





**1992 COLUMBIA RIVER FISH RUNS AND FISHERIES**

**Technical Report 93-1**

**Paul Lumley  
Robert McClure  
Mike Matylewich**

**January 4, 1993**

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**Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission**  
**Fisheries Management Department**  
**December 30, 1992**

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***INTRODUCTION***

This report summarizes 1992 Columbia River fish runs and fisheries. A section on the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is also included for those species that are listed as "threatened" or "endangered." Table 1 shows 1992 fish counts at mainstem dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers. Figure 1 (page 2) shows average timing and general abundance by species at Bonneville Dam. Fall season commercial harvest has been estimated; fish ticket analysis will be completed early in 1993. All other data should be considered final.

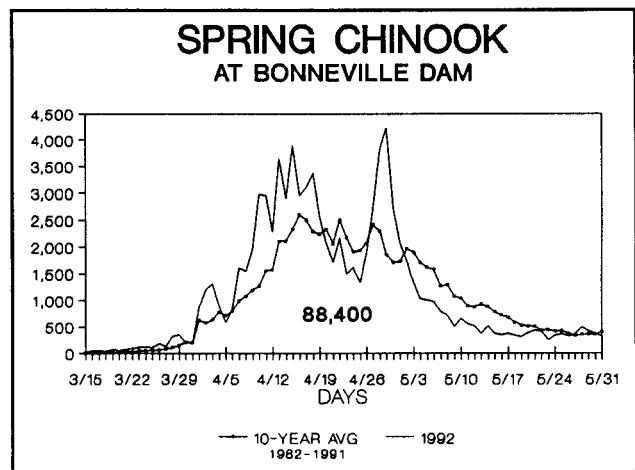
***TREATY INDIAN WINTER SEASON HARVEST***

The January sturgeon setline fishery caught 120 sturgeon which is about as expected. The winter gillnet fishery opened February 1 and closed March 21. The sale of sturgeon was prohibited March 5 due to an unexpected high harvest in The Dalles Pool, but the gillnet fishery remained open for salmon (primarily steelhead) until March 21 as scheduled. The treaty harvest through March 21 was 3,566 steelhead, 348 walleye, 949 sturgeon, and 53 spring chinook (Table 2). Sturgeon management and treaty catch for 1992 are discussed later in this document.

***SPRING CHINOOK***

**Run Size:** The Bonneville Dam count of spring chinook was 88,400. The actual return of upriver spring chinook to the river mouth was 89,800 adults (Table 3). The preseason prediction for upriver spring chinook was 71,400 adults at the river mouth. Migration timing appeared to be earlier than normal with a surprising peak in early May (Figure 2).

**Harvest Guidelines:** This year's upriver spring chinook run did not meet escapement goal targets (115,000 at Bonneville Dam). Under tribal policy, and as provided in the U.S. v. Oregon Columbia River Fish Management Plan (CRFMP), 7% of the upriver spring chinook run was reserved for tribal ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) purposes; a minor impact for lower river non-Indian



