

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES  
NEWS RELEASE**



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**2016 UPPER COOK INLET COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY SEASON SUMMARY**

The 2016 Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) commercial harvest of approximately 3.0 million salmon was 12% less than the recent 10-year average annual harvest of 3.5 million fish (Table 1). The estimated exvessel value of the 2016 harvest of approximately \$22.3 million was 23% less than the previous 10-year average annual exvessel value of \$28.9 million. While all five species of Pacific salmon are present in UCI, sockeye salmon are the most valuable, accounting for nearly 93% of the total value during the past 20 years.

Currently, there are six sockeye salmon systems with escapement/inriver goals that are monitored in UCI (Table 2). Sonar was used to estimate sockeye salmon passage in the Kenai and Kasilof rivers, while weirs were operated at Larson, Chelatna, and Big (Fish Creek) lakes. Remote video technology was utilized to evaluate the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) at Packers Lake. For the 2016 season, escapement objectives were exceeded at two systems (Kenai River and Chelatna Lake), met at two systems (Kasilof River and Fish Creek), not met at one system (Larson Lake), and the final escapement will not be known for Packers Creek until all of the video is processed.

**SOCKEYE SALMON**

***2016 Run Summary***

The total 2016 UCI sockeye salmon run was estimated to be approximately 5.2 million fish, which was 27% less than forecast (Table 3). All UCI salmon runs in 2016 came in less than forecast; the Kasilof River total run estimate of 559,000 sockeye salmon was the smallest run to this system since 1995. The UCI commercial harvest of 2.4 million sockeye salmon was approximately 17% less than the 2006–2015 average annual harvest of 2.9 million fish, with higher harvests in 6 of the previous 10 years.

Sockeye salmon prices varied during the season, but based on an estimated average price of \$1.50 per pound, the total exvessel value of the 2016 UCI sockeye salmon harvest was approximately \$21.0 million, which was 93% of the total UCI exvessel value.

### ***Upper Subdistrict Set Gillnet and Central District Drift Gillnet***

The 2016 UCI preseason forecast was for a total run of approximately 7.1 million sockeye salmon (Table 3), with a harvest estimate (sport, personal use and commercial) of 5.3 million fish. Approximately 4.1 million sockeye salmon were expected to be harvested commercially. The Kenai River is generally the largest producer in UCI and the 2016 total run was forecasted to be nearly 4.7 million sockeye salmon. For Kenai River runs greater than 4.6 million fish, the inriver goal range is 1.10 million–1.35 million sockeye salmon.

The Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery opens by regulation on or after June 25, unless 50,000 sockeye salmon are projected to enter the Kasilof River prior to June 25. By late afternoon on June 22, more than 37,000 sockeye salmon had passed the Kasilof River sonar counter with passage estimates for June 22 at nearly 10,000 fish. Thus, the Kasilof Section was opened to set gillnetting beginning on Thursday, June 23. Sockeye salmon passage in the Kasilof River through midnight on June 24 was 51,000 fish.

At the 2014 Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) meeting, the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* was modified to include specific “paired” restrictions to sport and commercial fisheries during periods of low king salmon abundance. The modified plan stated that from July 1 through July 31, if the projected inriver run of Kenai River late-run king salmon is less than 22,500 fish the Kenai River king salmon sport fishery may be restricted to no bait, retention of king salmon may be restricted in the Kenai River personal use fishery, and the set gillnet fishery may be restricted to no more than 36 hours of fishing time per week with regular Monday/Thursday 12-hour fishing periods no longer in effect. If retention of king salmon is prohibited in the sport fishery, the set gillnet fishery is restricted to no more than 12 hours of fishing time per week.

The preseason forecast for 2016 Kenai River late-run king salmon was for a total run of approximately 30,000 fish. Based on this projection, the sport fishery in the Kenai River began the season on July 1 under a no-bait restriction due to concerns for achieving the SEG of 15,000–30,000 fish. Based on this action, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was managed conservatively, but was not held to the mandatory 36-hour weekly restriction because the inriver run of late-run king salmon was expected to exceed 22,500 fish. By July 8, the passage estimate of late-run king salmon in the Kenai River had exceeded 3,600 fish, which prompted a return of bait to the sport fishery beginning on July 9.

