



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

**2009 JOINT STAFF REPORT:
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR
FALL CHINOOK SALMON, COHO SALMON, CHUM
SALMON, SUMMER STEELHEAD,
AND WHITE STURGEON**

Joint Columbia River Management Staff

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes fall fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and includes a summary of 2008 fall fisheries, 2008 management guidelines, and expectations for 2009 fall fish runs and fisheries. This report is part of an annual series of reports produced by the Joint Columbia River Management Staff of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) prior to each major Columbia River Compact hearing. The first Columbia River Compact hearing of the 2009 fall management period will begin at 10 AM on Wednesday July 29. The hearing will take place at the Duncan Law Seafood Consumer Center at 2021 Marine Dr, Suite 200 in Astoria, OR, 97103. Members of the *U.S. v Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) have reviewed this report.

THE COMPACT

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

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

SEASONS CONSIDERED

At the July 29 hearing, the Compact will consider the following non-Indian commercial fishing seasons: 1) mainstem early fall season (early August) fishing periods in Zones 1-5 (Figures 1); and 2) fall salmon seasons in Select Area fishing sites. The Compact may also consider treaty Indian fisheries in Zone 6 (Figure 1). Additionally, a Compact hearing will likely be scheduled to consider non-Indian commercial fisheries during mid to late August and/or treaty Indian commercial fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River. Future hearings will be scheduled throughout the fall management period as additional information on fish runs and ongoing fisheries become available.

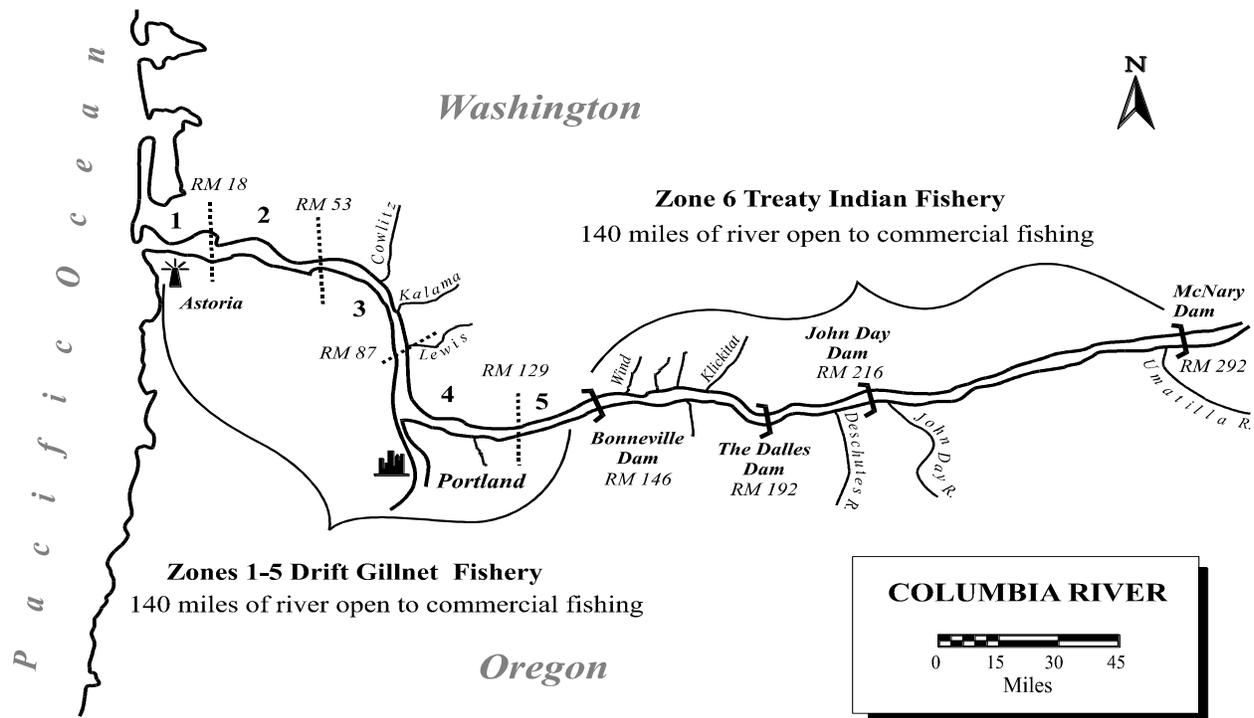


Figure 1. Columbia River Commercial Fishing Zones.

STOCKS CONSIDERED

Fall Chinook

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

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

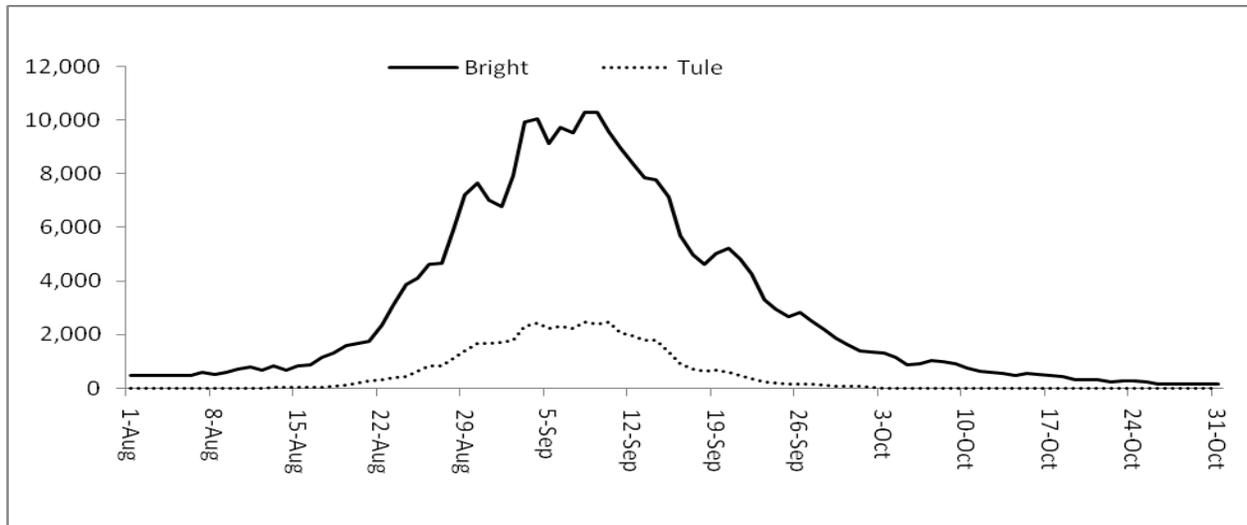


Figure 2. Average Run Timing of Fall Chinook over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2009 Forecast.

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

2008 Returns

The total 2008 Columbia River fall Chinook adult return of 449,000 adults was similar to the recent 10-year average (1998-2007) of 500,100 adults, and much greater than the 2007 return of 219,600 (Tables 2 and 3). The 2008 URB return of 197,300 adults was 83% of the recent 10-year average (237,100) and accounted for 44% of the total river mouth return (Table 2). The 2008 McNary Dam count of 101,900 adults surpassed the management goal of 60,000 fish, although only about 18,800 adult fish spawned on the Hanford Reach. The 2008 Deschutes River Basin return of 7,700 adults was only 68% of the recent 10-year average of 11,200 adults. Returns of SRW fall Chinook to the Columbia River in 2008 totaled 5,900 fish, which was similar to the recent 10-year average (1998-2007) of 6,000 adults, and was four times greater than the average return of the 1990s (Table 4).

The BPH return of 93,900 adults was greater than the recent 10-year average of 88,100 adults and showed great improvement over the 2007 return of only 14,600 adults (Table 2). Adult returns of BPH included 33,700 fish to Spring Creek Hatchery, which greatly exceeded the escapement goal of 7,000 adults. Natural spawning escapement of BPH stock adults totaled nearly 1,700 fish including 181 adults in the Wind, 470 fish in the Little White Salmon, 759 in the White Salmon River, and 253 in the Klickitat River.

The 2008 MCB return to the river mouth of 76,300 adults was 93% of the recent 10-year (1998-2007) average of 81,900 adults. The MCB return included 33,000 PUB stock, 40,800 BUB stock, and 2,500 LRB stock (Table 1). The adult PUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 4,200 fish to Little White Salmon Hatchery. Natural escapement of adult PUB stock included 900 fish in the White Salmon River and 1,400 in the Klickitat River, as compared to the interim escapement goals of 1,300 and 1,000 fish, respectively. Natural escapement of adult PUB stock in the Umatilla River system was nearly 1,500 fish. The BUB return included an escapement of 17,100 adults to Bonneville Hatchery, which was almost twice the 5,750 fish escapement goal. Significant natural escapement of BUBs does not occur.

The 2008 LRH returns totaled 61,600 adults, which was 75% of the recent ten-year average (1998-2007) of 82,100 fish (Table 2). A total of 27,300 fish returned to Oregon and Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, which exceeded the overall escapement goal of 13,600. A total of 18,639 fish returned to Washington hatcheries (10,600 goal) and 8,626 returned to Big Creek Hatchery in Oregon (3,000 goal). Naturally-spawning LRH fall Chinook accounted for an estimated 12,700 additional fish in Washington tributaries and 8,700 fish in Oregon tributaries. The 2008 LRW Chinook return improved over the poor return in 2007. The 2008 return totaled 7,100 adults, which was less than 45% of the recent ten-year average (1998-2007) of 15,700 fish (Table 2). The natural spawning escapement to the North Fork Lewis River was 5,600 adults, which was slightly less than the escapement goal of 5,700 LRW adults. Returns of SAB Chinook in 2008 totaled 12,900 fish, which is a record since at least 1980. The recent ten-year average return is 5,300 fish (Table 2).

2009 Forecast

The total adult return of fall Chinook in 2009 is forecast to be 532,900 adults, which is greater (119%) than the 2008 return of 449,000 adults, and is similar to the average return observed over the last 10 years. Bright stocks represent 73% of the total forecast. The forecasted return of 269,700 URB adults represents 51% of the projected total return, which is greater than the percentage seen in 2008 (44%) and greater than the recent 10-year average of 46%. The 2009 forecast for Snake River wild (SRW) Chinook is 6,600 fish, which is comparable to the recent 10-year average and significantly greater than the returns seen during the 1990s. The MCB forecast of 98,000 adults is 116% of the recent 10-year average, and also greater than the 2008 return. The MCB forecast includes 50,200 BUBs, 46,100 PUBs and nearly 1,700 LRBs. The BPH forecast of 56,500 adults is 60% of last year's return, and the recent 10-year average. The LRW forecast of 8,600 adults is 58% of the recent 10-year average, but improved over the 2008 return. The LRH forecast of 88,200 adults is similar to the average returns observed during the recent 10 years and improved over the 2008 return. The SAB forecast of 12,000 fish is a significant increase over the recent 10-year average and similar to the 2008 return. The 2009 forecast includes adjustments for increased escapement due to reduced ocean Chinook fisheries along the Oregon coast. 2009 forecasts and 2008 returns are presented in Table 1. Historical returns are presented in Tables 2 and 4.

