

During the expected return of pink salmon, the catch will be almost 2 times less when compared to the parental generation return in 2009. Moreover, this difference is even greater in separate areas. For example, if the Southern Kuril Islands expect even the increase of stock (44.6 vs. 25.1 thousand tons of parental generation), then Eastern Sakhalin will experience considerable stock reduction (from 324.3 to 73.5 thousand tons). Moreover, fishery restrictions should be applied to some areas, as the expected return of pink salmon is less than the amount of spawners required in the rivers for spawning:

- The coast of Terpeniya Bay within the Poronay area. It is expected that 3.74 M fish will return, however, 5.56 M spawners should pass in the area rivers (predominantly, Poronay) for the optimal level of spawning. It goes without saying that the forecast is just a probability and actual return may considerably differ from the forecasts. But full-scale fishing in such circumstances may lead to damage of the pink salmon reproduction. Therefore SakhNIRO recommends to provide spawners with an open approach to the Poronay river mouth when fishing begins, and remove the nearest fixed gill-nets not less than 3 km from the mouth. Further, in case of a moderate amount of pink salmon returns, the immediate decision should be made to regulate fishing until its cessation.

- The northeastern coast of Sakhalin from Elizaveta Cape southwards along the coastline to 50°50' of northern latitude (the position between the Nampi and Zastolny rivers). It is expected that 3.43 M fish will return, however, 4.40 M spawners should pass in area rivers for the optimal level of spawning. Therefore, similar to the northern coast of Terpeniya Bay, SakhNIRO recommends to put the fishing nets for pink salmon not less than 3 km from the Tyma river mouth and 2 km from the mouths of such large rivers as Val, Dagi, Nabil and Chamga. Further, in case of a moderate amount of pink salmon returns, the immediate decision should be made to regulate fishing until its cessation.

- Southwestern Sakhalin. Despite the amount of pink salmon from the Sea of Japan, it is expected that the return of wild origin fish in 2011 (2.2 M fish) is insufficient for the optimal reproduction (2.5 M fish). The estimated value of the catchable stock is based on the return of the hatchery-origin fish. Therefore, to prevent damage to the reproduction of the pink salmon wild populations, SakhNIRO recommends to conduct further fishing only in the ownership area of the hatcheries' (H) basic rivers, when fixed gill-net fishing of the pink salmon feeding cluster (from June 1 till 30) is over.

Salmon fishing on the northwestern coast of Sakhalin in Terpeniya Bay and on the Kunashir Island is multispecies.

- Fishing of summer chum salmon, predominantly of Amur Bay origin (approximately 75% of expected catch of this species) is conducted at the same time as pink salmon fishing on the Northwestern coast. The catch of autumn chum salmon originating from the local rivers and Continental coastal rivers begins at this same time. Considering the simultaneous fishing of different species as well as different fish, originating from the different areas, SakhNIRO recommends to apply not more than one fish "zaezdka" in addition to the traditional fixed gill-net fishing during the catch.

- Terpeniya Bay is the only area on the eastern coast of the island where the summer chum salmon return in industrial volumes, migrating for spawning in the Poronay river. In the current year this will make up to 17% of the industrial catch for this species in the Bay Basin. The summer chum salmon begin approaching in the first ten days of July, and as a result they are caught along with pink salmon. Considering the reduced state of the pink salmon stock in the northern part of the Bay (coast of the Poronay area), there may exist the potential of exceeding the approved standard for chum salmon. Therefore, SakhNIRO deems appropriate to begin multi species salmon fishing effective July 1st.

- On Kunashir Island (from the last third of July through the beginning of October and in the case of a rich harvest) the catch of pink salmon is predominantly combined with the catch of chum salmon; the chum salmon appear in the area of the fixed gill-nets by the second ten days of August. Therefore, the salmon fishing on Kunashir Island has to be considered as multi species as well, starting simultaneously with the pink salmon and chum salmon catch. Due to the expected small stock of local population of pink and chum salmon, SakhNIRO recommends fishing them only with fixed gill-nets as the passive fishing gear.

We would like to remind that the industrial catch of the other species of the Pacific salmon (Sockeye, Coho and Masu (Cherry) salmon) on Sakhalin and Southern Kuril Islands, is

