



Yukon Fisheries News

Protecting and promoting all healthy wild fisheries and cultures along the Yukon River drainage

Winter 2025



In this edition:

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River Season Summary

USFW: Discontinuation
of the Andraefski Weir

Upcoming Training and
Camp Opportunities in
Alaska

Upcoming Meetings

Yukon River Science Symposium

March 17, 2026

Denali Tower | Anchorage, AK

Yukon River Panel Meeting

April 11-16, 2026

Captain Cook Hotel | Anchorage, AK

YRDFA Preseason Meeting

April 22-23, 2026

Captain Cook Hotel | Anchorage, AK

YRDFA Board Meeting

April 24-25, 2026

Captain Cook Hotel | Anchorage, AK

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Strengthen the mission of YRDFA to protect and advocate for all wild fisheries, one of the last wild salmon runs on the planet, and traditional cultures that depend on these precious resources within the Yukon River Drainage.

For 35 years YRDFA has been dedicated to these precious resources and your generosity is greatly appreciated.

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Cover photo: Yukon River from Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada by Jadon Nashoanuk

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YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE
FISHERIES ASSOCIATION



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News from the Executive Director, Serena Alstrom

Essential Commitments for Yukon River Salmon Recovery

I. Prioritizing Community Engagement and Information Flow

Effective fisheries management hinges on active community participation and clear communication. The multi-year closures on the Yukon River, while necessary, have led to a concerning drop in attendance at vital management forums. This gap in engagement risks the spread of misinformation instead of verified facts. Therefore,

a critical priority is for management staff and community leaders to proactively and comprehensively share all meeting outcomes, data, and regulatory changes directly with the families and individuals connected to the fishery. Full information empowers those who fish and is the cornerstone of collaborative management.

We recognize the immense dedication of those serving on boards and committees. However, we acknowledge the frustrations constituents express regarding the effectiveness of current efforts. It is crucial to remember that the most significant factor in rebuilding salmon stocks is the profound sacrifice made by river users who comply with the regulations and cease fishing. We understand the hardships, the cultural loss from not harvesting salmon, and the health impacts. Be assured that we are collectively doing everything in our power to ensure the return of the Yukon River salmon.

II. The Imperative for Fair and Visible Enforcement

Robust, visible, and equitable enforcement across the entire salmon migration route is absolutely necessary. A core principle of successful resource management is fairness. It is fundamentally unjust when a few individuals violate mandated fishing closures. Such actions undermine the enormous collective effort and compromise the substantial sacrifice made by countless compliant communities and families working toward recovery. This non-compliance jeopardizes our goal that every salmon matters.

Enforcement officers face the difficult, serious duty of patrolling the river and the ocean to identify and hold accountable those who break the law. Enforcement is not punitive; it is about safeguarding the integrity of the community's conservation commitment. Universal compliance is required for the entire recovery strategy to succeed.

III. The Critical Threat of Non-Compliance and Misuse of Incidental Harvest

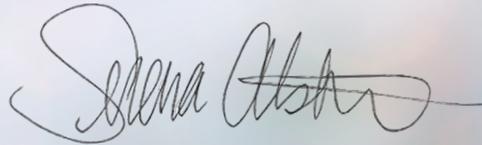
The disregard of fishing closures, especially the exploitation of the "incidental harvest" concept, poses a direct and serious threat to our conservation efforts. This situation is like a community savings fund: if members secretly make unauthorized withdrawals, the fund cannot grow fast enough to meet future needs.

Similarly, every fish taken illegally during a closed period—whether through a clear violation or the misuse of an incidental allowance—is a fish removed from the critical mass needed for successful spawning and population recovery. We have a vital opportunity now to rebuild the Yukon River salmon population, and we must not squander it through non-compliance. Strict and universal adherence to all restrictions is not just a legal requirement; it is an absolute necessity for the future sustainability of the salmon population, which the entire region depends upon.



To succeed, we must move beyond merely having a presence; we must fully engage and actively participate. We are collectively responsible for this outcome, and our current actions will determine the long-term benefits. While I value the conservation efforts applied at all life stages of our salmon, we must also be actively present in the regulatory spaces where crucial decisions are made. Remaining silent when given the opportunity to voice concerns, share our reality, and articulate potential losses weakens our position during these critical decision-making processes.

I look forward to seeing everyone in these shared spaces with all who work on our salmon recovery.