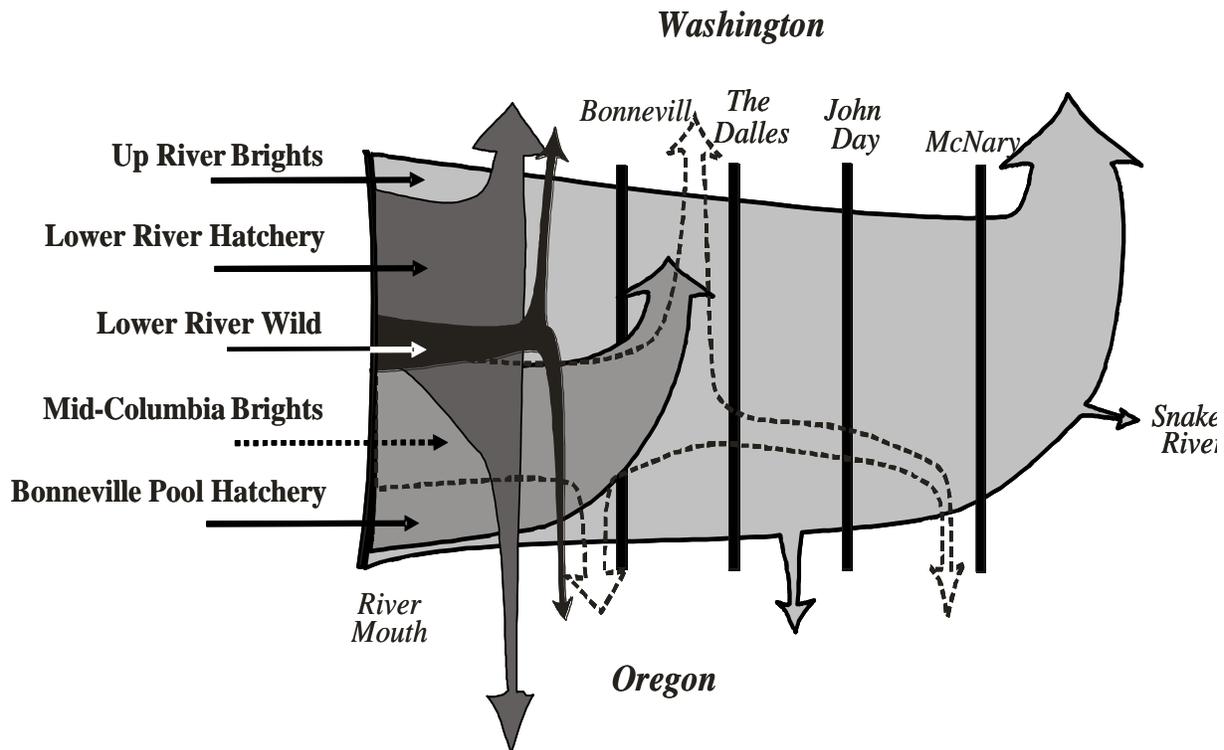


Figure 3. Major Columbia River Fall Chinook Stock Components and General Destination

Summer Steelhead

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

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

Steelhead are subject to recreational fisheries throughout the basin and treaty Indian fisheries in Zone 6. Summer steelhead recreational fisheries allow retention of fin-clipped hatchery fish only. Treaty Indian steelhead harvest is non mark-selective, and occurs in platform and gillnet fisheries. A majority of the treaty catch occurs during the fall gillnet fishery concurrent with landings of fall Chinook. In recent years the tribes have reduced catch of wild steelhead during fall treaty Indian gillnet seasons. Commercial harvest of steelhead by non-Indians has been prohibited since 1975 and time, area, and gear restrictions are implemented to minimize incidental handle of steelhead.

2008 Returns

The 2008 return of upriver summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam was 355,000 fish, including 15,800 Skamania index fish, 245,800 Group A index fish, and 93,400 Group B index fish (Tables 1 and 5). The 2008 return was 116% of the recent 10-year average and continued the stable trend of upriver steelhead passage. Total passage of wild steelhead in 2008 was 132% of the recent 10-year average, and included 18,500 wild Group B steelhead. The Group B return was the largest observed since 2002. Overall, summer steelhead populations appear to be stable or improving. When compared to average returns of the 1990s, the 2008 returns are 1½ to 2 times greater for Group A and Group B index summer steelhead (Table 5).

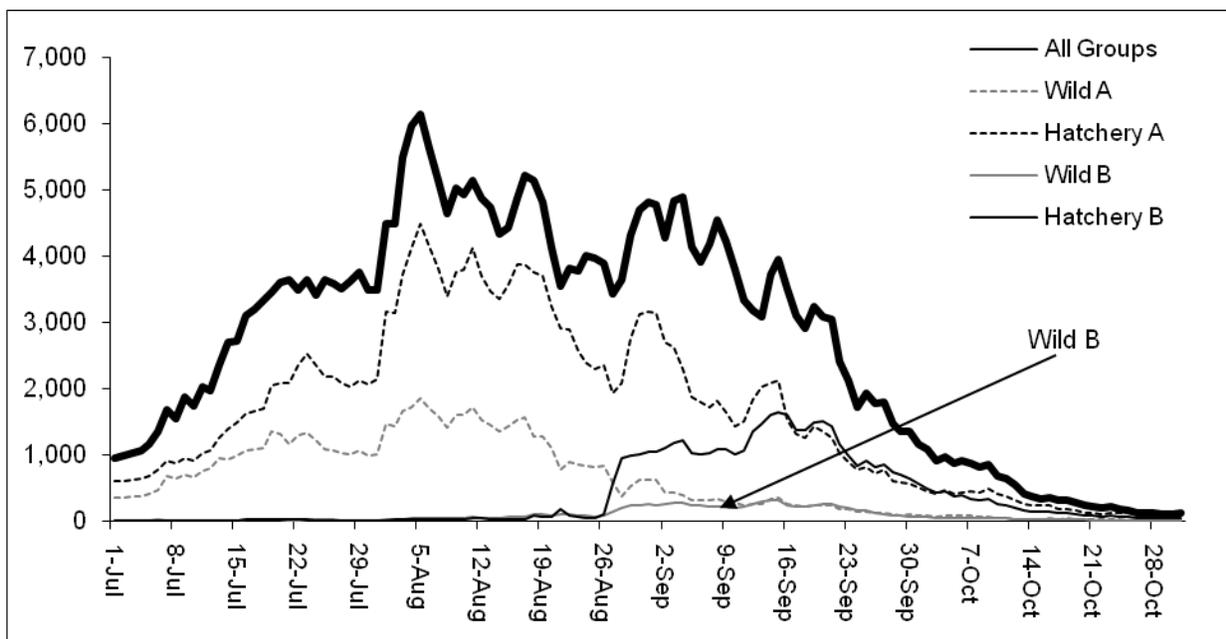


Figure 4. Average Run Timing of Summer Steelhead over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2009 Forecast.

2009 Forecast

The 2009 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 351,800 upriver fish, including 16,000 Skamania index fish, 278,900 Group A index fish, and 56,900 Group B index fish. The forecast for wild fish totals 89,900 steelhead and includes a strong Group B component. Overall, the 2009 forecast is similar (99%) to the recent 10-year average of 357,000 fish. Group A and Group B index steelhead forecasts continue a stable trend, with the Group B component expected to be greater (121%) than the recent 10-year average (Tables 1 and 5).

Coho

Lower Columbia River hatchery coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam, although substantial hatchery production also occurs above Bonneville Dam. In recent years, 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 74,900 in 1995 to a high of 1,527,900 in 1986 (Table 6).

The Columbia River hatchery coho return includes both early and late segments. Early stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-August to early October with peak entry occurring in early September. In the ocean, early stock coho tend to remain near the Oregon and southern Washington coasts and most migrate southward from the Columbia River. Early coho are also referred to as Type S, referring to their southerly ocean migration from the mouth of the Columbia River. Since 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 2008, releases of early coho above Bonneville Dam comprised 38% of the total early stock releases, which is similar to recent years.

Late stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December with peak entry occurring in mid-October. In the ocean, late stock coho tend to migrate northward from the Columbia River along the Washington coast and Vancouver Island. Late stock coho are referred to as Type N, referring to their northerly ocean migration from the mouth of the Columbia River. Since 1970, Columbia River returns of late stock coho have ranged from a low of 17,400 in 1995 to a high of 797,000 in 1986 (Table 8). Hatchery production of late stock coho has expanded since 1975, and is primarily from Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam. Since 2000, overall production has been stable, but about half of production has been released in areas above Bonneville Dam. In 2008, releases of late stock coho above Bonneville Dam comprised 42% of the total late stock releases.

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

Historic natural coho production areas in Washington included the Grays, Elochoman, Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, Lewis, and Washougal watersheds. Stream surveys conducted in Washington from 1945-1979 in the Toutle and lower Cowlitz River tributaries showed a steady decline of naturally-spawning coho. Smolt traps are currently being used in several Washington tributaries to estimate natural production. During 2001-2008, smolt production from these areas ranged from 231,600 to 890,600 fish.

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

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

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

2008 Returns

The 2008 Columbia River coho return of 471,700 adults was comprised of 298,800 early stock fish and 172,800 late stock fish. The adult return was 103% of the prior 10-year average (Table 6). The Bonneville Dam count of 135,500 coho adults was greater than the recent 10-year average of 97,200, but well above the 25,300 average count of the 1990s. Typically coho forecasts are reasonably accurate, but this was not the case for 2008 when the actual return was much larger than the forecast of 164,900 adults. The early component was three times the forecast and the late component was 2½ times the forecast. Hatchery escapement in 2008 totaled 236,500 fish to Washington and Oregon facilities, far exceeding the combined goal of 10,120 adults.

2009 Forecast

The 2009 forecast for the coho return to the Columbia River mouth, (following expected ocean fisheries), is 703,100 adults, which includes 466,600 early stock and 236,500 late stock. The forecast is 138% of the most recent 10-year average of 508,300 fish and far exceeds the average run size during the 1990s (239,700 fish). The forecast for early stock coho is 144% of the recent 10-year average of 325,200 fish, and the late stock forecast is 129% of the recent 10-year average of 183,100 fish (Tables 1, 6, 7, and 8). Approximately 160,100 coho are expected to pass Bonneville Dam. The early stock hatchery escapement goal of 14,000 and the late stock hatchery goal of 6,600 will almost certainly be achieved.

