2,900	12,000	14,900	44,300	197,200	241,500	12,700	44,700	57,400
1993	1,300	13,100	14,400	28,600	108,100	136,700	4,400	31,800	36,200
1994	1,400	10,900	12,300	21,200	99,800	121,000	5,200	22,300	27,500
1995	1,100	7,100	8,200	26,000	154,000	180,000	1,800	11,400	13,200
1996	1,300	9,500	10,800	25,700	148,600	174,300	3,900	14,900	18,800
1997	900	11,000	11,900	30,900	177,400	208,300	3,900	32,700	36,600
1998	1,600	7,800	9,400	34,800	99,900	134,700	3,400	36,800	40,200
1999	1,300	5,900	7,200	56,600	119,800	119,800	3,700	18,400	22,100
2000	5,700	10,900	16,600	63,600	153,100	216,700	8,400	32,500	40,900
2001	7,900	20,800	28,700	137,200	377,900	515,100	12,100	74,300	86,400
2002	9,700	15,300	25,000	87,300	235,800	323,100	32,300	97,600	129,900
2003	1,800	12,400	14,200	66,400	238,100	304,500	6,500	32,000	38,500
2004 ¹	4,100	16,900	21,000	60,400	190,200	250,600	9,200	28,200	37,400
2005 ²	2,800	9,200	12,000	58,900	192,700	251,600	9,600	39,300	48,900

¹ Due to limited biological sampling at Bonneville Dam, 2004 Skamania Index is based on historic proportions of hatchery to wild fish applied to April- June passage and 2004 Group A and Group B data also adjusted by TAC.

² Due to limited biological sampling at Bonneville Dam, the 2005 Skamania, Group A and Group B data is based on the 2005 pre-season proportions applied to April through June passage for Skamania stock and between July 1- October 31 for Group A and B stocks.

Table 6. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1970-2005.

Year	Lower Columbia River							Minimum Run
	Comm. Catch	Sport Catch			Hatchery	Trib. Dam	Bonneville	
	Zones 1-5 ¹	Estuary ²	L.Col.R. ³	Tributary	Returns	Counts ⁴	Dam Count	
1970	520.9	--	2.2	21.8	275.4	20.1	54.9	895.3
1971	264.3	--	1.4	16.0	187.7	21.3	53.8	544.5
1972	131.3	--	0.8	9.2	91.3	11.0	34.2	277.8
1973	183.7	--	0.3	7.4	68.2	5.8	25.8	291.2
1974	261.0	--	0.5	12.6	152.8	2.4	31.6	460.9
1975	156.6	--	0.6	10.0	85.4	7.1	32.8	292.5
1976	168.4	--	0.3	10.8	117.3	3.5	36.7	337.0
1977	39.0	--	0.5	5.7	37.1	2.2	9.3	93.8
1978	132.7	--	1.1	8.7	131.8	2.9	30.3	307.5
1979	127.6	--	0.2	12.1	102.6	4.4	29.6	276.5
1980	150.1	--	0.1	11.1	122.2	5.1	13.0	301.6
1981	60.0	--	0.1	7.6	77.9	2.8	21.9	170.3
1982	201.7	18.8	0.1	17.6	154.1	5.0	55.8	453.1
1983	7.1	3.6	0.2	5.1	73.6	2.5	8.4	100.5
1984	201.5	74.3	0.7	14.9	101.7	4.2	16.8	414.2
1985	190.0	25.4	1.1	9.4	94.2	7.5	38.6	366.2
1986	981.0	120.5	4.0	20.7	284.1	8.9	108.6	1,527.8
1987	165.3	47.2	0.9	6.1	66.1	4.2	17.9	307.6
1988	361.5	143.4	0.5	11.8	113.6	6.9	27.1	664.8
1989	387.3	81.9	0.2	15.1	183.3	6.4	27.4	701.6
1990	66.2	18.5	0.3	9.7	87.8	2.0	11.6	196.1
1991	407.5	208.7	1.1	29.3	223.3	5.5	58.9	934.3
1992	54.1	43.1	0.6	8.4	85.1	5.2	14.4	210.9
1993	35.6	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.1	0.8	10.6	113.9
1994	60.7	1.8	0.9	3.4	77.7	4.1	20.3	168.9
1995	21.4	5.0	0.2	2.7	32.2	2.9	10.4	74.8
1996	26.2	4.5	0.8	3.6	60.2	0.6	15.7	111.6
1997	20.5	20.4	0.8	10.8	69.9	2.8	24.2	149.4
1998	23.0	3.2	3.7	3.0	83.8	1.3	46.6	164.5
1999	79.0	9.0	1.3	18.6	123.9	1.0	40.7	273.5
2000	171.0	21.5	1.6	36.1	232.0	5.6	85.8	553.7
2001	253.1	132.0	3.1	74.9	378.5	8.2	259.8	1,109.5
2002	163.0	6.2	3.0	24.1	215.2	3.6	88.6	503.7
2003	257.3	54.4	1.1	22.0	205.4	11.2	125.7	677.2
2004	119.6 ⁵	15.1	1.3	12.4	172.3	5.6	115.0	441.4
2005	94.8 ⁵	6.9	0.6	14.8	143.3	3.2	83.2	346.8

¹ Includes Youngs Bay, Big Creek (1970-present), other Select Area fisheries, and 1980-82 Washington terminal landings. Includes jacks, except beginning in 1987 jacks landed in Youngs Bay and other terminal fisheries are not included in this total.

² Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from the estuary 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.

³ Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

⁴ Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River).

⁵ Updated with final Oregon landings (preliminary Washington landings).

Table 7. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Early Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1970-2005.

