Oregon Coastal Coho Salmon

Coastal Rivers Coho Sports Fishery FMEP
Siltcoos, Tahkenitch, and Tenmile Lakes Coho Salmon Fishery FMEP

Review of the 2024 Fisheries

In the Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Beaver Cr., Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos, Coquille and Floras/New River Basins; Siltcoos, Tahkenitch, and Tenmile Lakes

and

Proposal for 2025 Fisheries

In the Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Beaver Cr., Alsea, Siuslaw, Coos, Coquille, and Floras/New River Basins; Siltcoos, Tahkenitch, and Tenmile Lakes

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SUMMARY

Fisheries on naturally produced ("wild"; Oregon Coast Natural, "OCN") Coho Salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* have occurred in Siltcoos and Tahkenitch lakes since 2003, under the Oregon Coastal Coho, Siltcoos and Tahkenitch Lakes Fishery Management and Evaluation Plan (FMEP) (ODFW 2003). Development of a Fishery Management and Evaluation Plan (FMEP) was necessary to reinstate harvest because coastal Coho are listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Coastal river basin fisheries for wild Coho Salmon were initiated in 2009, under the Oregon Coastal Coho Coastal Rivers FMEP established that year (ODFW 2009). These fisheries were the first targeted harvest of non-hatchery Coho in Oregon rivers and bays since 1993. Initial fisheries in coastal river basins were implemented with harvest quotas and creel sampling to build a track record of harvest rates, with a goal to eventually manage with fixed seasons. By 2015, most fisheries were implemented with fixed seasons, without quotas and creel sampling, and based on a conservative harvest "track record" of fisheries conducted since 2009. In 2016, ODFW requested approval from NOAA Fisheries (NOAA-F) to transfer the Tenmile Lakes wild Coho fishery from the "Coastal Rivers" FMEP to the "Lakes" FMEP.

Fishery impacts on OCN Coho Salmon are managed under Amendment 13 (A-13) to the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (PFMC) Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (PFMC 2003). NOAA-F provided further direction to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) indicating that harvest up to the levels set by A-13 for overall impacts to the evolutionarily significant unit (ESU; combined ocean and terminal fisheries) is authorized without a requirement to address each of the additional individual criteria in the ODFW FMEP (per letter from Rob Jones of NOAA-Fisheries to Bruce McIntosh of ODFW on Aug. 24, 2011). It was also stipulated that higher impacts may be allowed in an individual terminal fishery if the other criteria in the ODFW FMEP are met.

An appendix in the report submitted to NOAA-F in 2021 (ODFW 2021) included an analysis of wild Coho Salmon recreational catch reported in harvest cards versus creel survey data. Included in this 2024 report is a comparison of harvest estimates derived from catch reporting through ODFW's Electronic Licensing System and those derived from e-Creel conducted by the Coastal Chinook Research and Monitoring Program (CCRMP), representing continued efforts to improve the accuracy of estimating harvest impacts from recreational fisheries.

Harvest fisheries on healthy populations of wild Coho Salmon are identified as a desired management approach in the State of Oregon's Coastal Coho Conservation Plan (ODFW 2007), which was approved by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission in 2007. The Coastal Multispecies Conservation and Management Plan (CMP; ODFW 2014) which was also adopted by the Commission, supports and provides guidance on the establishment of wild Coho fisheries.

ODFW proposes wild Coho Salmon fisheries in select river basins where biological analyses show Coho populations with a suitable forecast of adult spawners and where conservative harvest will not deter the recovery of listed fish in this ESU. The angling public requests these fisheries in response to: (1) observations of abundant wild Coho; (2) issues with wild Coho release mortality during Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* fisheries, and (3) a desire to have a wild Coho harvest opportunity, particularly in river systems without hatchery Coho programs.

Retention of wild Coho Salmon in some Oregon coastal river basins was allowed on a limited basis from 2009-2015 but was not allowed from 2016-2020. This was primarily due to a period of reduced abundance in OCN stocks, resulting from poor ocean conditions. OCN abundance has increased to allow for in-basin fisheries since 2021.

An Oregon coast-wide "Wild Coho Aggregate Bag Limit" is in Permanent Regulations, stipulating that *"No more than 5 wild adult Coho Salmon may be harvested per year in the Northwest and Southwest Zones with open wild Coho Salmon fisheries."* Thus, regardless of individual basin seasonal bag limits, an angler may not exceed the harvest of five wild adult Coho per year from any combination of rivers/lakes fished in these two Zones.

In 2024, Coho Salmon fisheries in the Lakes Complex opened on October 1 and closed on December 31. The fisheries were managed under fixed seasons without quotas. The catch limits were the same as in previous years with a daily limit of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho, and a seasonal limit of five wild adult Coho in aggregate with all other open wild Coho fisheries in the Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU). The Lakes Complex fisheries were closed to two-rod angling for all species during Coho season. Open fishing areas in the lakes remained the same as in previous years, as described in the 2024 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations.

For 2024, ODFW also implemented terminal fisheries in the Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Beaver Creek, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, and Floras/New River basins. Marine survival, predicted at 7.79% was in the "Medium" category (PFMC 2024a). Parent spawner seeding was "High" in the North, North-Central, and South-Central Sub-aggregates. Under PFMC harvest management, the allowable impact rates were: 30% for all Sub-aggregates. ODFW's proposal for 2024 fisheries included consideration of impacts at the Sub-aggregate level. The total preseason/forecasted in-basin harvest for the coastal river basins with fisheries was 17,524 fish. The preliminary estimated harvest from these fisheries was 18,428 fish. The preliminary postseason estimates of combined ocean and in-basin exploitation rates (ER) were 19.0% for the North, 21.8% for the North-Central, and 24.8% for the South-Central (PFMC 2025a). Also, the preliminary postseason estimate of ER for the overall OCN aggregate of 22.3% is less than the 30% overall allowable ER for the OCN aggregate.

For 2025, ODFW proposes that fisheries in the Lakes Complex continue as they have in recent years. Also proposed are terminal fisheries in eleven river basins: Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Beaver Creek, Alsea, Siuslaw, Coos, Coquille, and Floras/New River. Under PFMC harvest management, the allowable impact rate for all sub-aggregates is 30%. ODFW's proposal for 2025 fisheries includes consideration of impacts at the sub-aggregate level. Marine survival, predicted at 7.48%, is in the "Medium" range (4.5-8%). Parent spawner seeding in 2022 was "High" in all sub-aggregates. From the A-13 matrix and the revised OCN Work Group matrix, this combination of parental seeding and marine survival results in maximum allowable ER of ≤ 30% (PFMC 2025b). The total forecasted in-basin harvest for the coastal river basins with proposed fisheries is 23,268 fish. This proposal is well within the calculated expected season impacts including fisheries adopted in 2025 PFMC fishery planning and is below the total allowable ER under PFMC A-13.

Requirements of both the Lakes and Coastal Rivers FMEPs call for ODFW to annually submit a report to NOAA-F, reviewing the previous year's fisheries and describing proposed fisheries for the upcoming season. The purpose of this report is to fulfill those requirements.

RESULTS FOR 2024 FISHERIES—LAKES COMPLEX

Fisheries for wild Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) were reinstated in Siltcoos and Tahkenitch lakes in December 2003 and continued through the fall of 2024. Development of a Fishery Management and Evaluation Plan (FMEP) was necessary to reinstate harvest because coastal coho salmon are listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (ODFW, 2003).

Prior to the 2016 season, ODFW requested approval from NOAA-Fisheries to transfer the Tenmile Lakes wild Coho salmon fishery from the "Coastal Rivers" FMEP to the "Lakes" FMEP.

Coho salmon fisheries in the Lakes Complex opened on October 1 and closed on December 31, 2024. The fisheries were managed under fixed seasons without quotas. The catch limits were the same as in previous years with a daily limit of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho salmon, and a seasonal limit of five wild adult Coho salmon in aggregate with other open wild Coho salmon fisheries. The Lakes Complex is closed to two-rod angling for all species during Coho salmon season. Open fishing areas remained the same as in previous years, as described in the 2024 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations.

Angler Harvest

Adult Coho salmon harvest from the Lakes Complex is now estimated using a combination of harvest cards and electronic license system data, since statistical creel surveys were discontinued following the 2006 season in Siltcoos and Tahkenitch lakes and in 2011 for Tenmile Lakes. This report contains 2024 catch estimates that have not previously been reported (Appendix Table L-1). Statistical creel surveys generated harvest estimates that were less than catch card estimates, so calibration factors were developed by averaging the three years of adjusted harvest estimates when statistical creel surveys were conducted. The calibration factors are used in years without creel surveys.

