

**2007 JOINT STAFF REPORT:
STOCK STATUS AND FISHERIES FOR
FALL CHINOOK SALMON, COHO SALMON, CHUM
SALMON, SUMMER STEELHEAD, AND WHITE STURGEON**

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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 2006 fall fisheries, 2007 management guidelines, and expectations for 2007 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 2007 fall management period will begin at 10 AM, Thursday July 26th at the Astoria Public Library located at 450 10th Street in Astoria, Oregon. 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 26th 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 (Figure 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.

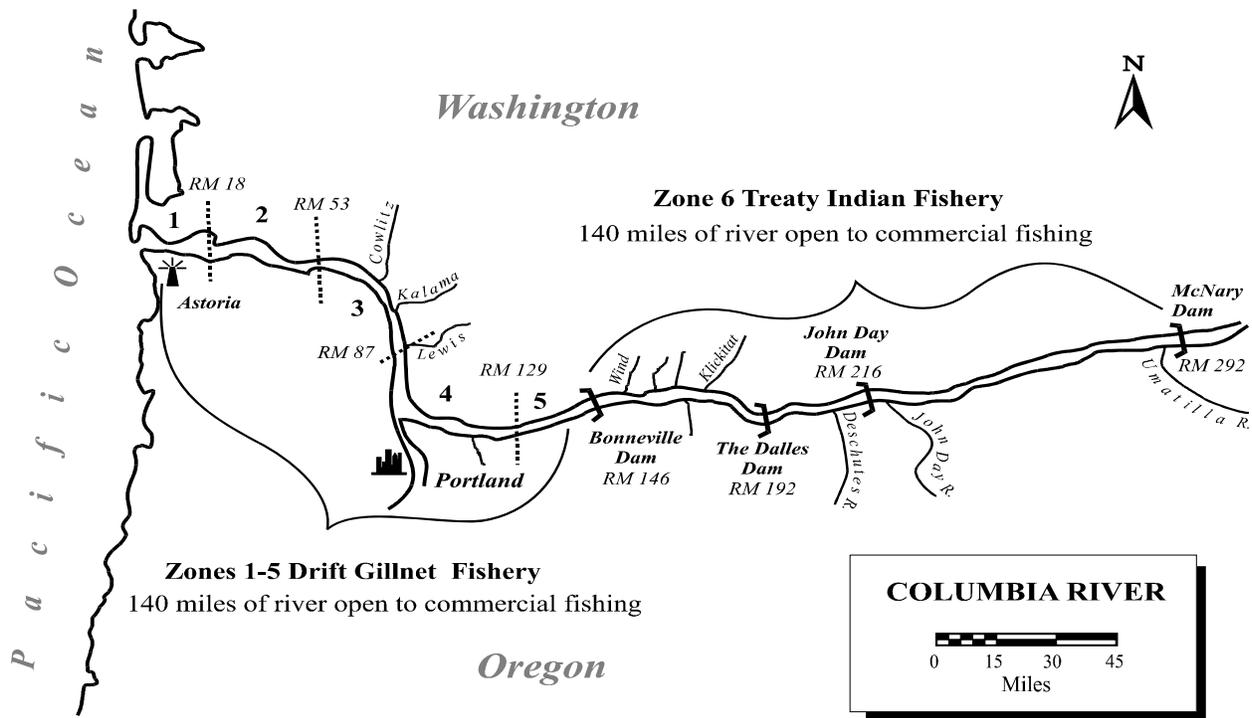


Figure 1. Columbia River Commercial Fishing Zones.

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

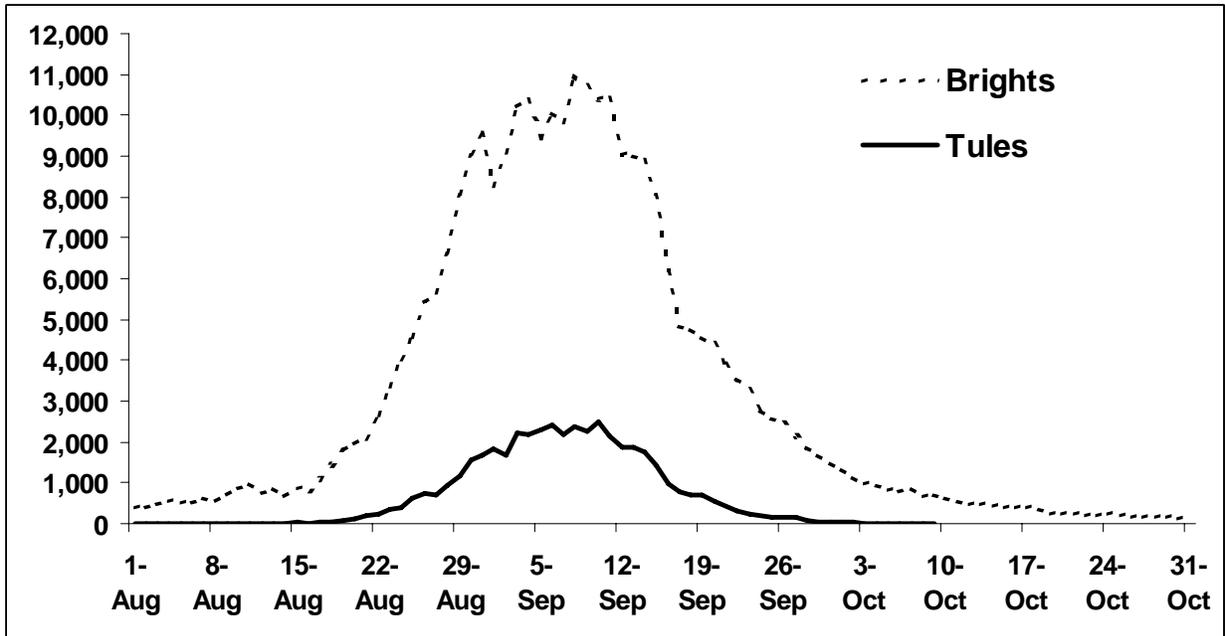


Figure 2. Average Run Timing of Adult Fall Chinook over Bonneville Dam (1996-2005) Applied to the 2007 Forecasts

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 most 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. Prior to 1998 LRBs were classified as BUBs, but beginning in 1998 LRBs were identified as a separate stock and are considered to be a component of the MCB stock. SABs are a hatchery stock that originated from Rogue River fall Chinook stock egg transfers in 1982. In 2006, production of this stock was transferred from ODFW’s Klaskanine Hatchery to the South Fork Klaskanine Hatchery operated by the Clatsop Economic Development Council’s (CEDC) Fisheries Project, with additional releases from net pens located in Youngs Bay.

2006 Returns

The total 2006 Columbia River fall Chinook adult return of 422,400 adults was 84% of the recent 10-year average (1996-2005) of 501,200 adults, but was greater than the average annual return of the 1990’s (274,100; Tables 2 and 3). The 2006 URB return of 230,400 adults was 101% of the recent 10-year average (228,400) and accounted for 55% of the total river mouth return (Table 2). The 2006 McNary Dam count of 90,970 adults surpassed the management goal of 43,500 fish. The Deschutes River Basin return continued a positive trend with a return of 14,100 adults. Estimated returns of SRW fall Chinook to the Columbia River were not available at the time this report was published (Table 4).

The BPH return of 27,900 adults was less than that of recent years and more similar to the average annual return during the 1990's (30,100; Table 2). Adult returns of BPH included 10,000 fish to Spring Creek Hatchery, which exceeded the escapement goal of 7,000 adults. Natural spawning escapement of BPH stock adults totaled 200 fish each in the Wind and Klickitat rivers and 600 in the White Salmon River.

The MCB return to the river mouth of 80,400 adults was the sixth largest return on record (since 1980) and about double the average annual return of the 1990's (42,800). The MCB return included 35,200 PUB stock, 41,600 BUB stock, and 3,600 LRB stock. The adult PUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 1,900 to Little White Salmon Hatchery. Natural escapement of adult PUB stock included 2,600 in the White Salmon River and 3,500 in the Klickitat River, as compared to the interim escapement goals of 1,300 and 1,000 fish, respectively. The adult BUB fall Chinook return included an escapement of 16,000 BUBs to Bonneville Hatchery, which was about three times the 5,750 fish escapement goal. Significant natural escapement of BUBs does not occur. LRBs typically spawn in the mainstem Columbia River just below Bonneville Dam.

LRH returns in 2006 totaled 58,300 adults, which was 70% of the recent ten-year average (1996-2005) of 83,800 fish. A total of 16,000 fish returned to Oregon and Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam, which exceeded the overall escapement goal of 13,900. A total of 14,000 fish returned to Washington hatcheries (10,900 goal) and 2,000 returned to Big Creek Hatchery in Oregon (3,000 goal). Naturally spawning LRH fall Chinook accounted for an additional 24,000 fish in Washington tributaries and 2,700 fish in Oregon tributaries.

LRW Chinook returns were good in 2006 with a river mouth return of 18,100 adults, which exceeds the recent ten-year average (1996-2005) of 15,400 fish. The natural spawning escapement goal of 5,700 fish to the North Fork Lewis River was achieved with a return of 10,500 LRW adults.

Returns of SAB Chinook in 2006 totaled 7,200 fish, which is comparable to the recent ten-year average (5,100) for this stock.

2007 Forecast

The total adult return of fall Chinook in 2007 is forecast to be 347,400 adults, which is 82% of last year's return of 422,400 adults and 68% of the average return over the last 10 years (1997-2006) (Table 1). This forecast would continue the decline in total fall Chinook returns observed since the recent record return of 893,100 adults in 2003. The forecasted return of 185,200 URB adults represents 53% of the total return, similar to 2006 (Table 2 and 3; Figure 3). The MCB forecast of 69,100 adults is 83% of the recent 10-year average, and less than the 2006 return. The BPH forecast of 21,300 adults is 76% of last year's return and only 24% of the recent 10-year average. The LRW forecast of 10,000 adults and the LRH forecast of 54,400 adults are both about two-thirds of average returns observed for these stocks during the last 10 years. The SAB forecast of 7,500 is similar to last year's actual return and continues the positive trend seen in recent years.

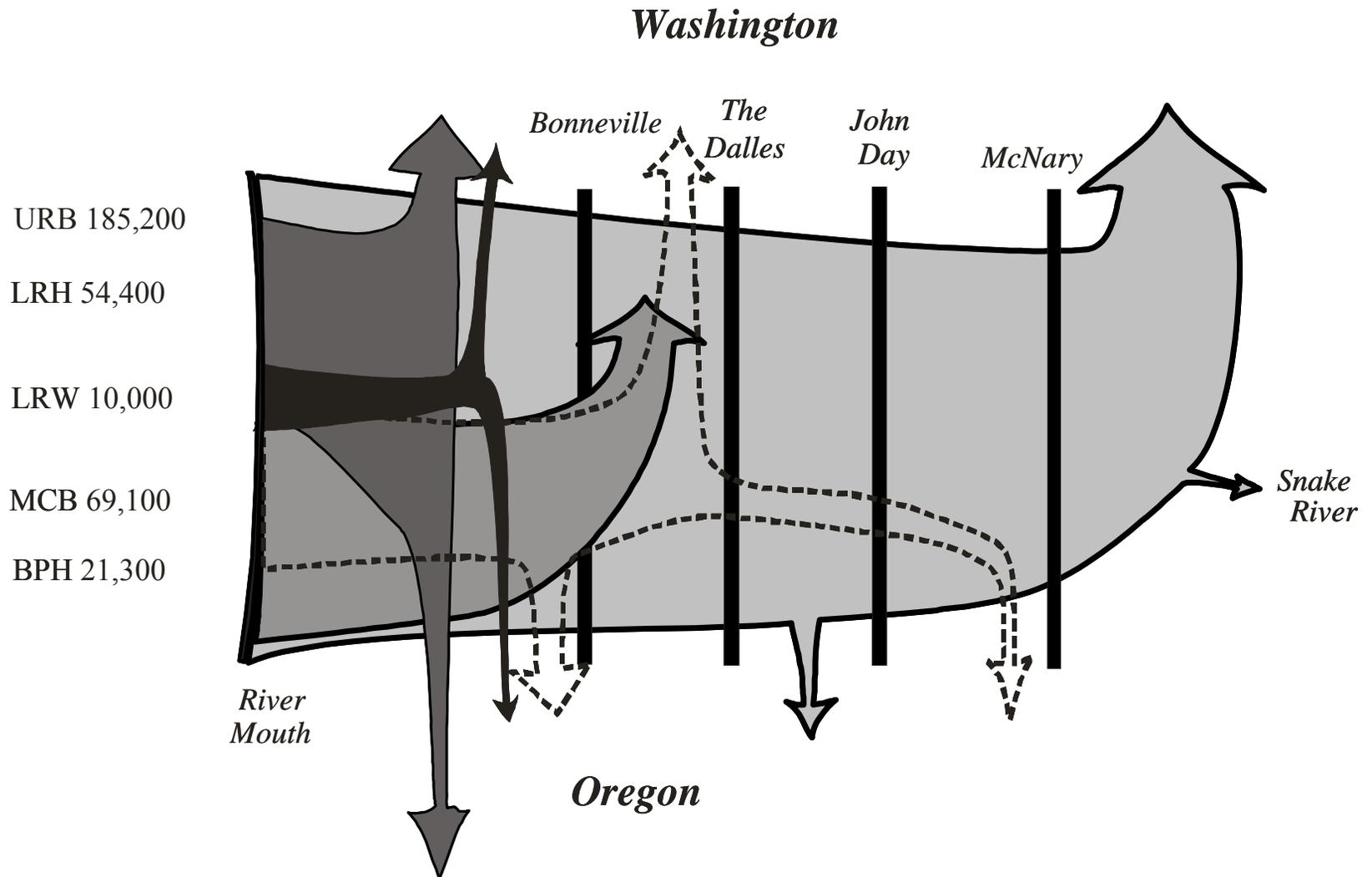


Figure 3. Major Columbia River Fall Chinook Stock Components and 2007 Adult Preseason Forecasts.

Summer Steelhead

The Columbia River summer steelhead run is made up of populations from the lower river and upper river tributaries. Summer steelhead enter the Columbia River during March through October each year. The lower Columbia River (LCR) component consists primarily of hatchery produced Skamania stock steelhead originally from the Washougal River in Washington. The Skamania stock enters the Columbia earlier than the upriver runs, and was successfully introduced into numerous streams below Bonneville Dam, and a few streams above, including the Wind and Hood Rivers.

Upriver summer steelhead include hatchery and wild fish that pass Bonneville Dam April through October each year. Fish passing April through June are considered Skamania stock steelhead destined for tributaries mainly within Bonneville Pool, and fish passing July through October are categorized as Group A or Group B 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 subbasins throughout the Columbia. The current method adopted by TAC for estimating fishery impacts uses length data from Bonneville Dam collected from July 1-October 31 to assign impacts to Group A index and Group B index steelhead. The run-time distributions of Group A and Group B hatchery and wild summer steelhead are shown in Figure 4.

