Agenda

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
2022 SALMON INFORMATION MEETING

~

Wednesday, March 2, 2022
10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
~ Virtual Only ~

Welcome – Moderator, Pete McHugh, CDFW
Opening Comments and Review Agenda 10:00 a.m.

2021 Central Valley Chinook Spawning Escapement Audrey Dean, CDFW
10:15 a.m.

2021 Central Valley Chinook River Sport Fisheries Erin Ferguson, CDFW
10:35 a.m.

BREAK (15 minutes) 10:55 a.m.

2021 Klamath Basin Chinook Spawning Escapement, Harvest, and Age Composition Domenic Giudice, CDFW
11:10 a.m.

2021 California Ocean Salmon Sport and Commercial Fisheries Ian Pritchard, CDFW
11:30 a.m.

LUNCH BREAK (1 hour) 11:50 a.m.

NMFS 2022 Ocean Salmon Fishery Guidance Jeromy Jording, NMFS
12:50 p.m.

Abundance Forecasts and Harvest Model Results Dr. Michael O’Farrell, NMFS
1:05 p.m.

Introduction of California Salmon Management Panel Pete McHugh, CDFW
(1:30 p.m.)

Panel members:
George Bradshaw, PFMC-SAS, CA Troll Representative
Jim Yarnall, PFMC-SAS, CA Sport Fishery Representative
James Stone, PFMC-SAS, CA Sport Fishery Representative
John Atkinson, PFMC-SAS, CA Charter Boat Representative
Dr. Michael O’Farrell, NMFS SWFSC, PFMC-STT Chair
Kandice Morgenstern, CDFW Marine Region, PFMC-STT
Corey Ridings, PFMC, California Obligatory Appointment
Robert Dooley, PFMC, At Large Appointment
Justin Alvarez, PFMC-SAS California Tribes Representative
Public Comment to California Salmon Management Panel (1:40 p.m.)

- 2022 Ocean Sport Fishery Regulations
- 2022 Ocean Commercial Fishery Regulations
- 2022 Inland Fishery Regulations
  - Klamath River Basin
  - Sacramento River Basin and Delta

Closing Comments Pete McHugh, CDFW (3:45 p.m.)

Acronyms:
CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife
NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service
PFMC: Pacific Fishery Management Council
SAS: PFMC Salmon Advisory Subpanel
STT: PFMC Salmon Technical Team
SWFSC: NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center, Santa Cruz, CA
2021 Central Valley Chinook Salmon Spawning Escapement

Presented by
Audrey Dean
The Central Valley

Sacramento River Fall Chinook
Adult Spawning Escapement, 2002-2021

2021 = 104,483 Adults

Goal Range
122 K ~ 180 K
Other Sacramento Basin Chinook Stocks
Spawning Escapement, 2002-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Jacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Fall 2021</td>
<td>3,637</td>
<td>269</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winter 2021</td>
<td>10,225</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2021</td>
<td>8,238</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ocean Salmon Project

Thank You

Audrey Dean
Environmental Scientist
Audrey.Dean@wildlife.ca.gov
(707) 373-0614

More information available at:
www.pcouncil.org/salmon
### 2021 Sacramento River Fall Chinook
Hatchery and Natural Area Escapement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jacks</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Jack</th>
<th>% Nat</th>
<th>% SRFC Total</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchery</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td>14,555</td>
<td>16,439</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>4,597</td>
<td>52,320</td>
<td>56,917</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,348</td>
<td>65,070</td>
<td>71,418</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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</table>

| **Feather River Basin**
(including Yuba River) |        |        |        |        |       |              |
| Hatchery              | 2,146  | 9,372  | 11,518 | 19%    |       | 9%           |
| Natural               | 1,188  | 13,121 | 14,309 | 8%     | 55%   | 12%          |
|                       | 3,334  | 22,493 | 25,827 | 13%    |       | 21%          |

| **American River Basin** |        |        |        |        |       |              |
| Hatchery               | 3,743  | 7,328  | 11,071 | 34%    |       | 9%           |
| Natural                | 3,445  | 7,787  | 11,232 | 31%    | 50%   | 9%           |
|                       | 7,188  | 15,115 | 22,303 | 32%    |       | 18%          |

| **Total 2021 SRFC Escapement** | 16,870 | 102,678 | 119,548 | 14% | 67% | 100% |

### 2021 Other Central Valley Chinook Stocks
Hatchery and Natural Area Escapement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jacks</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Jack</th>
<th>% Nat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Valley Late Fall Chinook</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchery</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,911</td>
<td>2,061</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>269</td>
<td>3,637</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sacramento River Winter Chinook** |        |        |        |        |       |
| Natural                            | 281    | 10,225 | 10,506 | 3%     | 100%  |
|                                   | 281    | 10,225 | 10,506 | 3%     |       |

| **Central Valley Spring Chinook** |        |        |        |        |       |
| Hatchery                          | 47     | 2,596  | 2,643  | 2%     | 69%   |
| Natural                           | ---    | 5,642  | 5,749  | ---    |       |
|                                   | 47     | 8,238  | 8,392  | ---    |       |

| **San Joaquin Fall Chinook**      |        |        |        |        |       |
| Hatchery                          | 2,311  | 2,173  | 4,484  | 52%    |       |
| Natural                           | 3,192  | 3,484  | 6,676  | 48%    | 60%   |
|                                   | 5,503  | 5,657  | 11,160 | 49%    |       |
CENTRAL VALLEY ANGLER SURVEY:
2021 Recreational Harvest of Chinook Salmon