Serena Alstrom

YRDFA Executive Director



YUKON RIVER

Science Symposium

MARCH 17, 2026 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

**16th Floor Conference Room in Denali Tower
Address: 2550 Denali St. Anchorage, Alaska**



You can attend in person or virtually.
To register, scan the QR code or go to the link below

<http://bit.ly/4qkf0YL>

Presented by





Andreafsky Camp - BEFORE



Andreafsky Camp – AFTER DECOMMISSIONING

Discontinuation of the Andreafsky Weir and New Opportunities

Authors: Scott T. Walter, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW) Fish Biologist
Holly Carroll, (USFW) Yukon River Federal Subsistence Fisheries Manager

With the continued trends of salmon fishing closures, we would like to first acknowledge the resulting hardship caused by the loss of salmon that have maintained subsistence and cultural practices for millennia on the Yukon River. While communities of the Yukon River drainage have witnessed this decline, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has also documented the trend through research and assessment projects throughout the drainage. As some of the projects have evaluated the health and population trends of salmon for decades, one of these projects has faced a new transition.

Near the community of St. Mary's, Alaska, the USFWS has operated a weir on the East Fork of the Andreafsky River for most years since 1994 to count migrating salmon, document run timing, and to gather age, sex, and length data to better understand salmon populations. The Nerklilmute Native Corporation graciously leased the land for a camp established to support the weir's operation. The weir was instrumental in counting the number of King Salmon and summer Chum Salmon migrating to the spawning grounds of this tributary of the Yukon River. The weir consisted of a series of PVC pipes intricately assembled and anchored across the river that directed fish swimming upriver to a single chute through which they passed to continue their migration to the spawning grounds. At that opening, biologists counted the precise number of salmon passing through and briefly held some of them to gather body condition data before releasing them upriver. The weir was assembled each summer and removed from the water at the end of each salmon season. Weirs commonly have been used to evaluate long-term trends in run abundance and timing, length and age structure, sex composition, and production for salmon. Although weirs can be a great tool for understanding fish passage in some river systems, various factors resulted in the discontinuation of the Andreafsky weir in 2025.

With the dramatic population declines of Yukon salmon, there has been increasing public sentiment, particularly expressed by respected elders from the drainage, that fish should not be interfered with or handled during their migration. Furthermore, in years with warm temperatures, heat stress can harm salmon, affect spawning, and even result in pre-spawning mortality. For these reasons, in years when water temperatures reach 18 degrees C (64 F) the USFWS does not handle fish, thereby reducing the number of seasons in which age, sex, and length data could be collected. Another increasingly complicating factor in monitoring salmon at the weir has been high-water events that may have also affected the bank and channel shape which historically better matched the weir design. The Andreafsky weir was originally designed for the typical water heights when installed over 30 years ago, but in recent years high waters have completely submerged the weir allowing salmon to swim over the top and not through the chute at where they would be counted. These combined factors have made it increasingly difficult to effectively monitor salmon population trends at the Andreafsky weir – we have only been able to conduct full counts of passing salmon and meet data sampling goals in half of the last 10 years. On top of these realities, diminished funding sources and limited seasonal personnel to operate the weir also contributed to the discontinuation of the project.

While it is not preferred to discontinue long-term data collection projects that provide valuable insights to salmon populations (i.e., Brown et al. 2020 – Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management), in adapting to a changing environment and shifts in salmon productivity we must make tough prioritization decisions to most efficiently use limited funding to best focus our efforts on the most pressing questions facing Yukon salmon. Through close collaboration with the Nerklukmte Native Corporation, staff removed all weir and camp materials from the site in the summer of 2025. While it is unfortunate to lose a long-term assessment project, there is satisfaction in seeing the land returned to its natural state (see photos). The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue to conduct aerial surveys on the East and West Forks of the Andreafsky River to estimate an index of spawning abundance. We are also working with partners to explore other methods of assessment for small rivers, such as drone surveys, and hope that local Tribes or stakeholder groups can be involved for increased data sovereignty. We thank all those who helped and supported the project over many years.

While the Andreafsky weir project has ended, it opens the door for new opportunities. As we work with Tribes to identify alternative ways to support communities and better understand the health of ecosystems and natural resources, we remain committed to outreach and community engagement, assisting startup of community-based research, promoting traditional and cultural practices, and supporting youth's connection to rivers and fish in the Yukon River drainage and beyond.

