2009 POST SEASON REVIEW

SALMON

NORTH COAST AREAS 1-6
&
CENTRAL COAST AREAS 7-10

FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

2009 POST SEASON REVIEW

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 2-3
2009 Expectations and Results for Areas 1-6.....4-7
Statistical Area Map 8

Area 1
Sub-district Map.....9
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment.....10-12
2009 Stream Escapements.....13
2009 FSC Catch Summary.....14

Area 2 East/West
Sub-district Map.....15
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment 2 East.....16-18
2009 Commercial Net Catch 19
2009 Stream Escapements 2 East 20-22
2009 FSC Catch Summary.....23
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment 2 West 24-25
2009 Stream Escapements 2 West.....26-27
2009 FSC Catch Summary.....28
2008 Stream Escapements 2 West Comparison.....29

Area 3
Sub-district Map.....30
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment.....31-34
2009 Commercial Net Catch 35-36
2009 Stream Escapements.....37-38
2009 FSC Catch Summary.....39

Area 4
Sub-district Map.....40
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment.....41-43
2009 Commercial Net Catch 44-45
2009 Stream Escapements.....46-49
2009 FSC Catch Summary.....50

Area 5
Sub-district Map.....51
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment.....52-53
2009 Commercial Net Catch 54
2009 Stream Escapements.....55

Area 6

Sub-district Map 56
2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment 57-58
2009 Commercial Net Catch 59-60
2009 Stream Escapements 61-63

Area 7-10

(Central Coast) ..... see tab

Compliance and Enforcement

2009 North Coast Compliance and Enforcement Summary 64-87

Enhancement

2009 North Coast Salmonid Enhancement Review 88-100

Troll Fishery

Summary of Harvest Management Performance 101-102
Highlights of the 2009 North Coast Fishery 103-106

2009 EXPECTATIONS & RESULTS
AREAS 1 TO 6 - QCI, NASS, SKEENA, GRENVILLE-PRINCIPE & BUTEDALE

1. Preseason Expectations

	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
Expected Return	1	n/a	n/a	Off-year	n/a	n/a
	2E	n/a	n/a	Off-year	60,000	n/a
	2W	n/a	n/a	Off-year	n/a	n/a
	3*	511,000	n/a	1,100,000	poor	31,000
	4	2,000,000	n/a	1,900,000	poor	n/a
	5	n/a	n/a	350,000	poor	n/a
	6	n/a	n/a	2,000,000	115,000	n/a
Total		2,511,000	n/a	5,350,000	175,000	n/a
	* Sockeye and Chinook estimates from Nisgaa Fisheries					
Interim Target Escapement *	1	147,000	unk	1,152,000	62,000	5,000
	2E	26,000	unk	721,000	468,000	0
	2W	15,000	unk	477,000	180,000	0
	3	200,000**	unk	375,500	120,000	15,890
	4	900,000**	unk	1,000,000**	55,000	41,770
	5	50,500	unk	254,500	35,000	200
	6	63,850	unk	1,450,000	520,000	40,000
Total		1,402,350	unk	5,430,000	1,440,000	102,860
Food, Social and Ceremonial Alloc.	1-2W	20,000	2,500	2,500	3,000	5,000
	Gitanyow	6,000	500	185	25	620
	Nisga'a Treaty ****	119,810	292,860	13,440	5,760	11,760
	4&5	216,000	5,000	30,000	1,000	15,500
	6	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,500
Total		364,310	301,860	48,125	10,785	35,380
Expected Commercial Net Catch	1-2W	0	unk	Off-year	unk	0
	3	200,000	unk	700,000	unk	4,000
	4	1,000,000	unk	500,000	0	4,000
	5	5,000	unk	350,000	0	unk
	6	5,000	unk	2,000,000	unk	unk
Total		1,210,000	unk	3,550,000	unk	unk

* Unless otherwise indicated the target escapements are based on subjective spawning capacity with some reference to historic escapement levels and subsequent returns.

** Skeena and Nass sockeye and Skeena pink escapement targets are the product of stock recruitment analysis.

*** Chinook targets for the Skeena and Nass Rivers are the PST stock rebuilding goals

**** Nisga'a allocation based on pre-season forecast returns to Canada of "Nass Area" salmon stocks

*****Hatchery chum return to Kitimat River provides the only Area 6 surplus

2009 EXPECTATIONS & RESULTS
AREAS 1 TO 6 - QCI, NASS, SKEENA, GRENVILLE-PRINCIPE & BUTEDALE

2. Post Season Catch

Commercial	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
Troll *	1	687	133,807	61,010	Closed	75,368
Inseason Hail	2E	Closed	27,543	79	Closed	Closed
	2W	Closed	7,960	1,637	Closed	92
	3	Closed	24,898	458	Closed	Closed
	104	Closed	12,296	624	Closed	Closed
	105	Closed	7,886	736	Closed	Closed
	6	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Total		12,215	214,390	64,544	0	75,460

	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
Gillnet	1	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Inseason Hail	2E	0	60	0	3,550	Closed
	2W	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	3	103,628	Closed	184,679	47,197	1,299
	4	132	Closed	Closed	Closed	2,438
Economic Opportunity Fishery	4	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	5	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	6	1,086	Closed	19,796	29,337	84
Total		104,846	60	204,475	80,084	3,821

	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
Seine	1	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Inseason hail	2E	Closed	30	0	9,200	Closed
	2W	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
	3	13,523	1,951	341,403	Closed	Closed
	4	Closed	Closed	91,767	Closed	Closed
Economic Opportunity Fishery	4	1,141 (Jacks)	Closed	61,748	Closed	Closed
	5	Closed	Closed	131,704	Closed	Closed
	6	39,967	15,914	6,547,496	150	Closed
Total		53,490	17,895	7,174,118	9,350	Closed

* Preliminary Area F troll includes areas outside of Areas 1-6 so total Area F catch is larger than Area 1-6 total catch

Sport	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
Tidal	1	70	36,500	1,400	700	19,500
	2E	0	3800	300	0	500
	2W	10	16700	300	200	14000
	3		1,749			2,330
	4					
	5	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
	6	unk	unk	unk	unk	unk
Total		80	58,749	2,000	900	36,330

* Catch estimates are preliminary

2009 EXPECTATIONS & RESULTS
AREAS 1 TO 6 - QCI, NASS, SKEENA, GRENVILLE-PRINCIPE & BUTEDALE

Native		Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Jacks	Steelhead
FSC	Tidal	1		500			1,000	0	0
	Non-tidal		4,532	1,250					
	Tidal	2E					50	0	0
	Non-tidal		2,430	3000	0	500	0		
	Tidal	2W	200	350	15	75	600	0	0
	Non-tidal		0	0	0	0	0		
	Gitanyow	3	8,172	327	0	0	148	0	0
	Non-tidal	4	104,766	3,839	15,385	96	6,417	0	1,655
	Tidal	4	9,100	45	349	7	21	0	5
	Tidal	5	4,628	1,384			237	0	0
	Tidal	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total		**133,828**	**10,695**	**15,749**	**678**	**8,473**	**0**	**1,660**
Treaty	Nisga'a	3							
	Entitlement		43,175	19,200	5,962	3,218	8,400	n/a	
	Harvest Agree.		21,842	0	114,396	0	0	n/a	
	Total		65,017	19,200	120,358	3,218	8,400	0	0
ESSR		2E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3. Escapement (preliminary)

	Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
	1	7,500	UNK	Off-Year	35,520	5,000
	2E	13,500	19,970	31,500	132,898	0
	2W	UNK	1,055	10	44,500	0
	3	179,650	UNK	640,214	20,615	3,033
	4	750,000	51,402	2,367,364	992	38,597
	5	UNK	UNK	164,350	3,998	200
	6	28,090	34,944	2,674,740	40,515	1,017
Total		978,740	106,316	5,878,178	279,038	47,847

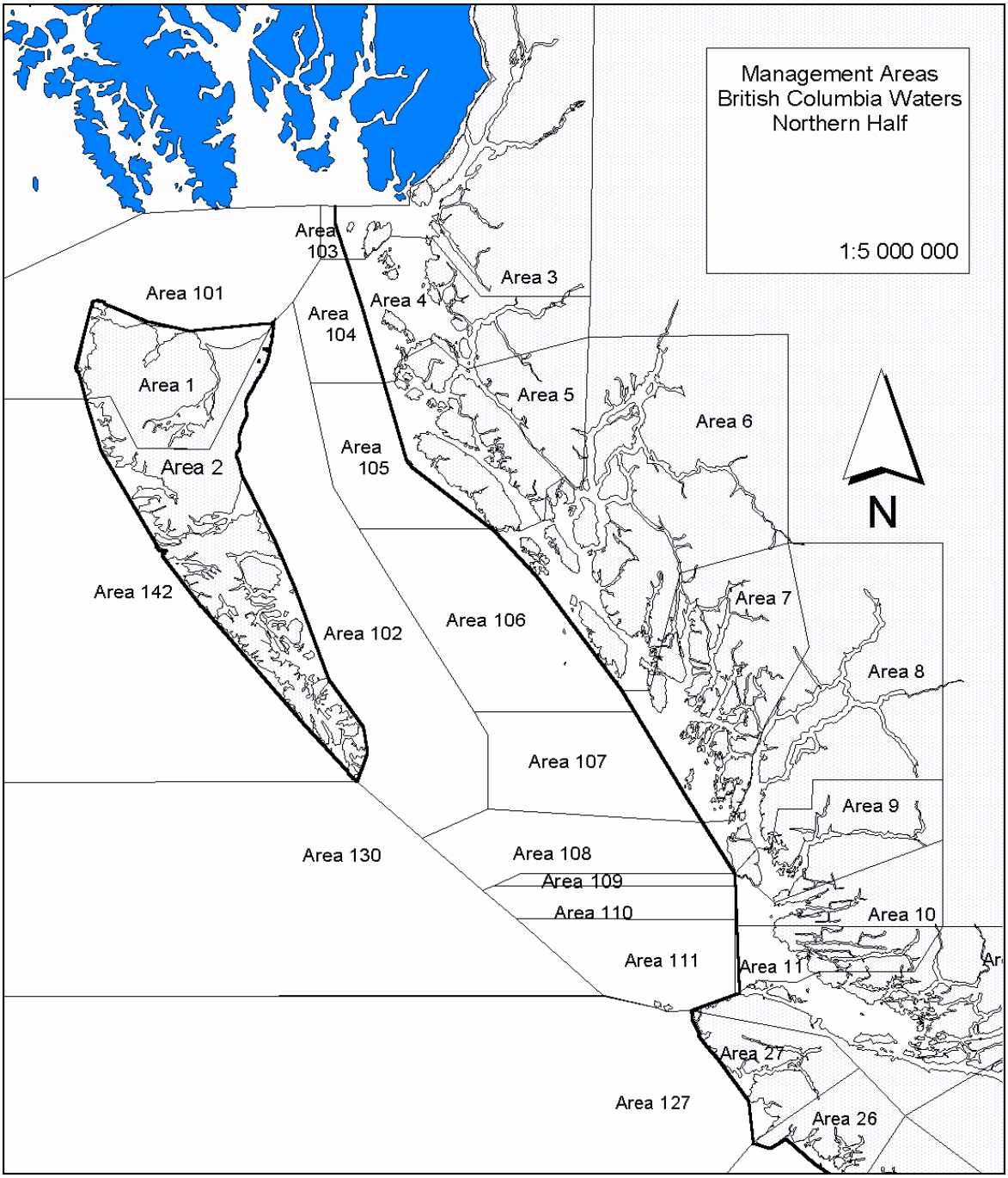
2009 EXPECTATIONS & RESULTS

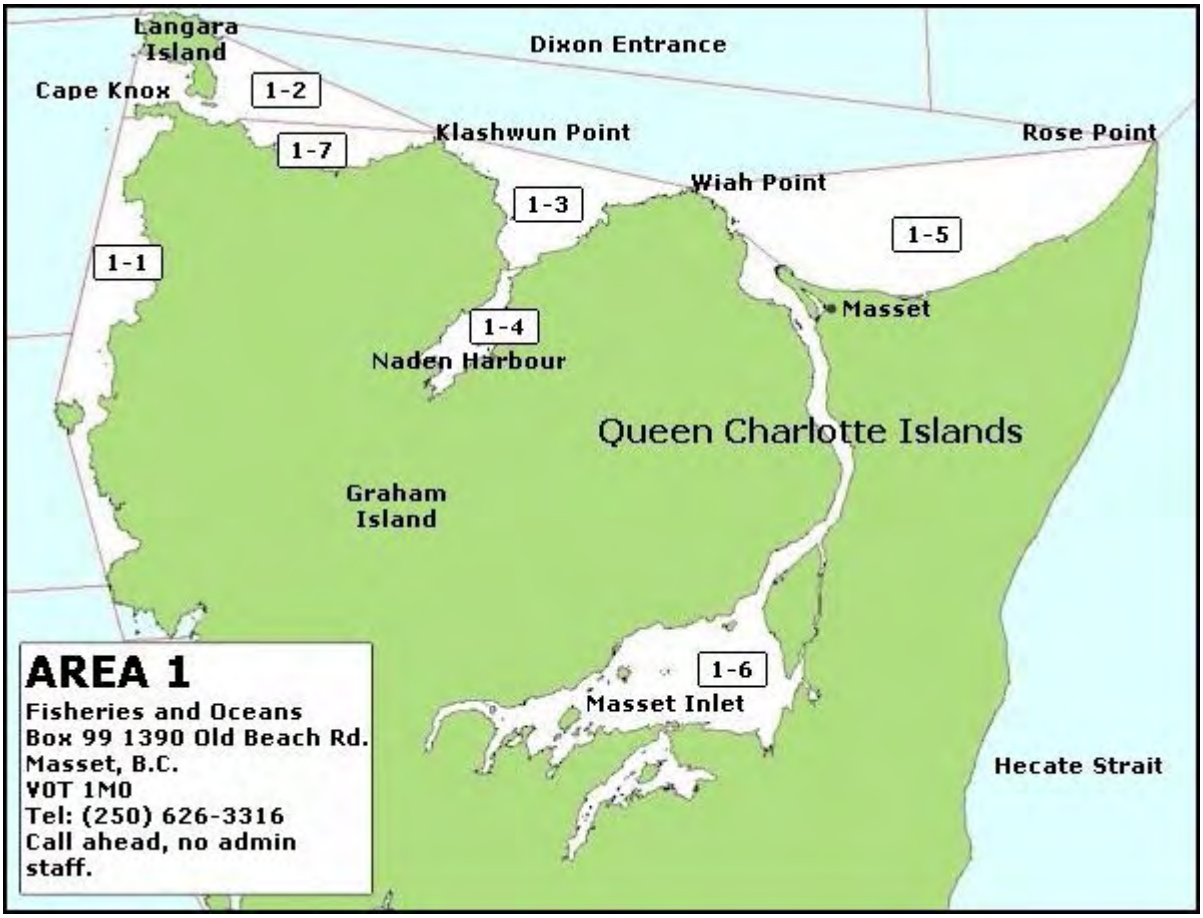
AREAS 1 TO 6 - QCI, NASS, SKEENA, GRENVILLE-PRINCIPE & BUTEDALE

4. Commercial Fishery Statistics

	Area	Date of First Fishery	Date of Last Fishery	Closed for Balance	Number of Openings	Total Boat Days *
Gillnet						
	1	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open
	2E	Oct.15	Oct.19	Oct.30	4	8
	2W	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open
	3	Jun. 16	Jul. 21	Aug. 27	10	1,616
	4	Jun. 12	Jun. 19	Aug. 27	2	187
	5	Didn't open	Didn't open	Aug. 27	Didn't open	Didn't open
	6	Jul. 13	Aug. 4	Aug. 27	6	148
Seine						
	1	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open
	2E	Oct.15	Oct.19	Oct.30	4	6
	2W	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open	Didn't open
	3	Jul. 13	Aug. 23	Aug.27	16	115
	4	Aug. 9	Aug. 19	Aug.27	6	33
	5	Aug. 9	Aug. 24	Aug.31	8	14
	6	Jul. 13	Aug. 24	Aug.31	17	426
Troll	Area F	Jun. 15	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	n/a	5,248

* Converted to 24 hour days


Management Areas
British Columbia Waters
Northern Half
1:5 000 000
N
Area 101
Area 103
Area 104
Area 105
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
Area 4
Area 5
Area 6
Area 7
Area 8
Area 9
Area 10
Area 11
Area 102
Area 106
Area 107
Area 108
Area 109
Area 110
Area 111
Area 130
Area 142
Area 127
Area 27
Area 26


Langara Island
Dixon Entrance
Cape Knox
1-2
1-7
Klashwun Point
Rose Point
Wiah Point
1-3
1-5
1-1
Masset
1-4
Naden Harbour
Queen Charlotte Islands
Graham Island
1-6
Masset Inlet
Hecate Strait
AREA 1
Fisheries and Oceans
Box 99 1390 Old Beach Rd.
Masset, B.C.
V0T 1M0
Tel: (250) 626-3316
Call ahead, no admin staff.

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 1

First Nations

Salmon fishing for food, social, and ceremonial purposes is open April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Haida

Sockeye – 4,532 (terminal) and 0 (interception)
Coho – 1,250 (terminal) and 500 (interception)
Pink – 0
Chum – 500 (terminal)
Chinook – 1,000 (interception)

FSC Review - The 2009 Haida traditional sockeye fisheries in Masset Inlet streams proceeded under the direction of the Masset Inlet Advisory Committee. The Haida Fisheries Program provided technical advice to the committee and Haida Fisheries Guardians monitored the fisheries and provided onsite management in Masset Inlet. Harvest information for Naden Harbour was obtained through interviews with harvesters post season. Terminal sockeye returns normally support only a small percentage of the community requirements. Harvests were considered to be slightly above average for the 2009 season.

In past years the majority of FSC salmon have been harvested within Dixon Entrance by seine, gillnet and commercial troll gear, particularly in the Langara Island area. During the 2009 season there was no reported effort of individuals fishing interception salmon with seine, gillnet and commercial troll gear. As a result the FSC needs of the Old Massett community were not fully met during the 2009 season.

During the fall terminal harvest season there was some effort for chum salmon at the Ain River estuary. In addition there were reports of gillnetting activities in the estuaries of the Hancock River (across from the Village of Old Massett) and the Yakoun River resulting in a higher than normal harvest of coho terminally.

ESSR Review – An ESSR licence is normally provided to allow for the harvest of surplus pink salmon to the Yakoun River during even year returns. There was no ESSR licence issued during the 2009 season.

Recreational (Tidal)

Chinook salmon open January 1 to December 31. Daily limit two.

Coho salmon open January 1 to December 31 with a daily limit of four. In the tidal portion of all streams the daily limit of coho was two.

Sockeye, pink, and chum salmon open January 1 to December 31. Daily limit four.

The waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Griffiths Point are closed to chinook retention from May 15 to October 31.

The waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Entry Point to Westacott Point are closed to chinook retention from June 15 to October 31.

In the tidal portion of all streams only a single barbless hook may be used.

Recreational (Non-tidal)

Coho salmon open April 1 to October 31 for four per day, only one over 50 cm.

Coho salmon closed November 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Sockeye, pink, chum, and chinook salmon closed January 1 to December 31.

In the non-tidal portion of all streams only a single barbless hook may be used.

Recreational Review – The interception salmon sport fishery receives some participation by locals over the winter months, however consistency in effort begins around early April. Initial effort is mostly by local independent anglers departing out of Masset, however the most significant portion of the sportfishing season develops mid May and continues to mid September. In addition to a significant fleet made up of independent anglers and charter operators, mostly operating in McIntyre Bay and Virago Sound, there were 8 fly in lodge operations (floating and land based) within Area 1; 5 present at Langara and 3 in Naden Harbour. Approximately 19,500 chinook have been harvested in Area 1 during the 2009 season. This is a decrease of approximately 25% when compared to the total harvest of 26,000 during the 2008 season, and approximately 37% when compared to the total harvest of 31,000 during the 2007 season.

Commercial Net

Passing Skeena sockeye stocks are harvested in Areas 3, 4 and 5.

Anticipated net openings to harvest terminal chum salmon are determined in season on identified surpluses.

Commercial Net Review

There were no surplus terminal chum salmon harvest opportunities identified in Area 1 during the 2009 season.

Commercial Troll

AREA 1/101

Management Plan

Sockeye

Open to sockeye east of 133 degrees longitude to Area 104 (Two Peaks).

Coho

Areas 1 and 101 open to coho salmon commencing 0001 July 22, until further notice. A ribbon boundary is established from Cape Knox to Skonun Point which will be in effect for the 2009 salmon season. The northern half of Dixon Entrance (A-B Line) opens to coho commencing 0001 July 1 until 2359h July 21 and from 0001h July 22 to 2359h September 30.

Pink

Areas 1 and 101 open to pink salmon commencing 0001 June 15 in conjunction with the ITQ Demonstration fishery until further notice. A ribbon boundary is re-established from Cape Knox to Skonun Point for the 2009 salmon season. The northern half of Dixon Entrance open to pink salmon commencing 0001 July 1 until 2359 h September 30.

Chum

Non-retention and non-possession of chum salmon for the 2009 season.

Chinook

Subareas and portions of Subareas 1-1 to 1-3, 1-5, 101-1 to 101-10 and Ptn 142-2 north of 53 degrees 43 minutes north opens from June 15th until further notice. Chinook fishery managed using ITQ harvest style so as not to exceed the total WCVI exploitation rate of 3.2% (2,860 pieces) and the PST TAC of 93,000 Chinook. Central Coast and Hecate Strait remain closed due to WCVI and other South coast migratory stock concerns. Rockfish Protection Areas closed to trolling all year and the Ribbon Boundary in effect from June 15th until further notice along the north shore of Graham Island. A reallocation of 10K Chinook was made from the Recreational sector to the Area F Troll fleet for an increase of the TAC to 103,000 pieces.

IFMP Review

The majority of catch and effort was reported in Areas 1/101. A total of just over 4,154 boat days were recorded in these Areas with 744(17.9%) in Area 1. A harvest of 687 sockeye, 133,807 coho, 61,010 pink and 80 chum. The reported chum catch was from areas closed for their harvest. A total of 75,470 Chinook were realized in these areas and Area 2W/142. Sockeye retention was closed as of July 15th for the balance of the 2009 season.

AREA 1 (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2009

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
MASSET SUBAREA								
Ain River	N/I	(15,000)	N/O	(20,000)	N/I		30,000	(25,000)
Awun River	5,000	(20,000)	N/I	(8,000)	N/I		1,500	(15,000)
Datlamen Creek	-		N/I	(5,000)	N/I	(30,000)	N/I	
Mamin River	-		N/I	(15,000)	N/I	(50,000)	N/I	
McClinton Creek	-		N/I		N/I		-	
Nadu Creek	-		N/I		-		-	
Yakoun River	2,500	(45,000)	A/P	(45,000)	N/I	(650,000)	N/I	

Yakoun River chinook salmon escapement estimated at 5,000 (desired escapement of 5,000 chinook).

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
NADEN SUBAREA								
Davidson Creek	N/I		N/I		N/I	(100,000)	N/O	
Lignite Creek	N/I		A/P		N/I	(50,000)	N/O	
Naden River	N/I	(20,000)	A/P		N/I	(100,000)	4,000	(20,000)
Stanley Creek	N/I		N/I		N/I		20	(2,000)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
OUTSIDE SUBAREA								
Chown River	-		N/I		-		-	
Hiellen River	-		N/I		-		-	
Jalun River	N/I	(20,000)	N/I		N/I	(50,000)	-	

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

N/O: None observed.
N/I: Not inspected.
A/P: Adults present.

(preliminary)

Queen Charlotte Islands Food, Social, & Ceremonial Fishery Catch Summary - 2009

Area	Location	Period	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Comments
1	Yakoun River	late May to early June	1,844	0	0	0	0	gillnet terminal sockeye
	Ain River	closed through season	0	0	0	0	0	sockeye conservation concerns
	Awun River	late May to late June	2,188	0	0	0	0	gillnet terminal sockeye
	Naden River	mid July to mid August	500	0	0	0	0	less terminal gillnet effort reported than previous years
	Dixon Entrance	July & August	0	0	0	0	0	no interception seine effort reported
	Dixon Entrance	late June to mid August	0	0	0	0	0	no interception gillnet effort reported
	Dixon Entrance	June, July & August	0	500	0	0	1,000	*interception troll/sportfish
	Hancock River	late Sept. to mid. Oct..	0	250	0	0	0	gillnet terminal coho
	Yakoun River	late Sept. to mid. Oct..	0	1,000	0	0	0	gillnet terminal coho
	Ain River	October	0	0	0	500	0	gillnet terminal chum
Area 1 Total Catch			4,532	1,750	0	500	1,000	

Total QCI Food, Social & Ceremonial Harvests	7,162	5,100	15	1,075	1,650	

Catch information for terminal sockeye has been provided by the Haida Fisheries Program.

*: The estimated FSC harvest of coho and chinook by hook and line is also included in the total recreational catch estimate. The estimates of coho and chinook harvested by FSC hook and line methods are thought to be conservative.

AREA 2
Fisheries and Oceans
Box 99, 137 Bay Street
Queen Charlotte City B.C.
V0T 1S0
Tel: (250) 559-4413
Mon-Fri - 8 - 12 and 1 - 4
Queen Charlotte Islands
Graham Island
Hippa Island
Queen Charlotte City
Skidegate
Hecate Strait
Moresby Island
Hibben Is.
Louise Island
Talunkwan Is.
Tanu Is.
Lyell Island
Ramsay Island
Burnaby Island
Kunghit Island
Cape St. James

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 2 East

First Nations

Salmon fishing for food, social, and ceremonial purposes is open April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Haida

Sockeye – 2,430 (terminal)
Coho – 3,000 (terminal)
Pink – 0
Chum – 500 (Pallant fence)
Chinook – 50 (interception)

FSC Review - Local food fisheries are normally toward sockeye as the primary target species in late spring and early summer and to a much lesser degree toward coho later in the fall. The Copper River sockeye fishery, which is managed by the Haida Fisheries Program, provided modest opportunities for a community harvest. Terminal sockeye returns support only a small percentage of the community requirements. The majority of salmon FSC fish are harvested by seine from interception stocks passing by outer Rennell Sound in Area 2 West. However, the amount of sockeye harvested by seine was neglegable which resulted in a higher than normally amount of effort to harvest coho at Pallant Creek and in East Skidegate Inlet in the fall.