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

2006 Returns

The 2006 return of summer steelhead to Bonneville Dam was 329,200 upriver fish, including 9,900 Skamania index fish, 245,100 Group A index fish, and 74,200 Group B index fish (Tables 1 and 5). Estimates for wild fish returns includes 2,200 in the Skamania index group, 63,700 Group A and 8,500 Group B.

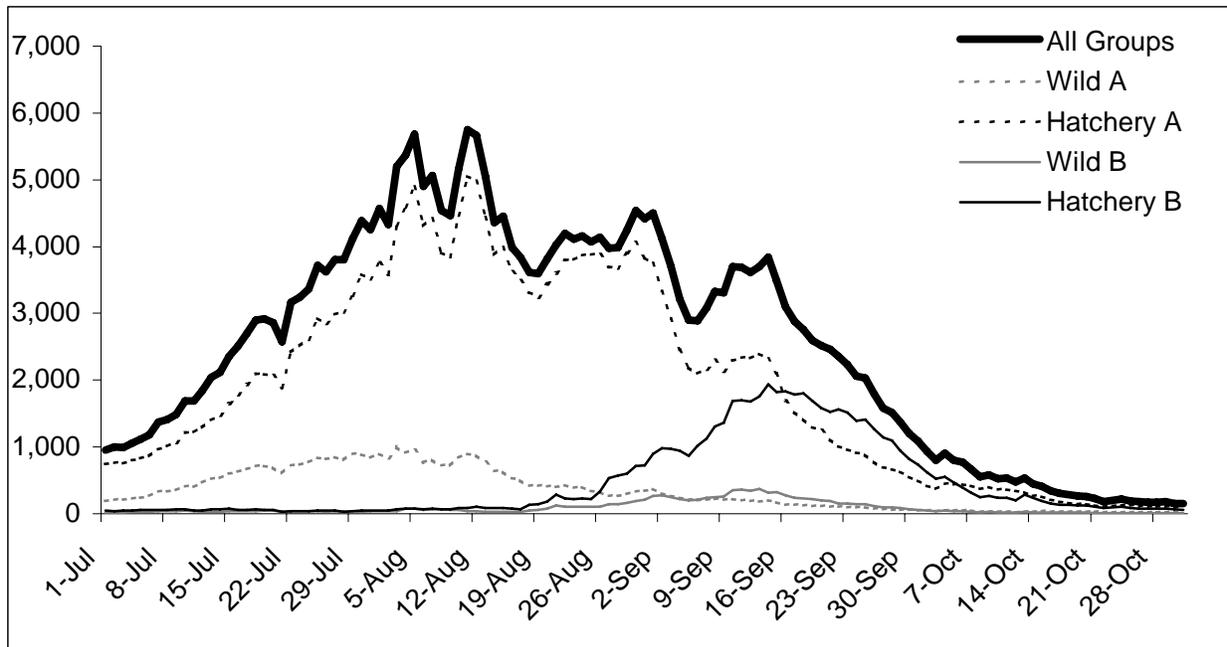


Figure 4. Average Run Timing of Summer Steelhead over Bonneville Dam, applied to the 2007 Forecast.

2007 Forecast

The 2007 forecast for the summer steelhead return to Bonneville Dam is 314,600 upriver fish, including 16,700 Skamania index fish, 241,500 Group A index fish, and 56,400 Group B index fish (Table 1). Wild fish forecasted returns include 4,400 Skamania stock, 41,600 Group A index and 10,800 Group B index.

Coho

Columbia River coho return primarily to Oregon and Washington hatcheries downstream from Bonneville Dam; however, in recent years 40% of all hatchery production has occurred above Bonneville Dam. Since 1970 adult coho returns to the Columbia River have ranged from a low of 74,800 in 1995 to a high of 1,527,800 in 1986 (Table 6). The Columbia River hatchery coho return includes both early and late segments with fisheries prior to mid-September landing primarily early stock, fisheries during mid-September through early October landing a mixture of early and late stock, and fisheries occurring after early October landing primarily late stock.

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

Late stock coho enter the Columbia River from mid-September through December with peak entry occurring in mid-October. The majority of late stock coho migrate northward from the Columbia River and reside along the Washington Coast and Vancouver Island. Hatchery production is primarily from Washington hatcheries below Bonneville Dam. Since 1970, Columbia River returns of late stock coho have ranged from a low of 17,300 in 1995 to a high of 796,900 in 1986 (Table 8).

Historic natural coho production areas in Washington included the Grays, Elochoman, Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, Lewis, and Washougal watersheds. Coho populations in LCR Washington tributaries have been heavily influenced by extensive hatchery releases. Widespread inter-basin (but within ESU) stock transfers have homogenized many populations. Stream surveys conducted in Washington from 1945-1979 in the Toutle and lower Cowlitz River tributaries showed a steady decline of naturally-spawning coho. Surveys of 37 Washington streams below Bonneville Dam in 1991 suggested that natural spawning continues but production is low. Surveys of the majority of Washington tributaries below Bonneville Dam were performed again in 1998. Results of the 1998 surveys indicated that natural spawning occurs at low levels over a wide variety of areas; however, the majority of the spawners (>90%) appear to be hatchery fish.

The current extent of natural production on the Washington side of the ESU is under review. Significant natural juvenile coho production has been measured in Germany, Mill, Abernathy, and Cedar creeks (NF Lewis tributary), plus the Upper Cowlitz, Tilton, Coweeman, EF Lewis rivers. Natural origin adult returns have been monitored in Cedar Creek and the Cowlitz River, and monitoring has been initiated on Germany, Mill, and Abernathy Creeks starting in fall 2004.

In Oregon, Columbia River tributaries that were historic natural coho production areas include the Lewis and Clark, Klaskanine, Clatskanie, Clackamas, and Sandy rivers plus Big, Gnat, Beaver, Milton, and Scappoose creeks. Annual spawning fish survey counts conducted in Oregon LCR tributaries from December through February since 1949 suggested that wild coho may have been extirpated from Oregon's lower Columbia tributaries, excluding the Clackamas and Sandy rivers. Intensive surveys conducted during 1990-1992 and counts of 0.0-0.4 fish per mile during 1993-1999 supported this conclusion; however, increased numbers of coho have been observed in LCR tributaries since 1999 (Table 9). Post-November peak fish counts averaged 6.2 fish per mile during 2000-2005 and were well above the 1990's average of 0.2 fish per mile but were only one-fourth of the 1949-1970 average of 25.1 fish per mile. Since hatchery coho are rare in the Scappoose and Clatskanie systems, the recent recovery observed in these systems is likely the progeny of remnant populations of naturally-producing fish. Recent increases of unmarked coho in the Lewis and Clark, Klaskanine, Big Creek, and Gnat Creek systems is more likely an artifact of natural production from continued escapement of hatchery-origin fish.

The Clackamas and Sandy rivers still contain significant natural populations of coho. The naturally-produced Clackamas coho run is destined for areas above North Fork Dam. The Sandy River wild coho population passes above Marmot Dam. Since 1978, natural coho returns to the Sandy and Clackamas rivers have varied widely with very low returns observed during 1996-1999, increased returns during 2000-2001 and 2003, followed by declines in 2004 and 2005. Preliminary passage of 835 adults over Marmot Dam in 2006 equaled the historic (1960-1969) average of 800 adults annually. The preliminary 2006 adult coho return past North Fork Dam on the Clackamas River totaled 2,509 fish, which also equaled the recent 5-year average return of 2,500.

Historical natural coho production areas above Bonneville Dam include the Spokane, Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, Methow, Grande Ronde, and Snake rivers. The majority of coho presently passing Bonneville Dam are returns from hatchery releases of lower river coho stocks in the Yakima, Umatilla, Little White Salmon, Klickitat, and Clearwater rivers. There is some natural spawning in upriver tributaries as a result of coho re-introduction programs. There are small

numbers of wild fish included in the Lower Columbia ESU that spawn in a few natural spawning areas in tributaries of Bonneville Pool. In the past, hatchery releases above Bonneville Dam have primarily been for the purpose of harvest augmentation but the parties are also increasing efforts to restore naturally-producing coho to appropriate habitats above Bonneville Dam, most recently the Snake and Methow rivers. Counts of coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam have represented an increasing percentage of the total return in response to increased hatchery releases. Since 1998, passage over Bonneville Dam has exceeded 40,000 adults with counts ranging between 40,700 in 1999 and 259,800 in 2001 (Table 6).

2006 Returns

The 2006 Columbia River coho return of 384,100 adults was comprised of 236,900 early stock fish and 147,200 late stock fish. The adult return was less than the recent 10-year average of 432,400 fish, but greater than the average run size during the 1990's of 239,800 (Table 6). Overall, early and late coho aggregate and individual hatchery escapement goals were achieved. The Bonneville Dam count of 102,100 coho adults was slightly less than the recent 5-year average of 134,500, but well above the 25,300 average count of the 1990's.

2007 Forecast

The 2007 forecast for the coho return to the Columbia River mouth, (following expected ocean fisheries), is 366,900 adults, which includes 293,700 early stock and 73,200 late stock (Table 1). The 2007 forecast is 80% of the most recent 10-year average of 432,400 fish, but is significantly higher than the average run size during the 1990's (239,800 fish). The forecast for early stock coho is comparable to the recent 10-year average of 296,300 fish, while the late stock forecast is less than 50% of the recent 10-year average (163,700 fish). Approximately 94,700 coho are expected to pass Bonneville Dam. The early stock hatchery escapement goal of 16,700, as well as the late stock hatchery goal of 8,100 are expected to be achieved.

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. Currently there are two hatchery supplementation programs releasing fed-fry. Adults originating from these hatchery releases contribute to the spawning populations in the Grays River and in the mainstem 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. 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. In 2006, 189 chum salmon returned to Big Creek Hatchery compared to an average of six fish per year during 1990-2005. Chum salmon returns (fish per mile) to Washington index areas increased in 2006 (Table 9). A few adult chum salmon are caught incidentally in the late fall non-Indian commercial fishery with landings typically occurring after mid-October. Chum landings from

commercial mainstem and Select Area fisheries are typically less than 10 fish during the fall season (Table 14).

Sturgeon

Both white and green sturgeon are present in the lower Columbia River. Columbia River white sturgeon originate from spawning areas near Bonneville Dam and range seasonally up and down the LCR. Columbia River white sturgeon are also known to use nearshore ocean waters along the Oregon and Washington coasts and contribute to populations in other coastal bays and estuaries. The current white sturgeon population is considered to be healthy and may approach one million fish two feet and greater in length. In general, indicators of sublegal (<42 inches) abundance appear stable at this time; however, the white sturgeon population has been increasingly impacted in recent years by predation from sea lions. Persistent loss of sturgeon to predation risks impacting legal-size abundance and a reduction in recruitment to fisheries in the near-term.

Isolated white sturgeon populations also exist in reservoirs upstream of Bonneville Dam. Abundance varies among populations and is limited primarily by lack of quality spawning habitat in each reservoir resulting from development of the hydropower system. The sturgeon populations in the three Zone 6 reservoirs are currently being assessed every three years. Pool-specific abundances of 36"-72" white sturgeon are estimated using mark-recapture methodology, which results in abundance estimates of approximately 13,400 in John Day Pool (2004), 11,800 in The Dalles Pool (2005), and 30,900 in Bonneville Pool (2006).

North American green sturgeon are comprised of two distinct population segments (DPS). The Southern DPS, listed in 2006 as threatened under ESA, is comprised of fish that spawn in rivers south of the Eel River in California, most notably the Sacramento River. The Northern DPS of green sturgeon is listed under the ESA as a Species of Concern and is comprised of fish that primarily spawn in the Klamath and Rogue rivers. Fish from both DPSs migrate north and congregate in the Columbia River estuary during summer and early fall. Sport anglers rarely catch green sturgeon, but green sturgeon did contribute to commercial catches prior to 2001 (Table 27). Retention of green sturgeon has been prohibited in Columbia River commercial fisheries since July 2006 and in Columbia River sport fisheries since January 2007

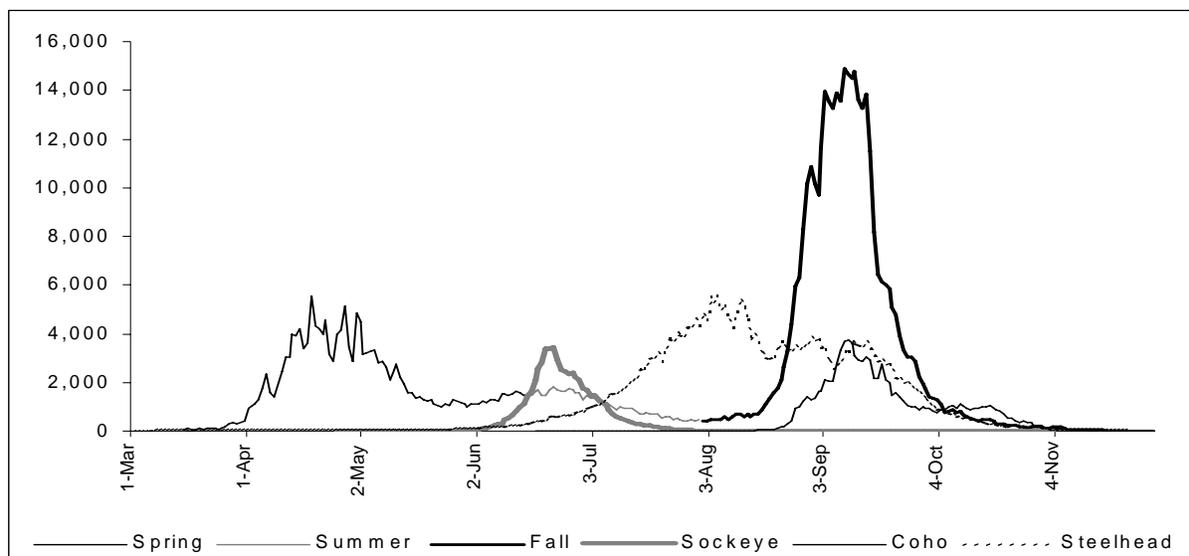


Figure 5. Average Daily Salmonid Counts at Bonneville Dam, 1997-2006.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Endangered Species Act

Salmon and Steelhead

Status reviews occurring since 1991 have resulted in the majority of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead stocks being listed under the ESA (Table 10). The *U.S. v Oregon* TAC has prepared Biological Assessments (BAs) for combined fisheries based on relevant *U.S. v Oregon* management plans and agreements. The TAC has completed BAs of impacts to all ESA-listed salmonid stocks (including steelhead) for all mainstem Columbia River fisheries since January 1992. In addition, the State of Oregon listed wild coho destined for Oregon tributaries of the LCR as an endangered species under Oregon state law in 1999. The ODFW has a management plan for state-listed wild coho, which includes separate abundance-based harvest matrices for ocean and freshwater fisheries.

