A Review of the 1983
Commercial Salmon Fisheries
on the Queen Charlotte
Islands (Areas 1, 2W and 2E):
Catch, Escapement and
Management Strategies

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#### ABSTRACT

Orman, Lynda and P.E. Sprout. 1984. A review of the 1983 commercial salmon fisheries on the Queen Charlotte Islands (Areas 1, 2W and 2E): catch, escapement and management strategies. Can. MS Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 1764: 34 p.

In 1983, returns of salmon to the Queen Charlotte Islands (Statistical Areas 1, 2W and 2E) were low and no directed fisheries on local stocks occurred. Fisheries in Areas 1 and 2W were on passing stocks and catches were most likely composed, in varying proportions, of stocks originating from the Nass and Skeena rivers, southeast Alaska and the Fraser River. In Area 1, the net catch was less than average for all species while in Area 2W, the pink and sockeye net catches were the highest on record. Unusually warm water conditions may have influenced salmon migration routes and timing and thus affected catch distributions.

This report reviews management actions and documents how management decisions were made for commercial fisheries in Areas 1, 2W and 2E, what information was used, how it was interpreted, and what the results were in terms of catch and escapement.

Key words: Queen Charlotte Islands, 1983 commercial salmon net fisheries, management strategies

# RÉSUMÉ

Orman, Lynda and P.E. Sprout. 1984. A review of the 1983 commercial salmon fisheries on the Queen Charlotte Islands (Areas 1, 2W and 2E): catch, escapement and management strategies. Can. MS Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 1764: 34 p.

En 1983, les remontées de saumon vers les îles Reine-Charlotte (zones statistiques 1, 2W et 2E) ont été faibles et aucune pêche sélective des stocks locaux n'a eu lieu. Dans les zones 1 et 2W, la pêche a été dirigée vers les stocks de passage et les prises étaient composées, en proportions variables, de stocks provenant des rivières Nass et Skeena, du sud-est de l'Alaska et du fleuve Fraser. Dans la zone 1, les prises au filet ont été inférieures à la moyenne pour toutes les espèces tandis que, dans la zone 2W, les prises de saumons rose et rouge battaient tous les records. L'eau exceptionnellement chaude peut avoir influer sur les schemes migratoires du saumon et le moment de la migration, et donc sur les répartitions des prises.

Le présent rapport porte sur les mesures gestionnelles et explique comment les décisions ont été prises pour ce qui est de la pêche commerciale dans les zones 1, 2W et 2E, quelles données ont ete utilisées, comment elles ont été interpretées et quels résultats ont été obtenus en termes de prises et de remontées.

Mots-clés: Îles Reine-Charlotte, pêches commerciales du saumon au filet en 1983, stratégies gestionnelles

Orman, Lynda and P.E. Sprout. 1984. A review of the 1983 commercial salmon fisheries on the Queen Charlotte Islands (Areas 1, 24 and 2E): catch, escapement and management strategies. Can, MS Rep., Fish. Aquat. Sci. 1764: 34 p.

In 1983, returns of salmon to the Owen Charlotte Islands (Statistical Areas I. 20 and 2E) were low and no directed fisherles on local stocks occurred. Fisherles in Areas I and 20 were on passing stocks and catches were most likely composed, in varying proportions, of stocks originating from the Mass and Skeena rivers, southeast Alaska and the Fraser River. In Area I, the net catch was less than average for all species while in Area 20, the pink and sockeye net catches were the highest on record. Unusually warm water conditions may have influenced salmon migration routes and thus affected catch distributions.

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Key words: Queen Charlotte Islands, 1983 commercial salmon net fisheries,

# RESUME

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Mots-cles: ]les Reine-Charlotte, pêches commerciales du saumon nu filet en 1983, strategles gestionnelles

### INTRODUCTION

Since the early 1900's, salmon fisheries around the Oueen Charlotte Islands have been providing a variable catch contribution to the total B.C. salmon harvest. Stock management systems have been evolving very slowly over this period, with little or no documentation of management strategies and their effect on salmon catches.

Recent studies stressed the importance of management decision records and noted that their absence makes it difficult to appraise and evaluate management results (Pearse 1982). Others have argued that learning from fisheries management actions is impeded without a record of strategies and may increase the risk that past incorrect management actions will be repeated (Anon. 1982). As well, the lack of a written record limits transfer of knowledge among fisheries managers and makes it difficult to benefit from past experience in a systematic manner.

The purpose of this report is to review strategies used to manage the commercial salmon net fisheries in the Queen Charlotte Islands area (Statistical Areas 1, 24 and 2E) in 1983. It documents how management decisions were made, what information was used to base the decisions on, how the information was interpreted, and what the results were in terms of catch and escapement.

### AREA DESCRIPTION

The Queen Charlotte Islands lie approximately 100 km off the west coast of Canada in northern British Columbia and cover a land mass of 6900 km² (Fig. 1). The North American continental shelf falls steeply on the westward side of the islands, while a submerged plateau and former land mass spreads to the east in the shallower waters of Hecate Strait. North and southward migrations of salmon and other marine species occur in the waters surrounding these islands. The islands are comprised of two main land masses: Graham Island to the north and Moresby Island to the south (Fig. 1), which bear approximately 200 salmon spawning streams. Numerous smaller islands are scattered along the shores of the two main islands, particularly to the southeast. The highly indented coastline contains a number of productive estuaries with good rearing habitat for salmonids as well as other marine species, and provides sheltered access to the fishing fleet.

The waters surrounding the Nueen Charlotte Islands comprise Statistical Areas 1, 2 West and 2 East (Fig. 2) of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) fisheries operations. A fisheries district office is located in Queen Charlotte city. In addition, sub-district offices are located in Masset and Sandspit where fishery officers provide protection and assessment of the resource on a more local scale. A sub-regional office located in Prince Rupert (Fig. 1) houses additional northern operations staff, including management biologists and a northern director.

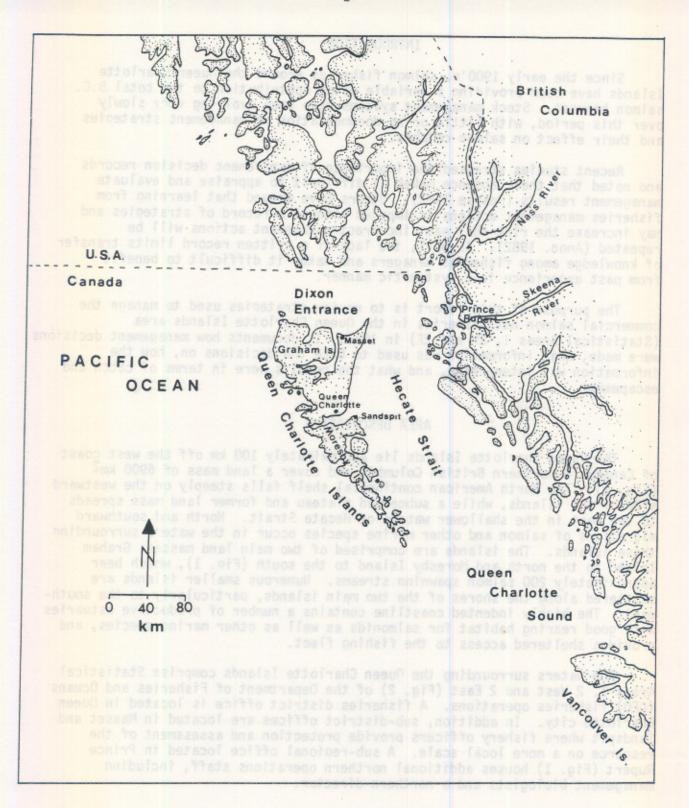


Fig. 1. Geographic location of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

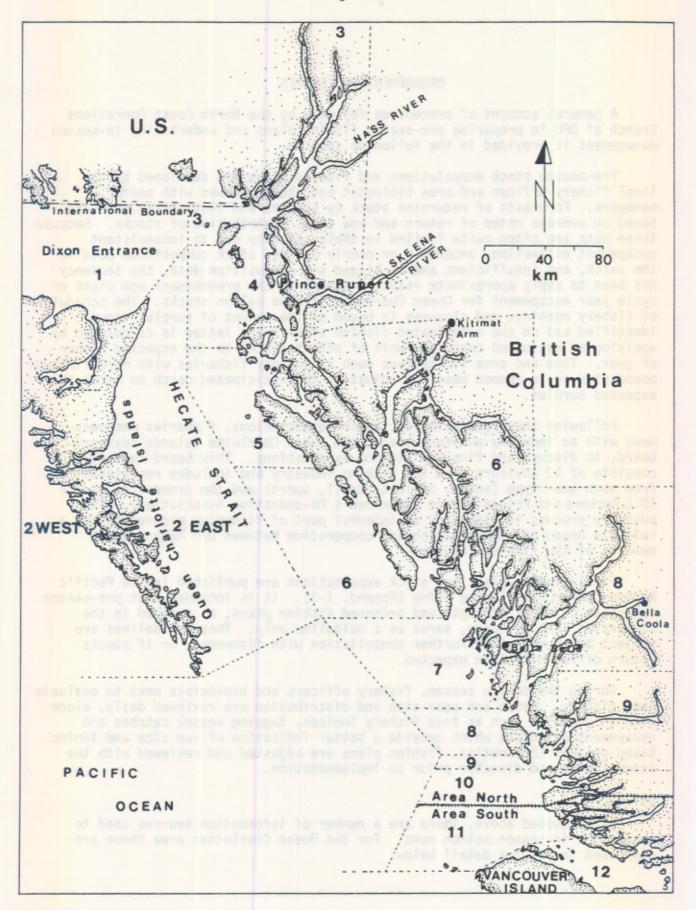


Fig. 2. Location of Statistical Areas in northern B.C.

### MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

A general account of procedures followed by the North Coast Operations

Branch of DFO in preparing pre-season fishing plans and undertaking in-season
management is provided in the following section.

Pre-season stock expectations and fishing plans are developed by the local fishery officer and area biologist and then reviewed with senior managers. Forecasts of returning stock by species and Statistical Area are based on average rates of return and age class contribution of stocks. Because these data are often quite limited in their accuracy due to inconsistent escapement estimation, uncertain or poorly defined stock composition data in the catch, and insufficient and/or biased age composition data, the tendency has been to apply approximate rates of return to the predominant age class or cycle year escapement for Queen Charlotte Islands salmon stocks. The schedule of fishery openings and closures is based on the amount of surplus stock identified and on the anticipated fishing effort; the latter is calculated by applying an estimated catch per unit of effort (CPUF) to the expected number of gear. Time and area limitations such as one-day fisheries with more limited boundaries are a common means of adjusting the anticipated catch to match the expected surplus.

Following the preparation of fishing expectations, fisheries managers meet with an industry advisory board, the Queen Charlotte Islands Advisory Board, to discuss and finalize fishing expectations. This board currently consists of 12 advisors from the fishing industry and includes representatives from each gear type (seine, gillnet, troll, sport) and the processing sector (B.C.Packers and Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association). The advisory process is viewed as an integral part of fisheries management and a valuable means of communication and cooperation between DFO managers and members of the fishing industry.

Final fishing plans and stock expectations are published in the Pacific Region Commercial Fishing Guide (Append. 1-3). It is intended that pre-season forecasts of stock strength and proposed fishing plans, as defined in the Commercial Fishing Guide, serve as a guideline only. These guidelines are subject to change after further consultation with fishermen, or if stocks return differently than expected.

During the salmon season, fishery officers and biologists meet to evaluate each fishery. Catch and gear size and distribution are reviewed daily, along with information such as test fishery indices, tagging vessel catches and escapement estimates which provide a better indication of run size and timing. Based on this information, fishing plans are adjusted and reviewed with the area manager and director prior to implementation.

### DATA SOURCES

As discussed above, there are a number of information sources used to assess the in-season salmon runs. For the Oueen Charlottes area these are discussed in greater detail below.

Commercial catches

Information on commercial catches is obtained by fishery officers during fishing openings. Catches are "hailed" or verbally passed to fishery officers by fishermen who for the most part visually estimate their catches. In many cases, particularly with gillnets, catches may be delivered to other vessels (packers) in the fishing area. The officers may collect catch information from the packers; in these instances the fish are usually weighed and counted individually.

Although methods will vary, fishery officers obtain catches from a proportion of the fleet and then expand this, based on aerial or patrol vessel gear counts, to arrive at a total catch for all gear. Usually this requires that the fishing area be subdivided into several smaller areas determined by factors such as species mix in the catch and gear type. Each area would be sampled separately and the results expanded accordingly to arrive at a total catch. In extended fisheries, the fishery officer may sample a large proportion of the fleet and in many instances will obtain catch estimates from virtually all of the vessels.

Charter vessels

In 1982 and 1983, an International Salmon Tagging Program was carried out by the DFO, and the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service and the Alaskan Department of Fish and Game. The purpose of this program was to determine the exploitation pattern of sockeye and pink salmon (tagged in 1982 only) in northern B.C. and southeastern Alaska. In 1983, seine and gillnet vessels were chartered to tag sockeye in various locations in Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 and southern S.E. Alaska. Information on catches from seine tagging in Area 1 provided additional data for assessing the salmon runs in this area.

Indian Food Fisheries

Indian Food Fisheries are conducted usually by seine and dillnet in various locations in the Queen Charlottes. Information from these catches has been used to assess salmon runs. In 1983, catches reported from the Indian Food Fishery in Renell Sound provided additional information with which to assess passing sockeye and pink stocks.

4. Escapement

Another source of information used to manage commercial fisheries is escapement. At the start of the fishing season, the salmon run has not yet entered sanctuaries (i.e. holding areas usually adjacent to spawning streams but not open to commercial fishing) or streams, and thus no escapement information is available. However, as the season progresses and fish are observed beyond the limits of the commercial fishery, this information becomes very important. Escapement to date is compared with previous years' escapements in order to evaluate timing and run size and thereby assess fishing plans. In 1983, local escapement information was not applicable on the Queen Charlottes, as the fishery occurred on passing stocks.

Catch and escapement accounts of all five species of Pacific salmon: sockeye (Oncorhynchus nerka), coho (O. kisutch), pink (O. gorbuscha), chum (O. keta) and chinook (O. tshawytscha) are included in this report. All 1983

data are preliminary and may change slightly. All fishing period dates commence at a time of 1800 hours unless otherwise indicated. Additionally, each Statistical fishing Area is subdivided into management units (M.U.) with specific boundaries, and it is these smaller areas which are actually opened and closed during the season in order to manage the fisheries (Fig. 3). The management units are presently being revised for 1984.

### AREA 1

### 1983 PRE-SEASON FISHING PATTERN

The 1983 salmon expectations and proposed net fishing pattern for the Queen Charlotte Islands, Area 1, are presented in Appendix 1. No net fisheries were anticipated on local stocks as escapements were expected to be less than optimum for all salmon species. Interception net fisheries targeting on passing sockeye and pink stocks of mixed origin were planned for this Area. Due to coastwide concerns for declining chinook stocks, a catch limit of 5,000 chinook was applied to Area 1. The catch limit would permit fisheries to continue to harvest target species, while minimizing the incidental chinook catch.

### 1983 WEEKLY FISHING SUMMARY

In Area 1, a total of 12 days of salmon fishing was expended in 1983 (Table 1). The salmon interception net fishery commenced on July 10 for 1 day/week and continued thereafter until August 23 at 2 days/week, except for a 1 day opening on July 17. Monitoring of local chum stocks continued until the area was announced closed for the balance of the season on September 30. Table 1 reviews the Area 1 fishing season in terms of weekly pre-season fishing plans, in-season management actions and the rationale for that management. Factors involved in deciding whether to open or extend the fishery included: catch levels of sockeye and pink salmon relative to chinook, comanagement with Areas 24, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Skeena stock considerations (sockeye), gear levels, the chinook catch relative to the 5,000 chinook catch limit, and the number of seasonal fishing days provided to local fishermen.

Preliminary 1983 weekly seine and dillnet commercial catches by species, number of fishing days, and gear levels for Area 1 are presented in Table 2. Catch estimates by species were as follows: 32,376 sockeye, 5,503 coho, 132,663 pink, 2,577 chum and 2,429 chinook. The 1983 net catch estimate for Area 1 of around 176,000 salmon was similar to the 1974 to 1983 mean annual salmon catch of 166,872 (Table 3), with the following catch reductions by species: 41% for sockeye, 53% for coho, 72% for chum, 60% for chinook, and a catch increase of 57% for pink salmon. Salmon catch breakdowns by gear continued to show an increase in the seine portion of the catch which accounted for 98.5% of the total net catch in 1983 (Table 3).

The annual fishing effort in Area 1 from 1954 to 1983 as indicated by seasonal gear levels, number of fishing days and mean weekly effort is presented in Table 4. Preliminary 1983 data on seasonal gear level in Area 1 indicated

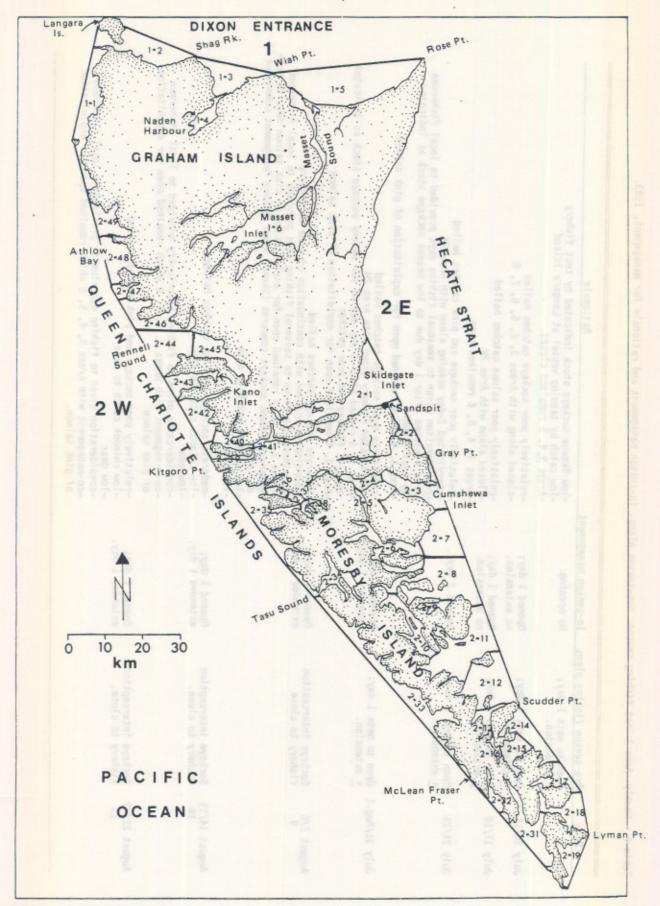


Fig. 3. Area 1, 2W and 2E management units, Queen Charlotte Islands.