ESSR Review – An ESSR licence was issued to the Haida Tribal Society to harvest enhanced chum and coho from Pallant Creek and enhanced coho from Braverman Creek. A total of 5,972 coho were harvested at the Pallant Creek fence for commercial sale.

Pallant Creek Hatchery Cost Recovery Review – In recent years an "Aboriginal Communal Salmon Fishing Licence" was issued authorizing fishing for an allocation of 35% of the total catch of chum and 75% of the total allowable catch of coho. This harvest was referred to as the "Pallant Creek Hatchery Cost Recovery Fishery" and was intended to provide revenue which would go back into the operation of the hatchery. A court ruling referred to as the "Larocque" decision has resulted in this revenue generating initiative having to be discontinued in 2007.

Recreational (Tidal)

Chinook salmon open January 1 to December 31. Daily limit two.

Coho salmon open January 1 to December 31 with a daily limit of four. In the tidal portion of all streams (other than Pallant Creek and Braverman Creek) the daily limit of coho was two.

Sockeye salmon open January 1 to December 31, daily limit of four, except for a local closure in subareas 2-1 and 2-2 (west of a line from Lawn Point to Gray Point) where non-retention of sockeye is in effect from April 1 to July 15.

Pink and chum salmon open January 1 to December 31, daily limit four, except for a local closure in the waters of Skidegate Inlet shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of Sachs Creek estuary from August 15 to October 31.

In the tidal portion of all streams only a single barbless hook may be used.

Recreational (Non-tidal)

Coho salmon open April 1 to October 31 for four per day, only one over 50 cm., except in Braverman Creek and Pallant Creek which is four per day, only two over 50 cm.

Coho salmon closed November 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Sockeye, pink, chum, and chinook salmon closed January 1 to December 31.

In the non-tidal portion of all streams only a single barbless hook may be used.

Recreational Review – The early chinook salmon fishery in East Skidegate during mid March to mid May was reported to be poor. Some chinook fishing does occur along the east side during the summer, however the total harvest of chinook in Area 2 East is usually minimal in comparison to the amount of recreationally intercepted salmon harvested annually on the west and north coasts of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Area 2 East is most recognised for its fall coho fisheries which occur along the shores and in key producing streams of East Skidegate Inlet, Cumshewa Inlet, Copper Bay and Tlell. During the 2009 terminal season coho abundance was reported to be above average by most recreational anglers.

Commercial Net

Wild and enhanced terminal chum salmon harvest opportunities were to be considered only when surpluses have been identified.

Commercial Net Review

The only surplus terminal chum salmon harvest opportunity identified in Area 2 East during the 2009 season occurred in Cumshewa Inlet. On Saturday, October 10 (first day of the Thanksgiving long weekend) approximately 12,000 chum were counted through the Pallant Creek fence with subsequent counts of 8,000 on the Sunday and 11,000 on the Monday. Resource Management was first advised of the strong chum fence counts on Tuesday, October 13. Net fishing opportunities were considered immediately. On October 13 a net fishery was announced for October 15 and 16 in Cumshewa Inlet. On Thursday, October 15 and 16 subareas 2-3 and 2-4 opened to both gillnets and seines. Weather was very poor the night prior and throughout the opening day. Weather improved on the second day. Approximately 10,000 chum were harvested; 3 seines catching 7,800 and 2 gillnets for 2,200. In order to allow for delivery of catch the fishery closed Saturday, October 17, and reopened for a second 2 day period on Sunday, October 18, and Monday, October 19. Catch during the second two day period was minimal at approximately 2,750 chum: 2 seines catching 1,400 and 4 gillnets for 1,350. The total catch by both gillnets and seines was approximately 12,750 chum.

In past years net fishing opportunities in Cumshewa Inlet were discussed by the Pallant Creek Community Advisory Committee which was made up of representatives from the Haida Fisheries Program/Pallant Creek Hatchery, seine, gillnet, and recreational sectors, industry and union, as well as DFO (Res. Mgmt. and SEP). The objectives of the Advisory Committee were to ensure the interests and expectations of the various sectors were considered while attempting to ensure both escapement and hatchery brood stock objectives were being achieved. However, prior to the beginning of the 2009 terminal salmon season a decision to not obtain chum salmon brood stock for the Pallant Creek Hatchery was made by DFO Habitat Enhancement. As a result opportunities were based on escapements into Pallant Creek and identified surpluses, similar to other wild stock opportunities throughout QCI.

Commercial Troll

AREA 2E/102

Management Plan

Sockeye

Closed for the 2009 salmon season as Fraser River stocks migrating through the Area.

Coho

Area 102 open to coho salmon commencing at 0001 hours July 22nd until further notice. All areas inside the surfline closed until surpluses identified.

Pink

Area 102 open to pink salmon commencing at 0001 hours July 22nd until further notice. Inside surfline areas closed for conservation of local coho stocks.

Chum

Closed for the 2009 season until terminal surpluses identified. Cumshewa Inlet is the only area that may yield harvestable surpluses.

Chinook

Closed for the 2009 salmon season.

IFMP Review

A total of 201 boat days were utilized in Area 102 (2E) in 2009. Most of the catch and effort was concentrated in Subarea 102-1 with 27,543 coho and 79 pink salmon reported.

Queen Charlotte Islands Commercial Net Catch Summary, 2009

AREA 2 EAST

Gillnets: Cumshewa Inlet

Date	# of gillnets	sockeye	coho	pink	chum	chinook
Oct. 15	2	0	15	0	1,100	0
Oct. 16	2	0	10	0	1,100	0
Oct. 18	4	0	15	0	750	0
Oct. 19	4	0	20	0	600	0
Totals:		0	60	0	3,550	0

Seines: Cumshewa Inlet

Date	# of seines	sockeye	coho	pink	chum	chinook
Oct. 15	3	0	10	0	4,300	0
Oct. 16	3	0	10	0	3,500	0
Oct. 18	2	0	5	0	1,200	0
Oct. 19	1	0	5	0	200	0
Totals:		0	30	0	9,200	0

AREA 2 EAST (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2009

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
TLELL SUBAREA								
Tlell River	-		16,000	(25,000)	6,000	(25,000)	-	

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
SKIDEGATE SUBAREA								
Branch 10 Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Cameron Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Carson Bigalow Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Charlie Hartie Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Crabapple Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Deena River	-		A/P	(12,000)	N/O	(100,000)	15,000	(30,000)
East Narrows Creek	-		N/I		N/I		300	(2,500)
East Narrows Canbouy Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
East Narrows Dolphine Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Gore Brook Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Haans Creek	-		N/I	(2,500)	N/I	(5,000)	N/I	(2,000)
Honna River	-		N/I	(2,000)	N/I	(25,000)	N/I	(10,000)
Indian Cabin Creek	-		A/P		N/I		1,800	(8,000)
Indian Cabin R/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Jarvis Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Lagins Creek	-		A/P	(3,000)	N/I	(3,500)	9,500	(25,000)
Lagins R/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Lawn Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
MacMillan Creek	-		N/I		-		A/P	
Maude Island South Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Mud Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		1,400	(3,000)
Muncord Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Outlook Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	(2,500)
Sachs Creek	-		N/I	(500)	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(3,500)
Saltspring Creek	-		N/O	(250)	N/I		1,000	(2,500)
Saltspring Bay L/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Skidegate Chan. South Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Slatechuck Creek	-		A/P	(2,000)	N/I		10,000	(18,000)
Slatechuck R/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Sleeping Beauty Creek	-		N/I		N/I		700	
South Bay Dump Creek	-		N/I		N/I		A/P	
South Bay Culvert Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Tarundl Creek	-		N/I	(1,500)	N/I		N/I	(5,000)
Two Torrent Creek	-		N/I		N/I		400	(2,500)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
COPPER SUBAREA								
Blaine Creek	-		N/I		-		-	
Copper River	13,500	20,000	A/P	(15,000)	25,000	(75,000)	N/I	
Grey Bay Creeks (4)	-		N/I		-		-	
Sheldons Bay Creek	-		N/I		-		-	

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

N/O: None observed.
N/I: Not inspected.
A/P: Adults present.

AREA 2 EAST (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2009

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
CUMSHEWA SUBAREA								
Aero Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Braverman Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Carmichael Creek	-		N/O		N/I		70	
Chadsey Creek	-		120		N/I		660	(3,500)
Mathers Creek	N/I	(5,000)	N/I	(8,000)	N/I	(75,000)	N/I	(20,000)
Pallant Creek	-		3,550	(3,000)	500	(45,000)	56,000	(30,000)
Skedans Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(75,000)	-	

The Pallant Creek chinook salmon escapement is estimated at 14.
Pallant Creek escapements do not include brood stock which totalled 800 coho.
Harvest of 5,972 coho at the Pallant Creek fence under the authority of an ESSR licence.

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
SELWYN SUBAREA								
Big Goose Creek	-		A/P	(200)	N/O	(20,000)	800	(7,000)
Breaker Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Clint Creek (Sewell L/H#3)	-		N/O		N/O		110	(500)
Dana #1 Creek	-		N/O		N/O		150	(2,500)
Dana #2 Creek	-		N/O		N/O		N/O	(500)
Dana #3 Creek	-		N/O		N/O		A/P	(1000)
Dass Creek	-		N/O		N/O		A/P	
George Creek (Sewell L/H#2)	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Lagoon Creek	-		40	(1,500)	N/O		6,440	(25,000)
Little Goose Creek	-		N/O	(150)	N/O	(5,000)	650	(4,000)
Pacofi Creek	-		N/O		N/O		50	(3,500)
Sewell Inlet Head Creek	-		N/O	(1,500)	N/O		N/I	(6,500)
Sewell Point Creek	-		N/O		N/O		N/O	(500)
Talunkwan Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Thorsen Creek (Sewell L/H#1)	-		N/O	(200)	N/O		740	(2,000)
Thurston Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(2,000)
Traynor Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Waterfall Creek	-		N/O		N/O		70	(2,000)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
ATLI SUBAREA								
Beljay Bay Creeks (2)	-		N/O		N/I		30	
Moore Creek	-		N/O		N/I		104	(3,000)
Powrivco Creek	-		N/O		N/I		130	(5,000)
Richardson Creek	-		N/O		N/I		300	
Sandy Creek	-		N/O		-		2,000	(4,500)
Takelley Creek	-		N/O		-		10	

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
DARWIN SUBAREA								
Anna Inlet Creek	-		N/O		N/I	(3,000)	90	(1,500)
Cresent Creek	-		10	(1,000)	N/I	(20,000)	260	(6,500)
Echo Harbour Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(10,000)	N/I	
Kostan Creek	-		N/O		N/I		30	(1,500)
Salmon River	-		N/O	(750)	N/O	(25,000)	5,800	(25,000)

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

N/O: None observed.
N/I: Not inspected.
A/P: Adults present.

AREA 2 EAST (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2009

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
JUAN PEREZ SUBAREA								
Alder Island Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(10,000)	50	(5,000)
Arrow Creek	-		N/I	(250)	N/I		175	(2,000)
Gate Creek	-		N/O		N/O	(20,000)	190	
Hutton Head Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(15,000)	600	(5,000)
Hutton L/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		450	(3,000)
Island Bay L/H Creeks	-		N/I		-		80	(2,500)
Island Bay R/H Creeks	-		N/I		-		50	(2,000)
Marker Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Marshall Creeks (3)	-		N/I		N/I	(7,000)	N/O	(3,000)
Matheson L/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(30,000)	2,400	(6,000)
Matheson R/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(5,000)	1,500	(3,000)
Sedgwick Creek	-		N/O	(250)	N/O		3,100	(7,000)
Skaat Hbr. Creek (5)	-		N/I	(300)	N/I		350	(7,000)
Windy Bay Creek	-		N/O	(500)	N/O	(70,000)	N/O	

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
SKINCUTTLE SUBAREA								
Bag Harbour Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	N/I	(1,500)	4,500	(12,000)
George Bay Creek	-		50	(500)	N/I	(1,000)	3,500	(12,000)
Harriet Harbour Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	(6'000)
Huston Inlet Creek	-		N/I		N/I		300	(3,000)
Jedway Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	(1,500)
Slim Inlet Creek	-		N/I		-		400	(1,500)
Tangle Creek	-		N/I		N/I		250	(4,000)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
SOUTH SUBAREA								
Sedmond Creek	-		200		-		500	

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

N/O: None observed.
N/I: Not inspected.
A/P: Adults present.

(preliminary)

Queen Charlotte Islands Food, Social, & Ceremonial Fishery Catch Summary - 2009

Area	Location	Period	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Comments
2 East	Copper River	mid May to early June	2,430	0	0	0	0	gillnet terminal sockeye
	Pallant Creek	September/October	0	1,500	0	500	0	gillnet terminal coho, chum fence
	Skidegate Inlet	early April to mid Oct.	0	1,500	0	0	50	interception chinook/terminal coho
Area 2 East Total Catch			2,430	3,000	0	500	50	
2 West	Rennell Sound	August	200	50	15	75	100	interception seine
	West Skidegate	early June to Sept.	0	300	0	0	500	*interception troll/sportfish
Area 2 West Total Catch			200	350	15	75	600	

Total QCI Food, Social & Ceremonial Harvests	7,162	5,100	15	1,075	1,650	

Catch information for terminal sockeye has been provided by the Haida Fisheries Program.

*: The estimated FSC harvest of coho and chinook by hook and line is also included in the total recreational catch estimate. The estimates c
coho and chinook harvested by FSC hook and line methods are thought to be conservative.

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 2 West

First Nations

Salmon fishing for food, social, and ceremonial purposes is open April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Haida

Sockeye – 200 (interception)
Coho – 350 (interception)
Pink – 15 (interception)
Chum – 75 (interception)
Chinook – 600 (interception)

FSC Review - There were no attempts at harvesting terminal stocks for food fish in Area 2 West during the 2009 season. The interception harvest of passing sockeye salmon stocks was attempted by seine at Rennell Sound in mid August however abundance was low and the harvest of sockeye very minimal. Food fish harvests by hook and line occur mostly in the West Skidegate area.

ESSR Review – There were no ESSR licences issues for Area 2 West during 2009.

Recreational (Tidal)

Chinook salmon open January 1 to December 31. Daily limit two.

Coho salmon open January 1 to December 31 with a daily limit of four. In the tidal portion of all streams the daily limit of coho was two.

Sockeye, pink, and chum salmon open January 1 to December 31, daily limit of four.

Sockeye closed May 15 to August 15 in the waters of Fairfax Inlet shoreward of a line from Magneson Point to Reid Point.

In the tidal portion of all streams only a single barbless hook may be used.

Recreational (Non-tidal)

Coho salmon open April 1 to October 31 for four per day, only one over 50 cm.

Coho salmon closed November 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Sockeye, pink, chum, and chinook salmon closed January 1 to December 31.

In the non-tidal portion of all streams only a single barbless hook may be used.

Recreational Review – The interception salmon sport fishery begins around early April. Initial effort is mostly by local independent anglers departing out of Queen Charlotte and Sandspit, however the most significant portion of the sportfishing season develops late May and continues to mid September. In addition to a significant fleet made up of independent anglers and charter operators, mostly operating in the West Skidegate area, there were 5 fly in lodge operations set up in Port Louis, Nesto Inlet (2), Kano Inlet, and Douglas Inlet in Area 2 West during the 2009 interception season. Approximately 14,000 chinook have been harvested in Area 2 West during the 2009 season. This is approximately an 18% decrease over the approximately 17,000 chinook harvested during the 2008 season, and approximately 38% when compared to the total harvest of 22,500 during the 2007 season.

Commercial Net

No gillnet or seine fisheries will be directed on passing stocks. Terminal fisheries will be directed on identified surpluses of local chum salmon stocks.

Commercial Net Review

There were no surplus terminal chum salmon harvest opportunities in Area 2 West during the 2009 season.

Commercial Troll

AREA 2W/142

Management Plan

Sockeye
Closed for the 2009 salmon season for conservation of Fraser River stocks.
Coho
Coho closed inside the surfline for conservation of local QCI stocks.
Pink
Incidental harvest permitted during directed chinook fishery commencing 0001 hours June 15th, 2009.
Chum
Closed in 2009. Terminal opportunities may be announced in-season depending on run strength.
Chinook
Subareas 2-88 to 2-100 and portion of Subarea 142-2 open above Tian Head June 15th until further notice incorporating the requirement to not exceed exploitation rate allowance (3.2%) of WCVI Chinook which equates to 2,860 pieces.

The Chinook TAC reflects the AABM of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and will provide for reduced harvest opportunities in 2009. The fishery will remain open until Chinook TAC and/or WCVI mortalities allowance achieved or until September 30 whichever comes first. Area 142 closed south of Hippa Island with the possibility of boundary amendments based upon WCVI DNA sampling. Most inside surfline areas will remain closed for conservation of local coho stocks.

The Rockfish Protection Areas – Lower Moresby – Subareas 2-31 to 2-37 and Frederick Island - Portions of Subareas 1-1, 101-1 and 101-2 closed to trolling all year.

IFMP Review

A total harvest of 7,960 coho and 1,637 pink salmon utilizing 346 boat days were reported from Area 142. A total of 11 boat days were reported in harvesting 92 Chinook inside Area 2W.

AREA 2 WEST (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2009

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
ATHLOW/OTARD SUBAREA								
Celestial River	-		N/I	(1,500)	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(4,000)
Coates Creek	-		N/I	(5,000)	N/I		N/I	
Hobbs Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(2,000)
Mace Creek	-		N/I	(1,500)	N/I		2,000	(5,000)
Mercer Creek	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(2,000)	N/I	(10,000)	1,500	(5,000)
Nesto Creek (inner)	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(2,500)
Nesto Creek (outer)	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Otard Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(10,000)	N/I	
Port Louis Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Steel Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	-		N/I	(2,500)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
RENNELL SUBAREA								
Bonanza Creek	-		N/I	(1,500)	N/I	(25,000)	N/I	(1,000)
Clapp Basin Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Clonard Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,000)
Givenchy Anchorage Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Gregory Creek	-		A/P	(500)	N/I	(25,000)	N/O	(1,000)
Indian Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Kano Creek (head)	-		N/I		N/I	(20,000)	100	(4,000)
Kano Creek (outer)	-		N/I		N/I	(8,000)	N/I	(3,000)
Mountain Creek	-		A/P		N/I		250	(2,000)
Rennell Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,500)
Riley Creek	-		N/I	(2,000)	N/I	(20,000)	N/I	(4,000)
Rock Run Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	N/I		N/I	(3,500)
Seal Inlet Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(6,000)
Shields Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Tartu Creek (head)	-		N/I	(750)	N/I	(17,500)	N/I	(2,500)
Tartu Creek (outer)	-		N/I	(500)	N/I	(15,000)	N/I	(2,000)
Yakoun Trail Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,500)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
W. SKIDEGATE SUBAREA								
Buck Channel Creek #8	-		N/I		N/I		250	
Buck Channel Creek #5	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #4	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #1	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #6	-		N/O		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #3	-		N/I		N/I		1,400	
Buck Channel Creek #2	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Canoe Pass Creek	A/P		A./P		A/P		600	(2,000)
Dawson Harbour Creek	-		300	(300)	N/I		800	(3,000)
Dawson Inlet Creek	-		A/P	(200)	N/I		850	(1,000)
Government Creek	-		A/P	(2,000)	N/I	(36,000)	1,800	(7,500)
Trounce Creek (head)	-		A/P	(300)	N/I		850	(4,000)
Trounce R/H Creek	-		N/O		N/I		900	(3,500)
West Narrows Creek	-		N/I		N/I		A/P	(3,000)

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

N/O: None observed.
N/I: Not inspected.
A/P: Adults present.

AREA 2 WEST (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2009

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
ENGLEFIELD SUBAREA								
Boomchain Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		A/P	
Bottle Inlet Creek	A/P		105	(200)	N/I		300	(2,000)
Douglas Inlet Creek (head)	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Douglas Inlet R/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,000)
Inskip Creek	-		A/P		N/I	(10,000)	180	(1,500)
Kaisun Creek	-		N/I	(500)	N/I	(30,000)	N/I	(1,500)
Kootenay Inlet Creek (north)	-		N/O	(500)	N/I		150	(5,000)
Kootenay Inlet Creek (south)	-		A/P	(500)	A/P		200	(5,000)
MacKenzie Cove Creek	-		N/I	(500)	N/I	(20,000)	N/I	(2,000)
Mitchell Inlet spillway (Gold Hd	-		N/O		N/I		4,200	(4,000)
Mudge Creeks (3)	-		N/O		-		500	(1,000)
Peel Inlet Creek (head)	-		A/P	(200)	N/I		1,800	(3,500)
Peel Inlet L/H #1 Creek	-		A/P		N/I		700	(1,500)
Peel Inlet L/H #2 Creek	-		N/O	(200)	N/I		2,800	(3,500)
Security Inlet L/H Creek	-		A/P	(2,000)	N/I	(40,000)	600	(15,000)
Security Inlet R/H Creek	-		A/P	(1,000)	N/I	(20,000)	200	(5,000)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
TASU SUBAREA								
Botany Inlet Creek (head)	-		200	(300)	N/I		8,000	(5,000)
Botany Inlet Creek (outer)	-		450		N/I		2,500	(4,000)
Edwards Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Fairfax Inlet Creek	A/P	2,000	A/P	(1,000)	N/I		650	(3,000)
Fairfax Outer Creek	-	2,000	N/O	(1,000)	N/O		90	(3,000)
Flat Creek	-		A/P		N/I		2,500	(2,000)
Lomgon Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Tasu Creek	-		A/P	(1,000)	10	(2,000)	5,200	(10,000)
Wilson Bay Creek	-		N/O		-		300	(2,000)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
SOUTH SUBAREA								
Flamingo Inlet Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/O	
Louscoone Inlet Creek (outer)	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Louscoone Inlet Creek	-		N/I		N/I		1,500	
Sperm Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/O	
Staki Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/O	
Goski Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		750	
Yakulanas Creek	-		N/I		N/I		80	

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

N/O: None observed.
N/I: Not inspected.
A/P: Adults present.

(preliminary)

Queen Charlotte Islands Food, Social, & Ceremonial Fishery Catch Summary - 2009

Area	Location	Period	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Comments
2 East	Copper River	mid May to early June	2,430	0	0	0	0	gillnet terminal sockeye
	Pallant Creek	September/October	0	1,500	0	500	0	gillnet terminal coho, chum fence
	Skidegate Inlet	early April to mid Oct.	0	1,500	0	0	50	interception chinook/terminal coho
Area 2 East Total Catch			2,430	3,000	0	500	50	
2 West	Rennell Sound	August	200	50	15	75	100	interception seine
	West Skidegate	early June to Sept.	0	300	0	0	500	*interception troll/sportfish
Area 2 West Total Catch			200	350	15	75	600	

Total QCI Food, Social & Ceremonial Harvests	7,162	5,100	15	1,075	1,650	

Catch information for terminal sockeye has been provided by the Haida Fisheries Program.

*: The estimated FSC harvest of coho and chinook by hook and line is also included in the total recreational catch estimate. The estimates c
coho and chinook harvested by FSC hook and line methods are thought to be conservative.

AREA 2 WEST (preliminary) STREAM ESCAPEMENTS - 2008

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
ATHLOW/OTARD SUBAREA								
Celestial River	-		N/I	(1,500)	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(4,000)
Coates Creek	-		N/I	(5,000)	N/I		N/I	
Hobbs Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(2,000)
Mace Creek	-		N/I	(1,500)	N/I		N/I	(5,000)
Mercer Creek	1,500	(10,000)	N/I	(2,000)	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(5,000)
Nesto Creek (inner)	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(2,500)
Nesto Creek (outer)	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Otard Creek	-		N/I		N/I	(10,000)	N/I	
Port Louis Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Steel Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	-		N/I	(2,500)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
RENNELL SUBAREA								
Bonanza Creek	-		N/I	(1,500)	3,500	(25,000)	N/I	(1,000)
Clapp Basin Creek	-		N/I		-		N/I	
Clonard Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,000)
Givenchy Anchorage Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Gregory Creek	-		N/I	(500)	500	(25,000)	N/I	(1,000)
Indian Bay Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Kano Creek (head)	-		N/I		15,000	(20,000)	N/I	(4,000)
Kano Creek (outer)	-		N/I		10	(8,000)	N/I	(3,000)
Mountain Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(2,000)
Rennell Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,500)
Riley Creek	-		N/I	(2,000)	1,500	(20,000)	N/I	(4,000)
Rock Run Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	N/I		N/I	(3,500)
Seal Inlet Creek	-		N/I	(1,000)	N/I	(10,000)	N/I	(6,000)
Shields Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Tartu Creek (head)	-		N/I	(750)	N/I	(17,500)	N/I	(2,500)
Tartu Creek (outer)	-		N/I	(500)	N/I	(15,000)	N/I	(2,000)
Yakoun Trail Creek	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	(1,500)

STREAM	SOCKEYE		COHO		PINK		CHUM	
W. SKIDEGATE SUBAREA								
Buck Channel Creek #8	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #5	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #4	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #1	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #6	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Buck Channel Creek #3	-		N/I		N/I		650	
Buck Channel Creek #2	-		N/I		N/I		N/I	
Canoe Pass Creek	-		N/I		N/I		800	(2,000)
Dawson Harbour Creek	-		60	(300)	N/I		1,100	(3,000)
Dawson Inlet Creek	-		55	(200)	A/P		750	(1,000)
Government Creek	-		N/I	(2,000)	17,500	(36,000)	1,200	(7,500)
Trounce Creek (head)	-		N/I	(300)	A/P		750	(4,000)
Trounce R/H Creek	-		N/I		N/I		950	(3,500)
West Narrows Creek	-		N/I		N/I		A/P	(3,000)

Note: Although the number in brackets is not a biological escapement goal, it is to assist management in the determination of what an interim goal could be (the level of abundance which may trigger surplus harvest opportunities).

A/P - Adults Present N/O - None Observed N/I - Not Inspected

AREA 3
Fisheries and Oceans
417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel: (250) 627-3436
Office Hrs: 8-4 Mon-Fri
Stewart
Hyder
3-16
British Columbia, Canada
3-15
Alaska, U.S.A
3-14
Observatory Inlet
Pearse Canal
3-13
3-17
Kincolith
Nass River
Arrandale
3-12
3-18
3-11
Pearse Island
3-9
Portland Inlet
Wales Island
3-8
Summerville Island
3-7
3-10
3-3
Zayas Island
3-1
3-4
3-2
3-5
Dundas Island
Port Simpson
Chatham Sound
3-6

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 3

First Nations

There are three First Nations groups that fish for Food, Social and Ceremonial purposes in Area 3 or the Nass River. These are:

a) The Tsimshian - Lax Kw'_alaams (Port Simpson).

b) The Nisga'a Lisms Government - Kincolith, Greenville, Canyon City and Aiyansh.

c) The Gitanyow - Member band Kitwancool.