Year	Lower Columbia River							Minimum Run
	Comm. Catch Zones 1-5 ¹	Sport Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Counts ⁴	Bonneville Dam Count	
		Estuary ²	L.Col.R. ³	Tributary				
1970	396.5	--	1.7	16.6	226.2	18.6	53.1	712.7
1971	166.2	--	1.1	12.4	158.6	18.7	46.4	403.4
1972	70.3	--	0.7	7.4	81.3	10.4	32.2	202.3
1973	144.3	--	0.2	4.8	49.8	5.4	24.8	229.3
1974	120.1	--	0.4	10.6	123.8	1.6	26.1	282.6
1975	89.1	--	0.4	7.0	69.0	6.4	30.2	202.1
1976	71.2	--	0.2	6.8	71.5	2.5	33.1	185.3
1977	17.2	--	0.4	4.0	23.5	1.4	7.7	54.2
1978	62.4	--	0.8	6.2	98.7	2.4	27.9	198.4
1979	69.2	--	0.2	8.8	78.6	3.1	26.3	186.2
1980	68.8	--	0.1	6.2	76.4	2.0	6.8	160.3
1981	22.0	--	0.2	4.3	50.4	2.4	21.0	100.3
1982	42.6	11.9	0.1	11.6	108.4	3.8	51.0	229.4
1983	4.7	2.3	0.1	2.4	28.3	1.0	4.6	43.4
1984	115.1	46.3	0.5	6.9	54.9	3.8	13.1	240.6
1985	105.8	16.5	0.8	6.3	57.3	6.5	35.2	228.4
1986	356.6	97.6	2.9	9.5	158.6	5.9	99.7	730.8
1987	100.5	28.4	0.7	4.2	32.6	3.4	16.4	186.2
1988	186.7	61.7	0.3	7.0	47.3	6.3	23.0	332.3
1989	78.2	54.7	0.2	7.0	98.0	5.0	19.6	262.7
1990	38.3	12.6	0.3	6.3	40.9	1.7	8.7	108.8
1991	203.2	142.9	0.8	15.1	108.9	4.3	43.2	518.4
1992	19.4	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.5	3.4	8.4	109.4
1993	20.9	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	0.7	8.0	72.4
1994	58.3	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	3.3	12.6	138.2
1995	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	2.3	6.9	57.5
1996	22.1	3.9	0.8	2.1	44.3	0.6	8.9	82.2
1997	18.1	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.2	2.8	18.4	104.6
1998	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	46.8	1.0	34.5	112.4
1999	46.2	7.8	0.9	11.1	59.5	1.0	32.9	159.4
2000	78.9	18.7	1.0	26.4	138.2	4.9	58.9	327.0
2001	102.2	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.5	6.3	225.4	691.9
2002	116.2	5.4	1.1	18.3	98.3	3.3	50.4	292.9
2003	184.8	47.4	0.8	17.6	141.3	10.8	93.8	496.4
2004	69.7 ⁵	13.2	0.8	9.9	108.7	5.0	85.6	292.8
2005	77.8 ⁵	6.0	0.3	9.8	88.2	2.9	63.6	248.7

¹ Includes Youngs Bay, Big Creek (1970-present), other Select Area fisheries, and 1980-82 Washington terminal landings. Includes jacks, except beginning in 1987 jacks landed in Youngs Bay and other terminal fisheries are not included in this total.

² Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from the estuary 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.

³ Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge through 1999 and catch from above Tongue Point/Rocky Point thereafter.

⁴ Includes Willamette Falls (Willamette River), North Fork Dam (Clackamas River), and Marmot Dam (Sandy River).

⁵ Updated with final Oregon landings (preliminary Washington landings).

Table 8. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Late Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1970-2005.

Year	Lower Columbia River							Minimum Run
	Comm. Catch	Sport Catch			Hatchery	Trib. Dam	Bonneville	
	Zones 1-5 ¹	Estuary ²	L.Col.R. ³	Tributary	Returns	Count ⁴	Dam Count	
1970	124.3	--	0.5	5.1	49.3	1.6	1.8	182.6
1971	98.1	--	0.3	3.7	29.0	2.6	7.4	141.1
1972	61.0	--	0.2	1.8	9.9	0.6	2.0	75.5
1973	39.4	--	0.1	2.6	18.4	0.4	1.1	62.0
1974	140.9	--	0.1	2.0	29.0	0.8	5.5	178.3
1975	67.6	--	0.2	2.9	16.4	0.7	2.6	90.4
1976	97.2	--	0.1	4.0	45.8	1.0	3.6	151.7
1977	21.8	--	0.1	1.7	13.6	0.9	1.6	39.7
1978	70.3	--	0.2	2.6	33.1	0.5	2.4	109.1
1979	58.4	--	0.0	3.4	23.9	1.3	3.3	90.3
1980	81.2	--	0.0	5.0	45.8	3.1	6.2	141.3
1981	37.9	--	0.0	3.3	27.5	0.4	1.0	70.1
1982	159.1	7.0	0.0	6.0	45.7	1.1	4.8	223.7
1983	2.4	1.3	<0.1	2.7	45.3	1.5	3.8	57.0
1984	86.4	28.1	0.2	8.0	46.8	0.4	3.6	173.5
1985	84.2	8.9	0.3	3.1	36.9	1.0	3.4	137.8
1986	624.4	22.8	1.1	11.3	125.5	2.9	8.9	796.9
1987	64.8	18.8	0.2	1.8	33.4	0.9	1.5	121.4
1988	174.9	81.7	0.2	4.8	66.3	0.6	4.1	332.6
1989	309.1	27.2	<0.1	8.1	85.3	1.4	7.8	438.9
1990	27.9	5.8	<0.1	3.5	46.9	0.3	2.9	87.4
1991	204.3	65.7	0.3	14.3	114.4	1.3	15.6	415.9
1992	34.7	14.0	<0.1	4.3	40.7	1.8	6.0	101.5
1993	14.8	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.1	0.1	2.6	41.5
1994	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.1	0.8	7.7	30.7
1995	0.2	0.2	<0.1	1.1	11.8	0.6	3.4	17.3
1996	4.8	0.6	<0.1	1.4	15.9	<0.1	6.8	28.8
1997	2.4	1.0	<0.1	4.4	30.7	<0.1	5.7	43.6
1998	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	37.0	<0.1	12.1	52.1
1999	32.8	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.4	0.1	7.8	114.1
2000	92.1	2.8	0.6	9.8	93.8	0.6	26.9	226.7
2001	150.9	17.2	0.5	34.8	177.9	1.9	34.4	417.6
2002	46.8	0.8	2.0	5.9	116.8	0.4	38.2	210.8
2003	72.5	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	0.4	31.9	180.8
2004	50.0 ⁵	2.0	0.5	2.4	63.6	0.6	29.4	148.5
2005	16.9 ⁵	0.9	0.3	5.0	55.1	0.3	19.7	98.1

¹. Includes Youngs Bay, Big Creek (1970-present), other Select Area fisheries, and 1980-82 Washington terminal landings. Includes jacks, except beginning in 1987 jacks landed in Youngs Bay and other terminal fisheries are not included in this total.

². Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from the estuary 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.

³. Catch from above Astoria-Megler Bridge.

⁴. North Fork Dam (Clackamas River).

⁵. Updated with final Oregon landings (preliminary Washington landings).

Table 9. Escapement Index Values for Chum in Washington Lower Columbia River Tributaries and for Late Run Coho in Oregon Columbia River Tributaries Downstream of the Sandy River, 1950-2005.