For 2024, harvest impacts for wild Coho fisheries from the three lakes have been consistent with harvest limits set under the PFMC's A-13 of the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan, seen in Appendix Tables L-2-4 (PFMC-1 1999). Adult Coho harvest in Siltcoos, Tahkenitch and Tenmile lakes was 193, 36, and 84 fish, respectively (Appendix Tables L-1). This is within the expected range given the adult return and the pattern observed in past years. The combined ER from the three lakes has averaged at 5.7% from 2004-24 using adjusted catch card estimates. The ER has been slowly increasing over time (Appendix Tables L-2-4). The increase is being driven by improved angler techniques and understanding of the run timing and by low 2015-18 returns that increased the overall ERs. Overall, south sub-aggregate ERs ranged from 0.3% to 14.9% for inside fisheries and 2.6% to 28.1% for total ocean and in-basin fisheries combined (Appendix Tables L-6).

Spawner Abundance

Viable abundance goals were determined by using the lower bounds of the 90% confidence interval of Maximum Sustained Production (MSP; Zhou, 2000). Critical spawner abundance was determined by using the lowest population estimate in the data set for each lake. It is

thought that even at the critical spawner abundance level, the lakes Coho are sufficiently productive to rebuild the population.

Spawner abundance goal is 3,300 adult Coho salmon in Siltcoos Lake, 2,200 in Tahkenitch Lake and 5,800 fish for Tenmile Lakes. The goals have been achieved in all years since 2004, except for 2007, 2015-20, 2022-24 in Siltcoos Lake, 2005, 2015-2020, 2022-24 in Tahkenitch Lake, and 2015-2020, 2022 and 2024 in Tenmile Lakes. Since fisheries were reinstituted, the viable abundance level, or lower bounds of the MSP, were achieved in 16 of 21 years in Siltcoos, 19 of 21 years in Tahkenitch and 13 of 16 years in Tenmile Lakes.

Spawner abundances in Siltcoos, Tahkenitch and Tenmile lakes for 2024 are estimated at 2,065; 1,590; and 3,976 adults, respectively (Appendix Table L-7).

RESULTS FOR 2024 FISHERIES—COASTAL RIVERS

In 2024, recreational fisheries for naturally-produced or "wild" OCN Coho Salmon were implemented in twelve coastal river systems—Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Beaver Creek, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, and Floras/New River basins—under the Coastal Rivers FMEP. Seasons were generally open from mid-September to mid-October, with three of the basins (Nehalem, Tillamook, and Nestucca) only open two days per week (Table 1). Beaver Creek and Floras/New River were open for the entire month of November. The season in the Siletz extended to November 15. Daily bag limits for all open fisheries were one adult wild Coho per day. Seasonal bag limits were two wild adult Coho for the Nehalem, Tillamook, and Nestucca, Alsea basins, and three per season in the Siletz, Beaver Creek, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, and Floras/New River basins. These fisheries were still under the seasonal limit of five wild adult Coho in aggregate with other open wild Coho fisheries in the Northwest and Southwest Zones.

ODFW's proposal for 2024 fisheries included consideration of impacts at the sub-aggregate level. Marine survival, predicted at 7.79% was in the "Medium" category (PFMC 2024a). Parent spawner seeding in 2021 was "High" in the North, North-Central, and South-Central Sub-aggregates. Under the PFMC A-13/OCN Work Group matrix, the allowable impact rates were 30% for all sub-aggregates (PFMC 2024a). The preliminary postseason estimates of combined ocean and in-basin exploitation were 19.0% for North, 21.8% for the North-Central, and 24.8% for the South-Central. Overall, all sub-aggregate impacts were less than the maximum allowable exploitation rates of 30%. Also, the postseason estimate of ER for the overall OCN aggregate of 22.3% is less than the 30% overall allowable ER for the OCN aggregate. Table 2 shows the preliminary estimated harvest and in-basin ERs for the basins with wild Coho Salmon fisheries in 2024. Harvest estimates in this table were derived from ODFW's Electronic Licensing System (ELS).

The total preseason/forecasted in-basin harvest for the coastal river basins with fisheries was 17,524 fish. The preliminary estimated harvest from these fisheries was 18,428 fish (Table 2). For basins where e-Creel was conducted, Table 3 shows a comparison of harvest estimates derived by both e-Creel and ELS.

The 2024 pre-harvest abundance forecast for Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) Coho Salmon was 233,200 fish (PFMC 2024b). ODFW's Oregon Adult Salmonid Inventory and Sampling project (OASIS) postseason spawning escapement estimate for the ESU is 161,293 wild adult Coho.

ODFW considers the 2024 wild Coho Salmon fisheries to be very successful and demonstrates that conservative fisheries can be implemented without quotas and/or creel surveys. Creel data collected from past fisheries has contributed well to developing ongoing wild Coho coastal fisheries where quotas and/or creel surveys are not necessary. Support from anglers, guides, and related businesses is very high and greatly appreciated, and they look forward to these fisheries in the future. Angler compliance and overall OSP enforcement were also favorable. Citations and/or enforcement issues were within the normal/expected fall fishery bounds.

Although standard creel surveys are no longer typically conducted for these wild Coho Salmon fisheries, ODFW has implemented e-Creel methodology for Chinook Salmon monitoring in some basins, while also providing information on Coho harvest. E-Creel is a hybrid approach combining abbreviated angler interview data with compulsory ELS harvest reporting to efficiently derive prompt, precise, and non-biased estimates of harvest (Riggers and Jones, 2022). The e-Creel provides a measure of precision but was not conducted in every coastal basin where a wild Coho Salmon fishery was open (Table 3). A more detailed explanation of e-Creel was included in ODFW (2023).

Table 1. Seasons and bag limits for wild Coho Salmon fisheries implemented in 2024.

Basin	**Season Dates (# of days)**	**Daily/Seasonal Bag Limits**
Nehalem	Wed and Sat only Sept 7-Oct 23 (14d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 2 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Tillamook	Wed and Sat only Sept 7-Oct 23 (14d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 2 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Nestucca	Wed and Sat only Sept 7-Oct 23 (14d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 2 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Siletz	Sept 14-Nov 15 (63d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Yaquina	Sept 14-Oct 15 (32d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Beaver Cr.	Nov 1-Nov 30 (30d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Alsea	Sept 14-Oct 13 and Oct 26-Nov 10 (46d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 2 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Siuslaw	Sept 14-Oct 15 (32d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Umpqua	Sept 14-Oct 15 (32d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Coos	Sept 14-Oct 10 (27d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Coquille	Sept 14-Oct 15 (32d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]
Floras/New River	Nov 1-Nov 30 (30d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]

[1] Jack Coho: 1/day (open days only), no season limit

Table 2. 2024 Wild Coho Fisheries - Harvest, Escapement, and In-basin Exploitation Rate Estimates.

	Harvest Estimate		Escapement Estimate		A-13	In-basin Exploitation Rate		PFMC A-13
River Basin	**Post-Season[1]**	**Pre-Season**	**Post-Season[2]**	**Pre-Season**	**Full Seeding**	**Post-Season**	**Pre-Season**	**Allowable[3]**
Nehalem	1,464	888	19,228	20,715	17,500	7.1%	3.9%	≤ 30%
Tillamook	625	1,078	11,756	10,508	2,000	5.0%	8.2%	≤ 30%
Nestucca	218	241	4,850	8,560	1,800	4.3%	2.7%	≤ 30%
Siletz	1,301	1,627	10,864	12,372	4,300	10.7%	10.2%	≤ 30%
Yaquina	1,716	1,467	16,661	8,700	7,100	9.3%	12.5%	≤ 30%
Beaver	165	169	2,032	1,703	N/A	7.5%	8.0%	≤ 30%
Alsea	1,134	1,473	12,421	12,255	15,100	8.4%	9.4%	≤ 30%
Siuslaw	4,139	3,204	24,578	25,251	22,800	14.4%	9.9%	≤ 30%
Umpqua	3,923	3,667	16,223	27,022	29,400	19.5%	10.4%	≤ 30%
Coos	2,886	2,575	17,396	14,462	7,200	14.2%	13.1%	≤ 30%
Coquille	841	1,073	10,742	16,219	5,400	7.3%	4.9%	≤ 30%
Floras/New	16	62	1,139	950	N/A	1.4%	5.6%	≤ 30%
Rivers Totals	18,428	17,524	147,890	158,717				
Lakes[4]								
Siltcoos	193		2,065					
Tahkenitch	36		1,590					
Tenmile	84		3,976					

[1] Based on expansion of returns from anglers using electronic tagging (ELS).

[2] Estimated abundance of wild adult Coho spawners, based on GRTS Random Sampling Sites; traditional surveys for Lakes.

[3] Combined allowable from Ocean and In-basin fisheries.

[4] Lake harvest estimates adjusted by a calibration factor derived from the ratio of creel harvest estimate to catch card estimate from years when creel was implemented. Lake explo rate estimates are included in Appendix tables L-2, L-3, and L-4.