2009 NASS RIVER STOCK ASSESSMENT UPDATE

All data presented in this update are final in-season estimates and will be updated in November with preliminary post-season estimates.

FINAL IN-SEASON NASS FISHWHEEL & ESCAPEMENT INFORMATION:

The Gitwinksihlkw and Grease Harbour fishwheels operated from 1 June to 12 September 2009. Adult totals included 43,426 sockeye (10,393 tagged), 7132 Chinook (1209 tagged), 20,270 coho (5059 tagged), 1665 steelhead (1594 adipose fin marked), 42,120 pink, 108 chum (93 adipose fin marked) and 483 Pacific Lamprey (468 tagged). All adult catches were well above average with the exception of chum and lamprey. Jack totals were 2371 sockeye, 118 Chinook and 149 coho. Jack catches of sockeye, coho and Chinook were well above average, above average and below average, respectively.

Gingit Creek walks by Nisga'a Fisheries occurred on 31 July, 13 August, 23 August, 2 September, and 10 September. A total of 119 adult sockeye were recovered with tags that had been applied at the Gitwinksihlkw fishwheels in 2009. Of the tags recovered, 97% were applied before 5 July. Of the total 4227 carcasses recovered, 2.8% were tagged. A preliminary estimate of adult sockeye escapement to the system is 9300 using an AUC method (130,400 fish days, 14 d residency time).

The Meziadin Fishway counts started on 1 July. Adult totals to 27 September include: 166,847 sockeye (4860 tag recaps), 331 Chinook (15 tag recaps), 4907 coho (94 tag recaps), and 14 steelhead (2 adipose fin mark recaps). Adult counts to date for sockeye, Chinook and coho are about average, below average and above average, respectively. Jack totals are 12,903 sockeye, 34 Chinook and 103 coho.

The Kwinageese video-weir counts began operations on 12 July. Adult totals to 28 September include 910 Chinook (29 tag recaps), 105 sockeye (0 tag recaps), 3 steelhead (no adipose fin mark recaps), and 1 coho (0 tag recaps).

Damdochax Creek Chinook surveys occurred on 4 September and 13-15 September. A total of 541 adult Chinook carcasses were recovered with 14 tag recoveries.

Aggregate adult escapement estimates to Gitwinksihlkw fishwheels were: 259,981 sockeye, 23,879 Chinook, 166,277 coho and 12,817 summer-run steelhead. Estimates in 2009 were below average, about average, well above average and above average for Upper Nass sockeye, Chinook, coho and summer-run steelhead, respectively. Run size targets were met to Gitwinksihlkw for all species except for sockeye.

All net escapement goals were reached for Upper Nass salmon (223,647 vs. 200,000 for sockeye; 21,010 vs. 15,000 for Chinook; 154,504 vs. 60,000 for coho) and summer-run steelhead (12,703 vs. 4,000 (min. esc. goal)) in 2009 based on in-season data. Meziadin escapement goals for adult sockeye (166,847 vs. 160,000) and coho (4907 vs. ~3500) were reached in 2009; but fell short for Chinook (331 vs. ~475).

FINAL IN-SEASON CATCH INFORMATION:

The total in-season commercial harvest estimates by gillnets and seines in Area 3 for 2009 were: 104,530 sockeye (1795 released), 1,020,083 pink (910 released), 46,427 chum (26,252 released), 1933 coho (10,006 released) and 1296 Chinook (1759 released). Source of data is from DFO Prince Rupert Fisheries Management.

The total in-season harvest estimates of salmon in southeast Alaskan gillnet and seine fisheries in Districts 101 to 104 for 2009 were: 402,481 sockeye, 13,601 Chinook, 21,869,353 pink, 1,327,422 chum, and 424,058 coho. Catches were below average for sockeye, pink and chum, average for Chinook, and above average for coho. Source of data is from the Alaskan Department of Fish and Game. The Nass component of the southeast Alaskan catch of sockeye was approximately 98,000 based on average genetic proportions from 1999 to 2007, and was below average (156,000).

The total in-season Nisga'a catch estimates for 2009 were: 69,446 sockeye, 5129 Chinook, 13,728 coho, 28,395 pink, 139 chum salmon and 233 steelhead. Of the totals, 23,904 sockeye, 3532 Chinook, 3349 coho, 7463 pink, all chum and steelhead were caught in the domestic FSC fishery which was monitored from 7 May to 5 September as part of the Nisga'a Fisheries catch monitoring program. Individual-sale fishery totals included 37,280 sockeye, 20,932 pink, 566 Chinook and 39 coho from 8 marine (25 June to 17 July) and 6 in-river (July 8 to July 23) fisheries that were conducted in 2009. The communal-sale fishery total was 8262 sockeye (July 1-2, July 6-24), 1031 Chinook (July 1-2, July 6-10) and 10,340 coho (Aug 9 to Sep 7) that were selectively harvested from the Grease Harbour fishwheels in 2009.

IN-SEASON TOTAL RETURN TO CANADA (TRTC) & NISGA'A ENTITLEMENT SALMON ESTIMATES:

The final in-season TRTC estimates used by the Nisga'a Fisheries and Wildlife Department for tracking Nisga'a salmon entitlements for 2009 were: 394,000 sockeye, 32,700 Chinook, 304,099 coho, ~2,000,000 pink, and 33,000 chum. The in-season TRTC estimates were substantially less than the pre-season estimates for sockeye (~26,000), Chinook (~7,000), and chum (~2,000), and greater for coho (~3,500) and pink (142,000), not including any past underage accumulation from management uncertainty in generating estimates. Of the final in-season TRTC estimates for 2009, the in-season Nisga'a entitlements would be 59,500 sockeye, 7,000 Chinook, 19,200 coho, 271,028 pink and 2,640 chum.

Richard Alexander, RPBio
Nisga'a Fisheries Stock Assessment Management Biologist
Nisga'a Lisims Government - Fisheries & Wildlife Department
PO Box 228, New Aiyansh, BC, V0J 1A0
Phone: (250) 633-2617
Fax: (250) 633-2971

Cell: (250) 857-5129
Nisga'a Fisheries (website: http://nisgaalisims.ca/?q=fisheries-and-wildlife)
LGL Limited (website: http://www.lgl.com)

ESSR Review
No ESSR sockeye opportunities were identified on the Nass River for the 2009 season. Sockeye escapements to the Nass River did not exceed spawning requirements. The Gitanyow did receive a limited economic opportunity to harvest sockeye for sale on the Nass river. This fishery took place at Meziadin.

Recreational Review
The tidal water interception salmon sport fishery begins in late April. Initial effort is mostly by local independent anglers out of Prince Rupert, however the most significant portion of the sportfishing season develops late May and continues to mid September. In addition to a significant fleet made up of independent anglers and charter operators, there were lodge operations set up.

Commerical Net Fishery Summary
The Area 3 net fishery was planned in anticipation of harvesting a surplus of 200,000 Nass sockeye and 2,100,000 pinks while meeting a number of preseason commitments. These commitments included managing in accordance to the Nisga'a Treaty, the Pacific Salmon Treaty, allocation issues, chum and chinook rebuilding, coho exploitation rates and limiting impacts on steelhead. Some of the restrictions put into place to deal with these commitments were, closed areas, daylight only fisheries, non-retention steelhead for both gear types, mandatory brailing for seines, non-retention chinook for seines and a request for gillnets to release all live chinook. In addition the Area 3 fishery started the year with non-retention chums for seines and a request for gillnets to release all live chums.

The first Nass gillnet sockeye opening took place June 16 with 146 vessels taking part. A one nautical mile (increased from .5 mile in 2008) ribbon boundary off the shore of Wales Island and a half nautical mile ribbon boundary off the shore of Pearse Island were in place from the start of the season and remained in place for the duration to lower the interception rates of chum migrating to Area 3. Sub area 3-12 was also closed from the beginning of the season and reopened June 29 due to stronger than forecasted chinook returns to Area 3 and to gain access to Area 3 Nass sockeye. Gillnet catches were modest throughout the season and strong out flows were present for most of the openings. High incidental chum catches were of concern during the early part of July (6), in addition to the Wales and Pearse Island shore boundaries, sub area 3-12 was closed to the retention of chum salmon and special request to release of all large chum in the remaining open areas. Since it is believed that these large chum have an Area 3 origin, while the chum that are averaging 8 or 9 lbs are from outside the area.

Nass sockeye escapements began to level off mid July. Vessels travelled south when it was evident that the Skeena River would not open to gillnets for sockeye.

Although water levels in the Nass River were not as severe as past years, the Nisga'a Fisheries did a remarkable job. High and low water levels slightly hampered in river escapement assessment throughout the 2009 season.

The highest number of gill nets operating in Area 3 occurred in early July (6) with a count of 264 gn. The total number of openings was 10 for 2,275 vessel operating days compared to the 10 year average of 20.2 openings and 3,549.5 vessel operating days.

The first seine opening in Area 3 occurred July 13th with 19 vessels participating in the fishery. Sockeye fishing started poor and carried on that way throughout the season. The Sommerville/International Boundary was initiated July 13 until August 5 to reduce the interception of chum returning to Area 3. Sub area 3-12 was opened (initiated July 16 to August 5) to seines within one nautical mile of the Pearse Island shore to access pinks. From August 9 to August 23 fishing was restricted to the outside of Area 3 due to average pink escapement to mid coastal systems.

Pink fishing was moderate in Area 3 and had modest effort due to strong pink fishing in Area 6 which drew most of the effort south.

Inseason indicators (Nisga'a fisheries) recorded strong coho returns in Area 3. Seines were able to retain coho during the later part of the season. (August 14,18,19 & 23 for a total catch of 1,050).

The peak seine fleet operating in Area 3 occurred on July 25 with 23 vessels fishing. The total number of openings for 2009 was 16 for 173 vessel operating days compared to the 10 year average of 18.7 openings and 549 vessel operating days.

The total Area 3 hailed commercial net catch for 2009 was 117,160 sockeye and 1,064,912 pink. This compares to the 10 year average catch of 283,334 sockeye and the five odd year 2,702,528 average of pink.

Commercial Troll
Area 3
Management Plan
Will remain closed with a tentative opening scheduled for September 1 dependant on coho abundance and escapement targets being met.

IFMP Review

Sufficient coho abundance and escapements allowed for the Area to open on September 1st and remain open until September 30th. A total of 361 boat days were utilized in the Area with a catch of 24,898 coho and 458 pink salmon.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada / Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON GILL NET In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area C (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 3

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		16-Jun	146	7525	0	1	77	137	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	146	7525	0	1	77	137		
		23-Jun	224	5936	0	2	795	280	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	224	5936	0	2	795	280		
		29-Jun	253	17541	0	754	10298	111	Final	25-Nov-2009
		30-Jun	253	8701	0	1091	7728	268	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	506	26242	0	1845	18026	379		
		06-Jul	264	15464	0	13129	8598	153	Final	25-Nov-2009
		07-Jul	241	3167	0	3083	3861	151	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	505	18631	0	16212	12459	304		
		13-Jul	258	14932	0	52520	8626	27	Final	25-Nov-2009
		14-Jul	224	7569	0	15558	3029	155	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	482	22501	0	68078	11655	182		
		20-Jul	206	11449	0	48171	2268	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		21-Jul	206	11344	0	50370	1917	17	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	412	22793	0	98541	4185	17		
Total for Management Area 3 in Period			2275	103628	0	184679	47197	1299		

Fisheries and Oceans Canada / Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON SEINE In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area A (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 3

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		13-Jul	19	2139	0	59263	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		16-Jul	39	2723	0	86734	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	58	4862	0	145997	0	0		
		20-Jul	19	1488	0	126364	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		21-Jul	19	1883	0	200228	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		24-Jul	6	287	0	41265	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		25-Jul	23	3195	0	163057	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	67	6853	0	530914	0	0		
		27-Jul	19	1546	0	67647	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	19	1546	0	67647	0	0		
		04-Aug	8	205	0	31717	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		05-Aug	5	66	0	10900	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	13	271	0	42617	0	0		
		09-Aug	1	0	0	15000	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		10-Aug	1	0	0	4340	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		13-Aug	2	0	0	9199	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		14-Aug	3	0	901	26203	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	7	0	901	54742	0	0		
		18-Aug	5	0	558	16166	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		19-Aug	4	0	492	22150	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	9	0	1050	38316	0	0		
		23-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	Final	24-Aug-2009
		Total for Week	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total for Management Area 3 in Period			173	13532	1951	880233	0	0		

AREA 3 2009 PRELIMINARY ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES Updated November 26, 2009

N/O - NONE OBSERVED, N/I - NOT INSPECTED, DNS - DOES NOT SPAWN IN THIS CREEK, A/P - ADULTS PRESENT, INADEQUATE IFORMATION TO MAKE ESTIMATE

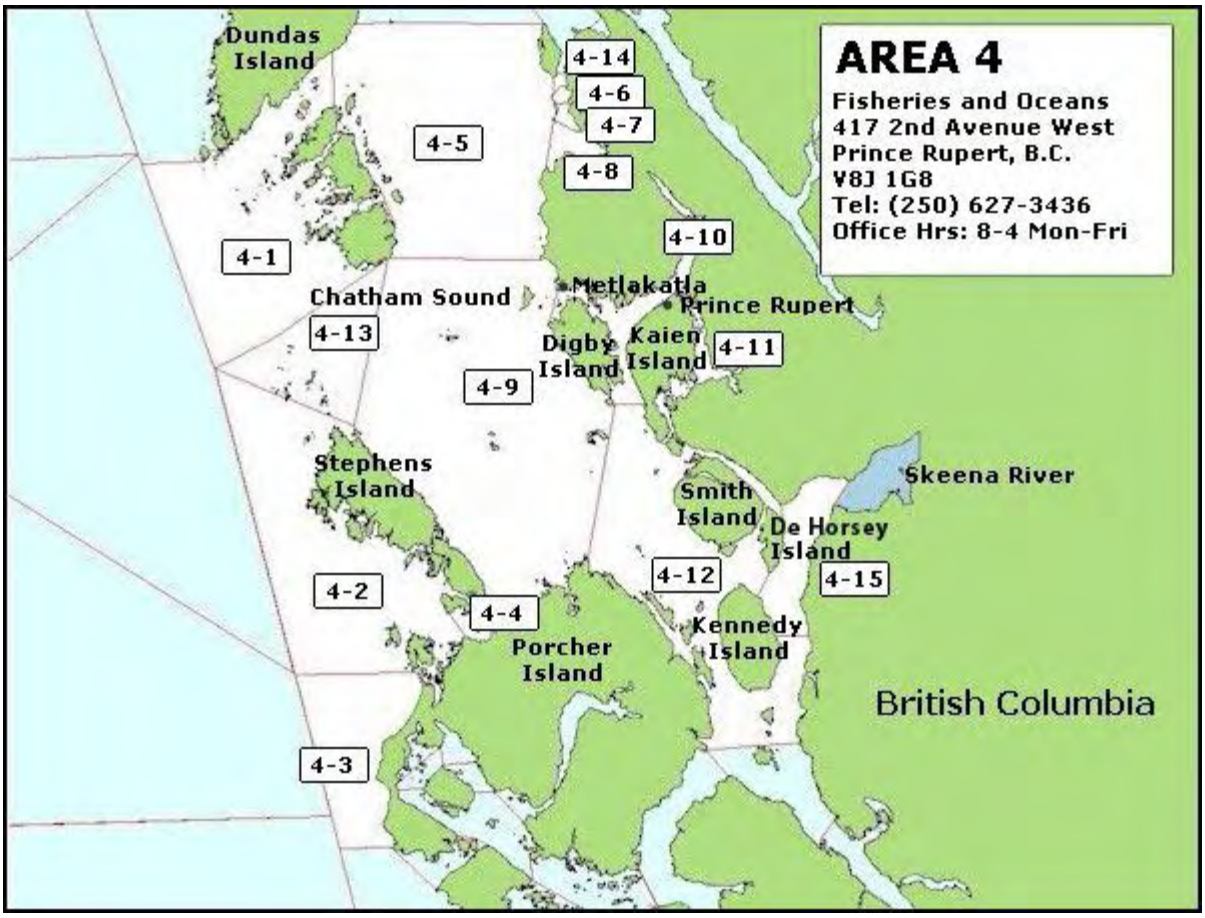
Location	Stream Name	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Comments
COASTAL							
	BRUNDIGE CREEK	DNS	N/I	2500	N/I	DNS	
	SANDY BAY CREEK	DNS	N/I	6000	N/I	DNS	
	STUMAUN CREEK	DNS	N/I	13800	A/P	DNS	
	TRACY BAY #2 CREEK	DNS	N/I	1700	DNS	DNS	
	TRACY CREEK	DNS	A/P	600	N/I	DNS	
	WHITLY POINT CREEK	DNS	DNS	350	DNS	DNS	
NASS RIVER							
	ANSEDAGAN CREEK	DNS	746	N/I	N/I	DNS	
	BROWN BEAR CREEK	111	A/P	N/I	DNS	N/I	Gitanyow Fisheries
	CHAMBERS CREEK	DNS	N/I	11000	N/O	N/I	
	DAMDOCHAX RIVER AND LAKE	1716	A/P	DNS	DNS	896	GWA
	DISKANGIEG CREEK	DNS	5164	N/I	DNS	N/I	
	GINGIT CREEK	9314	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	GINLULAK CREEK	DNS	882	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	IKNOUK RIVER	DNS	N/I	200000	N/I	N/I	
	KINCOLITH RIVER	DNS	N/I	18000	N/I	628	
	KSEDIN CREEK	DNS	N/I	2989	51	DNS	
	KWINAGEESE RIVER	105	62	DNS	DNS	910	Weir count
	MEZIADIN RIVER AND LAKE	168404	5430	N/I	N/I	339	Fishway count
	NASS MAIN	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	
	TEIGEN CREEK	DNS	N/I	DNS	DNS	A/P	
	TSEAX RIVER	N/I	N/I	296	12	N/I	
	ZOLZAP CREEK	N/I	2096	N/I	N/I	N/I	
OBSERVATORY INLET							
	GRANBY BAY CREEK	N/I	N/I	400	N/I	N/I	
	ILLIANCE RIVER	DNS	N/I	5670	481	N/I	
	KSHWAN RIVER	DNS	N/I	50	1500	DNS	
	SALMON COVE CREEK	DNS	N/I	1500	DNS	DNS	
	STAGOO CREEK	DNS	N/I	9898	9799	DNS	

	WILAUKS CREEK	DNS	N/I	6680	60	DNS
PORTLAND CANAL						
	DOGFISH BAY CREEK	DNS	N/I	A/P	N/I	DNS
PORTLAND INLET	CEDAR CREEK	DNS	DNS	3450	A/P	DNS
	CRAG CREEK	DNS	DNS	4900	A/P	DNS
	CROW LAGOON CREEK	DNS	A/P	1440	A/P	DNS
	KHUTZEYMATEEN RIVER	N/I	A/P	80,000	3,500	A/P
	KWINAMASS RIVER	N/I	A/P	168000	A/P	260
	LARCH CREEK	DNS	DNS	2100	A/P	DNS
	LIZARD CREEK	DNS	A/P	4400	A/P	DNS
	MANZANITA COVE CREEK	DNS	N/I	2000	N/O	DNS
	MOUSE CREEK	DNS	DNS	8700	A/P	DNS
	PIRATE COVE CREEK	DNS	DNS	1170	DNS	N/I
	TSAMSPANAKNOK BAY CREEK	DNS	A/P	9650	DNS	DNS
WORK CHANNEL	ENSHESHESE RIVER	N/I	N/I	13599	1910	N/I
	LACHMACH RIVER	N/I	A/P	30100	192	N/I
	TOON RIVER	DNS	A/P	29272	3110	N/I
	TOTAL	**179650**	**14390**	**640214**	**20615**	**3033**

NASS / SKEENA FSC CATCH 2009

SKEENA	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Steelhead
LOWER	33,956	1,698	1,103	29	1,165	122
MID	39589	3,552	14,631	74	5,428	1,538
UPPER	44,949	18			82	
	118,494	**5,268**	**15,734**	**103**	**6,675**	**1,660**

Preliminary and not complete as of Nov 29,2009


AREA 4
Fisheries and Oceans
417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel: (250) 627-3436
Office Hrs: 8-4 Mon-Fri
Dundas Island
4-14
4-6
4-7
4-5
4-8
4-10
4-1
Chatham Sound
Metlakatla
Prince Rupert
4-13
Digby Island
Kaien Island
4-11
4-9
Stephens Island
Skeena River
Smith Island
De Horsey Island
4-12
4-15
4-2
4-4
Kennedy Island
Porcher Island
British Columbia
4-3

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 4

First Nations

There are six Tribal Groups that fish for Food, Social and Ceremonial purposes in Area 4 of the Skeena River. These are:

a) The Tsimshian Communities are Lax Kw'_alaams (Port Simpson), Metlakata, Kitkatla, Kitsumkalum and Kitselas.

b) Gitksan Wet'suwet'en (GWWA) - This group is generally split up into Lower Skeena, Upper Skeena, Moricetown and Gitanyow Bands.

c) Babine Lake First Nations - The main bands associated with this group are Lake Babine, Fort Babine and Burns Lake.

d) Nisga'a - Member bands are Canyon City, Aiyansh, Greenville and Kincolith.

e) Gitanyow - Member band Kitwancool

f) Carrier Sekani - The two bands involved are Takla Lake, and Yekooche.

Fishing activities were conducted in much the same fashion and locations as in past years. As in recent years, all the bands were licensed to fish through a communal fishing license and specific allocations of each salmon species were mutually agreed to. All bands were responsible for designating fishers as well as gathering and reporting catch information to DFO.

ESSR Review

No ESSR opportunities for sockeye in the Skeena River occurred in 2009 with the exception of a jack sockeye fishery at the Babine Fence. Poor sockeye returns to this system limited adult harvests to aboriginal Food, Social and Ceremonial purposes and also the recreational sector.

Abundant Pink returns to the Skeena in 2009 allowed for Inland economic opportunities to take place as well one ESSR economic opportunity. Both fisheries took place at the Babine fence. Other First Nations declined harvest opportunities due to concerns regarding the viability of a pink harvest with the exception of the Wet'suwet'en at Moricetown who conducted a modest fishery.

All harvesting activities in this fishery must be conducted by selective means as a conservation measure to protect weaker non-target species (coho and steelhead). Details of the fishery were as follows:

Economic Demonstration
Nass
Gitanyow
Harvested 1500 sockeye at Meziadin by Dipnet.

Gitanyow
Lake Babine Fence
Pink August 18 – September 20
48,156 pinks were harvested by the LBN at the Babine Fence by Dipnet.

ESSR
Skeena
Wet'suwet'en August 08 – August 28

11,051 pinks were harvested at Moricetown by Dipnet.

Lake Babine First nation August 18 - Sept 20

Recreational Review

The tidal water interception salmon sport fishery begins in late April. Initial effort is mostly by local independent anglers out of Prince Rupert and Port Edward, however the most significant portion of the sportfishing season develops late May and continues to mid September. The fleet operating in Area 4 is made up mainly of independent anglers and charter operators. A tidal water creel survey was conducted in 2009.

Commercial Net Fishery Summary

The Area 4 Chinook gillnet fishery opened later in 2009 to assess stock composition and Chinook stock strength past the Skeena Tyee Test Fishery to address concerns of Chinook escapement to Area 4. The first chinook opening on the Skeena took place June 12 & 13 (30 hrs.), 88 gillnets participated for a total catch of 1,102 pieces. Data from the the Tyee Test fishery indicated that the age structure of the chinook salmon returning to the Skeena River were near normal and the Tyee Test index was tracking above normal which resulted in a second opening . The second chinook gillnet opening took place on June 19 (18 hrs) with a catch of 1,336 pieces, 103 gillnets participated in the fishery. The overall catch for the two Chinook openings totalled 2,438 pieces.

The Area 4 net fishery was planned in anticipation of a 2.0 million Skeena sockeye return and an average pink return. The fishing plan had to be consistent with goals for, rebuilding coho, chum & wild sockeye stocks, limited steelhead exploitation, chinook escapements and sector allocation issues. Some of the restrictions in place to attain these goals were non-retention chum & steelhead for seines and gillnets, time and area closures, harvest rate limitations, daylight only fisheries, mandatory brailing for seines, non-retention chinook for seines, half-length gillnets and 20 minute sets.

Openings were based on Skeena salmon returns, as measured at the Tyee test fishery. Sockeye escapement to the Skeena River returned lower than projected, in turn no sockeye commercial gillnet fishing took place in Area 4. The Skeena River opened to seines for pink fishing with non retention sockeye on August 9 with 2 seines participating. As in Area 3 most of the seine fleet was drawn away to the south to the strong pink catches in Area 6. The few vessels that did decide to stay had above average catches in the first two openings drawing some of the fleet back into Area 4. Peak seine count occurred on August 13 with 19 seines actively fishing.

Area 4 seines fished for a total of 7 openings with 49 vessel operating days compared to the ten year average of 13.2 openings and 342.3 vessel operating days. Total pink catch was recorded at 341,403 pinks compared to the five odd year average of 505,912. (seine average)

A historic look at effort levels taking the average of the 10 years between 1986 and 1995 (pre-fleet reduction) is 15 gillnet openings for 9,553 vessel operating days and 5.5 seine days for 202 vessel operating days. In doing the decadal comparisons it is important to remember that many things have changed, of note is that openings during 1986 and 1995 were for 24 hours compared to 16 hours in recent times. Also, although seine effort appears to have increased it is really a transfer from Area 3 where vessel operating days have dropped by over half.

Commercial Troll
Area 4/104
Management Plan

Harvest areas were adjusted in 2009 and included Subareas 104-1, 104-4 and 104-5 which opened from July 22nd until September 30th.