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon return to the Columbia River from mid-October through mid-December with spawning occurring from late October through early January. Chum salmon returns are primarily from natural production. Primary production areas for chum salmon include the Grays River in Washington, smaller tributaries just downstream from Bonneville Dam, and the mainstem Columbia River in specific locations from the I-205 Bridge upstream to Bonneville Dam. There are also two hatchery supplementation programs which release fed-fry that could be contributing to adult returns. These hatchery releases contribute to the spawning populations in the Grays River, in the mainstem Columbia and tributaries near Bonneville Dam. Washington index areas have been surveyed annually since 1950 and specific areas of the mainstem

Columbia River have been surveyed annually since 1998. Beginning in 2000, survey areas were expanded to include non-index streams in Washington and Oregon entering the Columbia River downstream of Bonneville Dam. These “non-index” stream surveys have continued sporadically since. In some years significant numbers of chum salmon have been observed in some non-index Washington areas. Until recently, few chum have been observed in Oregon tributaries; however, survey effort has been light compared to Washington streams. Chum salmon returns (fish-per-mile) to Washington index areas have decreased dramatically in recent years when compared to the high returns observed in 2002-2004 (Table 9).

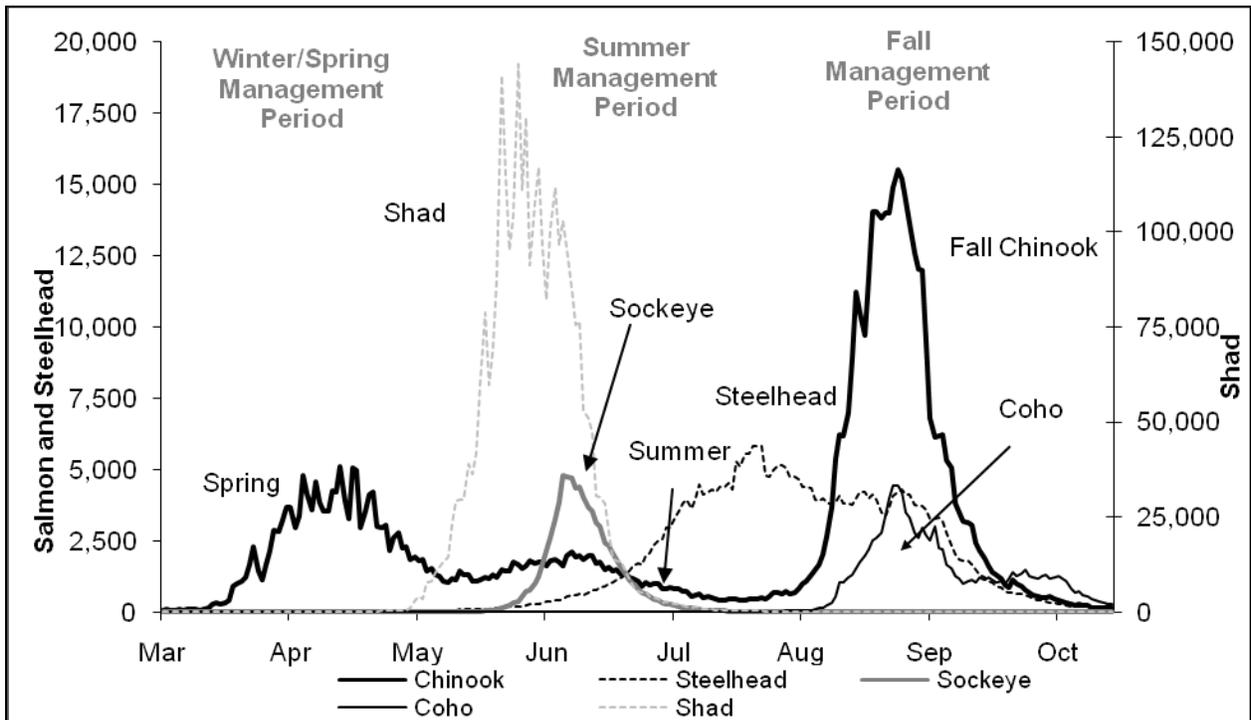


Figure 5. Average Daily Salmonid Counts at Bonneville Dam.

2009 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 Endangered Species Act (ESA) and are shown in Table 10. The *U.S. v Oregon* Technical Advisory Committee (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. In addition, ODFW has a management plan in place for wild coho that were state listed in 1999, which includes separate abundance-based harvest matrices for ocean and freshwater fisheries. Green sturgeon are also ESA-listed and are included in the current BA.

Columbia River Salmon Management Guidelines

The parties to *U.S. v Oregon* negotiated a new plan covering fisheries from January 2008 through December 2017. This agreement titled “2008-2017 *U.S. v Oregon* Management Agreement” (2008-2017 MA) provides specific fishery management constraints for fall Chinook, steelhead, and coho. A BA concerning Columbia River treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries as described in the 2008-2017 MA was submitted to the NMFS and a Biological Opinion (BO) has been issued. This BO covers mainstem fisheries through December 31, 2017. Guidelines from the 2008-2017 Management Agreement 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 38.0% of the aggregate URB run, based on the 2009 preseason forecast.
- ✓ The freshwater URB impact rate limit will be allocated 27.0% for treaty Indian fisheries and 11.0% for non-Indian fisheries.
- ✓ The exploitation rate (ER) on LRH Chinook will be limited to 38% for combined ocean and in-river fisheries. The expected ER for mainstem Columbia River fisheries is 8.1%.
- ✓ Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 7,000 adult fall Chinook (4,000 females) to Spring Creek Hatchery and a 60,000 adult fall Chinook (natural and hatchery) management goal above McNary Dam.
- ✓ Treaty Indian fall fisheries will be managed to limit impacts on total Group B index steelhead to no greater than 15%, based on preseason run size expectations.
- ✓ All mainstem non-Indian fall fisheries below the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco, Washington will be managed for individual upriver wild steelhead impact rates not to exceed 2% on wild Group A and Group B index steelhead.
- ✓ 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 a combined ER of no more than 20% for LCR coho. The expected Columbia River exploitation rate is 7.5%.
- ✓ Non-Indian fisheries will be managed for an impact rate of less than 5% for Columbia River chum salmon.

REVIEW OF MAINSTEM FISHERIES AND SELECT AREA FISHERIES

Non-Indian Commercial Fisheries

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

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

Reduced non-Indian commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990s 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. Beginning in 2003, sturgeon fishery management changed considerably when the commercial white sturgeon allocation was reduced to 8,000 fish. Since 2002, daily and/or weekly possession and sales limits concurrent with salmon fisheries have largely replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall timeframe.

2008 Early Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2008 early fall lower river commercial fishery was managed to harvest Chinook and a limited number of sturgeon. The early fall season consisted of seven target Chinook fishing periods, including four 12-hour periods during August 3-11 in Zones 1-5, one, 12-hour period during August 14-15 in Zones 2-5, and two periods in Zones 4-5 during August 19-20 (10 hours) and August 24-25 (6 hours). A 9-inch minimum mesh size restriction was adopted for all periods to minimize handle of steelhead and under-sized sturgeon. Landing limits for white sturgeon were in effect during all periods, with a 10 fish weekly limit for the first five periods and a three fish weekly limit for the final two periods (Tables 12, 15, and 23). Landings for the early fall season included 14,400 Chinook, 78 coho, and 2,809 white sturgeon (Tables 14, 24, and 27). The total Chinook and URB-only catches were 105% and 97% of the preseason expectations, respectively (Table 17). The seven-day early fall season matched the recent (2003-2007) average season length (Table 24). Adult Chinook landings during the 2008 early fall

season were 135% of the recent 5-year average (2003-2007) and landings of white sturgeon were the highest since 2001.

2008 Late Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2008 late fall mainstem season consisted of 23 individual fishing periods (10-12 hours each) occurring between September 18 and October 31 (Tables 12 and 15). The season included more periods than the recent five-year average (19 days), but had fewer periods than the strong return years of 1985-1989, when season length averaged 39 days annually. The majority of the season occurred after 90% of the fall Chinook run had passed Bonneville Dam, resulting in many fishing periods with relatively small catches. Due to the limited number of coho available to the fishery, no small mesh (≤ 6 -inch), coho-directed fishing periods were adopted in 2008. Landings during the fishery included 13,652 Chinook, 13,029 coho, 22 chum, and 3,170 white sturgeon (Tables 14, 26, and 27). Chinook catches were 161% of the preseason expectation but only 61% of the recent five-year average (Table 26). Coho landings far exceeded preseason expectations (1,700 fish) but were the lowest since 1998 and well below the recent five-year average catch of 61,200. White sturgeon catch was regulated with weekly possession and sales limits of 10 fish per-vessel during the initial 11 fishing periods and three fish per vessel from October 8-31.

Non-Indian Recreational Fisheries

A fall recreational fishery occurs throughout the Columbia River with the primary catch areas being the estuary (Buoy 10), the lower river between Tongue Point and Bonneville Dam (LCR), and the Vernita-Hanford Reach area below Priest Rapids Dam. The Buoy 10 recreational fishery catches fall Chinook and coho in the estuary area of the Columbia River from Buoy 10 upstream to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line and accounts for the majority of the Columbia River recreational coho harvest. The LCR recreational fishery catches fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and coho in the mainstem Columbia River from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam. The Hanford Reach fishery targets fall Chinook in the area downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Smaller fisheries also occur in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams targeting Chinook, coho and steelhead near tributary mouths. In all these fisheries, only adipose fin-clipped hatchery steelhead may be retained, and all unclipped steelhead must be released immediately unharmed. Additionally, all unclipped coho caught downstream of the Hood River Bridge must be released.

The popularity of the fall salmon fishery on the mainstem has grown considerably over the years, and anglers continue to fish successfully in new areas of the lower Columbia for fall Chinook. Historically, high water temperatures on the mainstem during August and September hinder anglers' ability to catch fall Chinook in the shallows, and the majority of the catch occurred at or below tributary mouths where water temperatures were cooler. Beginning in the late 1990s; however, anglers began targeting fall Chinook in deeper areas of the river with excellent results, especially in and around shipping lanes. Since 2000, the fall Chinook catch on the mainstem has averaged 15,200 fish annually compared to 5,000 during the 1990s and 2,300 during the 1980s. The price of this success has been a reduction in opportunity for fall Chinook in terms of the daily bag limit and/or fewer fishing days on the mainstem lower Columbia since 2004 (Table 30).