Year	Chum (Washington Tributaries)			Coho (Oregon Tributaries)		
	Miles Surveyed	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile	Miles Surveyed ¹	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile
<i>50's Average</i>	2.2	903	450	9.4	263	28
<i>60's Average</i>	4.9	767	179	6.8	161	24
<i>70's Average</i>	6.0	450	77	9.3	61	7
1980	6.7	276	41	9.3	81	9
1981	4.0	56	14	9.3	16	2
1982	6.1	1,127	185	9.3	17	2
1983	5.8	317	55	9.3	11	1
1984	7.1	499	70	9.3	17	2
1985	7.1	500	70	7.8	3	<1
1986	7.4	1,138	154	9.3	51	5
1987	7.1	1,016	143	9.3	7	1
1988	7.1	1,917	270	9.3	5	1
1989	7.1	367	52	9.3	3	<1
<i>80's Average</i>	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
<i>90's Average</i>	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	84	9
2003	7.0	8,934	1,276	9.3	93	10
2004	7.0	11,439	1,634	9.3	37	4
2005	9.1	3,378	371	9.3	39	4

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.

². May include some adipose fin-clipped coho.

Table 10. Salmon, Steelhead, and Smelt of the Columbia River Basin Considered for Listing Under the Federal ESA. ¹

Species - ESU	Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
<u>Chinook</u>			
Snake River Fall	Threatened	April 22, 1992	May 22, 1992
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	April 22, 1992	May 22, 1992
Upper Columbia Spring	Endangered	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Upper Columbia Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia Spring	Not warranted	--	--
Lower Columbia River Spring/Fall	Threatened	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Upper Willamette Spring	Threatened	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Deschutes River Fall	Not warranted	--	--
<u>Steelhead</u>			
Snake River	Threatened	August 18, 1997	October 17, 1997
Upper Columbia River ²	Endangered	August 18, 1997	October 17, 1997
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	March 19, 1998	May 18, 1998
Middle Columbia River	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
Southwest Washington	Not warranted	--	--
Upper Willamette	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
<u>Sockeye</u> - Snake River	Endangered	November 20, 1991	December 20, 1991
<u>Chum</u> - Columbia River	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
<u>Coho</u> - Lower Columbia River ³	Threatened	June 28, 2005	August 26, 2005
<u>Green Sturgeon</u>	Threatened	April 7, 2006	July 6, 2006

¹ The ESUs 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 Includes hatchery fish.

³ Lower Columbia River coho destined for Oregon tributaries were listed as an endangered species under Oregon state law in July 1999.

Table 11. Sturgeon Catch Guidelines in the Zone 6 Management Area, 1998-2006.

Reservoir / Fishery	1998-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bonneville	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,850	1,100	1,100	1,100
Sport	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,700	700	700	700
Treaty Commercial	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,150	400	400	400
The Dalles	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	650
Sport	600-800	700	700	400	400	400	100
Treaty Commercial	1,000-1,200	1,100	1,100	900	900	900	550
John Day	1,720	1,720	500	500	500	500	500
Sport	560	560	165	165	165	165	335
Treaty Commercial	1,160	1,160	335	335	335	335	165

Table 12. Fall Lower Columbia River and Zone 6 Mainstem Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2005. ¹							
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AUGUST					7 pm	7 am	
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7 pm	7 am		7 pm	7 am	7 am	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	7 pm	7 am		7 pm	7 am		
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SEPTEMBER		8 pm 6 am	7 am		8 pm	7 am	6 pm
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		6 am				6 pm	
	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
			6 am				6 pm
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OCTOBER		6 am				6 pm	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		6 am 6 pm 8 pm	6 am 6 pm 8 pm	1 am	6 am 6 pm 8 pm	1 am	6 pm
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		6 am - 6 pm 8 pm	1 am	6 am - 6 pm 8 pm	6 am	6 pm	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
NOVEMBER				2 pm	6 am	7 pm	5 am
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			7 am	7 am	7 am	7 am	6 pm
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			8 am 6 pm 8 pm	7 am	6 am	6 pm	6 am
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DECEMBER		6 pm	6 am	6 pm	6 am	6 am	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Lower River:		Zone 6:				

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

Table 13. Fall Select Area Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2005.

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

Youngs Bay Other Select Areas:

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Tongue Point and Deep River open Monday – Friday 4 pm-8 am nightly during Sep 12 – Oct 28.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough and Steamboat Slough open Monday-Friday 7 pm-7 am nightly during Sep 12-23 and
 6 pm-8am nightly during Sep 26-Oct. 28

Table 14. Salmon, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Catch in 2005 Fall Fisheries (Includes adults and jacks).¹

Fishery ^{2,3}	Date	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon	Green Sturgeon
Treaty Indian Fisheries							
Zone 6	Aug. 22-26	3,859	11	--	1,218	24	--
Zone 6	Aug. 29- Sept. 2	10,035	72	--	930	17	--
Zone 6	Sept. 6-10	36,627	883	--	1,507	33	--
Zone 6	Sept. 12-16	37,996	1,350	--	2,776	10	--
Zone 6	Sept. 19-23	19,346	2,073	--	2,333	32	--
Zone 6	Sept. 28-30	6,658	784	--	1,166	22	--
<hr/>							
Zone 6 C & S	Aug.-Dec.	570	240	0	3,759	0	0
<hr/>							
Treaty Indian Total		115,091	5,413	0	13,689	138	0
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Zone 1-5 Early August	Aug. 4-5	479	1	0	--	348	9
Zone 1-5 Early August	Aug. 7-12	4,228	23	0	--	781	19
Zone 2-5 Late August	Aug. 14-18	2,695	33	0	--	736	4
Zone 4-5 Late August	Aug. 22-26	4,028	30	0	--	229	0
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Sept. 19-23	10,363	20,265	0	--	696	9
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Sept. 26-29	3,271	5,646	0	--	1,713	10
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 5-7	1,669	4,605	0	--	164	0
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 11-14	372	291	0	--	762	1
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 18-22	235	1,038	6	--	233	0
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 23-28	196	436	3	-	225	0
<hr/>							
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>27,536</i>	<i>32,368</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>5,887</i>	<i>52</i>
Youngs Bay	Aug. 3 – Oct. 31	4,289	42,361	1	--	37	1
Tongue Pt./South Ch.	Aug. 30 – Oct. 28	1,919	19,083	0	--	29	0
Blind Sl/Knappa Sl.	Aug. 30 – Oct. 28	2,124	1,777	0	--	0	0
Deep River	Aug. 30 – Oct. 28	364	2,586	0	--	8	0
Steamboat Slough	Aug. 30 – Oct. 28	0	0	0	--	0	0
<hr/>							
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>8,696</i>	<i>65,807</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>74</i>	<i>1</i>
Buoy 10 Sport ⁴	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	9,223	6,878	--	70	--	--
Lower River Sport ⁵	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	18,440	586	--	2,641	8,310	0
Bonneville Dam to Priest Rapids Dam Sport	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	8,878	--	--	--	--	--
<hr/>							
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>36,541</i>	<i>7,464</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>2,711</i>	<i>8,310</i>	<i>0</i>
<hr/>							
Non-Indian Total		72,773	105,639	10	2,711	14,271	53
<hr/>							
Grand Total		187,864	111,052	10	16,400	14,409	53

¹ Commercial landings are preliminary. Please see Table 15 for details concerning specific commercial season, area, and gear restriction.