IFMP Review

A total of 106 boat days were reported from this Area which is adjacent to the Two Peaks. A total of 12,296 coho and 624 pinks salmon were harvested in the Area. A total of 21 Chinook were reported as having been harvested in the Area.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON GILL NET In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area C (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 4

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		12-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		13-Jun	88	49	0	0	0	1102	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	88	49	0	0	0	1102		
		19-Jun	103	83	0	0	0	1336	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	103	83	0	0	0	1336		
Total for Management Area 4 in Period			191	132	0	0	0	2438		

Notes:

1. Consult the applicable Fishery Manager or Biologist as to the status of particular catch estimates.

Printed from the Fishery Operations System on November 27, 2009 at 11:28

Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON SEINE In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area A (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 4

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		09-Aug	2	0	0	45250	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		10-Aug	8	0	0	109750	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		13-Aug	19	0	0	87821	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		14-Aug	13	0	0	66732	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	42	0	0	309553	0	0		
		18-Aug	3	0	0	5066	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		19-Aug	4	0	0	26784	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	7	0	0	31850	0	0		
		23-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	Final	24-Aug-2009
		Total for Week	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total for Management Area 4 in Period			49	0	0	341403	0	0		

Notes:

1. Consult the applicable Fishery Manager or Biologist as to the status of particular catch estimates.

Printed from the Fishery Operations System on November 27, 2009 at 11:44

AREA 4 2009 PRELIMINARY ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES					Last Updated November 26, 2009		
N/O - NONE OBSERVED, N/I - NOT INSPECTED, DNS - DOES NOT SPAWN IN THIS CREEK, A/P - ADULTS PRESENT, INADEQUATE IFORMATION TO MAKE ESTIMATE, ? = INFORMATION EXPECTED							
Location	Stream Name	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Comments
BABINE							
	BABINE RIVER - SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3	77680	N/I	N/I	DNS	1294	
	BABINE RIVER - SECTION 4	A/P	A/P	A/P	N/I	2333	
	BABINE RIVER - SECTION 5	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	923	
	BABINE UNACCOUNTED *	55270	7257	454537	N/I	A/P	
	BERNANN CREEK (DEEP CR.)	N/O	DNS	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	BOUCHER CREEK	125	A/P	8520	N/I	A/P	
	DONALDS CREEK						
	FIVE MILE CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	FORKS CREEK						
	FOUR MILE CREEK	4000	DNS	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	FULTON RIVER	341693	1826	60	N/I	N/I	
	HAZELWOOD CREEK						
	KEW CREEK						
	MORRISON CREEK	6640	A/P	A/P	DNS	DNS	
	NICHYESKWA RIVER	A/P	A/P	1600	DNS	N/I	
	NILKITKWA RIVER	239	356	DNS	DNS	N/I	
	NINE MILE CREEK	600	A/P	1300	DNS	DNS	
	PENDELTON CREEK (CROSS CR.)						
	PIERRE CREEK	9100	A/P	A/P	DNS	DNS	
	PINKUT CREEK	136831	A/P	N/O	DNS	N/O	
	SHASS CREEK	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	SIX MILE CREEK (GULLWING CR.)	A/P	DNS	A/P	DNS	DNS	
	SOCKEYE CREEK	A/P	DNS	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	SUTHERLAND RIVER	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	TACHEK CREEK	770	N/I	110	DNS	DNS	
	TAHLO CREEK - (LOWER)	3450	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	TAHLO CREEK - UPPER (SALMON CR.)	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	TELZATO CREEK						
	TSEZAKWA CREEK	710	A/P	3100	DNS	DNS	
	TWAIN CREEK	530	DNS	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	WRIGHT CREEK (BIG LOON CR.)	N/O	DNS	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	*Sockeye estimate is fence count minus estimates for specific systems above fence						
BEAR							
	ASITKA LAKE	390	329	DNS	DNS	N/I	
	AZUKLOTZ CREEK	1170	A/P	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	BEAR LAKE	760					
	BEAR RIVER	N/I	2681	N/I	DNS	8597	
	CHIPMUNK	N/I	A/P	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	DAMSHILGWIT CREEK	168	3120	N/O	N/O	N/O	
	DEEP CANOE CREEK						
	JOHANSON CREEK AND LAKE						
	KLUATANTAN RIVER	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	A/P	
	KLUAYAZ CREEK AND LAKE						
	MOOSEVALE CREEK						
	MOTASE LAKE	A/P	262	N/I	N/I	A/P	
	SALIX CREEK	N/I	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	SHILAHOU CREEK	N/O	N/O	N/O	DNS	40	
	SICINTINE RIVER AND LAKE						
	SLAMGEESH RIVER						
	SPAWNING LAKE						
	SUSTUT RIVER AND LAKE*	540	223	DNS	DNS	273	
BULKLEY / MORICE							
	ATNA RIVER AND LAKE	N/I	N/I	DNS	DNS	A/P	
	BLUNT CREEK						
	BUCK CREEK						
	BULKLEY RIVER - LOWER						
	BULKLEY RIVER - UPPER	N/I	N/I	N/I	DNS	250	
	CANYON CREEK						
	CAUSQUA CREEK						
	DEEP CREEK						
	DRIFTWOOD CREEK						
	GOSNELL CREEK	DNS	1200	N/I	DNS	N/I	
	HAROLD PRICE CREEK	A/P	A/P	N/I	N/I	A/P	
	KATHLYN CREEK						
	LAMPREY CREEK	DNS	N/O	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	MAXAN CREEK						
	MORICE LAKE	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	MORICE RIVER	N/I	N/I	N/I	DNS	12082	
	NANIKA RIVER	10310	A/P	N/I	DNS	283	
	OWEN CREEK	DNS	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	REISETER CREEK						
	RICHFIELD CREEK						
	STATION CREEK						
	SUSKWA RIVER						

AREA 4 2009 PRELIMINARY ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES					Last Updated November 26, 2009		
	TELIKWA RIVER	DNS	A/P	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	THAUTIL RIVER						
	TOBOGGAN CREEK	DNS	6130	N/I	DNS	N/I	
	TROUT CREEK						
	TOUHY CREEK	N/I	A/P	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	WAN CREEK						
COASTAL							
	AIRPORT DOCK CREEK						
	ANTIGONISH CREEK						
	BIG FALLS CREEK						
	BIG USELESS CREEK						
	CHISMORE CREEK						
	DENISE CREEK						
	DIANA CREEK	2200	A/P	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	ECSTALL RIVER						
	EKUMSEKUM CREEK						
	HAYS CREEK	DNS	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	HAYWARD CREEK						
	HUMPBACK CREEK						
	HUNTS INLET CREEK						
	JOHNSTON CREEK						
	JOHNSTON LAKE						
	KHYEX RIVER						
	KLOIYA RIVER	DNS	N/I	A/P	N/I	260	
	LA HOU CREEK	DNS	N/I	24700	A/P	DNS	
	LITTLE USELESS CREEK						
	LOCKERBY CREEK						
	MADELINE CREEK						
	MCNEIL RIVER						
	MCNICHOL CREEK						
	MOORE COVE CREEK						
	MORESBY CREEK						
	MUDDY CREEK						
	OLDFIELD CREEK	DNS	A/P	N/I	N/I	DNS	
	OONA RIVER	DNS	A/P	15400	A/P	DNS	
	PRUDHOMME CREEK	800	N/I	A/P	N/I	DNS	
	SCOTT INLET CREEK						
	SHAWATLAN RIVER	850	A/P	A/P	N/I	A/P	
	SILVER CREEK	DNS	A/P	7500	A/P	N/I	
	SLIPPERY ROCK CREEK						
	SPARKLING CREEK						
	SPILLER RIVER	DNS	N/O	3100	DNS	DNS	
	SWAMP ISLAND CREEK						
	WOLF CREEK						
KISPIOX							
	BARNES CREEK	170	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	BEAVERLODGE CREEK	DNS	A/P	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	BIG FISH CREEK						
	BROWN PAINT CREEK						
	CLIFFORD CREEK	N/I	63	A/P	N/I	N/I	
	CLUB CREEK (LOWER)	9522	A/P	DNS	DNS	N/I	
	CLUB CREEK (UPPER)	387	N/O	N/O	N/O	N/O	
	CULLON CREEK	N/I	434	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	DATE CREEK	A/P	25	A/P	A/P	N/I	
	FALLS CREEK	381	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	FOOTSORE CREEK	DNS	83	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	FOOTSORE CREEK UPPER	DNS	A/P	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	HODDER CREEK	N/I	20	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	IRONSIDE CREEK	DNS	A/P	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	JACKSON CREEK	104	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	KISPIOX RIVER	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	
	LITTLE FISH CREEK						
	MCCULLY CREEK	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	N/I	
	MCQUEEN CREEK						
	MURDER CREEK	N/O	80	N/O	N/O	N/O	
	NANGEESE RIVER	N/I	1266	A/P	N/I	N/I	
	SKUNSNAT CREEK	DNS	28	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	STEEP CANYON CREEK	N/I	31	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	STEPHENS CREEK						
	UNNAMED SWAN LAKE CREEK	10	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	SWEETIN RIVER						
	TWIN CREEK						
	WILLIAMS LAKE CREEK						
KITSUMKALUM							
	ALICE CREEK						
	ALLARD CREEK						
	CEDAR RIVER	N/I	N/I	DNS	DNS	350	
	CLEAR CREEK						
	COHOE CREEK						

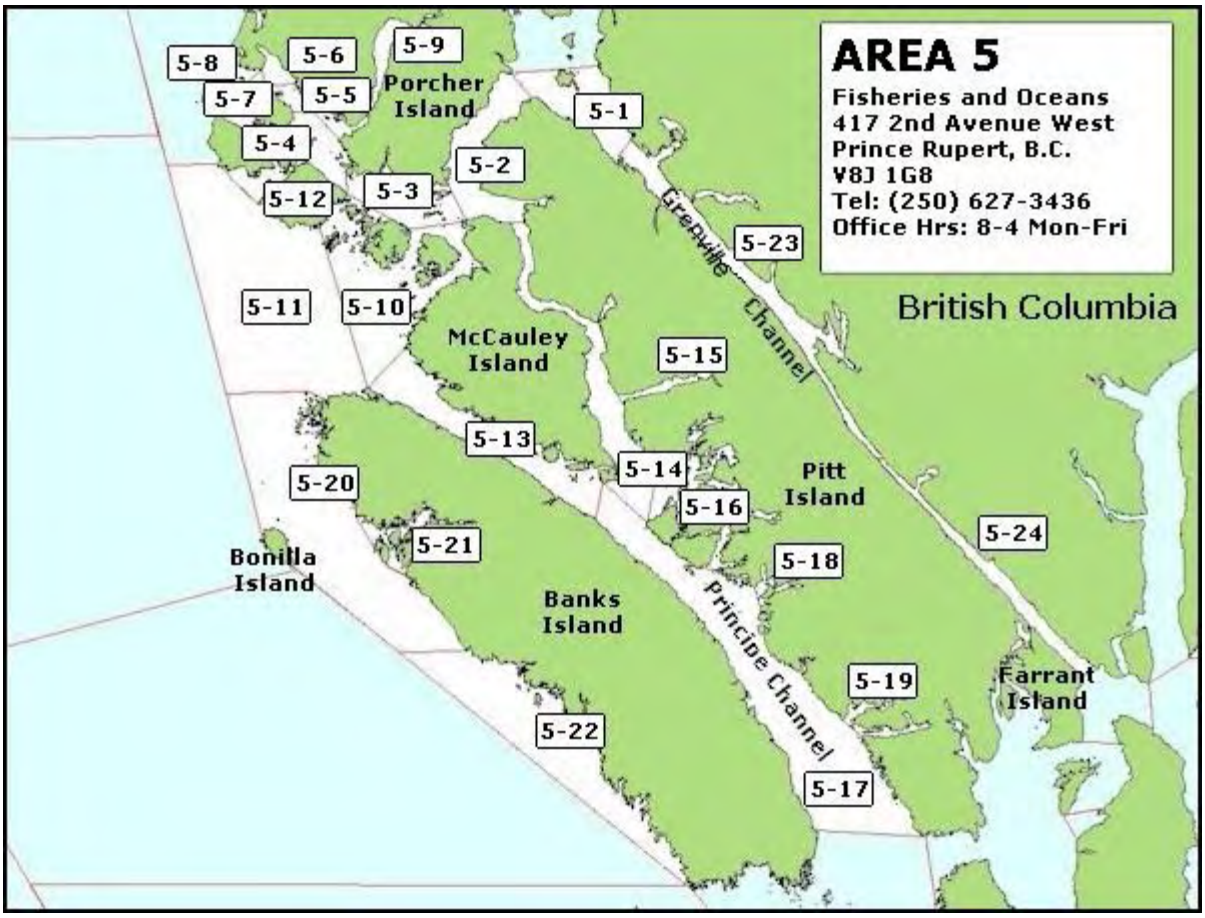
AREA 4 2009 PRELIMINARY ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES					Last Updated November 26, 2009		
	CULP CREEK						
	DEEP CREEK						
	DRY CREEK	100	N/O	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	GEORGE CREEK						
	GLACIER CREEK						
	GOAT CREEK						
	KITSUMKALUM LAKE	4100	DNS	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	KITSUMKALUM RIVER - LOWER	DNS	N/I	N/I	N/I	10703	
	KITSUMKALUM RIVER - UPPER						
	LEAN-TO CREEK						
	LUNCHEON CREEK						
	MAYO CREEK						
	NELSON RIVER						
	PONTOON CREEK						
	SKI HILL CREEK						
	SPRING CREEK						
	STAR CREEK						
LAKELSE							
	ANDALAS CREEK						
	BLACKWATER CREEK						
	CLEARWATER CREEK	N/I	700	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	COLDWATER CREEK						
	COTE CREEK						
	DASQUE CREEK						
	GAINEY CREEK	20	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	GOSSEN CREEK						
	HATCHERY CREEK	DNS	N/I	120	DNS	DNS	
	HERMAN CREEK						
	HOTSPRING CREEK						
	HOTSPRING SLOUGH						
	KILLUTSAL CREEK						
	LAKELSE RIVER	DNS	A/P	1205000	N/I	A/P	
	MINK CREEK						
	NORTH HATCHERY CREEK						
	SALMON CREEK	21	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	SCHULBUCKHAND CREEK	142	N/I	A/P	DNS	DNS	
	SOCKEYE CREEK	200	N/I	A/P	DNS	DNS	
	WHITE CREEK						
	WILLIAMS CREEK	3105	A/P	230	DNS	N/I	
OTHER LOWER SKEENA							
	ABERDEEN CREEK						
	ALASTAIR LAKE	650	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	ALWYN CREEK						
	ANDESITE CREEK	DNS	DNS	1722	107	N/I	
	DOG TAG CREEK	DNS	N/I	A/P	A/P	A/P	
	ERLANDSEN CREEK	DNS	200	500	A/P	50	
	ESKER SLOUGH						
	EXCHAMSIKS RIVER	N/I	1200	2600	A/P	100	
	EXSTEW RIVER AND SLOUGH	N/I	2500	2000	N/I	A/P	
	GITNADOIX RIVER	DNS	2000	13000	A/P	A/P	
	INVER CREEK						
	KADEEN CREEK	DNS	N/I	N/I	N/I	A/P	
	KASIKS RIVER	N/I	3500	28000	40	85	
	KWINITSA CREEK						
	MAGAR CREEK	DNS	500	1400	N/I	150	
	MIDDLE CREEK						
	MOLYBDENUM CREEK	DNS	175	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	NORTH GRANITE CREEK						
	SCOTIA RIVER						
	SHAMES RIVER						
	SHAMES SLOUGH						
	SKEENA RIVER						
	SOUTHEND CREEK	10600	N/I	DNS	DNS	DNS	
	THORNHILL CREEK						
	WEST SIDE CREEK						
	WHITEBOTTOM CREEK						
	ZYMAGOTITZ RIVER	DNS	1700	N/I	N/I	N/I	
OTHER MIDDLE SKEENA							
	BURDICK CREEK						
	CHICAGO CREEK						
	CHIMDEMASH CREEK						
	COLE CREEK						
	COMEAU CREEK						
	COYOTE CREEK						
	DEEP CANYON CREEK						
	ELF CREEK						
	FIDDLER CREEK	N/I	333	A/P	A/P	A/P	
	GLEN VOWELL CREEK						
	HARDSCRABBLE CREEK						
	HAZELTON CREEK						

AREA 4 2009 PRELIMINARY ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES					Last Updated November 26, 2009		
	KITSEGUECLA RIVER	N/I	A/P	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	KITSUNS CREEK						
	KITWANGA RIVER (fence count)	3047	12080	559865	829	824	
	KLEANZA CREEK	N/I	N/I	33000	16	N/I	
	LEGATE CREEK						
	LIMONITE CREEK						
	LITTLE OLIVER CREEK						
	LORNE CREEK						
	LOWRIE CREEK						
	MOONLIT CREEK						
	NOBLE FIVE CREEK						
	PRICE CREEK						
	SALMON RUN CREEK	DNS	500	DNS	DNS	N/I	
	SHANDILLA CREEK						
	SHANNON CREEK						
	SHEGUNIA RIVER	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	A/P	
	SIMPSON CREEK						
	SINGLEHURST CREEK	N/I	600	N/I	DNS	DNS	
	THOMAS CREEK						
	TRAPLINE CREEK						
	WILSON CREEK						
	ZYMOETZ RIVER - LOWER						
	ZYMOETZ RIVER - UPPER	1579	A/P	N/O	N/I	A/P	
	TOTAL ALL AREAS	688964	51402	2367364	992	38597	

NASS / SKEENA FSC CATCH 2009

SKEENA	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Steelhead
LOWER	33,956	1,698	1,103	29	1,165	122
MID	39589	3,552	14,631	74	5,428	1,538
UPPER	44,949	18			82	
	118,494	**5,268**	**15,734**	**103**	**6,675**	**1,660**

Preliminary and not complete as of Nov 29,2009


AREA 5
Fisheries and Oceans
417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel: (250) 627-3436
Office Hrs: 8-4 Mon-Fri
British Columbia
5-1
5-2
5-3
5-4
5-5
5-6
5-7
5-8
5-9
5-10
5-11
5-12
5-13
5-14
5-15
5-16
5-17
5-18
5-19
5-20
5-21
5-22
5-23
5-24
Porcher Island
McCauley Island
Grenville Channel
Pitt Island
Bonilla Island
Banks Island
Principe Channel
Farrant Island

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 5

First Nations
There are six Tribal Groups that fish for Food, Social and Ceremonial purposes in Area 5 of the Skeena River. These are:

a) The Tsimshian Communities are Lax Kw'_alaams (Port Simpson), Metlakata, Kitkatla, KitsumKalum and Kitselas.

b) Gitksan Wet'suwet'en (GWWA) - This group is generally split up into Lower Skeena, Upper Skeena, Moricetown and Gitanyow Bands.

c) Babine Lake First Nations - The main bands associated with this group are Lake Babine, Fort Babine and Burns Lake.

d) Nisga'a - Member bands are Canyon City, Aiyansh, Greenville and Kincolith.

e) Gitanyow - Member band Kitwancool

f) Carrier Sekani - The two bands involved are Takla Lake, and Yekooche.

Fishing activities were conducted in much the same fashion and locations as in past years. As in recent years, all the bands were licensed to fish through a communal fishing license and specific allocations of each salmon species were mutually agreed to. All bands were responsible for designating fishers as well as gathering and reporting catch information to DFO.

Recreational Review
The tidal water interception salmon sport fishery begins in late April. Initial effort is mostly by local independent anglers out of Prince Rupert and Port Edward, however the most significant portion of the sportfishing season develops late May and continues to mid September. The fleet operating in Area 5 is made up mainly of independent anglers and charter operators.

Commercial Net Fishery Summary
Area 5 is largely managed as an extension of the Area 4 fishery with a potential late fishery on local pink stocks. The forecasted surplus of local pinks was for a below average return. Low chum escapements remain a concern and fisheries continue to be managed to rebuild these stocks. All fisheries were non-retention chum.

Due to low sockeye escapement to the Skeena River, Area 5 was not opened to gillnets. Area 5 seines were open in conjunction with Area 4 to intercept Skeena River pinks and later timing Area 5 stocks. All pink fisheries were opened with non retention sockeye.

The seine fishery started August 9 and closed August 24 for a total of 8 openings and 23 vessel operating days compared to the 10 year average of 14 openings and vessel operating days of 57.2. Peak seine effort in Area 5 was on August 14 and 19 with 6 seines actively fishing. Effort in Area 5 reduced significantly for seines due to strong pink fishing in Area 6.

Total pink commercial catch for Area 5 was 131,704 pinks.

Commercial Troll
Area 5/105
Management Plan
The majority of Area 5 was closed again for the 2009 salmon season. Portions of Subareas 105-1 and 105-2 were opened on July 22nd as per the IFMP. The Rockfish Protection Area closure in Subarea 105-1 was in effect.

IFMP Review
A total of 68 boat days were reported in Subarea 105-1 with 7,886 coho and 736 pinks harvested.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON SEINE In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area A (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 5

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		09-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	Final	10-Aug-2009
		10-Aug	1	0	0	8272	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		13-Aug	1	0	0	6727	0	0	Final	27-Nov-2009
		14-Aug	6	0	0	25408	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	8	0	0	40407	0	0		
		18-Aug	4	0	0	29663	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		19-Aug	6	0	0	39734	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	10	0	0	69397	0	0		
		23-Aug	1	0	0	5500	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		24-Aug	4	0	0	16400	0	0	Final	25-Nov-2009
		Total for Week	5	0	0	21900	0	0		
Total for Management Area 5 in Period			23	0	0	131704	0	0		

Notes:

1. Consult the applicable Fishery Manager or Biologist as to the status of particular catch estimates.

Printed from the Fishery Operations System on November 27, 2009 at 11:46

AREA 5 2009 PRELIMINARY ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES					Last Updated November 16, 2009			
N/O - NONE OBSERVED, N/I - NOT INSPECTED, DNS - DOES NOT SPAWN IN THIS CREEK, A/P - ADULTS PRESENT, INADEQUATE IFORMATION TO MAKE ESTIMATE								
Location	Stream Name	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook		
LOWER GRENVILLE								
	BELOWE CREEK	DNS	75	6050	335	DNS		
	LOWE INLET SYSTEM	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	DNS		
	RED BLUFF CREEK	DNS	A/P	A/P	A/P	DNS		
	STEWART CREEK	DNS	A/P	2600	575	DNS		
	SYLVIA CREEK	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	DNS		
	TSIMTACK LAKE SYSTEM	35	175	1880	280	DNS		
LOWER PRINCIPE								
	KOORYET CREEK	A/P	A/P	7000	A/P	DNS		
OGDEN / KITKATLA								
	ALPHA CREEK	DNS	A/P	29100	N/I	DNS		
	CAPTAIN COVE CREEK	N/I	A/P	9800	30	DNS		
PETREL CHANNEL / ALA PASS								
	HEVENOR INLET CREEKS							
	MARKLE INLET CREEK	N/I	A/P	20	460	DNS		
	SHAW CREEK	DNS	A/P	15000	DNS	DNS		
	WILSON INLET CREEK	DNS	N/I	A/P	1000	DNS		
PORCHER INLET								
	HEAD CREEK	N/I	A/P	5700	18	DNS		
	WOLF CREEK	DNS	A/P	2000	A/P	DNS		
UPPER GRENVILLE								
	KLEWNUGGIT INLET CREEKS	N/I	N/I	700	170	DNS		
	KUMEALON CREEK	A/P	A/P	68000	850	200		
	KXNGEAL CREEK	DNS	A/P	2100	130	DNS		
	PA-AAT RIVER	A/P	A/P	14400	150	DNS		
	AREA 5 TOTAL	**35**	**250**	**164350**	**3998**	**200**		

AREA 6
Fisheries and Oceans
5235 A Keith Avenue
Terrace, B.C.
V8G 1L2
Tel: (250) 615-5350
Office Hrs: 8-4:30
Mon-Fri
Kitimat
British Columbia
Kemano Bay
Maitland Island
Douglas Channel
Hawkesbury Island
Gardner Canal
Pitt Island
Principe Channel
Farrant Island
Gribbell Island
Fin Island
Banks Island
Gil Island
Trutch Island
Campanina Island
Princess Royal Island
Aristazabal Island
Swindle Island
Price Island
6-1
6-2
6-3
6-4
6-5
6-6
6-7
6-8
6-9
6-10
6-11
6-12
6-13
6-14
6-15
6-16
6-17
6-18
6-19
6-20
6-21
6-22
6-23
6-24
6-25
6-26
6-27
6-28

2009 Post Season Summary and Assessment

Area 6

First Nations

There are 3 native bands that fish for food, social, and ceremonial purposes within Area 6.

Hartley Bay Band - Members of this band fish Douglas Channel adjacent to Hartley Bay, Laredo Channel, and Campania Sound. Each band is responsible for issuing designations to their members. Catch information is collected by each band and forwarded to the tribal council in Prince Rupert who then reports to DFO.

Kitasoo Band- This band is located in Area 7 at Klemtu. Band members conduct food fishing in Laredo, West Higgins, Fraser/Graham, and Kitasoo Bay. This band issues FSC designations to its members.

Kitimaat Band - Members of this band fish in Kitimat Arm and Douglas Channel, Verney Pass and Gardner Canal. Fishing for chum and chinook is concentrated in the Kitimat Arm area in the vicinity of the village. Fishing for sockeye is concentrated in the Kitlope, as well as Fishtrap and Danube Bay. Coho are harvested in the Kitimat Arm and Kildala Arm areas as well as the Paril River. Monitoring of the FSC fishery is conducted by the Haisla Fisheries Program. Catch information is forwarded to DFO.

Recreational Review

The tidal water interception salmon sport fishery begins in late April. Initial effort is mostly by local independent anglers out of Kitimat, however the most significant portion of the sportfishing season develops late May and continues to mid September. In addition to a significant fleet made up of independent anglers and charter operators.

Commerical Net Fishery Summary

The Area 6 net fishery was planned in anticipation of good pink returns, poor wild chum returns and uncertain returns for Kitimat Hatchery chum. Restrictions were in place to conserve wild chum, steelhead, coho and chinook. These restrictions involved, non-retention steelhead and coho for both gear types, mandatory brailing for seines, non-retention chum for seines at the Gil Island fishery, non-retention chinook for seines, closure of the Gil Island fishery to gill net and daylight only fisheries.

