UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

ANNUAL REPORTS
KODIAK AREA 1958 : 1957

K O D I A K D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

1958

CHARLES CONNELLEY, JR.
DISTRICT FISHERY MANAGEMENT
SUPERVISOR

United States
Department of the Interior
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Region

KODIAK MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR 1958

DESCRIPTION

The Kodiak District extends from Kilokak Rocks to Cape Douglas on the Alaska Peninsula and includes Kodiak, Afognak and adjacent islands. Within this area is found the famous Katmai National Monument, Afognak National Forest, and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Active fisheries of the Kodiak area include all five species of salmon, king crabs, razor clams, herring, and halibut. While salmon is the most important product of Kodiak, this item is now utilized to the fullest extent. Other fisheries now in use commercially to varying degrees might be stepped up somewhat before reaching maximum sustained yield. Still other fisheries, notably shrimp, scallops, butter clams, tanner crabs, and various bottom fishes, have a large potential and are not being exploited at all.

In the management program salmon must and is being given first consideration because of its importance. Like the remainder of Alaska, Kodiak's salmon fishery has shown a decline. It is the problem of management and research to reverse this condition and bring the industry back to its former high sustained annual yield, and if possible find means of increasing productivity.

Meanwhile, the lesser active fisheries must also be closely watched for evidence of approaching maximum use or over-utilization. Preparations must be made for marketing of species not now fished, with attention directed to exploring the extent of these resources and encouragement directed toward those species whose marketing might now or soon will be economically feasible either locally or nationwide.

Of the salmon fisheries, pinks are the most important, followed by reds, chums, cohoes and kings. In this major industry, marked first by declines in the red runs, followed by a drop in pinks and, still later chums, our problem is necessarily concentrated. The past few years have seen a strong increase in both the research and management programs pointed toward counteracting accelerating depletion started in the mid-thirties and strongly boosted by increased industry efforts to maintain production.

Management objectives in respect to salmon are essentially unchanged from 1957 and are not expected to be altered during this season, although better methods are constantly being sought. These are as follows:

1. Obtain adequate (high level) escapement of all species of salmon to their respective spawning systems while permitting maximum harvest consistent with this objective.

2. Improve quality of escapement by obtaining adequate amounts from all segments of the runs.

3. Adjust current regulations, where necessary, to help adequate and good quality escapement.

4. Make recommendations for change in regulations designed to improve long-range management of various runs.

5. Extend the best possible seasonal patrol and streamguard placement to obtain maximum enforcement coverage coupled with up-to-date knowledge of the condition of the fishery and spawning escapement.

OPERATING OBJECTIVES

From the fifth management objective named above, all four preceding objectives derive their effectiveness. It is impossible, for example, to adjust current regulations without first-hand knowledge of what happens afield from day to day and from year to year. Three operating objectives stemming from the fifth management objective are as follows:

1. Enforce existing regulations to the fullest extent with available manpower and equipment. This is accomplished by carefully choosing seasonal employees, selecting good locations for them, and instructing them properly before and while in the field. Equipment must also be used to maximum effectiveness.

2. Maintain a near constant survey of salmon runs and escapement to collect data, remaining aware of existing regulations and striving for future improvement. Information will be kept currently available from all field sources and used as needed. The permanent office staff will coordinate and analyze all data for use in the annual report and for recommendations for future regulations or amendments. The Kodiak office will then provide the Regional Office and the Western Area Supervisor with current data not available from routine pack and weir reports.

3. Within the operational program of management lies a responsibility for considering research program logistics. Cooperation will be

extended as required and requested, coordinated wherever possible with management functions in order to obtain maximum effectiveness of equipment and personnel.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EQUIPMENT USE

1. Vessels. Two boats will be operated at Kodiak this year, FWS vessel KITTIWAKE II for the long distance, rough water, heavy haul assignments and FWS COHO, a district-operated-and-financed small craft for supply and patrol in inland waters such as Alitak Bay.

First assignment of the KITTIWAKE II upon its arrival at Kodiak about May 21 will be a survey of camp facilities afield coupled with stream-marker checking or replacement. This will also serve as a familiarization tour for the KITTIWAKE's new skipper, as well as for the District Supervisor and his new assistant when time permits. Available lumber will be taken to prospective permanent streamguard camps expected to be built later in the year when district funds permit purchase of framing materials. Also, supplies may be carried to research camps at Karluk as required.

Following the opening of the Karluk and Sturgeon River districts about June 2, the KITTIWAKE will be assigned to early patrol of these districts until about June 15th, when streamguards will be stationed to cover an intensifying fishery on red salmon, releasing the vessel for supply details and patrol of other waters closed until July 7th. About July 1st the KITTIWAKE will be returned to town to begin loading streamguard supplies and personnel for the difficult to service camps. The majority of streamguards, however, will be flown to their stations together with their lighter supplies and personal gear, their patrol equipment preceding them on the KITTIWAKE.

During her patrol of the salmon fishery the KITTIWAKE will have an assignment of checking area registration and gear measurements. She will also be on patrol of gillnet fisheries and salmon trap closures, except during the period July 12 to 21, when she will be on temporary assignment to Cook Inlet. Continuous patrol will continue throughout the summer season until the season closure, after which the streamguard procedure will be reversed.

During the closed period between the summer and fall seasons, after streamguard camps are secured and the men separated from the payroll, the KITTIWAKE will be placed on a stream survey patrol to gain added data from foot stream examinations. Fall season duties will be patroling the fall fishery and supply work as needed.

Winter work of the KITTIWAKE, when not on assignment to Cook Inlet or elsewhere, will consist of occasional patrols throughout the

Kodiak Island king crab fishery, or other work as may later be determined. It is expected that considerable time will be spent at the dock in winter performing vessel maintenance as required, and overhauling district boat equipment such as the COHO, outboard motors and skiffs.

Summer duties of the FWS motorboat COHO are expected to be confined almost entirely to caring for the Alitak Bay fishery, including Olga and Moser Bay gillnet operations. At this time it is believed that the operator alone will suffice for maintaining the COHO and carrying on fishery duties, similar to the operation of FWS motorboat IBIS II at Chignik. If stream survey work seems necessary, or a great deal of any other shore work, an additional man will be placed aboard whose duties will encompass the entire operation of the Alitak fishery. The operator will be schooled along with the group of streamguards, but will be additionally valuable from the standpoint of college training.

The COHO is expected to be placed in the water after July 1st and hauled out after the summer season, unless it will prove beneficial in a fall fishing area of note.

2. Aircraft. Grumman 727 will join the Kodiak Area patrol equipment about May 10. It will be used before the June 2 opening at Karluk to aid the research staff as needed, place early streamguards and weir camps, and to conduct a pre-season patrol immediately prior to the opening of the season. It is planned this year to contact all canneries and outlying stations for purposes of registration and familiarization of personnel with Kodiak fishermen and operators.

Following the opening of the first season at Karluk and Sturgeon River, Grumman 727 will be used extensively in patrol of the fishery, with particular emphasis on weekend closures and unopened waters prior to July 7th. Stream surveys will begin on red salmon streams.

The airplane will also be used to supply the COHO, KITTIWAKE, weir camps, research stations and streamguard camps. Fresh groceries will be standard cargo and men will be contacted at least once per week.

Summer use of the aircraft will be much the same as the spring fishing season, with greater attention given to stream survey as the season wears on. It is expected that cooperative services will be rendered other branches of the Fish and Wildlife Service as well as other agencies within the course of normal activities. Within the scope of enforcement patrol and along with stream survey will be frequent inspections of closed areas, gillnet operations, and salmon traps, operating whenever necessary in liaison with KITTIWAKE II and the COHO. At all times either the supervisor or his assistant will be on the aircraft unless it is under the direction of a research biologist.

Streamguards will be placed and removed, together with equipment, by both the aircraft and the large vessel working cooperatively.

3. Motor Vehicles. The Kodiak Area will have two Chevrolet pickups, both in excellent condition. One is expected to be assigned to patrol of the several streams along the Kodiak Island road system, observing both sports and commercial fisheries activities on the Naval Reservation and outside. This vehicle and the patrolman driving it will at all times be working cooperatively with the Naval and Marine Corps conservation personnel to remedy as much as possible the salmon snagging problems, both on-base and off. This vehicle will also be used in protection of the commercial fishery closed areas and periods in Pasagshak, Kalsin and Middle Bays, and elsewhere along the road system as thought advisable.

For use in town, purchasing and pickup of supplies during the fishing season, as well as use to and from the airfield, Naval Base or other local contact points, the remaining truck will be assigned. It will be available as necessary for research as well as management requirements, as will be determined during the course of the season.

At the close of seasonal activities one vehicle will be prepared for winter storage and the other kept serviceable for district use by an assigned crew member of the vessel KITTIWAKE, the District Supervisor, or his assistant as the needs arise. Both vehicles will be serviced according to recommendations and kept up mechanically as well as appearance-wise.

WEIR AND COUNTING TOWER PROGRAM

Management weirs and counting towers in the Kodiak area are located at Red River, Cannery Station, Upper Station and Karluk River. The latter river will have a counting tower operated by the Research Station, which will furnish daily escapement counts to the management section by radio. The Karluk station is also operated for the purpose of obtaining various biological information concerning downstream migration, age class and other data on both adult and smolt red salmon.

It has been proposed this season to replace the Red River weir with a counting tower, leaving only Cannery and Upper Stations in Olga Bay as weir stations. This can very easily be accomplished, since the change-over would pose no problems other than those routine in establishing counting procedures.

Weir operators and tower men are as follows, selected from rehires of long standing:

Darrel Farmen	Cannery Station	6/1 - 9/10-15
Ted Boyd	Upper Station	6/1 - 9/10-20

H. Edward Johnston	Red River	6/15 - 9/5-10
(Research)	Karluk River	5/15 - 10/5

Weir counts will be radioed daily and compared with daily catch reports from canneries to regulate these weir districts.

STREAM SURVEY

Major stream survey will be by district aircraft at intervals of about once per week under the direction of either the supervisor or his assistant. A prepared timing guide will be followed to avoid unnecessary use of flying time and only the pre-selected "key" streams will be checked unless enroute on other activities. The start, peak and end of runs will be determined by this method.

Streamguards will be thoroughly schooled and directed to survey streams in their areas at intervals of once per week, recording data in their diaries or on previously prepared outlines. In addition, the KITTIWAKE II will be used for a short period between seasons to make a ground check of aerial observations to determine percentages of species and their condition during the visit.

All data will be maintained current for submission to the Regional Director's office and for district analysis of runs on a total basis.

STREAMGUARD INDOCTRINATION

Each streamguard will be given a short course including safety, care of equipment, personal and camp hygiene, public relations, reporting of information, stream survey, and knowledge of salmon regulations. Although it is of utmost importance to cover the entire program thoroughly, few of the summer employees retain the large dose of instructions given in a short period of time. Therefore, the program of education will be continuous throughout the season, aided on every visit by the Supervisor or his assistant and the captain of the KITTIWAKE II. All men will be advised to keep a list of questions covering difficulties in order to facilitate the program.

An outline of the indoctrination program will be presented each individual. Wherever possible temporaries will learn by doing, such as mixing outboard fuel, operating boats and motors before loading on the KITTIWAKE, checking through all equipment in streamguard kits, and examination of all forms to be used in the field for reporting. Following, a slide talk will be given to new employees to familiarize them with the things they will be doing and seeing in the field. Returning employees will attend lectures to refresh their memories and add to their understanding.

Permanent personnel will be provided with copies of the streamguard indoctrination lecture to further aid in complete understanding by the temporaries, and to facilitate the field program in general. The summer supply man will be in charge of providing good safety equipment --life jackets and first aid kits--to streamguards, as well as maintaining good safety and fire prevention conditions at headquarters. Safety inspections in the field and in town will be made regularly by the supervisor and his assistant.

PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS

Fishery Management Supervisor	Charles F. Connelley, Jr.
Fishery Management Agent	Richard Rowland
Pilot, Grumman 727	Dave Henley
Master, KITTIWAKE II	Fred Barnett
Operator, COHO	Roy C. Magnuson
Clerk-Steno	Agnes L. Hansen
Supply Man (Fishery Aid) (Salary paid by NPRS)	Unassigned
Fishery Aid, Red River Weir	H. Edward Johnston
Fishery Aid, Cannery Station Weir	Darrell Farmen
Fishery Aid, Upper Station Weir	Ted K. Boyd
Streamguard, Karluk River	Paul Backwell
Streamguard, Sturgeon Lagoon	Unassigned
Streamguard, Red River	Blair H. Turner
Streamguard, Horsemarine Lagoon	Wayne H. Thompson
Streamguard, Deadman Bay	Don Greydon
Streamguard, Kaiugnak Lagoon	Unassigned
Streamguard, Midway Bay	Unassigned
Streamguard, Saltery Cover	Robert Hightower
Streamguard, Chiniak Bay (Road Patrol)	Pick up man & locals
Streamguard, Terror Bay	David C. Ogden
Streamguard, Uganik Bay	John G. Kimball
Streamguard, Spiridon Bay	Melvin C. Oberholtzer
Streamguard, Zachar Bay	Unassigned
Streamguard, Wide Bay	Elbert Ishimaru
Streamguard, Uyak Bay	George P. Munsey
Streamguard, Swikshak	Ken Higgs
Streamguard, Paramanof Bay	Charles Wilson
Streamguard, Perenosa Bay	Unassigned
Streamguard, Litnik	Earl Stevens

The above are tentative assignments for the summer. It must be taken into consideration that some changes may be made during the season to make amends for unforeseen developments such as unusual runs,

drop-outs of any of the present men, or illness. Too, because of the scarcity of coverage, one or two men may be put on a semi-roving assignment whereby they may be moved every three or four days to best advantage and set up inconspicuously at each location for surprise effect, but nevertheless not for the express purpose of trapping fishermen in violations.

REPORTS TO REGIONAL DIRECTOR

A. Operational Plan due in April.
B. Summary report due immediately following final salmon season.
C. Annual Report due January 10.
D. Stream Survey report due in October.
E. Weekly pack reports, salmon, clams.
F. Weekly catch report, herring.
G. Weekly catch and escapement report for weir districts.
H. Annotated chart, October 15.
I. List of Operators, September 1.
J. Recommended changes in regulations, September 15.
K. Special reports as required.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Efforts are made to extend friendly relations to a broad spectrum of interested persons at Kodiak. The supervisor is available in town or where the need arises to give talks and discuss regulations or fishery problems with local sportsmen's groups, including Naval personnel on the base, individual fishermen and fisheries groups. Frequent visits to canneries and outlying villages will serve the remainder of the area. Public meetings such as Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Toastmasters, and Sportsmen's Clubs are attended occasionally or upon request to keep in touch with the municipality and to discuss fishery matters upon occasion.