Table 1. Weekly Area 1 net fishing season: pre-season plans, in-season management and rationale for management, 1983.

Date	Pre-season fishing plans	In-season management	Rationale
July 3	Open to nets 1 day; <u>+</u> extension.	No opening.	-low Skeena sockeye stock indicated by test fishery -low catch by tagging vessel at Langara Island -Areas 3,4,5 remained closed.
July 10/11	Open to nets 1 day; + extension.	Opened 1 day; no extension.	-relatively poor sockeye catches hailed -closed along with Areas 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
July 17/18	Open to nets 1 day; <u>+</u> extension.	Opened 1 day; no extension.	-relatively poor salmon catches hailed -closed along with Area 2N -Areas 3, 4, 5, 6 remained open
July 24/25	Open to nets 1 day; + extension.	Opened 2 days.	-relatively poor sockeye and pink catches hailed -coordinated 2-day opening along with Area 2W -consideration given to seasonal fishing days provided to local fishermen -Area 4 closed after 1 day due to low Skeena sockeye stock as indicated by test fishery -Area 3, 4 and 6 remained open for exploitation of pink salmon
July 31/Aug.1	Open to nets 1 day; <u>+</u> extension.	Opened 1 day; extended 1 day.	-relatively good sockeye catches hailed -coordinated fishery along with Area 2W -Area 4, 5 closed after 1 day due to low Skeena sockeye stock as indicated by test fishery and poor catches -Areas3, 6 remained open for exploitation of pink salmon
August 7/8 9	Sockeye interception fishery to close	Opened 1 day; extended 1 day.	-moderate sockeye catches hailed -coordinated opening with continuation of Area 2W fishery -consideration given to seasonal fishing days provided to local fishermen -Areas 3, 4, 5, 6 remained open for exploitation of pink salmon despite nor enhanced Skeena sockeye concerns (Skeena River Salmon Management Committee decision) -low chinook catch to date -low gear
August 14/15 16	Sockeye interception fishery to close.	Opened 1 day; extended 1 day.	-moderate sockeye and pink catches hailed -low chinook catch to date -low gear -consideration given to fishing opportunity provided to local fishermen -co-management with Areas 3, 4, 5, 6 which remained open for exploitation of pink salmon
August 21/22 23	Sockeye interception fishery to close.	Opened 1 day; extended 1 day.	-relatively poor sockeye and pink catches hailed -low chinook catch to date -low gear -consideration given to fishing opportunity provided to local fishermen -co-management with Areas 3, 4, 5, 6 which remained open for exploitation of pink salmon.

Table 2. Daily Area 1 seine and gillnet hail catches by species, number of fishing days, and gear, 1983.

Date	No. days fishing	No. gear	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	
SEINE	al its						CA ANT	
July 10-11	1	17	8,936	2,154	9,924	217	240	
July 17-18	1	26-23	5,736	1,728	15,648	60	504	
July 24-25 26	2	9-2	1,615 475	250 215	1,820 1,800	75 0	90 41	
July 31-Aug. 1 Aug. 2	2	1-3 18	5,250 5,742	1,050 540	3,120 4,860	1,050 612	51 180	
Aug. 7-8	2	8-5 4	5,198 3,880	161 74	1,763 820	69 18	207 55	
Aug. 14-15 16	2	2 2	1,600 1,900	100 100	7,200 8,700	0 10	150 170	
Aug. 21-22 23	2	2 6	1,450 800	80 25	2,606 2,350	50 40	270 240	
Total	12	65	42,582	6,477	60,611	2,201	2,198	
(updated preliminary catches based on sales slips)			(31,349)	(4,671)	(132,172)	(2,307)	(2,392)	
GILLNET								
July 10-11	1	3	357	84	15	303	15	
(updated preliminary catches based on sales slips)	, -		(1,027)	(832)	(491)	(270)	(37)	
TOTAL NETS	12	68	42,939	6,561	60,626	2,504	2,213	
(updated preliminary catches based on sales slips)	-	7-11	(32,376)	(5,503)	(132,663)	(2,577)	(2,429)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Hailed catches are subject to change when sales slip catches are processed.

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YEAR	sil	Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	Catch	ET % Of tota	Catch	OLL % Of tota	1 TOTAL	Catch	% Of total	Catc	ILLNET h % 0 tot	f Catc	NET h % Of tota	Catch	OLL % Of total	TOTA
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	-	SEI	NE	GII	INFT	NK NE	T	TPO	M.I.		SEI	NC.	CILL	CI	HUM		TD	N. 1	
YEAR		Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	TOTAL	Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	Catch	% Of total	TOT
1954 1955 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1967 1967 1968 1969 1971 1971 1972 1973	31 ym	149336 109181 0 475012 923 18198 3981 54347 620470 389561 1025061 125061 1452 134488 7855 1452 154319 154319 15436 16646 16646 16646	0.00 66.67 0.00 79.63 3.86 35.84 155.13 25.20 0.09 68.527 76.69 4.31 2.98 40.49 7.88	1028 22 37677 2901 75580 715 21913 1753 65094 25503 29577 44213 103682 15344 42025 37445 5925 5925	0.13 23.01 11.48 12.69 2.99 43.16	150364 2901 550692 1638 40111 5734 11941 25564 230047 50026 16796 257642 47971 826138 16796 257642 4980 19176 21350 76813 39922 5344	96.43 01.13 89.48 92.32 79.00 21.79 35.39 78.67 79.00 31.45 79.00 31.45 31	5574 16708 16908 22367 45843 22274 10660 20578 56248 45473 62376 23919 49523 110719 32003 74485 49809 124622 31380 44504 23864 23864	3.57 99.87 10.32 886.52 7.68 93.15 78.21 44.61 21.33 34.12 44.99 11.89 22.43 49.96 39.39 39.39 59.51 30.24 41.41	155938 167730 163766 25268 596535 23912 50771 26312 215689 71037 292423 75975 1336551 87203 936857 48799 332127 99689 316386 52730 121317 63784	31108 5125 12899 51060 3459 1777 105 217 230 108 7565 2267 9324 4158 941 2277 4062 6140 8000 30769 5042 3282	91.66 86.41 70.89.23 35.529 4.95 19.57 2.10 20.20 42.96 3.76 6.24 16.56 24.59 15.64 24.59 27.13	2266 17 4527 5481 5481 5423 168 1757 603 2754 4078 20108 23439 33848 20108 23439 33848 24768 30281 14578 4073	0.28 24.85 9.59 7.50 82.80 83.43 41.52 69.04 80.09 93.69 81.79 85.76 81.79 41.74 716.74	33374 5192 17426 56541 8862 1945 1862 2984 4186 13615 10017 21172 24266 24266 24266 24360 36425 36224 53450 19620 11355	98.33 95.66 99.128 86.79 97.37 90.41 97.45 89.24 97.65 89.24 97.65 97.87 98.36 97.87	566 797 790 684 848 296 260 297 956 956 1208 515 841 656 3514 674 891 891	1.67 13.31 1.34 1.20 13.21 12.25 26.26 26.26 26.26 18.59 6.55 10.76 2.37 3.35 2.62 0.97 2.13 1.70 3.45 1.64	33946 18216 57225 9730 2241 2122 1112 3301 14570 11225 21687 25107 25036 36478 33544 337544 337544 37050 51086 54341 20504 12096 2762
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983		16646 3862 37595 17680 126096 98261 263961 18036 132172	29, 25 57, 13 26, 10 59, 72 34, 27 23, 48 52, 53 11, 88 48, 69 24, 21 40, 64	23276 1482 5048 167 1189 7475 14131 107 491	36.49 22.92 4.60 0.22 0.50 0.90 2.61 0.14 0.15	39922 5344 42643 17847 127285 105736 278092 18143 132663	82.63 38.87 23.70 53.02 12.78 51.29 24.36 40.78	1123 67063 57445 112766 721646 264065 56340 192646	17.37 61.13 76.30 46.98 87.22 48.71 75.64 69.21	6467 109706 75292 240051 827382 542157 74483 326208	1089 3439 3980 5332 8020 10296 12195 2307	39.43 55.69 45.09 59.94 40.51 48.79 82.53 29.39	1476 1732 1943 852 2622 6386 256 270	53.44 28.05 22.01 9.58 13.24 30.26 1.73 3.44	2565 5171 5923 6184 10642 16682 12451 2677	92.87 83.74 67.10 69.51 53.75 79.05 84.26 32.83	197 1004 2904 2712 9158 4421 2326 5273	6,13 7,13 16,26 32,90 30,49 46,25 20,95 15,74 67,17	2762 6175 8827 8896 19800 21103 14777 7850