**Figure 2**

# TOTAL SALMON AT BONNEVILLE DAM 5-YEAR AVERAGE: 1987 - 1991

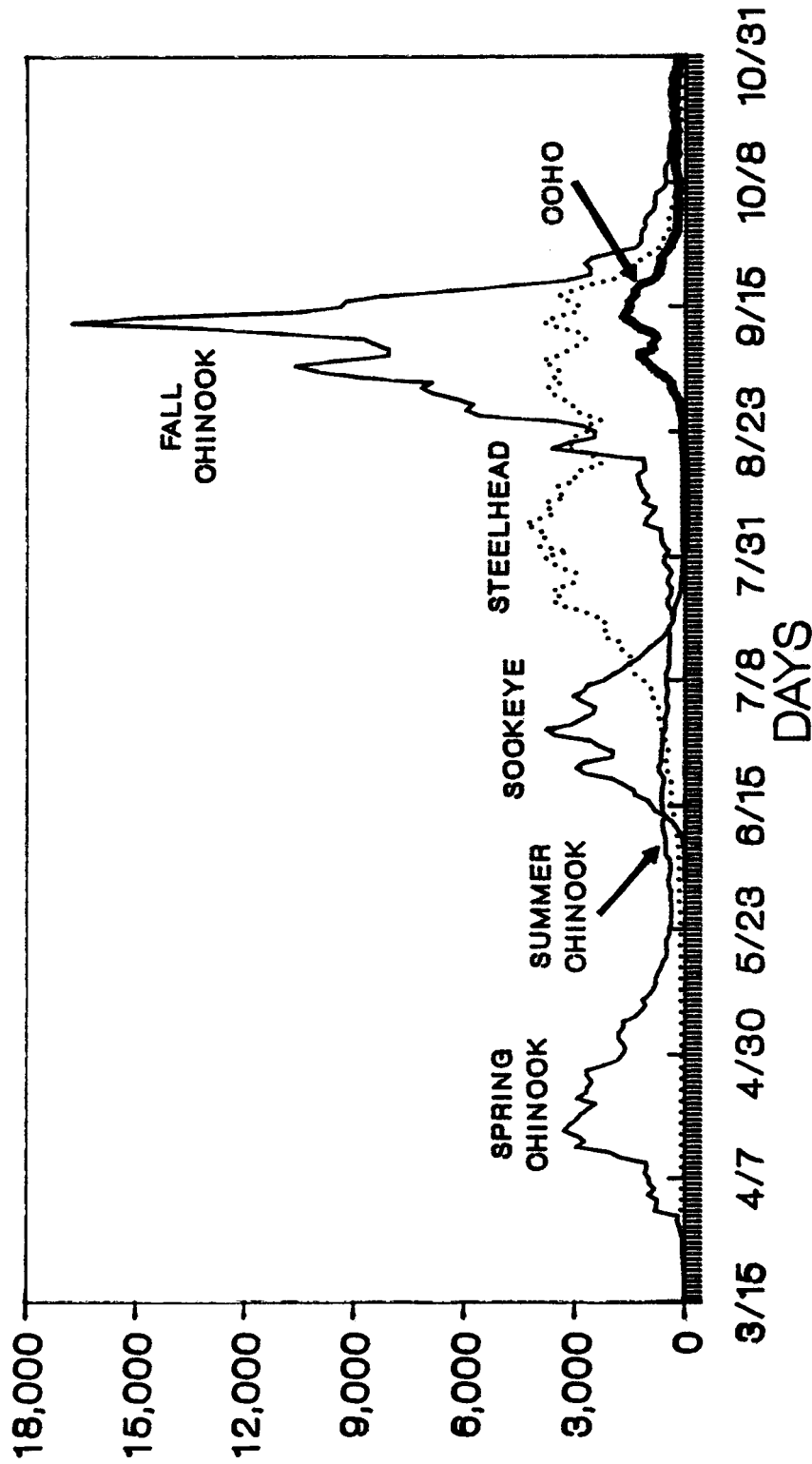


Figure 1  
JACKS ARE INCLUDED WITH CHINOOK AND COHO COUNTS



fisheries of 4.1% of the run was also allowed. The standard winter commercial gillnet season of February 1 to March 21 was designed to close before spring chinook became available.

**Treaty Indian Spring Chinook Harvest:**

Treaty Indian harvest has remained relatively constant since the mid-1980s (Figure 3). The 1992 treaty Indian harvest was 5,700 or 6.3% of the run which was less than the CRFMP guideline of 7.0% or 6,300 fish (Table 4). The 1992 treaty Indian C&S gillnet catch was calculated to be 3,730 spring chinook (Table 5) and the platform (dipnet and hook/line) catch was 1,970 spring chinook. Catch for the platform fishery has been difficult to project due to changing fishery patterns.

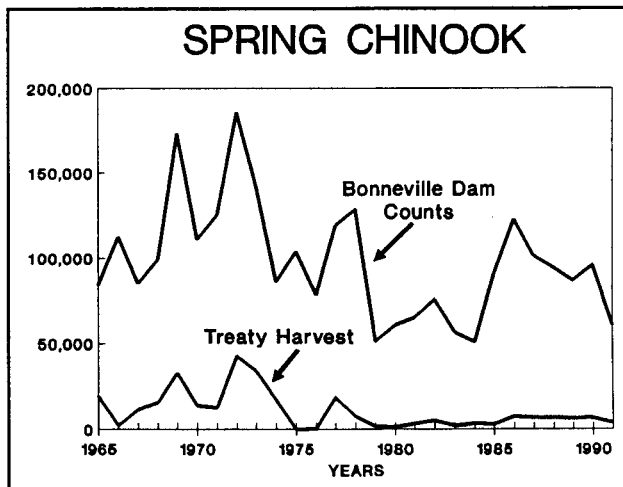


Figure 3

**Non-Indian Spring Chinook Harvest:**

The CRFMP does not permit a directed fishery on upriver spring chinook runs, however, up to 4.1% of under-escaped runs may be taken while Willamette and other lower river stocks are being harvested in the combined commercial and sport fisheries. The allowed non-treaty upriver spring chinook harvest for 1992 was calculated to be 2,900 fish. State staffs applied an additional safety buffer to this year's non-Indian fisheries to account for management imprecision (run size projections and catch updates). For 1992, the non-Indian guideline was 3.4% or 2,400 fish. The harvest was allocated 1.5% for the commercial fishery and 1.9% for the sport fishery. Actual harvest was approximately 1,300 upriver spring chinook (1.4% of the run): 0.2% for commercial fisheries and 1.2% for sport fisheries (Table 6). The combined commercial and sport harvest of 1.4% of the run is well under the CRFMP guideline of 4.1% (Table 4).

**Lower River Hatchery Fish for Tribal Use:**

According to the CRFMP, the tribes are entitled to a minimum of 10,000 spring and summer chinook for C&S purposes. The tribes caught 5,700 spring chinook in treaty C&S fisheries. There remained 4,300 more spring chinook to be made-up from lower river hatchery fish. In addition, the states owed the tribes 768 fish from a 1991 shortfall. The total hatchery fish available to the tribes for 1992 was calculated to be 5,068 fish. For 1992 the tribes received 5,138 spring chinook from lower river hatcheries, or 70 fish above the calculated obligations.

**Escapement:**

As mentioned earlier, spring chinook were under-escaped as measured at Bonneville Dam and have been under-escaped since 1978. Likewise, Snake River spring chinook have also been under-escaped since 1978. This year, the spring chinook count at Lower Granite Dam was 21,400 adults of which 7,000 are preliminarily estimated to be natural/wild. The 1992 spring chinook count at Lower Granite Dam is slightly more than the 10-year average (18,100 fish), but a major improvement over the near record low return in 1991 (6,600 fish).