Use is made of the local papers, television and radio to disseminate items of interest. During the fishing season interested persons in the field of communications, writers, photographers and others will be taken out on Service transportation to learn of our activities and thus be encouraged to display us favorably to the public.

Submitted by:

CHARLES F. CONNELLEY, Jr.
District Fishery Management Supervisor

I N D E X

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INTRODUCTION

The report presented herein summarizes commercial fisheries operations and activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, in the Kodiak area during the 1958 calendar year.

SALMON CANNERIES - OUTPUT

	NAME OF COMPANY	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHOS	TOTAL
	Alaska Packers Association	6,710	36	30,422	7,363	255	44,786
	West Point Canning Company	591	0	1,137	538	4	2,270
1	Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	364	1	12,364	11,036	71	23,836
2	Parks Canneries, Inc.	1,286	0	30,032	14,292	101	45,711
3	Kodiak Fisheries Company	2,567	51	73,472	24,067	581	100,738
4	Pacific American Fish., Inc.	4,387	0	70,049	9,243	180	83,808
5	King Crab, Inc.	901	0	8,749	11,651	1907	23,108
6	Halferty Canneries, Inc.	1,536	7	19,223	10,832	180	31,778
	San Juan Fishing & Packing	499	0	8,841	2,657	125	12,122
	Uganik Trading Company	12	½	31½	25	0	69
	TOTAL	18,803	95½	254,319½	91,704	3,304	368,226

SALMON CASES EXPORTED 1958 (INCLUDED ABOVE)

1	Prince William Sound	6	0	5,975	278	3	6,262
2	Prince William Sound	26	0	9,661	1,179	4	10,870
3	Prince William Sound	19	0	13,419	92	6	13,536
4	Prince William Sound	9	0	5,464	169	0	5,642
4	Chignik	77	0	361	341	2	781
5	Bristol Bay	68	0	1	11	1,379	1,459
5	Prince William Sound	0	0	891	336	0	1,227
6	Prince William Sound	7	0	5,635	645	4	6,291
	TOTAL EXPORTS	212	0	41,407	3,051	1,398	46,068

SALMON TRAP CATCH

NAME OF COMPANY	TRAP	KINGS	REDS	COHOS	PINKS	CHUMS	TOTALS
Alaska Packers Association	41	2	1,475	357	25,232	4,606	31,672
	42	0	667	95	9,532	3,400	13,694
	43	0	4	0	20	4	28
	44	0	237	6	13,245	391	13,879
	46	0	1,014	23	41,322	1,258	43,617
	48	0	860	6	26,547	623	28,036
Kadiak Fisheries Company	28	25	1,969	471	46,403	5,567	54,435
	29	38	1,859	423	41,761	4,729	48,810
	31	29	1,737	438	42,358	4,976	49,538
	33	45	2,028	765	61,372	7,994	72,204
	34	11	929	290	27,941	4,031	33,202
Pacific American Fisheries	39	6	4,644	886	61,400	12,320	79,256
	40	3	1,897	455	35,568	6,472	44,395
	45	0	1,514	37	54,622	2,014	58,187
	47	0	4,470	83	158,629	4,780	167,962
San Juan Fishing & Packing Company	30	23	1,916	507	46,036	5,070	53,552
	32	16	1,753	758	57,530	7,662	67,719
	35	3	546	202	18,698	2,862	22,311
	36	30	1,909	867	75,884	11,294	89,984
	37	7	449	246	18,666	2,503	21,871
	38	7	1,000	304	27,078	3,445	31,834
	49	49	3,823	863	86,607	10,325	101,667

SALMON TAKEN BY FREEZERSHIPS IN KODIAK AREA

Several freezerships operated in the Kodiak Area this year, but only in cooperation with local shore-based canneries and only in the capacity of tenders. No salmon were frozen by them for transport elsewhere. As noted elsewhere one freezer imported salmon for custom canning at King Crab, Inc.

NEW CANNERIES

No new salmon canneries operated in the Kodiak Area this year. One King Crab Cannery in Kodiak to be operated by Kadiak Fisheries and San Juan Fishing and Packing Company has announced intentions to operate by November, 1958. This plant was built at the site of Walt Muller's Cold Storage this Fall. Also, King Crab, Inc. will operate late this year a new shrimp cannery equipped with two peeling machines.

CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT OF PLANTS

No changes in ownership or management were reported or noted this year.

CANNERIES DISCONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

There were no additional canneries discontinued since last year. The Shearwater Bay Cannery of Kadiak Fisheries, inoperative since 1951, and Libby, McNeill & Libby of Moser Bay, out since 1953, remain the most recently idled plants. Crews are hired at each, however, for maintenance of fishing fleets which deliver to other canneries with whom the idle plants have processing arrangements. Pacific American Fisheries handled the Libby fish, while the Port Bailey plant of Kadiak Fisheries handled those of Shearwater Bay.

IDLE CANNERIES

The following list includes all the canneries in the Kodiak Area which have been idle for several years and which are not likely to be reoperated:

COMPANY	LOCATION	DATE LAST OPERATED
Orcas Canning Corporation	Halibut Bay	1947
Alaska Packers Association	Olga Bay	1932
North Western Fisheries Company	Uyak Bay	1931
Intercoastal Packing Company	Uganik Bay	1945
Mainland Fisheries Company	Kukak Bay	1951
Ace Trading Company	Kazakof Bay	1950

HERRING REDUCTION PLANTS

Both Zachar Bay Fisheries and Oceanic Fisheries Company planned operations this Spring, but because of poor Spring showings of herring the former plant did not open. Only four boats, therefore, fished herring this season. Unlike other parts of Alaska, Kodiak's herring fishery started slow and remained thus all Summer. Operations were ceased in mid-August. The total catch by Oceanic Fisheries Company, Inc. was 13,687 barrels which became 56,506 gallons of oil, 279.67 tons of meal and 23,994 gallons of fish solubles.

SALMON EXPORTED (IN THE ROUND)

	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHO	TOTAL
Chignik (APA)	7716	69	46	2711	2	10,544
Port Graham (F.I.P.)	261	-	12657	24753	78	47,749
Seldovia (Whitney)	48	-	21713	3463	18	25,242
TOTAL	8025	69	34416	40927	98	83,535

FREEZERSHIP IMPORTS

One load of salmon were brought to Kodiak by Arctic Maid Fisheries MV "Columbia and were custom-canned by King Crab, Inc. These are shown under "Salmon Cases Imported 1958", Bristol Bay.

SALMON SALTFRIES

None operated.

FRESH FISH BUYERS

None operated.

AVERAGE CATCH AND EARNINGS PER SEINE BOAT

	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHO	TOTAL
Fish	435.2	3.9	6605.8	1935.2	27.8	9007.9
Gain	$391.68	$10.14	$2642.32	$967.60	$22.24	$4033.98

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SALMON PER CASE

REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHOS
15.37	-	19.58	9.21	11.85
12.75	-	17.60	8.70	-

Of the above figures the first row is an average given by the Parks, Halferty, Ouzinkie and Malaspina Fisheries combine covering most of the Kodiak Area. The second row are Pacific American Fisheries figures covering the Alitak vicinity.

SALMON GEAR OPERATED

Traps	22
Purse seines	386
Beach seines	30
Set gillnets	127
Total Units	565

The above figures were obtained from IBM machine tally.

SUMMARY OF SALMON CATCH BY VARIOUS TYPES OF GEAR

GEAR	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHOS	TOTAL
Traps	36,700	294	976,451	106,326	8,082	1,127,853
Purse Seines	172,232	1,588	2,615,168	694,458	10,557	3,494,003
Beach Seines	8,796	35	132,836	110,596	1,016	253,279
Set Gillnets	70,286	25	314,483	19,318	900	405,012
TOTALS	288,014	1,942	4,038,938	930,698	20,555	5,280,147

The above figures were obtained from the Bureau Statistical Division in their analysis of fish tickets.


GEAR QUANTITIES FOR KODIAK DISTRICT
1928 - 1958
Traps
Number of Traps
50
40
30
20
10
0
Seines*
Gillnets
Number of Nets
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1928
30
32
34
36
38
40
42
44
46
48
50
52
54
56
58
* Includes Beach & Purse Seines

Figure 1

COLD STORAGE PLANTS

NAME & LOCATION	HALIBUT	SALMON	KING CRAB	OTHER
Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	1,433,067			
King Crab, Inc.			See Crab operations.	
Wakefield Fisheries	(Did not operate 1958)			
Alaska King Crab Co.			See Crab operations.	

Washington Fish and Oyster Company main operation is on halibut, but occasionally they handle chum salmon as bait, dolly varden, and other species in small quantity. Their plant has a capacity of over one million pounds. Wakefield Fisheries Company can handle about one hundred thousand pounds as can King Crab, Inc. The new Alaska King Crab Company, combine of Kadiak Fisheries-San Juan for King Crab, is slightly smaller but should be able to handle one hundred thousand pounds, according to the company Superintendent, The last three named plants confine their operations solely to king crab meat and sections.

OTHER FISH AND SHELLFISH OPERATIONS

KING CRABS

OPERATION & LOCATION	KING CRAB CATCH	CANNED 48-½s	CANNED 24-1#	FROZEN MEAT	SECTION (IN SHELL)	WHOLE CRAB SOLD FRESH
Alaska King Crab Co.	(Withheld operation to Jan. 1, 1959)					
King Crab, Inc.	301717	9024	8422	45414#	87702#	20899#
**J. & R. Company	1167	(Sold cooked, in shell)				
**A. L. Fenner	360					
**Hiram McAlister	436					
Kodiak, Alaska						
Pan Alaska Fisheries	78708	871		157560#		
Kachemak Fisheries, Inc.	30812	2495				
Ouzinkie, Alaska	* 5108					
Whitney & Company	* 3202					
Seldovia Bay Packing Co.	*74558					
Seldovia, Alaska						
TOTAL	496068	12390	8422	202974#	87702#	20899#

*Exported to Cook Inlet
**Individuals selling crab on local market. There are very likely several more of these, but they are intermittent and often difficult to locate.

Pan Alaska Fisheries is essentially the same operation as Kachemak Fisheries, Inc., same operator, same plant under a new name, the distinction being that the former ceased operations Spring 1958 at which point the latter came into being. The frozen pack shown for Pan Alaska was reported as 6565 cases of 24-1# cans cold pack per case, apparently put up on an unreported freezership held at the dock of the shore plant.

RAZOR CLAMS

69 diggers brought a return to Halferty Canneries, Inc. a total of 13,505 cases of razor clams. Most of these were taken at the Swikshak quota beach. However, this year the diggers tried many smaller beaches, the Swikshak quota was not reached, but the pack was greater than for several years when the time came for the cannery to switch to the salmon operation of the Summer.

SHRIMP

King Crab, Inc. completed their shrimp cannery by the 1st. of December. Three boats with 90-foot trawls are expected to feed two shrimp peeling machines said to be capable of handling 1200 pounds per hour each. Factors which may limit the production of this plant include the usual economic problems over price adjustment to fit the demands of fishermen, as opposed to market value. Another item of no small importance is the water supply of which Kodiak has little enough for average domestic uses. Currently the water problem will be met on an "as available" basis.

King Crab, Inc. plans to install a third peeling machine in 1959. Alaska Packers Association at Larson Bay also plans to enter the shrimp fishery, starting with four peeling machines to be installed during the 1959 season.

A total of 31,886 pounds of whole shrimp were caught in late 1958 and processed into 1195 cases on the basis of 24-4½ oz. cans per case.

OTHER TYPES OF GEAR OPERATED

HERRING

Four herring seine boats using 190 fathom seines operated in the Kodiak area during 1958.

COD AND SABLE FISH

None

SHRIMP

Three boats equipped with a total of 189-feet of otter trawls fished commercially for shrimp late this year. The catch was brine-chilled and held in bulk in the vessel holds.

KING CRAB

Boats registered for fishing 67
Otter trawls used 13 bait trawls used 22
Pots used 1737

CLAMS

69 shovels (one per man) were registered this year.

SALMON RUNS AND ESCAPEMENT

RED SALMON

Red salmon runs of the Kodiak area continue to be down from their former quantity, with the exception of Karluk and Red River weir Districts which seem to be holding the level of the past few years. Minor systems appear to be uniformly poor in staying power and are very gradually being forced to the point of extinction in spite of efforts to maintain them. Cannery Station Weir in Olga Bay is a notable example which marked this year a complete absence of escapement during the Summer fishing season.

That the decrease in red salmon is due to heavy fishing pressure there is little room for doubt, judging from escapement patterns. This season was one characterized by generally foul weather for fishing. Streams bordering on open seas seemed to obtain what now passes for average escapements, Karluk, Red River, Little River and Malina Creek, for example. Those whose fish enter through sheltered waters, Paramanof, Perenosa, and the Olga Bay Creeks, have dropped to new lows of escapement.

If ever the red runs are expected to be restored or even perpetuated, some method of selective harvest must be found which will permit cropping of pink runs while preserving for escapement simultaneously occurring reds. Only during the very early and very late portions of the Summer do the pinks lack importance in comparison to red salmon abundance. During the very time that red escapement should prove most effective this species is most heavily taken incidental to the pink fishery.

PINK SALMON

After manipulation of pack figures to obtain the portion taken only in the Kodiak area it was found that 1953 exceeds the cycle year of 1956 by about 70,000 cases, but the final total of 234,526 cases is still little more than half the average even year production. The odd part of this year's catch figure is that the major portion did not come from the West side of Kodiak as might be expected, but from a nearly general shakedown of the entire area. Isolated districts such as Alitak and the East side of Kodiak produced out of proportion to expectations for a pack of this size, yet turned out best of all for escapement.

Again the escapement picture can be likened to that of the red runs. Generally speaking bad weather forced the mobile gear deep into sheltered bays; escapement in these places was correspondingly poor while "weather" streams obtained a greater portion of the run. Notable exceptions are those areas obtaining a portion of the run after the season-Alitak, for example.

Fortunately, last Winter's low precipitation was more than offset by the cool, wet Summer. The streams became neither abnormally low nor high, permitting escapement at all times with a minimum of detrimental factors such as flood washing, siltation, or extreme drought. With an easy Winter we hope that this year's mediocre escapement might assume the proportions of a normal return.

In summary, Alitak District was generally good throughout, especially in the major streams, but not of an exceptional quantity escapement. East side of Kodiak Island was almostly uniformly seeded but in the poor to fair category. Afognak Island was generally poor with but few exceptions. West side streams were poorly seeded, again with a few exceptions which ranged from fair to good. Karluk obtained about a half-million as a weather stream and Red River about a quarter-million overall. On the mainland pink escapement was poor as in the past.