The first gill net fishery opening was on July 13th in Douglas Channel. Early in the year chum escapements to the Kitimat River looked good and brood stock capture for the hatchery went well. Chum catches were moderate all year and the fleet size started out low but increased as the season progressed. Early in August brood stock collection and stream assessments suggested a lack of later timed chum. The last fishery took place August 04 and remained closed for the remainder of the year.

The peak number of gill nets operating in Area 6 was on August 04 with 76 vessels. Total number of gill net days was 6 for 222 vessel operating days compared to the 10 year average of 18 openings and 506 vessel operating days. The total Area 6 gill net catch was 29,000 chums compared to the 10 year average of 76,000.

The seine fishery started on July 13th. Pink catches started out well and remained excellent throughout the year. Pink returns to streams were good to excellent (although lagging behind expected timing) with the exception of specific systems which resulted in fishing area restrictions in order to build those escapements. Coho returned much better than expected and retention was allowed for the last four days of the fishery. Total number of seine net days was 17 for 638 vessel operating days compared to the 5 odd year average of 12 openings and 305 vessel operating days. The total Area 6 seine net catch was 6.6 million pink compared to the 5 odd year average of 1.3 million. The on grounds hail information suggests that this was a record catch of pink, beating the previous record by over 300,000.

Commercial Troll
Area 6/106
Management Plan
These areas were closed for the 2009 salmon season in consideration of conserving Central coast coho salmon stocks.

Commercial Troll Review
Area 6 and 106 did not open this year.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON GILL NET In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area C (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 6

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		13-Jul	16	253	0	2396	3219	32	Final	27-Oct-2009
		14-Jul	17	134	0	1589	2301	13	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	33	387	0	3985	5520	45		
		20-Jul	30	255	0	5772	4800	24	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	30	255	0	5772	4800	24		
		27-Jul	45	140	0	4523	4957	8	Final	27-Oct-2009
		28-Jul	38	143	0	3106	4172	5	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	83	283	0	7629	9129	13		
		04-Aug	76	161	0	2410	9888	2	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	76	161	0	2410	9888	2		
Total for Management Area 6 in Period			222	1086	0	19796	29337	84		

Notes:

1. Consult the applicable Fishery Manager or Biologist as to the status of particular catch estimates.

Printed from the Fishery Operations System on November 27, 2009 at 13:40

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada

Canada

Fishery Operations System

Commercial SALMON SEINE In-Season Estimated Catch-by-Area (Pieces) for Area A (North-PR) and for Period 01-Apr-2009 to 27-Nov-2009

Management Area 6

Report Details by Subarea or Portion

Stat Week	Week of Year	Date	Effort	Sockeye Salmon Kept	Coho Salmon Kept	Pink Salmon Kept	Chum Salmon Kept	Chinook Salmon Kept	Status	Last Updated
		13-Jul	20	3262	0	56365	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	20	3262	0	56365	0	0		
		20-Jul	36	11435	0	533340	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		21-Jul	33	5212	0	372772	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		24-Jul	46	4282	0	453644	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	115	20929	0	1359756	0	0		
		27-Jul	37	3505	0	493154	350	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		30-Jul	54	3627	0	533711	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		31-Jul	51	3868	0	510209	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	142	11000	0	1537074	350	0		
		04-Aug	43	2750	0	799166	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		05-Aug	48	2657	0	664249	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	91	5407	0	1463415	0	0		
		09-Aug	57	2865	0	458686	0	0	Final	09-Nov-2009
		10-Aug	44	1769	0	295416	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		13-Aug	25	870	0	280675	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		14-Aug	28	979	0	273116	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	154	6483	0	1307893	0	0		
		18-Aug	35	823	5583	350727	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		19-Aug	35	708	4412	274225	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	70	1531	9995	624952	0	0		
		23-Aug	26	558	3778	172853	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		24-Aug	21	339	2141	113764	0	0	Final	27-Oct-2009
		Total for Week	47	897	5919	286617	0	0		
Total for Management Area 6 in Period			639	49509	15914	6636072	350	0		

Area 6 2009 Escapement Summary (Preliminary Nov 18 2009)							
Location	Stream Name	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	
ARISTAZABAL ISLAND WEST							
	BORROWMAN CREEK		A/P	17500	110		
	CLIFFORD CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	DEVIL CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	DON CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	DUFFEY CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	EAGLE CREEK		N/I	3000	325		
	FLUX CREEK	A/P	N/I	300	1200		
	KDELMASHAN CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	LINNEA CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	LITTLE KETTLE CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	MCDONALD CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	NOBLE CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	SALMON CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	SENTINEL CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	STANNARD CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	TRENAMAN CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	WEST CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	WEST CREEK AND LAKE	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
DOUGLAS-URSULA-DEVASTATION CHANNELS							
	ANGLER COVE CREEK		NI	2000	A/P		
	BIG TILLHORNE RIVER	NO	A/P	7900	63		
	EVELYN CREEK	1400	700	15700	290		
	FISHTRAP BAY CREEK		NI	A/P	A/P		
	FOCH RIVER	A/P		5000	1900	A/P	
	GILTTOYEES CREEK		A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	
	GOAT RIVER		A/P	900	A/P		
	GRIBBLE ISLAND CREEK		NI	6400	15		
	HARTLEY BAY CREEK	970	1600	2500	18		
	HAWKSBURY ISLAND CREEK		NI	2100	5		
	HUGH CREEK	A/P	1400	35000	145		
	KEESIL CREEK	NI	NI	NI	NI		
	KIHESS CREEK		NI	200	6		
	KISKOSH CREEK	A/P	300	13000	50		
	KITKIATA CREEK	A/P	A/P	28000	6		
	LITTLE TILLHORNE RIVER		NI	300	14		
	MISSED CREEK	NO	A/P	1000	4		
	PIKE CREEK		A/P	20000	A/P		
	QUAAL RIVER	A/P	A/P	158000	2000	A/P	
	RIORDAN RIVER		500	4700	42		
	VERNEY PASSAGE CREEK	A/P	4	8000	20		
	WEEWANIE CREEK		NI	22200	375		
FRASER - GRAHAM REACH							
	AALTANHASH RIVER		1250	10000	30	A/P	
	CANOONA RIVER	3400	A/P	14000	A/P		
	DOME CREEK (HEAD CR.)		N/I	4600	50		
	GREEN RIVER	A/P	1850	50000	1800		
	KHUTZE RIVER		A/P	65000	1100	A/P	
	KLEKANE RIVER		N/I	3000	35		
	MARMOT COVE CREEK		N/I	3000	20		
	MARSHALL CREEK		N/I	6000	25		
	MCKAY CREEK	A/P	A/P	8500	1600		
	MEYERS PASS CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	
	SCOW BAY CREEK		A/P	11500	120		
	SODA CREEK		A/P	16000	350		
	TAYLOR CREEK	N/I	N/I	700	10	N/I	
GARDNER CHANNEL							
	BRIM RIVER		1800	70000	480	A/P	
	CRAB RIVER		NI	4500	20		
	HOTSPRING CREEK		NI	2100	70		

Area 6 2009 Escapement Summary (Preliminary Nov 18 2009)							
Location	Stream Name	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	
	KEMANO RIVER	A/P	A/P	632000	2500	A/P	
	KILTUISH RIVER	A/P	1200	6430	1100	NO	
	KITLOPE RIVER	20000	A/P	A/P	A/P	A/P	
	KOWESAS RIVER		NI	NI	NI	NI	
	PARIL RIVER		2000	1800	18		
	TSAYTIS RIVER		NI	NI	A/P	NI	
	WAHOO CREEK		3660	17000	A/P	322	
KITIMAT ARM							
	ANDERSON CREEK	NO	400	47860	NO		
	BEAVER CREEK	NI	NI	NI	NI		
	BISH CREEK		A/P	400000	A/P		
	BOLTON CREEK		NI	NI	NI		
	BOWBEYES CREEK		NI	NI	NI		
	CORDELLA CREEK		NI	NI	NI		
	DALA RIVER	NO	5230	338000	A/P	A/P	
	EAGLE BAY RIVER		NI	30500	10		
	EMSLEY CREEK		NI	35000	A/P		
	FALLS RIVER		NI	NI	NI		
	KILDALA RIVER	NO	8240	100000	NI	A/P	
	KITIMAT RIVER: * tribs below	1500	Good	Excellent	A/P	A/P	
	*Cecil Creek			15500	NO	12	
	*Chist Creek			21500	560	55	
	*Humphrys Creek	A/P	400	10800	515	8	
	*Hirsch Creek			34500	3100	340	
	*Little Wedeene River		1500	23500	190	280	
	M.E.S.S. CREEK		NI	NI	NI		
	MOORE CREEK		NO	8000	NO		
	PINE CREEK		NI	NI	NI		
	WATHL CREEK		NI	3000	200		
	WATHLSTO CREEK		NI	4000	A/P		
LAREDO CHANNEL - CAMPANIA SOUND							
	ARGYH CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	BARNARD CREEK		A/P	22500	850		
	BLACKROCK CREEK		A/P	8000	275		
	CAMPANIA ISLAND CREEK			N/I			
	CARTWRIGHT CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	CHAPPLE CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	CHERRY CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	CRANE BAY CREEK		N/I	2700	300		
	CRIDGE INLET CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	DOUGLAS CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	EAST ARM CREEK		1500	1500	50		
	EVINRUDE CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	FURY CREEK	N/I	A/P	5000	A/P		
	GIL CREEK		A/P	80000	500		
	HOME BAY CREEKS		N/I	150			
	KENT INLET LAGOON CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	LIMESTONE CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	MCMICKLING CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	PENN CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	RIVERS BIGHT CREEK		N/I	1200	110		
	ROLAND CREEK		A/P	N/I	N/I		
	TALAMOOSA CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	TURN CREEK		A/P	50000	250		
	TURTLE CREEK		A/P	30000	400		
	TUWARTZ CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	WALE CREEK		500	2500	N/I		
	WEST ARM CREEK	N/I	A/P	A/P	A/P		
	WHALEN LAKE CREEK		150	1200	10		
	WINDY ISLAND CREEK			N/I	N/I		
LAREDO SOUND							
	ARNOUP CREEK		A/P	20000	A/P		
	BLEE CREEK	A/P	110	2500	70		
	BLOOMFIELD CREEK	820	A/P	10000	110		
	BUSEY CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	DALLAIN CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		

Area 6 2009 Escapement Summary (Preliminary Nov 18 2009)							
Location	Stream Name	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	
	DALLY CREEK		A/P	2200	250		
	FIFER CREEK		A/P	6000	A/P		
	GULL CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	KWAKWA CREEK	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I		
	NIAS CREEK	N/I	A/P	25000	10000		
	OSMENT CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	PACKE CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	POWLES CREEK	N/I	A/P	8000	15		
	PRICE CREEK	N/I	N/I	500	3700		
	PYNE CREEK		A/P	12000	275		
	QUIGLEY CREEK	N/I	A/P	1300	A/P		
	RONALD CREEK		A/P	N/I	N/I		
	STEEP CREEK		A/P	1500	N/I		
	TRAHEY CREEK		N/I	N/I	N/I		
	TYLER CREEK		650	29000	2859		
	TOTAL recorded	28090	34944	2674740	40515	1017	

North Coast C&P
Compliance and Enforcement
Mid Season Summary

April 1st to Nov 1, 2009

This mid season summary is intended to provide a detailed description of the compliance and enforcement effort North Coast Conservation and Protection (C&P) staff directed toward numerous commercial, recreational and First Nations fisheries (primarily salmon) as well as habitat enforcement during the period of April 1, 2009 to November 1, 2009

The North Coast Area includes Fishery Management Areas 1 -10 and extends north along the West Coast of British Columbia from Cape Caution to Stewart, and from the Queen Charlotte Islands east to the land break between the Upper Bulkley River (Tam Creek) and the Fraser watershed (Rose Lake) located approximately mid way between Burns Lake and Houston BC.

There are 10 office sites where C&P have Officers located. They are Bella Bella (4 FOs), Bella Coola (4 FOs), Queen Charlotte City (3 FOs), Masset (3 FOs), Prince Rupert (9 FOs), Terrace and Kitimat (5 FOs), New Aiyansh (4 FOs), Hazelton (3 FOs), Smithers (3 FOs). These 38 Fishery Officers are responsible for all C&P program delivery in this very large and diverse area. This season C&P had several vacant positions to contend with located in Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Queen Charlotte and Terrace. In all locations C&P staff work closely with Resource Management, Stock Assessment, Oceans, Habitat and Enhancement Branch staff as well as the public and industry to develop and implement Operational Work Plans that reflect National, Regional, Area and local priority issues.

This same strategy was again used in 2009/10 operational planning where increased priority was placed on the Areas commercial salmon gill net and seine fisheries, the Area F Salmon Troll fishery, the Nisga'a Treaty Marine and In River Sales Fisheries, the FN Skeena River, Nass River and Babine River Inland Economic fisheries (limited in 2009), and increased efforts on the recreational salmon fisheries both tidal and non-tidal. This planning and adaptive management to in season compliance and enforcement issues proved to be an effective use of NC C&P resources.

The following is a Fishery Officer Patrol Effort Summary comparison of key activities for April 1 to Nov. 1/07 and April 1 to Nov. 1/09

NORTH COAST C&P ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY

KEY PATROL ACTIVITY PROFILE

All WORK ELEMENTS April 1 to Nov 1/07	Num of Patrols	Patrol Hours	% of overall effort	FO hours	Vessel chks	Vhcl chks	persons chks
Rec Salmon (Tidal)	427	1556	22	2240	236	436	2404
Rec Salmon (non Tidal)	295	1256	17	2244	1067	159	3027
Aboriginal Special License	209	722	10	1150	124	44	400
Unlicensed/Closed time/area	180	567	8	947	99	110	304
Comm Salmon net	62	292	4	597	264	12	225
Rec Finfish Tidal	95	314	4	427	405	59	1062
SARA Abalone	41	185	3	325	16	2	32
Aboriginal Salmon	98	229	3	294	54	29	184
Comm Salmon Troll	25	113	2	205	45	0	46
CSSP	55	140	2	300	31	7	94
Comm Salmon selective	11	58	1	150	128	0	47
Total Patrol Effort on above Elements	2128	7184	76%	11579	2839	1114	9216

All WORK ELEMENTS April 1 to Nov 1/08	Num of Patrols	Patrol Hours	% of overall effort	FO hours	Vessel chks	Vhcl chks	person chks
Rec Salmon (Tidal)	210	799	11	1497	669	88	2412
Rec Salmon (non Tidal)	538	2106	28	2766	524	699	5033
Aboriginal Special License	242	863	12	1242	113	110	571
Unlicensed/Closed time/area	139	385	5	726	47	61	186
Comm Salmon net	45	247	3	603	302	3	249
Rec Finfish Tidal	90	365	5	617	196	58	595
SARA Abalone	28	135	2	315	5	0	4
Aboriginal Salmon	192	612	8	751	75	45	378
Comm Salmon Troll	21	1501	2	231	132	0	69
CSSP	33	103	1	199	1	3	32
Comm Salmon selective	4	20	-1%	52	33	0	27
Total Patrol Effort on above Elements	1580	7136	77.5%	8999	2097	1067	9556

All WORK ELEMENTS April 1 to Nov 1/09	Num of Patrols	Patrol Hours	% of overall effort	FO hours	Vessel chks	Vhcl chks	person chks
Rec Salmon (Tidal)	293	1176	16	2037	888	133	2528
Rec Salmon (non Tidal)	440	1894	26	2647	335	296	2926
Aboriginal Special License	168	698	10	1037	159	39	408
Unlicensed/Closed time/area	166	608	8	812	18	20	97
Comm Salmon net	62	413	6	609	121	18	288
Rec Finfish Tidal	30	50	1	98	36	12	101
SARA Abalone	32	101	1	225	13	0	26
Aboriginal Salmon	146	432	6	609	121	18	288
Comm Salmon Troll	24	187	3	358	90	0	137
CSSP	74	235	3	423	4	112	256
Comm Salmon selective	4	30	1	61	24	0	29
Total Patrol Effort on above Elements	1439	5824	81%	8916	1809	648	7084

Data Summary

Rec Fishing Effort

- (non tidal and tidal) in 2009 accounts for 42% of overall work

Commercial Salmon Net and Selective

- 2007 shows 73 patrols for 5 % of total effort with 392 vessels checked.
- 2008 shows 49 patrols for 3.5% of total effort with 335 vessels checked.
- 2009 shows 66 patrols for 7% of total effort with 145 vessels checked.

North Coast C&P Detachment Mid Season Summaries

Denis Burnip
Area Chief, Conservation and Protection
250-615-5362
denis.burnip@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

QCI Detachment

C&P Detachment Supervisor – Scott Keehn
250-559-8580
scott.keehn@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

- The Queen Charlotte Islands is an archipelago of Islands that are located about 100 Km off the British Columbia north-coast. From south to north they stretch about 300 Km and maximum width is about 100 Km. This is over 6000 square miles of patrol area including the adjacent waters. The two main islands are Graham Island in the North, and Moresby Island in the south. Graham and Moresby are separated by the very narrow Skidegate Channel that provides access to the west coast of the Islands.
- The Northern boundary of the detachment is the international border to Alaska.
- There are about 300 Salmon streams on the Islands. 100 of these are major systems (key streams). The largest of these are Yakoun, Deena, Pallant, Lagon, Salmon, Government, Awun-Ain. They provide for terminal fisheries for Chum, Pink, Coho, Sockeye, Chinook salmon, and Steelhead trout.
- The total Islands population is approximately 6500. The main centers are Masset, Old Masset, Port Clements, Tlell, Skidegate, Queen Charlotte, and Sandspit.
- There are two First Nation Bands, Old Masset and Skidegate, with a population of about 3500. The Council of Haida Nations Fisheries Program is operating in co-operation with DFO on most fisheries issues.
- DFO office locations are at Masset (Three Fishery Officers) and Queen Charlotte City (One Fishery Officer and Detachment Supervisor).
- The Main industry is logging. Commercial, recreational and AFS fishing operations are also of primary importance to the Islands economy.
- There is a significant recreational fishery in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Over 26 lodges and fish guiding companies can accommodate over 800 vessels recreationally fishing in the QCI Detachment area.
- The detachment is supported by the CCGS Arrow Post.
- The current Detachment strength is 5 Fishery Officers. There is 1 GT-05 Field Supervisor vacancy in Queen Charlotte.

Detachment Highlights

- Queen Charlotte Field Supervisor vacancy was not staffed.
- The Area F Salmon Troll fishery was once again one of the largest salmon commercial fisheries in the Pacific Region with over 100 vessels fishing for over 80 days.
- Compliance for the salmon head retention on the Area F Salmon Troll fishery improved in 2009.
- The number of commercial groundfish violations increased in 2009.
- Fishery Officer Tadie was seconded to work on the Fraser River for a 3 week period of time.
- Numerous violations were encountered in the recreational fishery including illegal gear, exceeding quota, licensing and recording, and snagging.

Staff Training and Resource Management

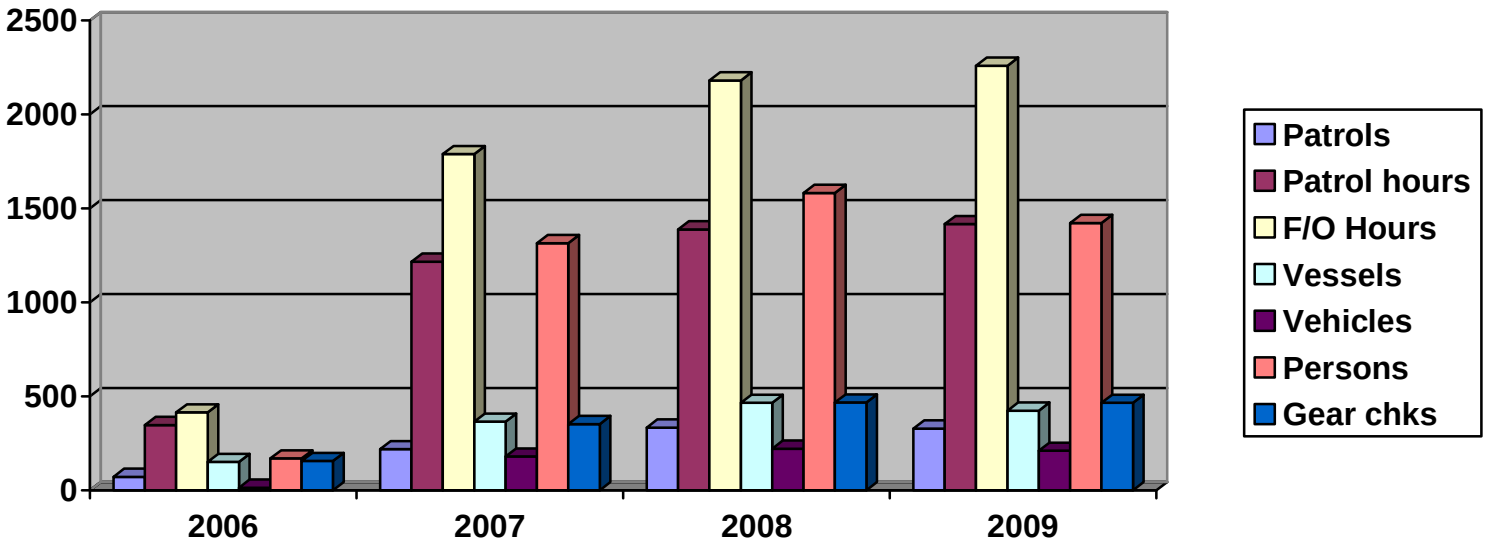
- Housing has now been secured in Masset and QCC.
- Anticipate staffing the vacant GT05 in January of 2010.

Queen Charlotte Islands Detachment Statistical Summery

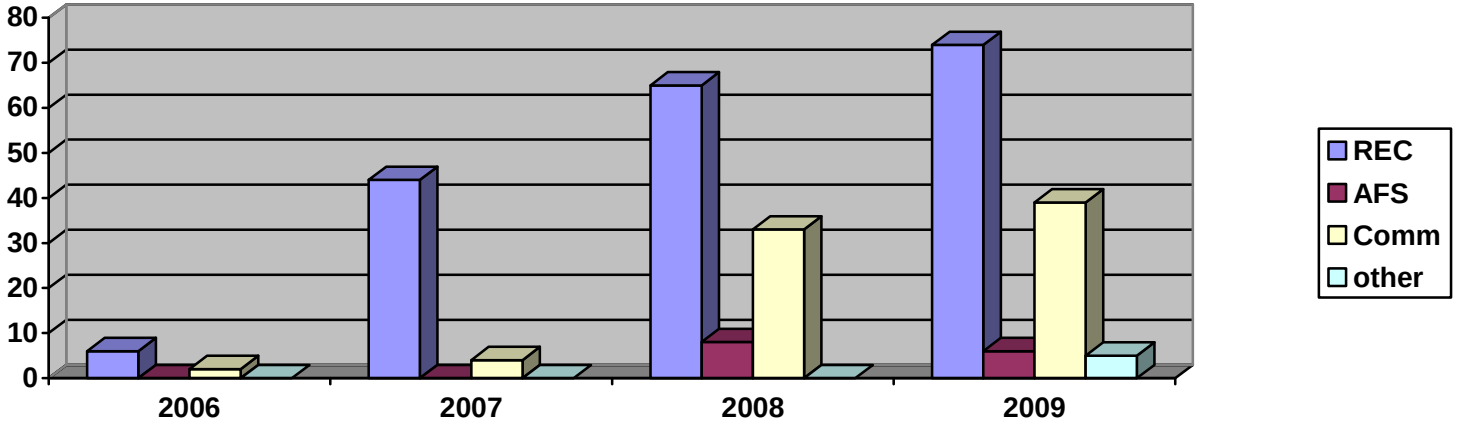
Table 1: Comparison table of FEATS Data for 2006 - 2009 – QCI Detachment.

Year	Patrols	Patrol hours	FO hours	Vessels Checked	Vehicles Checked	Persons Checked	Gear Checks
2009	328	1416	2258.75	423	210	1422	465
2008	333	1387.5	2180.75	465	221	1582	467
2007	218	1215.75	1788.5	365	179	1315	352
2006	71	346.5	413.5	150	13	169	155

Graph 1: Comparison table of FEATS Data for 2006 -2009 – QCI Detachment.



Graph #2. Summary of charges by fishery 2006 – 2009



Prince Rupert Detachment

C&P Detachment Supervisor – Linda Higgins
250-627-3430
linda.higgins@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

- The detachment area covers approximately 2 degrees latitude (120 miles) of the northern mainland coast, from the Canada/Alaska border to Hartley Bay, including portions of the Nass, Skeena and Khyex Rivers.
- Prince Rupert is the major centre of the detachment area, with a population of approx. 13,000. The port of Prince Rupert is one of the largest fish landing ports in British Columbia, with large numbers of fish landings occurring year round. Several smaller communities dependant on marine resources also are in the detachment area – Port Edward and the First Nations communities of Lax Kw'alaams, Kitkatla, Metlakatla, Gingolx, and Hartley Bay. The total population of these communities is approx. 3,000.
- Prince Rupert and Port Edward comprise a major trade terminus (shipping terminal and railhead/highway head) and centre of the coastal forestry and fishing industries. The expansion of the Prince Rupert container port facilities was completed in the fall of 2007, with phase 2 expected to begin construction in the next few years.
- There has been an increase in whale watching charters over the last few years. This will require additional attention as complaints of harassment are becoming more prevalent.
- The detachment is located in a single office in downtown Prince Rupert. The current complement of C & P enforcement staff is eight officers. This includes the Detachment Supervisor, two Field Supervisors, and five Fishery Officers. Four of the Fishery Officers are new recruits and started in June 2007. One Fishery Officer was on leave for April 1 – Nov 1, 2008 reducing our compliment to 7 officers. The detachment is supported by the CCGS Kitimat II (C & P tasked CCG platform).
- The current detachment strength is a 20-percent reduction from the previous 10-officer organization. The management of most of the detachment's fisheries has become increasingly more complex in recent years. This has resulted in an inability to address many issues/fisheries, i.e. proper auditing and enforcement actions regarding logbook/fish slip compliance in salmon gillnet fisheries.