A BA concerning Columbia River treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries as described in the “2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement for Upriver Chinook, Sockeye, Steelhead, Coho, and White Sturgeon” was submitted to the NMFS during the spring of 2005, and a Biological Opinion was issued on May 9, 2005. This Biological Opinion covers mainstem fisheries through December 31, 2007.

Since that time, LCR coho and green sturgeon from the Southern distinct population segment (DPS) were listed as threatened under the federal ESA (June 2005 and April 2006, respectively; Table 10). Addendums to the 2005-2007 BA concerning LCR coho and green sturgeon were submitted to NMFS in June 2006. The addendum for LCR coho was a one-year assessment, covering fisheries only through 2006 while the sturgeon addendum was a two-year assessment, covering fisheries through 2007.

In March 2007, NMFS revised the maximum allowable exploitation rate (ER) for both LCR coho and LRH wild fall Chinook during combined 2007 ocean and mainstem Columbia River fisheries to 20% and 42%, respectively. These changes require the parties of *U.S. v Oregon* to consult with NMFS on the incidental take of these ESU's in 2007 Columbia River fisheries. The TAC submitted a final BA regarding take of LCR coho and LRH fall Chinook in 2007 fall Columbia River fisheries to NMFS on June 20, 2007.

Lower Columbia River Coho

For 2007, coho management guidelines are designed to ensure the ER on wild/natural LCR coho (represented by unmarked fish) in mainstem Columbia River fisheries does not exceed 20% minus the postseason ocean ER. Based on preseason planning, the states anticipate that about 6.7% of the total ER on unmarked coho will occur in freshwater Columbia River fisheries between the mouth of the Columbia River and the upstream boundary of the ESU. Both naturally-produced LCR Coho and unmarked hatchery coho from within and outside the LCR ESU are a component of total unmarked return, and are visually indistinguishable from one another. The ER for coho will include both early and late run stocks combined for both ocean and Columbia River fisheries.

LRH Fall Chinook

Revised management strategies developed for 2007 fall fisheries are designed to ensure that the combined ocean and Columbia River ER does not exceed 42% of the ocean abundance on wild/natural LRH fall Chinook (represented by Washington LRH stock). Through the North of Falcon (NOF) process, Columbia River fisheries have been allocated preseason 4.9% of the total LRH Chinook ER of 42% in 2007.

As detailed in the 2007 BA, impacts on unmarked LCR coho or LRH Chinook not used in ocean fisheries may be used in Columbia River fisheries. Conversely, ocean impacts to LCR coho or LRH Chinook in excess of preseason expectations will reduce available impacts to in-river fisheries. When possible, coho and LRH Chinook run-sizes will be adjusted in-season based on information from fisheries and escapement areas in the Columbia River.

2007 Columbia River Salmon Management Guidelines

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

- ✓ Allowable SRW fall Chinook impacts in combined non-Indian and treaty Indian mainstem fisheries below the confluence of the Snake River is a 30% reduction from base period (pre-1992) harvest rates. The corresponding impact rate is 31.29% of the aggregate URB run.
- ✓ The freshwater URB impact rate of 31.29% will be allocated 23.04% for treaty Indian fisheries and 8.25% for non-Indian fisheries.
- ✓ The ER on LRH Chinook will be limited to 42% for combined ocean and in-river fisheries. The expected ER for mainstem Columbia River fisheries is 4.9%.
- ✓ Upriver fall Chinook escapement goals include 7,000 adult fall Chinook (4,000 females) to Spring Creek Hatchery and 43,500 adult fall Chinook (natural and hatchery included) for spawning escapement above McNary Dam.
- ✓ Treaty Indian fall fisheries will be managed to limit impacts on wild Group B index steelhead to no greater than 15%.
- ✓ All non-Indian fisheries outside the Snake River Basin will be managed for 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 6.7%.
- ✓ Non-Indian fisheries will be managed for an impact rate of less than 5% for Columbia River chum salmon.
- ✓ Management and allocation guidelines for non-Indian fisheries are included in the “2007 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement”, which was developed during the North of Falcon process.

- ✓ URB fall Chinook impacts in non-Indian fisheries downstream of the Snake River are allocated preseason 51% to the sport fishery and 49% to the commercial fishery.
- ✓ LRH fall Chinook impacts in non-Indian fisheries are allocated preseason 52% to the sport fishery and 48% to the commercial fishery.
- ✓ The Columbia River Compact/Joint States will use this URB and LRH impact allocation as guidance for making in-season management decisions concerning the Columbia River sport and commercial fisheries.
- ✓ LCR wild tule Chinook (naturally-produced LRH) and wild coho are the two major stocks constraining ocean and Columbia River fisheries in 2007.

Lower Columbia River Sturgeon Management

A Joint State Agreement has been in effect and renewed every three years since 1997 with adjustments as necessary to protect sturgeon populations while maintaining harvest opportunity. The 2006-2008 agreement provides guidance on season structure, allocation and other issues for recreational and commercial fisheries in the mainstem Columbia River and Select Areas. For detailed information, see the 2007 Sturgeon and Smelt Joint Staff Report

Season allocations within the sturgeon commercial fishery protocol for 2007 were developed at the December 2006 Columbia River Commercial Advisory Group meeting. Sturgeon management will be consistent with sturgeon protocol adopted at the December 14, 2006 Compact hearing:

<i>Protocol For Management of White Sturgeon Retention in Commercial Fisheries During 2007</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fisheries should be managed for white sturgeon catch expectations of 1,800 for the winter-spring timeframe (January-June 15) with 1,600 for winter sturgeon and 200 for winter salmon, 500 for the summer timeframe (June 16-July 31), 2,000 for the early fall timeframe (August) plus all rollover of any remaining allocation from winter-summer seasons, and 3,150 for the late fall timeframe (September-October). ✓ Landings during SAFE fisheries are not to exceed 400 white sturgeon for the entire year with winter/spring/summer fisheries not to exceed 300. ✓ The allocation reflects a total of 7,850 fish, in response to a 300 fish overage from the 2006 season. ✓ Allow some level of incidental sturgeon harvest to occur during all target salmon seasons. ✓ Conduct limited target sturgeon fisheries during the winter timeframe if feasible. ✓ Conduct target sturgeon fisheries during October if necessary to access commercial allocation. ✓ Adopt white sturgeon possession and landing limits if necessary to remain within season-specific catch expectation or to provide white sturgeon for harvest during subsequent salmon seasons. ✓ Joint Staff will conduct an annual post-season evaluation of white sturgeon with industry.

Zone 6 Sturgeon Allocation

Fisheries occurring in Zone 6 during 2006 included treaty ceremonial and subsistence (C & S), treaty Indian commercial setline and gillnet, and non-Indian recreational fisheries. Zone 6 commercial and recreational fisheries were managed in accordance with catch guidelines set forth by the SMTF (Table 11). As has been the case since 1997, commercial fisheries were restricted to a 48-60 inch size limit for sturgeon in The Dalles and John Day pools in 2006. In Bonneville Pool, a 45-60 inch size limit has been in place since 2004. Recreational fishery size

limits have been 42-60 inches in Bonneville Pool and 48-60 inches in The Dalles and John Day pools since 1997.

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. Steelhead impacts from release mortality are estimated using historic monitoring data.

Since 1992, commercial fisheries below Bonneville Dam during the fall fishing period were reduced in response to ESA listings. Mesh size restrictions were frequently imposed on both the early fall and late fall segments of the non-Indian commercial fishery to reduce the incidental catch of non-target species. Commercial fisheries were also frequently restricted to specific Zones or daylight-only time periods to concentrate on target stocks and/or avoid non-target stocks. Early fall fisheries typically occurred during the last half of August, primarily in Zones 4-5 (upstream of the Sandy River mouth or the I-205 Bridge) near Bonneville Dam. Early fall fisheries target on Chinook with some sturgeon and a few coho also landed. Recently, seasons have also occurred during the first half of August in Zones 1-3 (mouth to Longview Bridge). During 1997-2001, these fisheries consisted primarily of short fishing periods targeting sturgeon. Since 2002, August fisheries in the lower river have expanded in time and area and shifted to targeting fall Chinook with some coho and sturgeon also being landed. Late fall seasons typically occur from mid- to late September through the end of October. The majority of the season targets coho in the lower river below the mouth of the Lewis River. Some target Chinook seasons have also occurred during mid- to late September, typically in Zones 4-5 and upstream of the I-205 Bridge. During several years in the 1990's, extremely low coho abundance curtailed nearly all commercial fishing opportunities during the late fall period.

Reduced non-Indian commercial salmon fishing opportunities in the late 1990's and adoption of the Joint State Sturgeon Management Agreements beginning in 1997 resulted in target sturgeon fisheries becoming an important part of fall fishing strategies to allow the commercial fishery access to the commercial allocation. 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 replaced directed sturgeon seasons during the fall and late fall timeframe.

2006 Early Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

The 2006 early fall lower river commercial fishery was managed to harvest Chinook and a limited number of sturgeon. The early fall season consisted of eight target Chinook fishing periods of 6-12 hours each during August 2-25 (Table 12). To manage Chinook harvest, the lower fishing boundary advanced upstream as the season progressed (Table 25). Fishing area included all of Zones 1-5 during the first three periods (August 2-10); Zones 2-5 (upstream of the Astoria-Megler Bridge) on August 13-14; Zones 2-5 during August 15-18, Zones 3-5 on August

21-22, and Zones 4-5 (upstream of I-205) on August 25 (Table 15). The 8-inch minimum mesh size restriction in effect during the first six fishing periods increased to a 9-inch minimum for the final two periods. A landing limit for white sturgeon was in effect during all periods, with a five fish limit the first three periods and a seven fish limit for the remainder of the season (Table 15). Landings for the season included 10,741 Chinook, 830 coho, and 1,911 white sturgeon (Tables 14, 17, 24, and 27). The Chinook catch was 91% of the preseason expectation (Table 24); however, catch of URBs was higher than expected. The early fall season length of eight fishing days is comparable to recent years (Table 23). Chinook landings during the 2006 early fall season was the fifth highest total since 1989 but was well below 1970-1975 when total Chinook landings ranged between 51,700-142,100 and averaged 95,600.

2006 Late Fall Commercial Mainstem Fisheries

Late fall mainstem fisheries in 2006 consisted of 10 fishing periods (5-24 hours each) occurring between September 19 and October 25 (Tables 12 and 15). The season length of 10 days for late fall fisheries was about half of the recent five-year average (21 days) and significantly less than the strong return years of 1985-1989 when season length averaged 39 days annually. Landings during the fishery included 15,270 Chinook, 27,542 coho, three chum, and 3,492 white sturgeon (Tables 14, 17, 24, and 27). Both the Chinook and coho catches were below recent averages (Table 26). Sturgeon catches were regulated with a consistent eight white sturgeon weekly per vessel possession and sales limit during the initial eight fishing periods, after which sturgeon sales were prohibited.

Non-Indian Recreational Fisheries

A non-Indian mainstem recreational fishery exists in much of the Columbia River during the fall with primary catch areas in the lower estuary (Buoy 10), the lower river between Longview and Bonneville Dam, and the Vernita-Hanford Reach area below Priest Rapids Dam. The Buoy 10 sport fishery catches fall Chinook and coho in the estuary area of the Columbia River from Buoy 10 upstream to the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line. The Buoy 10 fishery accounts for the vast majority of the mainstem recreational coho harvest which fluctuates widely depending on annual coho returns. The LCR sport fishery catches fall Chinook, summer steelhead, and coho in the mainstem Columbia River from the Tongue Point/Rocky Point line upstream to Bonneville Dam. Increased fall Chinook returns and subsequent increased angler effort combined with favorable river conditions since 2001 have significantly increased harvest in the LCR Chinook sport fishery. The Hanford Reach fishery targets fall Chinook in the area downstream of Priest Rapids Dam. Smaller non-Indian fisheries also occur in the mainstem Columbia River between Bonneville and McNary dams targeting Chinook and steelhead near tributary mouths. In all these fisheries, only adipose fin-clipped hatchery coho and steelhead may be retained and all non-adipose fin-clipped coho and steelhead must be released immediately unharmed. Non-Indian fisheries below Bonneville Dam are intensively managed to ensure that catch guidelines and impacts to listed species are not exceeded.

Buoy 10 Sport Fishery

The 2006 Buoy 10 fishery opened on August 1 for fall Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho. The daily bag limit was two salmon with not more than one Chinook. The expected catch in the fishery was 8,500 Chinook and 8,300 coho. The total Chinook catch and impact to upriver bright fall Chinook remained below preseason expectations, allowing the fishery to remain open through December 31. The 2006 Buoy 10 fishery produced 40,600 angler trips with catches of

1,700 Chinook, 3,700 adipose fin-clipped coho and 65 adipose fin clipped steelhead (Table 14). The overall catch rate of 0.13 salmon per angler trip was the lowest in the history of the Buoy 10 fishery (1982).

Lower Columbia Mainstem Sport Fishery

The LCR sport fishery opened August 1 with a daily bag limit of two salmon, only one of which could be a Chinook. Preseason expectations were for a catch of 13,800 Chinook. As with Buoy 10, the LCR sport fishery was heavily monitored with frequent in-season catch updates. High angler effort and good Chinook catches in late August through mid-September, combined with a reduced upriver fall Chinook run size, led to a Chinook closure during September 15 through October 12. The 2006 mainstem sport fishery below Bonneville Dam produced 89,300 angler trips with a catch of 13,400 adult fall Chinook, 1,200 adipose fin-clipped adult coho, and 4,200 adipose fin-clipped summer steelhead (Table 14). The fall Chinook catch in the mainstem sport fishery was the lowest since 2001.

2006 Columbia Mainstem Recreational Fisheries above Bonneville Dam

The Columbia River is typically open for Chinook retention from August through December in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Hwy 395 Bridge near Pasco Washington (37 miles upstream of McNary Dam). Areas on 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 the last 10 years (1996-2005) in the area from Bonneville upstream to the Hwy 395 Bridge has been fairly static, with about 900 Chinook retained annually. The catch from Hanford Reach is significantly higher, with about 5,500 Chinook retained annually during the same time frame. Chinook harvest in the area from Bonneville Dam to Hwy 395 is estimated at 600 fish in 2006. In the area from Hwy 395 upstream to Priest Rapids Dam, primarily the Hanford Reach fishery, Chinook harvest is estimated at 4,050 fish.