Erin Ferguson, James Lyons, Shawn Simkins, & Rob Titus

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fisheries Branch
Central Valley Fishery Resource Assessment & Monitoring
West Sacramento, California

2021 Central Valley Salmon Season

General Season: July 16th - December 16th (154 days)
2 fish daily bag, 4 in possession

Upper Sacramento River Management Zone
Knights Landing Bridge to Deschutes Road Bridge
Knights Landing Bridge to Red Bluff Diversion Dam (154 days)
| July 16 | Dec 16 |
Red Bluff Diversion Dam to Deschutes Road Bridge (153 days)
| Aug 1   | Dec 31 |

Lower Sacramento River Management Zone
Carquinez Bridge to Knights Landing Bridge
| July 16 | Dec 16 |

Mokelumne River Management Zone
Highway 12 overcrossing to Camanche Dam
Highway 12 overcrossing to confluence with Cosumnes R.**
| July 16 | Dec 16 |
2021 Central Valley Salmon Season

General Season: July 16th - December 16th (154 days)
2 fish daily bag, 4 in possession

Feather River Management Zone*
Confluence with the Sac. River to unimproved boat ramp above TAO

| Confluence with Sac. R. to 200 yds below Live Oak boat ramp | July 16 | Dec 16 |
| Confluence with Sac. R. to unimproved b.r. above TAO (108 days) | July 16 | Oct 31 |

American River Management Zone
Confluence with the Sac. River to USGS cable crossing

| Confluence with Sac. R. to Ancil Hoffman powerlines (169 days) | July 16 | Dec 31 |
| Ancil Hoffman powerlines to USGS cable crossing (108 days) | July 16 | Oct 31 |

Central Valley Angler Survey

- Estimate angler effort targeting Chinook Salmon
- Estimate catch & harvest of Chinook Salmon
- Estimate catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE)
- Collect biological information on the catch
- Recover coded-wire tags
Sampling Design:
• 24 survey sections:
  – Sacramento River: Carquinez Bridge to Deschutes Rd Bridge
  – Feather River
  – American River
  – Mokelumne River
• Eight randomly selected sampling days per month:
  – four weekdays
  – four weekend days

Estimates of Chinook Salmon Effort, Catch, and Harvest

Data collection via:
• Roving angler counts
• Roving angler interviews
• Access point interviews
Overview of 2021 Central Valley Sport Fishery for Chinook Salmon*

**Effort:** 539,836 angler hours  
**Trips:** 104,619 angling trips  
**Total catch:** 16,198 salmon  
**Harvest:** 14,560 salmon  
**Est. pounds landed:** 108,384 lbs  
**Released:** 1,638 salmon  
**Pct. retention:** 90%  
**Average size (FL):** 790 mm / 31 in.  
**Catch rate:** 2.7 salmon per 100 angler hours


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Raw Statistics

Contacted 4,378 fishing parties  
1,228 salmon reported kept  
1,028 salmon observed  
  - or 7.0% of the estimated harvest  
212 Adipose fin-clipped, 21% of observed salmon  
204 heads (96%) taken for CWT recovery
Coded Wire Tag Recoveries

202 CWTs (99%) successfully recovered and read

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Feather River Hatchery fall run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Coleman National Fish Hatchery fall run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Feather River Hatchery spring run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mokelumne River Hatchery fall run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Coleman National Fish Hatchery late-fall run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nimbus Hatchery fall run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery winter run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>San Joaquin River Conservation Hatchery spring run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Merced River Fish Facility fall run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sacramento River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon (SRFC) Harvest

- Defined as any harvest of Chinook Salmon in the American, Feather, and Sacramento rivers
- Daily bag limit of 2 Chinook Salmon and 4 in possession

Excludes
Harvest in the Mokelumne River
Harvest in the Late-fall-run Chinook Salmon fishery
SRFC Inland Harvest

SRFC comprised 96% of all Chinook Salmon harvest in the Central Valley in 2021

Final SRFC Harvest Estimate

10,788 adult
3,143 grilse*
13,931 Total SRFC

*23% of the harvest were grilse
SRFC Harvest Trend
Grilse + Adults

*No angler survey conducted
Fishery closure
Restricted season

Escapement

Thousands

Salmon Harvested
River harvest was lower than expected in 2021 relative to escapement

River harvest = 13,931*, Escapement = 121,486*

*Adults and jacks

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**Metrics by Management Zones**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>American</th>
<th>Feather</th>
<th>Lower Sacramento</th>
<th>Upper Sacramento</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effort (hours)</td>
<td>37,282</td>
<td>31,549</td>
<td>218,372</td>
<td>226,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. SRFC Harvest</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>2,586</td>
<td>8,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% SRFC Harvest$^1$</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave. FL (mm)</td>
<td>751.3</td>
<td>832.8</td>
<td>741.0</td>
<td>802.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave. Wt. (Kg)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Grilse$^{**}$</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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$^1$ Sacramento River Fall-run Chinook fishery, excludes late-fall and Mokelumne River harvest