During the month of July, the Kasilof Section set gillnet fishery was open on 17 different days, while the Kenai and East Foreland sections were open on 12 different days, as this area did not begin fishing by regulation until Monday, July 11. The Kasilof River Special Harvest Area was not opened in 2016.

The *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* states that from August 1 through August 15, if the projected escapement of king salmon into the Kenai River is at least 16,500 fish, but less than 22,500 fish, the set gillnet fishery in the Upper Subdistrict is to be limited to no more than 36 hours of fishing time. On August 2, the Division of Sport Fish projected the final escapement of late-run king salmon would be less than 22,500 fish, which limited the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery no more than 36 hours of fishing time for the remainder of the month. This change also eliminated the regular Monday and Thursday fishing periods. Three 12-hour fishing periods were provided to the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery on August 3, 5, and 7. However, due to concerns over exceeding the upper end of the Kenai River sockeye

salmon inriver goal, one additional 12-hour fishing period beyond the 36-hour limitation was provided on August 9.

The final sockeye salmon passage estimate in the Kasilof River, where the sonar was in operation through August 14, was approximately 240,000 fish<sup>1</sup>. In the Kenai River, the final estimate of sockeye salmon passage, based on enumeration through August 19, was nearly 1,389,000 fish<sup>1</sup>.

From June 20 through August 9, the drift fleet fished a total of 32 days as follows: four days in the regular Kasilof Section; two days in the Expanded Kenai/Kasilof sections; 12 days in the Expanded Kenai/Kasilof and Anchor Point sections; three days in Drift Area 1; and 11 days in all of the Central District (Figure 1). The regular Monday/Thursday district-wide periods scheduled for August 11 and 15 were restricted to Drift Gillnet Areas 3 and 4 per the drift gillnet one-percent rule. The regular fishing periods on August 4 and August 8 both resulted in sockeye salmon harvests less than one-percent of the season total, which triggered the one-percent rule to go into effect.

The 2016 UCI sockeye salmon run was similar to the 2015 run in that the peak daily harvest rate (CPUE) of 355 sockeye salmon per boat in the Central District drift fishery on non-corridor days was the third lowest since 1985. This follows the 2015 peak CPUE of 278 sockeye salmon per boat, which was the lowest CPUE since 1985. Similarly, in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery the peak daily harvest in 2016 of 99,000 sockeye salmon represented the second lowest peak daily harvest since 1981 (note: 2012 was excluded due to significant restrictions to the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery), trailing only behind the 2015 peak daily harvest of 95,000 fish. This same pattern was observed in sockeye salmon daily passage in the Kenai River. The 2016 peak daily passage was 53,000 fish on August 1. This was the lowest peak daily passage ever measured in the Kenai River since sonar enumeration began in the late 1970's. The peak daily passage in 2015 of 75,000 fish was the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest ever measured. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> highest single days of sockeye salmon passage in the Kenai River occurred in 2013, 2011, and 2012, respectively. The very low daily passage resulted in reduced catch rates by all user groups (sport, commercial, and personal use) who harvest Kenai River sockeye salmon.

The 2016 total sockeye salmon harvest breakdown between set and drift gillnet gear was very close to the previous 10-year average. Drifters harvested 1.3 million sockeye salmon or 53% of the total harvest, compared to the previous 10-year average of 51% (note: 2012 was excluded due to significant restrictions to the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery) while setnetters harvested 1.15 million or 47% of the total sockeye salmon harvest compared to their previous 10-year average of 49%. In the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery, the harvest was larger in those statistical areas north of the Kenai River with the Salamatof and East Foreland areas taking 54% of the harvest compared to the previous 10-year average (excluding 2012) of 31%.

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<sup>1</sup> Sonar estimate at river mile 8 on the Kasilof River and river mile 19 on the Kenai River; not escapement. Harvest upstream of sonar must be subtracted to estimate escapement. Sport harvest estimated from Statewide Harvest Survey; results for 2016 available fall of 2017 at the earliest.