Steelhead fisheries also occur in the area above Bonneville Dam. Typical seasons include mid-June through March from Bonneville Dam upstream to the Highway 395 Bridge near Pasco, Washington and October through March from the Hwy 395 Bridge upstream to the old Hanford town site (below Priest Rapids Dam). Fisheries also occur within 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 harvest in areas above Bonneville Dam is derived from Catch Record Card (CRC), or Punch Card reports, as creel checks are limited. Annual Columbia River catch of steelhead during August through October in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to Priest Rapids Dam, including dip-in fisheries, has averaged 17,800 kept fish annually (1999-2005). Estimates of steelhead released between Bonneville and Hwy 395 Bridge are based on Bonneville Dam mark rates, and estimates for released steelhead above the Hwy 395 Bridge are based on McNary Dam mark rates. Released steelhead estimates during the same time period (1999-2005) averaged 11,300 fish annually.

Estimated catch for 2006 is 19,900 kept steelhead and 11,300 released steelhead. These estimates include mainstem and dip-in catch from Bonneville Dam upstream to Priest Rapids Dam.

Recent year CRC reports are preliminary and current year data is derived from the recent 7-year average until the 2006 CRC data are tallied

Select Area Fisheries

Commercial fishing in off-channel areas (Select Areas) was initiated in 1962 with the adoption of salmon seasons for Youngs Bay. Initially, Youngs Bay seasons were concurrent with the late fall mainstem gillnet season. Since 1977 the Youngs Bay season has been separated from mainstem seasons and has increased in importance with the involvement of the CEDC Fisheries Project that pioneered the successful net-pen acclimation program, which is now a cornerstone of Select Area fisheries projects.

Declines in mainstem fishing opportunities and success of the Youngs Bay fishery prompted the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to fund a research project in 1993 to expand net-pen programs in Youngs Bay and other off-channel fishing areas. This BPA funding now supports the Select Area Fishery Enhancement (SAFE) Project, which operates production sites and fisheries in Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/South Channel, and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough on the Oregon shore plus Deep River on the Washington shore. Fall SAFE fisheries primarily target hatchery coho returning to these release sites; however, SAB fall Chinook are also released and subsequently caught upon their return to Youngs Bay. Select Area fisheries targeting coho are typically initiated in late August or early September and continue through the end of October. In Youngs Bay, limited Chinook target fishing seasons occur one day per week during July and August to target hold-over spring Chinook and early returning SAB fall Chinook. A target Chinook fishery has occurred intermittently in Knappa Slough when surplus coho or tule fall Chinook were expected to return to Big Creek Hatchery.

Select Area commercial fisheries occur in off-channel areas targeting coho and Chinook returning from net-pen and hatchery releases at these sites. All non-Indian fisheries are managed in accordance with predetermined harvest impact rates or catch guidelines; however, Select Area fall fishery impacts on listed fish are negligible and the adopted seasons are seldom modified in-season.

Select Area fisheries occurring during the fall are were managed to harvest hatchery and net-pen reared coho and SAB fall Chinook salmon with minimal impacts to listed species. Fall Select Area fisheries have occurred in Youngs Bay since 1962; Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River since 1996; and Steamboat Slough during 2000-2005.

Recreational fisheries also occur in the Select Areas. As per permanent regulations, Youngs Bay, Tongue Point/Sough Channel, and Blind Slough/Knappa Slough Select Areas are open the entire year for retention of Chinook and adipose fin-clipped coho with a two fish bag limit in any combination. Chinook retained during January 31 – July 31 must be fin-clipped in Youngs Bay and associated tributaries, and adipose fin-clipped in other Select Areas and tributaries. The Deep River and Steamboat Slough Select Areas are open for salmon August 1-December 31. These fisheries are typically minor fisheries with a five-year average (2001-2005) catch of just over 300 Chinook and 300 coho per year.

2006 Select Area Fisheries

Select Area commercial fisheries occurring during the fall of 2006 were managed to harvest hatchery and net-pen reared coho and SAB fall Chinook salmon with minimal impacts to listed species. Fall Select Area fisheries have occurred in Youngs Bay since 1962; Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River since 1996; and Steamboat Slough

during 2000-2005. Catch totals in the four Select Area fisheries during the fall of 2006 were average with landings of 4,557 Chinook (similar to recent years' catches even though fisheries were managed to ensure tule escapement to Big Creek Hatchery); 37,653 coho (below recent average); and 109 white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28).

Similar to the pattern in recent years, the fall Youngs Bay Select Area fishery began in early August with weekly fishing periods through late August followed by a 72-hour period from August 29 – September 1 and then continuous fishing beginning the week of Labor Day through the end of October (Table 13). A total of five fishing periods: two 36-hour, two 30-hour, and one 72-hour, during August and early September were intended to harvest net-pen produced SAB fall Chinook and early returning coho without jeopardizing SAB fall Chinook broodstock needs at Klaskanine Hatchery. To ensure adequate escapement, the upper fishing boundary was moved downstream from the confluence of Youngs and Klaskanine rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August. The season included 57 consecutive days of fishing from September 5 through October 31 with the intent of harvesting late returning SAB fall Chinook and 100% of the surplus hatchery-origin coho whose abundance peaks in mid-September (Table 15). The combined August – October season consisted of 64 fishing days and resulted in a catch of 3,878 Chinook, 20,967 coho, and 77 white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). Both the SAB Chinook and coho catches were less than preseason expectations (4,600 and 28,000, respectively).

The Tongue Point/South Channel fishery opened on September 5 and included the South Channel fishing area from the outset of the season in an effort to maximize harvest of coho released from the Tongue Point net pens. The fishery was initiated with three nightly 12-hour fishing periods weekly during September 5 – September 15, increased to four nightly 12-hour periods during the week of September 18, then increased again to four nightly 16-hour periods each week from September 25 – October 27 (Table 13 and 15). The 30-night season resulted in landings of approximately 305 Chinook, 11,567 coho, and 21 white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The coho catch was over twice the preseason expectation of 5,000 fish. Landings from the Tongue Point/South Channel area are included in mainstem landings when the mainstem is open.

The season structure of the Blind Slough/Knappa Slough fishery was similar to the Tongue Point/South Channel fishery. The fishery began with three, 12-hour nightly fishing periods each week during September 5 – September 15 followed by four 12-hour nightly periods during the week of September 18 (Table 13). Beginning September 25, nightly fishing hours were expanded to 14 hours in an effort to maximize harvest of the net-pen reared coho (Table 15). Due to anticipated low returns of tule fall Chinook to Big Creek Hatchery, no late August season was set to target this stock. Additionally, the Compact decided inseason (August 31 and September 11) to restrict fishing to Blind Slough until the week of September 18 to provide additional escapement of Big Creek fall Chinook. The 30-night season ended October 27 and resulted in landings of 190 Chinook, 2,884 coho, and three white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The coho catch was greater than the preseason expectation of 2,500 fish.

The structure of the Deep River fishery was similar to that used in other SAFE fishing areas with multiple nightly fishing periods occurring each week from September 4 through October 27. The fishery consisted of four 12-hour nightly periods per week during September 4 – September 22 (Table 13). The four weekly fishing periods were lengthened to 16 hours beginning September 25 in response to shorter days (Table 15). The 32-night season resulted in landings of

184 Chinook, 2,235 coho, and eight white sturgeon (Tables 14 and 28). The coho catch was slightly less than the preseason expectation of 2,500 fish.

The 2006 recreational fisheries in Select Areas occurred without any adjustment to the seasons described in the annual pamphlets. Preliminary catch estimates for 2006 are less than the recent 5-year average, with 113 Chinook and 19 coho kept.

Treaty Indian Fisheries

Fall season treaty Indian platform/hook and line fishing begins August 1 and goes through December 31. In recent years commercial sales of platform and hook and line caught fish has been allowed from August 1 through early October. Typically catches and effort are low in early August. Treaty Indian commercial gillnet seasons above Bonneville Dam typically opened during early to mid-August and ended in mid-October. Fall Chinook and steelhead dominated the catch, but substantial numbers of white sturgeon and coho were also landed. Recent commercial gillnet fisheries have typically occurred during a four or five week period between mid-August and late September, but sometimes have extended into early October. These recent fisheries continue to target on Chinook salmon but mesh size restrictions have sometimes been used to reduce impacts on ESA-listed wild steelhead. Zoning has occasionally been used in the past to increase escapement of some segments of fall Chinook runs, but has not been used in recent years. Fall fisheries are now generally closed for white sturgeon sales because catch guidelines are typically achieved prior to August 1 or the tribes elect to retain some sturgeon for late fall setline or gillnet fisheries. Fall season fisheries are monitored to estimate total catch which is comprised of fish retained for subsistence and fish sold commercially. Fish tickets are used to determine the number of fish sold to wholesale buyers. The remainder of the harvest is comprised of a mix of fish retained for subsistence use or sold directly to members of the public.

2006 Treaty Indian Salmonid Fishery

The treaty Indian commercial fishery in the fall of 2006 was managed to target harvestable URB and BPH fall Chinook stocks while allowing some harvest of hatchery summer steelhead and limiting impacts on listed SRW fall Chinook and wild Group B index summer steelhead. The 29.5-day commercial gillnet salmon fishery consisted of 7 fishing periods; two 3½-day fishing periods and five 4½-day fishing periods (Table 12). The commercial gillnet fishery began with good Chinook catches, especially during the third and fourth weeks (Table 14). Based on an expected moderate return of BPH fall Chinook, the standard sanctuary around Spring Creek Hatchery was utilized during all openings. All other standard dam and river mouth sanctuaries were in effect and all of Zone 6 was open throughout the duration of the fall salmon season, as occurs in most years (Table 19). The tribes did not require a minimum mesh size restriction to limit handle of listed steelhead for the first two gillnet openings, but an 8" minimum mesh restriction was required after that. Aerial net counts indicated that effort was greater than 2005 with total daily net counts ranging between 205 and 502 per week. The average count for statistical weeks 35-39 was 364 in 2002, 293 in 2003, 223 in 2004, 352 in 2005, and 372 in 2006.

The 2006 fall commercial salmon season took place between August 21 and October 6 with sales of platform and hook and line caught fish allowed from August 1 through October 16. Combined fall season fisheries resulted in catches of 78,082 Chinook, 21,130 steelhead, and 7,577 coho, of which 24% of the Chinook and 41% of the steelhead were taken home or sold directly to the public (Table 16). The 29.5-day season was longer than 2005, which was much

longer than the previous five years and much closer to the seasons in the late 1980's when seasons ranged from 35-46 days. The Chinook catch of 78,082 represents a decline from 2005 and is slightly below the recent 5- and 10-year averages of 107,400 and 82,800, respectively (Table 20). The URB fall Chinook impact rate of 18.95% was considerably less than the 23.04% impact rate set forth in the 2005-2007 Interim Management Agreement (Table 18).

In 2006, the early August platform fishery harvested 360 Chinook, 10 coho and 1,389 steelhead. Some of the catch was sold, but most was retained for subsistence. The platform fishery catches during the commercial gillnet periods are included with the total commercial gillnet catches. The late fall platform fishery harvested 11 Chinook and 201 steelhead. Additionally, there were 20 Chinook and 6 steelhead harvested in a subsistence permit gillnet fishery

The total catch of 21,130 summer steelhead in all treaty Indian fall season fisheries included 3,301 Group A wild index steelhead and 1,354 Group B wild index steelhead. The 2006 total catch was more than the recent 5-year average of 18,400 but far less than the strong return years of 1984-1989 when catches averaged 63,900 steelhead annually (Table 20). Stock-specific impact rates were 5.2% on wild Group A index steelhead and 16.0% on wild Group B index steelhead (Tables 18 and 21). The 16.0% impact rate on wild Group B steelhead was greater than the ESA impact limit of 15%.

2006 Treaty Indian Sturgeon Fisheries

2006 sturgeon harvest guidelines for treaty Indian fisheries in Zone 6 were not met during the winter gillnet fishery. Only a few sturgeon remained on the John Day Pool harvest guideline, but enough remained on the Bonneville and The Dalles guidelines to warrant continued fishing. The tribes opened a setline fishery from July 31 to August 15, which harvested 36 sturgeon in the Bonneville Pool and nine in The Dalles Pool. Retention of sturgeon during the fall salmon fishery was allowed for subsistence purposes only. There was no late fall setline fishery. Annual white sturgeon catches by pool are summarized in Table 22.

2006 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. Table 18 summarizes impacts from 2006 fall season fisheries and Table 21 describes past treaty and non-Indian steelhead catch and impacts.

Harvest impacts on URB fall Chinook were 26.75% as compared with the ESA guideline of 31.29%. Total URB fall Chinook impacts were 7.80% (8.25% guideline) in non-Indian fisheries and 18.95% (23.04% guideline) in treaty Indian fisheries. The ER for LRH wild Chinook totaled 46% compared to the 49% maximum ER for combined ocean and mainstem fisheries. The ER for LCR coho was 13.3% (12.0% early stock and 16.1% on late stock) compared to the maximum ER limit of 15% for either stock in combined ocean and in-river fisheries. Total impacts to wild Group B summer steelhead totaled 17.6% compared to the 17.0% limit. Incidental mortalities from non-Indian fall fisheries resulted in impacts of 1.6% to wild Group B, compared to the 2.0% limit. Treaty Indian harvest resulted in an impact of 16% to wild Group B, compared to the 15% limit.

2006 Fall Season Summary

- ✓ Fall seasons and catches are summarized in Tables 12-18.
- ✓ The fall Chinook run and the coho return were less than the recent 10-year average. Both the wild Group A and the wild Group B index steelhead returns were comparable to the recent 10-year average.
- ✓ All fisheries were constrained to remain within Management Agreement and ESA limitations. Post-season impacts totaled 26.75% for URB fall Chinook (31.29% guideline) and 17.6% for wild Group B index steelhead (17.0% guideline).
- ✓ A total of 90,970 Chinook adults passed McNary Dam, greatly exceeding the escapement goal of 43,500.
- ✓ Treaty Indian fisheries landed 78,100 Chinook, 7,600 coho, 21,100 steelhead, 82 white sturgeon, and 60 walleye.
- ✓ Lower river mainstem commercial fisheries focused on harvestable Chinook and coho stocks while minimizing impacts on ESA-listed species. No target sturgeon fisheries were adopted and all sturgeon landed during fall seasons were incidental during target salmon fisheries.
- ✓ Lower Columbia mainstem fall commercial fisheries landed an estimated 26,000 Chinook, 28,400 coho and 5,400 white sturgeon.
- ✓ Select Area commercial fall landings totaled 4,600 Chinook, 37,700 coho and 109 white sturgeon.
- ✓ The Buoy 10 sport fishery was open from August 1-Dec 31, with a one Chinook bag limit in effect. Catch included 1,700 Chinook, 3,700 coho and 65 steelhead.
- ✓ The LCR sport fishery was open from August 1-December 31, with a one Chinook bag limit in effect, except Chinook retention was prohibited during September 14-October 12. Adult Chinook catch was 13,400 fish.
- ✓ The sport fishery in the area from Bonneville Dam upstream to McNary Dam was open August 1 – December 31, with a two Chinook bag limit in effect, except Chinook retention was prohibited during September 15-30. Adult Chinook catch was estimated at 600 fish.
- ✓ The Hanford Reach sport fishery was open under permanent regulations. Adult catch was estimated at 4,000 Chinook.
- ✓ White sturgeon harvest in the non-Indian commercial fishery and the LCR sport fishery fell within annual catch guidelines.
- ✓ Landing limits during the fall season regulated commercial harvest of white sturgeon.
- ✓ The LCR sturgeon sport fishery was conducted within the planned season structure for the areas above and below Wauna powerlines. The sturgeon allocation in the areas above Wauna was not reached for 2006, which resulted in season modifications for 2007.
- ✓ A total of 15 Compact hearings were held between the dates of July 25 and October 18 to make commercial fishery management decisions. Five Joint State hearings were held to discuss the LCR and Buoy 10 sport fisheries.