$^2$ Based on expansions of coded-wire tag recoveries

$^{**}$ Preliminary
2021 Sacramento River
Late-Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Season

Upper Sacramento River Management Zone

• November 1st – December 16th
  – Knights Landing to RBDD
• December 17th – December 31st
  – RBDD to Deschutes Road Bridge
• 2 Chinook Salmon daily bag
• 4 possession limit

Sacramento River Late-Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Fishery

• Effort: 19,646 angler hours
• Catch rate: 3.0 salmon per 100 angler hours
• Harvest: 593 salmon
• Ave. Fl (mm): 785.7 ± 100.7 mm
• Ave. wt (kg): 8.0 ± 2.9 kg
2021 Mokelumne River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon Season

- Camanche Dam to Highway 12 overcrossing
  - Survey includes North and South forks Mokelumne River from confluence of Cosumnes River to Hwy 12 overcrossing, as well as Beaver, Hog, and Sycamore sloughs

- Open July 16 – December 16

- Daily bag limit of 2 Chinook Salmon, possession of 4 salmon
Mokelumne River Fishery
San Joaquin Fall–Run Chinook Salmon (SJRFC)

- **Effort:** 6,273 angler hours
- **Catch rate:** 0.6 salmon per 100 angler hours
- **Harvest:** 36 salmon
- **Ave. Fl (mm):** 763.7 ± 151 mm
- **Ave. wt (kg):** 3.8 ± 1.1 kg

**MOK Harvest Trend**
Grilse + Adults
Hatchery vs. Natural Origin

Percent hatchery vs. natural origin by management zone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hatchery</th>
<th>Natural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American River</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Sacramento River</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather River</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Sacramento River</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokelumne River *</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System-wide</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on extensions of coded-wire tag recoveries
** Preliminary

CVAS Staff Contact Information

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Project Lead
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Shawn Simkins
Field Lead - West Sacramento
Shawn.Simkins@Wildlife.Ca.Gov

James Lyons
Field Lead - Red Bluff/Chico
James.Lyons@Wildlife.Ca.Gov
March 2, 2022

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Annual Salmon Information Meeting

SUMMARY OF THE 2021 CENTRAL VALLEY CHINOOK SALMON SPORT FISHERY

Interested Parties:

The purpose of this document is to provide a brief summary of the 2021 Central Valley Chinook Salmon sport fishery. Several key questions about the fishery are addressed, as highlighted below.

When and where did fishing occur?

Sport fishing for Chinook Salmon in Central Valley rivers opened on July 16, 2021 on the Feather, American, and Mokelumne rivers, and on the Sacramento River from the Carquinez Bridge to the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. An additional Sacramento River reach, from the Red Bluff Diversion Dam to the Deschutes Road Bridge, opened on August 1, 2021. Closing dates varied among river sections from October 31 through December 31, 2021. The varied closing dates were developed to avoid contact in the river sport fishery with threatened spring-run and endangered winter-run Chinook Salmon. The daily bag limit was 2 salmon with a 4 salmon possession limit for each licensed angler.

What methods were used to monitor the fishery and estimate harvest?

The Central Valley Angler Survey monitored the river sport fishery using a random-stratified sampling design and roving survey method to cover the 400+ mile fishery area. We divided the fishery area into 24 survey sections and sampled each section on eight randomly selected days per month, resulting in a sampling rate of about 27% of total available fishing days. We started survey runs with a roving count to estimate angler use on a given sample day. This first angler use count was followed by roving interviews of anglers from which data on fishing effort and catch were collected from individual fishing parties. The second run through a survey section during which interviews were conducted also provided a second angler use count.

Some survey sections were more amenable to access point interviews, where surveyors contacted anglers as they left the water – for example, at a popular boat launch – and collected whole trip data. Angler interviews were used to estimate catch per unit of fishing effort, which was used along with the average angler use count to estimate the number of Chinook Salmon harvested in a given survey section on a given survey day. These data were then used to develop monthly estimates of Chinook...
Salmon harvest in each survey section, which were then combined to yield a season total harvest.

Biological data, including length, weight, and sex, were collected on all harvested Chinook Salmon. Coded-wire tags from adipose fin-clipped salmon were used for hatchery stock identification and to estimate age structure of the catch.

**How did the fishery perform and what was the composition of the harvest?**

Estimated angling effort in the Central Valley Chinook Salmon sport fishery totaled 539,836 hours, corresponding to about 104,619 fishing trips. This level of effort was 40.4% less than that estimated in the 2020 fishery (906,072) and represented 43.9% fewer fishing trips (186,520 trips in 2020). Total harvest in the Central Valley river fishery was estimated at 14,560 salmon with an additional 1,638 salmon caught and released. Retention rate of salmon was approximately 90% of the catch. Based on observed catch, 21% of the Chinook Salmon harvested were adipose fin clipped and coded wire tagged. Of the 202 coded-wire tags recovered and read, 68% were from Sacramento Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon, 17% were from Coleman National Fish Hatchery late-fall-run Chinook Salmon, 11.5% were from San Joaquin Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon, 1.5% were from Feather River Hatchery spring-run Chinook Salmon, 1.5% were from San Joaquin River spring-run Chinook Salmon, and 0 were from Livingston Stone National Fish Hatchery winter-run Chinook Salmon.