² Includes take home and over-the-bank sales.

³ Subsistence harvest not occurring during commercial fishing periods.

⁴ Buoy 10 had a two salmon (only one Chinook) daily catch limit and was closed for Chinook retention Oct 1-19.

⁵ Chinook retention was prohibited September 18 through October 19.

Table 15. Non-Indian Fall Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2005.

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	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Grays River, Elokomina-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Washougal, and Sandy river sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession and sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.	
12 hrs		Aug 7, 7 PM - Aug 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.	
12 hrs		Aug 9, 7 PM - Aug 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same.	
12 hrs		Aug 11, 7 PM - Aug 12, 7 AM	Same.	Same.	
12 hrs		Aug 14, 7 PM - Aug 15, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 2-5. Same.	
12 hrs		Aug 17, 7 PM - Aug 18, 7 AM	Same.	Same.	
11 hrs		Aug 22, 8 PM - Aug 23, 7 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-A, Washougal, and Sandy river sanctuaries are in effect. Same.	
11 hrs		Aug 25, 8 PM - Aug 26, 7 AM	Same.	Same.	
12 hrs		Late Fall	Sep 19, 6 AM - 6 PM	6" max. mesh size unslackened floater gillnet.	Zones 1-3 (mouth upstream to Longview Bridge). Elokomina-A and Abernathy sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of ten white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The ten sturgeon possession and sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
5 hrs			Sep 19, 8 PM - Sep 20, 1 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 3-5 (Longview Bridge upstream to Beacon Rock). Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs	Sep 20, 6 AM - 6 PM		6" max. mesh size unslackened floater gillnet.	Zones 1-3 (mouth upstream to Longview Bridge). Elokomina-A and Abernathy sanctuaries in effect. Same.	
5 hrs	Sep 20, 8 PM - Sep 21, 1 AM		8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 3-5 (Longview Bridge upstream to Beacon Rock). Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.	
12 hrs	Sep 22, 6 AM - 6 PM		9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-3 (mouth upstream to Longview Bridge). Elokomina-A and Abernathy sanctuaries in effect. Same.	
5 hrs	Sep 22, 8 PM - Sep 23, 1 AM		8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 3-5 (Longview Bridge upstream to Beacon Rock). Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.	

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall (cont.)	Sep 26, 6 AM - 6 PM	6" max. mesh size unlackened floater gillnet or 9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-3 (mouth upstream to Kalama River). Elokomin-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, and Kalama-A sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of fifteen white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The fifteen sturgeon possession and sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
5 hrs		Sep 26, 8 PM - Sep 27, 1 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 3-5 (Kalama River upstream to Beacon Rock). Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 28, 6 AM - 6 PM	6" max. mesh size unlackened floater gillnet or 9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-3 (mouth upstream to Kalama River). Elokomin-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, and Kalama-A sanctuaries in effect. Same.
10 hrs		Sep 28, 8 PM - Sep 29, 6 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 3-5 (Kalama River upstream to Beacon Rock). Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.
16 hrs		Oct 5, 2 PM - Oct 6, 6 AM	No min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Washougal, and Sandy river sanctuaries in effect. Same, except a maximum of three white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week.
10 hrs		Oct 6, 7 PM - Oct 7, 5 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Same.
1		Oct 11, 7 AM - Oct 12, 7 AM	9" min. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week.
1		Oct 13, 7 AM - Oct 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
10 hrs		Oct 18, 8 AM - 6 PM	No min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same, except a maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week.
34 hrs		Oct 18, 8 PM - Oct 20, 6 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 21, 6 PM - Oct 22, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Oct 23, 6 PM - Oct 25, 6 AM	Zones 1-3: No min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Zones 4-5: 8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.
1 1/2		Oct 25, 6 PM - Oct 27, 6 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 27, 6 PM - Oct 28, 6 AM	Zones 1-3: No min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Zones 4-5: 8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession and sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.