***Western Subdistrict***

By regulation, the Western Subdistrict set gillnet fishery opened for regular periods on Thursday, June 18. This fishery primarily harvests sockeye salmon returning to the Crescent River. The Crescent River sonar program was discontinued in 2014. In 2016, sockeye salmon harvest rates in the set gillnet fishery from the beaches near the Crescent River area were consistent with historic harvest rates when this fishery had been provided additional fishing time due to increased sockeye salmon passage into Crescent River. Therefore, an emergency order was issued on July 3 opening that portion of the Western Subdistrict south of the latitude of Redoubt Point from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays each week from July 4 through August 8. In total, approximately 37,000 sockeye salmon were harvested by setnetters in the Western Subdistrict in 2016 which was 14% less than the average annual harvest of approximately 43,000 fish during the previous 10-year period.

***Kustatan Subdistrict***

The Kustatan Subdistrict includes those waters from the Drift River terminal to the Northern District boundary near the West Forelands. From 1993–2015, approximately 9 permit holders per year have reported harvest from this area. The majority of participation and harvest (more than 92% of the harvest) typically comes from the Big River sockeye salmon fishery, which is an early season fishery limited to one net per permit holder and occurs from June 1 through June 24. Approximately 4,100 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Kustatan Subdistrict in 2016, with nearly 3,500 of these caught during the Big River fishery. The 2016 sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 34% greater than the average annual harvest of 3,075 fish during the previous 10 years.

***Kalgin Island Subdistrict***

The Kalgin Island Subdistrict opened for regular fishing periods beginning June 27; however, the west side of Kalgin Island was open for commercial fishing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from June 1–24 as part of the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. In 2016, approximately 41,000 sockeye salmon were harvested from the Kalgin Island Subdistrict, with nearly 6,300 (15%) of those fish taken during the Big River sockeye salmon fishery. The average annual sockeye salmon harvest on Kalgin Island during the previous 10 years was approximately 58,000 fish, with roughly 13,000 of those fish harvested during the early season Big River fishery. A remote video system is deployed at Packers Creek to monitor sockeye salmon escapement into Packers Lake. Due to issues with beaver dams blocking salmon migration into the lake for several days in July, a review of the video data did not support any additional fishing periods beyond Monday and Thursday regular periods in the Kalgin Island Subdistrict in 2016.

***Northern District***

Commercial fishing in the Northern District opened on June 1 for the directed king salmon fishery (see king salmon section below) and for regular periods beginning on June 27. In 2016, approximately 48,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Northern District, with about 2,200 of these fish harvested during the four directed king salmon fishing periods. The 2016 sockeye salmon harvest was 55% greater than the 2006–2015 average annual harvest of 31,220 sockeye salmon, yet approximately 43% less than the 1966–2015 average of nearly 85,000 fish.

## COHO SALMON

The 2016 UCI harvest estimate of about 137,000 coho salmon in all commercial fisheries was approximately 19% less than the recent 10-year (2006–2015) average annual harvest of approximately 170,000 fish (Table 1). The 2016 drift gillnet harvest of 84,000 coho salmon was 16% less than the recent 10-year average of approximately 100,000 fish.

In UCI, there are two coho salmon systems with escapement goals that are monitored inseason with weirs: Fish Creek and the Little Susitna River. The goal at Fish Creek is an SEG of 1,200–4,400 fish. Coho salmon escapement was enumerated at the Fish Creek weir from July 12 through August 15 and produced a final count of 2,483 fish. During the 2016 season, the sport fishing bag and possession limit for coho salmon was increased to three fish beginning at 6 a.m. on August 13 in waters open to salmon fishing on Fish, Cottonwood and Wasilla creeks. In addition, fishing was allowed at Fish Creek seven days per week, and anglers were allowed to fish on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays at Cottonwood and Wasilla creeks.

In the Little Susitna River, there is a coho salmon SEG of 10,100–17,700 fish. Coho salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Susitna weir from July 6 through September 7, producing a passage estimate of 9,998 fish. In an effort to ensure that better numbers of coho salmon passed through the weir on the Little Susitna River, the use of bait was prohibited in the sport fishery from the mouth of the river up to the Parks Highway from August 6 through September 30. In the commercial fishery, that portion of the General Subdistrict of the Northern District east of the Susitna River, including Fire Island, was closed for the remainder of the 2016 season, beginning on Thursday, August 18, in an effort to reduce the harvest of Little Susitna River coho salmon.

