

King Salmon, Alaska

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King Salmon is a census-designated place (CDP) in Bristol Bay Borough in the U.S. state of Alaska. As of the 2010 census the population was 374. King Salmon is the borough seat of neighboring Lake and Peninsula Borough, but does not serve that purpose in its own borough, whose borough seat is in Naknek.

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Geography and climate

King Salmon is located on the north bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula, about 25 km (16 mi) upriver from Naknek, near Naknek Lake. According to the United States Census Bureau, the CDP has a total area of 171.0 square miles (443 km²), of which, 169.6 square miles (439 km²) of it is land and 1.4 square miles (3.6 km²) of it (0.82%) is water.

King Salmon has a subarctic climate (Köppen *Dfc*). Temperatures, especially extreme ones, are much less moderate than in the subpolar oceanic climate of the Pacific Ocean side of the Alaska Peninsula; however, average temperatures in winter are still milder than a number of cities in the contiguous United States, such as Fargo, North Dakota. The town lies just below the southern limit of sporadic permafrost in Alaska, and is strongly sheltered from the extremely wet Aleutian Low which drops most of its moisture on the opposite side of the mountains.

Time zone	Alaska (AKST) (UTC-9)
• Summer (DST)	AKDT (UTC-8)
ZIP code	99613
Area code(s)	907
FIPS code	02-39630

King Salmon, Alaska	
CDP	
 Location of King Salmon, Alaska Coordinates: 58°41′24″N 156°39′38″W	
Country	United States
State	Alaska
Borough	Bristol Bay
Government • Borough mayor	Karl Anderson[1]
Area • Total • Land • Water	171.0 sq mi (442.8 km²) 169.6 sq mi (439.1 km²) 1.4 sq mi (3.6 km²)
Population (2010) • Total • Density	374 2.2/sq mi (0.84/km²)
Time zone • Summer (DST)	Alaska (AKST) (UTC-9) AKDT (UTC-8)
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Climate data for King Salmon, Alaska													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	53 (12)	57 (14)	56 (13)	65 (18)	79 (26)	88 (31)	86 (30)	84 (29)	74 (23)	67 (19)	56 (13)	48 (9)	88 (31)
Average high °F (°C)	22.8 (−5.1)	23.8 (−4.6)	32.0 (0)	41.3 (5.2)	52.1 (11.2)	59.5 (15.3)	63.8 (17.7)	62.2 (16.8)	54.9 (12.7)	40.5 (4.7)	30.5 (−0.8)	23.4 (−4.8)	42.4 (5.8)
Average low °F (°C)	8.0 (−13.3)	7.4 (−13.7)	15.1 (−9.4)	24.9 (−3.9)	34.8 (1.6)	42.2 (5.7)	47.5 (8.6)	47.4 (8.6)	40.3 (4.6)	26.0 (−3.3)	15.9 (−8.9)	9.3 (−12.6)	26.6 (−3)
Record low °F (°C)	−48 (−44)	−41 (−41)	−42 (−41)	−15 (−26)	4 (−16)	29 (−2)	33 (1)	25 (−4)	15 (−9)	−12 (−24)	−28 (−33)	−38 (−39)	−48 (−44)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	1.03 (26.2)	0.72 (18.3)	0.79 (20.1)	0.94 (23.9)	1.35 (34.3)	1.70 (43.2)	2.15 (54.6)	2.89 (73.4)	2.81 (71.4)	2.10 (53.3)	1.54 (39.1)	1.39 (35.3)	19.41 (493.1)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	7.9 (20.1)	4.8 (12.2)	5.7 (14.5)	4.1 (10.4)	0.9 (2.3)	0.1 (0.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3.0 (7.6)	5.8 (14.7)	8.1 (20.6)	40.4 (102.7)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.01 inch)	11.3	8.6	9.8	11.2	12.8	14.0	14.7	16.3	16.9	13.2	12.6	12.3	153.7
Avg. snowy days (≥ 0.1 inch)	7.4	6.0	7.1	5.6	1.4	0.1	0	0	0.1	2.8	6.7	8.0	45.2
Source: NOAA ^[2]													

Demographics

As of the census^[3] of 2000, there were 442 people, 196 households, and 105 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 2.6 people per square mile (1.0/km²). There were 343 housing units at an average density of 2.0 per square mile (0.8/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 66.29% White, 1.13% Black or African American, 28.96% Native American, 0.23% Asian (i.e. 1 person), 0.23% from other races, and 3.17% from two or more races. 0.45% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There were 196 households out of which 30.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 44.4% were married couples living together, 4.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 46.4% were non-families. 41.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 1.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.26 and the average family size was 3.17.

In the CDP the population was spread out with 26.2% under the age of 18, 7.0% from 18 to 24, 35.7% from 25 to 44, 28.1% from 45 to 64, and 2.9% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38 years. For every 100 females there were 122.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 131.2 males.

The median income for a household in the CDP was \$54,375, and the median income for a family was \$64,375. Males had a median income of \$45,000 versus \$35,500 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was \$26,755. About 8.8% of families and 12.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 17.5% of those under age 18 and none of those age 65 or over.

History

In the 1930s, the U.S. government built an air navigation silo at the site of present-day King Salmon. At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. Army Air Forces built an air base around the silo. It was maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration throughout the war.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a 25 km (16 mi) long road from King Salmon to Naknek. Other government agencies, such as the National Park Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the United States Weather Bureau, built facilities at King Salmon. The King Salmon Inn opened in 1956.

King Salmon is now a government, transportation, and service and shipment center for the commercial red salmon and sport fishing industries.

The Air Force base was closed in 1993, and is kept in caretaker status by Anchorage-based Chugach Federal Solutions, Inc. King Salmon Airport is now a public access airport.

King Salmon is one of the sites of Super Dual Auroral Radar Network.

In 2010, a local National Weather Service employee and his wife were involved in an Islamic domestic terrorism plot that had proceeded to the operational phase. A hit list of 20 people that included media and military personnel was found.^{[4][5]}

References

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| Census-designated places in Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska

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