Detachment Highlights

- Officers Guno and Davey were assigned to work on the Fraser River out of the Chilliwack Detachment for three weeks each in August and September.
- Officer Demille will be on assignment at regional headquarters from September 1, 2009 to May 2010. Her position will not be backfilled.
- Officer Guno will be working from the New Aiyansh office temporarily starting on November 2, 2009
- Officer O'Donnell will be working from the Prince Rupert general duties office temporarily starting on November 2, 2009.
- Fishery Officers in the detachment continue to staff the Kitimat II as much as possible in conjunction with FM.

Fisheries

- The forecast for sockeye for the Skeena River was estimated at approx. 2, 000, 000, but was downgraded throughout the season with less than 900,000 returning. Two opportunities targeting Chinook by gillnet in area 4 occurred. These were the only gillnet opportunities in area 4 this season.
- Eight Nisga'a marine gillnet opportunities occurred this year and they met their target harvest. Compliance was very good.
- The troll fishery in area 3 occurred this year and provided an opportunity for Coho harvest.
- Metlakatla choose to close the Skeena mouth (4-12 and 4-15) to all non Tsimshian First Nations. C & P and Metlakatla conducted joint patrols. Non Tsimshian people required a designation from a Tsimshian community to FSC fish in areas 4-12 or 4-15 or a recreational permit. Work planning is required for next year to ensure success of any future closures.

Compliance

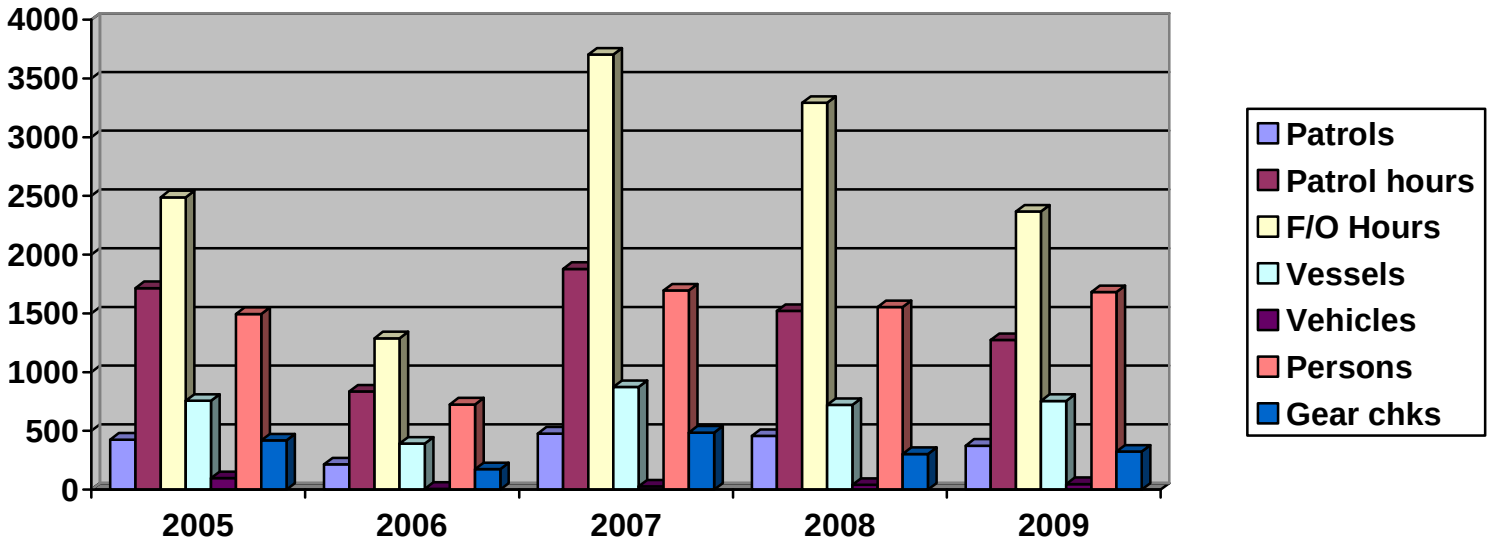
- FSC laundering of salmon into the commercial gillnet fishery continues to be a rampant compliance issue. Work planning continues during the winter to further address this issue.
- Revival box compliance in the commercial salmon fisheries improved drastically from last year.
- The incidence of barbed hooks in the recreational fishery is still a constant enforcement issue from year to year.
- Gifting of fish is becoming more prevalent as a means to bypass sport fishing limits.

Prince Rupert Detachment Statistical Summery

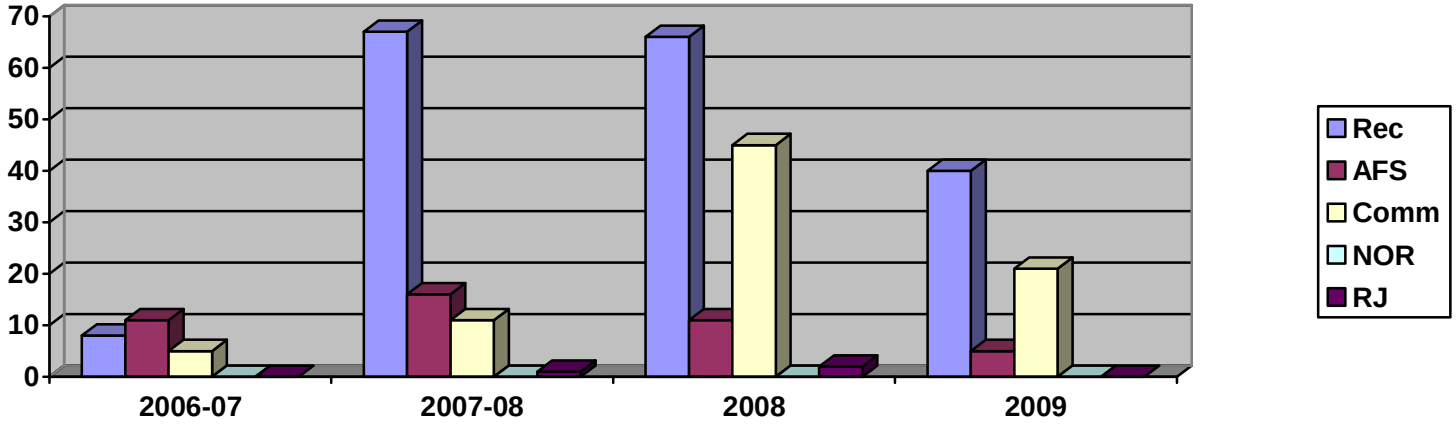
Table 1: Comparison of FEATS data for 2005 - to date.

Year	Patrols	Patrol hours	FO hours	Vessels Checked	Vehicles Checked	Persons Checked	Gear Checks
2009	374	1272.75	2366.75	755	47	1681	324
2008	457	1521.5	3293.25	721	40	1553	303
2007	477	1879.25	3704.25	874	26	1696	485
2006	214	834.5	1288.25	391	6	725	173
2005	426	1715.5	2489	756	98	1495	419

Graph 1: Comparison of FEATS data for 2005 - to date.



Graph 2: Summary of charges by fishery 2005 – to date.



Terrace Detachment

C&P Detachment Supervisor – Andy Lewis
250-615-5361
andy.lewis@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

The Terrace Detachment encompasses two distinct areas in Coastal BC North Area. The Detachment Supervisor is stationed in Terrace.

The Terrace/New Aiyansh Field Unit

- This Field Unit covers a portion of the Skeena River and numerous tributaries from the Kasiks River upstream to Legate Creek. Population centers include Terrace, Thornhill, Usk, Rosswood, Kitselas and Kitsumkalum, and the watershed of the Nass River drainage and numerous tributaries, also including the town of Stewart BC (Can/US border). The area has a scattered population, with the communities in Greenville, Canyon City, New Aiyansh, Meziadin, Bell Irving and Stewart. First Nations fisheries include Inland Economic Opportunity Fisheries and FSC for salmon
- Five Fishery Officers are assigned to this area, 1 Field Supervisor (GT05) 3 Fishery Officers (GT04) 1 trainee (GT-02). Of the four, two officers were identified to deal with Canada's commitment related to the Nisga'a Treaty. Nisga'a Treaty implementation (FSC, Individual and Communal Sales Fisheries and ESSR), Gitnayow (FSC and ESSR) Interim Measures/Treaty and Gitsksan (FSC and overlap claims) are the primary focus related to First Nations activities. Recreation, both tidal and non-tidal opportunities are available year round (weather permitting), with concentrated efforts on Chinook, Coho, steelhead, crab, ground fish, prawns etc. The area is vast and access to recreational opportunities is increasing. Habitat related activity includes forestry (roads, foreshore, harvest activities and silviculture prescriptions), mining, road development (Highways expansion) and residential expansion.

The Kitimat Field Unit

- The Kitimat portion of this Field Unit includes the Kitimat River drainage and tributaries, Statistical Area 6 and numerous tributaries. Population centers include Kitimat, Haisla, Kemano and Hartley Bay. First Nations Fisheries include FSC for salmon, ground fish, prawns, crab, urchins etc. These activities are year round and include tidal and non-tidal waters. CSSP/Aquaculture activities are also on the increase. Proposed FSC harvest for bi-valves on a limited scale for First Nations is being explored. Recreational fisheries occur year round in tidal (Area 6) and non-tidal waters. Primary species includes Chinook, Coho, chum, ground fish, prawns, crab etc
- Three Fishery Officers are assigned to this area, Field Supervisor (GT05) and two Fishery Officer (GT04). Recreational fisheries are available year round (weather permitting), but are concentrated during the months of April to November. Chinook, Sockeye, Coho and Steelhead are the primary species targeted by fishers.
- Habitat related activities include forestry (roads, foreshore, harvest activities and silviculture prescriptions), mining, and road development/maintenance, industrial, rural (foreshore destruction).
- Commercial fisheries operate through out Area 6 and include salmon (Sn/Gn/Troll), shellfish (urchins, cucumbers, crab, prawn, shrimp trawl, ground fish (halibut/sablefish). Habitat related activities includes forestry (roads, foreshore, harvest activities and silviculture prescriptions), mining, road development/maintenance, industrial (Alcan, Methanex and Eurocan Pulp Mill), rural (foreshore destruction) and urban (sewage spills etc). Eight (8) sport fish lodges have expanded in Area 6 that operate from May to November. Rockfish conservation closed areas are also patrolled.

Highlights:

Staffing

- Officer Nelson was assigned to work on the Fraser River out of the Lillooet Detachment for three weeks in August.
- A vacancy exists in the Detachment, and Allan Correia has deployed from Smithers to the Terrace Field Unit. Carey Ma is currently deploying to Smithers.
- Officer Guno will be working from the New Aiyansh office temporarily starting on November 2, 2009.
- Fishery Officers in the detachment will staff the Kitimat II as much as possible in conjunction with FM, and participate in the N/C SARA patrols.

Fisheries

- The forecast for sockeye for the Skeena River was estimated at approx. 2, 000, 000, but was downgraded throughout the season with less than 900,000 returning. Recreational catches were down. There was an average Chinook sport fishery.
- The 6 in river Nisga'a Individual Sales fisheries were well attended by Fishery Officers. Fisher numbers were down from previous years. Eight Nisga'a marine gillnet opportunities occurred this year and they met their target harvest. Compliance was very good.
- The seine fishery in area 6 occurred this year and provided an opportunity for pink harvest. Total catches were close to 7 million.

Compliance

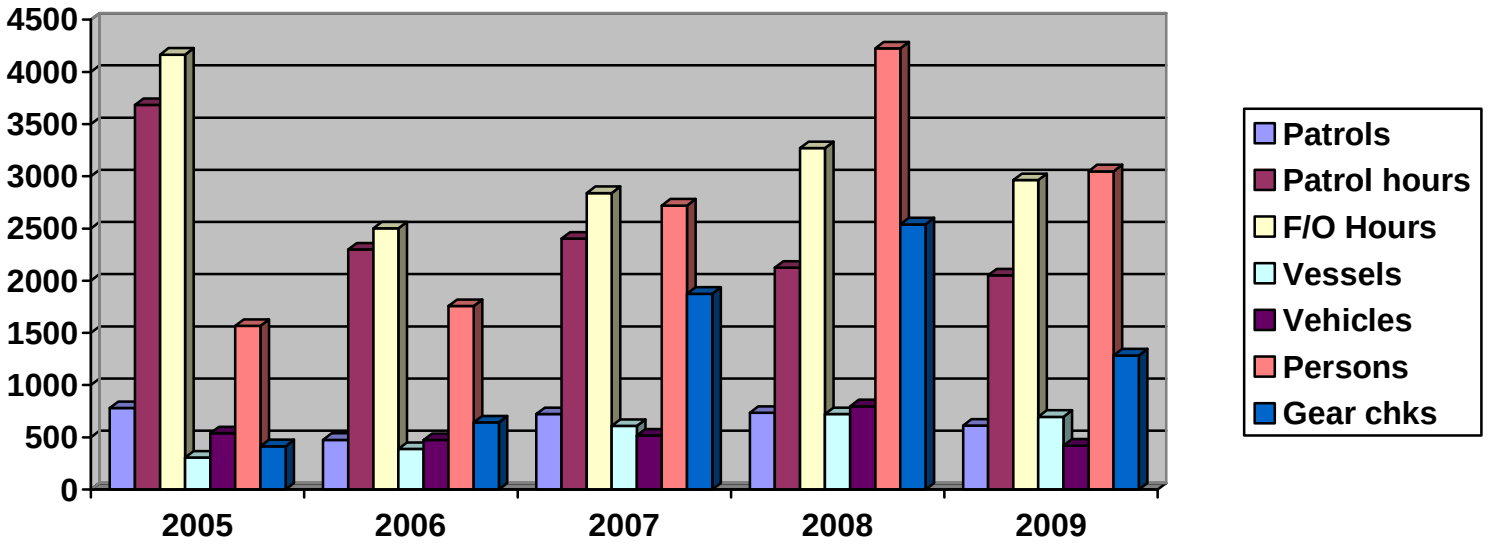
- Kitimat still shows higher non compliance rate. Numerous violations were encountered for illegal gear (bait, barbed hooks), licensing and recording, exceeding quotas, not meeting minimum size requirements, and transportation issues.
- The recreational fishery in the Nass area continues to grow. Pressure on the tributaries (Tseax and Ishkheenickh Rivers) is becoming a concern. Areas of concern were identified and with the support of the local SFABs restrictions were applied.
- Officers are encountering illegal sales activities around the villages of New Aiyansh, Greenville and Gingolx. Reports of sales of crab and halibut coming from Gingolx are being forwarded to the Prince Rupert office.

Terrace Detachment Statistical Summery

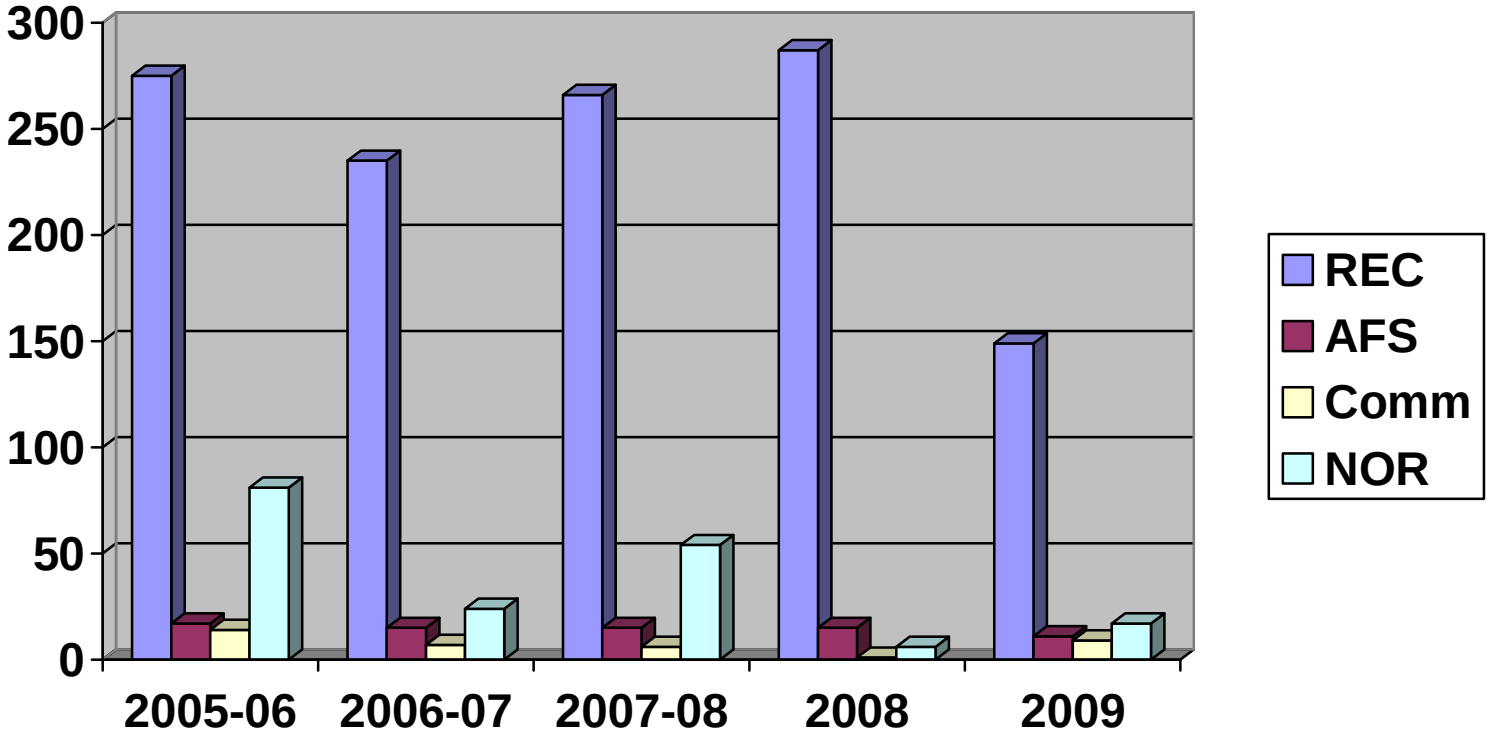
Table 1: Comparison table of FEATS Data for 2005 -2009 to date – Terrace Detachment.

Year	Patrols	Patrol hours	FO hours	Vessels Checked	Vehicles Checked	Persons Checked	Gear Checks
2009	612	2050	2963	696	421	3048	1284
2008	734	2124	3270	722	797	4224	2539
2007	723	2403	2840	609	517	2720	1875
2006	476	2300	2501	388	474	1758	643
2005	781	3683	4165	306	539	1567	414

Graph 1: Comparison table of FEATS Data for 2005 -2009 (Oct 15) Terrace Detachment.



Graph #2. Summary of charges by fishery 2005 – 2009 (Oct 15).



Smithers Detachment

C&P Detachment Supervisor – Ricardo Correia
250-847-2576
ricardo.correia@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

The Smithers Detachment encompasses a vast area which includes two field offices located in Smithers and New Hazelton. The Detachments area of responsibility encompasses approximately 53, 652 square kilometres. Within this area there are ten major river systems which include the Skeena River, Sustut River, Babine River, Bulkley River, Morice River, Copper River, Kispiox River and the Kitwanga River. The most significant lake in the Detachment would be Babine Lake, at 149.88km long the longest natural lake in British Columbia, with DFO two Hatchery Facilities at Foulton River and Pinkut River. These facilities produce the bulk of the Sockeye Salmon harvested in the commercial fisheries for Skeena River Watershed. The Detachment encompasses four major communities along the highway 16 corridor and eleven First Nation communities. The First Nations in the area take part in some of the largest ESSR and Economic Opportunity Fisheries in the Pacific Region.

- The Hazelton Field Unit (located in New Hazelton) covers the Upper/Mid Skeena, Lower Babine and Lower Bulkley River watersheds and tributaries which include the Kispiox, Kitwanga, Kitsegukla and Suskwa Rivers. The area has a scattered population with communities in Hazelton, South Hazelton, New Hazelton, Cedarvale, Gitanyow, Kitwanga, Kitsegukla, Hagwilget, Gitanmaax, Glen Vowell and Kispiox. One Field Supervisor and two Fishery Officers are assigned to this area and work out of a small office located in New Hazelton. The area is vast with significant access to recreational opportunities. The recreational efforts are concentrated on Chinook, Coho and Sockeye Salmon. There is a large Steelhead fishery which over laps the Coho salmon fishery and Coho salmon closed time. Habitat related activity includes forestry (roads, harvest activities and silviculture prescriptions), mining, road development (Highways expansion), agriculture and residential expansion. First Nations fisheries include Inland Economic Opportunity Fisheries, ESSR and FSC for salmon.

- The Smithers Field Unit covers the Babine, Morice, Bulkley and Sustat River watersheds. The main center of population is Smithers and other communities include Telkwa, Houston, Burns Lake, Topley and Granisle. The main First Nations communities are Burns Lake, Takla and Ft. Babine with a few other very small communities. There is a Detachment Supervisor, one Field Supervisor and one Fishery Officers assigned to the field unit. The area is vast and access to recreational opportunities abounds with concentrated efforts on Chinook, Coho and Sockeye salmon. There is a world class Steelhead fishery which overlaps with Coho salmon closures in the area. Habitat related activity includes forestry (roads, harvest activities and silviculture prescriptions), mining, road development (Highways expansion), agriculture and residential expansion. First Nations fisheries include Inland Economic Opportunity Fisheries, ESSR and FSC for salmon.

Highlights:

Staffing:

- Smithers Field Supervisor still on light duties which has drastically limited the detachment ability to conduct certain field operations. This position has taken lead representing general duty regionally with Major Case Management and PICFI initiatives. There has been no staffing action to backfill this position to date.
- Officer A. Correia completed his deployment to Terrace. Smithers GT04 replacement has not yet arrived. Smithers Detachment operating with no dedicated field staff for the fall of 2009.
- There was a high demand on instructor time due to a large number of missed annual requalification's. This further impacted on Smithers Detachment operational capacity.
- Wet'suwet'en Ranger Eugene Pierre passed away.

Fisheries:

- Babine Lake recreational Sockeye fishery continues to grow despite 2009 being a low Sockeye return. During August the Fulton River area averaged 130 boats on the weekends and the Pinkut area was averaging 60 boats.
- The Inland commercial fishery Sockeye fishery was not realized due to low returns. Babine fence and Morice town received commercial allocations for Pink salmon.

Compliance:

- Work effort on small illegal sales complaints was intermittent due to staff availability.
- Lake Babine Fisheries Program undertook some staff restructuring.
- Detachment staff responded to three SAR's with vessel support.

Smithers Detachment Statistical Summery

Table 1: Comparison Table of FEATS Data for 2005 -2009

Year	Patrols	Patrol hours	FO hours	Vessels Checked	Vehicles Checked	Persons Checked	Gear Checks
2009	300	1582.5	1739	20	17	543	11
2008	656	2,116.5	2,408.5	143	211	2,303	479
2007	736	2642.5	3305.5	36	128	1091	119
2006	464	2127	2515.5	26	109	846	33
2005	130	423	505.5	20	46	324	18

Chart #1 Smithers Detachment Feats Data 2005-2009 Comparison (Patrol Activity Profile)

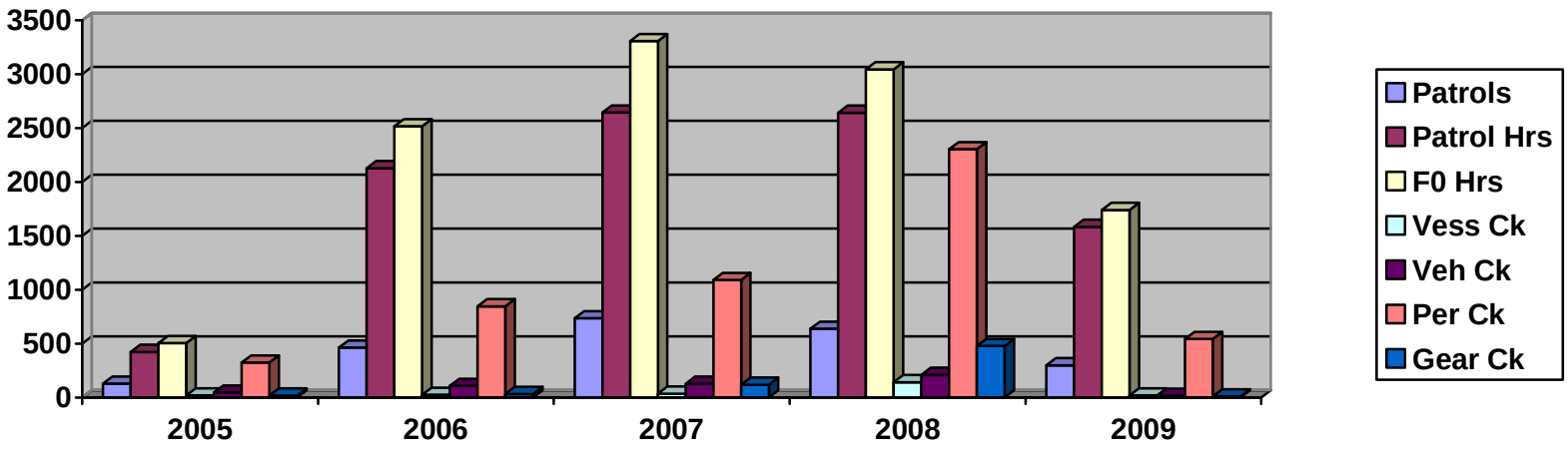
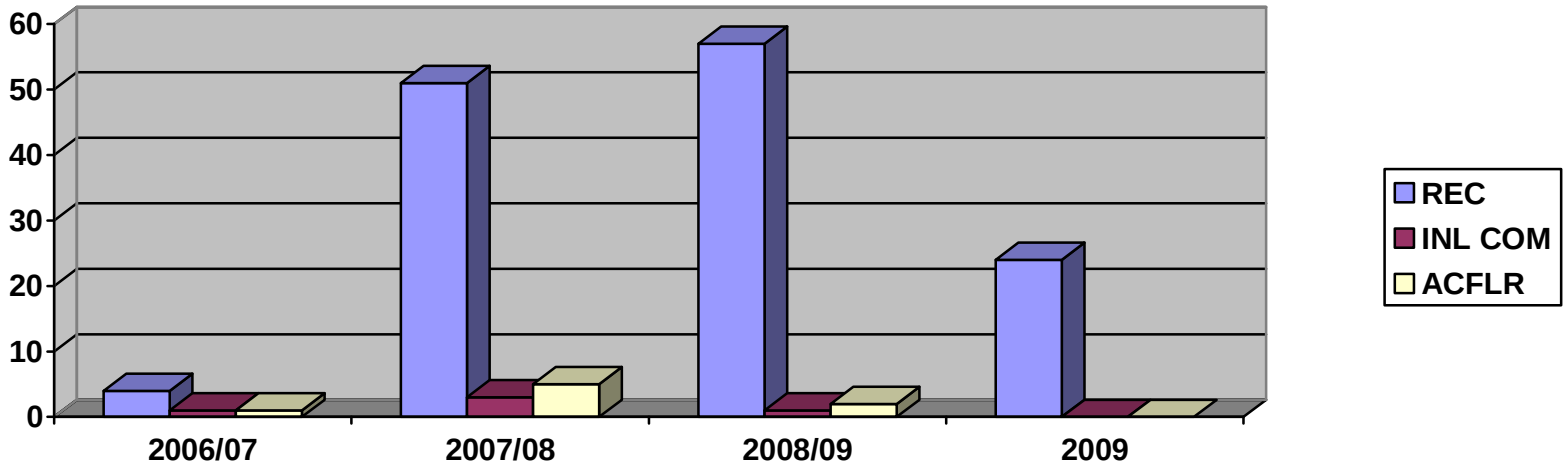


Chart #2 Smithers Detachment Violations by Fishery 2006-09



Bella Coola Detachment

C&P Detachment Supervisor – Bob Tupniak
250-799-5698
bob.tupniak@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

- The Bella Coola Detachment consists of areas 7-10 (Area 7 – Bella Bella; Area 8 – Bella Coola; Area 9 – Rivers Inlet; Area 10 – Smith Inlet). It encompasses that portion of the Central Coast of British Columbia from Cape Caution in the south to Kitasoo Bay in the north, 130 nautical miles. The marine and land base together covers an area of approximately 52,000 square kilometres.
- There are 180 enumerated streams, creeks and rivers in areas 7-10. Of those, 29 would be considered significant producers. Major systems would be the Roscoe and Kainet Rivers in area 7, Bella Coola, Atnarko, Dean, Kimsquit, Kwatna and Koeye Rivers in area 8, Chuckwalla, Kilbella, Wannock Rivers as well as the Oweekeno Lake sockeye rivers in area 9, and the Docee River Sockeye and Chinook system in area 10.
- There are 6 small communities in areas 7-10. They are Klemtu, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Ocean Falls, Anaheim Lake and Oweekeno. The total resident population is approximately 5500 people.
- There are 6 First Nation Bands in areas 7-10. Kitasoo Band (pop. 300), Heiltsuk Band (pop. 1500), Nuxalk Band (pop. 1200), Ulkatcho Band (pop. 300), Oweekeno Band (pop. 100), and the Gwa'sala Nakwaxda'xw Band (pop. 300).
- There are 8 full time C&P staff in the Bella Coola Detachment. They consist of one PM-05 Detachment Supervisor in Bella Coola, a GT-05 Field Supervisor in both Bella Coola and Bella Bella, 2 GT-04 fishery officers in Bella Coola and 3 GT-04 fishery officers in Bella Bella. The Bella Coola Detachment also operates a seasonal office and facility in Dawson's Landing (Rivers Inlet – Area 9) throughout the summer months.