Fork length (FL) frequency analysis was used to determine the delineation between 2-year-old (grilse) and older (adult) Sacramento River fall-run Chinook. The size break between the two age groups was 729 mm FL for males and 715 mm FL for females, resulting in nearly 23% of the harvest consisting of grilse. The total estimated harvest of Sacramento River fall-run Chinook was 3,143 grilse and 10,788 adults, for a total harvest of 13,9311.

**Acknowledgments**

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife would like to thank Central Valley fishing guides and the angling public for their cooperation in working with the Central Valley Angler Survey to provide data on their angling effort and catch, and for surrendering salmon heads for coded-wire tag recovery. The Central Valley Angler Survey is supported by a grant under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 777–777l).

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1 This number corresponds to total Chinook Salmon harvested in the Sacramento River fall-run Chinook fishery and excludes harvest in the Mokelumne River and the late-fall management zone (Sacramento River above Knights Landing after October 31), regardless of origin as determined by coded-wire tags.
Central Valley Angler Survey Contacts

Erin.Ferguson@wildlife.ca.gov
James.Lyons@wildlife.ca.gov
Shawn.Simkins@wildlife.ca.gov
Rob.Titus@wildlife.ca.gov

Note: All statistics presented in this summary are preliminary and subject to change as they are finalized.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Klamath-Trinity Project

Klamath Basin Chinook Salmon

Spawning Escapement, Harvest and Age Composition, 2021 Season

Salmon Information Public Meeting
March 2, 2022
Domenic Gaudice - Environmental Scientist
Klamath Basin Fall Chinook Hatchery Spawners

- IGH total
- TRH total

2021
IGH – 7,506
TRH – 5,967
Includes jacks and adults

Klamath Basin Fall Chinook In-River Harvest

- Tribal
- Sport

2021 adults
Tribal = 8,066
Sport = 2,265

2021 Adult KRFC quotas: tribal = 8,100, in river rec = 1,200
Age Composition of the 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook Salmon run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escapement &amp; Harvest</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Run</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchery Spawners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Gate Hatchery</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>4,862</td>
<td>2,096</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinity River Hatchery</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5,523</td>
<td>315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>10,385</td>
<td>2,411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Spawners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klamath Basin subtotal</td>
<td>3,332</td>
<td>6,738</td>
<td>10,133</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinity Basin subtotal</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>12,301</td>
<td>892</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6,671</td>
<td>19,099</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recreational Harvest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klamath River harvest</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>1,115</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinity River harvest</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>604</td>
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<td>Tribal Harvest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klamath River harvest</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>2,745</td>
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<td>Trinity River harvest</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>2,019</td>
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<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>4,648</td>
<td>3,353</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dropoff Mortality</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klamath River Ich disease testing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total River Run</td>
<td>10,384</td>
<td>36,248</td>
<td>17,747</td>
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</table>

Source: 2022 KRTT
2021 Preliminary results/findings

The 2021 Klamath Basin fall Chinook run estimate is 54% of the 44-year average.

The number of 2 year-old fish (10,384) is 60% of the long-term average.

The adult Chinook returns to the basin were 87% percent of the projected forecast (62,100 pre vs. 54,000 post).

The adult fall Chinook natural escapement objective was 31,574 (30,196 returned in 2021) under de minimis fishing and was not met.

The geometric mean of adult natural escapement for the past three years is 25,111.

A 2022 natural area escapement of ~85,251 adults is necessary to “rebuild” the stock (achieve 3-year geometric mean of 40,700).
Ocean Salmon Project Objectives

1. Estimate ocean salmon catch & fishing effort in CA for each management area by half-month periods for both recreational and commercial fisheries

2. Determine the contribution rates of specific salmon stocks by fishery, time, and management area using coded-wire tag recoveries
Recreational Salmon Fishery

2021 California Recreational Season

Klamath Management Zone: OR/CA Border to 40° 10' line (34 days)
- June 29 to Aug 1

Fort Bragg: 40° 10' line to Pt. Arena (125 days)
- June 30 to Oct 31

San Francisco: Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (181 days)
- June 30 to Oct 31

Monterey and south: Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (181 days)
- Apr 1 to Sep 30

Minimum size: 24" through May 15
Minimum size: 20" After May 15
Bag limit: 2 fish per day
Sample Design – Private Skiff Fishery

- CRFS samples ≥ 20% of all skiff days in each management area and period
  - 17 primary salmon skiff sample sites
  - Average 7 sample days per month at each site
  - All the skiff trips made at a sample site for an entire day are sampled
  - 464 skiff days were sampled during the 2021 ocean salmon season
  - Random stratified sampling design using weekday and weekend/holiday strata

- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon landed
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside, and the heads are collected for coded-wire tag extraction