CHUM SALMON

Escapement of chums for some reason appeared to be very heavy in Mainland District streams in proportion to other species, but slight elsewhere. Almost allof the streams checked throughout appeared to have a small percentage of chums. These, however, were of small consequence. Fall fishing for chums concentrated most heavily at Sulua Bay at Alitak and later shifted to bays of the Karluk District, although dispersal was wide. The majority of boats had stopped fishing after their second Fall season delivery, there being very few fish available. However, the overall pack was almost on a par with last year, taking all seasons together.

SILVER SALMON

Silver runs were inconsequential during fishing the total pack being roughly 2000 cases. After the season closed, however, the runs apparently picked up considerably from reports from Afognak Island, Sharatine Bay and other local streams.

PREDATORS

Predator activity appeared normal as observed elsewhere in Alaska the past few years. Bear depredations were not heavy or out of the ordinary, nor were those of sea lions, seals, and water birds, as near as could be determined.

Dolly varden trout constitute a normal peril to salmon smolts here as elsewhere. Nevertheless, it is suggested that a controlled experiment be run at Karluk, seining dollies at the river mouth when they are concentrating on the smolt migration. It is believed that by depressing their numbers during this time the dolly varden

depredations can be greatly decreased at a time when smolt protection may do the most good, immediately before entering the ocean constant. It has been observed at Chignik and elsewhere that dolly vardens are heavily concentrated in the river mouth during smolt migration and that they apparently do feed heavily and almost exclusively on the migrants.

STATUS OF STREAM MARKING

The Kodiak fishery management office maintains a file of maps showing all streams of importance for salmon spawning. This year this file was used as a guide and each location was checked for markers, although in some cases because of weather and tight schedules it was not possible to get ashore to replace signs that were observed down during the pre-season program. Whereever possible a skiff was sent ashore at a later visit, however, and most signs with the exception of the Mainland District were again up. The closed area is drawn in on the file maps and the date recorded when last checked for markers.

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

Coast Guard Air Detachment at Kodiak should be highly commended for the excellent service and cooperation furnished the Fish and Wildlife Service on pre and post-season halibut patrols from Cape Saint Elias to Unimak Pass. Although no violators were apprehended, extensive use of radar and fine coverage of fishing grounds went a long way toward a goal of prevention.

On the other hand Fish and Wildlife Service aided the Artic Health Research Unit in Anchorage in the collection of red tide samples from the Kodiak area.

UNUSUAL OCCURRANCES

Although red tide is said to be common in the Kodiak area, none has heretofore been found to be toxic to man. For the first time Gonyaulax Cantonella, a poisonous organism, was positively identified by Artic Health Research from a sample taken at Terenosa Bay early this Spring. Concentrations, though clearly visible, were not strong enough to materially effect the quality of edible commercial clams.

Weather was very warm this past winter. There was no appreciable snow on the mountains and very little rain. Streams were low as early as April, the main run off having occurred earlier. Salmon fry in some streams as early as April 3 were found to be "buttoned up" and well along toward completing downstream migrations. Off setting the low Winter precipitation was a thoroughly clammy Summer which kept the streams well-filled but nevertheless within their banks.

SEASONAL HISTORY OF WEIRS OPERATED-KARLUK

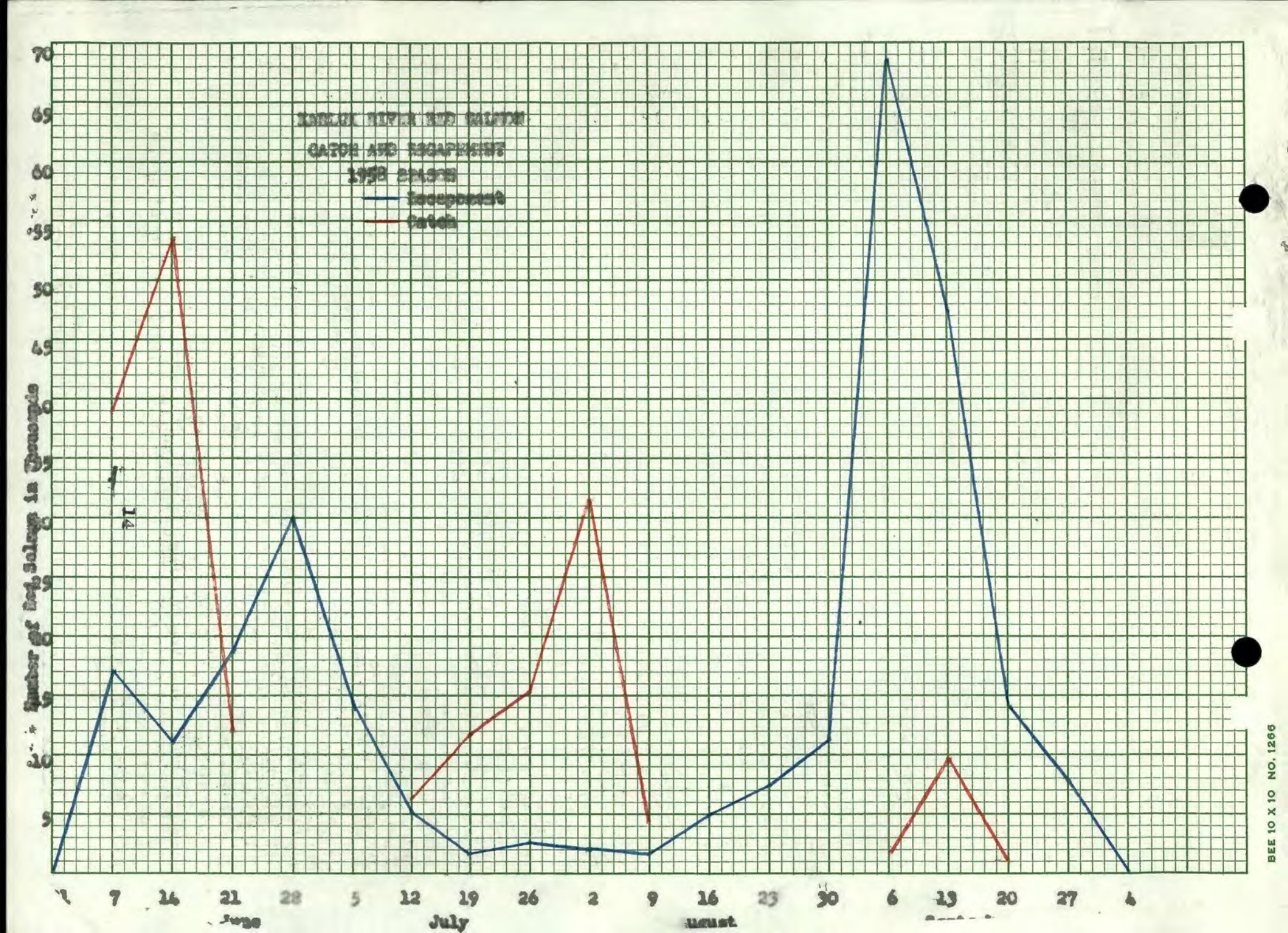
Karluk weir for the first time was replaced by a counting tower this season, although a weir for sampling was constructed when it was discovered that a trap was unsuccessful during periods of light escapement. Sampling of tower counts and experimentation indicated that, unlike streams elsewhere, Karluk has a night movement of about 25% of the daily count.

Early season fishing was heavy, up to eighty boats, which soon necessitated a two-week closure from June 23 to July 7. Escapement did not fully recover to fifty percent through the fishing season but later catches were relatively light because of recurring foul weather. The aim at present is to obtain a uniform though not necessarily abundant escapement on the theory that each season contains many races with different optimum timing and seeding, requirements.

Counts began on May 31 and ended October 1. Total counts were: Reds 218824 Kings 840 Pinks 5100 Chums 12 Cohos 456. Commercial catch of Reds was 176388. Escapement of Pinks in the river appeared to be about a half-million.

WEEKLY ESCAPEMENT AND CATCH - KARLUK REDS

WEEK ENDING	ESCAPEMENT DAY	ESCAPEMENT NIGHT	CATCH	DAILY TOTAL RUN	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL RUN
May 31	6	1		7	7
June 7	13926	3481	39154	56561	56568
June 14	9090	2272	53956	65318	121886
June 21	15409	3852	12253	31513	153399
June 28	24244	6061		30305	183704
July 5	11894	2973		14867	198571
July 12	4314	1078	6489	11881	210452
July 19	1644	411	12073	14128	224580
July 26	2442	610	15719	18771	243351
August 2	2058	514	31957	34529	277880
August 9	1674	418	4787	6879	284759
August 16	4170	1042		5212	289971
August 23	6330	1582		7912	297883
August 30	9270	2317		11587	309470
September 6	55206	13801	2171	71178	380648
September 13	38394	9598	10054	58046	438694
September 20	11844	2961	1484	16289	454983
September 27	6648	1662		8310	463293
October 4	262	65		327	463620
TOTAL	218824	54699	190097	463620	

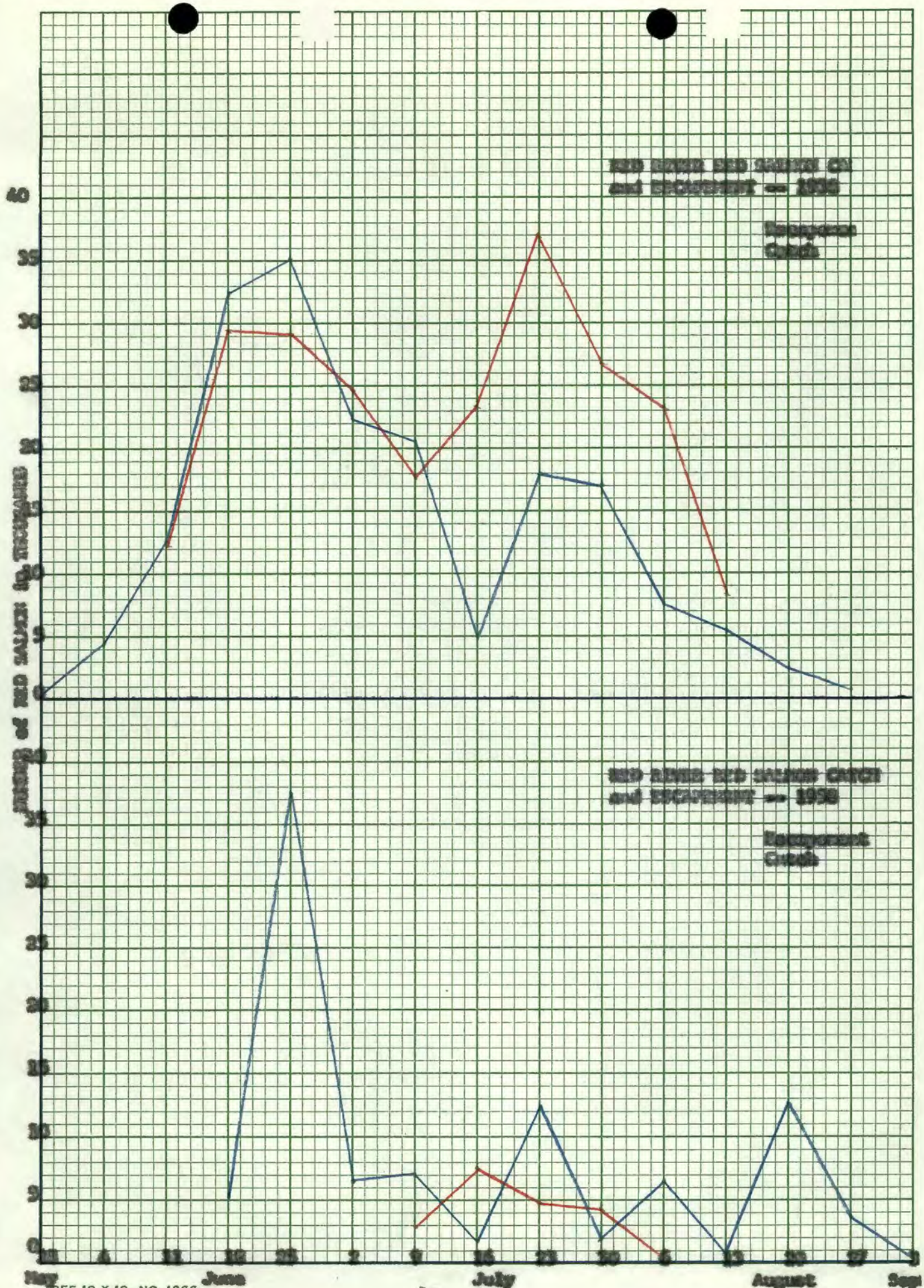

Number of Fish Caught in Thousands
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
7
14
21
28
5
12
19
26
2
9
16
23
30
6
13
20
27
4
June
July
August
Catch
BEE 10 X 10 NO. 1266