Finally, there is a coho salmon foot survey SEG of 450–700 fish at McRobert’s Creek, which drains into Jim Creek, both located in the Knik River drainage. At the time this document was prepared, the 2016 foot survey had not been conducted at McRobert’s Creek.

Based on an average price per pound of \$0.60, the estimated exvessel value of the 2016 commercial coho salmon fishery was approximately \$521,000, or 2.3% of the total exvessel value in Upper Cook Inlet. This was approximately 27% less than the recent 10-year (2006–2015) average exvessel value of \$712,000 for coho salmon in UCI.

## PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs in UCI are even-year dominant, with odd-year average annual harvests typically less than one-sixth of even-year harvests. The 2016 UCI commercial harvest of pink salmon was estimated to be approximately 379,000 fish which was nearly identical to the average annual harvest of 373,000 fish from the previous 10-years of even-year harvests (Table 1). Using an average weight of 4.3lb/fish and an average price of \$0.20/lb, the estimated exvessel value for the 2016 pink salmon harvest was \$322,000 or 1.4% of the total exvessel value. During the season many fishermen and processors reported that pink salmon were larger than normal, especially during the latter part of July and into August. At this time of year, the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery is the primary harvester of pink salmon. A review of the fish tickets that have been entered to date show that the average weight of pink salmon harvested in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery in 2016 was approximately 5.0 lbs. The previous 10-year average weight for pink salmon in the Upper Subdistrict fishery was 3.6 lbs, and the largest average weight for pink salmon from 1966–2015 was 4.5 lbs, occurring during the 2006 season.

Thus, the preliminary data from the 2016 Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery harvest indicated this year's pink salmon were the largest on record.

### **CHUM SALMON**

The 2016 harvest of 127,000 chum salmon was approximately 12% less than the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 143,000 fish (Table 1). There is only one chum salmon escapement goal in UCI, which is an aerial survey SEG of 3,800–8,400 fish in Clearwater Creek, the major tributary that drains into Chinitna Bay. Nearly 5,100 chum salmon were observed in this watershed during an August 26 survey flight. Chinitna Bay was opened to set and drift gillnetting for 12-hour fishing periods on Tuesdays and Fridays, beginning on Friday, August 26. The exvessel value of chum salmon in the 2016 commercial fishery was approximately \$360,000 or 1.6% of the total exvessel value in UCI.

### **KING SALMON**

In UCI there are two commercial fisheries where the majority of king salmon are harvested, which are the set gillnet fisheries in the Northern District and in the Upper Subdistrict of the Central District. While moderate improvements had been seen in king salmon numbers for the past two years, runs were again expected to be below average in watersheds throughout Southcentral Alaska during the 2016 season. Therefore, it was uncertain if restrictions to sport and commercial fisheries beyond those identified in the management plan would be required to ensure escapement objectives were achieved. In the Northern District, seven king salmon stocks have been classified as stocks of concern by the board since 2011. This led to the development of an action plan that identified reductions to king salmon harvests in both sport and commercial fisheries. In the commercial fishery, beginning in 2011, that portion of the General Subdistrict of the Northern District, from approximately one and one-half miles south of Tyonek north to the Susitna River was closed to fishing during the directed king salmon fishery. From 2012–2014, the Department determined that additional restrictions were necessary to further reduce king salmon commercial harvest. These additional restrictions included closing the first Monday fishing period of the season and reduced time during the remaining fishing periods from 12-hours to 6-hours. This same strategy was followed in 2015. In 2016, there were only four scheduled periods during the directed king salmon commercial fishery; there had been five scheduled Monday periods during the previous 3 years. As a precautionary measure, the first fishing period in 2016, which occurred on Monday, May 30, was reduced in duration from 12 hours to 6 hours. The remaining three Monday fishing periods were all open for 12 hours each.

The estimated king salmon harvest in the Northern District directed fishery in 2016 was 2,042 fish, or about 3% less than the previous 10-year average annual harvest of 2,110 fish.