Select Area Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1 1/2	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 3, 6 AM - Aug 4, 6 PM	8" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom.	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. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
1 1/2		Aug 10, 6 AM - Aug 11, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/4		Aug 17, 6 AM - Aug 18, noon	Same.	Same.
1 1/4		Aug 24, 6 AM - Aug 25, noon	Same.	Same.
3		Aug 30, 6 AM - Sep 2, 6AM	Same, except 6" max. mesh size restriction in effect.	Same.
56		Sep 6, noon - Oct 31, noon	Same.	Same, except the following sturgeon possession and sales limit applies to each participating vessel during each calendar week: Effective September 18: ten sturgeon limit, September 25: fifteen sturgeon limit, October 2: three sturgeon limit, October 9: ten sturgeon limit, October 16: five sturgeon limit.
12 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Aug 30, 7 PM - Aug 31, 7 AM	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.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets with a leadline in excess of 2 lbs per fathom. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Aug 31, 7 PM - Sep 1, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 1, 7 PM - Sep 2, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall (cont.)	Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM	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.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets with a leadline in excess of 2 lbs per fathom. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 8, 7 PM - Sep 9, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 12, 4 PM - Sep 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 13, 4 PM - Sep 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 14, 4 PM - Sep 15, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 15, 4 PM - Sep 16, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 19, 4 PM - Sep 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Sep 20, 4 PM - Sep 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 21, 4 PM - Sep 22, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 22, 4 PM - Sep 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 26, 4 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of fifteen white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Sep 27, 4 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 28, 4 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 29, 4 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 3, 4 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of three white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Oct 4, 4 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 5, 4 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 6, 4 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall (cont.)	Oct 10, 4 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	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.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets with a leadline in excess of 2 lbs per fathom. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of ten white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The ten sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
16 hrs		Oct 11, 4 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 12, 4 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 13, 4 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 17, 4 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of five white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Oct 18, 4 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 19, 4 PM - Oct 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 20, 4 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 24, 4 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 25, 4 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 26, 4 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 27, 4 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Aug 30, 7 PM - Aug 31, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	Blind Slough/Knappa Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). 100' closure exists at the mouth of Big Creek. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Aug 31, 7 PM - Sep 1, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 1, 7 PM - Sep 2, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Sep 8, 7 PM - Sep 9, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	Blind Slough/Knappa Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). 100' closure exists at the mouth of Big Creek. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 12, 7 PM - Sep 13, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 13, 7 PM - Sep 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 14, 7 PM - Sep 15, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 15, 7 PM - Sep 16, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 19, 7 PM - Sep 20, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
12 hrs		Sep 20, 7 PM - Sep 21, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 21, 7 PM - Sep 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 22, 7 PM - Sep 23, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 26, 6 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of fifteen white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
14 hrs		Sep 27, 6 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 28, 6 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 29, 6 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 3, 6 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of three white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
14 hrs		Oct 4, 6 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 5, 6 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 6, 6 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)					
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations		
			Gear	Area/Other	
14 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Oct 10, 6 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	Blind Slough/Knappa Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). 100' closure exists at the mouth of Big Creek. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of ten white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The ten sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.	
14 hrs		Oct 11, 6 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	
14 hrs		Oct 12, 6 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	
14 hrs		Oct 13, 6 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	
14 hrs		Oct 17, 6 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM			Same, except a maximum of five white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
14 hrs		Oct 18, 6 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 19, 6 PM - Oct 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 20, 6 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 24, 6 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 25, 6 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 26, 6 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 27, 6 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Deep River - Fall	Aug 30, 7 PM - Aug 31, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	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 stationary structures and nets are not allowed to fully cross the navigational channel. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs	Aug 31, 7 PM - Sep 1, 7 AM		Same.	Same.	
12 hrs	Sep 1, 7 PM - Sep 2, 7 AM		Same.	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM		Same.	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM		Same.	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Deep River - Fall (cont.)	Sep 8, 7 PM - Sep 9, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	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 stationary structures and nets are not allowed to fully cross the navigational channel. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
16 hrs		Sep 12, 4 PM - Sep 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 13, 4 PM - Sep 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 14, 4 PM - Sep 15, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 15, 4 PM - Sep 16, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 19, 4 PM - Sep 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Sep 20, 4 PM - Sep 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 21, 4 PM - Sep 22, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 22, 4 PM - Sep 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 26, 4 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of fifteen white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Sep 27, 4 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 28, 4 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 29, 4 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 3, 4 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of three white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Oct 4, 4 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 5, 4 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 6, 4 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 10, 4 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Oct 11, 4 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs	Deep River - Fall (cont.)	Oct 12, 4 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	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 stationary structures and nets are not allowed to fully cross the navigational channel. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of ten white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The ten sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
16 hrs		Oct 13, 4 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 17, 4 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of five white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
16 hrs		Oct 18, 4 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 19, 4 PM - Oct 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 20, 4 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 24, 4 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 25, 4 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 26, 4 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 27, 4 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Steamboat Slough - Fall	Aug 30, 7 PM - Aug 31, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	Steamboat Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Aug 31, 7 PM - Sep 1, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 1, 7 PM - Sep 2, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 8, 7 PM - Sep 9, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 12, 7 PM - Sep 13, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 13, 7 PM - Sep 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Steamboat Slough - Fall (cont.)	Sep 14, 7 PM - Sep 15, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	Steamboat Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 15, 7 PM - Sep 16, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 19, 7 PM - Sep 20, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
12 hrs		Sep 20, 7 PM - Sep 21, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 21, 7 PM - Sep 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 22, 7 PM - Sep 23, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 26, 6 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of fifteen white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
14 hrs		Sep 27, 6 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 28, 6 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 29, 6 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 3, 6 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of three white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
14 hrs		Oct 4, 6 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 5, 6 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 6, 6 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 10, 6 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except a maximum of ten white or green sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each open period.
14 hrs		Oct 11, 6 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 12, 6 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Oct 13, 6 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
14 hrs	Steamboat Slough - Fall (cont.)	Oct 17, 6 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline.	Steamboat Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and sturgeon. A maximum of five white or green sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
14 hrs		Oct 18, 6 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 19, 6 PM - Oct 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 20, 6 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 24, 6 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 25, 6 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 26, 6 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 27, 6 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 16. Catch Composition of Fall Zone 6 Treaty Indian Fisheries, 2005 (Includes adults and jacks).¹					
Date		Chinook	Steelhead	Coho	Walleye
August	C & S	520	3,399	0	0
Aug. 25-Aug. 27	Ticket	1,872	384	4	4
	Other	1,987	834	7	12
	Total	3,859	1,218	11	16
Aug. 31- Sept. 3	Ticket	9,094	472	29	3
	Other	941	458	43	13
	Total	10,035	930	72	16
Sept. 7-10	Ticket	28,407	1,136	217	0
	Other	8,220	371	666	9
	Total	36,627	1,507	883	9
Sept. 13-17	Ticket	33,183	2,722	698	5
	Other	4,813	54	652	3
	Total	37,996	2,776	1,350	8
Sept. 20-24	Ticket	17,411	2,161	890	0
	Other	1,935	172	1,183	2
	Total	19,346	2,333	2,073	2
Sept. 27-30	Ticket	2,496	814	333	0
	Other	4,162	352	451	19
	Total	6,658	1,166	784	19
Oct-Dec	C & S	50	360	240	0
Totals	Ticket	92,463	7,689	2,171	12
	Other	22,058	2,441	3,002	49
	C&S	570	3,759	240	0
Grand Total		115,091	13,689	5,413	61

¹ Ticket catch estimates based on preliminary landings.

Table 17. Stock Composition of Adult Fall Chinook Landed in Mainstem Columbia River Fisheries, 2005. ¹

	Stock						Total
	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB ²	Other ³	
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Recreational ⁴	4,962	0	2,515	22,275	7,949	929	38,630
Early August Commercial	1,617	0	813	70	1,573	586	4,659
Late Aug/Sept Commercial	3,035	936	2,953	6,323	2,854	407	16,508
October Commercial	329	1,136	215	1,388	2,161	35	5,264
Select Area Commercial ⁵	4,238	168	0	683	2	3,586	8,677
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>14,181</i>	<i>2,240</i>	<i>6,496</i>	<i>30,739</i>	<i>14,539</i>	<i>5,543</i>	<i>73,738</i>
Treaty Indian Fisheries	255	0	49,471	45,048	17,816	906	113,496
Total	14,436	2,240	55,967	75,787	32,355	6,449	187,234

¹ Based on updated catch estimates. Stock-specific and total catches by fishery may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.

² Includes lower river bright (LRB) stock.

³ Includes Select Area bright (SAB) and out-of-basin stocks.

⁴ Includes sport catch from mouth to Priest Rapids Dam and adjusted for hook and release mortality.

⁵ Includes Knappa Slough August season landings.

Table 18. Summary of 2005 Fall Fishery Impacts (Adults only). ¹

Fishery	Fall Chinook Catch	Snake R. Wild Fall Chinook		Steelhead Catch	Wild Steelhead			
		No.	%		Group A		Group B	
					No.	%	No.	%
Treaty Indian	113,500	NA	16.76	13,689	2,239	3.8	1,181	12.3
Non-Indian	73,700	NA	8.64	9,400	379	0.64	133	1.4
Total	187,200	NA	25.40	23,089	2,618	4.44	1,314	13.7

¹ Based on updated catch estimates. Total catches by fishery may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.