Table 3. Comparison of 2024 Coho Salmon Harvest Estimates Derived from ELS and e-Creel Methods

	e-CREEL [1]				ELS[3]
Basin	Total Coho Salmon	Wild Coho Salmon	(CV)	Location Error [2]	
Nehalem	2,187	1,903	5%	0.012	1,464
Tillamook	--				625
Nestucca	188	177	8%	0.000	218
Siletz	1,292	1,253	7%	0.044	1,301
Yaquina	1,555	1,539	7%	0.000	1,716
Beaver	--				165
Alsea	1,182	1,158	9%	0.110	1,134
Siuslaw	3,716	3,605	2%	0.004	4,139
Umpqua	4,909	4,222	3%	0.002	3,923
Coos	--				2,886
Coquille	960	941	4%	0.115	841
Floras/New	--				16
Totals					18,428

[1] e-Creel was not conducted in Tillamook, Beaver, Coos, and Floras/New River basins.

[2] Location Error is the rate at which anglers used an Ocean Port location code to record harvest taken from inland waters.

[3] Wild Coho harvest reported through the Electronic Licensing System for open fishing dates. Metrics of precision are not currently available for ELS harvest estimates.

2024 INDIVIDUAL BASIN FISHERY RESULTS

Nehalem, Tillamook, and Nestucca Basins Fisheries

Fisheries for wild Coho Salmon were approved for bay and tidewater areas in the Nehalem, Tillamook and Nestucca basins in fall 2024. Season dates for all three fisheries were during the September 7 – October 23 timeframe. Wild Coho retention was allowed Wednesday and Saturday each week only, to maintain harvest at acceptable levels while allowing fishing through an extended season. Thus, the season represented fourteen open days of angling. The fisheries operated under fixed seasons with no quotas. Season structure and bag limits were designed to be conservative and remain within allowable exploitation rates. Anglers were restricted to harvesting one wild adult Coho per day and

no more than two adult wild Coho for the season in each of the three basins. Wild jack Coho limits were set at one per day on the open dates.

The Nehalem Bay fishery was restricted to tidewater areas downstream of the Miami-Foley Road Bridge, including the North Fork Nehalem tidewater upstream to the North Fork Road Bridge at Aldervale. The Tillamook Bay fishery was restricted to bay and tidal areas downstream of Highway 101 on the Miami, Kilchis, Wilson, and Trask rivers, and Burton Bridge on the Tillamook River. The Nestucca Bay wild Coho Salmon fishery was allowed in the bay and tidewater from the mouth upstream to Cloverdale and included the Little Nestucca estuary up to the Highway 130 bridge (Mile Post 1.2). Effort was generally high in all the basins, as is usually the case with the fall salmon fisheries. Effort in the Tillamook basin fishery was not impacted much in September this year due to the early closure of the ocean non-selective Coho season.

In the Nehalem and Tillamook fisheries, harvest of wild Coho Salmon started out slowly for the first few open days, then picked up at the end of September. Harvest rates peaked in October, as is typical.

Similar to recent years, angling for wild Coho Salmon in the Nestucca Basin was not as productive as the other north coast fisheries. Reports from anglers indicated slow fishing on open days through September, with harvest rates only increasing somewhat in October. A small number of fish (4) were reported as harvested from the Little Nestucca estuary.

Based on the ELS data, it is estimated that 1,464 adult wild Coho Salmon were harvested in the Nehalem basin, 625 in the Tillamook and 218 in the Nestucca fishery (Tables 2 and 3). Harvest was less than projected for the season in the Tillamook and Nestucca basins, but higher than forecast in the Nehalem basin.

No creel surveys were conducted in the Tillamook Basin. In the Nehalem and Nestucca basins, a separate e-Creel harvest estimate and the associated Coefficient of Variation (CV) was derived using capture-recapture techniques as described in Riggers and Jones (2022). Using the e-Creel approach, wild adult Coho harvest from the Nehalem was estimated to be 1,903 fish. In the Nestucca basin, wild adult Coho harvest was estimated to be 177 fish.

During the authorized seasons, the estimated in-basin ER for the Nehalem, Tillamook and Nestucca basins were 7.1%, 5.0% and 4.3% respectively (Table 2). Exploitation rates were higher than projected in the Nehalem and Nestucca basins, while Tillamook was below the anticipated harvest rate. Although they differed from preseason projections, all fisheries had relatively modest harvest and remained within allowable levels.

These fisheries are very popular with anglers who want to see them continue into the future. Virtually all comments were positive, and anglers were happy to have the opportunity to retain wild Coho Salmon. Numerous comments have been received about the desire to expand harvest opportunities and provide annual fisheries or at least more often.

From an enforcement standpoint, these fisheries were successful, with relatively high compliance rates. Some citations were issued to anglers who retained wild Coho Salmon

on closed days, or in closed areas, or misidentified them as Chinook Salmon. There was some additional illegal harvest noted in 2024, especially in Tillamook, after the adopted seasons had closed (and also in areas that were not previously open). This is likely due to some misinterpretation of a regulation posting on the ODFW website and spread of that information through social media and word of mouth without fact-checking. The magnitude of illegal harvest is still unknown, though does still appear to be relatively low. Many questions were received from the public regarding fishery regulations, mostly for clarification of open days and bag limits.

Nehalem Basin Spawner Abundance

The Nehalem Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance for 2024 was estimated at 19,228 adult fish. This is 110% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (17,500 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 93% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (20,715 fish).

Tillamook Spawner Abundance

The Tillamook Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance for 2024 was estimated at 11,756 adult fish. This is 588% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (2,000 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 112% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (10,508 fish).

Nestucca Basin Spawner Abundance

The Nestucca Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance for 2024 was estimated at 4,850 adult fish. This is 269% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (1,800 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 57% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (8,560 fish).

Siletz Bay and River Fishery

A wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in the Siletz Basin in 2024 with no quota but with an e-Creel survey conducted by CCRMP during the fall Chinook fishery, which also collects Coho fishery information. The Siletz fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 63 days, from September 14 through November 15. The open area was Siletz Bay and River, Drift Creek and Schooner Creek, consistent with the open Chinook Salmon angling area in ODFW Permanent Regulations. Preliminary catch estimates from ELS data indicate that 1,301 adult wild Coho were harvested in the Siletz fishery (Table 2). This was below preseason expectations for the basin, but escapement to the Siletz basin was lower than forecast.

A harvest estimate was derived using an e-Creel. Using this alternative approach, wild adult Coho Salmon harvest from the Siletz was estimated to be 1,253 fish (Table 3). Angler compliance as reported by OSP enforcement were favorable. Few citations and/or

enforcement issues were encountered outside of the normal fall fishery bounds. Some Location Error was also observed for the Siletz.

Siletz Spawner Abundance

The Siletz Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 10,864 adult fish (Table 2). This is 253% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (4,300 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 88% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (12,372 fish).

Yaquina Bay and River Fishery

The Yaquina Basin wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in 2024 with no quota but with an e-Creel survey conducted by CCRMP during the fall Chinook fishery. The Yaquina fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 32 days, from September 14 through October 15. The open area was Yaquina Bay and River and Big Elk Creek, consistent with the open Chinook Salmon angling area in ODFW Permanent Regulations. ELS data indicate that 1,716 adult wild Coho were harvested in the Yaquina fishery which is above forecasted harvest (Table 2). Angler compliance and overall OSP enforcement were also favorable. Few citations and/or enforcement issues were encountered outside of the normal fall fishery bounds.

Using the e-Creel approach, wild adult Coho Salmon harvest from the Yaquina was estimated to be 1,539 fish (Table 3). No Location Error was observed for the Yaquina fishery.

Yaquina Spawner Abundance

The Yaquina Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 16,661 adult fish (Table 2). This is 235% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (7,100 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 192% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (8,700 fish).

Beaver Creek Fishery

The Beaver Creek wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in 2024 for the third time since 2015, with no quota and no creel surveys conducted. The Beaver Creek fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 30 days, from November 1 through November 30. The open area was from the foot bridge at Ona Beach State Park upstream to the power line crossing just upstream from the confluence of the South Fork Beaver Creek and mainstem Beaver Creek ELS data indicate that 165 adult wild Coho were harvested in the Beaver Creek fishery. Public comments were positive for this small local fishery. Angler compliance and overall OSP

enforcement were also favorable. Few citations and/or enforcement issues were encountered outside of the normal fall fishery bounds.

Beaver Creek Spawner Abundance

The Beaver Creek Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 2,032 adult fish (Table 2). There are no full seeding spawner escapement objectives for the Beaver Creek basin, so fishery options are determined through the preseason forecast and allowable impacts. The spawner abundance estimate was 119% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (1,703 fish).