The Deshka River is the primary system in northern Cook Inlet where king salmon escapement has been monitored inseason with a weir. Based on weir counts of more than 11,000 fish through June 9, the Division of Sport Fish restored the king salmon annual limit in the Deshka River from two to five. The final 2016 Deshka River king salmon escapement estimate of 22,774 fish was within the SEG range of 13,000–28,000 fish and represented the second highest escapement since 2006.

In response to below average Kenai River king salmon runs, the board substantially modified the *Kenai River Late-Run King Salmon Management Plan* at the 2014 UCI finfish meeting. The newly modified plan significantly changed management of the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet

fishery in years of low king salmon abundance (please see the sockeye salmon section of this document for a description of restrictive actions taken in the Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery to conserve Kenai River king salmon).

The estimated harvest of all king salmon stocks in the 2016 Upper Subdistrict set gillnet fishery was 6,413 fish. The stock composition of the 2016 harvest will not be known until genetic samples collected during the fishery are processed by the Department's Gene Conservation Laboratory (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishinggeneconservationlab.main>). The preliminary estimate of late-run king salmon passage at the river mile 14 sonar site was 22,535 fish. The total estimated inriver mortality (harvest and catch and release mortality) above the sonar was 4,497 fish with an estimated number of king salmon spawning downstream of the sonar of 761 fish. This resulted in a preliminary escapement estimate of 18,790 king salmon, which was within the SEG of 15,000–30,000 fish.

For the first time since 2012, the Kenai River early-run king salmon sport fishery was opened to harvest. An emergency order opened the lower 18 miles of the Kenai River under a no-bait provision from June 18–June 30. The estimated passage of early-run kings was 9,851 fish; the optimal escapement goal (OEG) for Kenai River early-run king salmon is 5,300–9,000 fish. Therefore, after harvest above the river mile 14 sonar is subtracted from the passage estimate, it is likely the upper end of the OEG was exceeded.

In all of UCI, approximately 9,613 king salmon were harvested in 2016, which was 6% less than the previous 10-year (2006–2015) average annual harvest of 10,227 fish (Table 1). Using a price of \$2.50 per pound for king salmon, the estimated exvessel value of the 2016 harvest was \$447,000. This value was approximately 2.0% of the total UCI commercial fishery.

Table 1.—Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon harvest by species, 1966–2015.