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	YEAR	1955 1955 1955 1955 1955 1955 1955 1955	AVERAGE
		.BATR2TT	1954-63 1964-73 1974-83
	SEINE Catch %	650 650 651 651 651 651 651 651 651 651 651 651	16 581 5456
	total	34.86584568456666666666666666666666666666	041
	Gatch	146.556.556.556.556.556.556.556.556.556.5	1371
CH	% Of total	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	044
CHINOOK	Catch %	255 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	110 1952 6123
	ota	8 8386 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	000
	Catch &	27310 23779 118827 118827 31548 31548 31548 31548 31548 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278 327	24811 56264 74198
	# Of total	922222222222222222222222222222222222222	97
	TOTAL	22459 22781 119276 31182 31182 31182 31182 31182 52340 52356	24920 58216 80319
	12	6.0	
	SEINE Catch % O	111444 11631 11635 1403 1403 1603 1603 1603 1132 1132 1132 1132 1132 1132 1132 11	94790 247071
	1 N 10	448781-9-150548-8-20-150-9-150	228
	Catch	3652 944 14331 3210 3210 3210 3210 3210 3210 527 442 442 344 442 344 342 346 342 343 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348	35386 171847 29482
TOTAL	% Of		8 7 9
SALMON	Catch %	11795 11795 11795 11795 11795 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073 1073	130175
	ta]		202
	Catch % Of TO	231978 465375 24864 24864 24864 24562 35326 24124 24125 24125 24126 2412	289070 335524 429454
	% Of total	75.000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	KBE
	TOTAL	427094 411160 431126 433126 820550 820550 820576 820576 830576 830576 830576 830576 830576 83113 83113 831312 831312 831313 83131 831	419245 754442 668325

Prom B.C. Catch Statistics.

b Preliminary catch estimates

Preliminary catch estimates based on sales slips.

Table 4. Annual salmon fishing effort by gear, Area 1, 1954-1983.

	N	IO. GEAR	Kallenger Kallenger	FIS	DAYS HING	MEAN EFFORT/a WEEK FISHING <sup>a</sup>			
YEAR	Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Seine	Gillnet	Seine	Gillnet	Trol	
1954	194	30	8780	44	39	21.5	3.5	26.0	
1955	39	4	10532	14	15	13	1.5	366 458	
1956	156	468	8131	45	75	17.5	31	353	
1957	96	330	9379	25	75	19	22	408	
1958	272	630	8675	47	64	22.5	42	377	
1959	4	89	8237	9	69	2	6.5		
1960	52	364	8181	20	65	13	28	374.5	
1961	5	234	9927	14	86	1.5	13	355.5	
1962	40	972	8379	55	92	3.5	51	431.5	
1963	10	727	7985	31	52	1.5	56	381	
1964	120	1024	9969	40	76	12		320 415.5	
1965	79	874	9337	49	129	8.5	68.5 58.5		
1966	388	1359	8544	52.5	67.5	30	80	389	
1967	22	1316	9471	36	75		69.5	356	
1968	380	2393	10835	27	75	2.5		379	
1969	48	1733	11552	32	76	54.5	126	401.5	
1970	109	2412	13848	36	54	5.5 11	86	481	
1971	63	2279					151	602	
1972			11101	37.5	71.5	6.5	114	482.5	
1972	169 135	2046	9783	45	53	14	146	407.5	
		708	8806	35	49	11.5	41.5	338.5	
1974	121	690	9298	30	42	11	43	372	
1975	216	1050	11526	30	55	19.5	55.5	461	
1976	107	301	8859	20	20	18	30	355	
1977	225	446	8744	30	44	20.5	29.5	324	
1978	62	55	11193	20	20	6	5.5	447.5	
1979	269	79	13896	21	19	30	10	534.5	
1980	169	589	24109	18	18	17	59	831.5	
1981	184	156	8471	21	18	16.5	17.5	498.5	
1982	168	29	18175	9	7	33.5	5	757.5	
1983 <b>b</b>	65	3	N/A°	12	1	9.5	3	N/A	
VG. 1954-63	87	385	8821	30	63	12	25	382	
1964-73	151	1614	10325	39	73	16	94	425	
1974-83	159	340	12697	21	24	18	26	509	

aTotal No. gear/No. weeks fishing. bPreliminary effort estimates. Not available at time of printing.

65 seines and 3 gillnets which was well below the 1974 to 1983 averages of 159 seines and 340 gillnets. Similarly, the number of fishing days and mean weekly effort in 1983 were well below the previous 10-year averages (Table 4).

### ESCAPEMENTS, AREA 1

The annual salmon escapements to Area 1 by species for the period 1947 to 1983 are presented in Table 5. The 1983 escapements for all salmon species were below the optimum levels and below the previous 10-year averages as follows: sockeye escapement of 19,500 (28% reduction); chinook, 600 (30% reduction); coho, 20,600 (62% reduction); chum, 25,225 (21% reduction); and pink, 2,130 (40% reduction). As was forecast, these stocks were insufficient to warrant any commercial fisheries and the majority of the 1983 catch in Area 1 was comprised of migrating stocks.

### REVIEW OF PAST AND PRESENT FISHERIES, AREA 1

Assessment of the Area 1 salmon interception net fisheries in terms of historical catch trends, comparison between the pre-season and actual fishing strategies, stock composition, management, and fleet control is provided in the following section.

Since 1951, when Area Histories became available as documents of salmon fishing and escapement, net fisheries have typically occurred in Area 1 for exploitation of sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon. Chinook salmon were only incidentally taken in small quantities by nets, the major portion of catch of this species coming from the troll fleet (Table 3). Odd-year pink catches were largely comprised of passing stocks with a prominent troll component and increasing seine component in recent years. Net fisheries targeting on chum and even-year pink salmon occurred more terminally while sockeye were intercepted largely in outside waters. "It is presumed that a very large percentage of the sockeye caught were transient salmon, probably those proceeding to the Skeena or Grenville-Principe areas" (Dept. Fisheries and Oceans MS 1956). "Terminal sockeye catches were reserved almost exclusively for the Indian Food Fishery" (Dept. Fisheries and Oceans MS 1960).

The timing of the sockeye catch ranged from late May to early October, with the majority of catch occurring in the late June to mid-to-late July. The interception gillnet catch escalated in the mid-1960's through early 1970's with intensified effort on sockeye by local fishermen. However, by 1973, the seine component of the sockeye catch increased with respect to the gillnet share, and has risen steadily in more recent years (Table 3). In 1981, peak interception catches of sockeye, pink and chinook salmon were realized by seines in Area 1 despite a Departmental policy to limit interception net fisheries, such as Area 1, to 2 days/week. Large stock returns of Skeena sockeye and of pink salmon from Skeena and Fraser rivers and southeast Alaska largely accounted for the record catches that year. Because of increasing concerns for coastal chinook salmon, a catch limit of 5,000 net-caught chinook was imposed in 1982 for Area 1 in addition to Area 24. At the same time, an in-season two-week troll closure was initiated in North Coast waters as a preliminary means of limiting the troll exploitation on chinook.

Table 5. Annual spawning escapements for sockeye, chinook, coho, chum and pink, Area 1, 1947-1983.

	YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	СОНО	CHUM	PINK		
OH TON	file as	T about	6 49 4 10	STA US E	a the same	Dea House	annuar so	
	1947	10700	1500	13475	43225	1500		
	1948	11000	750	47900	40100	3756500		
	1949	NA a	NA NA	4700	20400	3500		
	1950	NA	NA	16500	11000	277500		
	1951	22000	NA NA	44900	119200	3500		
	1952	7400	1500	12950	50800	541400		
	1953	5000	NA	1200	121475	3500		
	1954	1500	NA	10400	90750	301200		
	1955	NA	NA	5050	22650	NA NA		
	1956	3500	750	7675	3700	440500		
	1957	3050	1500	13550	146775			
	1958	39325	NA	5150		18500		
	1959				23500	402000		
		12500	3500	20200	18525	18000		
	1960	13250	750	14150	15125	98575		
	1961	12250	3500	23850	26025	20000		
	1962	35100	1500	35800	14575	175675		
	1963	13250	NA NA	12575	10700	18575		
	1964	25500	2500	60300	95025	441825		
	1965	10250	15000	77850	161600	33550		
	1966	5425	7500	13025	93950	1068825		
	1967	8525	1500	23625	315//5	150		
	1968	20400	1500	10250	37500	1335900		
	1969	48500	1500	6825	45000	200		
	1970	26500	800	24050	24800	432650		
	1971	16500	500	14335	44500	6050		
	1972	17500	1000	26150	8600	329900		
	1973	38000	900	58350	50000	4000		
	1974	39000	1000	97100	41800	201400		
	1975	16500	1500	47000	53050	3950		
	1976	40900	700	153500	53500	285050		
	1977	26750	800	55400	59300	4900		
	1978	20300	600	61250	56200	217500		
	1979	20650	475	34750	33450	3125		
	1980	34400	600	17580	14458	290795		
	1981	23000	850	18000	26100	3650		
	1982	28500	1400	35250	70800	211250		
	1983	19500	600	20600	35225	2130		
SSHOW:	d asni a nue	n nivers an. Beca	that ye	skeena 8 catches	n Francis	000-YEAR	EVEN-YEAR	
AVG. 1	947-63	13559	1694	17060	45796	10884	749169	
	64-73	21710	3770	31476	59255	8790	721820	
	974-83	26950	853	54043	44388	3551	941199	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Not available.