Alsea Bay and River Fishery

A wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in the Alsea Basin in 2024 with no quota in place. The Alsea fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and two for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 46 days, from September 14 through October 13 and October 26 through November 10. The open area was Alsea Bay and River and Drift Creek, consistent with the open Chinook Salmon angling area in ODFW Permanent Regulations. ELS data indicate that 1,134 adult wild Coho were harvested in the Alsea fishery. This was somewhat lower than preseason expectations for the basin, while escapement to the Alsea Basin was similar to the forecast. Angler compliance and overall OSP enforcement were favorable. Few citations and/or enforcement issues were encountered outside of the normal fall fishery bounds.

Using the e-Creel approach, wild adult Coho harvest from the Alsea was estimated to be 1,158 fish. (Table 3). Some Location Error was observed for the Alsea fishery.

Alsea Spawner Abundance

The Alsea Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 12,421 adult fish (Table 2). This is 82% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (15,100 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 101% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (12,255 fish).

Siuslaw Bay and River Fishery

A wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in the Siuslaw Basin in 2024 with no quota but with an e-Creel survey conducted by CCRMP. The Siuslaw fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 32 days, from September 14 through October 15. The open area was Siuslaw Bay and River, North Fork Siuslaw and Sweet Creek, consistent with the open Chinook Salmon angling area in ODFW Permanent Regulations. ELS data indicate that 4,139 adult wild Coho were harvested in the Siuslaw fishery. This was higher than preseason expectations for the basin, while escapement to the basin was near the forecast. Angler compliance and

overall OSP enforcement were mostly favorable. However, there were more citations issued this year for retaining wild coho after the season closed or misidentifying larger Coho for Chinook Salmon.

Using the e-Creel approach, wild adult Coho Salmon harvest from the Siuslaw was estimated to be 3,605 fish. (Table 3). A very low incidence of Location Error was observed for the Siuslaw fishery.

Siuslaw Spawner Abundance

The Siuslaw Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 24,578 adult fish (Table 2). This is 108% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (22,800 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 97% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (25,251 fish).

Umpqua Bay and Lower River Fishery

In 2024, due to a moderate forecasted return of wild Coho Salmon to the Umpqua Basin, managers opted to open a fishery for inland harvest. The season was set with no quota; an e-Creel was conducted in this fishery. The forecast was sufficient to warrant a bag limit of one wild adult per day and three for the season. The open area followed many of the recent openings for coho, only allowing harvest in the mainstem Umpqua River from the tips of the jetties to the Scottsburg Bridge. ELS data indicate that 3,923 adult wild Coho were harvested in the Umpqua fishery. This was higher than preseason expectations for the basin, while escapement to the basin was below the forecast.

The e-Creel estimated a harvest of 4,222 wild Coho for the 2024 salmon fishing season in the Umpqua. A very low incidence of Location Error was observed for the Umpqua fishery.

Umpqua Basin Spawner Abundance

The Umpqua Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 16,223 adult fish (Table 2). This is 55% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (29,400 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 60% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (27,022 fish).

Coos River Basin Fishery

A wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in the Coos Basin in 2024 with no quota and no creel conducted. This fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three fish for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 27 days from September 14 through October 10. The open area was Coos Bay and River, consistent with the open salmon angling area described in ODFW Permanent Regulations.

ELS data indicate that an estimated 2,886 wild adult Coho Salmon were harvested in the Coos fishery. This was higher than preseason harvest expectations for the basin (Table 2),

however escapement was nearly 3,000 fish higher than forecast. Angler compliance was good according to OSP. Few citations and/or enforcement issues were encountered outside of the normal fall fishery bounds.

Coos Spawner Abundance

The Coos Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 17,396 adult fish. (Table 2). This is 242% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (7,200 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 120% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (14,462 fish).

Coquille River Basin Fishery

A wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in the Coquille Basin in 2024 with no quota, but with an e-Creel survey designed and supported by CCRMP and conducted by ODFW District staff and the Coquille Indian Tribal staff. This fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three fish for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 32 days from September 14 through October 15. The open area was the Coquille River from the tips of the jetties to the bridge at Sturdivant Park, near Coquille.

ELS data indicate that an estimated 841 wild adult Coho Salmon were harvested in the Coquille fishery. This was lower than preseason harvest expectations for the basin (Table 2), and escapement was lower than forecast, but still greater than the spawner escapement objective.

Using the e-Creel approach, wild adult Coho Salmon harvest from the Coquille was estimated to be 941 fish. (Table 3).

Anglers were very appreciative of the opportunity to fish for and harvest wild Coho Salmon in the Coquille, after multiple years of no open salmon angling due to the severely depressed run of wild fall Chinook Salmon. Compliance with the Chinook salmon closure appeared to be good, with only a few reported Chinook harvested, and e-Creel responses indicated a low rate of Chinook being caught and released by anglers.

Coquille Spawner Abundance

The Coquille Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 10,742 adult fish. (Table 2). This is 199% of the full seeding spawner escapement objective stated in the 2009 FMEP (5,400 fish; PFMC 1999). The spawner abundance estimate was 66% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (16,219 fish).

Floras/New River Basin Fishery

A wild Coho Salmon fishery was implemented in the Floras/New River Basin in 2024 with no quota and no creel conducted. This fishery had daily and seasonal bag limits of one wild adult Coho per day and three fish for the season. Jack Coho limits were set at

one per day during the open dates. The season was open for 30 days, November 1 through 30. The open area was from the BLM Boat Ramp at Storm Ranch to the confluence of Floras Creek and the Floras Lake outlet.

ELS data indicate that an estimated sixteen wild adult Coho Salmon were harvested in the Floras/New River fishery. This was lower than preseason harvest expectations for the basin (Table 2), but escapement was higher than forecast. Effort was very low for Coho, with no reported compliance issues from enforcement.

Floras/New River Spawner Abundance

The Floras/New River Basin Coho Salmon spawner abundance estimate for 2024 is 1,139 adult fish. (Table 2). There are no full seeding spawner escapement objectives for the Floras/New River Basin, so fishery options are determined through the preseason forecast and allowable impacts. The spawner abundance estimate was 120% of the preseason spawner escapement forecast (950 fish).

PROPOSALS FOR 2025

2025 FISHERY PROPOSAL—LAKES

It is recommended that 2025 wild Coho Salmon fisheries be continued in the Lakes Complex (Siltcoos, Tahkenitch, and Tenmile lakes) with season dates from October 1 through December 31 and bag limits of one wild adult Coho plus one jack Coho salmon per day, and five adults per year in aggregate with other Oregon coastal waters where harvest of wild adult Coho is allowed. All lakes will be closed to the use of two rods during the Coho season, and open areas are as specified in the 2025 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations.

2025 FISHERY PROPOSAL—COASTAL RIVERS

The 2025 PFMC pre-fishery forecast for OCN Coho Salmon is 289,000, higher than the 2024 forecast of 233,200 (PFMC 2025b;). Adopted ocean fishery management measures project a marine exploitation rate of 15.1%. (PFMC 2025c)

For 2025 fishery management, the 2022 parental abundance was "High" in the North, North-Central, and South-Central sub-aggregates. For 2025, the marine survival index used in the A-13 OCN Harvest Matrix was "Medium", at 7.48% (PFMC 2025b). These ratings result in a 30% maximum allowable exploitation rate for combined marine and freshwater exploitation for all OCN sub-aggregates (Table 4).

Table 4. PFMC Amendment 13 OCN Harvest Matrix (OCN Work Group 2000 review and 2012/13 modified matrices). Bolded value represents 2025 results.

	Marine Survival Index (model-predicted[1])			
Parental Escapement (y – 3)	Extremely Low <2%	Low 2% – 4.5%	Medium >4.5% – 8%	High >8%
High (>75%)	≤8%	≤15%	**≤30%**	≤45%
Medium (>50 – ≤75%)	≤8%	≤15%	≤20%	≤38
Low (>19 – ≤50%)	≤8%	≤15%	≤15%	≤25%
Very Low (>4/mi – ≤19%)	≤8%	≤11%	≤11%	≤11%
Critical (≤4 spawners/mi)	0 – 8%			

[1] The model incorporates biological and oceanographic factors to predict marine survival of adult Coho Salmon.

Smolt abundance in 2024, measured at six ODFW Coho Salmon Life Cycle Monitoring (LCM) traps on Oregon Coastal tributaries, was 48,954 fish, 80% of the average for the time series from 1998-2024 (Figure 1). Lower production occurred at the two southern sites (West Fork Smith River and Winchester Creek) which were ≤ 50% of average. Mid-Coast sites were at the long-term average. (E. Suring, ODFW, personal communication).