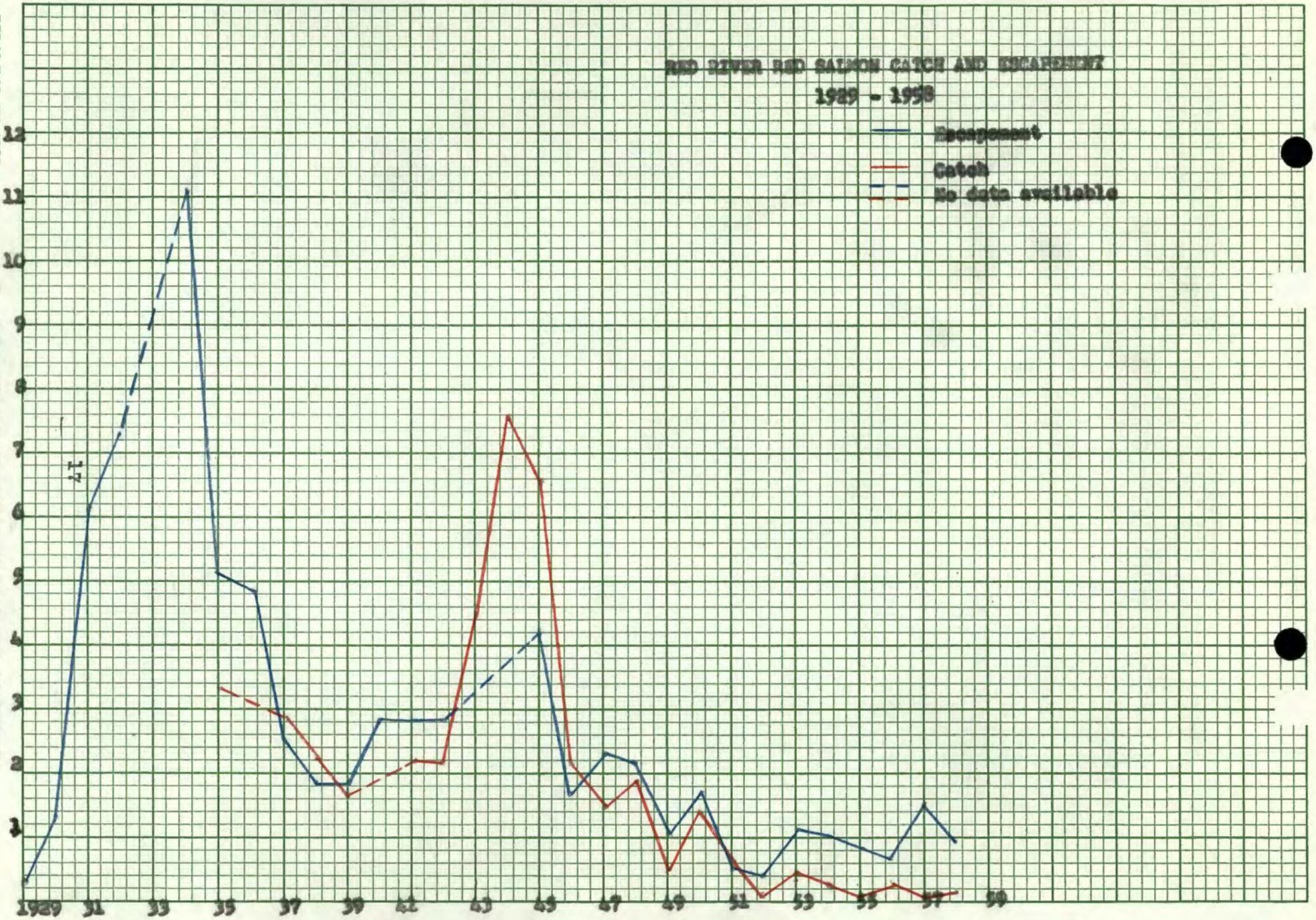
RED RIVER

The Red River weir was opened to counting on July 14 and remained through August 30. For this period the total catch of red salmon was 19806 while final escapement was 94855. It is possible because of the late starting date that the final escapement is nearer 125,000, as aerial surveys seemed to indicate. Red River seems much healthier than other river systems, a case where catch appears to definitely show up as the inhibiting factor in run maintenance.

WEEKLY ESCAPEMENT AND CATCH - RED RIVER

WEEK ENDING	ESCAPEMENT	CATCH	TOTAL RUN
June 14	3326		3326
June 21	16152		19478
June 28	25910		45388
July 5	6558		51946
July 12	5314	4826	61986
July 19	1274	6649	69909
July 26	13112	6178	89199
August 2	2262	1924	93385
August 9	4145	229	97759
August 16	12629		110388
August 23	334		110722
August 30	3613		114335


RED RIVER RED SALMON CATCH AND ESCAPEMENT — 1938
Escapement Curve
RED ALBINI-RED SALMON CATCH AND ESCAPEMENT — 1938
Escapement Curve
May
June
July
August
Sept



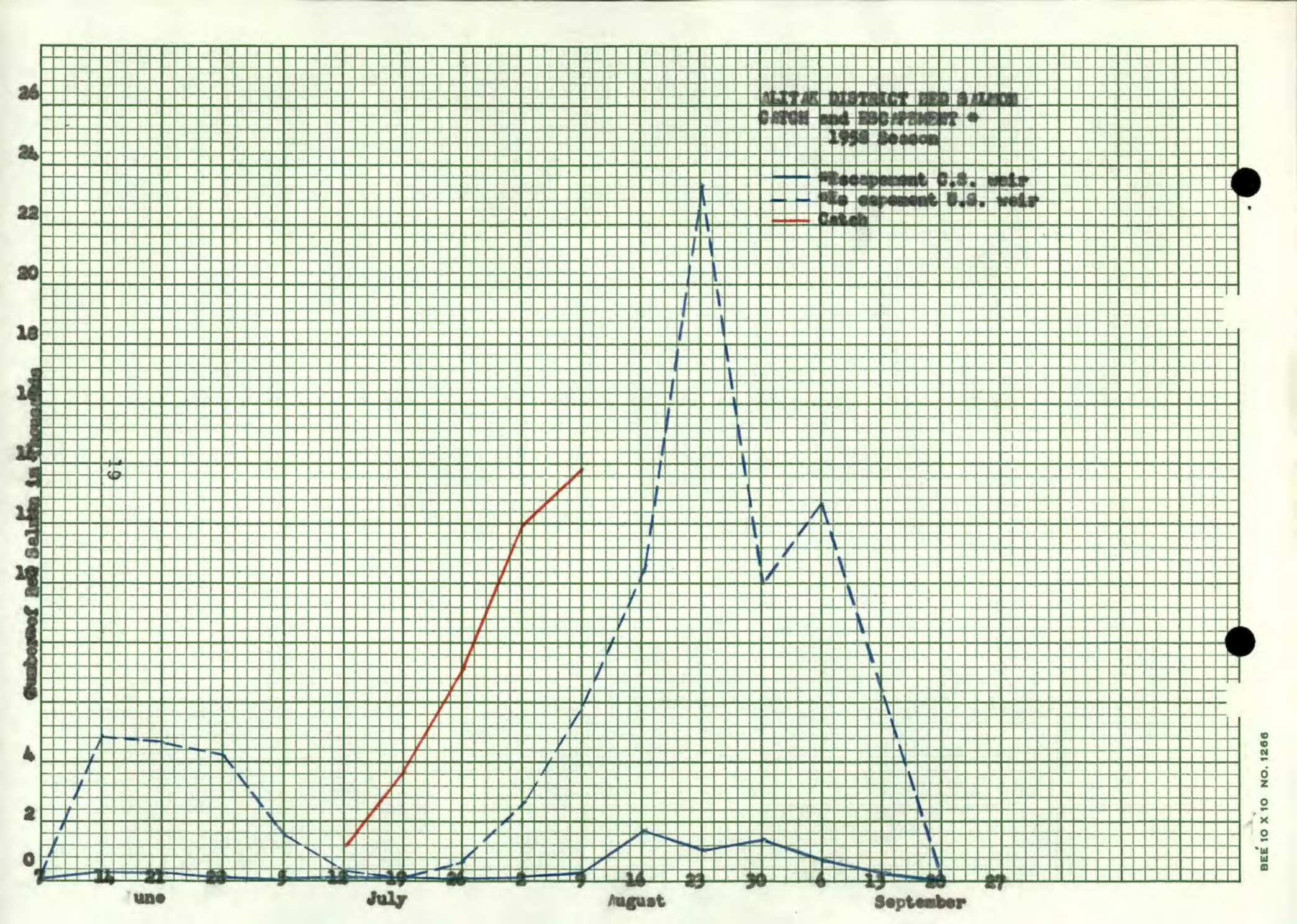
OLGA BAY WEIRS

Red salmon runs at these weirs again indicate a strong decline apparently directly attributable to fishing effort in that catch always exceeds escapement. Note Cannery Station during the July 7-August 13 fishing season. In this case the run is made up almost entirely of early and late run fish, with no middle segment. Quite likely the most effective spawners are taken in the catch, leaving the poor producers for escapement.

Upper Station weir was in operation from June 7 thru September 14 with a total escapement of 87,843 reds 44113 pinks and 4343 cohos. Cannery station was installed June 5 and pulled on September 15. The escapement here was 5658 reds 41552 pinks and 417 cohos.

WEEKLY ESCAPEMENT AND CATCH - OLGA BAY WEIRS

Week Ending	Escapement		Catch	Total Run
	Upper Station	Cannery Station		
June 7	150	105		255
June 14	4921	271		5447
June 21	4790	131		10368
June 28	4145	53		14566
July 5	1581	6		16153
July 12	397	4	1087	17551
July 19	38	3	3625	21211
July 26	361	0	7239	28911
August 2	2773	0	11916	43500
August 9	5930	124	13312	63366
August 16	10479	1723		75568
August 23	23473	1093		100134
August 30	9965	1306		111405
September 6	12617	622		124644
September 13	6276	196		131116
September 20	17	21		131154



KODIAK SALMON CATCH BY DISTRICT AND GEAR

AFOGNAK DISTRICT (10.17%)

	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHO	TOTAL	PERCENT OF DIST. TOTAL
Traps	15085	225	382067	46323	4225	447925	83.37
Seines	1881	13	65474	15983	2695	86046	16.02
Set Nets	445	0	2223	548	36	3252	.60
TOTAL	17411	238	449764	62854	6956	537223	99.99

UGANIK DISTRICT (9.59%)

Traps	4833	58	168267	24135	1909	199202	39.33
Seines	5592	962	220045	68655	1350	296604	58.56
Set Nets	1707	4	6884	2029	37	10661	2.10
TOTAL	12132	1024	395196	94819	3296	506467	99.99

KARLUK DISTRICT-MINORS PT. TO UYAK (9.98%)

Traps	8687	11	131752	26802	1793	169045	32.08
Seines	10029	78	193803	77738	658	282306	53.57
Set Nets	24846	16	45667	4447	582	75558	14.34
TOTAL	43562	105	371222	108987	3033	526909	99.99

KARLUK DISTRICT-UYAK TO KARLUK HEAD (14.23%)

Seines	135181	460	582962	16521	2327	737451	98.13
Set Nets	12582	5	1041	362	3	13993	1.86
TOTAL	147763	465	584003	16883	2330	751444	99.99

STURGEON AND RED RIVERS DISTRICTS (6.26%)

Seines	15624	30	278704	7589	502	302449	91.45
Set Nets	5680	0	22104	433	50	28267	8.55
TOTAL	21304	30	300808	8022	552	330716	100.00

ALITAK DISTRICT (22.63%)

	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHO	TOTAL	PERCENT OF DIST. TOTAL
Traps	8095	0	294365	9066	155	311681	26.08
Seines	6310	11	545654	74904	329	627208	52.49
Set Nets	24232	0	225197	6351	159	255939	21.42
TOTAL	38637	11	1065216	90321	643	1194828	99.99

GENERAL DISTRICT (15.34%)

Seines	1932	60	584022	211222	2536	799772	98.73
Set Nets	169	0	8931	1199	18	10317	1.27
TOTAL	2101	60	592953	212421	2554	810089	100.00

MAINLAND DISTRICT (11.79%)

Seines	4479	9	277340	332442	1176	615446	98.87
Set Nets	625	0	2436	3949	15	7025	1.13
TOTAL	5104	9	279776	336391	1191	622471	100.00

TOTAL KODIAK AREA CATCH

TOTAL	288014	1942	4038938	930698	20555	5,280,147
PERCENT	5.46	0.00	76.49	17.63	.39	99.91

Catch figures as shown were obtained from the statistical division machine analysis of fish ticket reports of catches. The foregoing figures regarding gear catches are not arranged realistically in that seine gear could not be broken down into component parts of purse seine and beach seine; often beach, or siwash, seines are erroneously reported as purse seines and vice versa. To break them apart would necessitate separating the dual entries and assuming that purse seines reported also as beach seines are actually only purse seines.

Likewise, it may be easily seen that several districts do not have traps and therefore cannot report trap catches. Given below are the catch percentages of trap districts or sections only, which, it is believed, presents a much more realistic picture of the influence of salmon traps.

TOTAL CATCH TRAP DISTRICTS (52.37%)

(AFOGNAK, UGANIK, ALITAK AND KARLUK-UYAK TO MINORS POINT)

	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUM'S	COHOS	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Traps	36700	294	976451	106326	8082	1127853	40.78
Seines	23812	1064	1024976	237280	5032	1292164	46.72
Set Nets	51230	20	279971	13375	814	345410	12.49
TOTAL	111742	1378	2281398	356981	13928	2765427	99.99
TRAP DIST. PERCENTAGE	4.04	0.00	82.50	12.91	.05		

10-YEAR AVERAGE CATCH BY SALMON TRAP

YEAR	CATCH, NET GEAR	CATCH TRAPS	O/O	TOTAL CATCH
1950	5,386,033	1,567,442	22.54	6,953,475
1951	2,582,984	519,575	16.75	3,102,559
1952	4,684,146	1,790,765	27.66	6,474,911
1953	4,973,486	1,113,177	18.29	6,086,663
1954	7,071,572	3,011,021	29.86	10,082,593
1955	8,657,995	2,820,086	24.57	11,478,071
1956	3,201,993	1,147,104	26.38	4,349,097
1957	5,151,764	1,064,764	17.12	6,216,528
1958	4,152,294	1,127,853	21.36	5,280,147
TOTAL	45,862,267	14,161,787		60,024,044
AVERAGE	4,586,227	1,416,179	23.59	

APPROXIMATE EARNINGS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL FISHING

SALMON	SEINE	GILLNET	LONGLINE (AVE.)	OTHER
King	2.60	2.60		
Red	.90	.90		
Cohos	.80	.80		
Pinks	.40	.40		
Chums	.50	.50		
HALIBUT				
Medium			.169	
Large			.167	
Chix			.110	
CLAMS				
Razor				$4.50/50# Box
CRABS				
King Crabs				8¢/lb.
SHRIMP				5¢/lb. All sizes minimum (unpicked)

Halibut prices as quoted were obtained from local fishermen who sold to Washington Fish and Oyster Company, Kodiak's only halibut cold storage company. The company apparently raised prices during midseason in effort to pick up some of the boats who found it cheaper to run to Seattle to sell. Shrimp pricing as shown is the rate offered by the cannery. There will undoubtedly be a dispute over this at some time this Winter since some of the fishermen feel that it will not be worthwhile at less than 8 cents per pound.

UNEMPLOYMENT, IF ANY CAUSE AND EFFECT

The lowered economic level of 1957 continued on into 1958 and went still lower with another naval reduction-in-force of civilian employees. There was very little in the way of local construction to bolster the falling payrolls of the fisheries. In the Fall of 1958 local work activities were at an all-time low for the past 12-year period, according to several local individuals queried.

Under average catch and earnings per seine boat is reflected the average payroll per boat of slightly over $4,000.00 based on the catch. This does not take expenses into consideration. Figuring four men per boat, a seine share and a boat share, food, and fuel expenses it may be seen that earnings were very little indeed.

King Crab fishermen, according to a statement from the Superintendent of King Crab, Inc., grossed $4000.00 per man throughout 1958 on the average. Herring fishermen did very poor this season with four boats bringing in only 13,000 barrels. Halibut, always stable of late, brought in a few trips per boat of the dozen or so salmon fishermen who try this before the salmon season.