2025 Yukon River Season Summary

Authors: Deena Jallen, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Summer Season Area Manager; Matt Olson, ADF&G Fisheries Biologist

The 2025 Yukon River salmon season was marked by low abundance of Chinook and chum salmon, requiring conservative management and widespread fishing closures across Alaska and Canada throughout the summer and fall seasons. For more indepth information, please keep an eye out for the 2025 season summaries which will be published soon.

Inseason management and assessment

Based on a low preseason forecast for Chinook salmon, subsistence fishing closures started on June 1 and gillnets with larger than 4-inch mesh had to be removed from the water. These closures started in the lower river and moved upriver based on salmon travel time. To further protect Chinook salmon, all gillnets (including nonsalmon gillnets) were closed for 2.5 weeks during the bulk of the run. When fishing with nonsalmon and selective gear types, all Chinook and chum salmon had to be released alive due to low run sizes.

In 2025, both fall chum and coho salmon runs were anticipated to be low as they were returning from the 2021 escapements that were the poorest on record. Continued subsistence fishing closures were necessary in the fall season. The fall chum salmon run size remained low all season but coho salmon returned better than anticipated, showing some improvements in survival. To protect migrating fall chum salmon, 4-inch gear and manned fish wheels for nonsalmon fishing were placed on a limited schedule. Beginning on August 17, 6-inch or smaller mesh gillnets could be used in designated nonsalmon areas off the mainstem Yukon River.

The Pilot Station Sonar project estimated approximately 60,440 Chinook salmon passing upriver, only about 38% of the long-term average and the fourth lowest estimate on record. Genetic analysis indicated that the Canadian-origin Chinook salmon run was 26,500 fish (about 44% of the total run). Summer chum salmon passage was estimated at roughly 347,150 fish as of July 18, well below average and below the drainagewide goal of 500,000 to 1,200,000 fish. The preliminary postseason fall chum salmon run size was estimated to be 184,000 fish, which is well below the drainagewide escapement goal of 300,000 to 600,000 fish. Overall, the fall chum salmon run in 2025 was slightly larger than in 2024 as reflected by each of the upper Yukon River escapement assessment projects above the Tanana River. The coho salmon run size index was estimated to be approximately 112,300 fish, which was 53% of the long-term average.

The Eagle Sonar project on the mainstem Yukon River near the Alaska–Canada border estimated 23,860 Chinook salmon, which was well below the border passage objective of 71,000 fish. Fall chum salmon passage at this site was estimated to be approximately 19,600 fish, which is well below the interim management escapement goal of 70,000 to 104,000 fish.

No Chinook, summer chum, or fall chum salmon escapement goals were met in 2025. Several escapement projects were affected by high water or funding limitations, but aerial surveys, carcass counts, and local observations consistently documented low numbers of returning salmon. Chinook salmon observed throughout the drainage were smaller and younger than average, with notably low proportions of large, older fish. Summer and fall chum and coho salmon were longer in length than average and longer than in 2024.

Fish health monitoring continued, including sampling for Ichthyophonus and other conditions in Chinook, chum and coho salmon. Results will support ongoing research into inriver mortality and migration challenges faced by Yukon River salmon.

Subsistence fishing

Subsistence salmon fishing remained largely closed throughout the summer and fall seasons, though nonsalmon fishing opportunities were widely available and pink and sockeye salmon could be retained from selective gear (dip nets, beach seines, hook and line). Coho salmon retention also opened on August 21 throughout the drainage. Incidental salmon harvest was minimized through gear restrictions and times with full gillnet closures.

Ceremonial and educational permits

New regulations for ceremonial, funerary, memorial, and educational fishing permits were implemented in 2025 to support cultural continuity during conservation periods. A total of 14 ceremonial permits and 5 educational permits were issued. The total reported harvest from all permits was 33 Chinook, 120 summer chum, 4 fall chum, and 2 coho salmon. An additional 150 nonsalmon were harvested. Anyone interested in applying for a ceremonial or educational permit in 2026 should contact ADF&G or USFWS fishery managers. Educational permits must be applied for at least 2 weeks in advance.

Stocks of Concern and Action Plan

During the October 2025 Board of Fisheries (BOF) Work session, Yukon Chinook and fall chum salmon were designated as stocks of Management Concern based on the previous 5 years of data. A stock of Management Concern is defined as a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite the use of specific management measures, to maintain escapements for a salmon stock within the bounds of escapement goals. Action Plans for these stocks will be discussed at the BOF Statewide Finfish meeting in March 2026 in Anchorage. Suggestions for Action Plans should be sent to Deena Jallen, Matt Olson, or Aaron Tiernan with ADF&G.