## Assessment of 1983 salmon fishery, Area 1

In 1983, the pre-season management objective of limiting the chinook net catch to less than 5,000 pieces was maintained in Area 1. The net fishery was extended by 3 weeks (6 days) beyond the pre-season fishing plan partially because of the relative low chinook catch and in order to provide extended fishing opportunity to the few local seiners that were fishing the area. Although late-run Skeena sockeye stock concerns were expressed at a mid-season meeting of the Skeena River Salmon Management Committee and its Advisory Board, fishing continued in Area 1 where interceptions of both Skeena and Fraser sockeye were known to occur. This coincided in part with the Skeena River Advisory Board decision not to forego completely pink salmon surpluses but to balance these against the late run Skeena sockeye concerns (Kadowaki 1983).

The sockeye age and stock composition of the 1983 catch will be derived at a later date from scale samples, tissue samples (electrophoretic analysis), and tag recovery results of the International Tanging Program. The program was conducted jointly between Canada and the U.S. and a portion of the Canadian sampling occurred at Langara Island in Area 1 (Fig. 3). Preliminary 1982 results of the tagging program indicated a seasonal average sockeye stock composition of 75% Skeena, 13% Nass, and 12% Alaskan origin, with a peak Skeena sockeye stock composition of 89% during the month of July (Riddell 1983). Although contributions of the small northern Oueen Charlotte Islands sockeye populations, namely Mercer, Naden and Ain River sockeye, were not measured in 1982, presumably minor catch components of these stocks also occurred as their escapement timing overlapped with the onset of the interception net fishing.

The relatively low sockeye interception catch in Area 1 in 1983 reflected in part the slightly below average Skeena River sockeye abundance of 1.6 million (R. Kadowaki, DFO, pers. comm.). Additionally, the warmer waters of the El Nino may have influenced other passing stocks, including Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon, to migrate in slightly different patterns so as to "miss" interception points in Area 1.

Although no stock composition data were collected from the Area 1 pink salmon catch, timing information, stock strength data, and previous tagging distribution studies indicated that the catch was most likely comprised of stocks originating from the Mass and Skeena rivers, southeast Alaska and the Fraser River.

In terms of stock management, the 1983 Area 1 sockeye interception net fishery exploited an estimated 2 % of the Skeena River sockeye stock. The extension of the fishery through mid-August may have augmented late-run Skeena sockeye concerns only slightly since the majority of that run would have likely passed through the interception area at the onset of the extension. Late sockeye interceptions were small and probably of Fraser River origin, and no sockeye conservation concerns were anticipated here for 1983.

Although the stock composition of the pink salmon catch was less welldefined, surpluses were expected for all stocks thought to be intercepted in Area 1, excepting the small, local, off-cycle year pink salmon run. The timing of this minor run in early-to-mid-August would have made it vulnerable to exploitation in the extended portion of the Area 1 net fishery; however, the low stock proportions relative to the major passing stocks in the area and the estimated low exploitation rate would have minimized harvest impacts.

Fleet management of the area coincided with that of one or more of Areas 2W, 3, 4, 5 and 6, thus maintaining a moderate balance of gear spread across the North Coast salmon fishing areas. The low gear exhibited in Area 1 in 1983 was a consequence of the relatively poor passing stock abundance in the area.

# AREA 214 And Area exercises and analysis of the Area 214 Area (Management and Area 214)

### 1983 PRE-SEASON FISHING PATTERN

As in Area 1, no net fisheries were anticipated on local stocks in Area 2W as escapements were expected to be less than optimum for all salmon species (Append. 2). Interception net fisheries targeting on passing sockeye and pink stocks of mixed origin were planned for this Area. After meeting with the Advisory Board in spring of 1983, the option of fishing 2 days/week for 3 weeks during the peak abundance of passing sockeye and pink stocks was selected. Due to coastwide concerns for declining chinook stocks, a catch limit of 5,000 chinook was applied to Area 2W. Again as in Area 1, the catch limit would permit fisheries to continue to harvest target species while minimizing the incidental chinook catch. In the past, chinook catches had been increasing in this area and thus the catch limit was designed to discourage vessels from fishing at sites of high chinook concentration.

### 1983 WEEKLY FISHING SUMMARY, AREA 21

In Area 2W, a total of nine days of salmon fishing was expended in 1983 (Table 6). The salmon interception net fishery commenced on July 17 with a 1-day opening, continued for two weeks with 3-day opening/week, and ended with a 2-day opening on August 7. Monitoring of local chum stocks continued until the area was announced closed for the balance of the season on September 30. Table 6 reviews the Area 2W fishing season in terms of weekly pre-season fishing plans, in-season management actions and the rationale for that management. Factors involved in deciding whether to open or extend the fishery included: catch levels of sockeye and pink salmon relative to chinook, co-management with Areas 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, international policy, gear levels, fishing conditions, the chinook catch relative to the 5,000 chinook catch ceiling, Fraser stock considerations (sockeye), and the number of seasonal fishing days provided to local fishermen.

Preliminary 1983 weekly seine and gillnet commercial catches by species, number of fishing days and gear levels for the Area 2W are presented in Table 7. Catch estimates by species were as follows: 200,592 sockeye, 4,341 coho, 288,037 pink, 6,351 chum and 3,698 chinook. The 1983 net catch estimate for Area 2W of around 503,000 salmon was the fourth highest since 1954 (Table 8). The 1983 sockeye catch estimate of 200,592 was the highest on

17

Table 6. Weekly Area 2W net fishing season: pre-season plans, in-season management and rationale for management, 1983.

	Da te	Pre-season fishing pla	ans	In-season management	Rationale
July	17/18	Open to nets 2 days.		Opened 1 day; no extension.	-poor salmon catches hailed -low sockeye catch relative to chinook
					-closed along with Area 1
2	24/25 26 27	Open to nets 2 days.		Opened 2 days; extended 1 day.	-high sockeye and pink catches hailed -low to moderate gear -low chinook catches -consideration given to seasonal fishing opportunities provided to nets in the North Coastmanagement policy in previous years to limit interception net fisheries to
					2 days/week -relatively good fishing conditions -co-management with Area 3; other North Coast areas and Johnstone Strait
					closed after 1-2 days
July Aug. Aug.	2	Open to nets 2 days.		Opened 2 days; extended 1 day.	-relatively good sockeye, fair pink catches hailed -moderate gear -moderate fishing conditions -low chinook catch to date
					-consideration given to seasonal fishing opportunities provided to nets in the North Coast
					-co-management with Area 3; other north coast seine fisheries closed after 1-2 days
Augus	st 7/8 9	Sockeye interception fishery to close.		Opened 1 day; extended 1 day	-low chinook catch to date -consideration given to seasonal fishing opportunities provided to nets in the North Coast
					-fair sockeye catches, moderately good pink catches hailed -low gear
					-co-management with Areas 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 -Fraser River stock concerns (sockeye)

Table 7. Daily Area 2W seine and gillnet hail catches by species, number of fishing days, and gear, 1983a.

	No. days fishing	No. gear	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
SEINE							
July 17-18	1	8-3	61	69	9	12	104
July 24-25 26	. 200	4-14 55	33,500 27,162	465 1,435	50,850 42,023	1,035	461 429
27	3	55	33,259	922	29,894	1,322	448
July 31-Aug. 1 Aug. 1 3	3	43-37 37 41	85,302 53,603 33,015	2,465 1,758 1,100	29,920 23,386 15,093	1,387 1,208 659	364 444 355
Aug. 7-8 9	2	11-12 14	18,200 6,140	104 91	34,200 5,890	58 28	402 472
To ta 1	9	93	290,242	8,409	231,265	6,389	3,479
updated preliminary catches based on	-	-	(200,592)	(4,341)	(288,037)	(6,351)	(3,698)
sales slips)							
GILLNET	0	0	- 0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NETS	9	93	290,242	8,409	231,265	6,389	3,479
(updated preliminary catches based on sales slips)	s Oper	design minimizerali and 1 days,— in loss form.	(200,592)	(4,341)	(288,037)	(6,351)	(3,698)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Hailed catches are subject to change when sales slip catches are processed.