2007 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 pre-season 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. Run sizes are typically not updated prior to mid-September; therefore, fisheries occurring prior to that time will be managed conservatively to allow for flexibility in shaping fishing opportunities during the mid-September through October timeframe. Stock composition and estimated impacts for all fisheries will be modified in-season as catch estimates and CWT data become available. These data may alter impacts from preseason expectations, which could subsequently result in modifications to other planned fisheries.

2007 Non-Indian Columbia River Fall Fishery Chinook Allocation Agreement

This agreement was reached during a series of meetings occurring in March and April of 2007.

- ✓ This agreement is limited by:
 - The non-Indian allocation of URB fall Chinook impacts of 8.25% as per the 2005-2007 *U.S. v Oregon* Interim Management Agreement.
 - The in-river allocation of LRH impacts of 4.9% as per the NMFS 2007 reduced standard.
- ✓ Management objectives for Columbia River fisheries include maximizing the harvest of URB fall Chinook within the ESA limits on Snake River Wilds (SRW), while minimizing impacts on LRH.
- ✓ Chinook-directed fisheries in 2007 will be constrained by LRH wild fall Chinook.
- ✓ The conservation burden for LRH and URB Chinook is shared between sport and commercial fisheries.
- ✓ The preseason LRH impact allocations are 52% sport and 48% commercial and the URB impacts are allocated 51% sport and 49% commercial. The total Chinook mainstem catch expectation is 44% sport and 56% commercial.
- ✓ Actual impacts in the fisheries may differ from preseason estimates based on actual fishery catches, stock composition, and run size updates. The *U.S. v Oregon* TAC will update the URB run size beginning in mid-September.
- ✓ The Columbia River Compact/Joint States will use the URB and LRH impact allocation as guidance for making in-season management decisions concerning the Columbia River sport and commercial fisheries.
- ✓ Total fall Chinook catch expectation in the mainstem Columbia River downstream of the Snake River (excluding tributary sport and commercial Select Areas) is 35,000 fish. Sport fisheries are expected to harvest 15,300 Chinook (44%) and the commercial fisheries are expected to harvest 19,700 (56%). These catch estimates are based on preseason abundance forecasts and fishery stock composition. Actual harvest sharing will be influenced by stock-specific fall Chinook abundances and relative harvest rates by each respective fishery.

Expectations for 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 (when retention is allowed). Chinook retention is allowed from August 22 through September 3 (Labor Day) and October 1 - December 1. LRH impacts for this fishery are projected to be 1.0%, or 38% of the total sport impact of 2.6%. Total catch expectation is 3,800 Chinook.

- The mainstem sport fishery below Bonneville Dam will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit; only one may be a Chinook. Chinook retention is allowed August 1 – September 4 and October 1 - December 31 throughout the lower river. During September 5 - 30, Chinook retention is allowed above the mouth of the Lewis River only. LRH impacts associated with this fishery are 1.6%, or 62% of the total LRH sport impacts. Total catch expectation is 10,800 Chinook.
- The mainstem sport fishery from Bonneville Dam to Highway 395 in Pasco, Washington will begin on August 1 with a two fish daily limit. Total catch expectation is 700 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:

- An early August salmon fishery during the first two weeks of August (modeled dates were August 2, 6, 9). Mesh size is 9-inch minimum and area is Zones 1-5. The goal is to have all five Zones open during this fishery if possible. LRH allocation for this fishery is 0.8% or 35% of the total commercial LRH impacts of 2.3%. Total catch expectation is 2,100 Chinook.
- No mid-August salmon fishery is expected to occur.
- The late August fishery is expected to occur in Zones 4-5 beginning the week of August 20 (modeled dates were August 23 and 28). Mesh size is 9-inch minimum. The LRH impact associated with this fishery is 0.3% (13% of the total commercial allocation). Total catch expectation is 2,000 Chinook.
- A Zone 1-5 Chinook-directed fishing period is not expected to occur during September.
- The late fall fishery is expected to begin the week of September 16. Catch expectation for all late fall fisheries is 15,600 Chinook, including 5,400 Chinook for September Chinook-directed fisheries (Zones 4-5), 6,600 Chinook for September coho fisheries, and 3,600 Chinook for October coho fisheries. The LRH impacts associated with these September/October fisheries are 1.2% or 52% of the commercial allocation. Coho harvest is expected to include 12,100 coho harvested during September and 11,700 coho for October fisheries.
- Directed coho fisheries should occur at least one day per week during September and October. The coho fishery will generally occur in Zones 1-3 during daylight hours with an unslackened 6-inch maximum mesh size net.
- Sturgeon management will be consistent with the protocol adopted for 2007 fishing seasons.
- The dates, areas, bag limits, gear restrictions and catch expectations are a result of preseason planning, which includes input from the respective industries.

Youngs Bay Select Area Fisheries

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

will likely be required prior to the last week of August with a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction in place to target coho from late-August through the remainder of the season. The upper fishing boundary will likely be moved downstream from the confluence of the Klaskanine and Youngs rivers to Battle Creek Slough beginning in August to maximize SAB escapement to Klaskanine Hatchery.

Daily or weekly sturgeon limits will be imposed in all Select Areas consistent with mainstem regulations. Sturgeon retention will be eliminated completely if the Select Area annual sturgeon catch reaches 400 white sturgeon prior to the end of October. Based on preseason run size predictions, an estimated 35,000 SAFE coho are expected to be available for harvest in all Select Area fishing sites combined, with approximately 23,300 destined for Youngs Bay. Select Area SAB Chinook catches are expected to total 3,300 fish in Youngs Bay.

Other Select Area Fisheries

Coho-directed fishing occurs in other Select Area sites, including Tongue Point/South Channel, Blind Slough/Knappa Slough, and Deep River. The 2007 season structure in these areas will resemble recent years including 1) fishing periods beginning the week of Labor Day; 2) three to four nightly fishing periods per week extending through the end of October; 3) nightly fishing periods expanding from 12 hours during September to 14 hours for October (began in 2005); and 4) a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction (in effect since 2001). Site-specific fishing periods and season structure were discussed at a public meeting on Select Area fall fisheries held June 6th in Astoria.

During some years, additional August fishing periods in Knappa Slough have been adopted to target surplus fall Chinook destined for Big Creek Hatchery. Low fall Chinook returns to Big Creek Hatchery anticipated in 2007 will not be sufficient to warrant August target Chinook fisheries and may also require reduced early September fishing opportunity in Knappa Slough similar to 2006. Based on preseason run size forecasts an estimated 5,000 SAFE coho will return to Tongue Point, 3,000 coho to Blind Slough, and 3,300 coho to Deep River.

Treaty Indian Commercial Fisheries

In recent years treaty Indian commercial gillnet fisheries have typically occurred from late August through late September although sales of platform caught fish may begin August 1. Fishery restrictions may include mesh size restrictions to better target fall Chinook or area restrictions if necessary to reduce impacts on specific stocks. Sturgeon sales are generally not allowed during fall salmon gillnet fisheries because annual commercial catch guidelines are often achieved prior to fall fisheries. Fall gillnet fisheries typically consist of three to five day weekly fishery periods. Sales of platform and hook and line caught fish as well as fish caught in the Klickitat and Drano Lake fisheries are typically allowed to be sold throughout the fall gillnet period.

Table 1 Summary of 2006 Actual and Current 2007 Forecasts of Adult Salmon and Steelhead Returns to the Columbia River.

Species, stock	2006 Return ¹	2007 Forecast ¹	Comments
Fall Chinook	422,400	347,500	Over-all good return, although most components are down from recent years
Lower river hatchery (LRH)	58,300	54,400	2/3 rd s of 10-year average
Lower river wild (LRW)	18,100	10,000	2/3 rd s of 10-year average
Bonneville pool hatchery (BPH)	27,900	21,300	Poor return, 25% of 10-year average
Upriver bright (URB)	230,400	185,200	Good return, 75% of 10-year average
Snake River wild (SRW)	NA	NA	Data not available at time of print
Mid-Columbia bright (MCB)	80,400	69,100	Good return, 80% of 10-year average
Bonneville upriver bright (BUB)	41,600	36,600	
Lower river bright (LRB)	3,600	2,500	
Pool upriver bright (PUB)	35,200	30,000	
Select area bright (SAB)	7,200	7,500	Good return, greater than 10-year average
Upriver summer steelhead	329,200	314,600	Good return, similar to 10-year average
Skamania index (May 1 - June 30)	9,900	16,700	4,400 wild
A-run index (length <78 cm)	245,100	241,500	41,600 wild
B-run index (length ≥78 cm)	74,200	56,400	10,800 wild
Coho	384,100	366,900	Less than 10-year average
Early stock	236,900	293,700	Similar to 10-year average
Late stock	147,200	73,200	Less than half of 10-year average

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

Table 2. Stock Accountability of Adult Fall Chinook Returning to the Columbia River, 1980-2006.

Return Year	Total Return	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB	SAB
80-84 Ave	301,700	106,100	21,400	76,200	88,000	7,900	
1985	361,600	111,000	13,300	33,200	196,400	6,100	1,600
1986	494,800	154,800	24,500	16,600	281,600	17,400	2,000
1987	871,000	344,100	37,900	9,100	420,700	57,000	2,300
1988	784,700	309,900	41,700	12,000	339,900	78,000	3,200
1989	552,100	130,900	38,600	26,800	261,300	93,300	1,200
1990	313,000	60,000	20,300	18,900	153,600	59,100	1,100
1991	276,100	62,700	19,800	52,400	103,300	35,900	2,000
1992	219,000	62,600	12,500	29,500	81,000	31,100	2,300
1993	214,900	52,300	13,300	16,800	102,900	27,400	2,100
1994	254,000	53,600	12,200	18,500	132,800	33,700	3,200
1995	242,800	46,400	16,000	33,800	106,500	34,100	6,000
1996	330,800	75,500	14,600	33,100	143,200	59,700	4,700
1997	321,500	57,400	12,300	27,400	161,700	58,900	3,800
1998	255,400	45,300	7,300	20,200	141,600	37,300	3,300
1999	313,200	40,000	3,300	50,200	165,900	50,900	2,900
2000	255,000	27,000	10,200	20,500	156,600	37,200	3,500
2001	548,900	94,300	15,700	125,000	232,500	76,500	4,900
2002	733,300	156,500	25,200	160,800	277,300	107,800	5,700
2003	893,100	155,000	26,000	180,600	373,200	150,200	8,100
2004	799,000	108,900	22,300	175,300	363,500	121,900	7,100
2005	561,400	78,200	16,800	93,100	268,700	98,000	6,600
2006	422,400	58,300	18,100	27,900	230,400	80,400	7,200

Table 3. Predicted and Actual Returns (Thousands) of Columbia River Adult Fall Chinook, 2000-2006.

Stock	Year	Preseason Forecast	Actual Return	Percent of Forecast
Lower River Hatchery	2000	26.4	27.0	102
	2001	30.5	94.3	309
	2002	133.0	156.5	118
	2003	116.9	155.0	133
	2004	79.0	108.9	138
	2005	78.4	78.2	100
	2006	57.5	58.3	101
Lower River Wild	2000	2.7	10.2	378
	2001	18.4	15.7	85
	2002	18.3	25.2	138
	2003	23.4	26.0	111
	2004	24.1	22.3	93
	2005	21.4	16.8	79
	2006	16.6	18.1	109
Bonneville Pool Hatchery	2000	26.9	20.5	76
	2001	61.9	125.0	202
	2002	136.0	160.8	118
	2003	101.9	180.6	177
	2004	150.0	175.3	117
	2005	115.8	93.1	80
	2006	51.8	27.9	54
Upriver Bright	2000	208.2	156.6	75
	2001	132.7	232.5	175
	2002	273.8	277.3	101
	2003	258.4	373.2	144
	2004	287.0	363.5	127
	2005	354.6	268.7	76
	2006	249.1	230.4	92
Mid-Columbia Bright	2000	61.6	37.2	60
	2001	45.3	76.5	169
	2002	93.7	107.8	115
	2003	86.6	150.2	173
	2004	88.8	121.9	137
	2005	89.7	98.0	109
	2006	86.6	80.4	93
Select Area Brights	2000	3.1	3.5	113
	2001	3.4	4.9	144
	2002	5.0	5.7	114
	2003	6.2	8.1	131
	2004	6.0	7.1	118
	2005	11.5	6.6	57
	2006	12.4	7.2	58
Columbia River Total	2000	328.9	255.0	78
	2001	292.2	548.9	189
	2002	659.8	733.3	111
	2003	593.4	893.1	151
	2004	634.9	799.0	126
	2005	671.4	561.4	84
	2006	473.9	422.4	89

Table 4. Estimated Columbia River Returns and Lower Granite Dam Escapement of Snake River Wild Fall Chinook Adults, 1986-2003.

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

Table 5. Skamania Index, Group A Index, and Group B Index Returns of Summer Steelhead to Bonneville Dam During 1986-2006.

Year	Skamania Index			Group A Index			Group B Index			Total Upriver		
	Wild	Hatchery	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total	Wild	Hatchery	Total
1986	5.5	19.3	24.8	56.6	230.9	287.5	10.0	54.0	64.0	72.1	304.2	376.3
1987	7.4	10.4	17.8	106.7	131.6	238.3	14.0	31.0	45.0	128.1	173.0	301.1
1988	4.2	18.2	22.4	64.3	108.8	173.1	17.7	63.9	81.6	86.2	190.9	277.1
1989	3.8	11.9	15.7	57.5	135.6	193.1	12.4	65.2	77.6	73.7	212.7	286.4
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

Table 6. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1970-2006.