Looking Ahead

The 2025 season underscores the ongoing challenges facing Yukon River salmon and the importance of continued conservation, monitoring, and collaboration among agencies, tribes, and communities. Forecasts for 2026 will be available soon, and fishery managers will discuss forecasts and management options at upcoming spring meetings.

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Yukon River Panel: Canadian-Origin Chinook Salmon Rebuilding Plan Update - December 2025

Author: Kirsten Lyle, Yukon River Panel/EcoFish

Introduction

In April 2024, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game reached a landmark agreement to suspend all directed Chinook salmon commercial, sport/recreational, domestic, and personal use fisheries in the Yukon River for one full life cycle—seven years. Known as the 'Seven-Year Agreement,' this measure was adopted in response to the persistent decline of Canadian-origin Chinook salmon, which has made it impossible to meet bilaterally agreed border passage objectives, interim management escapement goals, and sustain the cultural and economic benefits these fish provide. For communities along the Yukon River, this means significant changes including the loss of fishing opportunities, impacts on food security, and disruption of cultural practices tied to salmon. However, the Seven-Year Agreement also requires development of a comprehensive rebuilding plan to ensure Chinook salmon remain part of the river's future.

For more details on the Seven-Year agreement go to:

https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/news/hottopics/pdfs/yukon_river_chinook_salmon_7_year_management_2024_2030.pdf

Why Develop a Rebuilding Plan?

In accordance with the Pacific Salmon Treaty, the Yukon River Panel¹ is tasked with developing a rebuilding plan during this seven-year period. The plan will serve as a roadmap for recovery, outlining the current status of the stock, identifying key threats, and recommending actions to address the decline. Beyond meeting treaty obligations, this effort reflects a shared commitment by Canada and U.S. to rebuild the Yukon River Chinook salmon run, safeguard cultural traditions, and support sustainable fisheries in both countries. By combining science with traditional knowledge and culture, the rebuilding plan aims to ensure Chinook salmon remain a vital part of life along the Yukon River for generations to come.

Progress to Date

Since the signing of the Seven-Year Agreement, the Yukon River Panel has taken significant steps toward developing the rebuilding plan. Ecofish Research Ltd. was retained in October 2024 as an independent facilitator to guide this process and provide technical expertise. Over the past eight months, the Panel has convened three special session meetings—in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Dawson City—to establish the plan's scope and framework. These sessions

included facilitated discussions, breakout groups, and written feedback to define objectives, values, and guiding principles. A Steering Committee was formed to maintain momentum between the Panel's biannual meetings, ensuring tangible progress on technical and socio-cultural tasks. Together, these efforts have produced foundational framework documents outlining the process, technical, and socio-cultural aspects of the Rebuilding Plan. Interim objectives and values have been drafted to serve as guideposts, and collaboration with the Yukon River Panel's Joint Technical Committee is underway to review existing data and leverage existing Canadian and U.S. initiatives. This groundwork sets the stage for the next phase: developing a status report, assessing threats, and identifying recovery actions that reflect both science and traditional knowledge.

What's Ahead?

The Steering Committee is working hard to keep the process moving while ensuring decisions are thoughtful and well-informed. Planning is underway for the next Rebuilding Plan Special Session in January 2026. This meeting, to be held in Whitehorse, will be an important opportunity to bring the Yukon River Panel together and make progress on the scientific and cultural aspects of the Rebuilding Plan. In the months ahead, the Panel's Joint Technical Committee and the Ecofish technical team will continue working together to guide the technical tasks required to support a robust and scientifically defensible rebuilding plan for Chinook salmon in the Yukon River. This includes looking at the salmon's life cycle, understanding what factors are causing the decline, and deciding which actions will make the biggest difference. At the same time, the Panel wants to ensure that cultural knowledge and community perspectives are a cornerstone of the plan. To do this, they are exploring ways to involve experts and organizations who can help bring culture and knowledge from Alaskan Tribes, Canadian First Nations, and Yukon River fisheries stakeholders into the process. The goal is to create a plan that combines science and culture, so it reflects the values and priorities of the people who live along the Yukon River. Further updates will be shared during the public session of the 2025 Post-Season Yukon River Panel meeting in Old Crow, Yukon on January 28-29, 2026, and available on YouTube.