Sample Design – CPFV Fishery

- Sample ≥ 20% of all salmon-targeting CPFV trips in each management area and period
  - 15 primary salmon CPFV sample sites
  - 115 CPFVs participated in the 2021 ocean salmon fishery
  - 1,233 salmon-targeting CPFV trips were sampled during the 2021 ocean salmon season

- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon landed
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside, and the heads are collected for coded-wire tag extraction
Recreational Catch and Effort, 2012-2021

Days Open = All four management areas combined

2021 Recreational Catch and Effort by Management Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Area</th>
<th>Catch (Chinook x 1,000)</th>
<th>Effort (Angler Days x 1,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KMZ</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTB</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNF</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>55,281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Days Open: KMZ 34, FTB 125, SNF 128, MON 181
Total Chinook: 641, 3,694, 33,996, 16,950
Angler Days: 2,261, 8,637, 45,391, 31,863

88,152
Commercial Salmon Fishery

2021 California Commercial Season

Klamath Mgmt. Zone: OR/CA Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Closed)

Fort Bragg: 40° 10’ line to Pt. Arena (47 days)

San Francisco: Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (79 days)

Monterey: Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (58 days)

*Oct 1-15 fishery: Open Mon-Fri from Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro
Minimum size 27” in all areas, except 26” in SF after August

* Oct 1-15 fishery: Open Mon-Fri from Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro
Minimum size 27” in all areas, except 26” in SF after August
Sample Design – Commercial Fishery

- Sample ≥ 20% of all commercial landings by weight in each management area and period
- Samplers observe, identify to species, and count all salmon being offloaded
- Each salmon inspected for missing adipose fin
- Adipose fin-clipped salmon are set aside, and the snouts are collected for coded-wire tag extraction

Commercial Catch and Effort, 2012-2021

Days Open = All four management areas combined
2021 Commercial Catch and Effort by Management Area

Days Open
- KMZ: 47
- FTB: 79
- SNF: 58
- MON: 58
- TOTAL: 201,419

Total Chinook
- KMZ: 43,722
- FTB: 104,893
- SNF: 52,804
- MON: 52,804
- TOTAL: 201,419

Days Fished
- KMZ: 1,576
- FTB: 5,080
- SNF: 3,261
- MON: 9,917
- TOTAL: 13,120

Total Commercial Pounds Landed and Average Weight, 2012-2021

Average Weight (Pounds)
Commercial Ex-Vessel Value and Price per Pound, 2012-2021

Number of Vessels with Landings Compared to Permitted Vessels, 2012-2021
## 2021 Fall Ocean Fisheries Impacts on Age-4 Klamath River Fall Chinook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Recreational</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Oregon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coos Bay</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMZ - Oregon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMZ - California</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.29% Age-4 ocean harvest rate in fall fisheries, which will be deducted from the allowable ocean harvest rate when determining the 2022 season structure

---

**Hatchery Contribution**
Hatchery Contribution to 2021 CA Ocean Fisheries

Recreational

- Natural origin 36%
- Hatchery 64%

N = 2,660 CWTs

Commercial

- Natural origin 52%
- Hatchery 48%

N = 8,610 CWTs

---

Hatchery Contribution to 2021 CA Ocean Fisheries

Recreational

- San Joaquin Fall 32%
- Sacramento Fall 65%

≈3% Other Stocks:
CV Late-Fall (0.5%), CV Spring (1.1%),
Klamath River Fall (0.8%),
Sacramento Winter (0.2%), Other (0.3%)

Commercial

- San Joaquin Fall 18%
- Sacramento Fall 72%

≈10% Other Stocks:
CV Late-Fall (1.3%), Klamath River Fall (4.2%), CV Spring (1.7%),
Sacramento Winter (0.1%), Other (2.1%)
Hatchery Contribution to 2021 CA Ocean Fisheries

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ocean Salmon Project

Thank You
All Guidance Preliminary; final at March Council Meeting

2022 recommendation is to be conservative within the guidelines of the Salmon FMP. (forecasts will be covered in Michael O’Farrell’s presentation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Stock</th>
<th>NMFS Guidance will achieve these escapement levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento River fall Chinook</td>
<td>Upper end of the hatchery and natural area adult spawner conservation range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klamath River fall Chinook</td>
<td>Continue to use the rebuilding plan: 38,180 natural area adult spawners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coho Salmon

- Prohibit coho-directed fisheries off CA;
- Prohibit coho retention in Chinook-directed fisheries off CA
- Southern Oregon/Northern California Coho
  - ESA – Threatened
  - Recovery plan released September 2014 (79 FR 58750) – Current Steps: workshops to develop implementation plan
- Central California Coastal Coho
  - ESA – Endangered
  - Final recovery plan released 2012
  - Current Steps: Species in the Spotlight designation with NOAA Fisheries and the CDFW formed a “Priority Action Coho Team” to assemble State and Federal recovery plan priorities and actions
SONCC coho salmon

- The Council and NMFS engaged in a public process to develop a new HCR for SONCC coho since April 2020.
- The Council formed an Ad Hoc SONCC Workgroup tasked with developing a range of alternatives for Council consideration.
- This process culminated at an emergency Council meeting January 21, 2022, where the Council adopted a motion to amend the FMP’s HCR for SONCC coho.
- NMFS is now working on a new opinion that will apply to fisheries in 2022 evaluating the proposed amendment.