Year	Lower Columbia River (LCR)							Minimum Run
	Comm. Catch ¹	Sport Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Counts ⁴	Bonneville Dam Count	
		Estuary ²	LCR ³	Tributary				
70-74 Ave	272.2	--	1.0	13.4	155.1	12.1	40.1	493.9
75-79 Ave	124.9	--	0.5	9.5	94.8	4.0	27.7	261.5
80-85 Ave	124.1	32.2	0.2	11.3	105.9	3.9	23.2	287.9
1985	190.0	25.4	1.1	9.4	94.2	7.5	38.6	366.2
1986	981.0	120.5	4.0	20.7	284.1	8.9	108.6	1,527.8
1987	165.3	47.2	0.9	6.1	66.1	4.2	17.9	307.6
1988	361.5	143.4	0.5	11.8	113.6	6.9	27.1	664.8
1989	387.3	81.9	0.2	15.1	183.3	6.4	27.4	701.6
1990	66.2	18.5	0.3	9.7	87.8	2.0	11.6	196.1
1991	407.5	208.7	1.1	29.3	223.3	5.5	58.9	934.3
1992	54.1	43.1	0.6	8.4	85.1	5.2	14.4	210.9
1993	35.6	20.9	0.6	6.3	39.1	0.8	10.6	113.9
1994	60.7	1.8	0.9	3.4	77.7	4.1	20.3	168.9
1995	21.4	5.0	0.2	2.7	32.2	2.9	10.4	74.8
1996	26.2	4.5	0.8	3.6	60.2	0.6	15.7	111.6
1997	20.5	20.4	0.8	10.8	69.9	2.8	24.2	149.4
1998	23.0	3.2	3.7	3.0	83.8	1.3	46.6	164.5
1999	79.0	9.0	1.3	18.6	123.9	1.0	40.7	273.5
2000	168.4	21.5	1.6	36.1	232.0	5.6	85.8	553.7
2001	253.1	132.0	3.1	74.9	378.5	8.2	259.8	1,109.5
2002	163.0	6.2	3.0	24.1	215.2	3.6	88.6	503.7
2003	257.3	54.4	1.1	22.0	205.4	11.2	125.7	677.2
2004	119.6 ⁵	15.1	1.3	12.4	172.3	5.6	115.0	441.4
2005	94.8 ⁵	6.9	0.6	14.8	143.3	3.3	83.3	346.8
2006	64.1	3.7	1.2	15.8	187.7	9.5	102.1	384.1

¹. Includes Select Area fisheries. Includes jacks, except beginning in 1987 jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included in this total.

². Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from the estuary fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

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

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

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

Table 7. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Early Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1970-2006.

Year	Lower Columbia River (LCR)							Minimum Run
	Comm. Catch ¹	Sport Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Counts ⁴	Bonneville Dam Count	
	Estuary ₂	LCR ³	Tributary					
70-74 Ave	179.5	--	0.8	10.4	127.9	10.9	36.5	366.1
75-79 Ave	61.8	--	0.4	6.6	68.3	3.2	25.0	165.2
80-84 Ave	50.7	20.2	0.2	6.3	63.7	2.6	19.3	154.8
1985	105.8	16.5	0.8	6.3	57.3	6.5	35.2	228.4
1986	356.6	97.6	2.9	9.5	158.6	5.9	99.7	730.8
1987	100.5	28.4	0.7	4.2	32.6	3.4	16.4	186.2
1988	186.7	61.7	0.3	7.0	47.3	6.3	23.0	332.3
1989	78.2	54.7	0.2	7.0	98.0	5.0	19.6	262.7
1990	38.3	12.6	0.3	6.3	40.9	1.7	8.7	108.8
1991	203.2	142.9	0.8	15.1	108.9	4.3	43.2	518.4
1992	19.4	29.1	0.5	4.1	44.5	3.4	8.4	109.4
1993	20.9	16.5	0.5	2.9	22.9	0.7	8.0	72.4
1994	58.3	1.4	0.8	2.2	59.6	3.3	12.6	138.2
1995	21.2	4.9	0.2	1.6	20.4	2.3	6.9	57.5
1996	22.1	3.9	0.8	2.1	44.3	0.6	8.9	82.2
1997	18.1	19.3	0.8	6.4	39.2	2.8	18.4	104.6
1998	22.8	3.0	3.6	0.7	46.8	1.0	34.5	112.4
1999	46.2	7.8	0.9	11.1	59.5	1.0	32.9	159.4
2000	78.9	18.7	1.0	26.4	138.2	4.9	58.9	327.0
2001	102.2	114.9	2.6	40.1	200.5	6.3	225.4	691.9
2002	116.2	5.4	1.1	18.3	98.3	3.3	50.4	292.9
2003	184.8	47.4	0.8	17.6	141.3	10.8	93.8	496.4
2004	69.7 ⁵	13.2	0.8	9.9	108.7	5.0	85.6	292.8
2005	77.8 ⁵	6.0	0.3	7.3	88.2	3.0	63.6	246.2
2006	51.3	3.2	0.6	9.4	98.7	8.3	65.4	236.9

¹. Includes Select Area fisheries. Includes jacks, except beginning in 1987 jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included in this total.

². Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from the estuary fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

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

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

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

Table 8. Minimum Numbers (Thousands) of Late Stock Coho Adults Entering the Columbia River, 1970-2006.

Year	Lower Columbia River (LCR)							Minimum Run
	Comm. Catch ¹	Sport Catch			Hatchery Returns	Trib. Dam Count ⁴	Bonneville Dam Count	
		Estuary ²	LCR ³	Tributary				
70-74 Ave	92.7	--	0.2	3.0	27.1	1.2	3.6	127.9
75-79 Ave	63.1	--	0.1	2.9	26.6	0.9	2.7	96.2
80-84 Ave	73.4	12.1	0.1	5.0	42.2	1.3	3.9	133.1
1985	84.2	8.9	0.3	3.1	36.9	1.0	3.4	137.8
1986	624.4	22.8	1.1	11.3	125.5	2.9	8.9	796.9
1987	64.8	18.8	0.2	1.8	33.4	0.9	1.5	121.4
1988	174.9	81.7	0.2	4.8	66.3	0.6	4.1	332.6
1989	309.1	27.2	<0.1	8.1	85.3	1.4	7.8	438.9
1990	27.9	5.8	<0.1	3.5	46.9	0.3	2.9	87.4
1991	204.3	65.7	0.3	14.3	114.4	1.3	15.6	415.9
1992	34.7	14.0	<0.1	4.3	40.7	1.8	6.0	101.5
1993	14.8	4.4	0.1	3.4	16.1	0.1	2.6	41.5
1994	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	18.1	0.8	7.7	30.7
1995	0.2	0.2	<0.1	1.1	11.8	0.6	3.4	17.3
1996	4.8	0.6	<0.1	1.4	15.9	<0.1	6.8	28.8
1997	2.4	1.0	<0.1	4.4	30.7	<0.1	5.7	43.6
1998	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	37.0	<0.1	12.1	52.1
1999	32.8	1.2	0.4	7.5	64.4	0.1	7.8	114.1
2000	92.1	2.8	0.6	9.8	93.8	0.6	26.9	226.7
2001	150.9	17.2	0.5	34.8	177.9	1.9	34.4	417.6
2002	46.8	0.8	2.0	5.9	116.8	0.4	38.2	210.8
2003	72.5	7.1	0.4	4.4	64.1	0.4	31.9	180.8
2004	50.0 ⁵	2.0	0.5	2.4	63.6	0.6	29.4	148.5
2005	16.9 ⁵	0.9	0.3	2.4	55.1	0.3	19.7	95.6
2006	12.8 ⁵	0.5	0.6	6.4	89.0	1.2	36.7	147.2

^{1.} Includes Select Area fisheries. Includes jacks, except beginning in 1987 jacks landed in SAFE fisheries are not included in this total.

^{2.} Catch from estuary recreational (Buoy 10) fishery. Catch from the estuary fishery prior to 1982 is included in ocean catch totals. Some non-Columbia River fish are caught in the estuary fishery and are included here.

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

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

^{5.} Updated with final Oregon landings (preliminary Washington landings).

Table 9. Escapement Index Values for Chum in Washington Lower Columbia River Tributaries and for Late Run Coho in Oregon Columbia River Tributaries Downstream of the Sandy River, 1950-2006.						
Year	Chum (Washington Tributaries)			Coho (Oregon Tributaries)		
	Miles Surveyed	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile	Miles Surveyed ¹	Fish Observed	Fish/Mile
<i>50's Ave</i>	2.2	903	450	9.4	263	28
<i>60's Ave</i>	4.9	767	179	6.8	161	24
<i>70's Ave</i>	6	450	77	9.3	61	7
<i>80's Ave</i>	6.6	721	105	9.2	21	2
1990	7.1	832	117	9.4	4	<1
1991	7.1	673	95	9.4	3	<1
1992	7.1	3,273	461	9.4	4	<1
1993	7.1	1,411	199	9.3	2	<1
1994	7.1	509	72	9.3	3	<1
1995	7.2	922	128	9.3	2	<1
1996	7.2	1,545	215	9.3	0	0
1997	7.2	1,054	146	9.3	0	0
1998	7.2	1,666	231	9.3	4	<1
1999	7.2	2,096	291	9.3	4	<1
<i>90's Ave</i>	7.2	1,398	196	9.3	2	<1
2000	6.1	2,425	398	9.3	82 ²	9
2001	5.8	4,551	785	9.3	13 ²	1
2002	6.7	8,662	1,293	9.3	84	9
2003	7	8,934	1,276	9.3	93	10
2004	7	11,439	1,634	9.3	37	4
2005	9.1	3,378	371	9.3	39	4
2006	9.1	4,729	519	7.7	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.

Table 10. Federally-Listed Species Found in Columbia River Fishery Management Areas ¹

Species - ESU	Designation	Listing Date	Effective Date
<u>Chinook</u>			
Snake River Fall	Threatened	April 22, 1992	May 22, 1992
Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	April 22, 1992	May 22, 1992
Upper Columbia Spring	Endangered	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Upper Columbia Summer/Fall	Not warranted	--	--
Middle Columbia Spring	Not warranted	--	--
Lower Columbia River Spring/Fall	Threatened	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Upper Willamette Spring	Threatened	March 24, 1999	May 24, 1999
Deschutes River Fall	Not warranted	--	--
<u>Steelhead</u>			
Snake River	Threatened	August 18, 1997	October 17, 1997
Upper Columbia River ²	Endangered	August 18, 1997	October 17, 1997
Lower Columbia River	Threatened	March 19, 1998	May 18, 1998
Middle Columbia River	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
Southwest Washington	Not warranted	--	--
Upper Willamette	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
<u>Sockeye</u> – Snake River	Endangered	November 20, 1991	December 20, 1991
Chum – Columbia River	Threatened	March 25, 1999	May 24, 1999
Coho – Lower Columbia River ³	Threatened	June 28, 2005	August 26, 2005
Green Sturgeon (Southern DPS)⁴	Threatened	April 7, 2006	July 6, 2006

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

² Includes hatchery fish.

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

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

Table 11. Sturgeon Catch Guidelines in the Zone 6 Management Area, 2001-2007.

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

Table 12. Fall Lower Columbia River and Zone 6 Mainstem Commercial Seasons, 2006. ¹							
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
A				7 pm	7 am		
			1	2	3	4	5
U		7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am		
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am	7 pm	7 am	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
U		8 pm	7 am			12:01am-6am	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
S		6 am				6 pm	2
	27	28	29	30	31	1	
T			6 am				6 pm
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
S		6 am				6 pm	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E		6 am	8 pm	8 am		6 pm	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
M		7 am - 7 pm		7 am - 7 pm			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B		6 am		9 pm	2 am	6 pm	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
O		7 am	7 am				
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
C	7 pm	7 pm			7 pm	7 am	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
T		7 pm	7 am		7 pm	7 am	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
O			7 pm	7 am			

Lower River:

Zone 6: _____

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

Table 13. Fall Select Area Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2006.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AUGUST			1	6 am 2	6 pm 3	4	5
	6	7	8	6 am 9	6 pm 10	11	12
	13	14	15	6 am 16	noon 17	18	19
	20	21	22	6 am 23	Noon 24	25	26
	27	28	6 am 29			6 am 1	2
SEPTEMBER	3	4	7 pm 5	7 am 6	7 pm 7	7 am 8	7 pm 9
	10	11	7 pm 12	7 am 13	7 pm 14	7 am 15	7 pm 16
	17	18	7 pm 19	7 am 20	7 pm 21	7 am 22	7 pm 23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	Noon 31				

Youngs Bay Other Select Areas:

Knappa Slough closed Sep 5-15. Deep River only Sep 4-5 and Sep 11-12.
 Tongue Point and Deep River open Monday – Friday 4 pm-8 am nightly during Sep 25 – Oct 27.
 Blind Slough/Knappa Slough open Monday-Friday 6 pm-8 am nightly during Sep 25-October 27.
 Steamboat Slough fisheries were discontinued in 2006.

Table 14. Salmon, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Catch in 2006 Fall Fisheries (Includes adults and jacks).¹							
Fishery^{2,3}	Date	Chinook	Coho	Chum	Summer Steelhead	White Sturgeon	Green Sturgeon⁴
Treaty Indian Fisheries							
Zone 6	Aug. 21-24	1,688	102	--	1,322	11	--
Zone 6	Aug. 28- Sept. 1	7,097	268	--	1,457	3	--
Zone 6	Sept. 5-9	17,295	912	--	2,803	35	--
Zone 6	Sept. 11-15	17,655	1,526	--	3,075	13	--
Zone 6	Sept. 18-22	15,590	1,770	--	3,377	10	--
Zone 6	Sept. 25-29	12,481	1,459	--	4,591	0	--
Zone 6	Oct. 3-6	5,885	1,518	--	2,909	6	--
<hr/>							
Zone 6 C & S	Aug.-Dec.	391	22	0	1,596	4	0
Treaty Indian Total		78,082	7,577	0	21,130	82	0
Non-Indian Fisheries							
Zone 1-5 Early August	Aug. 2-3	286	0	0	--	166	--
Zone 1-5 Early August	Aug. 7-14	4,901	441	0	--	960	--
Zone 2-5 Late August	Aug. 15-18	2,254	104	0	--	422	--
Zone 4-5 Late August	Aug. 21-25	3,300	285	0	--	363	--
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Sept. 19-20	6,813	2,474	0	--	707	--
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Sept. 25-28	2,984	8,458	0	--	714	--
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 2-3	2,562	6,676	1	--	684	--
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 8-13	1,986	9,358	0	--	658	--
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 16-20	777	399	1	--	729	--
Zones 1-5 Late Fall	Oct. 24-25	148	177	1	--	--	--
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>26,011</i>	<i>28,372</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>5,403</i>	<i>--</i>
Youngs Bay	Aug. 2 – Oct. 31	3,878	20,967	0	--	77	--
Tongue Pt./South Ch.	Sept. 5 – Oct. 27	305	11,567	0	--	21	--
Blind Sl/Knappa Sl.	Sept. 5 – Oct. 27	190	2,884	0	--	3	--
Deep River	Sept. 4 – Oct. 27	184	2,235	0	--	8	--
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>4,557</i>	<i>37,653</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>109</i>	<i>--</i>
Buoy 10 Sport ⁵	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	1,710	3,683	--	65	--	--
Lower River Sport ⁶	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	13,716	1,173	--	4,248	5,171	0
Select Areas Recreational	Aug 1- Dec 31	113	19	--	--	--	--
Bonneville Dam to Priest Rapids Dam Sport ⁷	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	4,650	--	--	19,921	--	--
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>20,189</i>	<i>4,875</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>24,234</i>	<i>5,171</i>	<i>0</i>
Non-Indian Total		50,757	70,900	3	24,234	10,683	0
Grand Total		128,839	78,477	3	45,364	10,765	0

- ¹ Commercial landings are preliminary. Please see Table 15 for details concerning specific commercial season, area, and gear restriction.
- ² Includes take home and over-the-bank sales.
- ³ Subsistence harvest not occurring during commercial fishing periods.
- ⁴ Commercial retention of green sturgeon prohibited effective July 7, 2006.
- ⁵ Buoy 10 had a two salmon (only one Chinook) daily catch limit.
- ⁶ Chinook retention was prohibited September 15 through October 12.
- ⁷ Preliminary data based on 7-yr ave. catch record cards. Steelhead data includes kept mainstem and dip-in tributary catch during August through October.