More information can be found on the Yukon River Panel Website:

<https://www.yukonriverpanel.com/publications/rebuilding-plan>

¹ a joint U.S.–Canada body that makes recommendations to management entities on both sides of the border concerning the conservation and management of salmon originating in Canada. The Panel also manages a Restoration and Enhancement Fund to support programs, projects and associated research and management activities directed towards the restoration, conservation and enhancement of these fish.

Upcoming Training and Camp Opportunities in Alaska

Author: Rachael Kangas-Madros, Training & Education Manager

Some updates from the Bio-Fisheries Technician and Training Program Manager. Summer is approaching, and we are excited to announce two unique opportunities for learning and cultural exchange in Alaska. These events promise to be enriching experiences for all participants.

We have been updating our curriculum for the training at St Mary's and finalizing the details. Our department is pursuing small grants and funding opportunities to secure additional funding for future blended science/Culture Camp events. YRDFA will work with Corporations or Tribes interested in hosting future camps. If your organization is interested in contracting with YRDFA to host and organize your future camp, please contact rachael@yukonsalmon.org

We look forward to seeing all participants in these two opportunities. I hope your winter is going well and wish you a Happy New Year in 2026.



Bio Fisheries Technician Training

Location: St. Mary's, Alaska

Dates: June 8th – 18th, 2026

Join us for the Bio Fisheries Technician Training in St. Mary's, Alaska. This training is a must-attend event for those interested in fisheries and aquatic sciences. We look forward to welcoming participants from various backgrounds to enhance their skills and knowledge in this vital field.

Please use the QR code to access the application.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please feel free to contact me at rachael@yukonsalmon.org



Blended Science/Culture Camp

Location: Ruby, Alaska

Dates: July 13th – 18th, 2026

This five-day overnight camp in Ruby, Alaska, will be an extraordinary event blending science and culture. Organized by YRDFA and working with the Native Village of Ruby and other project partners, the camp will feature presenters and elders who will share their knowledge and experiences. We welcome both youth and elders to participate.

Camp Highlights:

Engaging Activities: A variety of activities designed to educate and inspire.

Boat Trips: Explore the scenic beauty of Alaska through boat trips and work alongside biologists, elders, and presenters, not only learning but exploring areas where our elders hunted and spent summers and winters in their camps.

Cultural Exchange: Learn from elders and engage in cultural traditions.

Participation in this camp is a valuable opportunity to connect with nature, embrace cultural heritage, and gain insights into science.

If you're interested in sending an elder or youth, please do not hesitate to reach out. We encourage participation from anyone eager to learn and connect.

We hope to see you there!



Yukon River Stock of Concern Designations & AYK Board of Fish Recap

Author: Olivia Hanaayee Irwin, Community Liason

In Alaska, the department aims to manage salmon populations to ensure healthy runs that support subsistence, personal use, commercial harvests, and the long-term sustainability of our rivers and communities. Part of that management includes a process for identifying salmon stocks that are not meeting escapement goals, even with existing restrictions in place.

ADF&G regularly reviews salmon stock performance under the State’s Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries (SSFP). Based on this review, ADF&G reports to the Alaska Board of Fisheries on whether a stock should be classified as a stock of concern. The Board, in consultation with the department, then decides whether to formally designate, maintain, or remove a stock from that list at their annual work sessions.