**ESA and Biological Opinion:** Snake River spring chinook and summer chinook are listed together as "threatened" under the ESA. TAC compiled a biological assessment of winter and spring season fisheries for impacts of species listed under ESA. NMFS found that all fisheries as conducted did not place listed species in jeopardy of extinction. All treaty fisheries were conducted under CRFMP guidelines which is a conservation-based plan.

**SOCKEYE**

**Run Size:** The actual return of sockeye was 85,000 to the river mouth including 14 Snake River sockeye (based on TAC methodology). The preseason projection was for a sockeye return of 40,000 to 60,000 to the river mouth. Migration timing appeared to be slightly early (Figure 4).

**Harvest Guidelines:** The CRFMP goal of 75,000 sockeye at Bonneville Dam was exceeded. According to the CRFMP, commercial fisheries (treaty Indian and non-Indian) can occur for run sizes in excess of 75,000 sockeye. For sockeye run sizes between 50,000 and 75,000, the tribes are entitled to 7% of the run for C&S purposes.

**Treaty Indian Harvest:** The platform harvest was 2,180 sockeye or 2.6% of the run. C&S gillnet permits were not issued for sockeye in 1992. No commercial fisheries have occurred on the mainstem Columbia River since 1988 (Figure 5). A small commercial gillnet fishery (Yakima Tribe) occurred above Priest Rapids Dam and caught 850 sockeye.

**Non-Indian Harvest:** Non-Indian sockeye mainstem fisheries (commercial or sport) did not occur in 1992.

**Escapement:** The sockeye count at Priest Rapids Dam was 80,750. The escapement goal of 65,000 at Priest Rapids Dam was exceeded. For Snake River sockeye escapements, 30 sockeye were counted at Ice Harbor and 16 at Lower

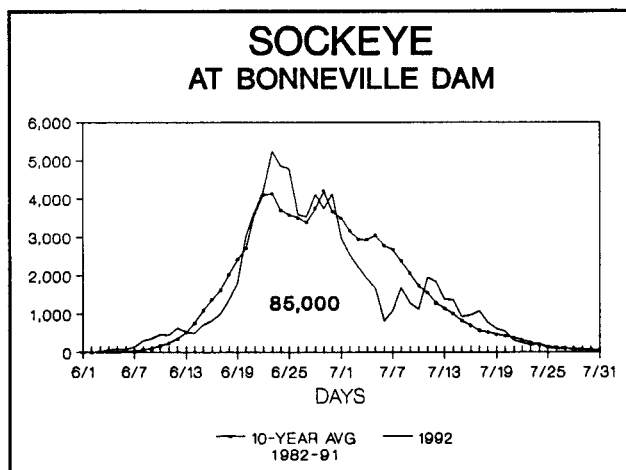


Figure 4

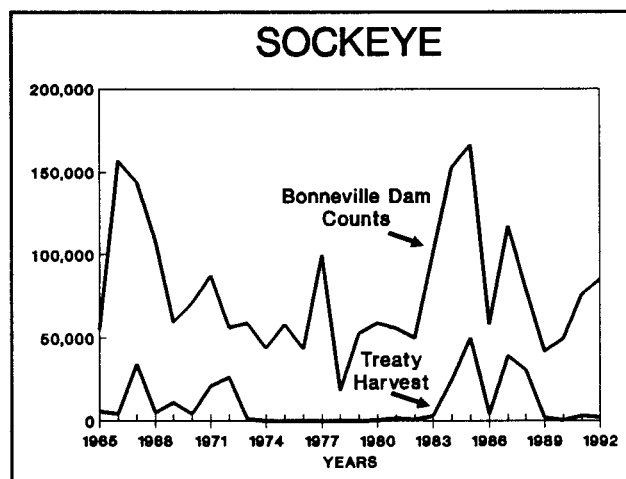


Figure 5

Granite Dam. Snake River sockeye counts at Ice Harbor and Lower Granite dams are approximately double the 1991 counts. However, only one fish was trapped at Redfish Lake.

**ESA and Biological Opinion:** Snake River sockeye are listed as "endangered" under the ESA. TAC compiled a biological assessment of summer and fall season fisheries for impacts of species listed under ESA. NMFS found that all fisheries as conducted during the summer time-frame did not place listed species in jeopardy of extinction. NMFS also determined that the treaty platform fishery could harvest up to 3.1% of the sockeye run without placing Snake River sockeye in jeopardy of extinction, and further consultation would be required to exceed the 3.1% NMFS guideline.

**SUMMER CHINOOK**

**Run Size:** The summer chinook count of 15,100 to the river mouth was the lowest return ever on record (since Bonneville Dam counts began in 1938). Summer chinook passage in July declined to very low levels (Figure 6).

**Guidelines:** Escapement goals are not defined in the CRFMP, but managers have been using 85,000 as a goal at Bonneville Dam. Treaty Indian harvest is not to exceed 5% of the run for C&S purposes. Non-Indian harvest is not to exceed 5% of the run incidental to other fisheries.

**Treaty Harvest:** The treaty platform harvest of summer chinook was 180 fish, or 1.2% of the run. Treaty Indian harvest has remained at very low levels since the mid-1970s (Figure 7).