SONCC coho salmon

*Preliminary Guidance for 2022*

- Continue the prohibition of coho retention
- Constrain Council fisheries, when combined with freshwater fisheries, to a total exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath coho salmon hatchery stocks to no more than 15 percent, except that the Trinity River population would be limited separately to a total ER of 16 percent.
California Coastal Chinook Salmon

- ESA-threatened

- Multi-species recovery plan was available for public comment through January 2016 (80 FR 75066)

California Coastal Chinook Salmon

- Current consultation standard is a maximum Klamath River fall Chinook age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16.0%

- Recall that the KOHM was updated in 2021
  - This was done to try to align the fishery model with observed exceedances to the 16% HR limit (0.16), however:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Preseason Age-4 HR</th>
<th>Postseason Age-4 HR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.27 (circled)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
California Coastal Chinook Salmon

Preliminary Guidance for 2022

- Given the pattern of post season performance, NMFS advises the Council to manage for a buffer of 40% on the preseason target ocean harvest rate (preseason target that will achieve postseason attainment of 16% given the pattern of recent model performance); unless the Council and its advisory bodies identify management measures or further model adjustments that the available information indicates would have the same effect for 2022 ocean salmon fisheries.

Central Valley Spring Chinook Salmon

- ESA-threatened

- Recovery plan adopted July 2014 (79 FR 42504)

- SWRC management framework continues to provide sufficient protection
Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- ESA – Endangered
- Recovery plan adopted July 2014 (79 FR 42504)
- Guidance for 2022:
  - Continuation of consultation standards on minimum size limits and seasonal windows
  - Circle hook restrictions while mooching in the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception

Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

- The current HCR:

- Based on this new rule NMFS preliminary guidance for an allowable impact rate in 2022 is: 20.0%
Southern Resident Killer Whales

• ESA – Endangered
  • Final recovery plan released 2008
  • Since 2009, the population has declined from 87 whales down to a near historic low of 72 whales.
• In 2021, NMFS issued a new opinion on the Council's FMP, as it had amended the FMP to include Amendment 21, which established an arithmetic mean of pre-fishing Chinook salmon abundance in the area North of Cape Falcon (Washington coast area) (using years 1994-1996, 1998-2000, and 2007) as a management threshold.

Southern Resident Killer Whales

• Management measures proposed for California fisheries when the threshold is tripped include:
  • Close California (& Oregon) waters of the Klamath Management Zone to commercial and recreational salmon fisheries from October 1 through March 31 of the following year.
  • Increase the duration of the Klamath Control Zone area expansion beginning September 1 through March 31 of the following year.
  • Close commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in the Monterey management area from October 1 through March 31 of the following year.
Southern Resident Killer Whales

- NMFS expects the Council salmon fisheries in the coastal waters of the EEZ will continue to meet the conservation objectives for ESA-listed salmon and continue to be responsive to the abundance of salmon stocks similar to that over this last decade when the whale status has declined.
- Amendment 21 incorporated into the FMP an expectation the method would likely be updated as new data became available and models were updated.
- As of 2022, updates to both the FRAM and Shelton et al. models (the two models the SRKW Workgroup used to develop its method) are available for use.

Southern Resident Killer Whales

**Preliminary Guidance for 2022**

- At the March Council meeting, the Council should follow the process outlined in the FMP to discuss and determine whether a review of the best scientific information available indicates that a modification of the Chinook low abundance threshold is ready for 2022.
- Either way, with or without an update to the threshold, we advise the Council to use the methodology adopted by the Council’s Ad Hoc Workgroup to assess the pre-fishery forecasted abundance levels (FRAM time step one) by spatial aggregate (the North of Cape Falcon, Cape Falcon south to Humbug Mountain, and aggregated South of Humbug Mountain management areas) using available updates to both FRAM and the Shelton et al. models.
Southern Resident Killer Whales

Preliminary Guidance for 2022

- If the NOF abundance is equal to or less than the average in the years of abundance used in the threshold described in the FMP (1994 – 1996, 1998 – 2000 and 2007) (FRAM time step one), or as updated, the Council should implement precautionary conservation measures detailed in Section 6.6.8 of the FMP for Council salmon fisheries that affect the abundance in NOF waters (this includes salmon fisheries in Washington, Oregon, and California waters) to benefit the whales.

Thank You

Jeromy.Jording@noaa.gov

Susan.Bishop@noaa.gov

Special thanks to:
Michael O’Farrell SWFSC
2021 Sacramento Index (SI) = 322,137

2022 SI forecast = 396,458
2022 SRFC management

- 2022 forecast higher than 2021
- Must target an escapement of at least 122,000 (69.2% exploitation rate)
- 2021 regs: escapement prediction of 189,235
- Unlikely constrains 2022 fisheries

2022 winter Chinook management

- Abundance forecast: 5,971 (lower than 2021)
- Maximum allowable age-3 impact rate: 20%
- 2021 regs: preliminary impact rate of 14.6%
- Unlikely to constrain fisheries south of Point Arena
2022 Klamath abundance forecast

- Age-3: 154,998
- Age-4: 43,211
- Age-5: 1,908

2022 Klamath fall Chinook management

- Potential spawner abundance: 50,906
- Max exploitation rate: 25%
- Minimum escapement: 38,180
2022 KRFC management, contd.