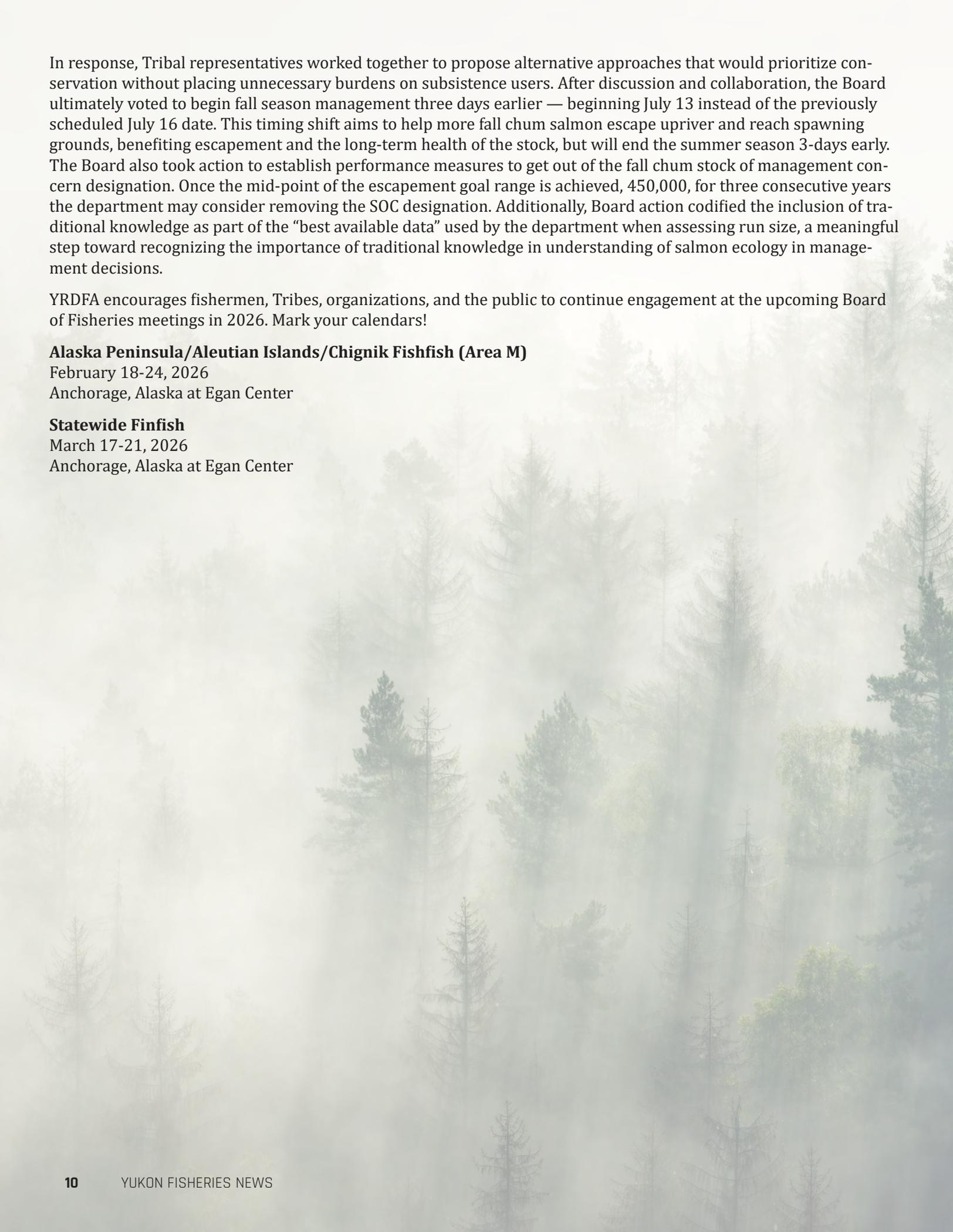
There are three designations used:

1. Yield Concern – a stock with consistently low harvestable surplus or yield.
2. Management Concern – a stock that chronically fail to achieve escapement goals 4 out of the last 5 years even with restrictive regulations.
3. Conservation Concern – used in more extreme cases where additional protections may be warranted.

At the October 2025 Board of Fisheries work session, the Board designated Yukon River fall chum salmon as a stock of management concern and Yukon Chinook salmon were moved up from a stock of concern to a stock of management concern based on similar performance issues. These designations mean that the department is required to prepare tailored management plans for these stocks. The department will be bringing stock of concern management plans to the Board at the statewide meeting in March 2026.

However, watershed users, Tribes along the Yukon, and Board members agreed that immediate action was necessary — and that waiting for a complete plan could delay conservation benefits- therefore, at the November 2025 Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Board of Fisheries meeting in Fairbanks, Tribal representatives, subsistence fishermen, and community leaders again came together to address these ongoing concerns for Yukon fall chum and Chinook salmon.

Even with significant restrictions already in place on the Yukon River, proposals before the Board included even tighter limits — such as restricting the use of four-inch mesh gear on the mainstem Yukon River. Many Tribal delegates voiced concern about how such changes would affect subsistence harvests, especially in communities where that gear type is essential for non-salmon species such as whitefish.