**Non-Indian Harvest:** Non-Indian harvest of summer chinook is not known to have occurred.

**Escapement:** As mentioned earlier, summer chinook are severely under-escaped as measured at Bonneville Dam. Approximately 3,000 summer chinook were counted at

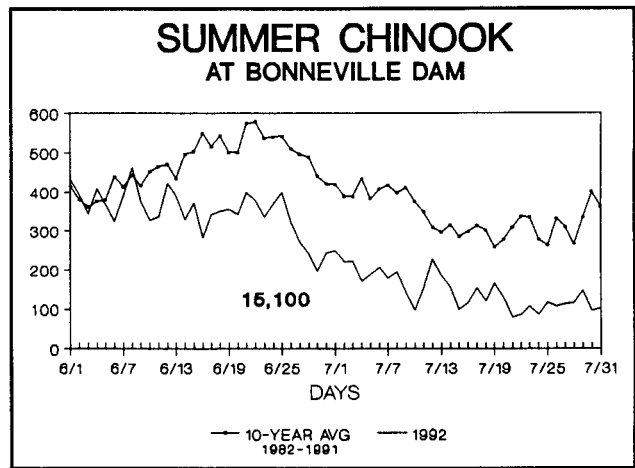


Figure 6

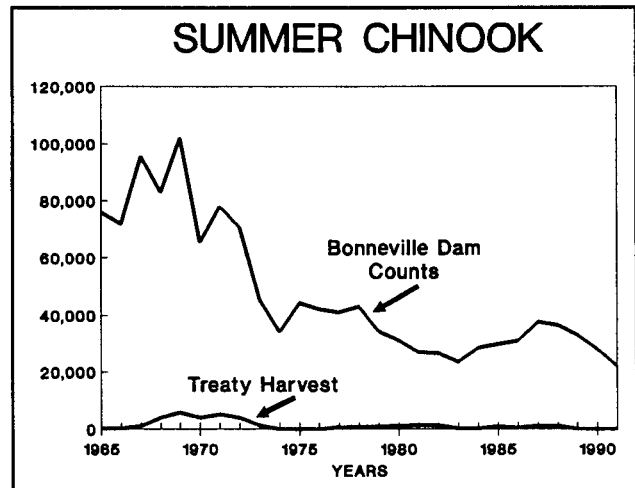


Figure 7

Lower Granite Dam which is the lowest escapement since 1980.

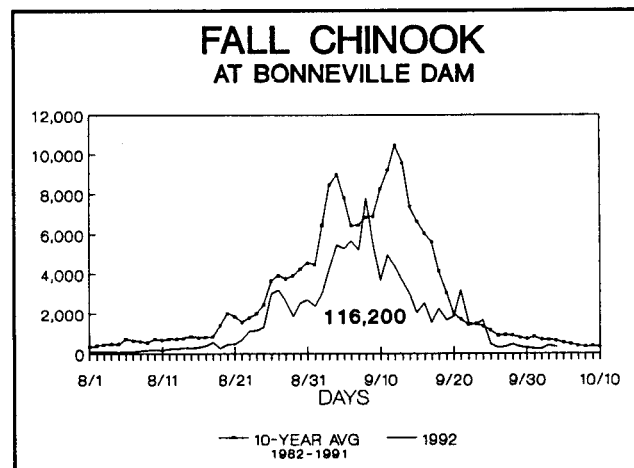
**ESA and Biological Opinion:** Snake River spring chinook and summer chinook are listed together as "threatened" under the ESA. TAC compiled a biological assessment of summer and fall season fisheries for impacts of species listed under ESA. NMFS found that all fisheries as conducted during the summer time-frame did not place listed species in jeopardy of extinction.

### **FALL SEASON OVERVIEW**

The Zone 6 commercial gillnet fishery opened August 13 and closed on October 17. The Bonneville Pool only sturgeon setline fishery occurred October 26 to November 30. Fall chinook and steelhead run sizes were greater than expected pre-season. The total tribal harvest of chinook was better than expected with many more upriver bright fall chinook harvested than planned pre-season. More chinook allowed for more liberal fishing seasons and significant access to steelhead. Snake River fall chinook and steelhead escapements were improved over last year. Upriver coho counts are substantially less than last year's impressive returns. The 1992 treaty Indian sturgeon catch was within tribal guidelines. Zone 6 net counts throughout the fall season were about as expected (Table 7).

### **FALL CHINOOK**

**Run Sizes:** A total of 147,700 upriver fall chinook returned to the river mouth and is the second lowest ever recorded (1983 was the lowest). Passage timing of fall chinook at Bonneville Dam appears to have been normal (Figure 8). The upriver fall chinook return is made-up of three components: upriver bright fall chinook (URB), mid-Columbia bright (MCB), and Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH, tules returning to Spring Creek Hatchery). Table 8 presents a summary of 1992 fall chinook management goals. The URB return of 83,000 at the river mouth (76,700 at Bonneville Dam) was larger than the pre-season projection of 66,300 fish. The mid-Columbia bright fall chinook (MCB) of 25,000 was less than the pre-season projection of 40,700 fish. The Bonneville Pool Hatchery (BPH) tule return of 28,000 at the river mouth was much less than expected.



**Figure 8**

**Harvest Guidelines:** According to the CRFMP, the tribes are entitled to a fair share of the harvestable surplus. Other than escapement goals, no other guidelines are provided under the

CRFMP. More specific guidelines are negotiated by the parties annually; the 1992 Management Agreement for Upper Columbia River Fall Chinook was signed by all parties to U.S. v. Oregon. The major management constraints for 1992 were to achieve 45,000 adult fall chinook at McNary Dam and catch 50% of the harvestable surplus. Also, the total Columbia River harvest rate (treaty Indian and non-Indian sport and commercial) was not to exceed 28.2% of the Snake River fall chinook run.