POSSIBILITIES FOR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT OTHER THAN FISHING

During 1958 there were a few major construction projects both on the Naval Base and in town. While at least one of these, the small boat harbor project, hired mostly outside help the job did mean money to the town in terms of groceries, rentals, bar trade and incidentals. Other jobs include construction of the new Alaska King Crab Company plant and the new shrimp processing plant, both of which hired local labor. Other than this there has been very little local work.

The two king crab operators in Kodiak expect to hire in the neighborhood of 120 persons, mostly women, to process crabs. The shrimp cannery is expected to use ten persons per shift for two shifts.

UNION ACTIVITY

Bumps Polland, new this Fall, replaced Nick Frost who went on the payroll of Kodiak Airways. United Fishermen of Alaska had for many years Joseph Kerrigan as the Fisherman's Union Agent but he died of cancer in July of 1957.

Salmon prices were settled this year on about the same scale as 1957. There were no union organized strikes this year, although there have been worker disputes over King Crab Cannery wages which were settled by Union recommendation at the same as 1957.

PATROL-SEASONAL HISTORY

Patrol efforts were carried out through use of the Kittiwake II, the Coho, an FWS Grumman Goose Amphibious Aircraft, and 22 streamguards equipped with outboard-propelled skiffs.

Aircraft used were N-741 from about May 10 to July 10 and N-703 through September 8 when it was released from Kodiak duty by an emergency request for air search and rescue work in the Brooks Range. Normally an aircraft is required through September 20 when the Fall salmon season ends, but patrol efforts were supplemented on a makeshift basis by streamguards and the Kittiwake instead.

In spite of weather said by local residents to be the worst in twenty years, aircraft operations were maintained at almost a normal level through the skill and local knowledge of a resident Kodiak pilot. The only difficulties encountered were those of a normal maintenance nature; very few days were lost to mechanical breakdowns.

Aircraft patrols were scheduled to maximum advantage, on many occasions involving logistics, stream survey and patrol at the same time by arranging a flight for the best fishing tides in the areas to be covered.

Patrol boat Coho was placed in the field at Alitak during the Summer season beginning on the 7th of July. Two men were assigned to the Coho throughout the season, one as operator and the other as agent, but both to work together when necessary on either patrol duties or boat maintenance. The Coho was escorted to and from its field station by the Kittiwake II. At the end of the Summer season the Coho operator was kept on the payroll a short time for lay up duties which included winterizing the main engine with antifreeze, oil change, filter change, generator motor service and interior paint on the deck and bulkheads. Radio gear, perishable foodstuffs and minor equipment were removed to the warehouse prior to lay up on Pearson's Marine Ways.

Kittiwake II began its first year-round assignment to the Kodiak area and Cook Inlet Districts this Spring. Arrangements were made seasonally as to terms of duty in each district which, for this year, seemed to mesh well for respective needs. Major vessel needs were apportioned in such manner that each district had the Kittiwake when required on logistics runs or radar patrols during the salmon seasons. Winter crab studies on a limited basis will comprise the off-season use of the boat. Most of the time the crews will be occupied in the usual Winter overhaul, but can be expected also to participate in district activities such as repair and maintenance of patrol equipment.

Comparatively little time was lost to repairs or maintenance on the Kittiwake. The major difficulty seemed to be in keeping the radar and other electrical gear in operation. On one occasion the boat was laid up for nearly a week when bad weather prevented airmail arrival of a cylinder head replacement for one that had rusted through the water jacket spilling seawater into the chamber and into the lube oil. In spite of all such problems, the new captain, Fred Barnett, and crew can be commended for the excellence of their part of the patrol effort.

As was true last year, 22 streamguards were placed in the field, a few of whom were assigned roving duties and positioned were and when needed to obtain better coverage. In all, the season can be termed uneventful and therefore successful, most men caring for their duties, their equipment and themselves in irreproachable manner. Turnover on Kodiak's old outboard equipment remained at a remarkably low rate throughout the season, owing perhaps in part to fine preseason attention by Kodiak's newly assigned permanent assistant.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

Name	Title & Grade	Assignment	Period	Remarks
Backwell, Paul L.	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Karluk Village	6/2-9/19	Good
Barrett, Tim P.	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Operator of Coho	7/1-8/22	Good
Boyd, Ted K.	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Sturgeon River	5/31-6/7	Good
		Upper Sta. Weir	6/7-7/2	Good
		Wide Bay	7/4-8/15	Good
		Upper Sta. Weir	8/18-9/15	Good
		Kodiak	9/15-10/17	Good
Erickson, Robert C.	Streamguard-ASS-3	Mush Bay	7/5-8/14	Good
		Kodiak	8/14-8/20	Good
Farmen, Darrell	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Cannery Sta.Weir	6/3-9/15	Good
Gammon, Patrick C.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Litnik	6/9-8/13	Satisfactory
Graydon, Donald W.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Kashvik	7/4-8/18	Satisfactory
Higgs, Kenneth R.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Swikshak	7/4-8/18	Good
Hightower, Robert B.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Saltery Cove	6/16-8/13	Good
Ishimaru, Elbert M.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Zachar Bay	7/6-8/13	Good
James, Edward D.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Dog Salmon	7/1-8/12	Good
		Upper Sta.Weir	8/13-9/18	Good
Johnston, H. Edward	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Sturgeon River	6/7-7/6	Good
		Terror Bay	7/8-7/14	Good
		Kaiugnak Bay	7/16-8/13	Good
		Kodiak	8/13-9/6	Good
		Sulua Bay	9/6-9/15	Good
		Kodiak	9/18-9/24	Good
Kimball, John R.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Uyak Bay	7/5-8/1	Satisfactory
		Kiliuda Bay	8/1-8-13	Satisfactory
LaCourse, Victor L.	Streamguard-ASS-3	Sturgeon River	7/6-8/9	Satisfactory
Magnuson, Roy C.	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Agent on Coho	7/4-8/13	Satisfactory
Munsey, Park	Streamguard-ASS-3	Brown's Lagoon	6/16-8/8	Satisfactory
Odgen, David C.	Streamguard-ASS-3	Terror Bay	7/5-8/13	Good
Stevens, Earl A.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4*	Red River	6/2-8/12	Good
Talifson, Lawrence O.	Streamguard-ASS-3	Upper Sta. Weir	7/1-8/6	Good
Thompson, Wayne H.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Spiridon Bay	7/5-8/13	Good
		Kodiak	8/13-9/6	Good
		Litnik	9/6-9/17	Good
Turner, Blair H.	Fishery Aide-ASS-4	Perenosa Bay	7/4-7/28	Satisfactory
		Little River	7/29-8/13	Satisfactory
Wilson, Charles W.	Fishery Aide-ASS-5	Red R. Weir	6/10-9/2	Good

*Earl A. Stevens raised to an ASS-5 July 1, 1958.

Deployment of the twenty two temporary personnel during the field season was accomplished by placing a man at each of the three weirs, two men, an operator and an agent, aboard the "Coho" and the remaining seventeen at streamguard stations throughout the District. As may be noticed from the personnel list, several of the men occupied more than one station. This was brought about partially by the unexpected strong showing of fish along the East side and partially according to preseason plans to utilize the personnel more efficiently.

One man, Ed Johnston, was assigned to "roving patrol". The purpose being to have an agent equipped with a minimum of essential yet portable gear, who could be relocated at unexpected "hot spots" with a minimum of delay and effort. Probably the most valuable piece of gear for this type of an operation was a small inflatable boat equipped with a three HP outboard motor. This maintained the agents mobility and effectiveness, while allowing easy transport with the aircraft.

This type of duty, however, requires an agent with an attitude and disposition geared to accept a transcient, uncertain existence. Ed Johnston apparently being of described qualifications did a commendable job this past season and is hereby acknowledged.

Ed Johnston and Wayne Thompson were kept on for Fall season streamguard activities which they carried out at Sulua and Litnik Bays respectively. During the layover period between seasons the two fellows were kept busy straightening up streamguard gear and storing skiffs. Ted Boyd was retained after the weir closed to repair skiffs.

VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, AND PROSECUTIONS

Class of Gear	Name of Defendant	Nature of Complaint	Disposition of Case
Beach Seine	Thomas Robert Yakanak William W. Agnot	Fishing 50 fathom seine in area closed to seining.	$200.fine,$150.susp. ea. 3 days jail. No susp. ea. *FC Value $244.90
Purse Seine	James Oscar Fedaoff Michael Nicholas Komm Wilfred Pavloff	Fishing closed area.	Jury trial with representation. Not guilty.
Purse Seine	Lloyd Cannon Richard Poulson Allan Chernoff	Fishing closed area.	$300. fine,$50. susp. $200. fine, no susp. $200. fine, no susp.
Purse Seine	Sergai Pestrikoff Patrick Anderson Jack Kvasnikoff	Fishing 25 fathom seine lead. Fishing closed area. Fishing district closed to seining.	$200. fine, each FC value $109.60
Purse Seine	Patrick Anderson	Lacked area license.	$25. fine
Purse Seine	Jack Kvasnikoff	Lacked area license.	$25. fine
Purse Seine	Hubert Vinberg	Lacked area license.	$25. fine
HAND ROD	Heyward E. Hinson	Oversize treble hook.	$25. fine

*Confiscations & Commercial Value

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to a public commitment by Secretary of the Interior Seaton to attempt to abolish fish traps for 1959 and all time (now that Alaska has achieved statehood), Kodiak recommendations were held to a minimum. It was felt that further restrictions under current fishing pressures would be unwise in that they would solve nothing unless concerning length of fishing time or fishing pressure itself, present regulations for the most being adequate as is. Therefore, the first and main proposal is a re-entry of the gear timetable idea; the more fishing pressure, the fewer hours fishing time, to be worked out statistically by machine.

It was also recommended that opening and closing dates remain the same as 1958, uniform throughout the Kodiak Area and at approximately the same dates, to conform with the 1959 season. One exception is that the season should be closed three days earlier, as proposed in 1958 but not accepted. Uniformity will keep the gear from concentrating heavily and wiping out what few fish occasionally do appear early. The major problem in the declining salmon fishery seems to stem from the tendency of gear to bunch up in open areas wherever a few fish are to be found. A gear timetable will not, of course, prevent the bunching in a major area but it will tend to decrease this factor and permit better escapement. The season should terminate earlier in the year under a normal gear effort because as witnesses this season, there is little left to escape by this time. If traps are removed the picture may change considerably, since the 22 Kodiak traps are well known to take 20 to 25 percent of the catch.

Generally, the regulations should remain identical with 1958, with the exceptions mentioned. If, however, traps are to go nothing is to prevent moving the closed areas in both Zachar and Spiridon Bays out farther in attempt to rehabilitate the pink runs there. Karluk District can also be better managed for red salmon if the headlands from the latitude of Chief Cove are included in the Karluk District along known migration routes as far North as Paramanof Bay. This will leave the bays open for pink salmon fishing even though a closure is necessary to protect the reds in the Karluk District.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Juneau, Alaska

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR 1957

KODIAK MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

BACKGROUND

Geographically, the Kodiak area comprises all waters from Cape Douglas to the southern entrance of Imuya Bay, including Kodiak, Afognak and adjacent islands. Prior to 1954 the area extended farther south on the Alaska Peninsula to Cape Kunmik.

All five species of Pacific salmon are indigenous to the Kodiak area. Pink salmon are the most abundant and important commercially, followed by reds, chums, cohoes and kings.

Red salmon was the principal species utilized during the early development of the fishery in this area, from about 1880 until 1915. With the advent of the first world war, however, other species became of increasing commercial importance and production of these, as well as of reds, accelerated rapidly. Peak production, in excess of five hundred thousand cases yearly, was reached by the late 1920's. This high level was maintained, through the second world war, until 1948.

Evidence of depletion, already apparent in the major red salmon runs, then began to show in the pink runs, and to a lesser degree in the chum runs. This downward trend was accompanied by increased fishing effort to maintain production, and a vicious cycle was thereby created.

To offset this, rehabilitate the runs, and bring stability to the fishery again, our research and management programs have been improved and expanded vastly over the past few years. And in 1957 we will exert even greater effort to accomplish our objectives.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Obtain adequate (high level) escapement of all species of salmon to their respective spawning systems while permitting maximum harvest consistent with this objective.

2. Improve quality of escapement by obtaining well-rounded curve of escapement from all runs.

3. Adjust current regulations, where necessary, to help achieve adequate and good quality escapement.

4. Make recommendations for change in regulations designed to improve long-range management of the various runs.

OPERATING OBJECTIVES

If properly enforced, our fisheries' laws and regulations are designed to achieve the first two management objectives. Our main operational aim, therefore, is to enforce these laws. This will be done with the equipment and manpower herein shown, and in a manner calculated to be most effective.

A second operational goal is the collection of data concerning salmon runs and escapement, together with information on the effectiveness of existing regulations. All personnel will contribute to this program by keeping current records of personal observations available to the supervisor at all times. The supervisor and his assistant will be responsible for aerial observation and survey, for analysis of data gathered from all sources, and for recommendations made therefrom.

Thirdly, management operations will facilitate research programs in the area by acting as a logistic arm: by providing equipment for transportation of personnel, as well as supplies, when, where, and as needed. Other cooperation will be extended as required.

ASSIGNMENT OF VESSELS

1. KITTIWAKE II - May 15 to September 30.

2. ALBACORE* - Permanently assigned to Kodiak.

3. COHO - Permanently assigned to Kodiak.

*The ALBACORE will be transferred to Cordova about July 1.

ASSIGNMENT OF AIRCRAFT

1. Grumman N-727 - May 10 to October 5

ASSIGNMENT OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT

1. Chevolet Pick-up, 3/4 ton - permanently assigned to Kodiak headquarters.

2. Chevolet Panel, 1 ton - permanently assigned to Kodiak headquarters.

3. 4,000 pound forklift to be delivered to Kodiak via the DENNIS WINN about May 15 for permanent use on the dock.

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS

a. Stream guard indoctrination program:

Each stream guard will be instructed in the proper use and care of outboard boats, motors, and camping gear. Such equipment must be in good operating condition when assigned. Stream guards will be responsible for maintenance and accountability of property assigned to them.