In response, Tribal representatives worked together to propose alternative approaches that would prioritize conservation without placing unnecessary burdens on subsistence users. After discussion and collaboration, the Board ultimately voted to begin fall season management three days earlier — beginning July 13 instead of the previously scheduled July 16 date. This timing shift aims to help more fall chum salmon escape upriver and reach spawning grounds, benefiting escapement and the long-term health of the stock, but will end the summer season 3-days early. The Board also took action to establish performance measures to get out of the fall chum stock of management concern designation. Once the mid-point of the escapement goal range is achieved, 450,000, for three consecutive years the department may consider removing the SOC designation. Additionally, Board action codified the inclusion of traditional knowledge as part of the “best available data” used by the department when assessing run size, a meaningful step toward recognizing the importance of traditional knowledge in understanding of salmon ecology in management decisions.

YRDFA encourages fishermen, Tribes, organizations, and the public to continue engagement at the upcoming Board of Fisheries meetings in 2026. Mark your calendars!

Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands/Chignik Fishfish (Area M)

February 18-24, 2026

Anchorage, Alaska at Egan Center

Statewide Finfish

March 17-21, 2026

Anchorage, Alaska at Egan Center



Zuppa Toscana Soup **Author:** Rachael Kangas-Madros

This soup recipe is excellent, and if you crave Olive Garden's soup, this recipe is for you. I fell in love with this soup when I first tasted it at an Olive Garden in Anchorage. I made my own version, and I think it's almost better.

Ingredients: 8 servings

- 1 Pound of sweet or Spicy Italian ground sausage, even better if you have moose ground sausage
- 1-2 Tablespoons of minced garlic
- 1 medium diced onion
- 4 potatoes sliced ½ inch
- 6 cups chicken broth
- 2-3 cups of chopped kale or 1 bag of baby spinach
- 2 cups of heavy cream
- 1 tsp black pepper
- 1/2- Tablespoons of dry ranch seasoning-
- 1 tsp salt

Optional- 1 tsp of red pepper chili flakes

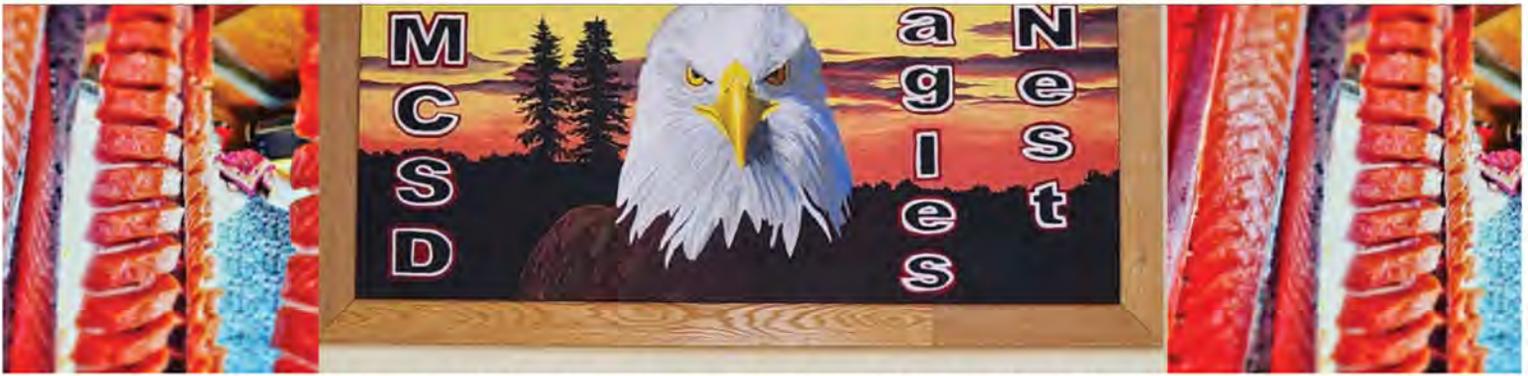
Toppings:

- 6-8 pieces of bacon- sliced and fried
- Parmesan cheese, shredded or grated

Method:

(Slice bacon and fry till crispy- set aside) Brown the sausage in a stockpot over medium heat, breaking it apart as it cooks. Remove the sausage from the pot, set it aside, and leave the oil in the pot. Add the onions and sauté for 5 minutes, then add the garlic and sauté for an additional 4 minutes. Place the potatoes in the pot with the onions and garlic, cover, and simmer until fork-tender. Once potatoes are tender, mix in the kale or spinach and heavy cream. Let simmer for five minutes. During that time, add all seasonings and mix well, then remove from the heat. At this time, you can adjust the taste by adding more salt and pepper.