**Treaty Indian Harvest:** The total treaty fall chinook commercial harvest of 31,500 chinook was more than planned preseason though still in a declining trend since 1988 (Figure 9). The tribal harvest of URB was 3 times greater than expected and the tule harvest was nearly half of that anticipated preseason. Treaty Indian harvest for the 1992 fall season totalled 15,870 URB, 4,670 MCB, and 10,980 BPH (Table 9). The tribal harvest accounts for 55.4% of the harvestable surplus (Table 10). However, an allocation imbalance has not occurred because the tribal harvest did not prevent the non-Indians from harvesting their share (see Non-Indian Harvest below).

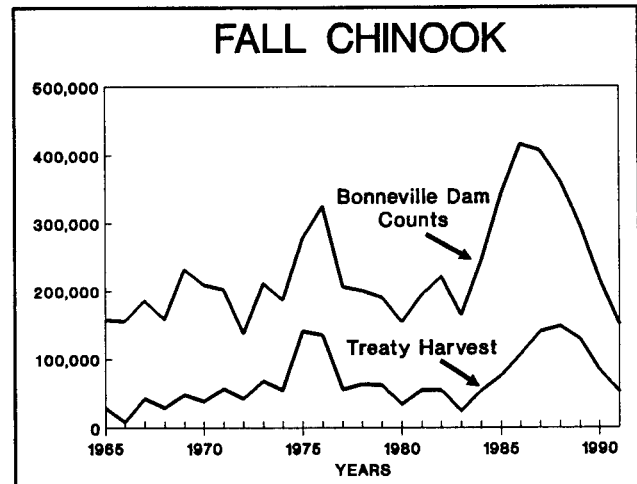


Figure 9

**Non-Indian Harvest:** Lower Columbia River non-Indian fisheries caught about 27,000 chinook (11,000 upriver chinook) which is only 65% of that anticipated preseason even though the URB return was greater than expected. Due to concerns about lower river fall chinook and coho stocks, the non-Indian fishers were unable to obtain their share of the upriver fall chinook. Non-Indian fisheries caught substantially less than 50% of the harvestable surplus.

**Escapements:** The McNary Dam fall chinook count was 51,200 adults (goal 45,000 fall chinook at McNary Dam). The final Snake River fall chinook count at Lower Granite Dam is expected to be 865 adults. This compares with a 1991 final count of 630 adults at Lower Granite Dam. An estimate of wild and hatchery fish in the count will be developed soon based upon spawning ground counts and other field work.

**ESA and Biological Opinion:** Snake River fall chinook are listed as "threatened" under the ESA. TAC compiled a biological assessment of summer and fall season fisheries for impacts of species listed under ESA. NMFS found that all fisheries as conducted during the fall time-frame did not place listed species in jeopardy of extinction. All fisheries were conducted in compliance with the CRFMP and the 1992 Management Agreement of which NMFS is a signatory party.

## SUMMER STEELHEAD

**Run Size:** The 1992 summer steelhead return (Groups "A" and "B" combined) was 313,900 fish (Figure 10). This is an improvement over last year's return of 273,200. The improvement is due to increased hatchery steelhead returns; wild steelhead returns decreased from last year's returns. The 1992 Group "A" steelhead count of 174,600 compares with a 149,900 count in 1991. The wild "A" return at Bonneville Dam was 42,200 compared to 45,700 in 1991; the management goal is 62,200 fish. The 1992 Group "B" steelhead count of 139,100 compares with a 123,300 count in 1991. The wild "B" return at Bonneville Dam was 17,800 compared to 22,100 in 1991; the management goal of 13,300 fish has been exceeded.

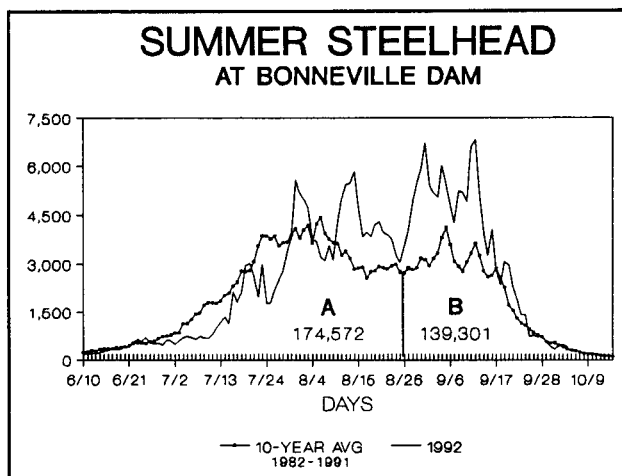


Figure 10

**Harvest Guidelines:** According to the CRFMP the tribes are entitled to 50% of the harvestable surplus of upriver summer steelhead. Also, the treaty harvest is not to exceed 15% of the wild Group "A" return and 32% of the wild Group "B" return. Table 8 presents a summary of 1992 summer steelhead guidelines.