TOTAL TOTAL 8196 14973 34715 34472 TROLL h % Of total P TROLL Catch % Of total 5871 11204 26722 44488662246888774588646646 12 Z % Of total Catch 204.62 212.93 212.93 212.93 212.93 213.93 21 3769 % Of total % Of total Catch Catch 4352 % Of total INE Catch Catch 15611 3225 TOTAL 1036580 1046177 1046867 1046867 1046867 1046867 104687 Catch % Of total 2 Of total Catch 46822 1814 % Of total # Of total Catch 3 Catch 2615 1659 66766 1036569 83969 83969 104825 164825 104825 104825 104825 104826 10482 104826 1048 17453 140632 13668 2 Of total 280 % Of total 99.0 Catch GILL 963 659 828 828 % Of total % Of total Catch Catch 46874 39561 12909 1954-63 1954-63 

able 8. Annual commercial salmon catches by species and gear, Area 2W, 1954-19

	TOTAL	259842 33519 33519 201538 201638 201638 38957 38957 37294 37294 37294 37394 37	196431 269365 283789	
	% Of total	904-6-04-6-80-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-1-6-	29.63	
	TROLL Catch % C	4215 75202 75202 7477 7477 7477 7477 7461 75209	9553 23305 70028	
N	Of otal	298828428411858832448412841285844 298884848888888443841281249844	70.37 85.45 69.96	
L SALMON	Catch %	1255627 20117 171016 1594213 196213 166327 6107 6107 53811 20431 27481 27481 27481 27481 27481 27481 27481 140816 26075	186877 246060 213771	
TOTAL	ET Of		6.80 9.44 4.45	
	GILLN Catch %	1573 1905 13105 13	3076 17413 8533	
	g Of total	288938124885407788888888888888888888888888888888	63.57 76.01 66.61	
	SEINE Catch # Of C	1254654 28100 178900 178900 128790 189435 189549 189549 181771 64874 281771 64874 281771 64874 281771 131250 25249 25179	183801 228647 206238	
	TOTAL	2884 3071 3071 3071 3771 3771 3771 3417 3417 3417 3417 3757 3757 3757 3757 3757 3757 3757 37	2919 10213 34768	
	% Of total	A 25255 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 2	99.26 99.63 78.75	
	Catch %	2876 2504 2504 2504 2504 2504 2504 2504 2504	2894 10176 26204	
	Of	14444444444444444444444444444444444444	0.74	
CHINOOK	Catch %	233 233 233 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	37 8564	
CHI	% Of total	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.68	
-	Gatch	00004-0405455465466666666666666666666666	525	
	% Of total	24.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55	0.06	
	Catch	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 22 8514	
	YEAR	1925 1925 1925 1925 1926 1926 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927 1927	AVERAGE 1954-63 1964-73 1974-83	

Table 8 (cont'd).

<sup>a</sup>From B.C. Catch Statistics. b Preliminary catch estimates based on sales slips.

record and surpassed the 1974 to 1983 Area 2M catch average by 259% (Table 8). Similarly, the 1983 pink catch estimate of 288,037 was the highest odd-year catch on record and surpassed the 1974 to 1983 catch average by 155% (Table 8); in addition, it was the largest pink catch in that time period, which included substantial even-year fisheries on local Oueen Charlotte Islands stocks (Table 8). For the remaining species, no increases were experienced in the 1983 net catch estimates relative to the 1974 to 1983 catch averages; the coho net catch was approximately half the previous 10-year average, while chum and chinook catches were down by 76% and 59% respectively (Table 8).

Salmon catch breakdowns by gear indicated a 26% increase in the seine catch component of the 1983 catch compared to the 1974 to 1983 mean seine catch percent (Table 8). No gillnet effort was expended in Area 2H in 1983.

The annual fishing effort in Area 2M from 1954 to 1983 as indicated by seasonal gear levels, number of fishing days and mean weekly effort is presented in Table 9. Preliminary 1983 data on seasonal gear levels in Area 2M indicated 93 seines and 0 gillnets which was well below the 1974 to 1983 averages of 190 seines and 85 gillnets. Similarly, the number of fishing days in 1983 was well below the previous 10-year average. The mean weekly seine effort in 1983 was nearly equal to the 1974 to 1983 average, while the total lack of gillnet effort was the first since 1954 (Table 9).

### ESCAPEMENTS, AREA 211

The annual salmon escapements to Area 2W by species for the period 1947 to 1983 are presented in Table 10. The 1983 chum escapement of 32,169 was only 16% of the optimum level and 62% of the previous 10-year average. The 1983 escapements for sockeye, coho and pink salmon were 3,658, 795 and 516 respectively and were similar to the previous 10-year averages. As was forecast, the Area 2W stocks were insufficient to warrant any commercial fisheries and the majority of the 1983 catch in Area 2W was comprised of migrating stocks.

### REVIEW OF PAST AND PRESENT FISHERIES, AREA 24

Assessment of the Area 2M salmon interception net fisheries in terms of historical catch trends, comparison between the pre-season and actual fishing strategies, stock composition, management, and fleet control is provided in the following section.

Since 1954, when catches were first separately recorded for the east and west coasts of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the occurrence of sockeye catches in Area 2W ranged from early June to as late as early October in some years. During the first 20 years of these records, sockeye catches were mostly limited to the mid-June to early July period corresponding to the near shore migration and escapement of Area 2W sockeye stocks. These were composed of two small populations located in Mercer and Fairfax creeks with escapements averaging less than 5,000 in each stream. Fisheries on Mercer Creek sockeye occurred in Athlow Bay while Fairfax Creek sockeye were harvested in Tasu Sound (Fig. 3). Seasonal net catches ranged from less than 50 to 6,500 sockeye. The gillnet component of the total Area 2W sockeye catch during this time period was quite high, averaging 73% with an average

Table 9. Annual salmon fishing effort by gear, Area 2W, 1954-1983.

the he	NO. GEAR				DAYS	MEAN EFFORT/ WEEK FISHING <sup>a</sup>			
YEAR	Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Seine	Gillnet	Seine	Gillnet	Trol	
1954	778	92595 M	221	26	17	97.5	2.5	14.	
1955	92 1 87	FRPT 14 A	262	13	8	29	7	17.	
1956	235	10	386	30	10	33.5	3.5	2	
1957	15	4	542	20	10	4	2	4	
1958	117	= 117	220	12	32	39	14.5	14.	
1959	14	52	289	9	24	7	10.5	1	
1960	178	32	308	16	18	44.5	8	1	
1961	7	42	383	2	17	7	10.5	21.	
1962	to redbu	34	853	5	10	1	8.5	40.	
1963	0	38	747	0	16	0	9.5	3	
1964	153	160	698	12	19	30.5	26.5	3	
1965	( 99 )	183	1082	10	18	33	36.5	5	
1966	137	56	1064	15	23	34.5	9.5	44.	
1967	54	108	1406	13	29	13.5	13.5	6	
1968	143	105	703	26	24	18	15	29.	
1969	0 190 67	72	1417	WS == 78	- 31	29.5	20	56.	
1970	328	191	1137	25	16	47	38	5	
1971	100	53	1767	10	20	25	9	9	
1972	369	240	1495	20	44	52.7	18.5	62.	
1973	108	144	736	4	16	54	7.5	4	
1974	274	276	1338	23	20	30.5	39.5	6	
1975	152	191	1574	22	22	25.5	32	78.	
1976	75	36	1733	22	22	10.5	6	7	
1977	304	115	1976	28	10	27	23	7	
1978	138	15	2766	22	14	15.5	2.5	131.	
1979	410	24	2583	24	17	45.5	4	103.	
1980	240	164	6918	20	18	24	18	21	
1981	110	10	7398	14	8	12	1.5	321.	
1982	99	16	6201	6	1	16.5	5.5	229.	
1983 <sup>b</sup>	93	0	N/A C	9	0	23.5	offer 0 da	N/	
135	er the e	hebriosen	V 603 54	13	15	26	19/14	2	
VG. 1954-63	143	35	421		24	34	19	5	
1964-73 1974-83	156 190	85	1151 3610	14 20	13	- 23	13	14	

Were mostly limited to the mid-June to early duly

Not available at time of printing.

aTotal No. gear/No. weeks fishing.

Preliminary effort estimates.

Table 10. Annual spawning escapements for sockeye, coho, chum and pink, Area 2W, 1947-1983.