Table 19. Fishing Area and Spring Creek Sanctuary Restrictions in Effect During Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Set Gillnet Seasons, 1988-2005.

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

Table 20. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Treaty Indian Fall Seasons (Aug-Nov) Above Bonneville Dam, 1970-2005.

Year	Season ²	Fishing Days ³	Numbers Landed ¹			
			Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ⁴	White Sturgeon ⁵
1970	Aug. 9-Oct. 16	48	34,800	21,300	11,400 (13,200)	200
1971	Aug. 9-Oct. 15	49	50,900	17,100	22,500 (25,700)	600
1972	Aug. 9-Oct. 13	46	39,000	9,600	25,100 (28,800)	500
1973	Aug. 12-Oct. 12	56	57,000	11,400	26,200 (26,800)	400
1974	Aug. 8-Oct. 18	63	51,100	6,900	12,900 (13,200)	400
1975	Aug. 8-Oct 10	54	122,300	6,000	7,000 (7,800)	600
1976	Aug. 8-Oct. 18	60	121,500	4,600	8,800 (11,800)	300
1977	Aug. 25-Sept. 13	19	46,300	1,000	31,300 (36,000)	200
1978	Aug. 25-Oct. 3	27	56,200	4,400	15,800 (19,100)	400
1979	Aug. 25-Sept. 18	18	59,900	4,600	5,900 (8,500)	300
1980	Sept. 2-Sept. 11	5	32,600	300	4,700 (9,600)	200
1981	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	10	48,900	1,800	5,100 (9,400)	100
1982 ⁶	Sept. 1-Nov. 5	14	53,600	4,300	5,100 (8,300)	100
1983	Aug. 31-Oct. 7	15	22,800	200	14,800 (18,300)	200
1984	Aug. 6-Oct. 15	32	50,900	1,600	68,900 (78,200)	700
1985 ⁷	Aug. 23-Sept. 28	29	68,300	5,300	72,600 (86,100)	1,800
1986 ⁸	Aug. 18-Oct. 4	37	102,300	40,300	62,500 (72,700)	4,300
1987 ⁹	Aug. 10-Oct. 15	46	138,600	2,400	66,300 (81,100)	4,400
1988 ¹⁰	Aug. 10-Oct. 1	35	145,700	2,700	59,500 ¹³ (81,600)	2,000
1989 ¹¹	Aug. 7-Sept. 29	36	128,200	8,700	55,400 (71,300)	--
1990 ¹²	Aug. 8-Sept. 29	34	79,300	2,900	30,700 (38,000)	1,700
1991 ¹³	Aug. 12-Oct. 28	20	51,100	12,800	41,100 (46,800)	--
1992	Aug. 10-Oct. 17	32	28,100	1,000	52,400 (60,800)	100
1993	Aug. 9-Oct. 2	26	30,400	1,000	28,800 (33,400)	100
1994 ¹⁴	Aug. 29-Oct. 15	10	33,700	1,300	15,500 (18,700)	500
1995	Aug. 29-Sept. 15	9	41,400	400	20,400 (22,800)	400
1996	Sept. 2-Sept. 28	17	63,200	700	19,000 (23,200)	300
1997	Aug. 27-Sept. 20	16	65,000	600	22,700 (27,800)	<100
1998	Aug. 25-Sept. 25	22	44,700	1,500	12,600 (16,900)	<100
1999	Aug. 31-Oct. 2	22	77,200	2,300	17,300 (20,600)	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 (38,200)	806
2002	Aug 28-Sep 28	18.5	129,700	1,600	13,800 (19,200)	300
2003 ¹⁶	Aug 26-Oct 11	27.5	123,600	5,800	14,900 (20,500)	200
2004	Aug 25-Oct 16	30	127,600	10,300	14,600 NA	64
2005	Aug 22-Sept. 30	25	113,500	5,400	13,700 NA	138

^{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.} 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.} *Steelhead run year totals are in parentheses. Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch, including winter season catches of holdover and fresh run summer steelhead, for calendar year 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.*

Table 21. Wild Steelhead Catch in Treaty Indian Fall Season Fisheries, 1985-2005.

Year	Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index	
	Number	% of wild run ¹	Number ²	% of wild run
1985	10,765	20.7%	4,030	31.0%
1986	7,833	13.8%	2,670	26.7%
1987	16,795	15.7%	5,211	37.2%
1988	11,008	17.1%	4,160	23.4%
1989	9,146	15.9%	4,330	35.0%
1990	4,339	16.0%	1,899	21.6%
1991	8,829	14.7%	1,859	29.9%
1992	7,157	16.2%	3,348	26.3%
1993	4,362	15.2%	836	19.1%
1994	2,182	10.3%	958	18.6%
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%
2000	2,740	4.3%	1,200	14.3%
2001	5,553	4.0%	1,388	11.5%
2002	2,370	2.7%	1,098	3.4%
2003	1,691	2.5%	959	14.9%
2004	1,929	3.2%	1,021	11.1%
2005	2,239	3.8%	1,181	12.3%

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.

Table 22. Sturgeon Catches in Zone 6 Reservoirs above Bonneville Dam, 1991-2005.

	Non-Indian Sport				Treaty Indian Commercial				Sub-sistence
	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	Total	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day	Total	
1991	2,270	200	150	2,620	1,000	460	40	1,500	NA
1992	1,720	140	150	2,010	1,150	430	20	1,600	210
1993	2,310	160	140	2,610	1,420	580	10	2,010	260
1994	2,220	155	235	2,610	1,175	310	115	1,600	650
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	1,177	1,342	786	3,305	343
2001	1,426	677	299	2,402	1,287	1,215	759	3,261	476
2002	1,560	878	187	2,625	472	1,152	326	1,950	370
2003	1,542	447	163	2,152	398	866	265	1,529	325
2004	852	530	229	1,611	464	975	309	1,748	269
2005 ¹	588	384	132	1,104	550	831	360	1,741	311

¹. Preliminary catch estimates.

Table 23. Time, Area, and Gear Restrictions in Effect for Non-Indian Mainstem Fisheries Occurring During the Early Fall Fishing Seasons, 1980-2005.