Table 15. Non-Indian Fall Commercial Fishing Seasons, 2006.

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Early Fall	Aug 2, 7 PM - Aug 3, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Grays River, Elokomina-A, Cowlitz River, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Washougal, and Sandy river sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon may be sold. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Aug 7, 7 PM - Aug 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 9, 7 PM - Aug 10, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Aug 13, 7 PM - Aug 14, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 1-5 (upstream of the Astoria-Megler Bridge). Same, except the weekly white sturgeon possession/sales limit increased to seven fish.
12 hrs		Aug 15, 7 PM - Aug 16, 7 AM	Same.	Zones 2-5. Same.
12 hrs		Aug 17, 7 PM - Aug 18, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
11 hrs		Aug 21, 8 PM - Aug 22, 7 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 3-5. Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Washougal, and Sandy rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same.
6 hrs		Aug 25, 12:01 AM - 6 AM	Same.	Zones 4 upstream to the I-205 Bridge and zone 5. Washougal and Sandy river sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs	Late Fall	Sep 19, 8 PM - Sep 20, 8 AM	8" min. mesh size unslackened floater gillnet.	Zones 1-5. Elokomina-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of eight white sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The eight sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 25, 7 AM - 7 PM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Same, except Elokomina-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy, and Washougal sanctuaries are in effect.
12 hrs		Sep 27, 7 AM - 7 PM	6" max. mesh size unslackened floater gillnet.	Zones 1-3. Elokomina-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, and Lewis-B sanctuaries in effect. Same.
5 hrs		Sep 27, 9 PM - Sep 28, 2 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-B, Sandy, and Washougal river sanctuaries in effect. Same.
1		Oct 2, 7 AM - Oct 3, 7 AM	No minimum mesh size restriction in zones 1-3. 8" min. mesh size restriction in zones 4-5.	Zones 1-5. Elokomina-B, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-B, Lewis-B, Sandy, and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of eight white sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The eight sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.

Table 15. continued

Main-Stem Salmon and Sturgeon Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1	Late Fall (cont.)	Oct 8, 7 PM - Oct 9, 7 PM	9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomina-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of eight white sturgeon in the aggregate may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The eight sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Oct 12, 7 PM - Oct 13, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 4-5. Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same.
12 hrs		Oct 16, 7 PM - Oct 17, 7 AM	9" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Zones 1-5. Elokomina-A, Abernathy, Cowlitz, Kalama-A, Lewis-A, Sandy, and Washougal rivers sanctuaries in effect. Same,
12 hrs		Oct 19, 7 PM - Oct 20, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Same, except the sale of sturgeon is prohibited.
12 hrs		Oct 24, 7 PM - Oct 25, 7 AM	8" min. and 9 3/4" max. mesh size restriction.	Same.

Select Area Seasons				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
1 1/2	Youngs Bay - Fall	Aug 2, 6 AM - Aug 3, 6 PM	8" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length. Leadline not to exceed 2 lbs per fathom. Red corks are required at 25-fathom intervals and red corks must be in contrast to corks in the remainder of the net.	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. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
1 1/2		Aug 9, 6 AM - Aug 10, 6 PM	Same.	Same.
1 1/4		Aug 16, 6 AM - Aug 17, noon	Same.	Same, except the weekly white sturgeon possession/sales limit increased to seven fish.
1 1/4		Aug 23, 6 AM - Aug 24, noon	Same.	Same.
3		Aug 29, 6 AM - Sep 1, 6AM	Same, except 6" max. mesh size restriction in effect.	Same.
56		Sep 5, 7 PM - Oct 31, noon	Same.	Same, except the following sturgeon possession and sales limit applies to each participating vessel during each calendar week: Effective September 17: eight sturgeon limit, 11:59 PM October 18: retention of sturgeon prohibited.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall	Sep 5, 7 PM - Sep 6, 7 AM	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets with a leadline in excess of 2 lbs per fathom. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 12, 7 PM - Sep 13, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 13, 7 PM - Sep 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 14, 7 PM - Sep 15, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 18, 7 PM - Sep 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the sturgeon sales/possession limit increased to eight fish.
12 hrs		Sep 19, 7 PM - Sep 20, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 20, 7 PM - Sep 21, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 21, 7 PM - Sep 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 25, 4 PM - Sep 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 26, 4 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 27, 4 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 28, 4 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 2, 4 PM - Oct 3, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 3, 4 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 4, 4 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 5, 4 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 9, 4 PM - Oct 10, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 10, 4 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 11, 4 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs	Tongue Point / South Channel - Fall (cont.)	Oct 12, 4 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	Tongue Point: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 250 fathoms in length and leadline may not exceed 2 lbs per fathom. South Channel: 6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length and there is no weight restriction on the leadline.	Tongue Point Basin/South Channel select fishing areas (concurrent waters). Fishers in Tongue Point area may have stored onboard, gill nets with a leadline in excess of 2 lbs per fathom. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of eight white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The eight sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
16 hrs		Oct 16, 4 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 17, 4 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 18, 4 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except the retention of sturgeon is prohibited effective 11:59 PM October 18.
16 hrs		Oct 19, 4 PM - Oct 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 23, 4 PM - Oct 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 24, 4 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 25, 4 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 26, 4 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Blind Slough Fall	Sep 5, 7 PM - Sep 6, 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.	Blind Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 12, 7 PM - Sep 13, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 13, 7 PM - Sep 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 14, 7 PM - Sep 15, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall	Sep 18, 7 PM - Sep 19, 7 AM	Same.	Blind Slough/Knappa Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). 100' closure exists at the mouth of Big Creek. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Same, except the sturgeon sales/possession limit increased to eight fish.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
12 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Sep 19, 7 PM - Sep 20, 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.	Blind Slough/Knappa Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). 100' closure exists at the mouth of Big Creek. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon and white sturgeon. A maximum of eight white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The eight sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 20, 7 PM - Sep 21, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 21, 7 PM - Sep 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 25, 6 PM - Sep 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 26, 6 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 27, 6 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Sep 28, 6 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 2, 6 PM - Oct 3, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 3, 6 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 4, 6 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 5, 6 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 9, 6 PM - Oct 10, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 10, 6 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 11, 6 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 12, 6 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 16, 6 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 17, 6 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 18, 6 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except the retention of sturgeon is prohibited effective 11:59 PM October 18.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
14 hrs	Blind Slough / Knappa Slough - Fall (cont.)	Oct 19, 6 PM - Oct 20, 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.	Blind Slough/Knappa Slough select fishing area (concurrent waters up to railroad bridge, Oregon only above). 100' closure exists at the mouth of Big Creek. Permanent transportation rules are in effect. Salmon only. The retention of sturgeon is prohibited.
14 hrs		Oct 23, 6 PM - Oct 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 24, 6 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 25, 6 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
14 hrs		Oct 26, 6 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs	Deep River - Fall	Sep 4, 7 PM - Sep 5, 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 five white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The five sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
12 hrs		Sep 5, 7 PM - Sep 6, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 6, 7 PM - Sep 7, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 7, 7 PM - Sep 8, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 11, 7 PM - Sep 12, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 12, 7 PM - Sep 13, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 13, 7 PM - Sep 14, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 14, 7 PM - Sep 15, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 18, 7 PM - Sep 19, 7 AM	Same.	Same, except the sturgeon sales/possession limit increased to eight fish.
12 hrs		Sep 19, 7 PM - Sep 20, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 20, 7 PM - Sep 21, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
12 hrs		Sep 21, 7 PM - Sep 22, 7 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 25, 4 PM - Sep 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 15. continued

Select Area Seasons (continued)				
Days	Season	Dates	Special Regulations	
			Gear	Area/Other
16 hrs	Deep River - Fall (cont.)	Sep 26, 4 PM - Sep 27, 8 AM	6" max. mesh size restriction. Nets may not exceed 100 fathoms in length. No weight restriction on headline. Use of additional weights and anchors attached to the headline 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 eight white sturgeon may be possessed or sold by each participating vessel during each calendar week. The eight sturgeon possession/sales limit includes both mainstem and Select Area fisheries.
16 hrs		Sep 27, 4 PM - Sep 28, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Sep 28, 4 PM - Sep 29, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 2, 4 PM - Oct 3, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 3, 4 PM - Oct 4, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 4, 4 PM - Oct 5, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 5, 4 PM - Oct 6, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 9, 4 PM - Oct 10, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 10, 4 PM - Oct 11, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 11, 4 PM - Oct 12, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 12, 4 PM - Oct 13, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 16, 4 PM - Oct 17, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 17, 4 PM - Oct 18, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 18, 4 PM - Oct 19, 8 AM	Same.	Same, except the retention of sturgeon is prohibited effective 11:59 PM October 18.
16 hrs		Oct 19, 4 PM - Oct 20, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 23, 4 PM - Oct 24, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 24, 4 PM - Oct 25, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 25, 4 PM - Oct 26, 8 AM	Same.	Same.
16 hrs		Oct 26, 4 PM - Oct 27, 8 AM	Same.	Same.

Table 16. Catch Composition of Fall Zone 6 Treaty Indian Fisheries, 2006 (adults and jacks).¹					
Date		Chinook	Steelhead	Coho	Walleye
August	C & S	360	1,389	10	4
8/21-8/24	Ticket	697	110	4	1
	Other	991	1,212	98	0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>1,322</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>1</i>
8/28-9/1	Ticket	5,205	555	151	21
	Other	1,892	902	117	0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>7,097</i>	<i>1,457</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>21</i>
9/5-9/9	Ticket	14,630	1,771	714	7
	Other	2,665	1,032	198	0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>17,295</i>	<i>2,803</i>	<i>912</i>	<i>7</i>
9/11-9/15	Ticket	13,955	1,690	909	5
	Other	3,700	1,385	617	0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>17,655</i>	<i>3,075</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>5</i>
9/18-9/22	Ticket	13,053	2,911	1,593	2
	Other	2,537	466	177	4
	<i>Total</i>	<i>15,590</i>	<i>3,377</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>6</i>
9/25-9/29	Ticket	7,299	3,006	884	0
	Other	5,182	1,585	575	3
	<i>Total</i>	<i>12,481</i>	<i>4,591</i>	<i>1,459</i>	<i>3</i>
10/3-10/6	Ticket	4,003	1,485	1,314	1
	Other	1,882	1,424	204	12
	<i>Total</i>	<i>5,885</i>	<i>2,909</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>13</i>
Oct-Dec	C & S	31	207	12	0
Totals	Ticket	58,842	11,528	5,569	37
	Other	18,849	8,006	1,986	19
	C&S	391	1,596	22	4
Grand Total		78,082	21,130	7,577	60

¹. Ticketed catch estimates based on preliminary landings.

Table 17. Stock Composition of Adult Fall Chinook Landed in Mainstem Columbia River Fisheries, 2006. ¹							
	Stock						Total
	LRH	LRW	BPH	URB	MCB ²	Other ³	
<i>Non-Indian Fisheries</i>							
Recreational ⁴	4,926	270	195	13,262	822	278	19,753
Early August Commercial	0	0	0	116	0	140	256
Late Aug/Sept Commercial	3,014	0	1,584	3,044	1,140	776	9,558
October Commercial	443	1,052	0	1,096	2,442	0	5,033
Select Area Commercial	948	69	0	66	0	3,742	4,825
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9,331</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>1,779</i>	<i>17,584</i>	<i>4,404</i>	<i>4,936</i>	<i>39,425</i>
<i>Treaty Indian Fisheries</i>							
Sales to Licensed Buyers	237	0	9,635	30,921	13,867	199	54,859
C&S and other non-ticketed catch	120	0	3,765	12,729	6,014	147	22,775
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>43,650</i>	<i>19,881</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>77,634</i>
Total	9,688	1,391	15,179	61,234	24,285	5,282	117,059

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

^{2.} Includes lower river bright (LRB) stock.

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

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

Table 18. 2006 Fall Fishery Impact Summary ¹			
	Treaty Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Total Fall Chinook Catch	76,290	44,270	120,560
<i>Snake River Wild mortalities</i>	--	--	--
<i>Snake River Wild Impacts</i>	<i>18.95%</i>	<i>7.80%</i>	<i>26.75%</i>
Total Steelhead Catch ²	21,130	25,640	46,770
<i>Wild Group A Mortalities</i>	<i>3,301</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>4,013</i>
<i>Wild Group B Mortalities</i>	<i>1,354</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>1,489</i>
<i>Wild Group A Impact</i>	<i>5.20%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
<i>Wild Group B Impact</i>	<i>16.0%</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>17.6%</i>
Total Coho Catch	--	70,880	70,880
<i>Un-Marked Mortalities</i>	--	<i>8,360</i>	<i>8,360</i>
<i>LCR Coho Impact</i>	--	<i>13.3%</i>	<i>13.3%</i>

^{1.} Adults Only-Based on updated catch estimates. Total catches by fishery may not match data presented elsewhere in this report. All data preliminary.

^{2.} Non-Indian steelhead catch includes kept (hatchery) catch and (wild) release mortalities from Buoy 10 upstream to Priest Rapids Dam and tributary catch from "dip-ins" August through October. 2006 data from sport catch above Bonneville Dam is a 7-year average based on preliminary catch record cards.

Table 19. Fishing Area and Spring Creek Sanctuary Restrictions in Effect During Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Set Gillnet Seasons, 1988-2006.

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

Table 20. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Treaty Indian Fall Commercial Seasons (Aug-Nov) Above Bonneville Dam, 1970-2006.

