## APPENDIX 3A Expanded Notes on Tribal Salmon Fishery

Figure 3A-1.
Yurok and Hoopa
Valley Tribes Subsistence and Commercial Chinook Harvest (in numbers of fish).
$\rightarrow$ Subsistence fishing
$\rightarrow$ Commercial sales
$\rightarrow$ Total Harvest


Source: Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2016. "Review of 2015 Ocean Salmon Fisheries." http://www.pcouncil.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/02/Review of 2015 Salmon Fisheries FullDocument.pdf.

Figure 3A-1 shows the trend in subsistence and commercial salmon harvest for the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes. For subsistence fishing, the median number of fish caught in the past 20 years is about 20,000 fish per year, and the 25th and 75 th percentile range is between 15,000 and 24,000 salmon per year. The pattern of subsistence harvest is expectedly less volatile than commercial harvest as these salmon serve the basic needs of the tribal population. When the number of fish harvested meets subsistence needs, the rest would be sold to commercial buyers. The high number of fish caught for subsistence in 2001 is unclear, but it is possibly related to the failure to report additional commercial sales or issues within the fish trading market rather.

Tribal commercial sales show high fluctuations in the past 20 years. Sales likely occurred in all years, but some are not documented due to low fish abundance and Native American fishers may sell their fish independently. Median sales are about 12,500 fish per year. The general harvest trend is similar to that of non-tribal, commercial fishery. Given salmon's approximately three-to-four-year life cycle, the peak catch of almost 84,000 fish in 2012 suggests a high spawning and survival rate from 2009 or 2010, which was at the end of the previous drought. Favorable ocean conditions likely contributed to high fish abundance as well. However, the number of fish quickly dropped back to pre-2012 levels in the following years.