2008 Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery

The 2008 Buoy 10 fishery opened on August 1 for fall Chinook, adipose fin-clipped coho and adipose fin-clipped steelhead. The daily bag limit was two adult salmon with not more than one Chinook. The expected catch for the fishery was 6,500 Chinook and 4,000 coho, which would allow Chinook retention through September 1 and coho retention through the duration of the fishery. However, due to higher than anticipated catch of both Chinook and coho Chinook retention was prohibited effective August 25 and all angling was closed effective August 31. The 2008 Buoy 10 fishery produced 32,500 angler trips and catches of 8,300 Chinook, and 8,600 adipose fin-clipped coho (Tables 14 and 29). The catch rate of 0.26 Chinook per angler trip was the highest since 1987 and the second highest on record. The overall catch rate of 0.52 salmon per angler trip was the highest since 2003.

2008 Lower Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fishery

The lower Columbia River was open for adipose fin-clipped coho and steelhead during August 1-December 31. Chinook retention was allowed during September 1-16 with a daily bag limit of two salmon, only one of which could be a Chinook. Chinook retention was prohibited during all of August for the first time since 1995 due to harvest constraints on LRH and URB fall Chinook stocks. The states also closed Chinook retention in an eight-mile stretch of the river from Warrior Rock downstream to Jetty 62 (RM 79-87) for the duration of the season to protect naturally-spawning Lewis River fall Chinook. Preseason expectations were for catches of 9,200 adult Chinook and 1,000 coho. An upgrade of the upriver fall Chinook run size in mid-September allowed the states to reopen the retention of Chinook upstream of Warrior Rock effective September 20-December 31. The 2008 mainstem recreational fishery below Bonneville Dam produced 80,800 angler trips with a catch of 10,700 adult fall Chinook, 2,200 adipose fin-clipped adult coho, and 2,600 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead (Tables 14 and 30).

2008 Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fisheries above Bonneville Dam

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

Chinook harvested above Bonneville Dam are primarily URB stock. Average Chinook catch during 2002-2007 in the area from Bonneville upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge has been fairly static, with about 2,300 Chinook retained annually. The majority of the catch occurs within the Zone 6 area (Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam). Minor catch (200 Chinook) is reported in the area from McNary Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge. The catch from the Hanford Reach area is significantly higher, with about 6,200 Chinook (jacks and adults) retained annually during the same time frame. During 2008, Chinook harvest in the area from Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 totaled 1,400 fish. In the Hanford Reach fishery from the Highway 395 Bridge upstream to Priest Rapids Dam, Chinook harvest was estimated at 5,600 adult fish (Tables 14 and 31).

Steelhead fisheries also occur in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the old Hanford town site (below Priest Rapids Dam) during specific months of the year. Fisheries also occur within Zone 6 tributaries where migrating steelhead may “dip-in” to seek refuge in the cooler

water of the tributary. This dip-in tributary catch is included with the mainstem catch. Recreational steelhead harvest in areas above Bonneville Dam is derived from catch record card (CRC), or punch card reports, as creel checks are limited. Release estimates are based on mark rates at Bonneville and McNary dams.

Estimated catch for the 2008 fall season (August –December) is 20,500 kept steelhead (including dip-ins) for fisheries occurring between Bonneville Dam and the Highway 395 Bridge. These estimates are based on the recent 5-year average of final and preliminary catch record card data (Table 14).

Select Area Fisheries

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

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

Fall Select Area fisheries have occurred in Youngs Bay since 1962; Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River since 1996; and Steamboat Slough during 2000 – 2005. All non-Treaty 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 inseason modifications are seldom necessary.

Recreational fisheries also occur in the Select Areas. As per permanent regulations, Youngs Bay, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River Select Area sites are open the entire year for retention of Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho with a daily bag limit of two adult salmonids. Chinook retained during January 1 – July 31 must be fin-clipped (either adipose or ventral clips) in Youngs Bay and associated tributaries, and adipose fin-clipped in other Select Areas and

tributaries. These fall fisheries tend to have relatively low effort and catch, with a five-year average (2002 – 2006) annual catch of approximately 340 Chinook and 275 coho.

2008 Select Area Fisheries

Select Area fisheries that occurred during the fall of 2008 were managed to harvest hatchery and net-pen reared coho and SAB fall Chinook salmon with minimal impacts to listed species. A sales/possession limit of three white sturgeon per vessel per calendar week was also adopted for fall commercial fisheries in 2008. Sale of white sturgeon was prohibited effective September 10, 2008 when the annual catch guideline (400 fish) for the Select Areas was met. Total coho harvest in the four Select Area fisheries during the fall of 2008 was much improved (55,156 fish) over the failure of 2007 and was the second highest in the last five years. Chinook landings reached a record high of 13,997 likely due to constraints on ocean fisheries. Additionally, 134 white sturgeon were harvested incidentally in Select Area fall fisheries. Landings for 2008 fall Select Area seasons are summarized in Tables 14 and 28.

The fall Youngs Bay Select Area fishery began in early August with weekly 36-hour fishing periods through late August; this differed from the established pattern of 30-hour periods in early August expanding to 36-hour periods for the latter half of the month. The fishing period during the last week of August also deviated from the normal structure (a 72-hour target coho period using 6-inch maximum mesh) to continue the 36-hour Chinook target fishery (8-inch maximum mesh size) for the entire month. These modifications were implemented to provide greater consistency during the early fall season and increase harvest opportunity on abundant SABs. As normal, the upper Youngs Bay fishing boundary was moved downstream from the confluence of Youngs and Klaskanine rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August to ensure adequate SAB escapement. August fishing periods were intended to harvest net-pen produced SAB fall Chinook and early returning coho without jeopardizing SAB fall Chinook broodstock needs at the Klaskanine and South Fork Klaskanine hatcheries. After August, the fall season proceeded as normal with continuous fishing from September 2 through October 31 (Tables 13 and 15). The season included 60 consecutive days of fishing with the intent of harvesting late-returning SAB fall Chinook and hatchery-origin coho whose abundance typically peaks in mid-September. The complete fall season consisted of 64 fishing days, and resulted in a catch of 10,570 Chinook, 27,203 coho, and 58 white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The SAB Chinook catch was a record high (more than doubling the previous record set in 2003) and was greater than preseason expectations (6,000 fish); coho harvest was also higher than preseason expectations (18,500 fish) and was much improved over 2007.

The Tongue Point/South Channel fishery opened on the first Tuesday after Labor Day. The fishery began with three nightly 12-hour fishing periods per week during September 2 – September 12, increased to four nightly 12-hour periods during the week of September 15, then increased again to four nightly 16-hour periods each week from September 22 – October 31 (Tables 13 and 15). The 34-night season resulted in landings of approximately 1,176 Chinook, 7,753 coho, and 46 white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The coho catch was more than twice the preseason expectation of 3,400 fish.

The season structure of the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery was similar to the Tongue Point/South Channel fishery. The fishery began with three, 12-hour nightly fishing periods each week during September 2 – September 12 followed by four, 12-hour nightly periods during the week of September 15. Beginning September 22, nightly fishing hours were expanded to 14

hours in an effort to maximize harvest of the net-pen reared coho (Tables 13 and 15). To access surplus returns of tule fall Chinook destined for Big Creek Hatchery the maximum mesh size allowed in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough was increased to 8-inch for the first week of the season and then to 9¾-inch for the remainder of the season. The 34-night season ended October 31 and resulted in landings of 2,003 Chinook, 5,366 coho, and 28 white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The coho catch more than doubled the preseason expectation of 2,400 fish.

The structure of the Deep River fishery was similar to that used in other Select Area fishing areas with multiple nightly fishing periods occurring each week from September 1 – October 31. The fishery consisted of four 12-hour nightly periods per week during September 1 – 19. The nightly fishing periods were lengthened to 16 hours beginning September 22 in response to decreasing daylight hours (Tables 13 and 15). The 36-night season resulted in landings of 248 Chinook, 14,829 coho, and two white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The coho catch was a new record high, surpassing the catch in the fall of 2000. The 2008 harvest was over three times higher than the preseason expectation of 4,600 fish.

The 2008 recreational fisheries in Select Areas occurred as per permanent regulations. No formal catch estimate was made due to the lack of resources available to adequately sample the fishery. It is likely that catches were higher than average because of the increased abundance of SAB fall Chinook.

Zone 6 Fisheries

During the fall, fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams included treaty Indian commercial and ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries, and recreational including 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 and fishery structure during 2008 fall seasons are summarized in Tables 12, 14, 16, 17 and 19-22.

2008 Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

The treaty Indian commercial fishery in the fall of 2008 was managed to target harvestable URB and BPH fall Chinook stocks while allowing some harvest of summer steelhead and limiting impacts on listed SRW fall Chinook and Group B index summer steelhead. The 33½-day commercial gillnet salmon fishery consisted of nine fishing periods; seven 3½-day fishing periods, and two 4½-day fishing periods (Table 12). Catches were highest in the second through fourth weeks (Tables 14 and 16). Based on an expected moderate return of BPH fall Chinook, the standard (large) sanctuary around Spring Creek Hatchery was utilized in all openings prior to September 16. As in most years, all other standard dam and river mouth sanctuaries were in effect and all of Zone 6 was open throughout the duration of the fall salmon season (Table 19). The tribes required a minimum mesh size restriction for the first six gillnet openings, but an 8-inch minimum mesh size was not required after that as it became apparent that there was a very large B steelhead return. Aerial net counts indicated that effort continued to be high in 2008, with total daily net counts ranging between 63 and 691 per week. The average count for statistical weeks 35-39 was 364 in 2002, 293 in 2003, 223 in 2004, 352 in 2005, 372 in 2006, 454 in 2007 and 573 in 2008.

The 2008 fall commercial gillnet salmon season occurred between August 19 and October 23. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish occurred from August 1 through November 12. Fall season fisheries resulted in catches of 106,626 adult Chinook, 2,437 Chinook jacks, 26,340 steelhead, and 21,625 coho, of which 17% of the Chinook, 26% of the coho and 35% of the steelhead were taken home or sold directly to the public (Tables 16 and 17). The season was similar to 2007, which was longer than the previous five years and was much closer to the seasons in the late 1980s, when seasons ranged from 35-46 days. The adult Chinook catch represents an increase from 2007 and was above the recent 5- and 10-year averages of 96,000 and 86,000 respectively (Table 20).

The total catch of 26,340 summer steelhead in all treaty Indian fall season fisheries included 3,645 Group A wild index steelhead and 2,673 Group B wild index steelhead. The 2008 total catch was more than the recent 5-year average of 18,400 and far less than the strong return years of 1984-1989, when catches averaged 63,900 steelhead annually (Table 20).