Highlights:

Staffing:

- Due to staff deployments, the Bella Coola Detachment was short one and sometimes two Fishery Officers throughout this reporting period. Three Fishery Officers were also seconded to the Fraser River for three week periods each. This occurred from mid June to mid September. This action adversely impacted the Bella Coola operational field duty capabilities.
- Dawson's Landing crews quarters operational from July 05/09 to September 7/09. A similar program is planned for 2010.

Fisheries:

- Coho presence throughout the Central Coast area was very good and catches were high.
- Wannock and Chuckwalla/Kilbella River mouth closures in effect from June 1/09 to September 15/09.

Compliance:

- No VPT's issued for the Wannock River or Chuckwalla/Kilbella River closures. River mouth boundary compliance remains good.
- Rivers Inlet downrigger closure in effect from June 1/09 to September 15/09. Compliance remains good.
- Compliance with the barbed hook restrictions was poor in 2009. Enforcement actions continue. Obstruction of Fishery Officers continue in regards to barbed hook enforcement.
- Rockfish closed area compliance was good this year.

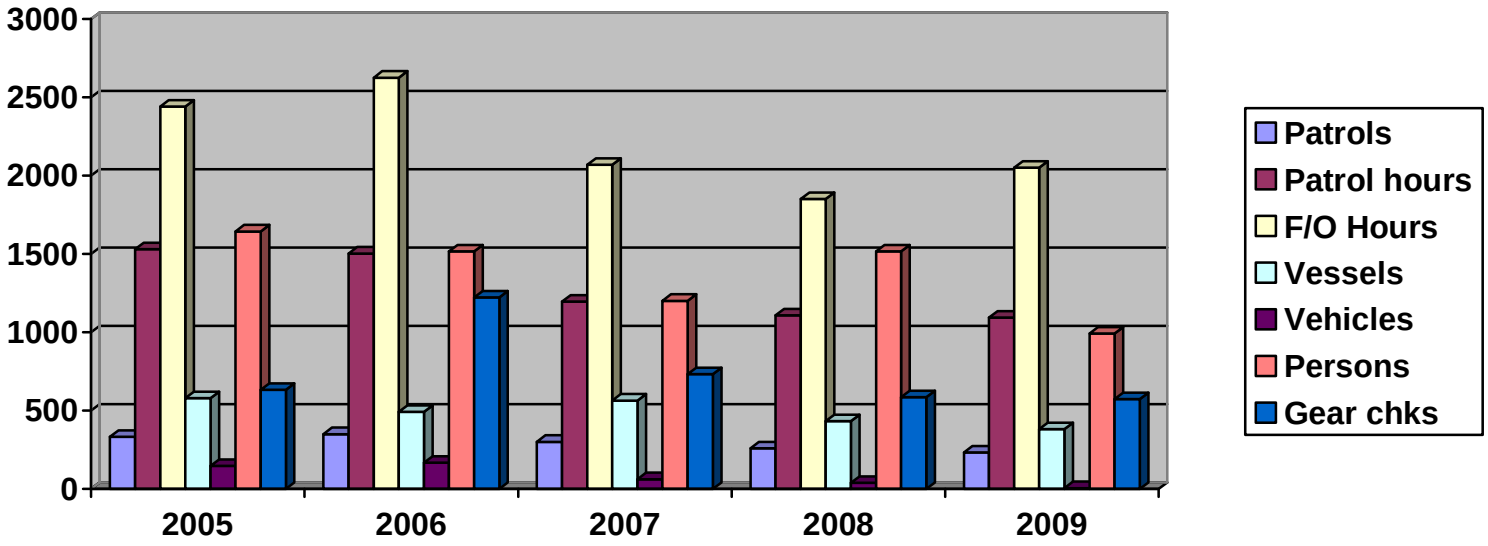
- Significant increase in over-possession of salmon (Coho) violations.
- There were only a few minor licence and log book violations (mostly warnings) in the commercial salmon seine and gillnet fisheries in areas 7 and 8. Fishing time was increased from last year but less than most previous years. Overall compliance was good during fishing opportunities with most violations being log book related.
- For the summer months (June to September), 54% of Fishery Officer field time was directed at tidal and non-tidal fin-fish recreational fishing enforcement, 12% at SARA listed species (abalone and whales), 10% at recreational and commercial shellfish enforcement, 11% at commercial salmon net, 6% at commercial prawn and the remainder to a variety of ground-fish species, shellfish species and habitat related issues.

Bella Coola Detachment Statistical Summery

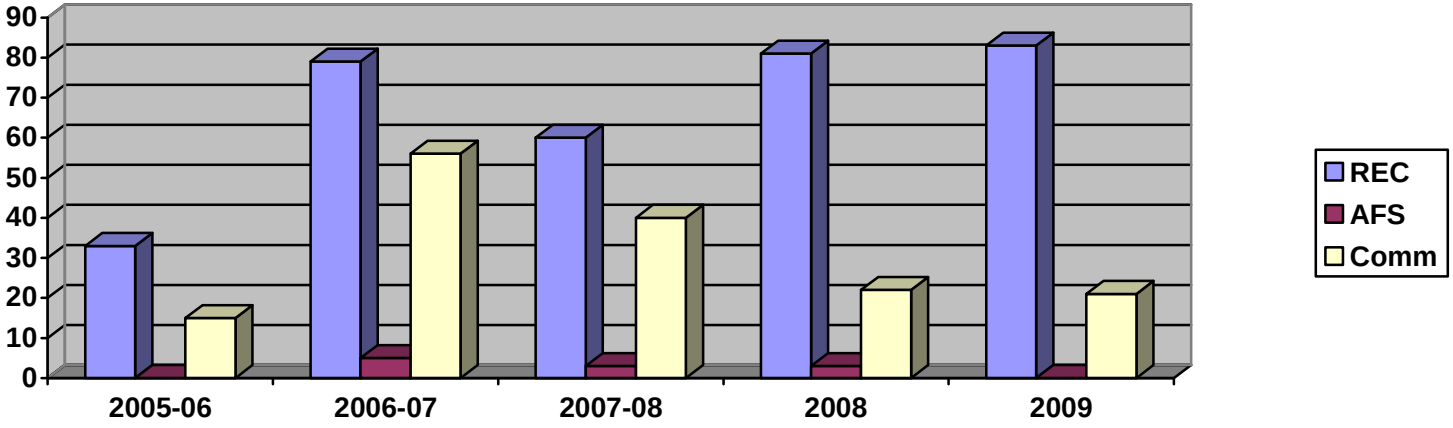
Table 1: Comparison table of FEATS Data for 2005 -2009 to date – Bella Coola Detachment.

Year	Patrols	Patrol hours	FO hours	Vessels Checked	Vehicles Checked	Persons Checked	Gear Checks
2009	232	1094	2051	381	5	992	573
2008	259	1108	1851	433	38	1516	586
2007	301	1196	2069	564	62	1201	733
2006	350	1503	2626	491	167	1517	1222
2005	333	1531	2441	579	147	1644	633

Graph 1: Comparison table of FEATS Data for 2005 -2009 to date – Bella Coola Detachment.



Graph 2: Summary of charges by fishery 2005 – 2009 to date.



PILLAR #1 Effort: Education/Partnering/Stewardship

Education and shared stewardship (pillar one) consists of a suite of essential activities for promoting compliance through strategies such as education, promotional campaigns and engagement of stakeholders. The officers in the Detachments have met these objectives by leading and participating in a variety of activities and community events with all stakeholders.

Highlights Include:

- Gathering Strength Canoe Journey – Joint endeavour with North Coast First Nations, RCMP and CCG.
- C&P staff continues to assist with local egg takes and fry releases. Working in conjunction with the local Community Advisors throughout the North Coast.
- C&P staff has participated with the in SARA abalone, killer whale and sea otter open houses in many communities in the North Coast.
- C&P staff conducts joint enforcement patrols with First Nation Guardians.
- C&P staff continues to develop capacity related to Restorative Justice in all Detachments. C&P officers are trained as facilitators for this process.
- Dream Catchers continues to be an opportunity to work with First Nation's youth. This is a very successful and productive effort by all who participated.
- C&P staff participates in Remembrance Day activities in dress uniforms.
- C&P staff have contributed and participated in promoting C&P and DFO in the schools by attending career days in local schools and collages.
- C&P staff attends local SFAB meetings as well as the area meetings held in Vancouver and Prince Rupert for the commercial salmon industry, commercial recreational industry (lodges, resorts, charter operators) and independent fishers. This is an excellent venue for an exchange of information and valuable partnerships have been developed and continue to be maintained and grow.
- Educational and information programs have been delivered to lodges and other interested groups for a number of years. This program will continue
- C&P staff attends meetings with First Nations Communities to develop enforcement protocols and agreements.
- C&P staff assisted with the Olympic Torch Relay in QCI.
- Trade shows are a large, annual community event with a large local turn-out. C&P has always attended and help set up a "touch tank" with various salt water species to the enjoyment of the public. Their participation has been praised by the organizers, and DFO has won for best exhibit in a number of events and communities.
- C&P staff participates in parades throughout the NC (i.e. Riverboat Days, Sea Fest and others).
- Participate in River Clean up day on the Skeena River helping volunteers with cleaning up the river banks.
- Officers are involved in the communities with coaching sports teams and being involved in local clubs and organizations.
- Officers attend gatherings by local youth groups like the Scouts, and attend River's Day activities.
- Fishery Officers attended Crab fest in Kincolith.

North Coast 2009 Salmonid Enhancement Review

Don MacKinlay, Acting North Coast Area Chief, Salmonid Enhancement Program

OVERVIEW

Three main pillars support the Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP) in the North Coast Area:

Resource Restoration Unit – The North Coast Area has a three-person specialist team comprised of a biologist, an engineer and an engineering technician. This team provides professional expertise for the design and construction of habitat improvement projects throughout the area, as well as supporting maintenance needs for CDP and PIP projects. Much of the habitat improvement work completed by this unit is funded through partnership arrangements with community groups, corporations and government agencies.

Community Involvement Program – Four community advisors support seven Community Development (CDP) and 16 Public Involvement (PIP) projects scattered throughout the North Coast Area. The four Community Advisors are:

- Rob Dams located in Terrace;
- Brenda Donas in Smithers;
- Patrick Fairweather in QCI/ Haida Gwaii; and
- Sandie MacLaurin in Bella Coola.

The seven CDP sites are:

- Fort Babine,
- Hartley Bay,
- Heiltsuk/ MacLoughlin Bay;
- Kincolith,
- Klemtu/ Kitasoo,
- Old Masset/ Yakoun, and
- Toboggan

PIP projects comprise a variety of activities intended to boost stewardship, including small hatcheries run by local volunteer groups and 'Salmonids in the Classroom' educational incubators. Not all PIPs are involved in hands-on production of salmonids.

Enhancement Operations – A total of 24 permanent staff (plus temporary seasonal staff) work at four major production facilities:
Babine Lake Development Project (BLDP) which is comprised of the Fulton River and Pinkut Creek Spawning Channels;
Kitimat River Hatchery, and
Snootli Creek Hatchery.

In addition, the Pallant Creek Hatchery – which used to be operated by DFO – is now run under a contract with the Haida Fisheries Program as a 'Cost Recovery Pilot.'

Although many activities and the major facilities within SEP focus on fish production, a number of activities aim their energies on enhancing public attitudes towards the stewardship of our salmonids

and their habitats. These activities include working with school children through the: Classroom Incubation Programs, the Stream to Sea Program, as well as working with community groups to foster their ability to conserve local salmon streams.

BABINE SPAWNING CHANNEL OPERATIONS

Brad Thompson, BLDP Manager at Fulton; George Chandler, Asst Manager at Pinkut

Project Description – The Babine Lake Development Project (BLDP) began in 1962 with the objective to boost sockeye production by releasing 100 million or more fry into underutilized rearing capacity in Babine Lake, theoretically boosting output by 30 million smolts and returns by 1.25 million adults, of which 1.0 million could be harvested. The project consists of three spawning channels, a mothballed hatchery, and associated river flow control works and spawners/fry counting fences on two tributaries to Babine Lake:

- **Fulton River Facility** – two spawning channels, the first being a smaller (10,000 m^2) pilot channel (#1, which began operation in 1965) followed by the main (73,100 m^2) production channel (#2, started in 1969 and completed in 1971).

- **Pinkut Creek Facility** – the spawning channel (33,400 m^2) began operation in 1968. From 1973 to 2007, spawning capacity was augmented by airlifting surplus adults above a set of falls on Pinkut Creek (26,700 m^2 of natural spawning grounds). The airlift program was discontinued in 2008.

Production Overview

Spring 2009's total production of 174.7 million sockeye fry from the two BLDP sites once again exceeded the project's original 100 million fry target, with 130 million fry produced from the Fulton works, alone. The previous two years fry production was 184.6 and 178 million respectively.

With regard to egg-fry survivals for the 2009, Fulton River was below the 15% target at 10.7%, and Channel #2 was slightly above the 50% target at 55.5%; Channel #1 had a surprisingly good survival rate at 59.1% slightly above target and well above the past several years.

Pinkut Channel egg-fry survivals were a respectable 49.1% and Pinkut Creek proper survival increased over last year to 22.1%.

Pinkut adult loading targets were met this season with no operational challenges other than warm water temperatures. The Pinkut "lake pumps" had to be utilized for cooling the channel water during the loading and spawning phases, which proved to be a successful attempt in combating a parasite outbreak. PMS rate for Pinkut was 8%. The total Pinkut egg deposition is 380.5 million eggs.

Fulton loading targets were close to being met in the Fulton system. Channels 1 and 2 were filled to capacity and the river proper was filled to 92% of target. Although an additional 34.6K adults were re-loaded into Channel # 2 after high pre-spawning mortalities were detected and diagnosed. These "re-loads" would have made up the river target, so the overall escapement to the Fulton system was very close to the spawning grounds capacity or target.

The entire Fulton system (river and channels) was subjected to a severe outbreak of the parasites *ICH* and *LOMA*. It appears the warm summer temperatures and slightly lower than normal water levels attributed to the early warm water in Fulton which in turn aided to the parasite outbreak.

Fulton channel 1, 2 and the river proper had pre-spawning mortality (PMS) rates of 43.2%, 31.5%, 16.0% respectively. We do have a local parasite sampling program which is in place to help us determine the presence and prevalence of these parasites, in the early portion of the runs. This information can often help us in making decisions to minimizing the pre spawning mortalities during an outbreak.

Fulton Production Data

Fry Release- spring 2009 (2008 brood year)

Channel 1	6.6 million	59.1% surv. rate
Channel 2	92.1 million	55.5% surv. rate
River	32.1 million	10.7% surv. Rate

Adults returned (2009)

Channel 1	14.6 K	6.81% jacks	68.2% females	43.2% PMS
Channel 2	93.8 K			31.5% PMS
Channel 2	34.6 K (re-loads)			
River	168.3 K			16.0% PMS

Pinkut Production Data

Fry Release- spring 2009 (2008 brood year)

Channel	37.8 million	49.1% surv. rate
Creek	6.1 million	22.1% surv. Rate

Adults returned (2009)

Channel	59.8 K	Jacks 2.5%	51.6% females	8% PMS
Creek	27.0 K			

Both sites have gone into the winter incubation period with satisfactory reservoir levels this year.

KITIMAT HATCHERY OPERATIONS 2009 REVIEW

Mark Westcott, Acting Manager, Kitimat River Hatchery, Kitimat, B.C.

Project Description – Preceded by a pilot hatchery in 1977, this facility was built in 1983 to enhance several rivers and streams in the Kitimat system, as well as three rivers in Kitimat Arm. Original plans included seven chinook stocks (total of 3 million eggs), nine chum stocks (total of 11 million eggs), four coho stocks (total of 600,000 eggs), one steelhead stock (55,000 eggs) and one cutthroat stock (15,000 eggs). Numbers of both stocks and eggs have been reduced over the years for logistical and budgetary reasons, and the facility now handles two stocks of chinook (2 million eggs), two stocks of chum (5 million eggs), one stock of coho (500,000 eggs), one stock of steelhead (60,000 eggs) and one stock of cutthroat (10,000 eggs). The facility has a unique system of both groundwater and river water supplies, including 4500 LPM of heated river water from the Eurocan Pulp mill, which gives considerable flexibility to the facility's incubation and rearing programs.

Production Overview - Total juvenile releases and eggs taken in 2009 were:

Species	Total Juveniles Released in 2009	Total Eggs Taken in 2009
Chinook	1,429,000 0+ smolts	2,122,000 eggs
Chum	1,458,000 0+ fed fry	4,024,000 eggs
Coho	411,000 1+ smolts	350,000 eggs -not finished
Cutthroat	0	6,500 eggs
Steelhead	57,000 1+ smolts	95,000 eggs

Enhanced stocks were transported by tank truck to various locations throughout the Kitimat watershed, and river conditions were considered normal during the releases.

Steelhead & cutthroat were the only fish that were marked.

Returns of all species were quite good and Pink returns were excellent. We didn't quite meet all of our egg targets but that was due to a lack of staff not a lack of fish. The Kitimat facility normally operates with 8 indeterminate staff but we are currently operating with 5 indeterminate staff and 1 term.

It was recently announced that the Eurocan pulp mill will be permanently shutting down as of the end of January 2010. The hot water that we get from the mill is used to heat the hatchery building, de-ice the river intake screens and warm up the water that is used for rearing the fish. This facility was designed around this hot water source and there will need to be major changes in both the physical and biological operations.

ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS ON THE CENTRAL COAST

Sandie MacLaurin, Community Advisor, SEP, Bella Coola

Chum Salmon

Releases of 2008 brood chum fry & smolts this past Spring was on target for all the facilities with over 10.5 million being released.

This fall, Snootli Hatchery was able to meet the 2 million eggtake targets on all but one tributary (the Saloompt River) where about ½ the target was met - bringing the overall number of eggs obtained down to 6.4 million. Poor returns were the key factor but water levels and forest fires also affected chum broodstock programs. An additional note here is that bad flooding in the Bella Coola system in late October of this year likely destroyed a significant amount of the chum and pink spawn in the river. Production from Snootli will be doubly important for survival of the 2009 brood.

In Bella Bella and Klemtu the hatchery staff easily attained egg targets and adult returns were in excess to spawning requirements (by a factor of 4 in Bella Bella and at least double in Klemtu.

Of note here is the doubling of the chum egg target (and achieving the additional 1 million eggs) at McLoughlin Hatchery in Bella Bella for the second year in a row. This was made possible through funding for upgrades at the site from the Pacific Salmon Commission Northern Fund monies for 2008.

Survivals of the 2009 brood to the eyed stage are all above 90%.

Chinook Salmon

Releases in the Atnarko/Bella Coola in 2009 included 1.6 million 90 day smolts from the 2008 brood and almost 400,000 yearling (20+grams) from the 2007 brood. Releases of 2008 brood Wannock in Rivers Inlet totaled 226,611.
There are about 300,000 2008 brood Lower Atnarko chinook being held over for another yearling release in 2009. These will be moved to the Atnarko Rearing channel and kept there until next June.

Chinook broodstock programs were once again a challenge in 2009 for the Atnarko/Bella Coola system due to very low returns. However, egg targets were met for the Upper and Lower Atnarko River and crews were also successful in obtaining close to 64k Saloompt chinook from the lower Bella Coola.

The Wannock egg target was easily met with approximately 300 thousand eggs being taken. Going into the eggtake there was concern that the age 5 component (historically a majority of female spawners found to be age 5) might be very low due to poor marine survivals of 2004 brood (sea entry in 2005). Though age data is not yet available there seemed to be lots of female spawners and numbers on the ground were more than sufficient to allow for a relatively quick and easy broodstock capture and eggtake

program. Of note here is the number of marked fish recovered during the eggtake and deadpitch program. Recoveries of marked fish were the highest on record.
Survival to date for 2009 brood chinook is good (over 90%) and though shocking and picking is not complete for the Wannock chinook the eggs look good.

Snootli Hatchery has just received word that the PSC Northern fund will continue to support an Atnarko chinook yearling program for 2009 and yearling groups of ~250k are taken from inventory on hand when fry are ponded.

Coho Salmon

Coho are not a production species in the Central Coast and projects are done to provide marked fish (information for fisheries mgt. and survival tracking, like the Bella Coola and Johnston groups at this time) and/or to sustain stocks that might be impacted by commercial chum fisheries like at McLoughlin and Kitasoo. While large scale production is not occurring these enhanced fish do contribute to fisheries (by-catch commercially and targeted recreationally) and as food fish for First Nations.

Releases of coho salmon smolts in 2009 were yearlings from the 2007 brood and the total for Central Coast facilities was just over 209,000. Releases met expectations for all the facilities/stocks with this being the first year of releases of Johnston Creek smolts. 2009 broodstock and eggtake programs are complete in Bella Coola and McLoughlin with egg targets being easily met. Kitasoo and Johnston eggtakes are ongoing at this time with Kitasoo having about 20% of target and the Johnston about 50%. Observations and creeks walks in Bella Coola and at McLoughlin indicate that returns are much better than last year. The local volunteer group in Bella Coola (CCFPA) assisted with broodstock capture, eggtakes and securing funds for fish food to carry these groups through. DFO stock assessment has been providing funds for CWT tag purchase and marking.
Survival to date of 2009 coho is not known as shocking and picking will not occur until the new year.

Rearing of the 2008 brood parr is ongoing with survivals looking good in spite of an outbreak of BKD at Snootli Hatchery. The affected fish are isolated and have been treated. These fish will be monitored closely and samples will be sent to PBS in late winter for a health check. This is the first incidence of BKD at Snootli Hatchery and as a precaution, disease screening has been done on all 2009 brood coho stocks coming into the facility – and incubation is being done in the isolation building.

Also of note: The Johnston Creek (Rivers Inlet) coho project was started in 2007 with initial support being provided by the Rivers Inlet North Coast Salmon Enhancement Association (RINCSEA). It has been able to continue for the 2008 and 2009 brood with a combination of PSC Northern and RINCSEA support (RINCSEA support being critical for the 2009 brood). We have just recently received the good news that the PSC Northern fund will help provide support for the 2010 brood as well. This will allow for releases of Ad/CWT smolts from 4 consecutive brood years. We are very excited for 2010 when the first adults will be returning from the 2007 brood.

Sockeye Salmon

Fry releases in the Central Coast this past spring were on target for the Tankeeah River stock (Heiltsuk Fisheries/Emily Lake Hatchery but fell below for Atnarko/Lonesome Lake and Lagoon Creek. Once again, in the case of Atnarko/Lonesome Lake the shortfall came from not being able to meet egg targets last fall, not from any poor survival during the hatchery program. Problems at the Victor Creek Hatchery in Klemtu lead to heavy losses in the 2008 brood and planning is underway for a major upgrade to the site. Snootli Hatchery also released over 450,000 sockeye to Curtis and Williams Creeks (Area 6). These are part of a sockeye recovery plan for Lakelse and contributing to a hanging (nursery) lake pilot program.