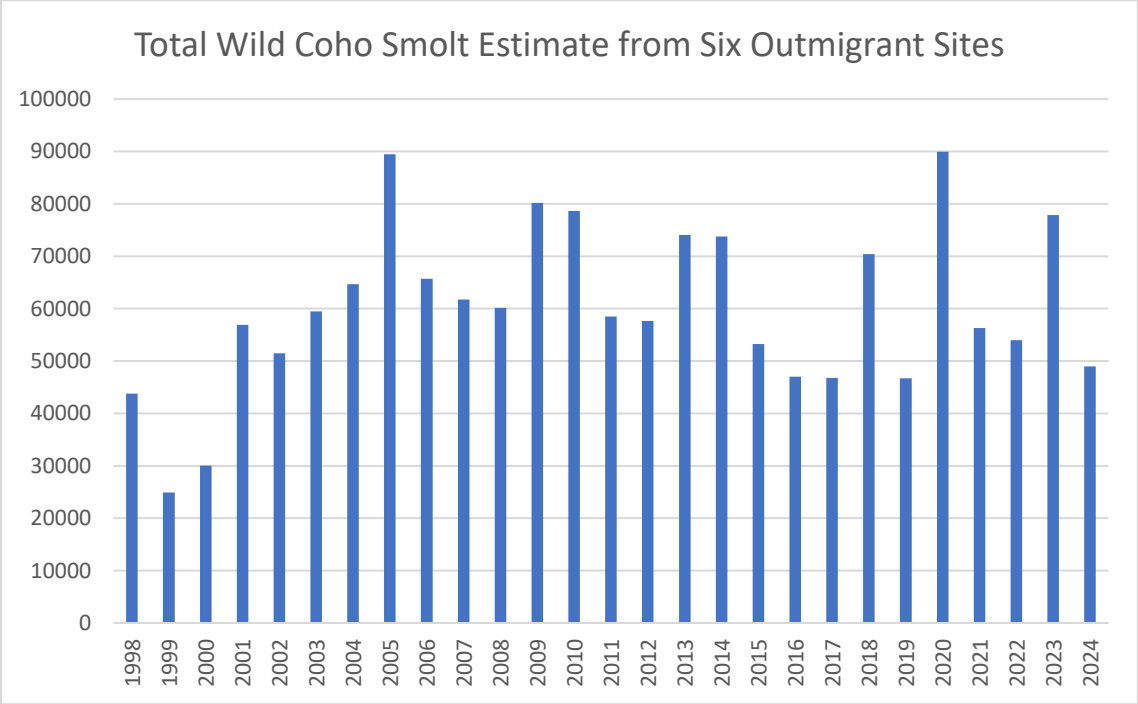

Figure 1. Estimated total wild Coho Salmon smolt outmigration at six ODFW trapping sites within the Oregon Coast ESU, 1998-2024. The six sites are: Cascade, Lobster, Mill-Siletz, Mill-Yaquina, West Fork Smith, and Winchester. Note that the Tenmile smolt trap was not operated in 2024, and the graph displays the smolt totals for the six sites that operated in all years.

For 2025, ODFW is proposing fisheries in eleven basins under the Coastal Rivers FMEP—the Nehalem, Tillamook, Nestucca, Siletz, Yaquina, Beaver Creek, Alsea, Siuslaw, Coos, Coquille, and Floras/New River basins (see Appendix Table R-1 for season specifics). Seasonal bag limits would be three adult Coho Salmon per season from basins open for wild coho harvest with the permanent annual bag limit of five fish in aggregate across the Northwest and Southwest zones. In all basins with open fisheries, one jack Coho may be harvested per day on open days only.

Permanent aggregate rules limit the coastwide seasonal bag limit for adult Coho Salmon to no more than five fish per angler across all open areas in the Northwest and Southwest zones. Individual basins with proposed open fisheries have daily and seasonal bag limits based upon allowable harvest and predicted harvest rates. Seasonal bag limits are not

aggregated between sub-groups of rivers, except the overall coastwide, five-fish aggregate limit.

Most seasons run from mid-September to mid-October, except for the Beaver Creek and Floras/New River fisheries, which are proposed for Nov. 1 to Nov. 30 and the Siletz fishery which is proposed from Sept. 15 through November 15. A split season is proposed for the Alsea Basin, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 13 and Oct. 26 to Nov. 10. Nehalem, Tillamook, and Nestucca fisheries would only be open on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, all other fisheries would be open every day of their respective open periods.

The 2025 fisheries would be managed without quotas, with harvest limited by open areas, season lengths ("fixed seasons"), and daily and seasonal bag limits. ODFW is proposing a daily bag limit of one wild adult Coho Salmon, seasonal basin bag limits concomitant with forecasts of wild adult Coho and expected harvest rates, some basins with limited number of angling days per week, and shortened seasons to further manage basin harvest. It is anticipated that the in-basin ER for individual basins with fixed seasons will be in the range of 2.3% to 13.4% (Table 5). The total projected harvest from these eleven coastal river systems is 23,268 fish, and the cumulative in-basin impact is projected at 9.3%.

Table 5. Projected 2025 in-basin harvest, exploitation rates, and spawning escapement for wild Coho Salmon populations with proposed fisheries. PFMC A-13 full seeding level is included for comparison to projected escapement.

Population	Projected				A-13 Full Seeding	Allowable Total ER
	Harvest	In-basin ER	Total ER[1]	Escapement		
Nehalem	3,654	10.8%	25.9%	26,217	17,500	≤ 30%
Tillamook	1,676	8.4%	23.5%	16,107	2,000	≤ 30%
Nestucca	450	4.1%	19.2%	9,936	1,800	≤ 30%
Siletz	2,441	12.6%	27.7%	14,581	4,300	≤ 30%
Yaquina	1,928	11.3%	26.4%	13,069	7,100	≤ 30%
Beaver Cr.	142	5.1%	20.2%	2,418	N/A	≤ 30%
Alsea	2,470	10.8%	25.9%	17,808	15,100	≤ 30%
Siuslaw	4,793	11.4%	26.5%	32,074	22,800	≤ 30%
Coos	3,877	13.4%	28.5%	21,509	7,200	≤ 30%
Coquille	1,809	8.3%	23.4%	17,650	5,400	≤ 30%
Floras/New R.	27	2.3%	17.4%	1,182	N/A	≤ 30%
Total Harvest	23,268					

[1] Ocean Impact Rate is projected at 15.1% for OCN Coho. (PFMC 2025b)

To assess estimated catch for the proposed 2025 fisheries, staff examined harvest rates and abundances from past fishery years, including adjustments to account for differences in bag limits and number of open days. Harvest rates were applied to projected 2025

population abundances to project expected catch. These result in projected fishing impacts that are below ESA limits. The balance of impacts provides some buffer for uncertainty in the catch estimate and the realized run size.

ODFW has thoughtfully considered PFMC allowable impacts and FMEP criteria to develop conservative fisheries management in this proposal. From 1994-2023, combined ocean and in-basin fisheries impacts represented less than 20% of wild Coho Salmon pre-harvest abundance (Figure 2). In 2024, the combined marine and in-basin ER was estimated at 22.3%, above the 20% mark for the first time since 1993 (PFMC 2025a)

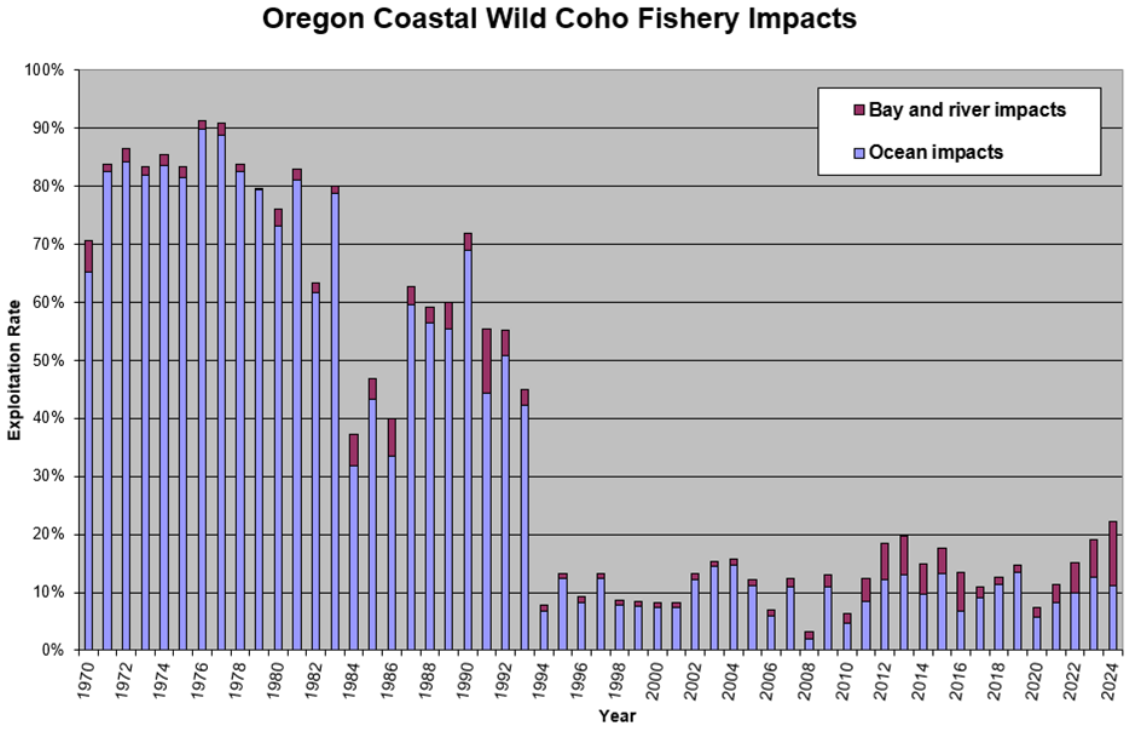

Figure 2. Ocean and inland impacts from wild Coho Salmon fisheries, 1970-2024. Data from 2014-2024 was taken from OPITT FRAM information.