There were no commercial sturgeon fisheries in 2008 after the winter gillnet 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.

2008 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 27.74% as compared with the ESA guideline of 31.25%. Total URB fall Chinook impacts were 7.83% (8.25% guideline) in non-Indian fisheries and 19.91% (23.00% guideline) in treaty Indian fisheries. The ER for LRH wild Chinook totaled 35% compared to the 41% maximum limit for combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. The ER for LCR coho was 7.3% compared to the maximum ER limit of 8% in combined ocean and in-river fisheries. Impacts to total Group B summer steelhead from treaty Indian fisheries totaled 15.2% compared to the 15.0% limit. Incidental mortalities from non-Indian fall fisheries resulted in impacts of 1.1% to wild Group B steelhead, compared to the 2.0% limit (Tables 18 and 21).

2009 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 planned fisheries. Chinook run sizes are typically not updated until mid-September; therefore, fisheries occurring prior to that time will be managed conservatively to allow for flexibility in shaping fishing opportunities during the mid-September through October timeframe. Stock composition and estimated impacts for all fisheries will be modified in-season as catch estimates and coded wire tag (CWT) data become available. These data may alter impacts from preseason expectations, which could result in modifications to other planned fisheries.

2009 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement

- ✓ This agreement was reached during a series of meetings in March and April of 2009.
- ✓ The dates, areas, bag limits, gear restrictions, and catch expectations are a result of preseason planning, which includes input from recreational and commercial fishing constituents.

Expectations for sport fisheries 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 allowed from August 1 - 31. Beginning September 1, one additional (adipose fin-clipped) coho may be retained per day. Total catch expectation is 10,700 Chinook and 119,100 coho.
- The mainstem sport fishery below Bonneville Dam will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit, but only one may be a Chinook. From the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to the Lewis River, Chinook retention will be allowed through September 13. Beginning September 14, Chinook retention will be allowed upstream of the Lewis River. Total catch expectation is 15,100 Chinook and 1,900 coho.
- The mainstem sport fishery from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit. The total catch expectation is 2,100 Chinook.
- Sport fisheries are expected to remain open for hatchery coho and hatchery steelhead throughout the normal season, including areas and times closed for Chinook retention.

Expectations for non-Indian commercial fisheries include:

- Early Fall (August) salmon fisheries are expected to occur on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Mesh size is 9-inch minimum and area is Zones 1-5. The goal is to have all five Zones open during early August, rolling zones in mid-August and only Zones 4-5 open during late August.
- Early August fisheries were modeled for August 4 and August 6, with a Chinook catch expectation of 3,000 fish. A mid-August fishery is planned for August 9 in all five zones if possible with a catch expectation of 2,300 Chinook. The late August fishery is expected to

occur in Zones 4-5 beginning the week of August 16 (six fishing periods were modeled for August 16-31). Total catch expectation is 14,100 Chinook.

- The late fall fishery is expected to begin September 20 with a one-day target Chinook fishery in all five Zones. Additional Chinook-directed fisheries are expected to continue in Zones 4-5 (six to eight fishing periods modeled for the remainder of September). Catch expectation for the late fall season is 25,200 Chinook.
- Directed coho fisheries are expected to begin in late September and continue into October. Catch expectation is 31,000 coho. Additional harvest opportunity would be available in river if ocean quotas are not reached, or if the Buoy 10 fishery harvest is less than expected. The coho fisheries would likely occur in Zones 1-3 during daylight hours with unslackened 6-inch mesh nets.
- Weekly sturgeon landing limits are expected to be in place throughout the fall fisheries (likely starting at 10 fish per week). A total of 2,000 white sturgeon have been set aside for early fall fisheries and 3,200 white sturgeon have been set aside for late fall fisheries.

Select Area Fisheries

Based on preseason run size predictions, an estimated 39,800 Select Area coho are expected to be available for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined, with approximately 24,900 destined for Youngs Bay. SAB Chinook catch is expected to total 7,900 fish in Select Areas. White sturgeon possession/sales limits will be adopted in all Select Areas consistent with mainstem regulations. Sturgeon retention will be prohibited if the Select Area sturgeon catch reaches the 400 white sturgeon guideline prior to the end of October. Site-specific fishing periods and season structure were discussed at a public meeting on Select Area fall fisheries held June 15th in Astoria, Oregon.

Even though SAB abundance is expected to be greater than average again in 2009 due to ocean fishery closures, fisheries this fall in Youngs Bay are expected to follow a pattern similar to last year. Fishing opportunity in August will likely consist of weekly 36-hour periods for the entire month to target returning SAB fall Chinook. Since Labor Day is late in 2009, the coho target fishery will likely start the week prior (September 1) and continue through the end of October, 7-day-per-week fishing will likely be adopted to maximize harvest of the returning 2006 brood net-pen reared coho and the first adults returning from renewed production at Klaskanine and South Fork Klaskanine hatcheries. During August, an 8-inch maximum mesh size restriction will be in place to target Chinook and a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction will be in place during September and October to target coho. The upper fishing boundary in Youngs Bay will be moved downstream from the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August to maximize SAB escapement to Klaskanine Hatchery.

Coho-directed fishing occurs in the other Select Area sites (Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River). The 2009 season structure in these areas will resemble recent years including 1) fishing periods beginning the first week of September, 2) three to four nightly fishing periods per week continuing through the end of October, 3) nightly fishing periods expanding from 12 hours during the first part of September to 14-16 hours by late September (this structure began in 2005), and 4) a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction (in effect since 2001).

Based on preseason run size forecasts, an estimated 7,000 Select Area coho will return to Tongue Point, 2,500 coho to Blind Slough, and 5,400 coho to Deep River. August fishing periods in

Knappa Slough to target surplus fall Chinook destined for Big Creek Hatchery may be considered for 2009; and large mesh gear will likely be allowed again in Blind Slough/Knappa Slough during the fall season to provide additional Chinook harvest opportunity.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

Treaty Indian commercial gillnet fisheries have typically occurred from late August through late September, although sales of platform caught fish may begin August 1. In several recent years, commercial fisheries have extended into October and this may occur in 2009. Fishery restrictions may include mesh size restrictions to 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 2.5 to 4.5-day weekly fishery periods. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish as well as fish caught in the Klickitat and Drano Lake tributary fisheries are typically allowed throughout the fall period.

Species, stock	2008 Return	2009 Forecast	Comments
Fall Chinook	449,000	532,900	Good return, similar to 10-year average
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	61,600	88,200	Similar to 10-year average
Lower river wild (LRW)	7,100	8,600	Less than 10-year average
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	93,900	56,500	Less than 10-year average
Upriver bright (URB)	197,300	269,700	Greater than 10-year average
Snake River Wild (SRW)	6,400	6,600	
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	76,300	98,000	Greater than 10-year average
Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)	40,800	50,200	
Lower river bright (LRB)	2,500	1,700	
Pool upriver bright (PUB)	33,000	46,100	
Select area bright (SAB)	12,900	12,000	Much greater than 10-year average
Upriver summer steelhead	355,000	351,800	Similar to 10-year average
Skamania index (May 1 - June 30)	15,800	16,000	4,200 wild.
A-run index (length <78 cm)	245,800	278,900	75,400 wild
B-run index (length ≥78 cm)	93,400	56,900	10,300 wild
Coho	471,700	703,100	Much greater than 10-year average
Early stock	298,800	466,600	
Late stock	172,800	236,500	

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

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

¹ Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3. Predicted and Actual Returns (Thousands) of Columbia River Adult Fall Chinook, 2003-2008.¹

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery	2003	116.9	155.0	133
	2004	79.0	108.9	138
	2005	78.4	78.2	100
	2006	57.5	58.3	101
	2007	54.4	32.7	60
	2008	55.9	61.6	110
Lower River Wild	2003	23.4	26.0	111
	2004	24.1	22.3	93
	2005	21.4	16.8	79
	2006	16.6	18.1	109
	2007	10.0	4.2	42
	2008	3.8	7.1	187
Bonneville Pool Hatchery	2003	101.9	180.6	177
	2004	150.0	175.3	117
	2005	115.8	93.1	80
	2006	51.8	27.9	54
	2007	21.3	14.6	69
	2008	86.2	93.9	109
Upriver Bright	2003	258.4	373.2	144
	2004	287.0	363.5	127
	2005	354.6	268.7	76
	2006	249.1	230.4	92
	2007	185.2	114.5	62
	2008	164.4	197.3	120
Mid-Columbia Bright	2003	86.6	150.2	173
	2004	88.8	121.9	137
	2005	89.7	98.0	109
	2006	86.6	80.4	93
	2007	69.1	47.0	68
	2008	56.6	76.3	135
Select Area Brights	2003	6.2	8.1	131
	2004	6.0	7.1	118
	2005	11.5	6.6	57
	2006	12.4	7.2	58
	2007	7.5	6.5	87
	2008	9.8	12.9	131
Columbia River Total	2003	593.4	893.1	151
	2004	634.9	799.0	126
	2005	671.4	561.4	84
	2006	473.9	422.4	89
	2007	347.5	219.6	63
	2008	376.7	449.0	119

¹. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 4. Estimated Columbia River Returns and Lower Granite Dam Escapement of Snake River Wild Fall Chinook Adults, 1986-2008

Year	Columbia River Return	Mainstem Harvest	Harvest Rate %	BON-LGR Passage Loss	BON-LGR Conversion Rate %	Lower Granite Escapement
1986	3,363	1,910	57%	918	33%	449
1987	2,135	1,218	57%	485	36%	253
1988	4,549	2,899	64%	870	31%	368
1989	2,323	1,327	57%	481	39%	295
1990	568	302	53%	117	43%	78
1991	1,968	790	40%	860	26%	318
1992	1,329	350	26%	430	56%	549
1993	1,514	420	28%	351	68%	742
1994	991	180	18%	405	50%	406
1995	1,301	247	19%	704	33%	348
1996	1,778	469	26%	670	48%	639
1997	1,857	597	32%	455	63%	795
1998	772	205	27%	260	54%	304
1999	2,475	751	30%	819	52%	905
2000	2,707	779	29%	780	59%	1,148
2001	14,303	3,010	21%	6,130	45%	5,098
2002	3,758	1,063	28%	579	78%	2,103
2003	7,244	1,561	22%	1,828	68%	3,839
2004	8,048	1,654	21%	3,140	50%	2,983
2005	5,566	1,425	26%	1,215	71%	2,602
2006	6,400	1,725	27%	2,192	53%	2,483
2007	6,836	1,537	22%	3,283	37%	2,016
2008	5,928	1,653	28%	2,053	52%	2,125

Table 5. Skamania Index, Group A Index, and Group B Index Returns of Summer Steelhead to Bonneville Dam, 1990-2008.