Stream guard instruction booklets, regulations, tide tables, and diary books will be distributed to employees who will be indoctrinated in their use prior to leaving headquarters. Special attention shall be given to explanation of regulations, enforcement and management procedures, and duties.

b. Bays and streams guarded:

1.	Karluk River mouth	- 6/1 - 9/30
2.	Sturgeon River Lagoon	- 6/10-7/15
3.	Red River mouth	- 6/1 - 8/15
4.	Horse Marine	- 7/1 - 8/15
5.	Moser Bay	- 6/20- 8/20
6.	Deadman Bay	- 7/1 - 8/20
7.	Humpy Cove	- 7/1 - 8/15
8.	Seven Rivers	- 7/1 - 8/15
9.	Kauignak Lagoon	- 7/1 - 8/15
10.	Barling Bay	- 7/1 - 8/15
11.	Midway Bay	- 7/1 - 9/30
12.	Kiliuda Bay	- 7/1 - 8/15
13.	Saltery Cove	- 6/15-8/15
14.	Chiniak Bay	- 7/1 - 9/30
15.	Kizhuvak Bay	- 7/1 - 8/15
16.	Terror Bay	- 7/1 - 8/15
17.	East Arm Uganik	- 6/15-9/30
18.	Spiridon Bay	- 7/1 - 8/15
19.	Zachar Bay	- 7/1 - 8/15
20.	Uyak Bay	- 7/1 - 9/30
21.	Wide Bay	- 7/1 - 8/20

22. Swikshak - 7/1 - 8/20
23. Paramanof Bay - 6/15-8/20
24. Perenosa Bay - 6/15-8/20
25. Litnik - 6/1 - 9/30

c. Schedule of visits to stream guard camps and data to be collected:

Stream guards in all accessible locations will be visited by Service plane or vessel once each week. In addition, a ground-to-air signal system will be used to determine when intermediate plane stops are necessary.

There are three difficult locations to service because of rough water and remoteness--Red River, Wide Bay and Swikshak. Our most experienced and reliable men will be stationed in these places and contacted as often as possible.

Perishable food will be carried aboard supply units for distribution as needed.

Records will be maintained by Pilot, Masters and Agents of each visit to streamguard camps and the purpose for it. Stream guards will be required to log such visits also, in addition to keeping current records on runs, escapements, fishing intensity and other pertinent facts. This latter information will be collected by the supervisor or his assistant as needed.

d. Weir program:

Weirs Operated	District	Period of Operation	Personnel
Red River Weir	Red River	5/30 - 9/10	Charles W. Wilson
Upper Station Weir	Alitak	5/27 - 9/20	Bo Song Chung
Cannery Station Weir	Alitak	5/27 - 9/20	Darrell Farmen
Karluk Weir	Karluk	5/15 - 10/5	Research

Management operates the first three one-man weirs listed above. The primary purpose of these weirs is to obtain red salmon escapement data which, together with catch data, are used to regulate the fishery in the respective districts. Escapement reports are sent to headquarters

each day by radio. Red salmon catch reports from the operators are submitted daily by wire via A,C.S.

The Karluk weir is operated by Research who submits daily escapement reports to Management via radio. In addition to counting escapement, Research obtains various biological information at the weir, plus sampling downstream migration of smolt.

e. Patrol program:

The KITTIWAKE II and Grumman 727 will work in cooperation to place stream guards afield prior to the season and return them to headquarters after the season. While outboard boats and other heavy equipment must be carried by the KITTIWAKE, Grumman 727 can facilitate operations by flying personnel and light gear as required.

Stream guards will be primarily responsible to patrol and protect closed areas to which they are assigned. Secondly, they will be required to check boat and gear registration and individual fisherman area licenses, keeping a log of boats and fishermen thus checked. They will also be required to inspect leads, seines and gill nets for length and depth and to determine that stationary units of gear are legally spaced. Stream guards stationed adjacent to fish traps will make closed period inspections and record the seal numbers in use.

Grumman 727, with supervisor or assistant aboard, will patrol during all closed periods when weather permits. Traps and gill nets, especially, will be inspected frequently, as will all closed areas.

The KITTIWAKE II will be on roving patrol almost continuously as she makes the rounds to visit and supply stream guards. Trap and gill net patrol will be one of her primary assignments during all closed periods. Other specific assignments, such as patrolling the early red salmon fishery at Karluk, checking registration and area licensing, will be arranged as the need occurs.

f. Collection of data on catch-effort relationship with regard to intensity of salmon runs and escapement:

Registration of fishing boats and gear will provide over-all data on fishing intensity. Specific information on this will be obtained from aerial observations, stream guard reports, and fish tickets.

Fish tickets are submitted once each week by operators; more often if required. These will be scrutinized by the supervisor and his

office staff for information on fishing intensity as well as for information on the size of the various runs. Trap catch reports, provided daily on fish tickets, will be another source of pertinent information on catch-effort relationship. These trap catches will be recorded for local use before the tickets are submitted to the statistical division.

g. Stream surveys on periodic basis:

Stream guards will be instructed to make stream surveys at regular intervals of once each week throughout the season, recording data on forms provided. In addition, they will be required to log daily observations of salmon runs. This information will be collected by the Supervisor as needed.

Aerial surveys will be accomplished by the supervisor or his assistant, using as a time guide an outline prepared from previous survey records. All representative streams will be aerial surveyed at least three times during the season, and once after the season, to determine start, peak, and end of the runs. Escapement estimates shall be recorded in figures on prepared forms. Pertinent remarks shall be recorded on these forms also.

Stream survey data will be forwarded to the Administrator at frequent intervals throughout the season and a final report submitted upon completion of surveys.

h. Dissemination of pertinent data to Juneau office for determination of season adjustments:

Case pack and catch-escapement reports are submitted to Juneau and Seattle by wire each Monday, followed by typed reports.

Stream survey reports will be forwarded to Juneau at frequent intervals throughout the season, together with a summary of runs and escapement to date by the supervisor. In addition, telephone, wire or radio reports and recommendations will be submitted to the Administrator when it becomes apparent that a change of season is needed because of unexpected abundance or lack of salmon.

PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS

Area Supervisor		Roy R. Lindsley
Fishery Management Supervisor, GS-11 (arriving Kodiak 6/15/57)		Robert Mahaffey
Assistant Fishery Management Supervisor, GS-9		Unassigned
Pilot, Grumman 727	(Temporarily)	Bill Harvey

Master, KITTIWAKE II	Tom Ivarson
Operator, ALBACORE	Not assigned
Operator, COHO, Alitak district	Otis Martin
Clerk-Steno, GS-4	Veda L. Hodgetts
Supply man (Fishery Aid), ASS-5	Dick Laursen
Supply man (Fishery Aid), ASS-5 (salary paid by NPRS)	Gunnar Safsten
Fishery Aid, Red River Weir, ASS-5	Charles Wilson
Fishery Aid, Cannery Station Weir, ASS-5	Darrell Farmen
Fishery Aid, Upper Station Weir, ASS-5	Bo Song Chung
Stream guard, Karluk River, ASS-5	Paul Backwell
Stream guard, Sturgeon Lagoon, ASS-3	Siegal Atkins
Stream guard, Red River, ASS-5	(Ted K. Boyd* (Siegal Atkins*
Stream guard, Horse Marine, ASS-3	Unassigned
Stream guard, Deadman Bay, ASS-3	Arturo F. Miserocchi
Stream guard, Humpy Cove, ASS-3	Donald W. Graydon
Stream guard, Seven Rivers, ASS-3	John G. Kimball
Stream guard, Kaiugnak Lagoon, ASS-3	Donald D. Stevens
Stream Guard, Barling Bay, ASS-3	Wayne Thompson
Stream Guard, Midway Bay, ASS-3	Emil K. Starz
Stream Guard, Kiliuda Bay, ASS-3	Elbert M. Ishimara
Stream Guard, Saltery Cover, ASS-4	Bob Hightower
Stream Guard, Chiniak Bay, ASS-3	Dick Laursen
Stream Guard, Kizhuyak Bay, ASS-3	Unassigned
Stream Guard, Terror Bay, ASS-3	John S. Schroeder
Stream Guard, Uganik Bay, ASS-4	Edward Johnston
Stream Guard, Spiridon Bay, ASS-3	Melvin E. Oberholtzer
Stream Guard, Zachar Bay, ASS-3	Blair H. Turner
Stream Guard, Uyak Bay, ASS-5	Harry McFadden
Stream Guard, Wide Bay, ASS-5	Ted K. Boyd
Stream Guard, Swikshak, ASS-4	Earl Stevens
Stream Guard, Paramanof Bay, ASS-3	Charles H. Strauss
Stream Inspector, Perenosa Bay (paid by ADF)	Clarence Selig
Stream Guard, Litnik, ASS-3	John O. Sullivan

*These two men will be reassigned as needed to protect three important streams.

RESEARCH PROJECTS, KODIAK AREA

a. Bare Lake fertilization experiment.

b. Karluk Lake red salmon studies.

c. North Pacific racial studies.

d. Herring sampling and surveys.

Projects a. and b, are under the direction of Dr. John Owen and Robert Raleigh, Research Biologists.

Project c. is directed from Seattle by Research Biologist Al Peterson. Gunnar Safsten, Fishery Aid, Grade 5, will be assigned to Kodiak to collect racial samples in this area and to care for all samples brought in by North Pacific Research vessels. He will also assist with procurement of supplies for Research and Management, under supervision of the Management Supervisor.

Project d. is under the direction of Dr. Norman Wilimovsky.

RELATIONSHIP AND COLLABORATION OF MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

Management will serve as the operations division, supplying logistic support to all research projects in the field. Management will supervise aircraft and vessel operations. Such equipment shall be made available to Research on request to the Management Supervisor. Research will occasionally furnish manpower or money to Management, as arranged by prior agreement and approved by the Administrator, for operational functions. Management will supervise employees as provided. Two way cooperation, coordination, and collaboration on important matters, shall be maintained at all times.

Specifically, Management has agreed to assist herring research to the extent of determining when spawning commences and reporting this information to Dr. Wilimovsky. Flying time, confined to a minimum necessary for such determination, is chargeable to Project 833, TA-27.41.

SAFETY PROGRAM

During indoctrination of stream guards and other personnel, safety procedures will be stressed and demonstrated and the following instructions will be issued.

a. No smoking or lighting of matches when handling or around combustible material. Observe this rule when refueling motors, oil stoves, gas lanterns, and other similar appliances.

b. Wear life jacket at all times when working on the water where drowning could result.

c. Keep outboard boats clean and free of spilled gasoline and oil.

d. Keep firearms unloaded while in camp, aboard vessels or boats, and at all other times unless you intend to use them.

e. Keep water and sand available in camp in case of fire. Fire extinguishers must be maintained and placed in strategic locations on patrol boats, vessels, and in all Government guildings.

f. Correct safety hazards when and where you find them. Or, when you are not able to correct them, report them to your supervisor.

g. Do not survey salmon streams, or wander far afield, without carrying a rifle.

h. Avoid close contact with bears by giving ground when you see them. Do not pester or attempt to catch bear cubs.

The Supply Man will be responsible for providing Stream Guards with life jackets in good condition, and to check for fire and other hazards at headquarters. Safety inspections will be made at headquarters and at field camps by the Supervisor and his assistant.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Local releases to papers and radio stations will be made as subjects of interest arise. Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Toastmasters, and other public meetings will be attended occasionally to break bread with friends and neighbors and to explain fisheries matters when the opportunity is presented. The Supervisor will be available in town, at canneries and villages to meet with individual fishermen and fisheries groups. Writers, editors, and other cooperators will be taken afield by Service plane or vessel when possible and encouraged to become familiar with and write about our work.

REPORTS TO ADMINISTRATOR

a. Operational plan due in April.

b. Summary report due immediately following final salmon season.

c. Annual Report due January 10.

d. Stream Survey report due in October.

e. Weekly pack report, salmon.

f. Weekly pack report, clams.

g. Weekly catch report, herring.

h. Weekly catch and escapement report for weir districts.

i. Special reports as required.

Submitted by:

(SGD)
ROY R. LINDSLEY
District Fishery
Management Supervisor

K O D I A K D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

1957

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The report presented herein summarizes commercial fisheries operations and activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, in the Kodiak area during the 1957 calendar year.

SALMON CANNERIES - OUTPUT

Name of Company	Reds	Kings	Pinks	Chums	Cohos	Total
Alaska Packers Association	2,914		33,499	9,912	412	46,737
Uganik Trading Company	-		--	43½	1	44½
Island Seafoods, Inc.	40		3,830	1,604	-	5,474
Kadiak Fisheries Company	2,764	16	45,043	17,184	549	65,556
King Crab, Inc.	427	8	7,533	11,771	844	20,583
Ouzinkie Packing Company	2,899	39	38,559	9,205	745	51,447
Pacific American Fish., Inc.	2,028		41,623	4,870	92	48,613
Parks Canneries, Inc.	357		14,736	24,391	58	39,542
San Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	2,113		31,837	9,682	661	44,293
Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	539		15,830	7,672	509	24,550
West Point Canning Company	1,562		485	346	14	2,407
Total	15,643	63	232,975	96,680½	3,885	349,246½

The above report includes imports from Bristol Bay by the freezer ship Arctic Maid in the following numbers of cases:

Reds	Kings	Pinks	Chums	Cohos	Total
5,193	-	-	19	-	5,212

SALMON TAKEN BY FREEZER SHIPS IN KODIAK AREA

NAME OF COMPANY'	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHOS	TOTAL
North Star Fisheries	13		30,932	918	1	31,864
Arctic Maid			1,874	23,408		25,282
Alaska Reefer	91		12,665	33	9	12,798
Totals	104		45,471	24,359	10	69,944

NEW CANNERIES

One very small hand pack plant, the Uganik Trading Company, was the only new cannery to be opened in the Kodiak area this year.

CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT OR OWNERSHIP OF PLANTS

Island Seafoods was purchased by King Crab on March 31, 1957.

CANNERIES DISCONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

As has been the case since 1951, Kadiak Fisheries cannery did not operate their Shearwater Bay Cannery. The gear was operated though, and the fish were canned at their Port Bailey Plant.

Likewise, Libby, McNeil & Libby have not operated their Moser Bay plant since 1953. Their fishing gear was operated jointly with Pacific American Fisheries and the fish were canned by the latter concern at their Lazy Bay plant.

IDLE CANNERIES

The following list includes all the canneries in the Kodiak area which have been idle for a number of years and which are not apt to operate again:

COMPANY	LOCATION	DATE LAST OPERATED
Orcas Canning Corporation	Halibut Bay	1947
Alaska Packers Association	Olga Bay	1932
Northwestern Fisheries Company	Uyak Bay	1931
Intercoastal Packing Company	Uganik Bay	1945
Mainland Fisheries Company	Kukak Bay	1951
Ace Trading Company	Kazakof Bay	1950

HERRING REDUCTION PLANTS

For the first time since 1950, the herring reduction business took a turn for the better in the Kodiak area. With the reactivation of the Zacher Bay plant formerly owned by the Chatham Strait Fish Company, two companies engaged in this enterprise during the 1957 season. Four seine boats were fished by each company. Herring abundance was generally high during the earlier part of the season, which commenced June 15, and did not drop off until August. Both companies ceased operations during the last week of August, well before the October 15 deadline, due to the scattered herring schools and unwillingness of the herring fishermen to continue fishing.