**Treaty Indian Harvest:** The total treaty harvest of 48,700 is an improvement over last year's catch of 36,800 steelhead (Figure 11). The treaty harvest of 12.4% of wild Group "A" steelhead return (5,230 wild fish) was below the CRFMP guideline of 15%. The treaty harvest of 25.0% of the wild Group "B" steelhead return (4,450 wild fish) was less than the CRFMP guideline of 32%. Summer steelhead management guidelines and 1992 treaty Indian harvest are summarized in Tables 8 and 9. Due to wild steelhead management constraints and of other salmon management constraints, the tribes have been unable to catch 50% of the harvestable surplus of upriver summer steelhead. For all 1992 fisheries, the tribal catch was 25.2% of the harvestable surplus of summer steelhead.

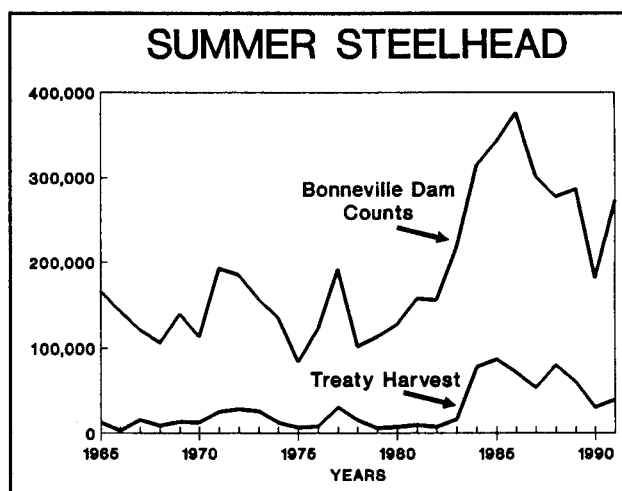


Figure 11

**Non-Indian Harvest:** The non-Indian fishery is not allowed to harvest steelhead commercially. Sport fisheries, particularly in Idaho, annually harvest large numbers of summer steelhead. Non-Indian summer steelhead sport fisheries on the 1992 run will continue through May 31, 1993 (final catch numbers not available). However, non-Indian sport fisheries frequently catch more than 50% of the harvestable surplus of summer steelhead.

**Escapement:** Escapement of steelhead above Lower Granite Dam will be very close to the record high of 116,600 steelhead in 1986. For 1992, 116,000 hatchery and wild steelhead are expected to pass Lower Granite Dam. About 90,000 hatchery steelhead will be available for harvest in Idaho from this run.

### **COHO**

**Run Size:** The Bonneville Dam coho count was 14,400 adults in 1992. The 1992 upriver coho return is about half of the 5-year average and substantially less than last year's impressive return of 60,400. The 1992 coho return below Bonneville Dam also declined dramatically.

**Harvest Guidelines:** Harvest guidelines and management goals are not defined in the CRFMP. There is no harvest sharing agreement for upriver coho.

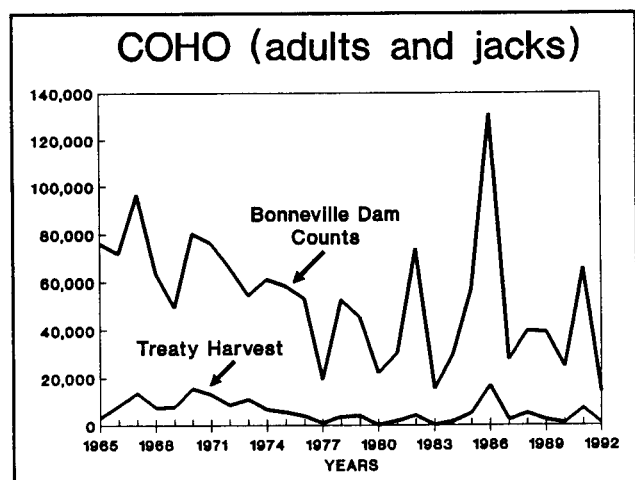


Figure 12

**Treaty Indian Harvest:** Approximately 1,100 coho were harvested in the Zone 6 treaty Indian fishery this fall (Table 9). Last year's coho harvest was approximately 7,210 fish. Treaty Indian coho harvest has generally been less than 10,000 annually since the mid-1970s with the exception of 1986 (Figure 12).

**Non-Indian Harvest:** Lower river commercial coho harvest declined dramatically to about 36,000 coho which is about 10% of average harvests.

**Escapement:** Counts at The Dalles, John Day, and McNary dams were 2,590, 1,740, and 1,210, respectively (Table 1).

### **STURGEON IN ZONE 6**

**Population Size:** Sturgeon within the Zone 6 area are considered to be land-locked and are not known to migrate past dams in any significant numbers. Based on a population study completed

in 1991, an estimated 23,100 sturgeon within the 3-6 foot size were in Zone 6: 17,300 in Bonneville Pool, 4,000 in The Dalles Pool, and 1,800 in John Day Pool.

**Harvest Guidelines:** The CRFMP does not define sturgeon management guidelines. Sturgeon fisheries have been managed according to the guidelines adopted by the Task Force in 1991. The guideline for treaty fisheries was 1,650 fish in Zone 6: 1,250 in Bonneville Pool, 300 in The Dalles Pool, and 100 in John Day Pool (Table 11). The intention was for the majority of the catch to be taken in Bonneville Pool, since this was the healthiest population. The SMTF also adopted guidelines for the non-Indian sport fishery for 1,550 fish in Zone 6: 1,350 in Bonneville Pool, 100 in The Dalles Pool, and 100 in John Day Pool. Managers adopted the 1991 SMTF guidelines for 1992 and 1993.