Year	King	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1970	8,336	732,605	275,399	814,895	776,229	2,607,464
1971	19,765	636,303	100,636	35,624	327,029	1,119,357
1972	16,086	879,824	80,933	628,574	630,103	2,235,520
1973	5,194	670,098	104,420	326,184	667,573	1,773,469
1974	6,596	497,185	200,125	483,730	396,840	1,584,476
1975	4,787	684,752	227,379	336,333	951,796	2,205,047
1976	10,865	1,664,150	208,695	1,256,728	469,802	3,610,240
1977	14,790	2,052,291	192,599	553,855	1,233,722	4,047,257
1978	17,299	2,621,421	219,193	1,688,442	571,779	5,118,134
1979	13,738	924,415	265,166	72,982	650,357	1,926,658
1980	13,798	1,573,597	271,418	1,786,430	389,675	4,034,918
1981	12,240	1,439,277	484,411	127,164	833,542	2,896,634
1982	20,870	3,259,864	793,937	790,648	1,433,866	6,299,185
1983	20,634	5,049,733	516,322	70,327	1,114,858	6,771,874
1984	10,062	2,106,714	449,993	617,452	680,726	3,864,947
1985	24,088	4,060,429	667,213	87,828	772,849	5,612,407
1986	39,256	4,792,072	757,353	1,300,958	1,134,817	8,024,456
1987	39,440	9,469,248	449,750	109,389	349,150	10,416,977
1988	29,080	6,843,833	561,048	471,080	710,615	8,615,656
1989	26,738	5,011,159	339,931	67,443	122,051	5,567,322
1990	16,105	3,604,710	501,739	603,630	351,197	5,077,381
1991	13,542	2,178,797	426,498	14,663	280,230	2,913,730
1992	17,171	9,108,353	468,930	695,861	274,303	10,564,618
1993	18,871	4,755,344	306,882	100,934	122,770	5,304,801
1994	19,962	3,565,609	583,793	523,434	303,177	4,995,975
1995	17,893	2,952,096	447,130	133,578	529,428	4,080,125
1996	14,306	3,888,922	321,668	242,911	156,520	4,624,327
1997	13,292	4,176,995	152,408	70,945	103,036	4,516,676
1998	8,124	1,219,517	160,688	551,737	95,704	2,035,770
1999	14,383	2,680,518	126,105	16,176	174,554	3,011,736
2000	7,350	1,322,482	236,871	146,482	127,069	1,840,254
2001	9,295	1,826,851	113,311	72,560	84,494	2,106,511
2002	12,714	2,773,118	246,281	446,960	237,949	3,717,022
2003	18,503	3,476,161	101,756	48,789	120,767	3,765,976
2004	26,922	4,927,084	311,058	357,939	146,165	5,769,168
2005	27,667	5,238,699	224,657	48,419	69,740	5,609,182
2006	18,029	2,192,730	177,853	404,111	64,033	2,856,756
2007	17,625	3,316,779	177,339	147,020	77,240	3,736,003
2008	13,333	2,380,135	171,869	169,368	50,315	2,785,020
2009	8,750	2,045,794	153,210	214,321	82,808	2,504,883
2010	9,900	2,828,342	207,350	292,706	228,863	3,567,161
2011	11,248	5,277,995	95,291	34,123	129,407	5,548,064
2012	2,527	3,133,839	106,775	469,598	269,733	3,982,472
2013	5,398	2,683,224	260,963	48,275	139,365	3,137,225
2014	4,660	2,343,529	137,376	642,879	116,093	3,244,537
2015	10,798	2,649,667	216,032	48,004	275,960	3,200,461
2016 <sup>a</sup>	9,613	2,382,635	137,424	379,077	126,529	3,035,278
1970–2015 Avg <sup>a</sup>	15,479	3,076,440	295,647	395,032	409,311	4,191,909
2006–2015 Avg	10,227	2,885,203	170,406	247,041	143,382	3,456,258

<sup>a</sup> 2016 data are preliminary



Table 2.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon goals and passage (or counts), 2016.

System	2016 Estimate	Goal Type <sup>a</sup>	Lower Goal	Upper Goal
Kenai River	1,388,692 <sup>b</sup>	Inriver	1,100,000	1,350,000
		SEG	700,000	1,200,000
		OEG	700,000	1,400,000
Kasilof River	239,981 <sup>b</sup>	BEG	160,000	340,000 <sup>c</sup>
		OEG	160,000	390,000
Larson Lake	14,313	SEG	15,000	50,000
Chelatna Lake	61,054 <sup>d</sup>	SEG	20,000	65,000
Fish Creek	46,202	SEG	20,000	70,000
Packers Creek	unknown <sup>e</sup>	SEG	15,000	30,000

<sup>a</sup> BEG=Biological Escapement Goal, SEG=Sustainable Escapement Goal, OEG=Optimum Escapement Goal, and Inriver=Inriver Goal.

<sup>b</sup> Sonar estimate at river mile 19 on Kenai River and river mile 8 on Kasilof River; not escapement. Harvest upstream of sonar must be subtracted to estimate escapement. Sport harvest estimated from Statewide Harvest Survey; results for 2016 available spring of 2017 at the earliest.

<sup>c</sup> The Kasilof River goal in 2016 was a BEG of 160,000 to 340,000.

<sup>d</sup> The weir flooded before enumeration was complete; upper end of goal likely exceeded.

<sup>e</sup> 2016 escapement will not be known until all the video data from the weir are processed.

Table 3.–Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon forecast versus actual run by river system, 2016.