Year	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size
1980	Sept 2-3	6pm-6pm	Zone 1	None
1982	Aug 30-31	6pm-6am	Zone 1	8" minimum
1983	Sept 1-2	"	Zone 1	None
1986	July 30 - Aug 1	6pm-6am nightly	Zone 1	9" minimum
	Aug 4-6	"	Zone 1	9" minimum
1987	Aug 9-12	"	Zones 1 and 2	8" minimum
1988	Aug 14-15	6pm-5am	Zone 1 below Astoria-Megler Bridge	8" minimum
	"	6pm-noon	Zones 1-5 above Astoria-Megler Bridge	8" minimum below Longview Bridge and 9" minimum above
1989	Aug 7-11	6pm-6am	Zones 1-5	"
	Aug 13-14	"	Zones 3-5	"
	Aug 14-15	"	Zones 2-5 above Wauna powerlines	"
	Aug, 25, 27-29	6pm-6am nightly	Area 2S	9" minimum
1990	Aug 12-17, Aug 19-24	"	Extended Area 2S above I-205 Bridge	"
1991	Aug 25-29	"	"	"
1992	Sep 8-9	6pm-6am	Zone 1	None
1996	Aug 26-29	8pm-6am nightly	Area 2S	9" minimum
1997	Aug 4-5, Aug 24-25	9pm-3am, 8pm-6am	Zone 1, Area 2S	"
1998	Aug 4-5	5pm-5am	Zones 1-3	"
	Aug 25-26	8am-6am	Area 2S	"
1999	Aug 4-5	7pm-7am	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	"
	Aug 23-24	8pm-6am	Area 2S	"
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" minimum
	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" minimum
2003	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7, Aug 11-12, Aug 13-14 Aug 18-19, Aug 21-22	7pm-7am nightly 8pm-6am nightly	Zones 1-3 Zones 4-5 Above I-5 Bridge	8" minimum 9" minimum
	Aug 25-26, Aug 27-28	8pm-6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
2004	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6 Aug 8-9, Aug 10-11	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" minimum
	Aug 16-17	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 19-20	"	Zones 3-5	"
	Aug 23-24, Aug 25-26	"	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
2005	Aug 4-5, Aug 7-8 Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" minimum
	Aug 14-15, Aug 17-18	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26	8pm-7am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" minimum

Table 24. Number of Adult Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Early Fall Mainstem Columbia River Commercial Seasons Below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2005.

Year	Season ¹	Fishing Days	Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ²	Sturgeon	
						White	Green
1970	August 9-26	13	142,100	66,600	6,200	2,000	1,000
1971	August 8-25	13	91,900	31,900	9,600	2,900	1,000
1972	August 9-25	12	94,400	18,800	3,800	2,700	900
1973	August 12-24	10	101,200	10,900	6,800	1,800	1,000
1974	August 11-23	10	51,700	20,100	2,600	3,900	2,700
1975	August 10-22	10	92,100	6,600	--	4,900	1,000
1976	August 8-18	7	31,700	2,500	--	8,300	1,400
1977	August 14-23	7	67,000	4,400	--	4,300	600
1978	August 15-21	4	38,900	1,300	--	2,700	1,600
1979	August 14-16	2	28,100	1,800	--	2,300	700
1980	September 2-3	1	58,400	7,000	--	1,700	600
1981	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1982	August 30-31	0.5	79,200	5,800	--	500	300
1983	September 1-2	0.5	15,400	200	--	1,200	600
1984	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1985	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1986	July 30-August 6	4	800	0	--	5,400	5,100
1987	August 9-12	3	11,500	100	--	3,900	3,200
1988	August 14-15	0.5	51,100	300	--	1,700	2,300
1989	August 7-29	13	29,800	100	--	1,800	0
1990	August 12-24	10	6,700	20	--	1,500	0
1991	August 25-29	4	5,400	10	--	500	0
1992	September 8-9	0.5	2,200	400	--	800	1,800
1993	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1994	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1995	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1996	August 26-29	3	4,400	0	--	300	0
1997	August 4 - 25	2	1,300	1	--	2,000	1,500
1998	August 4 - 26	2	1,800	0	--	2,600	700
1999	August 4 - 24	2	1,400	0	--	2,900	500
2000	August 3-23	3	7,400	200	--	2,800	600
2001	August 5-25	7	6,600	660	--	5,700	340
2002	August 4-28	10	19,500	60	--	1,700	0
2003	August 4-28	8	15,700	300	--	2,600	11
2004	August 3-26	8	11,300	40	--	2,500	6
2005	August 4-26	8	11,400	90	--	2,100	30

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. Annual handling and mortality limited by time, area, and gear regulations.

Table 25. Closed Fishing Areas During Late Fall Mainstem Non-Indian Fishing Seasons, 1999-2005.

Year	Date(s)	Closed Area
1999	Sept 20-Oct 7	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock
	Oct 11-22	Longview Bridge-Upper Bachelor Island
	Oct 27-28	Buoy 10 - Harrington Point/Settler Point Line
2000	Sep 19-20	Longview Bridge-Lower Bachelor Island
	Sep 18, Sep 25-Oct 5	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock
	Oct 9-20	Longview Bridge-Lower Bachelor Island
	Oct 23-27	Upper Cottonwood Island-Lower Bachelor Island
	Oct 30	Buoy 10-Settler Point/Harrington Point line and upper Cottonwood Island-lower Bachelor Island
2001	Sep 17-21	Longview Bridge-I-205 Bridge
	Sep 24-28	Kalama River-I-205 Bridge
	Oct 1-5	Upper Bachelor Island-I-205 Bridge
	Oct 29-31	Buoy 10-Settler Point/Harrington Point line
2002	Sep 16, Sep 19	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock
	Sep 19-20	Buoy 10-Lewis River
	Sep 24-26	Longview Bridge-Lewis River
	Sep 26-27	Buoy 10-Lewis River
	Oct 28-31	Buoy 10- Settler Point/Harrington Point line and Green Navigation Marker 85-Beacon Rock
2003	Sep 15 (Day)	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock
	Sep 15 (night)	Buoy 10-I-5 Bridge
	Oct 29-31	Buoy 10- Settler Point/Harrington Point line
2004	Sep 21 (Day)	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock
	Sep 21-22 (night)	Buoy 10-Longview Bridge
	Sep 27, Sep 29, Sep 30, (day)	Lewis River – Beacon Rock
	Sep 27-28, Sep 29-30, Sep 30-Oct 1	Buoy 10 – Lewis River
	Oct 25-26, Oct 27-29	Buoy 10- Settler Point/Harrington Point line
2005	Sep 19, Sep 20, Sep 22 (day)	Longview Bridge-Beacon Rock
	Sep 19-20, Sep 20-21, Sep 22-23	Buoy 10-Longview Bridge
	Sep 26, Sep 28 (day)	Kalama River-Beacon Rock
	Sep 26-27, Sep 28-29	Buoy 10-Kalama River

Table 26. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed during Late Fall Mainstem Columbia River (mid-Sep to mid-Nov) and Select Area Commercial Seasons below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2005.