Company	Catch	PRODUCTION Oil	Meal
Oceanic Fisheries Co., Inc. Port Vita, Alaska	103,686 barrels	384,875 gals.	3,450,230 lbs.
Zacher Bay Fisheries	70,862 barrels	258,661 gals.	2,679,300 lbs.
TOTALS	174,548 barrels	643,536 gals.	6,129,530 lbs.

SALMON SALTERIES

None Operated.

FRESH FISH BUYERS

None Operated.

COLD-STORAGE PLANTS

Name & Location	Halibut	Salmon	King Crab	Other
Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	1,548,589	3,920	See Crab operations	Dolly Varden Trout
King Crab, Inc. Kodiak, Alaska			" "	
Wakefield Fisheries Port Wakefield, Alaska			" "	

The Washington Fish and Oyster Company plant was designed primarily for Halibut operations and has a capacity of over a million pounds. The plants of King Crab, Inc. and Wakefield Fisheries have a capacity of about one hundred thousand pounds and are used principally to hold their production of King Crab meat and sections.

OTHER FISH AND SHELLFISH OPERATIONS

KING CRABS

Operator & Location	King Crab Catch	Canned 48 - ½s	Frozen Meat	In Shell
Island Seafood, Inc. Kodiak, Alaska	133,660	11,605	-	-
King Crab, Inc. Kodiak, Alaska	223,482	10,768	-	200,680
Wakefield Fisheries Port Wakefield, Alaska	146,971	-	180,000	208,000
Seldovia Bay Packing Co. Seldovia, Alaska	1,422 (Exported to Seldovia)-			-
Pan-Alaska Fisheries Ouzinkie, Alaska	3,709	-	-	-
TOTAL	509,244	22,373	180,000	408,680

SHRIMP

No commercial operation took place in the Kodiak area. The development and initial Pacific Coast success of the shrimp pealer, however, has caused a number of would-be operators to take another look at Kodiak potential. Washington Fish and Oyster Company undertook some experimental dragging and pot fishing in nearby areas with encouraging results, and it is believed inevitable that the next year or two will see a commercial venture underway here.

RAZOR CLAMS

Halferty Canneries, Incorporated again was the only razor clam packer in the Kodiak district, with digging operations confined to the Swikshak quota area. Digging began on April 29, a week earlier than in recent years, and was concluded June 14, a full three weeks ahead of recent seasons. Fifty-seven clam diggers were used in this operation which produced a pack of 12,643½ cases and for the second successive year filled the area quota.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SALMON PER CASE

REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHOS
14.86	-	19.86	10.07	9.72

The above figures were provided by the Ouzinkie, Halferty and Parks combined, thus giving a good representation of salmon size throughout the Kodiak area.

SALMON GEAR OPERATED

Traps	22
Purse seines	400*
Beach seines	15
Set gillnets	97
TOTAL UNITS	534

*This figure includes the district "Siwash seines", which are sometimes erroneously called beach seines. They do not have purse rings, but are used as a purse seine by pursing the lead line.

SUMMARY OF SALMON CATCH BY VARIOUS TYPES OF GEAR

GEAR	REDS	KINGS	PINKS	CHUMS	COHOS	TOTAL
Traps	75,675	147	798,044	178,044	12,568	1,064,861
Purse Seines	76,376	607	3,557,868	840,714	20,073	4,495,638
Beach Seines	12,783	246	243,708	94,654	1,671	353,062
Set Gillnets	69,293	23	90,991	39,004	716	200,027
TOTALS	234,127	1,023	4,690,994	1,152,416	35,028	6,113,583

The above figures were obtained from the summary of fish tickets provided by the Bureau Statistical division.

SALMON TRAP CATCH

NAME OF COMPANY	FWS #	KINGS	REDS	COHOS	PINKS	CHUMS	TOTALS
Kadiak Fisheries Company	028	11	1,566	256	15,763	4,171	21,767
	029	4	2,102	363	23,162	5,790	31,412
	031	4	3,623	495	32,104	8,568	44,794
	033	11	11,010	1,507	77,605	24,739	114,872
	034	6	4,093	548	33,645	8,364	46,656
Intercoastal Packing Company	030	21	3,878	867	37,358	11,561	53,685
	035	8	2,301	387	16,700	5,741	25,137
	036	21	5,296	1,446	60,467	15,569	82,799
San Juan Fishing & Packing Company	032	23	5,442	1,249	46,188	15,509	68,411
	037	2	1,308	322	13,055	3,707	18,394
	038	7	1,874	346	13,884	4,370	20,481
	049	27	5,586	1,411	63,059	17,800	87,883
Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.	039	0	5,437	907	42,696	8,112	57,152
	040	0	5,488	865	48,938	8,319	63,610
	045	0	1,501	42	37,252	1,698	40,493
	047	1	2,728	28	23,451	1,672	27,880
Alaska Packers Association	041	0	5,171	888	60,920	13,666	80,645
	042	0	2,047	312	30,781	9,038	42,178
	043	0	694	102	11,797	3,707	16,300
	044	0	1,297	69	53,664	2,316	57,346
	046	0	1,569	38	28,458	1,459	31,524
	048	1	1,667	20	27,540	2,168	31,396

OTHER TYPES OF GEAR OPERATED

HERRING

Eight herring seine boats, using 190 fathom seines, operated in the Kodiak area during the 1957 season.

CLAMS

There were fifty seven registered clam diggers working the Swikshak quota area.

COD AND SABLEFISH

None

SHRIMP

None, except for exploritory purposes.

KING CRAB

Boats registered for fishing. .57

Otter Trawls used. 7

Pots Used. 1105

King crab gear registrations during 1957 have shown a continuation of the trend from trawl to pot gear, and a continuing increase in the number of pots fished by each boat. The actual number of otter trawls in use by crab boats is considerably higher than registrations indicate, but most of these trawls are carried primarily to obtain bait for the pots. Their incidental use to take crab is to be expected, particularly in early spring when active feeding tends to slow at the advent of the spawning period. The failure to register these nets is probably caused, to some extent, by our regulations specifying that trawl bag mesh size must be at least 12 inches stretched measure. Such a trawl will not serve to efficiently catch the cottids and flounder generally used as bait, and as a smaller mesh is employed which is illegal for king crab fishing, the trawl is not registered for crab in an attempt to circumvent the regulation.

SALMON RUNS AND ESCAPEMENT

RED SALMON

The major red salmon runs were extremely poor throughout the area, with the sole exception of the Red River run which attained a fair volume and showed a threefold gain over the cycle year. While the Karluk run increased slightly over the record low year of 1956, it nevertheless continued at the sub-normal level evident since 1954. The Alitak runs fell to the lowest level of abundance ever recorded.

For the second year in succession, the small red salmon were uniformly poor, attaining about half the volume observed in most previous years.

Since 1950 a high percentage of escapement has been obtained in all of the red salmon systems, as was the case this year. Whether this will result in larger future runs remains to be seen, however, for the runs were fluctuating at a level far below optimum and consequently seeding was minimal in most cases.

PINK SALMON

The pink salmon run fell far short of expectations and must be described as highly disappointing. The pack of 232,975 cases was less than half that of the parent season when 525,312 cases were produced. The heavy runs in Uganik, Uyak, Alitak, Barling, Kilinda and Wide Bays, which supported a substantial part of the fishery in 1955, were not in evidence this year. Many of the smaller runs in the Afognak district did produce surprisingly well, however, and the Saltery Cove run in Uyak Bay was enormous, contributing well over a half million pinks to the fishery.

The escapement picture was brighter than the pack indicated particularly in the larger streams. This may have been caused, in part, by what appeared to be a change in the behavior pattern of the pinks which seemed to make them less susceptible to capture by the fishery. At any rate the percentage of escapement to the large streams was high, fortunately, for owing to the abnormally dry season many of the small streams were not seeded at all until very late when the rains set in.

CHUM SALMON

The chum pack was good as it was elsewhere in Alaska, with nearly 100,000 cases packed in the Kodiak area.

The runs were above normal in all of the large streams which produce chums throughout the area. But definitely sub-normal as, in some cases, non-existant in the small streams.

Escapement was good to heavy in most of the large streams while poor to nil in the small streams. Undoubtedly, the abnormally dry season had something to do with this unusual escapement pattern.

SALMON RUNS AND ESCAPEMENT - Cont'd

SILVER SALMON

The silver salmon runs were extremely poor, contributing very little in the way of production to either the summer or fall fishery and escapement was generally light. While these runs have always fluctuated widely from year to year, they have now remained too low for too long, pointing directly to the adverse winter conditions of 1954-55 and 1955-56.

PREDATORS

Heavy hunting pressure has apparently reduced the bear population on Kodiak Island especially. In the past it was not uncommon to observe fifteen to twenty bear fishing certain streams. Now, many of these same streams have only a few bears on them.

Sea Lion and Harbor Seal remain exceedingly numerous throughout this area. Some efforts have been made to encourage hunting of the latter for their skins, there being no bounty paid in this region, but this has failed to entice hunting of the magnitude needed to decimate the population.

RECORD OF STREAM MARKING

Kalsin Bay	7/7/57
Chiniak Creek	7/7/57
Middle Bay	7/7/57
Roslyn Creek	7/7/57
Buskin River	7/15/57
Saltery Cover Creek	7/7/57
Barling Bay	7/1/57
Terror Bay	7/4/57
Horse Marines	6/29/57
Moser Bay	6/29/57
Sturgeon River	6/1/57
Wide Bay	7/5/57

In addition to the above streams and bays which were re-marked, many markers were observed and recorded as being visible and in the proper place. There are stretches along the mainland shore, however, which are not adequately marked, especially Hollo, Kukak, Puale, Alinchak, Jute and Portage Bay. Winds are so severe in this region that nothing short of a yearly marking program will suffice to keep the streams posted.

SEASONAL HISTORY OF WEIRS OPERATED

KARLUK

Karluk weir was placed in operation on May 15 and was operated until removed on October 3. Early run fish were first counted past the weir on May 24. The mid season closure of the Inner Karluk Section was again employed from July 19 through July 29. The achievement of some escapement benefit to the almost nonexistent center portion of the run as the result of this closure was noted. The seasons final weir counts were as follows: Reds 220,675, Kings 397, Chums 28 and Cohos 4069. Commercial catch of red salmon in the Karluk District was 117,500.

WEEKLY ESCAPEMENT AND CATCH - KARLUK

WEEK ENDING	ESCAPEMENT	CATCH	TOTAL RUN
May 25	35	-	35
June 1	306	-	306
June 8	13,958	16,316	30,274
June 15	33,026	35,628	68,654
June 22	56,599	54,902	111,501
June 29	72,238	62,506	134,744
July 6	81,945	71,101	153,046
July 15	86,811	76,804	163,615
July 20	88,050	81,248	169,298
July 29	90,093	85,134	175,227
August 3	92,090	101,534	193,624
August 10	105,526	111,879	217,405
August 17	121,640	112,230	233,870
August 24	128,800	-	~~233,870~~ 241,030 error
August 31	174,629	-	233,870 284 857 error
September 7	183,598	114,139	297,737
September 14	209,242	116,106	325,348
September 21	216,041	117,250	333,291
September 28	220,220	117,500	337,720
October 5	220,675	-	338,175

SEASONAL HISTORY OF WEIRS OPERATED - (Cont'd)

RED RIVER

The Red River weir was placed in operation May 31 and continued in operation until August 30. A total of 154,895 red salmon were counted past the weir during this period, while the commercial catch in the Red River District amounted through the entire season to only 6297 reds. The total run (catch plus escapement) here took a decided upswing and thus showed a reversal of the downward trend that has been in evidence for the four preceeding five year cycles in this system and has characterized almost all of the Kodiak area red salmon runs.

WEEKLY ESCAPEMENT AND CATCH - RED RIVER

WEEK ENDING	ESCAPEMENT	CATCH	TOTAL RUN
June 1	-	-	-
June 8	483	-	483
June 15	8,115	-	8,115
June 22	40,478	-	40,478
June 29	78,163	-	78,163
July 6	78,906	-	78,906
July 15	99,765	2,899	102,664
July 20	107,444	5,854	113,298
July 29	107,677	6,151	113,828
August 3	123,044	6,297	129,341
August 10	131,532	-	131,532
August 17	134,064	-	134,064
August 24	137,029	-	137,029

SEASONAL HISTORY OF WEIRS OPERATED - (Cont'd)

OLGA BAY WEIRS

Upper Station Weir operated from June 1 through August 30 while Cannery Station weir operated from May 23 through September 15. In 1957 the two operating Olga Bay weirs, of which the Upper Station weir is by far the more important, had the smallest combined escapement that has been recorded. This situation developed in spite of the fact that total escapement has generally exceeded total catch in these two systems. A key to this continual and disastrous decline may well be found in the fact that during each period of open fishing, catch has exceeded escapemtn, with the result that the bulk of escapement is made up of early run and late run fish. The center portion of the run, and possibly the most productive segment, has been consistently taken by the fishery. 1957 weir counts for the Upper Station weir were 73,207 Reds, 266 Pinks, 1 Chum and 1090 Cohos. Cannery Station weir counts were 5740 Reds, 644 Pinks and 2459 Cohos.

WEEKLY ESCAPEMENT AND CATCH - OLGA BAY WEIRS

WEEK ENDING	ESCAPEMENT		CATCH	TOTAL RUN
	Upper Station	Cannery Station		
June 1	0	2	-	2
June 8	2,757	19	-	2,776
June 15	9,249	71	-	9,320
June 22	21,069	92	-	21,161
June 29	30,105	204	-	30,309
July 6	33,634	264	2,404	36,302
July 13	36,627	276	5,414	42,317
July 20	37,790	336	7,377	45,503
July 27	38,708	385	9,504	48,597
August 3	38,756	387	12,921	52,064
August 10	41,912	393	19,593	61,898
August 18	46,516	396	23,289	70,201
August 24	55,944	396	-	56,340
August 31	73,207	4,725	-	77,932
September 7	-	5,479	-	83,411
September 14	-	5,740	-	89,151

PATROL - SEASONAL HISTORY

Surface patrol was accomplished by the Kittiwake II, the Coho and 22 streamguards with outboard motors. The Albacore, heretofore assigned to the Kodiak area, was transferred to Cordova.