Year	Skamania Index			Group A Index			Group B Index			Total Upriver		
	Wild	Hatchery	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total
1990	3.7	15.0	18.7	27.1	88.5	115.6	8.8	38.4	47.2	39.6	141.9	181.5
1991	1.2	9.7	10.9	60.3	173.8	234.1	6.2	22.1	28.3	67.7	205.6	273.3
1992	2.9	12.0	14.9	44.3	197.2	241.5	12.7	44.7	57.4	59.9	253.9	313.8
1993	1.3	13.1	14.4	28.6	108.1	136.7	4.4	31.8	36.2	34.3	153.0	187.3
1994	1.4	10.9	12.3	21.2	99.8	121.0	5.2	22.3	27.5	27.8	133.0	160.8
1995	1.1	7.1	8.2	26.0	154.0	180.0	1.8	11.4	13.2	28.9	172.5	201.4
1996	1.3	9.5	10.8	25.7	148.6	174.3	3.9	14.9	18.8	30.9	173.0	203.9
1997	0.9	11.0	11.9	30.9	177.4	208.3	3.9	32.7	36.6	35.7	221.1	256.8
1998	1.6	7.8	9.4	34.8	99.9	134.7	3.4	36.8	40.2	39.8	144.5	184.3
1999	1.3	5.9	7.2	56.6	119.8	176.4	3.7	18.4	22.1	61.6	144.1	205.7
2000	5.7	10.9	16.6	63.6	153.1	216.7	8.4	32.5	40.9	77.7	196.5	274.2
2001	7.9	20.8	28.7	137.2	377.9	515.1	12.1	74.3	86.4	157.2	473.0	630.2
2002	9.7	15.3	25.0	87.3	235.8	323.1	32.3	97.6	129.9	129.3	348.7	478.0
2003	1.8	12.4	14.2	66.4	238.1	304.5	6.5	32.0	38.5	74.7	282.5	357.2
2004	4.1	16.9	21.0	60.4	190.2	250.6	9.2	28.2	37.4	73.7	235.3	309.0
2005	2.8	9.2	12.0	58.9	192.7	251.6	9.6	39.3	48.9	71.3	241.2	312.5
2006	2.2	7.7	9.9	63.7	181.4	245.1	8.5	65.7	74.2	74.4	254.8	329.2
2007	1.7	7.7	9.4	77.3	181.6	258.9	9.0	42.1	51.1	88.0	231.4	319.4
2008	4.5	11.3	15.8	81.6	164.2	245.8	18.5	74.9	93.4	104.6	250.4	355.0

Table 6. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1985-2008.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Minimum Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery	Trib. Dam	Bonneville	
	Zones 1 – 5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	L.Col.R. ⁵	Tributary	Returns	Counts ⁶	Dam Count	
1985	138.8	51.2	25.4	1.1	9.4	94.2	7.5	38.6	366.2
1986	923.3	55.6	120.4	4.1	20.8	284.1	8.9	108.6	1527.9
1987	151.7	13.5	47.2	0.9	6.0	66.0	4.3	17.9	307.5
1988	311.4	49.8	143.4	0.5	11.8	113.6	6.9	27.1	664.8
1989	360.9	26.2	81.9	0.3	15.1	189.3	6.9	27.4	708.1
1990	47.4	18.6	18.4	0.4	9.8	87.7	2.0	11.6	196.0
1991	324.3	80.4	208.6	1.1	29.4	223.3	5.6	58.8	934.3
1992	38.2	15.8	43.1	0.6	8.4	85.2	5.2	14.4	211.3
1993	20.6	15.0	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.0	0.8	10.7	113.9
1994	6.0	54.6	1.8	0.9	3.4	77.7	4.1	20.2	168.8
1995	0.2	21.2	5.1	0.3	2.7	32.2	2.9	10.4	74.9
1996	5.6	20.4	4.5	0.3	3.5	60.2	0.7	15.7	111.6
1997	2.8	16.7	20.3	0.9	10.8	69.9	2.9	24.1	148.1
1998	0.3	22.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	83.8	1.1	46.6	163.7
1999	57.6	21.5	9.0	1.3	18.6	124.5	1.1	40.7	274.2
2000	112.4	58.2	21.5	1.6	36.2	228.7	5.5	85.8	547.7
2001	219.7	34.4	132.1	3.1	74.9	377.3	8.2	259.8	1,108.5
2002	94.9	68.1	6.2	3.1	24.4	211.1	3.7	88.6	500.1
2003	144.9	113.5	54.5	1.2	22.1	205.4	11.2	125.7	677.4
2004	66.6	53.0	15.2	1.3	12.2	173.5	5.6	115.1	442.6
2005	30.6	63.5	6.9	0.6	9.9	143.3	3.3	83.3	339.9
2006	27.3	36.2	3.7	1.2	15.1	188.1	9.5	102.1	386.6
2007	29.1	10.1	8.4	0.8	12.5	160.5	4.8	92.5	333.5
2008	13.1	47.3	8.6	2.2	22.3	236.6	6.1	135.5	471.7

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

^{2.} Includes jacks.

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

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

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

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

Table 7. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Early Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1985-2008.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Minimum Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery	Trib. Dam	Bonneville	
	Zones 1-5 ²	SAFE ³	Estuary ⁴	L.Col.R ⁵	Tributary	Returns	Counts ⁶	Dam Count	
1985	54.6	51.2	16.5	0.8	6.3	57.3	6.5	35.2	228.4
1986	301.0	55.6	97.6	3.0	9.5	158.6	5.9	99.7	730.9
1987	86.9	13.5	28.4	0.7	4.2	32.6	3.4	16.4	186.2
1988	136.9	49.8	61.7	0.3	7.0	47.3	6.3	23.0	332.3
1989	52.0	26.2	54.7	0.2	7.0	104.0	5.5	19.6	269.2
1990	19.7	18.6	12.6	0.3	6.3	40.8	1.7	8.7	108.7
1991	122.8	80.4	142.9	0.8	15.1	108.9	4.3	43.2	518.4
1992	3.6	15.8	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.5	3.4	8.4	109.8
1993	5.9	15.0	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	0.7	8.0	72.3
1994	3.6	54.6	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	3.3	12.5	138.1
1995	0.0	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	2.3	6.9	57.5
1996	1.7	20.4	3.9	0.2	2.1	44.3	0.6	8.9	82.1
1997	1.0	16.7	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.2	2.8	18.4	104.5
1998	0.0	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	46.8	1.0	34.5	111.7
1999	24.7	21.5	7.8	0.9	11.1	60.0	1.0	32.9	159.9
2000	20.2	58.2	18.7	1.0	26.4	137.2	4.9	58.9	325.6
2001	67.8	34.4	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.9	6.3	225.4	692.4
2002	48.1	68.1	5.4	1.1	18.2	101.1	3.3	50.4	295.7
2003	71.2	113.5	47.4	0.8	17.7	141.3	10.8	93.8	496.6
2004	16.6	53.0	13.2	0.8	9.9	109.7	5.0	85.6	293.9
2005	14.3	63.5	6.0	0.3	7.5	88.0	2.9	63.6	246.1
2006	9.3	36.2	3.2	0.6	11.0	99.7	8.3	65.4	233.6
2007	7.9	10.1	7.3	0.5	17.3	99.7	4.0	62.2	209.0
2008	4.4	47.3	7.5	1.3	16.1	131.3	5.9	85.0	298.8

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

^{2.} Includes jacks.

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Late Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1985-2008.

Year	Lower Columbia River								Min. Run
	Commercial Catch ¹		Recreational Catch			Hatchery	Trib. Dam	Bonneville	
	Zones 1-5 ²	Select Areas	Estuary ³	LCR. ⁴	Trib.	Returns	Count ⁵	Dam Count	
1985	84.2	--	8.9	0.3	3.1	37.7	1.0	3.4	138.6
1986	624.4	--	22.8	1.1	11.3	126.5	3.0	10.3	799.2
1987	64.7	--	18.8	0.2	1.8	33.6	0.9	3.0	123.1
1988	174.8	--	81.7	0.2	4.8	66.7	0.6	4.4	333.2
1989	309.1	--	28.3	0.0	8.1	86.3	1.4	9.0	442.2
1990	27.9	--	5.9	0.0	3.5	47.7	0.3	2.9	88.2
1991	204.3	--	66.2	0.3	14.3	136.1	1.3	15.6	438.1
1992	34.7	--	14.0	0.0	4.3	42.5	1.8	6.8	104.1
1993	14.8	--	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.5	0.1	2.7	41.9
1994	2.4	--	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.4	0.9	7.7	31.1
1995	0.2	--	0.2	0.0	1.1	11.8	0.6	3.5	17.3
1996	4.0	--	0.6	0.0	1.4	17.9	0.0	6.8	30.8
1997	1.8	--	1.0	0.0	4.4	30.7	0.0	5.7	43.6
1998	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	2.3	32.6	0.2	12.1	47.8
1999	32.8	--	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.5	0.1	7.8	114.2
2000	89.9	--	2.8	0.6	9.8	91.5	0.6	26.9	222.1
2001	150.9	--	17.2	0.5	34.8	176.4	1.9	34.4	416.1
2002	46.8	--	0.8	2.0	6.2	110.0	0.4	38.2	204.3
2003	72.5	--	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	0.4	31.9	180.8
2004	50.0	--	2.0	0.5	2.3	63.8	0.6	29.5	148.6
2005	15.9	--	0.9	0.3	2.4	54.2	0.3	19.7	94.8
2006	18.0	--	0.5	0.6	4.6	91.4	1.2	36.7	152.9
2007	22.3	--	1.1	0.3	8.2	61.4	0.8	30.4	124.5
2008	8.7	--	1.1	1.0	6.2	105.2	0.1	50.5	172.8

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

^{2.} Includes jacks.

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

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

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

Table 9. Escapement Index Values for Chum in Washington Lower Columbia River Tributaries and for Coho in Oregon Columbia River Tributaries Downstream of the Sandy River, 1950-2008.

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

Species	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 River²	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 (Southern DPS)⁴</u>	Threatened	April 7, 2006	July 6, 2006

¹ The stocks 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.

⁴ Green sturgeon of the Southern distinct population segment (DPS).

Fishery	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bonneville	2,820	2,820	2,850	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Sport	1,520	1,520	1,700	700	700	700	700	700
Treaty	1,300	1,300	1,150	400	400	400	400	400
The Dalles	1,800	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	650	650	650
Sport	700	700	400	400	400	100	100	100
Treaty	1,100	1,100	900	900	900	550	550	550
John Day	1,720	500						
Sport	560	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Treaty	1,160	335	335	335	335	335	335	335

Table 13. Fall Select Area Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2008.