Year	Mainstem Season ¹	Fishing Days	Chinook		Coho		Chum ³	Steelhead ⁴	Sturgeon ⁵	
			Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²	Columbia Mainstem	Select Area ²			White	Green
1970	Sep 10-Nov 5	35	93,900	700	432,500	21,700	600	6,200	1,300	100
1971	Sep 12-Nov 3	34	119,600	100	224,400	8,000	500	6,300	1,800	200
1972	Sep 20-Nov 3	27	39,400	900	103,100	9,300	1,300	9,200	1,600	100
1973	Sep 12-Nov 2	32	158,400	300	166,000	6,800	1,400	13,000	2,400	200
1974	Sep 17-Nov 1	29	43,300	100	231,800	9,100	900	1,200	4,800	400
1975	Sep 10-Nov 7	39	72,700	< 100	148,000	2,100	500	--	5,300	300
1976	Sep 7-Nov 12	47	105,400	300	160,700	5,200	1,200	--	8,100	1,200
1977	Sep 8-Oct 27	23	90,400	1,700	33,100	1,600	200	--	2,300	200
1978	Sep 10-Nov 15	37	64,900	500	128,000	3,400	1,500	--	3,900	100
1979	Sep 11-Nov 7	30	65,300	1,600	103,200	22,500	100	--	13,500	500
1980	Sep 28-Oct 16	12	14,600	40,000	114,200	28,900	200	--	3,100	50
1981	Sep 27-Nov 12	25	5,200	24,900	47,400	12,400	1,400	--	6,700	100
1982	Oct 3-Nov 12	27	4,500	6,000	181,600	14,300	1,800	--	4,600	400
1983 ⁶	Oct 4-Oct 13	4	4,800	4,700	3,600	3,600	200	--	4,500	100
1984	Sep 10-Nov 16	35	60,300	3,600	160,900	40,600	1,800	--	9,800	2,700
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 ⁷	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 ⁸	Sep 16-Oct 25	17	7,600	5,000	5,600	22,400	20	--	7,200	600
1997 ⁹	Sep 24-Nov 7	23	3,800	4,000	3,800	17,100	39	--	7,800	100
1998 ¹⁰	Oct 7-Nov 6	7	1,000	2,100	300	23,600	11	--	10,900	900
1999 ¹¹	Sep 20-Nov 4	23	4,600	2,100	57,600	23,000	101	--	4,100	300
2000 ¹²	Sep 18-Nov 1	21	3,440	2,300	110,400	58,300	26	--	4,600	600
2001 ¹³	Sep 17-Oct 31	27	14,900	3,100	219,100	33,800	116	--	21 ¹⁴	0 ¹⁴
2002	Sep 16-Oct 31	19	16,100	8,700	99,500	70,400	12	--	4,700	200
2003	Sep 15-Oct 31	23	42,700	9,700	149,500	117,100	6	--	3,600	27
2004	Sep 19-Oct 29	16	29,800	12,600	66,500	51,900	90	--	3,30	50
2005 ¹⁵	Sep 19-Oct 28	18	16,100	8,700	32,300	65,800	10	--	3,800	20

¹. Mesh restriction of 7" or less and 9" or greater, 1980-1982.

². 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 as Youngs Bay salmon could be sold outside of the bay during concurrent mainstem fishing periods.

³. 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-present Steamboat Slough Select Area landings.

⁴. Sale of steelhead by non-Indians prohibited since 1975. Handling and mortality limited by time, area, and gear regulations.

⁵. Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries beginning in 1997.

⁶. Dates reflect coho season only. Six days of large-mesh sturgeon fishing occurred Oct 18-Nov 3 with sale of Chinook allowed.

7. Sep 10 and 17 daylight only coho target fishery. Late fall season opened on Sep 22.
8. Sep 16-20 extended 2S night time fishery. Sep 30-Oct 25 all of Zones 1-5.
9. Sep 24-Oct 3 Zone 1-Longview Bridge 6" max. mesh and I-5 Bridge to Zone 5 9" min. mesh; Oct 6-Nov 7 Zones 1-5, 8" min. mesh after Oct 26.
10. Oct. 7 – Nov 4 Zones 1-5, 9" min. mesh.
11. Sep 20 - Oct 28, target coho fisheries with 6" max. mesh; Oct 11, 18, 25, and 27, salmon/sturgeon fisheries with 9 ¾" max.; Oct 5-7 salmon fishery with 8" min mesh; Nov. 4 daylight target sturgeon fishery with 9" min and 9 ¾" max mesh.
12. Sept. 18-Oct. 30 target coho fisheries w/6" max mesh size; Sept. 19-20 target salmon/sturgeon fishery w/8" min. and 9 ¾" max. mesh restrictions; Oct. 9, 16, and 23 sturgeon/salmon fisheries with 6" max. or 9" min. to 9 ¾" max. mesh; Nov. 1 daylight sturgeon fishery with 9" min. and 9 ¾" max. mesh size.
13. Sept. 17-19 target coho fishery w/ 6" max mesh size; Sept. 17-Oct. 4 salmon fishery w/ 8"min and 9 ¾" max mesh size; Sept. 20-Oct. 5 salmon fisheries w/9 ¾" max mesh size; Oct. 8-26 salmon fishery w/9 ¾" max mesh size; Oct. 29-31 target coho w/6" max. mesh.
14. The sturgeon harvest guideline for 2001 had been reached by late August, which accounts for the low number (21 white sturgeon landed in August Youngs Bay SAFE fishery).
15. Season specific information (i.e., seasons, areas, and gear restrictions) is included in Table 15.

Year	White Sturgeon					Green Sturgeon				
	Sport	Commercial ¹				Sport	Commercial ¹			
		Winter	Early Fall	Late Fall	Total		Winter	Early Fall	Late Fall	Total
1991	22,700	840	530	2,430	3,800	20	4	2	3,180	3,186
1992	40,100	1,210	790	4,240	6,240	75	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	130	1	--	240	241
1995	45,100	110	--	6,040	6,150	20	--	--	390	390
1996	42,800	1,380	330	6,670	8,380	65	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	0 ²	342
2002	38,500	3,368	1,725	4,522	9,615	51	7	0 ³	156	163
2003	31,100	1,768	2,585	3,598	7,951	52	1	11	27	39
2004	25,600	2,063 ⁴	2,467	3,336	7,866	29	1	6	51	58
2005	29,800	2,191 ⁵	2,094	3,867	8,152	119	38 ⁶	32	21	91

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

². Sturgeon sales prohibited in mainstem and Select Area fisheries effective August 22.

³. Green sturgeon sales prohibited during all early fall seasons.

⁴. Includes nine white sturgeon caught during the mainstem sockeye gillnet fishery June 30 and July 2, 2004.

⁵. Includes 1,369 white sturgeon caught during the mainstem summer Chinook gillnet fishery from June 23 through July 26, 2005.

⁶. Includes 38 green sturgeon caught during the mainstem summer Chinook gillnet fishery from June 23 through July 26, 2005.