BASIN-SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR 2025

Nehalem River Basin

ODFW is proposing a limited wild Coho Salmon fishery in the Nehalem Basin from Sept. 10 to Oct. 26. The season would be open for three days each week on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays for a total of 21 open fishing days during the proposed season. The wild Coho bag limit will be one adult and one jack per day, with a three wild adult Coho season limit per person. The open fishery area for the Nehalem system would be from the jetty tips upstream to Miami-Foley Road Bridge and on the North Fork Nehalem upstream to the North Fork Road Bridge (Aldervale). The projected post-fishery escapement of wild Coho to the Nehalem Basin for 2025 meets the A-13 full seeding criteria for high quality habitat.

The weekday portion of the season would be expected to be a lower effort and catch compared to the weekend days. The projected abundance and allowable impacts allow for expanded harvest opportunity this year while remaining within conservation limitations (applicable to all north coast basins). To maintain the conservative nature of the fishery and to spread harvest among basins, the proposed open days for Nehalem will also directly overlap with those for the Nestucca and Tillamook basins. Finally, the seasonal bag limit of three fish will not be aggregated with the Nestucca and Nehalem basins, therefore anglers will be allowed up to three fish from each basin for the season (within the coastwide aggregate limit of five adult wild Coho Salmon).

The projected ocean escapement will exceed the minimum number necessary to implement the wild Coho hatchery broodstock program at Nehalem Hatchery as described in the Nehalem Hatchery Coho HGMP. ODFW plans to implement the program this year with a full allotment of brood collected (55 pairs).

Tillamook Basin

ODFW is proposing a limited wild Coho Salmon fishery in Tillamook Bay from Sept. 10 to Oct. 26. The season would be open for three days each week on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday for a total of 21 open fishing days during the proposed season. The bag limit will be one adult and one wild jack Coho per day, with a three wild adult Coho season limit per person. The open fishery area for Tillamook Bay would be restricted to an area from the jetty tips upstream to Highway 101 bridges on the Miami, Kilchis, Wilson, and Trask rivers, and upstream to Burton Bridge on the Tillamook River. The seasonal bag limit of three adult wild Coho will not be aggregated with other north coast basins, allowing anglers to retain up to three adult wild Coho from each location (up to the coastwide aggregate limit of five wild adult Coho). The projected post-fishery escapement of wild Coho to the Tillamook Bay basin for 2025 substantially exceeds the A-13 full seeding criteria for high quality habitat.

The projected ocean escapement will exceed the minimum number necessary to implement the wild Coho Salmon hatchery broodstock program at Trask Hatchery as described in the Trask Hatchery Coho HGMP. ODFW plans to implement the program this year with a full allotment of brood collected (55 pairs).

Nestucca Basin

ODFW is proposing a limited wild Coho Salmon fishery in Nestucca Bay from Sept. 10 to Oct. 26, concurrent with the Tillamook and Nehalem fisheries. The season would be open for three days each week on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday for a total of 21 open fishing days during the proposed season. The bag limit will be one wild adult and one wild jack Coho per day, with a three adult wild Coho season limit per person. The seasonal bag limit of three adult wild Coho will not be aggregated with other north coast basins, allowing anglers to retain up to three adult wild Coho from each location (up to the coastwide aggregate limit of five wild adult Coho). The fishery would be restricted to Nestucca Bay from the mouth upstream to the Cloverdale Bridge, and the Little Nestucca tidewater upstream to the Highway 130 Bridge (MP 1.2). The projected post-fishery escapement of wild Coho to the Nestucca basin for 2025 substantially exceeds the A-13 full seeding criteria for high quality habitat.

Siletz Basin

In the Siletz Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho per day, with a three adult wild Coho season limit per person. There would be no seasonal limit on jack Coho. The season length is 63 days, from Sept. 13 to Nov. 14. For Sept. 13 – Oct. 7, the fishery would be implemented in an open area from the mouth upstream to an ODFW marker sign approximately 1,200 feet upstream of Ojalla Bridge (River Mile 31). From Oct. 8 – Nov. 14, the fishery would be open from the mouth upstream to Illahee Boat Ramp. These date/boundary combinations reflect open areas and dates for the co-occurring Chinook Salmon fishery.

Yaquina Basin

In the Yaquina Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho Salmon per day, with a three adult wild Coho season limit per person. There would be no seasonal limit on jack Coho. The season length is 28 days, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 10. The fishery would be implemented in an open area of Yaquina Bay and River up to Simpson Creek and Big Elk Creek up to Bear Creek.

Beaver Creek Basin

In Beaver Creek, the proposal is for bag limits of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho Salmon per day, with a three adult wild Coho season limit per person. There would be no seasonal limit on jack Coho. The season length is 30 days, from Nov. 1-30. The fishery would be implemented in an open area from the walking bridge at Ona Beach State Park upstream to the confluence of Beaver Creek and South Fork Beaver Creek.

Alsea Basin

In the Alsea Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho Salmon per day, with a three adult wild Coho season limit per person. There would be no seasonal limit on jack Coho. The season would be split into two open periods-- the first from Sept. 13 to Oct. 12 and the second from Oct. 25 to Nov. 7 and would be closed to retention of wild Coho in between the open periods. This is a total season of 44 days. The fishery would be implemented in an open area of Alsea Bay and River from the

mouth up to the USFS River Edge Boat Landing, and in Drift Creek from the mouth to the lower wilderness boundary.

Siuslaw Basin

In the Siuslaw Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one wild adult and one wild jack Coho Salmon per day, with a three adult wild Coho season limit per person. There would be no seasonal limit on jack Coho. The season length is 32 days, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 14. The fishery would be implemented in open areas from the mouth up to the confluence with Lake Creek, the North Fork from the mouth to Meadows Bridge, and in Sweet Creek from the mouth upstream to the head of tide. Lake Creek would be closed.

Coos Basin

In the Coos Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one adult wild Coho Salmon per day and three adult fish for the season, one wild jack Coho per open day, and no season limit on jack Coho. The open period is 28 days, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 10. The open area is concurrent with the open Chinook Salmon angling area in ODFW Permanent Regulations, from the tips of the jetties upstream to the head of tide at Dellwood (River Mile 10) on the South Coos River and on the mainstem Millicoma River upstream to the confluence of the East Fork and the West Fork Millicoma River.

Coquille Basin

In the Coquille Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one adult wild Coho Salmon per day and three adult fish for the season, one jack Coho per open day, and no season limit on jack Coho. The open period is 33 days, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 15. The open area is from the tips of the jetties to the Sturdivant Park Bridge, near Coquille. The wild Coho fishery would represent the only open salmon fishery in the Coquille in 2025.

There will be no open fishery for Chinook Salmon this year, continuing to protect the severely depressed population of wild fall Chinook, and to maximize hatchery broodstock collection on an anticipated low return of hatchery fish. The projected ocean escapement of Coho Salmon and proposed wild Coho fishery indicate a buffer of escapement that allows for take that NOAA-F has granted for Smallmouth Bass electrofishing removal efforts to benefit native fish populations.

Floras/New River Basin

In the Floras/New River Basin, the proposal is for bag limits of one adult wild Coho Salmon per day and three adult fish for the season, one jack Coho per open day, and no season limit on jack Coho. The open period is 30 days, from Nov. 1-30. The open area is from the BLM New River boat ramp at Storm Ranch upstream to the confluence of Floras Creek and the Floras Lake outlet.

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Appendices

Appendix L—Lakes Complex information

Appendix R—Coastal Rivers information

Appendix Table L-1. Lakes Complex Adult Coho Salmon Harvest Estimates from Statistical Creel Surveys and Harvest Cards/Electronic License data. The relationship between the statistical creel surveys and harvest card estimates is used to calibrate catch card estimates during years without creel surveys. Numbers in parentheses are the adjusted harvest estimates.

