



Winchester Bay RV Resort April Newsletter Update

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Ocean Salmon Season Updates; Recreational ocean fisheries from the OR/CA border to Cape Falcon, OR are open to Chinook (King) retention May 29 through September 6, with a concurrent mark-selective Coho (silver) fishery beginning June 26, subject to a quota of 26,000 marked Coho.



King Salmon



Silver Salmon

The all Salmon except Coho will be open seven days per week with a daily catch limit of two fish per day fin clipped or wild and a minimum length of 24 inches. Coho (Silver) must be marked (fin clipped) and a minimum length of 16 inches. The all salmon except Coho season may reopen upon attainment of the Coho quota. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: The state of Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Check state regulations for details at www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/docs/2010_Oregon_Sport_Fishing_Regs.pdf

Halibut Season

Area: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

Minimum size none.

Near shore⁽³⁾. – Seven days per week May 1 through October 31⁽¹⁾

Quota 12,284 lbs. Daily Bag Limit 1 fish per day⁽⁶⁾.

All depths – Spring fishery 3 day per week Thursday through Saturday

May 13 - 15 May 20 – 22 Jun 3 – 5^{**}(4).

Quota 105,948 lbs Daily Bag Limit 1 fish per day.

All depths – Summer fishery two days Friday, Saturday Aug 6 – 7^{**} (4).

Quota 35,316 lbs Daily Bag Limit 1 fish per day⁽⁶⁾.

^{**} Date to be announced by IPHC and NMFS.

1 Season open until ending date shown or until the quota is attained, whichever occurs first.

2 May be restricted to near shore waters defined in NMFS regulation.

3 Restricted to waters inside the 40-fathom boundary line.

4 Re-openings will be announced on the NMFS hotline (1-800-662-9825) if sufficient un-harvested quota remains.

5 Restrictions on ground fish retention apply in this area. Check state regulations.

6 Bag limit may change to 2 fish after the Labor Day weekend if announced by IPHC and NMFS

Gift Certificates

are available for the resort and can be purchased from our reservation specialist. Call today 541-271-0287 and give a gift that keeps giving. The memory will last forever!



Interesting facts:

Chinook and Coho Salmon The Fish

Chinook salmon are also called king, spring, or tye salmon, and are the largest of the Pacific salmon. Chinook salmon are highly prized by commercial and sport fishers. Like all Pacific salmon, Chinook hatch in freshwater streams and rivers, migrate to the ocean for feeding and growth, then return to their natal waters to spawn. Within this life history, Chinook can be very diverse. Their spawning environments range from just above tidewater to over 3,200 kilometers from the ocean. The natural range of Chinook in North America ranges from the Ventura River in California to Kotzebue Sound in Alaska. In the ocean, Chinook from Washington, Oregon and California range widely throughout the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, and can go as far south as the U.S. and Mexico border.



Coho or "silver" salmon are found in streams and rivers throughout much of the Pacific Rim, from central California to Korea and northern Japan. Coho have a life history similar to Chinook. However, the time they spend in fresh and salt water is relatively fixed, compared to Chinook. Coho tend to spend two years in the ocean. Unlike Chinook, Coho tend to use smaller streams and tributaries. North American Coho spawn in tributaries from the San Lorenzo River in Monterey Bay, California to Point Hope, Alaska, and largely in coastal areas from central Oregon to southeast Alaska.



Interesting facts:

Halibut The Fish

Pacific halibut are large flatfish found on the continental shelf from California to the Bering Sea. Halibut have flat diamond-shaped bodies, can weigh up to 500-700 pounds, and can grow to nine feet long.

They migrate long distances from shallow summer feeding grounds to deeper winter spawning grounds. The number of eggs they lay depends on the female's size. A 50-pound female can produce about 500,000 eggs, while a female over 250 pounds can produce four million eggs. The eggs float freely and drift in deep ocean currents. They hatch after 12-15 days, and the larvae drift to shallow waters on the continental shelf. Larvae begin life in an upright position with eyes on both sides of their head. When they are about an inch long, the left eye migrates over the snout to the right side of the head, and the color of the left side fades. When the young fish are about six months old, they settle to the sea floor, where the protective coloring on their "eyed" side effectively camouflages them. Female halibut mature at around 12 years, while males mature at around 8 years. Adult fish tend to remain in the same area year after year, except for their migration to deepwater spawning grounds. The oldest halibut on record was 55 years old.