**Treaty Indian Catch:** The 1992 treaty Indian sturgeon catch was approximately 1,560 fish (Figure 13). The 1,650 treaty Indian guideline was not exceeded (Table 11). Setline only fisheries occurred in January, April, July, October (one week), and November (Table 12). Sturgeon setline fishing was allowed during the winter gillnet fishery from February 1 to March 5. Sturgeon sales were discontinued beginning March 5 due to high numbers of sturgeon being caught in The Dalles Pool. The Dalles Pool was closed in the April setline fishery, and only Bonneville Pool was open for setline fisheries in July, October and November.

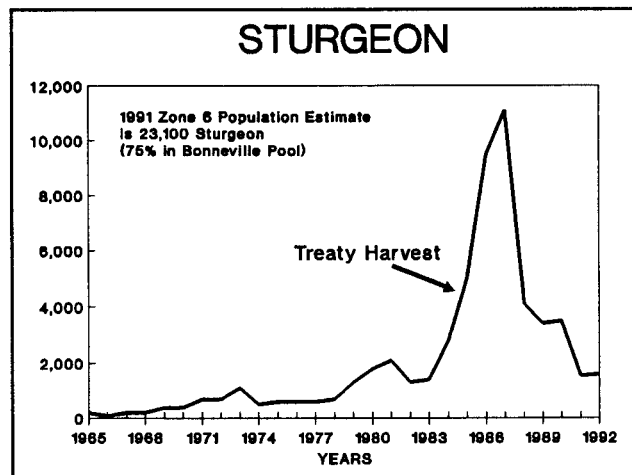


Figure 13

Sturgeon sales were not allowed during open commercial gillnet fisheries during fall season. The sturgeon setline fishery is scheduled to re-open January 1, 1993, in all of Zone 6.

**Non-Indian Harvest:** Commercial non-Indian harvest of sturgeon does not occur in Zone 6. Inseason sport catch estimates indicate that the non-Indian harvest guideline will not be exceeded. Last year, the sport harvest guideline was exceeded by 100 fish.



Project	SPRING CHINOOK		SUMMER CHINOOK		FALL CHINOOK		COHO		SUMMER STEELHEAD		SHAD
	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	
Bonneville	88,425	2,157	15,063	4,182	116,184	30,260	14,398	3,753	A: 174,572	84,993	2,551,469
									B: 139,301		
									Total: 313,873		
									<u>1992-1993 Run-Yr.<sup>1</sup></u>		
The Dalles	56,963	1,488	11,990	2,986	72,394	22,577	2,590	1,239	230,092	66,321	2,784,296
John Day	43,751	1,741	11,242	2,668	54,977	17,922	1,738	906	192,601	69,741	1,963,060
McNary	48,543	1,961	11,905	2,509	51,180	19,508	1,206	598	199,922	68,732	1,635,031
Ice Harbor	25,401	651	3,993	384	4,636	894	0	0	158,971	31	171,474
Lower Monumental	23,493	626	3,290	233	2,058	390	0	0	127,253	15	123,037
Little Goose	21,537	689	2,835	254	1,166	244	1	0	116,205	12	72,628
Lower Granite	21,391	533	3,014	298	865	101	0	0	116,354	17	23,638
Priest Rapids	16,589	447	8,523	1,388	4,370	3,444	1	1	13,994	80,856	121,430
Rock Island	15,382	254	7,706	2,005	2,052	2,444	41	0	12,115	68,902	0
Rocky Reach	2,742	32	2,059	951	1,468	1,160	82	0	7,269	41,777	0
Wells	1,464	30	1,320	531	871	854	28	0	7,034	41,951	0

1. Summer steelhead counts at projects other than Bonneville Dam are from June 1 to May 31 of the following year (defined as a "run-year"). The above summer steelhead counts reflect the first portion of the 1992-93 run-year. The later portion of the run-year will be available June 1, 1993. Since projects do not actively document passage during winter months, the summer steelhead count should be considered as a minimum passage estimate.

**Table 2. 1992 Winter Season Zone 6 Commercial Treaty Indian Harvest**

<u>Fishery</u>	<u>Steelhead</u>	<u>Chinook</u>	<u>Sturgeon</u>	<u>Walleye</u>
Jan 1 - Jan 31 Setline only	--	--	134	--
Feb 1 - Mar 21 Gillnet, Setline until Mar 5	3,566	53	815	348
Apr 1 - Apr 30 Setline in BON and JDA pools	--	--	201	--
Total	3,566	53	1,150	348

**Table 3. Spring Chinook Returns to the Columbia River, 1991 & 1992.**

<u>Spring Chinook</u>	<u>Actual 1992</u>	<u>Actual 1991</u>	<u>Average 1987-91</u>
Upriver	89,800	59,700	87,900
Snake River (part of Upriver)	20,000	7,200	11,100
Willamette	90,000	110,000	113,600
Other Lower River Stocks	71,400	59,700	87,900

**Table 4. 1992 Treaty Indian and Non-Indian Spring Chinook Harvest Guidelines (CRFMP)**

Spring chinook Bonneville management goal:	115,000	
Upriver spring chinook run size:	89,800	
Treaty C&S 7% of under-escaped spring chinook run:	6,300	Actual 5,700 or 6.3% of the run (platform 1,970; gillnet 3,730)
Non-Indian 4.1% of under-escaped spring chinook runs:	3,600	Actual 1,290 or 1.4% of the run