	Siltcoos Lake			Tahkenitch Lake			Tenmile Lakes		
Year	Creel est.	Catch Card est.	Adj. factor [1/]	Creel est.	Catch Card est.	Adj. factor [1/]	Creel est.	Catch Card est.	Adj. factor [1/]
2004	538	720	0.75	137	139	0.99	NA	0	NA
2005	235	601	0.39	0	58	0	NA	0	NA
2006	220	336	0.65	56	64	0.88	NA	0	NA
2007	NA	263 (158)	0.60 [2/]	NA	140 (87)	0.62 [2/]	NA	0	NA
2008	NA	653 (392)	0.60 [2/]	NA	153 (95)	0.62 [2/]	NA	0	NA
2009	NA	580 (348)	0.60 [2/]	NA	173 (107)	0.62 [2/]	NA	0	NA
2010	NA	881 (529)	0.60 [2/]	NA	308 (191)	0.62 [2/]	27	0	=1 [3/]
2011	NA	1,032 (619)	0.60 [2/]	NA	105 (65)	0.62 [2/]	27	0	=1 [3/]
2012	NA	1,118 (671)	0.60 [2/]	NA	434 (269)	0.62 [2/]	NA	17	=1 [3/]
2013	NA	981 (589)	0.60 [2/]	NA	369 (229)	0.62 [2/]	NA	84	=1 [3/]
2014	NA	1,728 (1,037)	0.60 [2/]	NA	501 (311)	0.62 [2/]	NA	426	=1 [3/]
2015	NA	444 (266)	0.60 [2/]	NA	213 (132)	0.62 [2/]	NA	6	=1 [3/]
2016	NA	948 (569)	0.60 [2/]	NA	260 (161)	0.62 [2/]	NA	0	=1 [3/]
2017	NA	688 (413)	0.60 [2/]	NA	202 (125)	0.62 [2/]	NA	50	=1 [3/]
2018	NA	358 (215)	0.60 [2/]	NA	266 (165)	0.62 [2/]	NA	31	=1 [3/]
2019	NA	233 (140)	0.60 [2/]	NA	134 (83)	0.62 [2/]	NA	0	=1 [3/]
2020	NA	210 (126)	0.60 [2/]	NA	29 (18)	0.62 [2/]	NA	26	=1 [3/]
2021	NA	625 (375)	0.60 [2/]	NA	305 (189)	0.62 [2/]	NA	221	=1 [3/]
2022	NA	332 (199)	0.60 [2/]	NA	152 (94)	0.62 [2/]	NA	53	=1 [3/]
2023	NA	388 (233)	0.60 [2/]	NA	57 (35)	0.62 [2/]	NA	166	=1 [3/]
2024[4/]	NA	321 (193)	0.60 [2/]	NA	58 (36)	0.62 [2/]	NA	84	=1 [3/]

[1/] Adjustment factor is the ratio of the creel harvest estimate to the catch card harvest estimate for the same year.
[2/] Average of the adjustment factor for the years with both a creel survey and catch card estimates.
[3/] No adjustment factor, given reported catch card estimate of 0 fish harvested. Adjustment factor =1.
[4/] 2024 harvest estimates are considered to be preliminary.

Appendix Table L-2. Summary of Siltcoos Lake Adult Coho Salmon Fishery Exploitation Rates, 2004-2024.

Year	Adult Coho Spawner Abundance	Siltcoos Adult Coho Harvest (Adj.)	Ocean Exp. Rate [1/]	Pre-ocean Harvest Abundance	Siltcoos In-basin Exp. Rate	Total Exp. Rate
2004	8,025	538	0.076	9,551	0.056	0.136
2005	4,364	235	0.044	5,239	0.045	0.096
2006	5,460	220	0.064	6,251	0.035	0.102
2007	1,447	158	0.106	1,929	0.082	0.200
2008	3,835	392	0.017	4,605	0.085	0.109
2009	5,204	348	0.048	6,130	0.057	0.110
2010	7,678	529	0.027	8,875	0.060	0.091
2011	6,352	619	0.039	7,750	0.080	0.127
2012	3,945	671	0.124	5,825	0.115	0.261
2013	3,797	589	0.096	5,327	0.110	0.225
2014	7,178	1,037	0.096	9,931	0.104	0.217
2015	1,558	266	0.132	2,324	0.114	0.269
2016	2,421	569	0.068	3,641	0.156	0.252
2017	688	413	0.091	1,521	0.272	0.445
2018	2,256	215	0.113	2,972	0.072	0.196
2019	1,109	140	0.134	1,571	0.092	0.242
2020	2,837	126	0.116	3,505	0.040	0.162
2021	3,847	375	0.113	5,188	0.083	0.209
2022	3,073	199	0.114	3,870	0.050	0.172
2023	2,006	233	0.141	2,338	0.100	0.219
2024[2/]	2,040	193	0.112	2,682	0.072	0.195

[1/] Ocean exploitation rates from postseason Coho Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model (FRAM).
[2/] Preliminary.

Appendix Table L-3. Summary of Tahkenitch Lake Adult Coho Salmon Fishery Exploitation Rates, 2004-2024.

Year	Adult Coho Spawner Abundance	Tahk. Adult Coho Harvest (Adj.)	Ocean Exp. Rate [1/]	Pre-ocean Harvest Abundance	Tahk. In-basin Exp. Rate	Total Exp. Rate
2004	3,496	137	0.076	3,972	0.034	0.112
2005	1,897	0	0.044	2,065	0	0.046
2006	3,761	56	0.064	4,078	0.014	0.078
2007	3,551	87	0.106	4,168	0.021	0.130
2008	2,604	95	0.017	2,831	0.034	0.051
2009	2,977	107	0.048	3,340	0.032	0.082
2010	10,681	191	0.027	11,404	0.017	0.045
2011	6,665	65	0.039	7,114	0.009	0.049
2012	5,675	269	0.124	7,039	0.038	0.168
2013	3,413	229	0.096	4,221	0.054	0.157
2014	3,691	311	0.096	4,678	0.066	0.171
2015	1,085	132	0.132	1,508	0.088	0.234
2016	1,249	161	0.067	1,633	0.099	0.178
2017	269	125	0.091	521	0.240	0.391
2018	1,678	165	0.113	2,211	0.075	0.198
2019	1,405	144	0.134	1,805	0.049	0.215
2020	1,526	26	0.116	1,773	0.009	0.132
2021	2,398	272	0.113	3,037	0.056	0.204
2022	1,586	157	0.114	1,985	0.049	0.195
2023	1,357	35	0.141	1,670	0.021	0.166
2024[2/]	1,590	36	0.112	1,874	0.019	0.144

[1/] Ocean exploitation rates from postseason Coho Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model (FRAM).
[2/] Preliminary.

Appendix Table L-4. Summary of Tenmile Lakes Adult Coho Salmon Fishery Exploitation Rates, 2010-2024.

Year	Adult Coho Spawner Abundance	Tenmile Adult Coho Harvest	Ocean Exp. Rate [1/]	Pre-ocean Harvest Abundance	Tenmile In-basin Exp. Rate	Total Exp. Rate
2010	20,385	0	0.027	21,160	0.000	0.027
2011	7,283	0	0.039	7,654	0.000	0.039
2012	9,302	17	0.124	10,744	0.002	0.127
2013	6,449	84	0.096	7,298	0.012	0.108
2014	11,141	426	0.096	12,919	0.033	0.130
2015	2,086	6	0.132	2,434	0.002	0.136
2016	4,374	0	0.067	4,740	0.000	0.068
2017	318	50	0.091	408	0.123	0.215
2018	2,770	31	0.113	3,189	0.010	0.124
2019	4,963	0	0.134	5,788	0.000	0.135
2020	5,364	26	0.116	6,158	0.004	0.121
2021	13,381	221	0.113	15,486	0.014	0.128
2022	3,407	53	0.114	3,944	0.013	0.129
2023	9,033	166	0.141	10,814	0.015	0.158
2024[2/]	3,888	84	0.112	4,517	0.019	0.132

[1/] Ocean exploitation rates from postseason Coho Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model (FRAM).

[2/] Preliminary.

Appendix Table L-5. Allowable Total Exploitation Rate (%) of the South Central Sub-aggregate under A-13 and Terminal Fishery Impact Allowance Remaining After Ocean Fishery Impacts (includes Siltcoos, Tahkenitch and Tenmile lakes).