• 2021 regs applied to 2022 abundance
  • Tribal allocation: 50% of total harvest
  • River recreational allocation: 15% of non-tribal harvest
  • Natural-area adult spawner prediction: 33,829
  • Exploitation rate: 33.5%
  • Likely to constrain 2022 fisheries

2022 California Coastal Chinook

• Max allowable KRFC age-4 ocean harvest rate of 16%
• 2021 fisheries: preliminary prediction of 16.5%
• Likely to constrain 2022 fisheries
2022 California Ocean Salmon Preseason Process: Calendar of Events

March 8-14, 2022 - Pacific Fishery Management Council March Meeting
San Jose, CA
The Council will determine if any in-season action for fisheries scheduled to open prior to May 16 is needed. They will also craft three regulatory alternatives for ocean salmon fisheries in effect on or after May 16. Final adoption of alternatives for public review is tentatively scheduled for March 14. Preseason Report II: Proposed Alternatives and Environmental Assessment Part 2 for 2022 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations will be available online in late March at: www.pcouncil.org.

March 22, 2022 - Pacific Fishery Management Council Public Hearing
Eureka, CA
The Council will receive comments from the public on the three California ocean salmon fishery regulatory alternatives adopted by the Council in March. More information is available at: www.pcouncil.org.

April 6-13, 2022 - Pacific Fishery Management Council April Meeting
Seattle, WA
The Council will adopt final regulatory measures for analysis by the STT. Final adoption of recommendations to the National Marine Fisheries Service will also occur and is tentatively scheduled for April 13. Preseason Report III: Council-Adopted Management Measures and Environmental Assessment Part 3 for 2022 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations will be available online in late April at: www.pcouncil.org.

April 20-21, 2022 - California Fish and Game Commission Meeting
Monterey/Santa Cruz area, CA
The Commission will receive an update on ocean salmon sport fishery regulations in effect in 2022. The public may address and/or ask questions of the Commission relating to the implementation of its policies or any other matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Agenda and audio available online at: www.fgc.ca.gov.
Who Can I Contact Regarding the Upcoming Salmon Season?
Contact a member of the Pacific Fishery Management Council’s Salmon Advisory Subpanel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justin Alvarez</td>
<td>California Tribes</td>
<td>Hoopa Valley Tribal Fisheries PO Box 1348</td>
<td>(530) 625-4267</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jalvarez@hoopa-nsn.gov">jalvarez@hoopa-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hoopa, CA 95546</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bradshaw</td>
<td>California Troll F/V Swan</td>
<td>PO Box 1565</td>
<td>(707) 954-9339</td>
<td><a href="mailto:GeorgeBradshaw707@gmail.com">GeorgeBradshaw707@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crescent City, CA 95531</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Yarnall</td>
<td>CA Sport Fisheries</td>
<td>California Sport Fisheries 6308 Eggert Road</td>
<td>(707) 443-2496</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jimyarnall@gmail.com">jimyarnall@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eureka, CA 95503</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stone</td>
<td>CA Sport Fisheries</td>
<td>Nor-Cal Guides &amp; Sportsmen’s Association</td>
<td>(530) 923-9440</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jstone@ncgasa.org">jstone@ncgasa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PO Box 111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sutter, CA 95982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Atkinson</td>
<td>CA Charter Boat</td>
<td>Golden Gate Fishermen’s Association</td>
<td>(415) 924-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:newrayann@comcast.net">newrayann@comcast.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42 Seawolf Passage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corte Madera, CA 94925</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make comments directly to the Pacific Fishery Management Council regarding the upcoming salmon season, please visit the Council’s website at https://www.pcouncil.org/council-meetings/upcoming-meeting/ and navigate to the E-Portal for Public Comment for the upcoming March or April meeting.

Online Resources:

*Review of 2021 Ocean Salmon Fisheries*
Available online at: [https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-management-documents/](https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-management-documents/)

*Preseason Report I: Stock Abundance Analysis for 2022 Ocean Salmon Fishery Regulations*
Available online in March at: [https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-management-documents/](https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-management-documents/)

*Klamath Basin Age Composition and Stock Projection Reports*
Available online in March at: [https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-document-library/](https://www.pcouncil.org/salmon-document-library/)
2021 Ocean Salmon Commercial Regulations

*** NEW IN 2021: THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE KMZ AND FORT BRAGG IS NOW THE 40°10’ LINE NEAR CAPE MENDOCINO ***

OR/CA Border to the 40°10’ Line (Klamath Management Zone/KMZ):
Closed

40°10’ Line to Point Arena (Fort Bragg):
August 1-17, September 1-30
- Minimum size limit: 27 inches total length
- All salmon must be landed in California and north of Point Arena *

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco):
June 16-30; July 17-22; August 1-17; September 1-30
- Minimum size limit: 27 inches total length through August, 26 inches thereafter
- During September, all salmon must be landed south of Point Arena *