System	Forecast	Actual	Difference
Kenai River	4,731,000	3,553,000	-25%
Kasilof River	861,000	559,000	-35%
Susitna River	372,000	351,000	-6%
Fish Creek	110,000	64,000	-42%
Minor Systems	1,039,000	679,000	-35%
Overall Total	7,113,000	5,206,000	-27%

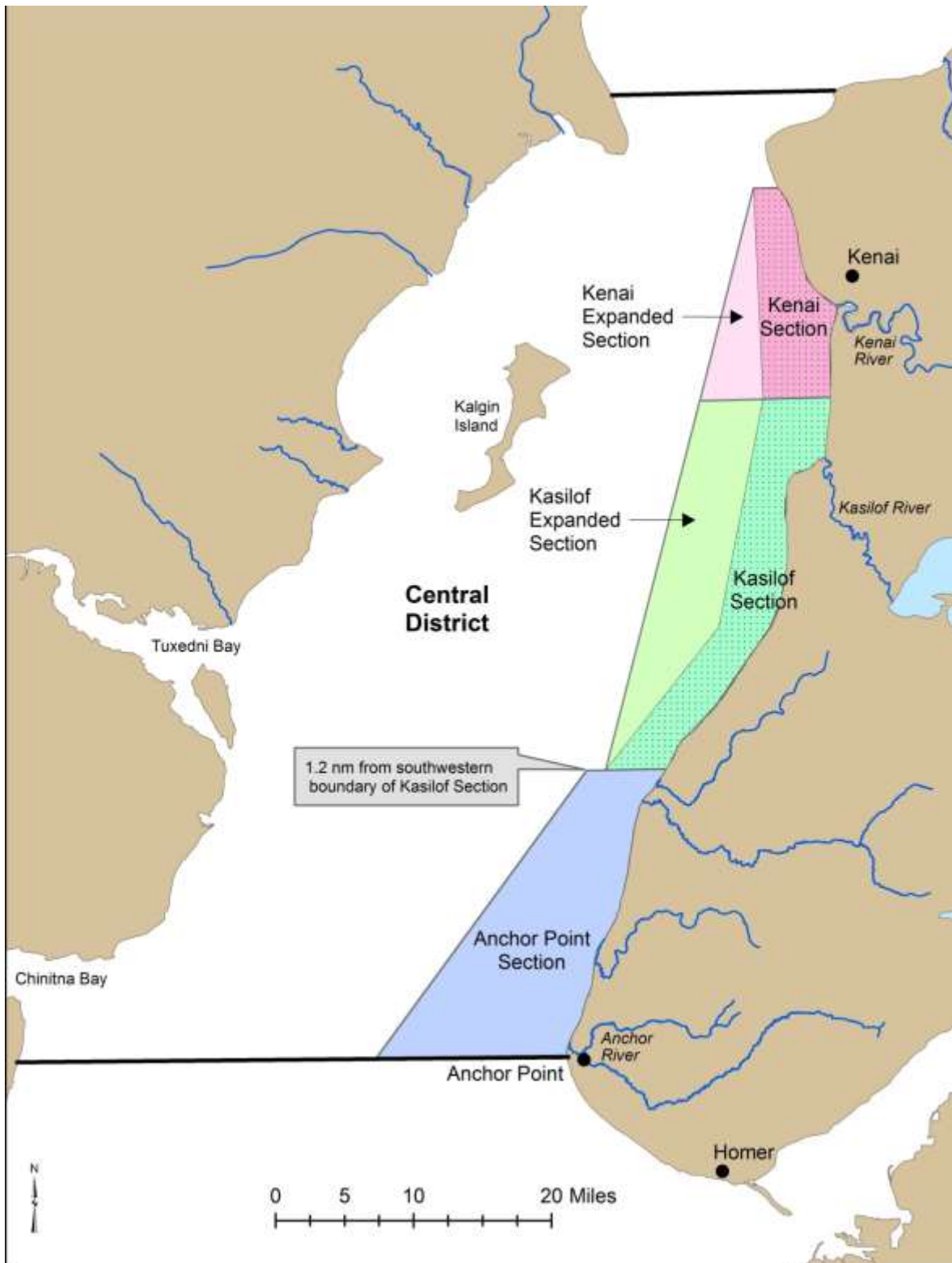


Figure 1.—Map of drift gillnet “corridor” boundaries, including the Kenai and Kasilof sections, Expanded Kenai and Expanded Kasilof sections, and the Anchor Point Section.