For 2009 broods, the Heiltsuk crew had no trouble meeting the 100k egg target from the Tankeeah River and report that it was another year of better escapements. At Lagoon Creek the observations during this season indicate there was a much better escapement than last year. The egg target from Lagoon was reduced to allow for facility upgrades. The Atnarko/Lonesome Lake program staff (Nuxalk Fisheries with Snootli Hatchery) secured over 100k eggs but were unable to capture enough broodstock to meet the additional 100k - the broodstock program being impacted by escapement numbers. No eggs were taken from the northern systems this fall due to funding shortfalls, however it looks like next year is a go (just received word from PSC Northern Fund).

Reasons for Optimism

There was a good showing of coho this year from 2006 brood that went to the ocean in 2008 and Pinks from the 2007 brood that entered the ocean in 2008. This could mean that ocean conditions were good – which would mean that better returns of sockeye, chum and chinook are on their way. In 2010 we should see age 4 sockeye from 2006 that entered the ocean in 2008 and age three chinook and chum. So – 2010 might not be great, but we can certainly be hopefull that the age 4 sockeye do show, providing another indicator for better things to come in 2011 and 2012+.

Time and size of release considerations at Snootli Hatchery. Chum and chinook programs are being re-examined to more closely consider early marine conditions when finalizing release strategies. Extending rearing programs for a larger and later time of release could improve survival in years where phytoplankton (and thus zooplankton) production is delayed. The yearling chinook program is another strategy that could result in a several fold survival benefit - without having to increase original egg targets. And what about those Wannock chinook! Lots of marks recovered in the Rivers sport fishery and more than ever before in the broodstock and deadpitch programs – indicating that our efforts to improve survival by aggressively pursuing size and time of release targets are working. Recoveries in 2008 and 2009 were from ~100k releases and in 2010 will start seeing age three from a much larger (287k) release.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN THE TERRACE AREA

Rob Dams, Community Advisor, SEP, Terrace, B.C.

Kincolith (Gingolx) CEDP Hatchery

Egg targets = 70 to 150 K chinook and 25 K chum from the Kincolith River
Presently have 65 K (8 gram) chinook fry in their outdoor ponds. Plan to CWT (20 K) of these fish in April of 2010, just prior to helicopter release into the upper watershed. This project also includes a floating adult fence with video technology.
No eggs were taken in 2009, due to infrastructure problems from recent flooding. Future plans for upgrading this project are under discussion.

Hartley Bay CEDP Hatchery

Egg targets = 500,000 K coho from Hartley Bay Creek
Release targets:
Hartley Bay Creek - 20 K coho smolts
Upper Hartley Bay Lake - 70-100 K fry
The remaining fry are outplanted by helicopter to hanging lakes (Whalen Lake, Red Bluff Lake & Angler Cove)
Presently have ~ 450,000 eggs on-hand.
A new head tank is being constructed for this project, and will hopefully improve egg to fry survivals.

Eby Street PIP Hatchery

Egg target = 25 K Zymachord River coho
They presently have 14 K (12 gram) juvenile coho in their cement raceway. And another ~ 30 k eyed eggs on-hand. Fish are reared to smolt and released in May.
The hatchery is operated by the Northwest Watershed Enhancement Society. In recent years, membership has expanded to include participation from at least two local schools and the Stepping Stones (special needs group).
In 2009, they leveraged $10,000 from local community groups in order to install a restroom facility and heated storage area.

Oldfield Creek PIP Hatchery

2009 Egg summary and subsequent targets are listed below:

- Diana Coho: 21,600 (54% of allotted amount)
- Hays Coho: 11,100 (74% of allotted amount)
- Oldfield Coho: 26,000 (84% of allotted amount)
- Kloiya Chinook: 23,326 (65% of allotted amount)
- Toon Chum: 5,667 (pilot project for release in Silver Creek)
- **2009 Total eggs: 87,693**

Most of the fish produced at the Oldfield Creek Hatchery are released as fed fry. Although, Oldfield Creek coho are held until smolt - for release by the public during their

annual Smoltfest event. They presently have approximately 14 K (2008 brood - 8 gram) juvenile coho on-hand from Oldfield Creek. In 2008, they initiated an adipose clip marking program for all hatchery smolts.

The Oldfield Creek Hatchery is operated by the Prince Rupert Salmonid Enhancement Society. The group recently expanded its membership to include students and staff from the NWCC and employees from the WWF. Significant effort has been put towards revitalizing this hatchery. They are now involved with stream restoration, habitat monitoring, escapement monitoring and stewardship / education. In the fall of 2009, they recorded the second highest coho escapement to Oldfield Creek. Volunteers had a peak count of 181coho in Oldfield Creek, and 64 coho in Hays Creek. These counts also included several marked Jacks (first return since the marking program began in 2008). The hatchery is also used as a venue for our Prince Rupert Stream to Sea Program.

Oona River PIP Hatchery

Egg Targets = Spiller River coho 20 K, Oona River coho 50 K, Oona River pink 50 K and Kumealon chum 25 K
At present, the Oona River hatchery has approximately 12 K chum and 8 K coho on-hand.

This hatchery is run by the Oona River Resources Society. They started satellite chum enhancement several years ago. And are the primary SEHAB representatives for the North Coast Area. This project is also linked with the NWCC. They are also very active with local research projects.

Stream to Sea Program

Includes over 30 aquariums in Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Terrace, Kitwanga, Stewart and the Nass Valley. Many of our aquariums have several classes that participate in the program (approximately 1000 students total in the North Coast). Each school aquarium receives approximately 100 coho eggs from a local stream. Most students participate in fall egg take, and spring fry release field trips. Teachers and students fertilize their eggs back in the classroom. In Terrace, we also offer Kalum River chinook. Although, very few classes participate in the chinook program, due to the fact that our egg take field trip occurs during the first week of school. Note: Kitimat Hatchery staff provide a great deal of support for our Stream to Sea program in Kitimat schools.

Lakelse Sockeye Enhancement / Lakelse Sockeye Recovery Plan

Egg Target = 300 K Williams Creek sockeye
Spring 2009 - released ~ 300 K sockeye
No eggs were taken in the fall of 2009, due the global economic downturn and a shortage of funding support from the PSC - Northern Fund. This project is proposed for 2010 - funding support has not be confirmed.
Note: 2009 was the third release for Lakelse Sockeye fry. All fish were incubated and reared at Snootly Hatchery.

Deep Creek Hatchery (StAD)

Deep Creek Hatchery is operated by the Terrace Salmonid Enhancement Society. This project is directed by StAD. We partner with them to deliver our Stream to Sea program in Terrace (they allow us to use their hatchery facility for our fall coho egg takes). And they provide us with chinook broodstock. Deep Creek takes approximately 250 K chinook eggs each fall - all fish are Coded Wire Tagged (North Coast Chinook Key Index Stream).

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN THE UPPER SKEENA

Brenda Donas, Community Advisor, SEP, Smithers, B.C.

Chicago Creek PIP Hatchery

The volunteers at the Chicago Creek hatchery released 16,636 of the 2008 brood year Mission Creek coho fry at a mean size of 1.2 grams. The fry were released on July 13'th, 2009 to various locations in Waterfall Creek (a tributary of Mission Creek).

The Chicago Creek Society volunteers operated the Mission Creek Coho Assessment Fence from September 19'th to November 13'th, 2009. A total of 589 adult coho were counted through the fence. There were 555 (94.2%) wild coho and 34 (5.77%) right maxillary clipped coho counted through the fence. The sex ratio was 60% female and 40% male.

The volunteers moved 261 female coho and 171 male coho upstream of the impassable Highway 16 culvert into Waterfall Creek. The newly installed spawning pads were well utilized by spawning coho this year.

Fort Babine CEDP Hatchery

The hatchery program was temporarily suspended in May 2009. There were 60,014 of the 2008 brood Babine Chinook fry released into the Babine River at the hatchery site. The fry were released on May 6'th, 2009 and the mean size was 0.53 grams per fry.

There were no eggs taken this brood year (2009). The floating raceways have been decommissioned and only the on-land incubation and rearing systems remain. The biological plan has been changed as enhancement of Babine Coho and Chinook is no longer required. The focus of the CEDP program is shifting towards small scale enhancement for the purpose of fostering stewardship and public education and awareness and may include some habitat monitoring in the coming years.

Stream to Sea Program

Our Stream to Sea education program was provided to schools from the Kitsegucla to Burns Lake areas. Each participating class received 100 of the 2008 brood coho eggs from a stream in their area. Students in the Hazelton and Kitsegucla areas released 300 Mission Creek coho fry to Waterfall Creek and assisted with some small scale habitat enhancement projects. Students in the Smithers/Houston area released 1,000 Toboggan

Creek coho fry to Lake Kathlyn. Some of the Smithers area classes also participated in assisting with some small scale habitat restoration projects. Students in the Topley/Granisle and Burns Lake area released 300 Fulton River coho fry to Babine Lake near the Fulton River. There will be no changes to the school program fry output for 2009 brood coho.

SEP COMMUNITY PROJECCTS ON THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

Patrick Fairweather, Community Advisor, QCI

After eight years of service as the Community Advisor for Haida Gwaii/QCI, Christina Engel departed in May 2009 for a new position based in Vancouver as a Program Officer for the Small Craft Harbours Branch. The CA position remained vacant until Patrick Fairweather was hired starting in mid July 2009. Prior to joining DFO, Mr. Fairweather worked with the Haida Fisheries Program (Council of the Haida Nation) for 16 years as Field Projects Manager and Program Manager. This report summarizes SEP Community Involvement Program enhancement and education activities that have taken place since July, 2009.

Enhancement

The Community Advisor and Biotech worked with numerous volunteers from local public involvement groups to collect broodstock and eggs for the local hatcheries. They also worked closely with the Haida Fisheries Program to share resources and labour on the Deena Creek chum eggtake (DFO-CIP) and coho AUC escapement monitoring (HFP), which involves Peterson disk marking of coho and snorkel enumeration of several index sites. The majority of chum salmon broodstock were collected during beach seining efforts to mark Deena coho to estimate of residence time.

Charlie Valley Creek Hatchery

The Hatchery at Charlie Valley Creek in Queen Charlotte City, which is supported by the Northern Trollers Association, Hecate Strait Streamkeepers and Queen Charlotte Enhancement Group, is currently incubating approximately 110,000 chum salmon eggs (Deena Creek donor for adjacent systems), and 33,000 coho salmon eggs (Honna., Jungle, Tarundl. and Chinikundl Creeks). Eyed egg inventories are underway and should be completed by late December. A new concrete intake was installed in early September and planning is also underway to obtain funding required (~$15-20K) to rebuild/upgrade the ageing incubation building.

Alliford Bay Hatchery

The Alliford Bay Hatchery Group has collected approximately 28,000 coho eggs this year from Sachs, Haans, Blaine and Baxter (tributary to Copper) Creeks. The eggs are incubating in Alliford Bay Hatchery located near Alliford Bay west of Sandspit. Assistance was also provided to this group preparing a successful proposal to PSF for funds to purchase an electronic balance.

Port Clements Hatchery

The Port Clements Hatchery Group is currently incubating about 22,000 Mamin Creek coho eggs at their small well-water supplied hatchery in the town of Port Clements.

Deep Creek Hatchery

The Deep Creek Hatchery located just south of Masset is operated by the Salmon Unlimited Society and is currently incubating approximately 45,000 coho eggs from Grouse and Gully Creeks. This group uses broomstick fences to capture broodstock and the annual fence counts provide reliable indices of coho escapement for Grouse, Gully and Deep Creeks which drain into Masset Sound.

Old Masset CEDP

The Old Masset CEDP achieved their Yakoun River chinook egg target of 250,000 but were only able collect 36,000 coho eggs or 72% of the 50 K target. The shortfall on coho eggs was a result of lower than average escapement, which may have resulted from unusually high exploitation from both recreational and FSC net fisheries in the lower Mamin (Pers.Comm., Hatchery Crew).

Pallant Creek Hatchery

The Haida Fisheries Program is continuing to operate Pallant Creek Hatchery but future funding by DFO is uncertain at this time and egg targets for 2009 were limited to 300,000 coho and no chum. Production in 2009 included release of 9.8 million BY 2008 chum salmon and 800,000 BY 2007 coho smolts. Approximately 570,000 BY 2008 coho are rearing at the Mosquito Lake netpens for release as smolts in 2010.

In September 2009 the hatchery retained 800 coho as broodstock and subsequent holding mortality was much lower than most years resulting in an above target yield of 471,000 eggs (Pers. Comm., Irene Bruce, HFP Assistant Manager).

Education

Mr. Jason Shafto is new to the Education Coordinator position (provided under contract with Hecate Strait Streamkeepers) but has been involved in local salmon stewardship initiatives for many years. Jason also brings considerable teaching experience to the job after having served as a substitute teacher for several local schools.

Planning is well underway with teachers from the six elementary and two secondary schools regarding delivery of the Salmonids in the Classroom program and Stream to Sea curriculum as well as field trips and outdoor education activities including small habitat restoration projects for 2010.

Chum and coho eggtake demonstrations were delivered at five elementary schools as a prelude to classroom incubators, which will be loaded with eyed eggs in January. Classes from two elementary schools were also taken on field trips to local creeks where they

learned about various aquatic and riparian ecosystem aspects as they relate to salmonids, observed chum salmon spawning and measured juvenile coho captured with minnow traps.

Classroom curriculum will include Ocean's content with intertidal beach seining field trips offered as an additional hands on activity. Forage fish monitoring activities (supported by PSF funding) will also be added as a component of the beach seining field trips in 2010.

2009 SALMON LICENSE AREA F

SUMMARY OF HARVEST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

The 2009 Salmon License Area F Harvest Management performance continues to be guided by a number of harvest objectives respecting the conservation of Chinook and coho stocks originating from B.C. Rivers and streams. The two main conservation issues identified within the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) are related to Chinook stocks originating from the West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI) and to coho stocks originating from three northern areas, notably, the Upper Skeena River, Queen Charlotte Islands (QCI) and portions of the Central Coast.

As in past years, there was a continuation of the Chinook Demonstration ITQ harvest management fishery involving all 284 license holders.

Chinook in Northern BC (NBC) are managed pursuant to the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) and allocations are administered through this process. The 2009 Aggregate Abundance Based Model (AABM) total allowable catch (TAC) for NBC was 143,000 Chinook. This allocation provided 50,000 Chinook for Recreational harvesters and 93,000 Chinook for the Salmon License Area F harvesters. Under the ITQ harvest regime this translated to 327 Chinook per vessel. This quota level was amended to 363 Chinook per vessel due to a reallocation of 10K from the Recreational sector in August.

The Salmon License Area F Harvest Committee (AFHC) reached consensus on implementing a catch ceiling for each license holder so as to not exceed 1,500 Chinook. This guideline was undertaken due to stockpiling of quotas by non-license holders in previous fisheries whereby a non-license holder had the ability to stockpile quota onto licensed vessels and use it as a conveyance to sell Chinook. Once the license holder had achieved the catch ceiling they would be eligible to acquire additional quota as required.

The AFHC also expressed concerns over the inability to conduct test fisheries to determine WCVI prevalence as in past years as a result of a court decision. Accordingly, sampling was undertaken from ice vessels obtained during offloading at fish landing stations and also DNA samples were obtained At-Sea. There was also a general consensus to delay the start of the Chinook fishery and to restrict the open areas so as to reduce the risk of encountering high WCVI percentages.

In consideration of these concerns, the 2009 Chinook harvest boundary in Area 2W was again limited to North of Hippa Island. An adjustment to this southern boundary was implemented on August 22nd to allow for the harvest of Chinook north of Buck Point due to the reduced DNA sample results observed in the latter part of June and early July. This boundary was further amended in August due to lowered WCVI prevalence to allow for the Chinook ITQ fishery access to that area from Hippa Island to Cape St. James.

The Chinook ITQ fishery opened on June 15th and initial samples revealed a relatively low WCVI DNA % at 4.4% from the lower than average Chinook CPUEs in previous years.

Given this lowered percentage, the fishery remained open until August 3rd. A review of DNA samples affirmed the previous low DNA prevalence and the Chinook fishery was allowed to restart on August 22nd.

The total catch on the ITQ fishery was 75,470 Chinook against the 103K TAC.

The A-B Line directed pink fishery opened on July 1 with the allowance to harvest all salmon species except chum salmon (Chinook if vessel had TAC available) in the same locations as in previous years. Catch and effort was very modest given the majority of the fleet continued to focus on Chinook harvest.

The directed coho fishery opened on July 22nd with adjustments of harvest areas in Area 104 and with Areas 6 to 10 and 106 to 110 closed in the Central Coast. The fleet tended to concentrate in those locations as has been observed in previous years with initial good catches in some portions of Areas 101 and 104. Area 3 opened on September 1st and realized an increase in overall coho abundance and catch from previous years.

Effort levels were fairly consistent but appeared to be more randomly distributed and less concentrated than in previous years. The gear count observed during the first week of the directed coho opening noted an average of 104 vessels operating with a peak gear count of 114 vessels observed during the first 3 days of the week ending July 28.

A total of 215,372 coho were harvested in Area F with the majority (62.5%) coming from Areas 1 and 101. Area 3 provided a harvest comprising 11.8 % of the total catch.

A total of 687 sockeye and 64,544 pink (80 chums reported) were also taken in the northern troll fishery which concluded as in previous years on September 30th.

Highlights of the 2009 North Coast Troll Fishery

Final Catch Estimates to September 30:

Sockeye – 687
Coho – 215,372
Pink – 64,544
Chum – Closed (80*) reported from closed areas.
Chinook – 75,470

April 30 Salmon returns expected in 2009 will require continued efforts to achieve conservation objectives, particularly for Upper Skeena coho and WCVI Chinook salmon. Northern troll fisheries will be limited in area, time and duration based on the exploitation rates exerted towards these stocks of concern. Inside surfline areas in the QCI and Areas 6 to 10 and 106 to 110 will be closed to trolling in 2009 in support of conservation of local coho stocks. The Area F Troll fleet has maintained its effort level at 284 licenses.

Catch monitoring and sampling is integral in the management of this fishery for the 2009 salmon season and beyond. There has been a slight increase to the AABM Abundance Index which will see an increase in the Chinook ITQ from 228 in 2008 to 327 in 2009. This has led the AFHC to recommend the continuation of capping the allowable ITQ at 1,500 Chinook. Once a vessel achieves this ceiling they will then be eligible to obtain further Chinook quota. Stock rebuilding initiatives in recent years has allowed for some flexibility in time and areas of harvest for both a by-catch coho fishery with a directed coho fishery in some mixed stock locations.

Rockfish Conservation Areas will remain in effect throughout the North Coast. Two of which have been implemented at Frederick Island (Ptns. 1-1, 101-1 and 142-2) South Moresby Island (2-31 to 2-37) which are closed to trolling until further notice. The Ribbon boundary from Langara Island along the north shore of Graham Island to Skonun Point will remain in effect. Several Rockfish Conservation Areas will also be in effect along the Central Coast.

The Chinook fishery will continue to be driven by the requirement so as to not exceed the WCVI ocean exploitation rate (ER) of 10%. The quarterly harvest regime will be amended and guided to not exceed the allowable WCVI Chinook TAC (2,860 Chinook) during any fishery.

Harvest may be impeded due to the requirement to meet various management objectives involving restricted timing and areas of harvest.

Coho harvest will also be guided by a 10% domestic ER on upper Skeena and Area 6 coho. Additional conservation requirements are necessary for QCI coho stocks which could see adjustments made to both fishing times and areas.

May 4 Area F Harvest Committee (AFHC) met to review 2009 North Coast IFMP concentrating specifically on the Chinook fisheries – ITQ Demonstration and Traditional and coho harvest. The AFHC agreed to continue with the Chinook ITQ Demonstration for 2009. The Committee also felt that the coho fishery should remain in the traditional style of harvest for this year given the large increase in vessel licenses in Salmon Area F.

May 4/5 As in 2008, the Demonstration ITQ mail out package has been sent to all Salmon Licence Area F harvesters. Given the relative small number of participants on past Traditional fisheries, all vessels will be participating on the ITQ Demonstration fishery in 2009 which is consistent with last year.

May 9 J.O. Thomas and Associates (JOT) will continue providing the dockside monitoring and validation with Archipelago Marine Research (AMR) handling the phone-in hails of paper logbook and ELOG reports as in previous years. AMR will continue to administrate the vessel hail-in/out and phone-in provisions for the FOS/logbook in 2009 in addition to the validation of groundfish as required.

May 28 License issuance commenced for the 2009 Salmon season emphasizing the requirement to complete all License conditions from the previous year. Along with these requirements was the requirement for 40% of the Area F fleet randomly selected to participate in Weekly head/snout retention of Chinook and coho to conform to the Mark Recovery Program (MRP) requirements.

June 15 Effective 0001 hours Monday, June 15th portions of Areas 1, 101, and 142 opened for Chinook and pink until further notice. Rockfish Conservation Areas in Area 2W remain in effect. Ribbon Boundary in effect from Langara Island to Skonun Pt. Area 2W remains from below Hippa Island to Cape St. James due to inability to sample areas due to the Larocque Decision and "high risk" consideration by NHQ to test fishery.

July 1 Effective 0001 hours Wednesday, July 1, Subareas 101- 4, 101-5, 101-8, 101-9 and that portion of Subarea 101-3 north of 54 degrees 24 minutes North open to trolling for sockeye (East of 133 degrees longitude), coho, pink and Chinook salmon until further notice.

DNA results from Areas 1 and 101 received with proportion of WCVI at 1.8% for the period June 15 to June 19 mirrored the previous sample with 55.6% South Thompson, Columbia Summer/Fall at 8.4% and North and Central Oregon at 8.2%. Skeena Chinook comprised 5.4% with no Nass Chinook identified. The WCVI comprised 3% of the sample.

DNA results from Areas 1 and 101 received from Troll landings on Chinook salmon caught from June 20 to 24 indicated 52.6% South Thompson followed by Upper Columbia at 13.1% and North and Central Oregon at 8.2%. Skeena Chinook comprised 3.1% of the sample with WCVI stocks at 1% of the samples.

DNA results from a third sample collected at sea from July 1 showed some shifting of prevalence of US stocks with a slight increase in WCVI at 4.4%.

July 15 Effective at 2359 h Wednesday, July 15th, 2009, the following Management Areas will close to trolling for sockeye salmon until further notice.

Subareas 101-4, 101-5, 101-8, 101-9 and those portions of Subarea 101-3 north of 54 degrees 24 minutes north latitude and east of 133 degrees west longitude.

Skeena River sockeye escapement indicates there is no commercial surplus available. Nass River run size prediction has decreased. Management actions are now being taken to ensure conservation of sockeye salmon populations. All fisheries are currently under review and actions will be taken accordingly.

This closes the north coast to trolling for sockeye salmon until further notice with non-retention of sockeye salmon in effect. Fishers may possess those sockeye previously harvested prior to the closure for now, but non-retention and non- possession will come into effect starting July 22, concurrently with the general coho opening.

July 22 Effective at 0001 hours, Wednesday, July 22 and until further notice, Subareas 101-1 to 101-3, 101-5 to 101-10, portions of Areas 1-2, 1-3, 1-5, 1-7, 102, 104-1, 104-4 and 104-5 inclusive open to trolling for sockeye, coho, and pink salmon until further notice. Chum retention is prohibited in all harvest areas in 2009.

The coho fishery opened with some boundary adjustments in Management Area 104. The ribbon boundaries were retained for this fishery as well. The fishery will close if the exploitation rate meets or exceeds the amount exerted in 2004. All Rockfish Conservation Areas located in the North and Central coasts remain closed. Cumshewa Inlet will open when and as stock assessment indicates that surpluses available.

Coho closed inside the surfline in Areas 2E and 2W due to local and migrating stock concerns. Area 3 remains closed until further notice pending a reassessment of returns.

Sockeye retention prohibited in those waters east of 133 degrees longitude in Dixon Entrance. Non-retention and non-possession of Chinook, sockeye and chum in those areas outside of those currently opened areas in Hecate Strait, Area 2E, Central Coast and Queen Charlotte Sound.

July 24 Effective at 0001 hours the boundary at Tian Head is shifted to the south of Hippa Island for Chinook, coho and pink salmon until further notice. The WCVI prevalence dropped from 4.4% to 1.2% covering the period July 11 through 22.

July 29 The current catch estimates indicate that 64,600 Chinook (69.5%) have been harvested against the 93K TAC. DNA sampling to date has ranged between 1.2% and 4.5% with a total of 1,949 pieces (68%) harvested against the WCVI TAC of 2,860 pieces.

The 2009/10 Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) specifies that a closure is scheduled for August 3rd in order to protect weak stocks of WCVI Chinook. A review of the catch and composition of WCVI Chinook within the catch suggests that the closure as specified in the IFMP effective at 2359 hours Monday, August 3, 2009 will remain in effect.

The Chinook fishery will re-open based upon the remaining AABM TAC balanced with the remaining WCVI TAC. The tentative restart date is August 29 but this date may be varied depending on the balances as previously stated.

August 3 Effective at 2359 hours Monday, August 3, 2009, and until further notice, all currently opened Areas and Subareas will close to Chinook harvest. The results of recent DNA sampling indicate that the WCVI component is low ranging from 0.8% to 4.4%.

Mandatory offloading of all Chinook will be required upon the closure. Current catch estimates indicate that approximately 69% of the Chinook TAC has been harvested.

August 22 Effective at 0001 hours Saturday, August 22, 2009 those previously closed areas for Chinook harvest will reopen until further notice. An additional 10,000 Chinook has been reallocated from the Recreational sector due to shortfalls in that sector's catch. Base level harvest will increase from the previous 327 Chinook to 363 Chinook for those vessels with current ratio allocations. Those vessels who reallocated their Chinook ITQ will not be eligible for this 36 Chinook increase. Portions of Area 3 will also open for coho and pink salmon harvest on September 1st until further notice.

September 1 Effective at 0001 hours Tuesday, September 1st, a portion of Subarea 3-3, 3-7, 3-11 and 3-12 will open to trolling for coho and pink salmon until further notice.

September 4 Effective at 0001 hours Friday, September 4th, the current Area 2W boundary South of Hippa Island will be extended south to Cape St. James which will Include that portion of 142-2 previously closed and 142-1 for Chinook, coho and pink salmon until further notice.

September 14 Effective at 0001 hours the previously closed Ribbon Boundary Areas in Areas 1 and 101 are hereby rescinded for the balance of the 2009 salmon fishery.

September 30 Effective at 2359 hours all previously opened areas in the North coast will close to trolling for all salmon species for the balance of the 2009 salmon season.