FISHSOURCE

Fishery Profile
https://www.fishsource.org/fishery_page/3179

Pink salmon Russia

Fishery: Sakhalin and Kuril Islands Russia Russian Federation Traps

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. Pink salmon returns to the east side of Sakhalin Island have been relatively stable in recent years. 2. A comprehensive hatchery marking program has been implemented at regional

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. Catch, escapement and hatchery release information is often not publicly available at the area level. 2. Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing is a significant problem in Sakhalin. 3. Potential fishery, genetic and ecosystem impacts of hatchery programs on wild salmon have not been well studied. 4. Fishery impacts need to be estimated for some endangered and depleted species, such as Sea of Japan and Amur River pink salmon, Sakhalin taimen, Kaluga sturgeon, Sakhalin (green) sturgeon, some crab species, masu salmon and wild summer run chum salmon. 5. There is considerable controversy about the usage of in-river weirs, which typically block the entire stream channel and may catch all target and non-target species migrating upstream. 6. Escapement goals are not regularly re-evaluated, and correlations between the stock status of monitored streams and non-monitored streams need to be demonstrated.

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

- Russian Amur River/Sakhalin Gulf salmon - trap net/weir/gillnet:

  Stage 3 , Progress Rating C , Type: Fip , Evaluation Start Date: 18 Nov 2018

- Russian North Sakhalin salmon - trap/net:

  Stage 5 , Progress Rating A , Type: Fip , Evaluation Start Date: 7 Dec 2017

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-Resourceshttps://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Professional-Guidance/FIP-Resources.