The Kittiwake II, a 72 foot vessel captained by Tom O. Ivarson, arrived in the district about mid-May and remained until mid-September. Her duties consisted of placing and servicing the streamguards, patrolling, and bringing the quipment and men back to Kodiak after the season. In addition she chaparoned the Coho to and from Alitak Bay after helping prepare her for duty, towed the Albacore to Cordova, and gave assistance to Grumman 727 when it was disabled at Port Williams.

Toward the latter part of the season, the Kittiwake hit a rock in Dry Spruce Bay. She managed to cripple to town but had to be dry docked for temporary repairs to her wheel and hull. The Navy hauled her out and assisted some with the repairs.

The Captain and crew performed their duties well while in the Kodiak area, being a decided asset to the operation.

The patrol boat Coho was placed in the field at Alitak Bay just prior to the July 1 opening of the season in the inner section of that district. Otis Martin, hired on district payroll as a Fishery Aid, operated her very satisfactorily.throughout the season. During slack periods at the Cannery Station Weir, Darrell Farmen assisted Otis on the boat. This combination worked very well and resulted in fine patrol of the district. The Coho returned to town shortly after the summer season ended. She was not used during the fall season.

By rotating a few of them, our 22 Streamguards patrolled 27 locations. Thus as complete coverage as possible was obtained. However, this still did not permit adequate patrol of the mainland district where only two guards were stationed, at Village Beach and Wide Bay. By and large, though, it was one of the best groups of streamguards ever assembled in the Kodiak area and the boys are hereby commended for a job well done.

Contact was maintained with all of the streamguards at intervals of about a week, with the exception of a brief period during mid-July when Grumman 727 was laid up with a damaged wing.

One serious accident occurred. Streamguard Arturo Miserocchi, of Missouri, shot himself through the leg while cleaning his hand gun in camp. He was hospitalized in Kodiak for about a week. Shortly after discharge from the hospital he was terminated and sent home.

Aircraft supervisor, Theron Smith brought Grumman 727 to Kodiak in mid-May, and arranged for local pilot Bill Harvey to fly it on a temporary basis. In June pilot Robert Smith was assigned to Kodiak. While a little rough at first, Bob proved to be one of the finest and most cooperative pilots ever assigned here. He patrolled the area well, with or without an agent along, serviced the weirs, streamguards and research crews, and did a

Multitude of other helpful things which contributed materially to the over all program. Bob remained on duty in the area until early October, flying 727 until it was damaged in a landing at Port Williams in July and then 703 for the remainder of the season.

The accident to 727, which tore off a float and damaged a wing tip in landing at Port Williams, was unavoidable under the circumstances. Many a similar accident has occurred there, by pilots completely familar with that hazardous place.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

NAME	TITLE & GRADE	ASSIGNMENT	PERIOD
Paul Backwell	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Karluk	5/27 - 9/24
Ted K. Boyd	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Red River	5/26 - 7/1
		Wide Bay	7/1 - 8/19
Charles Wilson	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Red River Weir	5/29 - 8/30
Bo Song Chung	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Upper Station Weir	6/2 - 8/30
Earl A. Stevens	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Litnik	6/1 - 7/5
		Deadman's Bay	7/8 - 8/9
Edward Johnston	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Sturgeon River	6/13 - 6/30
		Red River	7/1 - 7/24
		Seven Rivers	7/24 - 8/14
		Midway Bay	9/4 - 9/13
Otis Martin	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Boat Coho	6/16 - 8/15
Harry McFadden	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Uganik Bay	6/15 - 8/26
Robert B. Hightower	Streamguard, ASS-3	Saltery Cove	6/16 - 8/14
Richard Laursen	Fishery-Aid, ASS-7	Kodiak	6/16 - 9/23
Charles Strauss	Streamguard, ASS-3	Sturgeon River	6/26 - 7/14
		Uyak	7/14 - 8/13
Paul Thomsen	Streamguard, ASS-3	Paramanof	7/1 - 7/25
Edward D. James	Streamguard, ASS-3	Horse Marine	7/1 - 8/13
Donald W. Graydon	Streamguard, ASS-3	Middle Bay	7/9 - 8/13
Elbert N. Ishimaru	Streamguard, ASS-3	Terror Bay	7/5 - 8/13
Thomas L. Johnson	Streamguard, ASS-3	Zachar Bay	7/6 - 8/13
Thomas C. Juelson	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Humpy Cove	7/9 - 8/12
John G. Kimball	Streamguard, ASS-3	Kilinda	7/9 - 8/14
Arturo F. Miserocchi	Streamguard, ASS-3	Uyak	7/5 - 7/14
Melvin C. Oberholtzer	Streamguard, ASS-3	Spiridon	7/6 - 8/13
John Spee Schraeder	Streamguard, ASS-3	Kauignak	7/9 - 8/14
Emil Kurt Starz	Streamguard, ASS-3	Swikshak	7/5 - 8/15
Donald D. Stevens	Streamguard, ASS-3	Barling	7/9 - 8/13
John O. Sullivan	Streamguard, ASS-3	Kalsin Bay	7/10 - 8/27
Wayne H. Thompson	Streamguard, ASS-3	Kishuyak	7/5 - 8/13
Blair H. Turner	Streamguard, ASS-4	Litnik	7/2 - 7/17
		Paramanof	7/18 - 8/16
Clarence W. Selig, Jr.	ADF-Stream Inspector	Perenosa Bay	7/8 - 8/17

NOTE: These dates indicate period in field - not length of employment.

VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, AND PROSECUTIONS

Class of Gear	Name of Defendant	Nature of Complaint	Disposition of Case
Purse seine	James H. Spears	Fishing prior to	$200. fine, $150. susp.
	Charles M. Rhoda	opening of season	$200. fine, $150. susp.
		* 266 Pinks	*FC Value $106.40
Purse seine	Nick Marincovich	Fishing during weekly	$200. fine
	Jack Marincovich,Jr.	closed period.	$200. fine
	Andrew Marincovich		$200. fine
	Jack Marincovich		$200. fine
Purse seine	Joseph Melovedoff	Fishing during weekly	$200. fine
	Tim Melovedoff	closed period	$100. fine
	Katherine Melovedoff		$100. fine
Purse seine	Walter Shanagin	Fishing during weekly	$200. fine, 5 das jail
	George Shanagin	closed period	$200. fine
	Pete Walkof, Jr.		$200. fine
	Jacob Yacof		$250. fine, 10 das jail
		*410 Pinks, 18 Chums	*FC Value $173.00
Purse seine	John Shanagin	Fishing during weekly	$200. fine, 5 das jail
	Nick Panamarioff	closed period	$250. fine, 5 das jail
	Ted Panamarioff		$200. fine
	Herman Shanagin (Juvenile)		
		*345 Pink, 1 Chum	*FC Value $138.50
Beach seine	Karl Peterson	Fishing closed area,	$200. fine,15 das jail
	Jack Kvasnikoff	fishing statutory	$200. fine, 10 das jail
	Nick Pestrikoff	weekly closed period	$200. fine, 10 das jail
Beach seine	F. J. Giles	Fishing during statutory closed period	$200. fine
50 fathoms of Seine Lead	Lee Andrich	Fishing w/a seine lead in excess of 25 fathsms	$300. fine, 10 das. jail & $100 susp.
	Oscar Steinwall		$200. fine, 5 das Jail & $100. susp.
	Warren Bedlington		$100. fine, 5 das jail & $100 susp.
	Perry Dionas		$200. fine, 5 das jail & $100. susp.
	Stan Jewell		$200. fine, 5 das jail & $100. susp.

VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, AND PROSECUTIONS (Cont'd)

Class of Gear	Name of Defendant	Nature of Complaint	Disposition of Case
51½ fathoms of seine lead	Nick Marincovich	same as gear	$500. fine, 20 das jail susp.
	Andrew Marincovich		$100. fine, 15 das jail susp.
	Jack Marincovich		$100. fine, 15 das jail susp.
	Jack G. Marincovich, Jr.		$100. fine, 15 das jail susp.
Seineboat towing jitney w/a legal limit of gear on each vessel	William Kvasnikoff	same as gear	$200. fine, $125.susp.
	Richard Freimuth		$200. fine, $125.susp.
Seine	Herbert Heglin	Fishing during weekly closed period	$200. fine
	E. E. Erwin		$200. fine, 5 das jail
	Richard Skinner		$200. fine
	Howard Heglin (Juvenile)		
		*752 Pinks, 63 Chums, 1 Coho	*FC Value $333.10
Beach seine	John Larsen	Possession of illegal gear, more than legal limit of salmon, seine fishing gear in aggregate and possession of unregistered gear	$250. fine, 5 das jail $150 suspended
	Alex Chichenoff		$150. fine, $100. & 5 das suspended
	John L. Larsen		$150. fine, $100. & 5 das suspended
Beach Seine	Dennis Knagin	Possession of illegal gear & unregistered gear	$200. fine, 10 das jail $100. & 10 das susp.
	Frank Moya		$150. fine, 5 das jail $100. & 5 das susp.
	Fred Prestikoff		$200. fine, 10 das jail $100. & 10 das susp.
Freezer Ship	North Star Fisheries (August Mardesich)	Area registration violation	$2500. fine - Guilty
Freezer Ship	Alaska Reefer Fisheries (Steve Vlicich)	Area registration violation	$3500. fine - Guilty

* Confiscations & Commercial Value

APPROXIMATE EARNINGS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN FISHERIES

SALMON	SEINE	GILLNET	LONGLINE	OTHER
King	$2.60	$2.60		
Red	.90	.90		
Cohos	.80	.80		
Pink	.40	.40		
Chum	.50	.50		
HALIBUT				
Medium			.1419¢ lb.	
Large			.1300¢ lb.	
Chix			.1009¢ lb.	
CLAMS				
Razor				$5.00 per 50 lb. box
CRABS				
King Crabs				8½ to 8¢ lb.

Prices shown are for independent gear. Approximately one-third less was paid for fish caught with company gear.

For the second successive season, earning of Kodiak salmon fishermen were low, probably averaging less than $1,000.00 per man. In contrast, King Crab fishermen enjoyed a lucrative season with a few of the top boats grossing over $50,000.00. Herring fishermen did very well, also.

UNEMPLOYMENT, IF ANY: CAUSE AND EFFECT

Unemployment increased sharply in the Kodiak area during the last half of 1957, and future outlook is not good. Following the poor salmon season, the Navy laid-off a number of civilian employees and several of the larger construction jobs terminated on completion. By September, this was felt keenly by the merchants and tradesmen and resulted in curtailment of business activity and improvement which normally provides many of the small jobs so necessary to the economic welfare of this community.

POSSIBILITY OF GAINFUL PURSUITS OTHER THAN FISHING

As stated above, the outlook for full employment is not bright for this area in the immediate future. Another wave of Defense spending could change this picture almost overnight, however.

UNION ACTIVITY

Joseph Kerrigan, long time business agent for the local fisherman's union, United Fishermen of Alaska, died of cancer last July. His replacement is a local man by the name of Nick Frost. He appears to be a very reasonable fellow.

Salmon prices were settled last spring on substantially the same scale as 1956. There were no strikes of any kind during the season.

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

The Coast Guard flew pre and post-season halibut patrols from Kodiak to Cape Saint Elias and Shumagin Islands. A Service agent was aboard each flight. No violators were apprehended.

The Coast Guard also assisted this service with investigation of the Freezer Ships North Star and Alaska Reefer, and in return were provided information which was usable in prosecuting these same ships for violations of Coast Guard Regulations.

District Attorney offices in Anchorage and Seattle were most cooperative in assisting with prosecution of the freezer ships mentioned above.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

Pink and chum runs occurred at the normal time throughout the area. However, both species entered the large streams faster and commenced spawning sooner than usual. Furthermore, it appeared as though both species diverted, to some extent, from small streams which were affected by the drought to nearby large streams where water flows were adequate. Many of the small streams were completely dry during the latter part of July and most of August.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Steadily increasing fishing pressures, resulting from competition among the operators for gear advantage and from technological advances such as the power block, have become one of the principle management problems in the Kodiak district. The initial advantage gained by the Area-licensing regulation has now been largely overcome by the continuing gear buildup, and will probably altogether cease to exist during this coming season. It is predicted that this trend towards ever greater fishing pressure will continue until gear levels high above those of today have been reached - unless immediate correction is taken.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont'd)

To check this increase and to attempt to put fishing pressures back at a reasonable level it is recommended that a gear-time formula be adopted in the Kodiak district. Four types of salmon gear are used here; purse seines, beach seines, set gillnets and traps. Of these types the last three named are more or less stable in numbers, while the purse seine has undergone radical increases. It is therefor the purse seine that should bear the brunt of time restriction s, or at least which should be used as the basis for time reductions or extensions. The suggestion is accordingly made that a formula be considered which would allow full 5½ day weekly fishing time with 200 purse seines in operation, and which would specify even time reductions for additional purse seines to the level of 2 day weekly fishing time with 400 purse seines in operation.

In the event an effective limitation on fishing pressure is not possible at this time several time adjustments will be necessary in district regulations. First, weekly fishing time in all of the Kodiak districts will have to be reduced below the 5½ day statutary limitation. It is recommended that fishing time be no greater than that fished in 1957 (4½ days per week), and preferably should be less in view of the expected continuation of gear increase. Two possible solutions are: 1. Fish 4½ days per week until August 1, close the season until August 7 and then reopen 4½ day fishing until August 13, or, 2. Fish 4½ days per week until August 1, 3½ days thereafter until August 13. If the later season were selected it would be my recommendation that an August 1 to 7 closure be put into effect in the Inner Karluk section, to assist the weak middle run of red salmon. An earlier mid season closure (as July 19 to 29 in 1957) is not feasible due to strong even year pink runs at Karluk. The later opening in the Uyak section of the Karluk district (July 7 in 1958) should be continued.

The July 1 opening of the Moser-Olga Bay section of the Alitak District must be changed to open with the remainder of th district on July 7. No early pink run occurs here on even years, so the earlier opening is unwarrented. The August 1 to 13 added restrictions of the 1957 season here (2½ days fishing per week) should be eliminated in 1958, to allow harvest of generally strong even year pinks.

On reviewing catch and escapement figures for Red River it appears that the parent year for the coming season was relatively weak, with a total run of only 166,681 red (catch 47,209 - escapement 119,652) in 1953. On this basis, and because the early season closure has been in effect only since 1955, I am inclined to favor leaving the opening at July 7. It is my feeling that the early season closure could well be continued through two more seasons, in order that one complete cycle has had an early season rest. My examination of the records has been hurried and I am undoubtedly not much hampered by the facts of the situation.