	2000	F-1 1 2 27 1 2 3 3 2 7		THURSDAY	THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
	YEAR	SOCKEYE	СОНО	CHUM	PINK	.91080
zuotv	9710 0	IT PROFT I	I of he	et e l'en so		
	1947	1th a	925	176425	400	
	1948	3500	1752	299025	21700	
	1949	HA	1425	165865	850	
	1950	5000	3445	335200	192800	
	1951	3900	18650	369075	5050	
	1952	NA NA	6255	560575	639500	
	1953	1150	1779	81575	1625	
	1954	1150	5300	191350	381000	
	1955	400	1775	11425	800	
	1956	3500	600	24125	119625	
	1957	NA	11150	144550	1625	
	1958	7500	1375	85000	131525	
	1959	5000	810	21629	8270	
	1960	6300	6000	31762	148230	
	1961	5500	3670	88625	8050	
	1962	3900	16350	52350	80075	
	1963	7700	1215	70375	3700	
	1964	3000	10500	221775	56325	
	1965	9000	4475	54725	35475	
	1966	9000	17275	134475	225375	
	1967	7800	6682	104806	6000	
	1968	8500	4430	119191	148770	
	1969	15000	4110	79500	6025	
	1970	4500	3650	132725	299625	
	1971	4500	696	78476	NA	
	1972	5050	2550	142500	310800	
	1973	5400	271	49950	NA	
	1974	3000	835	53823	147875	
	1975	1025	350	28751	352	
	1976	1856	648	31579	47971	
	1977	1201	635	49721	125	
	1978	4053	1054	38145	155413	
	1979	4452	851	49609	601	
	1980	3050	965	89705	164976	
				47928	457	
	1982	3831		93465	112492	
	1983		795	32169		
eate in	1700	0000	7.70	00107	020	ow incidence or chim
					ODD-YEAR	EVEN-YEAR
	947-63	4192	4852	159349	3374	off 214307 so sloop?
	64-73	7175	5464	111812	15833	208179
14	74-83	3069	894	FIAGA	410	125745

aNot available.

annual catch level of 1,425 sockeye (Table 8). Fishing was concentrated in the sheltered bays where the seasonal average weekly effort of gillnets amounted to 14 boats. The management of the area was not well defined; it appeared that the west coast waters of the Charlottes were typically open to salmon fishing until conservation concerns warranted partial or complete closure.

In 1974, sockeye catches escalated to 15 times the previous 20-year catch average as seine vessels successfully explored outer areas of the west coast for fishing opportunities (Table 8). It soon became apparent that passing salmon stocks could be exploited in Area 2W; thenceforth, the Rennell Sound interception fishery developed in an opportunistic manner with little policy or management on the part of DFO. In 1979, seine catches on passing stocks peaked at 180,000 sockeye, 179,000 pink, 23,000 chinook, and 25,000 coho salmon (Table 8). Previous high catches by species for seines were: 43,000 sockeye, 53,000 odd-year pink, 22,000 chinook, and 15,000 coho, the former three of which were taken during the post-1974 interception period. Prior to that, seine catches averaged only 700 sockeye, 1,400 pink, 18 chinook and 2,800 coho.

Following the 1977 and 1979 peak seine chinook catches which represented almost half the total annual Area 2W chinook catch, gear allocation disputes arose among trollers who had traditionally been responsible for virtually the entire Area 2W chinook catch (Kadowaki 1979). Chinook conservation concerns became equally apparent at that time and a Departmental policy gradually evolved to limit certain interception net fisheries along the B.C. coast to 2 days/week as an initial means of controlling the accelerated exploitation of mixed stocks. In 1982, a 5,000 piece catch limit was placed on chinook in the Area 2W net fishery for conservation of natural chinook stocks. Trollers, however, continued to increase their catch of chinook despite management actions initiated that year in the form of a two-week North Coast troll closure.

### Assessment of 1983 salmon fishery, Area 211

In 1983, the 5,000 chinook catch limit was maintained in the Rennell Sound interception net fishery despite record catches of sockeye and odd-year pink salmon. The pre-season management option to limit this fishery to peak sockeye and pink interception weeks appeared to work well in terms of minimizing chinook interceptions (Dept. Fisheries and Oceans 1983). However, low chinook catches may also have been due to an observed low chinook abundance that year and their unavailability to seine gear under the warmer water conditions encountered in 1983. Although a policy limiting interception net fisheries to 2 days/week had been established in previous years, in 1983 additional fishing days were permitted in peak weeks because of the low incidence of chinook in the catch and relatively good catches of pink and sockeye.

Stock composition through scale analysis of the Area 2W sockeye catch indicated the following weekly Fraser River sockeye component: July 24-27, 75%; August 1, 92%; and August 8, 100% (J. Moodey, IPSFC, pers. comm.). Although pink salmon were not sampled in 1983, scale samples collected in Area 2W in 1979 indicated a high Fraser River component as well as other non-

Skeena stocks in the catch (J. Moodey, IPSFC, pers. comm.). Additionally, the highest odd-year pink catch of 1983 in Area 2W corresponded to a high Fraser River pink salmon return of 14.6 million. While the 1979, 1981 and 1983 Fraser River pink salmon stocks have been the largest since 1947, peak odd-year catches occurred in Area 2W in only two of those years. Although differences could not be explained by variable effort, factors influencing the catch may have included the distribution and migration routes of salmon off the west coast of the Queen Charlottes. The 1983 predictions that the warmer waters of the El Nino might influence migrating salmon to "landfall" further north signified that higher catches might be anticipated in Area 2M, especially of Fraser River salmon bound for Johnstone Strait (Orman 1983). Correspondingly, estimates of the 1983 diversion rate of Fraser salmon through Johnstone Strait were unusually high at 85% for sockeye and 64% for pinks (J. Woodey, IPSFC, pers. comm.).

In terms of stock management, no apparent conservation problems arose from the record sockeye and odd-year pink catches in Area 2W in 1983. The essentially Fraser River sockeye component was derived from a stock size of 5.2 million, the largest return on cycle since 1951. An estimated exploitation rate of just over 3.5% was exerted in Area 2W on the predominant age 42 sockeye originating chiefly from the Chilco and Adams rivers.

Although the stock composition of the Area 2W pink catch was less well-defined, the exploitation rate on an assumed 100% Fraser River component would have been less than 2%.

In terms of fleet management, Area 2W openings were synchronized with fisheries in one or more of Areas 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Gear levels were consequently moderate and CPUE was relatively high. Because of the unusual warm water conditions in 1983 and the possible effect this may have had on the migration routes and timing of salmon, it will be necessary to closely monitor this fishery to determine if species catch mix and origin change.

### AREA 2E

### 1983 PRE-SEASON FISHING PATTERN

As in Areas 1 and 2W, no net fisheries were anticipated on local stocks in Area 2E as escapements were expected to be less than optimum for all salmon species (Append. 3).

### 1983 WEEKLY FISHING SUMMARY, AREA 2E

As expected in the pre-season fishing plans, no net fisheries were held in Area 2E due to the low stock abundance of local chum salmon and the off-cycle year for pink salmon. By comparison, the 1954 to 1982 catch data by gear for Area 2E (Table 11) and the historical effort data (Table 12) showed that during the preceeding 29 years, net fisheries were lacking in the area in 1979 only.

### ESCAPEMENTS, AREA 2E

The annual salmon escapements to Area 2F by species for the period 1947 to 1983 are presented in Table 13. The 1983 escapements for sockeye (9,000)

TOTAL TROLL h & OF total % Of total 00880834054691320338383485825403 Catch 3 Catch 2589 (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) (0.0598) いる古代 % Of total % Of total 382 Catch Catch 6543 CHUM Catch % Of t % Of total Catch 2833 25180 198919 51352 % Of total g Of total #89648 - 484 Catch 53293 17889 15619 Catch % Of total % Of tota 288 TROLL Catch 2614 15538 18162 7486235888888888888888888888888 % Of total % Of total NE.T Catch 211767 PINK % Of total % Of total SSS 611 Catch Catch 14-08122928832186061 7977 350 % OF total SEINE Catch % Of total 203790 Catch ELS 1954-63 35.8 924 YEAR 

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1	TOTAL	705801 3110195 3110195 3110195 311379 182107 182107 182107 187207 177307	387667 652230 442281
	g Of total	672541242412521252545314381425454545454545454545454545454545454545	238
- Ann	Catch %	39674 1155408 1155408 1155408 1155509 1155509 1155509 1155509 1170301	86525 140452 160756
1	% Of total	855-5212121212121212121212121212121212121	3228
1	Catch	671127 219487 219487 219487 202222 20222 2022	301142 511778 282525
1	% Of total	2503-0-1212-0-12	34
	tch	4486.3 18831 18831 18929 8529 85327 18805 18805 18805 18805 18823 22567 43724 43724 16727	35430
1	2 Of total	855259 61239 6	888
CETA	Catch % Of Ca	76526 176526 176526 100162 100	265712 294991 225595
		E 1 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
10.00	TOTAL	4102 3304 3304 8847 8847 8847 9952 9952 10153 1123 1123 1123 1123 1123 1123 1123 1	7591 21396 38081
	% Of total	0999908237442899999999999999999999999999999999999	325
1000	Catch %	4099 3004 3004 3004 3004 8865 8865 7735 7735 7735 7735 7735 7735 7735 77	7577 21140 37863
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2.00	% Of total	00400000010044044040000000000000000000	0-0
1	Catch	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	22%
	% Of total	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000
	Catch	040044984486644000-200	30
	YEAR	19554 19556 19556 19556 19556 19556 19556 19556 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 197	AVERAGE 1954-63 1964-73 1974-83

buot available

<sup>a</sup>From B.C. Catch Statistics.

<sup>b</sup> Preliminary catch estimates based on sales slips.

Table 12. Annual salmon fishing effort by gear, Area 2E, 1954-1983.