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone):
October 1, 4-8, 11-15
- Five days per week, open Monday through Friday
- Minimum size limit: 26 inches total length
- All salmon caught in the area must be landed between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt *

Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey and south):
May 1-12, 20-27; June 16-30; July 17-22; August 1-17
- Minimum size limit: 27 inches total length

General Commercial Regulations

- All salmon except coho; all commercial salmon must be landed in California *
- Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required *
- No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel (CCR T-14, §182)
- Compliance with minimum size or other special restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size and other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open or has been closed less than 48 hours. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed more than 48 hours only if they meet the minimum size and other special requirements for the area in which they were caught AND it is not otherwise prohibited in the regulations.*
- Electronic Reporting Requirements: Any fish receiver or fisherman with a fisherman's retail license shall record landing information on an electronic fish ticket, including the number of individual fish (CCR T-14, §197). Submission is required within three business days (Cal. Fish & Game Code, § 8046). Any person who lands salmon shall keep a copy of all landing receipts documenting salmon landings on board the fishing vessel that caught the salmon until 15 days after the last salmon season closure for the calendar year (CCR T-14, §182).
- Transit through closed area with salmon on board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have fishing gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing salmon (CCR T-14, §182).
- Barbless circle hooks1 required when fishing with bait and fishing by any means other than trolling: 2
  1. A CIRCLE HOOK is defined as a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inwards, pointing directly to the shank at a 90-degree angle (CCR T-14, §182).
  2. TROLLING is defined as angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions (CCR T-14, §182).

NOTE: When Pacific halibut are caught and landed incidentally in the commercial salmon troll fishery under a license issued by the IPHC, both the number of Pacific halibut landed and the number of salmon landed must be recorded on the electronic fish ticket. Please see federal regulations for incidental Pacific halibut harvest requirements and restrictions.

* Federal Regulations per Table 1 in the PFMC's 2021 ‘Pre-III’ report (https://www.pcouncil.org/documents/2021/04/2021-preseason-report-ii.pdf) [the final 2021 Federal Register number for regulations was not available at the time of printing]
2021 Ocean Salmon Sport Regulations

*** NEW IN 2021: THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE KMZ AND FORT BRAGG IS NOW THE 40°10’ LINE NEAR CAPE MENDOCINO ***

OR/CA Border to the 40°10’ Line (Klamath Management Zone/KMZ):
June 29 – August 1
- Minimum size limit: 20 inches total length
- Special Salmon Closures: (see CCR T-14, §27.75)
  - Smith River mouth – closed year-round
  - Klamath River mouth – closed year-round; in August, this closure expands (“Klamath Control Zone”)
  - Eel River mouth – closed in August and September only

40°10’ Line to Point Arena (Fort Bragg):
June 29 – October 31
- Minimum size limit: 20 inches total length

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco):
June 26 – October 31
- Minimum size limit: 20 inches total length

Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey and south):
April 3 – September 30
- Minimum size limit: 24 inches total length through May 15 and 20 inches total length thereafter

General Sport Regulations
- Daily bag limit (CCR T-14, §27.80): 2 salmon of any species except coho (silver).
- Possession limit: No more than two daily bag limits may be possessed when on land. On a vessel in ocean waters, no person shall possess or bring ashore more than one daily bag limit (CCR T-14, §27.80(e)).
- Retention of coho (silver) salmon or steelhead trout prohibited in ocean fisheries (CCR T-14, §27.70(b) and §27.80(b)).
- Salmon may not be filleted on any boat or prior to being brought ashore (CCR T-14, §27.80(c)).
- Salmon may only be taken by angling as defined in CCR T-14, §1.05. No sinkers or weights exceeding 4 lbs. may be used, except that a fishing line may be attached to a sinker or weight of any size if such sinker or weight is suspended by a separate line and the fishing line is released automatically by a mechanical device from the sinker or weight when any fish is hooked (CCR T-14, §27.80(a)).
- North of Point Conception: No more than two single-point, single-shank barbless hooks shall be used, and no more than one rod per angler when fishing for salmon or fishing from a boat with salmon on board (CCR T-14, §27.80(a)).
- 40°10’ Line to Point Conception (CCR T-14, §27.80(a)): When fishing with bait and angling by any means other than TROLLING1, no more than two single-point, single-shank barbless CIRCLE HOOKS2 shall be used. The distance between the two hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). NOTE: These special gear restrictions apply to each angler fishing for salmon or fishing from any boat or floating device with salmon on board.
  1. TROLLING is defined as angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
  2. A CIRCLE HOOK is defined as a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inwards, pointing directly to the shank at a 90-degree angle.
- Recovery of coded-wire tag from salmon head: Any person in possession of a recreationally taken salmon with a missing adipose fin (the small, fleshy fin on the back of the fish between the back fin and tail) shall immediately relinquish the head of the salmon, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the Department, to facilitate the recovery of any coded-wire tag (CCR T-14, §1.73).

OCEAN SALMON REGULATIONS HOTLINES
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE: (800) 662-9825
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE: (707) 576-3429

v. 4/21/21