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

Youngs Bay  Deep River Only  Other Select Areas: 

Tongue Point and Deep River open Monday – Friday 4 pm-8 am nightly during Sep 22 – Oct 31.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open Monday-Friday 6 pm-8 am nightly during Sep 22-October 31.
 Steamboat Slough fisheries were discontinued in 2006.

Table 14. Salmon, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Catch in 2008 Fall Fisheries (Includes adults and jacks).¹

Fishery	Date	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon	Walleye
Zone 6 Treaty Indian Fisheries^{2,3}							
Commercial Gillnet	Aug 19-23	2,058	24	0	914	11	11
Commercial Gillnet	Aug 26-29	22,895	129	0	1,183	7	29
Commercial Gillnet	Sep 2-6	35,659	3,836	0	4,026	5	105
Commercial Gillnet	Sep 9-12	22,619	2,951	0	3,734	53	24
Commercial Gillnet	Sep 16-19	10,427	2,273	0	3,600	7	2
Commercial Gillnet	Sep 22-26	8,602	4,529	0	4,731	3	2
Commercial Gillnet	Sep 30- Oct 23	6,713	7,764	0	6,533	8	2
Platform Hook and Line	Aug and late fall	90	120	0	1,619	0	0
Treaty Indian Total		109,063	21,626	0	26,340	94	175
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Zones 1-5 Early August	August 3 - 8	4,785	9	0	--	1,395	
Zones 1-5 Early August	August 10 - 15	4,049	10	0	--	1,311	
Zones 4-5 Late August	August 19 - 20	830	7	0	--	38	
Zones 4-5 Late August	August 24 - 25	4,736	52	0	--	65	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	18-Sep	118	241	0	--	1,021	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	September 21 -26	8,003	5,132	0	--	1,325	
Zones 4-5 Late Fall	Sept. 28 – October 3	4,018	2,409	0	--	546	
Zones 4-5 Late Fall	October 8 - 10	624	650	0	--	76	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	October 15 – 17	417	3,998	10	--	93	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	October 21 – 24	160	498	8	--	50	
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	October 26 – 31	312	101	4	--	59	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>28,052</i>	<i>13,107</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>5,979</i>	
Youngs Bay	August 6 – Oct. 31	10,570	27,203	0	--	58	
Tongue Pt./South Ch.	Sept. 2 – October 31	1,176	7,753	0	--	46	
Blind Sl/Knapka Sl.	Sept. 2 – October 31	2,003	5,366	0	--	28	
Deep River	Sept. 1 – October 31	248	14,829	0	--	2	
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>13,997</i>	<i>55,151</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>134</i>	
Buoy 10 Sport ⁴	Aug 1 – Dec 31	8,349	8,573	0	12	0	
Lower River Sport ⁴	Aug 1 – Dec 31	11,455	2,248	0	2,591		
Bonneville Dam to Priest Rapids Dam Sport ⁴	Aug 1 – Dec 31	7,000			20,500		
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>26,804</i>	<i>10,821</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>23,103</i>	<i>0</i>	
Non-Indian Total		68,853	79,079	22	23,103	6,113	
Grand Total		177,916	100,705	22	49,443	6,207	

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

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

³. Subsistence harvest not occurring during commercial fishing periods.

⁴. See text for detailed season description

Table 15. Non-Indian Fall Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2008.

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Early Fall	Aug 3, 7 PM - Aug 4, 7 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-5. Grays River, Elokomin-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-B, Washougal, and Sandy River sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of 10 white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The 10 sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Aug 5, 7 PM - Aug 6, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 7, 7 PM - Aug 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 10, 7 PM - Aug 11, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 14, 7 PM - Aug 15, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 2-5. Same and Abernathy sanctuary is also in effect. Same.
10 hrs		Aug 19, 8 PM - Aug 20, 6 AM	Same.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Washougal, and Sandy River sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
6 hrs		Aug 24, 11 PM - Aug 25, 5 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Late Fall	Sep 18, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. A maximum of 10 white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The 10 sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 21, 7 PM - Sep 22, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Same.
10 hrs		Sep 23, 9 PM - Sep 24, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 24, 7 PM - Sep 25, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 25, 7 AM - 7 PM	9" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 1-5. Elokomin-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and White sturgeon. A maximum of 10 white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The 10 sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 25, 7 PM - Sep 26, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Sep 28, 7 PM - Sep 29, 7 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Late Fall - (cont.)	Sep 29, 7 PM - Sep 30, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of 10 white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The 10 sturgeon possession/sales limit includes mainstem fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 30, 7 PM - Oct 1, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 1, 7 PM - Oct 2, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 2, 7 PM - Oct 3, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 8, 7 PM - Oct 9, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except three white sturgeon may be possessed/sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week.
12 hrs		Oct 9, 7 PM - Oct 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 15, 6 PM - Oct 16, 6 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 16, 7 AM - 7 PM	No min. mesh size restriction, same.	Zones 1-5 (Zones 1-3 upstream to the Longview Bridge and zones 4-5). Grays River, Elokomin-A, Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 16, 8 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4 max. mesh size restriction. Same.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 21, 7 PM - Oct 22, 7 AM	No min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 22, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Zones 1-3 upstream to the Longview Bridge. Gray's River and Elokomin-A sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 23, 7 PM - Oct 24, 7 AM	No min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Multiple net rule in effect.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 26, 7 PM - Oct 27, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 28, 7 PM - Oct 29, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Oct 29, 7 AM - 7 PM	Same.	Zones 1-3 upstream to the Longview Bridge. Gray's River and Elokomin-A sanctuaries are in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 30, 7 PM - Oct 31, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries are in effect. Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1 1/2	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 6, 6 AM - Aug 7, 6 PM	8" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed upstream of markers located approximately 200 yards upstream of the mouth of the Walluski River. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks in the remainder of the net. Multiple net rule in effect during Aug 6 through Aug 28.	Youngs Bay select fishing area (Oregon only). Extends from the lower boundary at the 101 Bridge to the upper boundary located at the markers at Battle Creek Slough; except for those waters that are closed southerly of the alternate Highway 101 Bridge (Lewis and Clark River). Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
1 1/2		Aug 13, 6 AM - Aug 14, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 20, 6 AM - Aug 21, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/2		Aug 27, 6 AM - Aug 28, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
60		Sep 2, 7 PM - Oct 31, noon	Same, except 6" max. mesh size restriction in effect.	Same, except the sale/retention of white sturgeon is prohibited effective noon Wednesday September 10, 2008.
12 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Sep 2, 7 PM - Sep 3, 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. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 3, 7 PM - Sep 4, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 4, 7 PM - Sep 5, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 9, 7 PM - Sep 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 10, 7 PM - Sep 11, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the sale/retention of white sturgeon is prohibited effective noon Wednesday September 10, 2008.
12 hrs		Sep 11, 7 PM - Sep 12, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 15, 7 PM - Sep 16, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 16, 7 PM - Sep 17, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 17, 7 PM - Sep 18, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 18, 7 PM - Sep 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 22, 4 PM - Sep 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)					
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations		
			Gear	Area/Other	
16 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall - (cont.)	Sep 23, 4 PM - Sep 24, 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. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon only. The sale/retention of white sturgeon was prohibited on Wednesday September 10, 2008.	
16 hrs		Sep 24, 4 PM - Sep 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	
16 hrs		Sep 25, 4 PM - Sep 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 29, 4 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 30, 4 PM - Oct 1, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 1, 4 PM - Oct 2, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 2, 4 PM - Oct 3, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 6, 4 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 7, 4 PM - Oct 8, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 8, 4 PM - Oct 9, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 9, 4 PM - Oct 10, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 13, 4 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 14, 4 PM - Oct 15, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 15, 4 PM - Oct 16, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 16, 4 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 20, 4 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 21, 4 PM - Oct 22, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 22, 4 PM - Oct 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 23, 4 PM - Oct 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 27, 4 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.
16 hrs	Oct 28, 4 PM - Oct 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	Same.	

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall - (cont.)	Oct 29, 4 PM - Oct 30, 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. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets legal for the South Channel fishing area. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon only. The sale/retention of white sturgeon was prohibited on Wednesday September 10, 2008.
16 hrs		Oct 30, 4 PM - Oct 31, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Sep 2, 7 PM - Sep 3, 7 AM	8" max. mesh size restriction. Net may not exceed 100 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline. Use of additional weights or anchors attached directly to the leadline is allowed.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 3, 7 PM - Sep 4, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 4, 7 PM - Sep 5, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 9, 7 PM - Sep 10, 7 AM	9 3/4" max. mesh size. Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 10, 7 PM - Sep 11, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the sale/retention of white sturgeon is prohibited effective noon Wednesday September 10, 2008.
12 hrs		Sep 11, 7 PM - Sep 12, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 15, 7 PM - Sep 16, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 16, 7 PM - Sep 17, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 17, 7 PM - Sep 18, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 18, 7 PM - Sep 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 22, 6 PM - Sep 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 23, 6 PM - Sep 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 24, 6 PM - Sep 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 25, 6 PM - Sep 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 29, 6 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 30, 6 PM - Oct 1, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
14 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall - (cont.)	Oct 1, 6 PM - Oct 2, 8 AM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed.	Blind Slough (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above) and Knappa Slough (all waters are under concurrent jurisdiction) select fishing areas. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon only. The sale/retention of white sturgeon was prohibited on Wednesday September 10, 2008.
14 hrs		Oct 2, 6 PM - Oct 3, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 6, 6 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 7, 6 PM - Oct 8, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 8, 6 PM - Oct 9, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 9, 6 PM - Oct 10, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 13, 6 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 14, 6 PM - Oct 15, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 15, 6 PM - Oct 16, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 16, 6 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 20, 6 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 21, 6 PM - Oct 22, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 22, 6 PM - Oct 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 23, 6 PM - Oct 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 27, 6 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 28, 6 PM - Oct 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 29, 6 PM - Oct 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs	Oct 30, 6 PM - Oct 31, 8 AM	Same.	Same.	