Year	Season ²	Fishing Days ³	Numbers Landed ¹			
			Chinook Adults	Coho	Steelhead ⁴	White Sturgeon ⁵
1970	Aug. 9-Oct. 16	48	34,800	21,300	11,400 (13,200)	200
1971	Aug. 9-Oct. 15	49	50,900	17,100	22,500 (25,700)	600
1972	Aug. 9-Oct. 13	46	39,000	9,600	25,100 (28,800)	500
1973	Aug. 12-Oct. 12	56	57,000	11,400	26,200 (26,800)	400
1974	Aug. 8-Oct. 18	63	51,100	6,900	12,900 (13,200)	400
1975	Aug. 8-Oct 10	54	122,300	6,000	7,000 (7,800)	600
1976	Aug. 8-Oct. 18	60	121,500	4,600	8,800 (11,800)	300
1977	Aug. 25-Sept. 13	19	46,300	1,000	31,300 (36,000)	200
1978	Aug. 25-Oct. 3	27	56,200	4,400	15,800 (19,100)	400
1979	Aug. 25-Sept. 18	18	59,900	4,600	5,900 (8,500)	300
1980	Sept. 2-Sept. 11	5	32,600	300	4,700 (9,600)	200
1981	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	10	48,900	1,800	5,100 (9,400)	100
1982 ⁶	Sept. 1-Nov. 5	14	53,600	4,300	5,100 (8,300)	100
1983	Aug. 31-Oct. 7	15	22,800	200	14,800 (18,300)	200
1984	Aug. 6-Oct. 15	32	50,900	1,600	68,900 (78,200)	700
1985 ⁷	Aug. 23-Sept. 28	29	68,300	5,300	72,600 (86,100)	1,800
1986 ⁸	Aug. 18-Oct. 4	37	102,300	40,300	62,500 (72,700)	4,300
1987 ⁹	Aug. 10-Oct. 15	46	138,600	2,400	66,300 (81,100)	4,400
1988 ¹⁰	Aug. 10-Oct. 1	35	145,700	2,700	59,500 ¹³ (81,600)	2,000
1989 ¹¹	Aug. 7-Sept. 29	36	128,200	8,700	55,400 (71,300)	--
1990 ¹²	Aug. 8-Sept. 29	34	79,300	2,900	30,700 (38,000)	1,700
1991 ¹³	Aug. 12-Oct. 28	20	51,100	12,800	41,100 (46,800)	--
1992	Aug. 10-Oct. 17	32	28,100	1,000	52,400 (60,800)	100
1993	Aug. 9-Oct. 2	26	30,400	1,000	28,800 (33,400)	100
1994 ¹⁴	Aug. 29-Oct. 15	10	33,700	1,300	15,500 (18,700)	500
1995	Aug. 29-Sept. 15	9	41,400	400	20,400 (22,800)	400
1996	Sept. 2-Sept. 28	17	63,200	700	19,000 (23,200)	300
1997	Aug. 27-Sept. 20	16	65,000	600	22,700 (27,800)	<100
1998	Aug. 25-Sept. 25	22	44,700	1,500	12,600 (16,900)	<100
1999	Aug. 31-Oct. 2	22	77,200	2,300	17,300 (20,600)	0
2000	Aug. 30-Sept. 23	17	52,100	6,300	15,500	0
2001 ¹⁵	Aug. 28-Sept. 29	18	103,900	5,400	29,200 (38,200)	806
2002	Aug 28-Sep 28	18.5	129,700	1,600	13,800 (19,200)	300
2003 ¹⁶	Aug 26-Oct 11	27.5	123,600	5,800	14,900 (20,500)	200
2004	Aug 25-Oct 16	30	127,600	10,300	14,600 NA	64
2005	Aug 22-Sept. 30	25	113,500	5,400	13,700 NA	138
2006	Aug 21-Oct 6	29.5	76,300	7,600	21,100 NA	78

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

² Minimum mesh size: 1970-1974 none; 1975 7-1/2"; 1976-1982 8"; 1983 none; 1984 none, except 8" Oct 9-15; 1985 none, except 8" Sep 14-28; 1986 none, except 8" Sep 6-Oct 4; 1987 none; 1988 none, except 8" Aug 17-27 and Sep 18-24 and 8" and 9" test fishery Sep 28-Oct 1; 1989 8" except none Aug 7-12; 1990 8" except none Sep

- 3-5, Sep 12-15 below Hood River Br., Sep 17-22, and Sep 24-29; 1991-97 none; 1998 8"; 1999 none except 8" Sep 15-18 and Sep 29-Oct 2; 2000-2002 none.
- ^{3.} Mainstem commercial seasons only.
 - ^{4.} Steelhead run year totals are in parentheses. Sales to licensed buyers during sockeye and fall seasons only through 1984. Sales to licensed buyers, general public and C&S catch, including winter season catches of holdover and fresh run summer steelhead, for calendar year from 1985-present.
 - ^{5.} No sturgeon sales allowed in set net fisheries since 1991. Includes landings in fall set-line fisheries.
 - ^{6.} Includes Nov 1-5 coho fishery below Klickitat River.
 - ^{7.} Spring Creek sanctuary area open to fishing Aug 23-28 and Aug 29-Sep 3.
 - ^{8.} Includes Sep 29-Oct 4 dipnet and experimental gillnet fishery. An additional catch of 1,000 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Over half of the coho catch (24,100) occurred in the Klickitat River dipnet fishery.
 - ^{9.} An additional catch of 2,200 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam.
 - ^{10.} Includes Sep 28-Oct 1 test fishery in John Day Pool. No sturgeon sales allowed after Sep 3. An additional catch of 2,300 Chinook and an estimated 300 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.
 - ^{11.} No sturgeon sales allowed. An additional catch of 800 Chinook occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 6,100 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.
 - ^{12.} An additional 200 Chinook catch occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. Includes 1,900 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.
 - ^{13.} Includes 5,500 coho captured in an extended Klickitat River dipnet season.
 - ^{14.} An additional catch of 570 Chinook and 70 steelhead occurred above Priest Rapids Dam. An additional catch of 220 Chinook and 80 steelhead occurred above McNary Dam.
 - ^{15.} Target sturgeon gillnet seasons adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during November 14-30 and Zone 63 (John Day Pool) during November 14-December 7.
 - ^{16.} Target sturgeon gillnet season adopted for Zone 61 (Bonneville Pool) during December 1-14. No sturgeon were landed.

Table 21. Wild Steelhead Catch in Fall Season Fisheries, 1985-2006.

Year	Treaty Indian Harvest				Non-Indian Incidental Mortalities ³			
	Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index		Wild Group A Index		Wild Group B Index	
	Number	Impact	Number ²	Impact	Number	Impact	Number	Impact
85-89 ave.	11,109	16.6%	4,080	30.7%				
1990	4,339	16.0%	1,899	21.6%				
1991	8,829	14.7%	1,859	29.9%				
1992	7,157	16.2%	3,348	26.3%				
1993	4,362	15.2%	836	19.1%				
1994	2,182	10.3%	958	18.6%				
1995	2,706	10.4%	344	18.6%				
1996	2,278	8.9%	1,354	34.6%				
1997	3,198	10.4%	558	14.3%				
1998	3,064	8.8%	533	15.6%				
1999	3,034	5.4%	470	12.6%	375	0.6%	42	0.6%
2000	2,740	4.3%	1,200	14.3%	658	1.0%	113	1.3%
2001	5,553	4.0%	1,388	11.5%	789	1.2%	99	1.1%
2002	2,370	2.7%	1,098	3.4%	630	1.0%	327	2.8%
2003	1,691	2.5%	959	14.9%	559	0.9%	130	1.7%
2004	1,929	3.2%	1,021	11.1%	549	0.9%	124	1.6%
2005	2,239	3.8%	1,181	12.3%	653	1.0%	127	1.4%
2006	3,301	5.2%	1,354	16.0%	712	1.1%	135	1.6%

- ^{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 Priest Rapids Dam and LCR commercial fisheries. Data since 2002 is preliminary.

Table 22. Annual Sturgeon Catches in Zone 6 Reservoirs above Bonneville Dam, 1995-2006.

	Non-Indian Sport				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	1,177	1,342	786	3,305	343
2001	1,426	677	299	2,402	1,287	1,215	759	3,261	476
2002	1,560	878	187	2,625	472	1,152	326	1,950	370
2003	1,542	447	163	2,152	398	866	265	1,529	325
2004	852	530	229	1,611	464	975	309	1,748	269
2005	588	384	132	1,104	550	831	360	1,741	311
2006 ¹	727	93	142	962	153	397	312	862	201

- ^{1.} Preliminary catch estimates.

Table 23. Time, Area, and Gear Restrictions in Effect for Early Fall Non-Indian Commercial Mainstem Fishing Seasons, 1990-2006.

Year	Date(s)	Hours	Area	Mesh Size
1990	Aug 12-17, Aug 19-24	"	Extended Area 2S above I-205 Bridge	"
1991	Aug 25-29	"	"	"
1992	Sep 8-9	6pm-6am	Zone 1	None
1996	Aug 26-29	8pm-6am nightly	Area 2S	9" minimum
1997	Aug 4-5, Aug 24-25	9pm-3am, 8pm-6am	Zone 1, Area 2S	"
1998	Aug 4-5	5pm-5am	Zones 1-3	"
	Aug 25-26	8am-6am	Area 2S	"
1999	Aug 4-5	7pm-7am	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	"
	Aug 23-24	8pm-6am	Area 2S	"
2000	Aug 3-4	7pm-7am	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	"
2001	Aug 4-5	7pm-7am	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	"
	Aug 8-9	10am-6pm	Zone 1	"
	Aug 20-25	8pm-6am nightly	Extended Area 2S above I-205 Bridge	"
2002	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7, Aug 8-9, Aug 9-10	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-3 below Longview Bridge	8" minimum
	Aug 11-12	7pm-7am	Zones 2-3	"
	Aug 18-19, Aug 20-21, Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26, Aug 27-28	8pm-6am nightly	Extended Area 2S above I-205 Bridge	9" minimum
	Aug 4-5, Aug 6-7, Aug 11-12, Aug 13-14	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-3	8" minimum
2003	Aug 18-19, Aug 21-22	8pm-6am nightly	Zones 4-5 Above I-5 Bridge	9" minimum
	Aug 25-26, Aug 27-28	8pm-6am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
	Aug 3-4, Aug 5-6	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" minimum
2004	Aug 8-9, Aug 10-11	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 16-17	"	Zones 3-5	"
	Aug 19-20	"	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
	Aug 23-24, Aug 25-26	"	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
2005	Aug 4-5, Aug 7-8	7pm-7am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" minimum
	Aug 9-10, Aug 11-12	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 14-15, Aug 17-18	8pm-7am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
2006	Aug 22-23, Aug 25-26	8pm-7am nightly	Zones 4-5	9" minimum
	Aug 2-3, Aug 7-8	7 pm-7 am nightly	Zones 1-5	8" minimum
	Aug 9-10	"	"	"
	Aug 13-14	"	Zones 1-5, upstream of Astoria-Megler Bridge	"
	Aug 15-16, Aug 17-18	"	Zones 2-5	"
	Aug 21-22	8 pm – 7 am nightly	Zones 3-5	9" minimum
	Aug 25	12:01 am – 6 am	Zone 4 upstream to the I-205 Bridge and Zone 5	"

Table 24. Number of Adult Chinook, Chum, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed During Early Fall Mainstem Columbia River Commercial Seasons Below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2006.

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	Sept. 2-3	1	58,400	7,000	--	1,700	600
1981	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
1982	Aug.30-31	0.5	79,200	5,800	--	500	300
1983	Sept. 1-2	0.5	15,400	200	--	1,200	600
1984	None	0	--	--	--	--	--
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	--

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, 2002-2006.

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

Table 26. Number of Adult Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sturgeon Landed during Late Fall Mainstem Columbia River (mid-Sep to mid-Nov) and Select Area Commercial Seasons below Bonneville Dam, 1970-2006.

Year	Mainstem Season ¹	Mainstem Fishing Days	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	Sep 28-Oct 16	12	14,600	40,000	114,200	28,900	200	--	3,100	50
1981	Sep 27-Nov 12	25	5,200	24,900	47,400	12,400	1,400	--	6,700	100
1982	Oct 3-Nov 12	27	4,500	6,000	181,600	14,300	1,800	--	4,600	400
1983	Oct 4-Oct 13	4	4,800	4,700	3,600	3,600	200	--	4,500	100
1984	Sep 10-Nov 16	35	60,300	3,600	160,900	40,600	1,800	--	9,800	2,700
1985	Sep 16-Nov 15	39	56,400	3,600	138,800	51,200	700	--	4,900	1,500
1986	Sep 12-Nov 14	43	153,000	4,600	925,400	55,600	1,800	--	4,100	800
1987	Sep 13-Nov 12	35	280,900	36,900	150,900	16,900	1,300	--	4,100	1,600
1988	Sep 12-Nov 11	41	242,200	28,800	311,100	51,400	2,500	--	3,100	1,000
1989	Sep 17-Nov 15	36	95,700	6,600	360,700	28,100	1,300	--	2,700	1,700
1990	Sep 18-Oct 31	26	35,300	3,100	47,400	27,600	800	--	3,100	2,200
1991	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	--

¹. Season-specific information is included in Table 15.

². Number of Oregon and Washington terminal areas and fishing days vary from year to year, and some early fall fisheries are included. Between 1983 and 1995 only Oregon terminal fisheries occurred. Prior to 1979, landings listed for Youngs Bay are minimal since salmon could be sold outside Youngs Bay during concurrent mainstem fishing periods.

³. Includes 1970-present Youngs Bay Select Area, 1980-1982 Washington terminal, and 1996-present Big Creek, Tongue Point, Blind Slough, and Deep River Select Area, and 2000-2005 Steamboat Slough Select Area landings.

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

⁵. Includes landings from Select Area fall fisheries beginning in 1997. Green Sturgeon retention prohibited since July 7, 2006.

Table 27. Lower Columbia River White and Green Sturgeon Catch, 1991-2006.

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

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

². Green sturgeon sales prohibited effective July 7, 2006

Table 28. Select Area Fall Commercial Fisheries Landings, 1999-2006.

Year	Site	Chinook	Coho	Chum	White Sturgeon
1999	Youngs Bay	1,589	15,911	2	99
	Tongue Point	339	3,659	0	106
	Blind Slough	167	1,958	0	4
	Deep River	48	1,426	2	0
		2,143	22,954	4	209
2000	Youngs Bay	1,744	33,214	1	88
	Tongue Point	252	10,731	0	59
	Blind Slough	132	3,398	0	9
	Deep River	109	14,039	1	0
	Steamboat Sl.	78	363	0	1
		2,315	61,745	2	157
2001	Youngs Bay	2,040	25,469	1	21
	Tongue Point	116	2,021	0	0
	Blind Slough	793	3,764	0	0
	Deep River	149	2,491	0	0
	Steamboat Sl.	0	26	0	0
		3,098	33,771	1	21
2002	Youngs Bay	3,774	51,859	0	96
	Tongue Point	1,708	15,560	0	202
	Blind Slough ²	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 ²	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 ²	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