

Pink salmon Russia

 Fishery:  Northeast Sakhalin  Russia  Russian Federation  Beach seines

IDENTIFICATION



SCIENTIFIC NAME

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

SPECIES NAME(S)

Pink salmon

COMMON NAMES

pink salmon

STOCK IDENTIFICATION



RELATED LINKS:

- [Russian Federal Fisheries Agency \(FFA\)](#)
- [Sakhalin Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography \(SakhNIRO\)](#)

ASSESSMENT

Strengths

1. The Kamchatka Peninsula is the world's only large-volume source of exclusively wild pink salmon. Stock status is fairly robust there. 2. Russian salmon fishery management has transitioned over the last 5 years from quota-based management to escapement-based management informed by pre-season forecasts. This change may result in more flexible, responsive, in-season management of the resource. 3. Beginning in 2008, fishing companies have been awarded long-term leases to fishing plots, reducing incentives to misreport harvest in order to receive a larger allocation in the subsequent season.

1. The stock is in healthy condition, as indicated by stable escapement trends and increasing harvest trends. 2. Hatchery releases are minimal in the North Sakhalin district, and do not pose a meaningful threat to wild stocks.

Weaknesses

1. Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing is a serious problem in almost all Russian pink salmon fisheries, particularly on Kamchatka. 2. On Sakhalin Island, large contributions of hatchery fish to harvest in some areas (Southeast Sakhalin, Aniva Bay, Iturup Island) may result in unsustainably high harvest rates on wild stocks, as the hatchery fish are generally not temporally or spatially separate from wild fish. 3. Inadequate information is made publicly available, including information on in-season management decisions, escapement goals and the models upon which they are based, and mark-and-recapture results associated with the recent resurgence of hatchery marking programs.

1. Illegal harvest is a serious problem in the fishery and is not accurately quantifiable at this time. 2. It is unclear how responsive the harvest strategy is to in-season escapement trends. 3. Fishery impacts to depleted bycatch species (chum, masu, and taimen salmon, as well as sturgeon) have not been adequately quantified.

SCORES

Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
≥ 6 to 8	7 to 10	< 6 to ≥ 8

Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
< 6 to 10	< 6 to 10

FIPS

No related FIPs

MSC

No related MSC fisheries

RECOMMENDATIONS

RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Start a fishery improvement project (FIP) to evaluate and address sustainability issues in this fishery. For advice on starting a FIP, see SFP's Seafood Industry Guide to FIPs and other resources at <https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Professional-Guidance/FIP-Resources> <https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Professional-Guidance/FIP-Resources>.