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Deep River - Fall	Sep 1, 7 PM - Sep 2, 7 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed.	Deep River select fishing area extending from the USCG channel marker #16 upstream to the town of Deep River (concurrent waters up to Highway 4 Bridge, Washington only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures and nets may not fully cross the navigation channel. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of three white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The three sturgeon possession/sales limit includes Select Area fisheries only.
12 hrs		Sep 2, 7 PM - Sep 3, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 3, 7 PM - Sep 4, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 4, 7 PM - Sep 5, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 8, 7 PM - Sep 9, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 9, 7 PM - Sep 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 10, 7 PM - Sep 11, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the sale/retention of white sturgeon is prohibited effective noon Wednesday September 10, 2008.
12 hrs		Sep 11, 7 PM - Sep 12, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 15, 7 PM - Sep 16, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 16, 7 PM - Sep 17, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 17, 7 PM - Sep 18, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 18, 7 PM - Sep 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 22, 4 PM - Sep 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 23, 4 PM - Sep 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 24, 4 PM - Sep 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 25, 4 PM - Sep 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 29, 4 PM - Sep 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 30, 4 PM - Oct 1, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 1, 4 PM - Oct 2, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs	Deep River - Fall - (cont.)	Oct 2, 4 PM - Oct 3, 8 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on leadline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the leadline is allowed.	Deep River select fishing area extending from the USCG channel marker #16 upstream to the town of Deep River (concurrent waters up to Highway 4 Bridge, Washington only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Nets are not allowed to be tied off to any stationary structures and nets may not fully cross the navigation channel. Salmon only. The sale/retention of white sturgeon was prohibited on Wednesday September 10, 2008.
16 hrs		Oct 6, 4 PM - Oct 7, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 7, 4 PM - Oct 8, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 8, 4 PM - Oct 9, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 9, 4 PM - Oct 10, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 13, 4 PM - Oct 14, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 14, 4 PM - Oct 15, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 15, 4 PM - Oct 16, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 16, 4 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 20, 4 PM - Oct 21, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 21, 4 PM - Oct 22, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 22, 4 PM - Oct 23, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 23, 4 PM - Oct 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 27, 4 PM - Oct 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 28, 4 PM - Oct 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 29, 4 PM - Oct 30, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 30, 4 PM - Oct 31, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 16. Catch Composition of Fall Zone 6 Treaty Indian Fisheries, 2008 (adults and jacks).¹						
		Fishery	Chinook	Steelhead	Coho	Walleye
Aug 1-18	Platform, Hook and Line	Ticket	48	65	0	0
		Non-Ticket	2	1,404	0	0
		Total	50	1,469	0	0
Aug 19- 22	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	1,744	270	1	0
		Non-Ticket	314	644	23	11
		Total	2,058	914	24	11
Aug 26 - 29	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	18,262	735	104	0
		Non-Ticket	4,633	448	25	29
		Total	22,895	1,183	129	29
Sep 2 - 6	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	31,625	2,908	3,305	1
		Non-Ticket	4,034	1,118	531	104
		Total	35,659	4,026	3,836	105
Sep 9 - 12	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	17,958	2,988	2,182	4
		Non-Ticket	4,661	746	769	20
		Total	22,619	3,734	2,951	24
Sep 16 -19	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	9,361	2,844	1,893	1
		Non-Ticket	1,066	756	380	1
		Total	10,427	3,600	2,273	2
Sep 22 - 26	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	6,580	3,450	3,529	0
		Non-Ticket	2,022	1,281	1,000	2
		Total	8,602	4,731	4,529	2
Sep 30 - Oct 2 Oct 7-10, Oct 20-23	Commercial Gillnet	Ticket	5,390	3,905	5,009	1
		Non-Ticket	1,323	2,627	2,755	1
		Total	6,713	6,532	7,764	2
		Gillnet Subtotal	108,973	24,720	21,506	175
Late Fall	Platform, Hook and Line		40	150	120	0
Grand Total			109,063	26,339	21,626	175

¹. Ticketed catch estimates based on preliminary landings

Table 17. 2008 Stock Composition of Adult Fall Chinook Landed in Columbia River Fisheries.¹

Non-Indian Fisheries	Stock						Total
	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB ²	Other ³	
Buoy 10 Recreational ⁴	1,977	0	3,054	914	983	1,630	8,558
Lower Columbia Recreational ⁴	1,067	937	272	5,563	3,042	0	10,881
Above Bonneville Dam Recreational ⁵	0	0	0	7,018	4	12	7,034
August Commercial	3,090	0	5,855	3,305	619	1,274	14,143
September Commercial	0	0	0	1,692	6,314	108	8,114
October Commercial	0	0	0	2,492	3,021	6	5,519
Select Area Commercial	2,611	0	1,245	85	395	8,159	12,495
Subtotal	8,745	937	10,426	21,069	14,378	11,189	66,744
Treaty Indian Fisheries							
Includes ticketed & non-ticketed catch	502	0	43,933	39,274	22,111	806	106,626
Grand Total	9,247	937	54,359	60,343	36,489	11,995	173,370

1. Stock specifics and total catch (and catch specifics) may not match data presented elsewhere in this report.
2. Includes lower river bright (LRB) stock.
3. Includes SABs and out-of-basin stock/strays.
4. Adjusted for hook and release mortality.
5. Includes all of Zone 6, McNary Dam to Hwy 395 Bridge and Hanford Reach.

Table 18. 2008 Fall Fishery Impact Summary.¹

	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Total Fall Chinook Mainstem Adult Catch	106,626	60,214	166,840
Snake River Wild mortalities	1,272	497	1,769
Snake River Wild Impacts	19.91%	7.83%	27.74%
Total Steelhead Catch ²	26,339	21,477	47,816
Total Group B Mortalities	14,191	4,066	18,257
Wild Group B Mortalities	2,673	200	2,873
Total Group B Impact	15%		
Wild Group B Impact		1%	
Wild Group A Impact	5%	1%	6%
Total Coho Catch ³	--	79,999	
Un-Marked Mortalities	--	6,964	
LCR Coho Impact	--	7.26%	

1. Adults only-Based on updated catch estimates. Mainstem catch only. Total catches by fishery may not match data presented elsewhere in this report. All data preliminary. Non-Indian harvest includes fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, WA.
2. Non-Indian summer steelhead catch includes kept (hatchery) catch and (wild) release mortalities from Buoy 10 upstream to Hwy. 395, near Pasco, WA. Includes tributary catch from "dip-ins".
3. Includes mainstem Columbia River and Select Areas catch

Table 19. Fishing Area and Spring Creek Sanctuary Restrictions in Effect During Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Set Gillnet Seasons, 1988-2008.

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

Table 20. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Treaty Indian Fall Seasons (Aug-Nov) Above Bonneville Dam, 1980-2008.

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

1. Includes Spring Creek terminal area fishing since 1975 (1977-83 & 92), sales to the general public and C&S catches beginning in 1994, Klickitat R. dipnet catches during open mainstem seasons, and extended Klickitat River commercial seasons beginning in 1988.
2. For Commercial Gillnet openings - Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 none; 1975 7-1/2"; 1976-1982 8"; 1983 none; 1984 none, except 8" Oct 9-15; 1985 none, except 8" Sep 14-28; 1986 none, except 8" Sep 6-Oct 4; 1987 none; 1988 none, except 8" Aug 17-27 and Sep 18-24 and 8" and 9" test fishery Sep 28-Oct 1; 1989 8" except none Aug 7-12; 1990 8" except none Sep 3-5, Sep 12-15 below Hood River Br., Sep 17-22, and Sep 24-29; 1991-97 none; 1998 8"; 1999 none except 8" Sep 15-18 and Sep 29-Oct 2; 2000-2002 none.
3. Mainstem commercial seasons only.
4. Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch from 1985-present.

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

Table 21. Wild Upriver Summer Steelhead Catch in Fall Season Fisheries, 1985-2008.

Year	Treaty Indian Harvest				Non-Indian Incidental Mortalities ³			
	Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index		Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index	
	Number	Impact	Number	Impact	Number	Impact	Number	Impact
85-89 ave.	11,109	16.60%	4,080	30.70%				
90-94 ave.	5,374	14.48%	1,780	23.10%				
1995	2,706	10.40%	344	18.60%				
1996	2,278	8.90%	1,354	34.60%				
1997	3,198	10.40%	558	14.30%				
1998	3,064	8.80%	533	15.60%				
1999	3,034	5.40%	470	12.60%	391	0.70%	41	1.10%
2000	2,740	4.30%	1,200	14.30%	616	1.00%	85	1.00%
2001	5,553	4.00%	1,388	11.50%	821	0.60%	116	1.00%
2002	2,370	2.70%	1,098	3.40%	572	0.70%	332	1.00%
2003	1,691	2.50%	959	14.90%	506	0.80%	111	1.70%
2004	1,929	3.20%	1,021	11.10%	461	0.80%	121	1.30%
2005	2,239	3.80%	1,181	12.30%	428	0.70%	123	1.30%
2006	3,301	5.20%	1,354	16.00%	462	0.70%	84	1.00%
2007	2,747	3.60%	1,050	11.60%	978	1.20%	171	1.80%
2008	3,645	4.46%	2,673	14.43%	784	1.00%	200	1.10%

1. Percentage calculated before rounding. Steelhead impacts based on date method through 1998 and fork length index method thereafter.
2. Includes sales to licensed buyers only prior to 1994. Includes sales to the general public and C&S catch beginning in 1994.
3. Non-Indian data includes recreational fisheries from Buoy 10 upstream to the Hwy 395 Bridge and LCR commercial fisheries August through December. Data since 2005 is preliminary.

Table 22. Annual Sturgeon Catches in Zone 6 Reservoirs above Bonneville Dam, 1995-2008.

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

Table 23. Time, Area, and Gear Restrictions in Effect for Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishing Seasons, 2000-2008.

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

Table 24. Landed Catch from Early Fall (August) Mainstem Columbia River Commercial Seasons Below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2008.

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

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

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

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

Table 25. Closed Fishing Areas During Late Fall Mainstem Non-Indian Fishing Seasons, 2002-2008.

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

Table 26. Landed Catch from Late Fall Mainstem Columbia River (mid-Sep to mid-Nov) and Select Area Commercial Seasons below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2008.

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

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

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

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

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

^{5.} Green Sturgeon retention prohibited since July 7, 2006.

Table 27. Lower Columbia River White and Green Sturgeon Catch, 1991-2008.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 29. Combined Oregon and Washington Angler Effort and Catch in the Buoy 10 Recreational Fishery, 1982-2008.¹

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

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

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

¹. Partial Chinook closure years.

². One adult Chinook bag limit.

Year	Chinook	Season	Zone 6 ¹
2002	3,031	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2003	4,059	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2004	3,467	Aug 1-Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2005	2,580	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Oct 1-19	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2006	2,037	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed Chinook Sep 16-29	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2007	150	Aug 1-Dec 31, closed for Chinook Sep- 20-28.	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
2008	1,420	Aug 1- Dec 31	Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395
Chinook	Season	Hanford Reach	
2002	7,238	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2003	6,343	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2004	7,195	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2005	7,512	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2006	4,535	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2007	4,614	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge
2008	5,638	August 1 through October 22	Hanford to Vernita Bridge

¹. Includes area from McNary Dam to Hwy 395 near Pasco Washington