**Table 5. Upriver Spring Chinook Catch in the 1992 Zone 6 Treaty Indian Ceremonial and Subsistence Gillnet Fisheries**

Tribe	Number of Permits	Number of Fish on Permits	Number of Catch Reports	Actual Catch from Permits w/ Catch Reports	Number of Fish on Remaining Permits	Estimated Total Catch
Nez Perce	1	950	1	974	--	974
Warm Springs	9	900	9	886	--	886
Umatilla	16	865	7	560	280	840
Yakima	25	1,080	18	830	200	1,030
Total	51	3,795	35	3,250	480	3,730

**Table 6. 1992 Non-Indian Harvest of Spring Chinook**

Fishery		Total Chinook	Upriver Chinook	Percent of Upriver Run
Feb 16 - Feb 28	commercial	4,686	216	0.2
Mar 1 - Mar 27	sport	4,722	1,074	1.2
Total	commercial and sport	9,406	1,290	1.4

**Table 7. 1992 Zone 6 Gillnet Counts**

Date	Bonn.	The Dalles	John Day	Total	Area
Aug 13	247	112	94	453	Zone 6
Aug 19	236	112	97	445	Zone 6
Sep 03	329	154	153	636	Zone 6
Sep 08	114	--	--	114	Spring Creek Terminal Only
Sep 18	--	304	351	655	Bon Pool closed except scaffold
Sep 25	282	235	266	783	Zone 6
Oct 07	149	181	258	588	Zone 6
Oct 14	108	94	69	271	Zone 6

**Table 8. 1992 Fall Season Run Status and Management Goals**

<b>Upriver Brights (URB)</b>	
River mouth run size:	83,000
Bonneville run size:	76,700
McNary escapement goal (goal has been exceeded):	45,000
<b>Mid-Columbia Brights (MCB)</b>	
River mouth run size:	25,000
Bonneville run size:	14,200
<b>Bonneville Pool Hatchery Tules (BPH)</b>	
River mouth run size:	28,000
Bonneville run size:	24,400
Hatchery escapement goal (egg-take goal has been met):	8,200
<b>Group A Steelhead</b>	
Bonneville run size:	174,600
Wild component estimated run size (management goal not met):	42,200
Wild steelhead management goal:	62,200
Zone 6 treaty wild harvest rate to date:	12.4%
Zone 6 treaty wild harvest rate guideline:	15.0%
<b>Group B Steelhead</b>	
Bonneville projected run size:	139,600
Wild component estimated run size (exceeds management goal):	17,800
Wild steelhead management goal:	13,300
Zone 6 treaty wild harvest rate to date:	25.0%
Zone 6 treaty wild harvest rate guideline:	32.0%
<b>Sturgeon</b>	
1992 SMTF treaty Zone 6 guideline:	1,650
1992 treaty Zone 6 harvest:	1,562

Table 9. 1992 Zone 6 Treaty Indian Catch (preliminary).

Seasons	Days	Chinook				Steelhead		Coho	Walleye
		Total	URB	MCB	BPH	Total	Wild A		
Aug 10-15 6a-6p all Zone 6	5.5	350	260	40	50	7,400	1,570	0	110
Aug 17-22 6a-6p all Zone 6	5.5	800	430	190	180	7,900	1,550	0	70
Sep 2-5 6a-6p all Zone 6	3.5	9,450	3,240	1,060	5,150	9,000	1,030	20	60
Sep 7-11 6a-6p Spring Cr only	4.5	5,170	510	90	4,570	1,800	160	20	10
Sep 17-19 6p-6p TDA & JDA only	2.5	3,960	3,210	320	430	7,200	440	160	50
Sep 23-26 6a-6p all Zone 6	3.5	8,460	5,900	1,960	600	9,900	370	480	90
Oct 5-10 6a-6p all Zone 6	5.5	2,190	1,560	630	0	3,700	80	210	160
Oct 12-17 6a-6p all Zone 6	5.5	1,140	760	380	0	1,800	40	230	50
Total	36.0	31,520	15,870	4,670	10,980	48,700	5,230	1,120	600
Percent Bonneville Dam Passage			(20.7)		(45.0)		(12.4)		(25.0)
<b>Preseason Fall Chinook Planned Catch</b>									
Total	10.0	25,400	5,200	2,100	18,100				
Percent Bonneville Dam Passage			(8.4)		(58.0)				

**Table 10. Harvestable Surplus Calculation for Upriver Fall Chinook and Summer Steelhead**  
(in Bonneville Dam equivalence)

<u>Calculation</u>	Fall <u>Chinook</u>	Summer <u>Steelhead</u>
Total Harvestable Surplus:	58,481	241,700
Treaty Indian Harvest:	32,340	60,852
Percent of Harvestable Surplus:	55.3	25.2

**Table 11. 1992 Treaty Sturgeon Catch by Pool**

<u>Pool</u>	Sturgeon <u>Catch</u>	SMTF <u>Guideline</u>
Bonneville	1,142	1,250
The Dalles	429	300
John Day	24	100
Total	1,595	1,650

**Table 12. 1992 Sturgeon Catch by Season**

<u>Season</u>	Sturgeon <u>Catch</u>
January Setline (Zone 6)	134
Winter Gillnet and Setline (Zone 6)	815
April Setline (Bon. & John Day pools)	201
July Setline (Bon. Pool)	262
October-November Setline (Bon. Pool)	183
Total	1,595