Top the soup with fried bacon and, to your preference, with parmesan cheese. Enjoy with fresh rolls or our go-to pilot bread cracker.



Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association Bio-Technician Training Program



Bio-Technician Fisheries Training

Training Dates: June 8-18, 2026

Village Location: St. Mary's, Alaska

Contact: rachael@yukonsalmon.org

Event Time: 9 AM - 5 PM daily

The Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association (YRDA) is actively seeking enthusiastic individuals interested in training to become Bio-Fisheries Technicians. This program is specifically designed to equip people living along the Yukon River with the skills necessary to contribute to the conservation and management of local fisheries resources.

Program Overview

- 1. Purpose:** The training program aims to address the ongoing salmon crisis affecting the Yukon River. By equipping local residents with the necessary skills, YRDA hopes to enhance community involvement in monitoring and managing salmon populations.
- 2. Training Focus:** Participants will gain hands-on experience and knowledge in fisheries biology, data collection, and environmental monitoring techniques. This practical training is vital in helping to preserve the river's ecosystem and ensure the sustainability of its fish populations.
- 3. Community Impact:** By empowering local individuals, YRDA seeks to foster a sense of stewardship and responsibility towards the river's natural resources. This program is an opportunity for participants to make a meaningful contribution to their communities and the environment.

**Scan QR Code
to apply!**



By participating in this program, individuals can play a crucial role in safeguarding the future of the Yukon's fisheries while gaining valuable skills and experience in the field of bio-fisheries.

Applications for the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association Bio-Technician Training Program will be available by scanning QR Code or going to link below.

<https://bit.ly/407fvup>



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

District	Name	Community
Coastal, Seat 1	Clifford Kaganak Sr.	Scammon Bay
Y-1, Seat 1	Stanley Pete	Nunam Iqua
Y-1, Seat 2	John Strongheart	Alakanuk
Y-1, Seat 3	Paul Andrews	Emmonak
Y-2, Seat 1	Bill Alstrom	St. Mary's
Y-2, Seat 2	Mike Peters	Marshall
Y-2, Seat 3	Stanislaus Sheppard	Mountain Village
Y-3, Seat 1	Alfred Demientieff Jr.	Holy Cross
Y-4, Seat 1	Fred Huntington Sr.	Galena
Y-4, Seat 2	Robert Walker	Anvik
Y-5, Seat 1	Charlie Wright	Tanana
Y-5, Seat 2	Brooke Woods	Rampart
Y-6, Seat 1	Dorothy Shockley	Manley Hot Springs
Y-6, Seat 2	Victor Lord	Nenana
Koyukuk River	Darrell Vent	Huslia
Flats, Seat 1	Jan Woodruff	Eagle
Canadian, Seat 1	VACANT	-

ALTERNATES

District	Name	Community
Coastal, Alt. 1	Richard Tuluk	Chevak
Coastal, Alt. 2	VACANT	-
Y-1, Alt. 1	Marvin Okitkun	Kotlik
Y-1, Alt. 2	Brandon Kameroff	Emmonak
Y-2, Alt. 1	Rex Nick	Pilot Station
Y-2, Alt. 2	VACANT	-
Y-3, Alt. 1	Basil Larson	Russian Mission
Y-4, Alt. 1	Tommy Kriska	Nulato
Y-4, Alt. 2	VACANT	-
Y-5, Alt. 1	Janessa Newman	Rampart
Y-5, Alt. 1	Phillip Titus	Minto
Y-5, Alt. 1	Kathleen Demientieff	Nenana
Koyukuk River	VACANT	-
Flats, Alt. 1	Rochelle Adams	Fort Yukon/Beaver
Canadian, Alt. 1	VACANT	-

YOUNG FISHERS REPS

District	Name	Community
Lower River	Kerri Kelly	Pilot Station
Upper River	Katlyn Zuray	Fairbanks (Tanana)

Yes!

I want to be a part of the United Voice on the Yukon River and support YRDFA!

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 \$100 Newsletter subscription with hoodie
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Exp. Date _____ CVV: _____

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Phone: _____ Email: _____

Mail completed slip & donation to:

YRDFA
721 Depot Dr Suite 14
Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone:

**1-907-272-3141 or
1-877-999-8566**

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