Fishery Year	Parental Spawners	Marine Survival	Max. Total Exploitation Rate [1/]	Ocean Exploitation Rate[2/]	Terminal Fisheries Impact Allowance for the South Central Sub-aggregate
2001	Medium	Medium	20	3.3	16.7
2002	Medium	Low	15	4.8	10.2
2003	Medium	Medium	20	7.8	12.2
2004	High	Medium	30	7.6	22.4
2005	High	Low	15	4.4	10.6
2006	High	Low	15	6.4	8.6
2007	High	Medium	30	10.6	19.4
2008	High	Ext. low	8	1.7	6.3
2009	High	Medium	30	4.8	25.2
2010	Medium	Low	15	2.7	12.3
2011	High	Low	15	4.2	10.8
2012	High	Low	15	12.4	3.6
2013	High	Medium	30	9.6	20.4
2014	High	Medium	30	9.6	20.4
2015	High	Medium	30	13.2	16.8
2016	High	Medium	30	6.7	23.3
2017	High	Medium	30	9.1	20.9
2018	Medium	Low	15	11.3	3.7
2019	Low	Low	15	13.4	1.6
2020	Low	Low	15	11.3	3.4
2021	High	Medium	30	11.3	18.7
2022	High	Medium	30	11.2	18.8
2023	High	Medium	30	14.1	15.9
2024[3/]	High	Medium	30	15.1	14.9

[1/] From harvest matrix developed from year 2000 OCN workgroup.

[2/] Ocean exploitation rates from postseason Coho Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model (FRAM). Estimate for 2024 should be considered preliminary.

[3/] Projected from preseason forecasts.

Appendix Table L-6. Exploitation Rate (%) in the South Sub-aggregate.

Year	In-basin Exploit.	Ocean Exploit.[1/]	Total Exploit.	Allowable Exploit.
2004	0.8	7.6	8.4	30
2005	0.7	4.4	5.1	15
2006	0.4	6.4	6.8	15
2007	1.0	10.6	11.6	30
2008	0.9	1.7	2.6	8
2009	2.0	4.8	6.8	30
2010	0.9	2.7	3.6	15
2011	1.7	4.2	5.9	15
2012	6.5	12.4	18.9	15
2013	4.1	9.6	13.9	30
2014	4.4	9.6	14.0	30
2015	14.9	13.2	28.1	30
2016	2.2	6.7	8.9	30
2017	2.3	9.1	11.4	30
2018	1.1	11.3	12.4	15
2019	0.4	13.4	13.8	15
2020	0.3	11.3	11.6	15
2021	3.6	9.2	12.8	15
2022	3.5	11.4	14.9	30
2023	2.8	14.1	16.9	30
2024[2/]	13.6	11.2	24.8	30

[1/] Ocean exploitation rates from postseason Coho Fishery Regulatory Assessment Model (FRAM).
[2/] Preliminary.

Appendix Table L-7. Estimated Coho Salmon Spawners in Lakes Basins.

	Siltcoos		Tahkenitch		Tenmile	
Year	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
1960	1,567	479	759	424	5698	26,967
1961	3,357	1,178	1,486	295	17,538	20,402
1962	4,299	728	1,485	189	19,992	23,811
1963	3,494	2,056	682	366	11,618	35,426
1964	3,915	645	1,849	398	18,808	28,911
1965	2,264	1,114	1,367	454	11,951	13,888
1966	5,122	568	1,150	368	14,368	16,362
1967	2,078	932	821	615	12,568	23,079
1968	2,128	471	595	135	7,967	5,505
1969	1,560	1,938	821	863	7,227	22,346
1970	3,723	942	1,409	651	16,465	62,721
1971	1,594	257	721	83	28,157	13,004
1972	1,849	1,264	477	559	9,830	5,025
1973	2,705	792	2,027	401	13,912	9,014
1974	1,433	1,917	582	521	4,415	3,030
1975	2,697	696	349	920	2,491	3,560
1976	1,722	412	105	82	1,783	1,517
1977	1,312	359	786	76	2,569	2,250
1978	749	124	132	62	1,279	1,112
1979	2,208	113	1,017	169	978	1,314
1980	1,645	300	406	163	2,775	3,539
1981	3,108	1,141	227	103	3,236	3,078
1982	1,162	311	1,210	559	2,861	4,419
1983	636	739	647	1,446	777	732
1984	5,953	1,082	1,360	546	4,119	1,717
1985	3,212	1,212	347	233	3,959	2,929
1986	3,986	2,090	955	457	4,736	2,778
1987	1,555	238	495	262	2,060	1,288
1988	2,468	283	449	160	2,800	1,869
1989	1,963	651	451	472	2,269	2,752
1990	1,529	419	899	796	1,788	960
1991	2,730	317	1,007	210	3,330	1,010
1992	368	187	264	641	2,004	2,124
1993	3,415	402	791	192	5,834	2,872
1994	1,345	731	880	420	3,867	3,481
1995	4,240	923	1,348	475	5,741	5,258
1996	4,502	1,405	1,348	953	7,581	5,922
1997	2,501	340	1,539	805	4,622	4,808
1998	2,943	963	2,334	991	5,504	6,491
1999	4,001	1,168	3,122	1,714	6,396	3,673
2000	3,835	1,757	634	1,071	8,278	5,187
2001	5,104	436	3,526	336	10,990	589

Appendix Table L-7. Continued.

	Siltcoos		Tahkenitch		Tenmile	
Year	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks	Adults	Jacks
2002	4,749	1,425	3,487	709	13861	5,620
2003	6,628	2,336	3,203	934	6260	2,044
2004	8,025	2,187	3,496	627	7148	4,834
2005	4,364	1,197	1,897	428	8464	1,611
2006	5,460	384	3,716	320	15064	6,678
2007	1,447	482	3,551	1,002	3957	3,414
2008	3,873	1,321	2,604	492	17131	2,474
2009	5,204	758	2,977	931	9175	4,651
2010	7,678	781	10,681	481	20385	2,573
2011	6,352	911	6,665	940	7283	3,810
2012	3,945	117	5,675	172	9302	3,018
2013	3,797	1,555	3,413	897	6449	2,276
2014	6,958	560	3,670	583	11141	891
2015	1,558	260	1,085	94	2086	198
2016	2,421	332	1,249	252	4374	742
2017	715	618	269	368	318	1,533
2018	2,256	508	1,678	1,351	2,770	1,993
2019	1,065	215	1,405	429	4,963	664
2020	2,832	840	1,526	352	5,364	2,044
2021	3,885	338	2,398	260	13,381	664
2022	3,056	508	1,586	563	3,407	1,738
2023	2,006	176	1,357	1,013	9,033	1,533
2024[1/]	2,040	566	1,590	281	3,888	1,533

1/ Preliminary.

Appendix Table R-1. 2025 Proposed Wild Coho Salmon Seasons, Bag Limits, and Open Areas in Coastal Rivers.

Basin	Season Dates (# of days)	Daily/Seasonal Bag Limits	Open Areas
Nehalem	Wed, Sat and Sun only, Sept 10-Oct 26 (21 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho (see footnote [1])	From the jetty tips upstream to Miami-Foley Road Bridge. North Fork Nehalem River upstream to North Fork Road Bridge (Aldervale).
Tillamook Basin	Wed, Sat, and Sun only, Sept 10-Oct 26 (21 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	From the jetty tips upstream to the Highway 101 bridges on Miami, Kilchis, Wilson and Trask rivers, and upstream to the Burton Bridge on Tillamook River.
Nestucca	Wed, Sat, and Sun only, Sept 10-Oct 26 (21 d))	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	Nestucca Bay and Nestucca River up to Cloverdale Bridge (River Mile 7.1); Little Nestucca River tidewater upstream to Hwy 130 Bridge (MP 1.2).
Siletz	Sept 13-Nov 14 (63 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	For Sep 14 - Oct 7: from mouth, upstream to an ODFW marker sign approximately 1,200 feet upstream of Ojalla Bridge (River Mile 31). From Oct 8 - Nov 15: from mouth, upstream to Illahee Boat Ramp.
Yaquina	Sept 13-Oct 10 (28 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	Yaquina Bay and River up to Simpson Creek and Big Elk Creek up to Bear Creek.
Beaver Cr.	Nov 1-Nov 30 (30 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	Walking bridge at Ona Beach State Park upstream to the confluence of Beaver Creek and South Fork Beaver Creek.
Alsea	Sept 13-Oct 12 and Oct 25-Nov 7 (44 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	Alsea Bay and Alsea River up to USFS River Edge Boat Landing. Drift Creek open from mouth to lower wilderness boundary.

Appendix Table R-1. (Cont.)

Siuslaw	Sept 13-Oct 14 (32 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	Mouth upstream to confluence with Lake Creek. Lake Cr. closed. North Fork open from mouth to Meadows Bridge. Sweet Creek from mouth to head of tide.
Coos	Sept 13-Oct 10 (28 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	From the tips of the jetties upstream to the head of tide at Dellwood (River Mile 10) on the South Coos River and on the mainstem Millicoma River upstream to the confluence of the East Fork and the West Fork Millicoma River.
Coquille	Sept 13-Oct 15 (33 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	From Tips of jetties to Sturdivant Park Bridge, near Coquille.
Floras/New River	Nov 1-Nov 30 (30 d)	Adult Coho: 1 per day, 3 per season; Jack Coho[1]	From BLM boat ramp at Storm Ranch to confluence of Floras Creek and Floras Lake outlet.
[1/] Jack Coho: 1/day (open days only), no season limit.			