		O. GEAR		FIS	DAYS	ME WE	AN EFFORT	/a
YEAR	Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Seine	Gillnet	Seine	Gillnet	Tro1
							LEI I	
1954	752	275	1029	33	30	94	30	47
1955	217	313	1557	32	18	31	78.5	65
1956	213	320	1864	21	21	35.5	64	81
1957	115	93	2108	30	15	16.5	31	100.5
1958	219	79	1701	26	21	36.5	16	77.5
1959	16	14	1405	20	10	4	3 3 7	67
1960	196	70	2436	24	19	32.5	14	97
1961	244	268	2047	21	10	40.5	89.5	85
1962	467	897	2019	23	28	78	128	88
1963	373	963	2413	20	26	114	94	111.5
1964	703	2571	2484	27	53	90.5	204	140
1965	261	1015	2539	3	19	261	169	106
1966	284	335	2525	18	26	57	56	103
1967	572	2994	2218	12	12	95.5	333	96.5
1968	622	3864	2607	31	40	69	322	124
1969	46	813	3385	6	17	23	162.5	141
1970	480	2916	3854	32	31	60	364.5	175
1971	256	2241	3749	17	49	64	132	150
1972	345	2121	4376	18	30	49.5	212	175
1973	360	1940	3751	8	20	120	388	150
1974	212	2128	3471	21	29	26.5	213	145
1975	12	45	3727	12	20	6	9	149
1976	576	417	5559	29	25	64	52	252.5
1977	307	1883	3760	12	24	77		
1978	98	955	4123	16	20	16.5	269 119.5	139
1979	0	0	3991	0	0		119.5	165
1980						0		160
1981	57	834	6277	6.5	6.5	19	278	241.5
	18	381	5305	4	4	6	92.5	212
1982	14	149	4567 N.A.b	1	1	and the same of	49.5	198.5
1983	0	0	N.A.	Q.	0	0	0	N.A.
VG. 1954-63	281	329	1858	25	20	48	- 55	82
1964-73	393	2081	3149	17	30	89	234	136
1974-83	129	679	4531	10	13	22	108	135

aTotal No. gear/No. weeks fishing. Not available at time of printing.

Table 13. Annual spawning escapements for sockeye, coho, chum and pink, Area 2E, 1947-1983.

YEAR	SOCKEYE	СОНО	CHUM	PINK	
			7	ZAGO HT	ROH , YOU
1947	9024	95400	570350	43275	
1948	7725	43425	368250	316525	
1949	3725	45901	291500	31650	
1950	6225	44894	416500	359725	
1951	15300	115628	414350	29775	
1952	3500	75900	600550	696550	
1953	15225	21650	142900	25775	
1954	35025	58850	291400	406725	
1955	7500	40460	35925	23275	
1956	15000	38600	105700	262600	
1957	35000	46375	138375	46275	
1958	NA	33950	168975	192750	
1959	200	49275	27743	25275	
1960	15200	59522	181543	370645	
1961	15075	105175	175975	42325	
1962	35000	56100	309725	626800	
1963	30000	59179	284808	115400	
1964	15000	101350	429980	146595	
1965	20000	54380	227900	45550	
1966	25000	125475	372137	509400	
1967	27000	68700	270675	71950	
1968	42500	43480	294410	769343	
1969	38525	84650	176275	120425	
1970	23500	86250	198975	808360	
1971	20000	19304	221400	26700	
1972	3000	47475	187205	766950	
1973	15000	48350	225725	34225	
1974	8000	16890	121910	422271	
1975	20093	58570	73732	20365	
1976	11000	55625	139000	649900	
1977	10050	37025	159825	8580	
1978	6000	59585	210152	531000	
1979	3000	. 28387	43158	17788	
1980	5687	24656	160580	305112	
1981	3000	26544	164924	9417	
1982	1850	37059	201556	166796	
1983	9000	28660	156080	13245	
				ODD-YEAR	EVEN-YEA
VG. 1947-63	15545	58252	266151	42558	40404
1964-73	22953	67941	260468	59770	60013
1974-83	7768	37300	143092	13879	41501

a<sub>Not available.</sub>

and coho (28,660) were below the optimum levels; coho escapement was also below the previous 10-year average by 33%. The 1983 chum escapement of 156,080 was only 39% of the optimum level but was similar to the previous 10-year average of 143,092. The 1983 pink escapement of 13,245 was similar to the previous 10 odd-year average.

1983 TROLL FISHERY, NORTH COAST

The 1983 troll fishery proposals were less settled than the net fishing proposals, being subject to the outcome of the Canada-U.S. salmon negotiations. In the event of a Salmon Agreement, the northern troll fishery, comprised of Statistical Areas 1 through 11, was to have reduced its chinook catch by approximately 50,000 pieces. This would have entailed a 4-to-8 week closure in the otherwise continuous 7 days/week fishery commencing April 15 for chinook and July 1 for coho and lasting until September 30.

Salmon trolling commenced in North Coast waters (Areas 1-11) on April 15 for chinook and July 1 for coho for 7 days/week until September 30. The Canada-U.S. salmon negotiations did not result in a salmon agreement; chinook conservation measures were limited to the 1982 two-week closure in the northern troll fishery from June 17 to 30. The preliminary 1983 troll catch estimate for combined Areas 1, 2W and 2E of 130,000 chinook was slightly below the 1974 to 1983 catch average of 138,000 chinook (Tables 3, 8 and 11).

| 170124 | 019127 | 00984 | 0008 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 00994 | 009

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							1983 Fscapement		
Species	Cycle	year ca	tch	Cycle year escapement			Expected		Expectations
Sockeye	(1979) 10 year a	verage	74,300 59,700	10 year	average	21,000 27,700	25,000	55,000	No anticipated openings on local stocks. Commercial catch will be dependent on strength of passing stocks and subject to chinook interception levels.
Coho	(1980) 10 year a	verage	307,500 193,500	10 year	average	17,600 57,000	50,000	150,000	No directed net openings.
Pink	(1981) 5 cycle a	verage	517,500 196,300	5 cycle	average	3,700 9,400	8,000	30,000	Off year cycle. No directed openings.
Chum	(1979) 10 year a	verage	8,900 20,400	10 year	average	33,500 40,700	40,000	85,000	No anticipated openings.
Chinook	(1979) 10 year a	verage	64,900 70,900	10 year	average	500 900	1,000	5,000	No anticipated openings.
PROPOSED	FISHING PA	TTERN							
BJECTIVE	:	p	assing sto	cks, will	be restri	cted so a	s not to e	ncourage a	provide for local fisheries on ccelerated interceptions and to pproximately 5,000.
FFECTIVE	DATE	A	CTION						
pril 15 July 3- / Jugust 7	August 6	0	ub-area 1- pen to net f passing	fishing	1 day per	week. F	rea 1-6 (M xtensions	asset Inle will be co	t and Sound) closed to all gear nsidered during peak abundances

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Source: 1983 Pacific Region Commercial Fishing Guide.

bUntil further notice.

C

Appendix 2. Salmon expectations and fishing plans, Area 21, west coast Queen Charlotte Islands, 1983.

Species	Cycle year ca	atch Cycle year	escapement	1983 Esc Expected	Optimum	Fxpectations
Pink						Off cycle year. No commercial openings.
Chum MOLES	(1979) (1980) 5 year average	There are no auticipa	made district the white	95,600		No anticipated openings. Several areas are not expected to reach escapement requirements. However, monitoring will continue to determine whether stock strength may permit a possible fall fishery.
PROPOSED	FISHING PATTERN					
OBJECTIV	(1978) E (1979)	To conserve local sto on passing stocks, wi	cks. Net fish 11 be restrict ook harvest to	hing times, ted so as r	not to enc	to provide for local fisheries ourage accelerated interception O as part of a reduction of
EFFECTIV	E DATE	ACTION				
July 3-A	ugust 6	Open to net fishing 1 will be considered du	day per week ring peak abu	in Rennell ndances of	l Sound an passing s	d Kano Inlet only. Extensions ockeye stocks.
01	R NEEL BACLERS					
	August 6	0	1 2.0	004 Danna	17 Causal a	nd Kano Inlet only. Abundance

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Source: 1983 Pacific Region Commercial Fishing Guide.

Appendix 3. Salmon expectations and fishing plans, Area 2E, east coast Queen Charlotte Islands, 1983.

					1983 Esc	capement	
Species	Cycle year ca	tch	Cycle year es	capement	Expected	Optimum	Expectations
Sockeye	(1978) (1979) 10 year average	150 1,300	10 year average	6,000 3,000 9,200	7,000	30,000	A below average return. No commercial openings.
Coho	(1980) 10 year average	5,900 6,600	10 year average	24,700 43,400	40,000	Unknown	A below average return. No directed net fishery anticipated.
Pink							Off year for pinks. No commercial openings.
Chum GBGECLIA	(1978) (1979) (1980) 10 year average	115,200 118,000 135,400	10 year average	210,150 43,200 160,600 154,600	75,000	400,000	The return of 4 year olds is expected to be well below average due to the very weak 1979 brood stock. No anticipated openings.

# PROPOSED FISHING PATTERN

NOTE:

There are no anticipated openings. The return of the predominant age 4 class chum is expected to be very weak due to the extremely light seeding in 1979. Returns of age 3 and age 5 are expected to be average. Also, chum returns to the Pallant Creek hatchery facility are expected to be light mainly due to the weak return in 1979.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Source: 1983 Pacific Region Commercial Fishing Guide.