



Prince William Sound & North Gulf Coast/Seward Run Timing

Always read the current Southcentral Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary booklet and emergency orders before you fish any of the waters in Southcentral Alaska.

Prince William Sound Area

Chinook Salmon	Fleming Spit, Whittier Shoreline, & Lake Bay	Late May through early July
Chum Salmon	Lake Bay	Early June through early July
	Main Bay	Mid-June
Coho Salmon	Cordova Roadside Stream	Early August through September
	Fleming Spit	August through mid-September
	Lake Bay	Early August through early September
	Port Valdez	Mid-July through late August
	Whittier Shoreline	August through September
Pink Salmon	Lake Bay, Unakwik Inlet, & Sawmill Bay	Mid-June through late August
	Port Valdez	Mid-June through late July
	Western Side of PWS, Whittier	Mid-June through mid-September
Sockeye Salmon	Coghill River & Cordova Road	June through mid-July
	Eshamy & PWS Lake Systems	Mid-July through late August
	Eyak River	Late May through late July
	Long Bay	Early July through mid-July
	Main Bay	June through mid-August

North Gulf Coast Area

Chinook Salmon	Saltwater (feeders)	Entire Year
	Saltwater (returning)	Mid-May through June
	Freshwater	June 17 through June 30 (Youth-Only Fishery Dates)
Chum Salmon	Saltwater	Early July through early August
	Freshwater	July through August
Coho Salmon	Saltwater (outside Resurrection Bay)	Late June through August
	Saltwater (inside Resurrection Bay)	Mid-July through August
	Freshwater	Late July through late September
Pink Salmon	Saltwater (inside Resurrection Bay)	Early July through early September
	Freshwater	July through August
Sockeye Salmon	Saltwater (inside Resurrection Bay)	May through July
	Freshwater	Mid-June through late August

Please review the Southcentral Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary booklet before you go fishing. All of these waters have regulations affecting bag and possession limits, tackle, areas open to fishing, and hours open to fishing. **Don't forget to check for emergency orders!** ADF&G may either close, restrict, open, or liberalize all or part of these fisheries at any given time.

Pacific Salmon Identification

Chinook (king) Salmon



- Spots on back and both lobes of the tail
- Black mouth with a black gumline

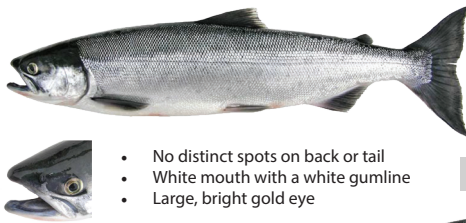
Coho (silver) Salmon



- Spots on back and upper lobe of the tail
- Black mouth with a white gumline

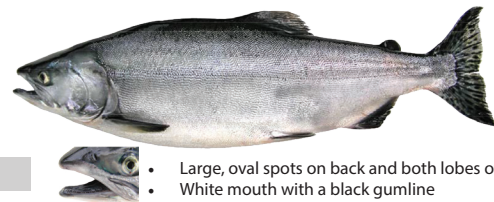
Marine Phase

Sockeye (red) Salmon



- No distinct spots on back or tail
- White mouth with a white gumline
- Large, bright gold eye

Pink (humpy) Salmon



- Large, oval spots on back and both lobes of tail
- White mouth with a black gumline

Chum (dog) Salmon



- No spots; calico bands on body (often faint in salt water)
- White mouth with a white gumline

Photographs courtesy of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Chinook (king) Salmon



- Spawning adults turn maroon or olive brown
- Spots on body and both lobes of the tail remain

Coho (silver) Salmon



- Males develop pronounced "kype" (hooked-nose)
- Spots on back and upper lobe of the tail remain
- Male and female turn dark maroon and have dark backs

Spawning Phase

Sockeye (red) Salmon



- Spawning adults develop dull-green heads
- Males develop hump on back
- Both female and male turn red

Pink (humpy) Salmon

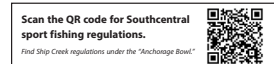


- Spawners turn dull gray on their backs and upper sides
- Lower sides appear cream color or white
- Large, oval spots on back and both lobes of tail remain

Chum (dog) Salmon



- Spawners develop pronounced, vertical calico bands on sides
- Males exhibit large, canine-like teeth



Photographs by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.



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