Fishery Management Report No. 13-09

Annual Management Report of the 2012 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two–letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	e
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	E
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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by

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ABSTRACT

A total of 37.0 million salmon were harvested in the commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2012. The harvest by purse seine gear of 27.7 million fish included: traditional fisheries (21.4 million); hatchery terminal areas (3.1 million); hatchery cost recovery (2.5 million); Annette Island (0.6 million) and miscellaneous (<0.1 million). Common property seine harvests of 24.5 million salmon were below the most recent 10-year average harvest of 41.3 million, and ranked as 25th highest since statehood. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 6.0 million fish included: traditional fisheries (4.1 million); hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.1 million); and Annette Island (0.7 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 5.2 million salmon were 27% above the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.1 million, and were a record since statehood. Initial estimates for exvessel values of the common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries are $66.1 million for seine and $36.5 million for gillnet.

Key words: Commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost recovery harvests

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2012 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost recovery, United States-Canadian transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board). An overview summary of the 2012 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Davidson 2013), as well as summaries of the 2012 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Skannes et al. 2013), and the 2012 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods and Zeiser 2013) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2012 salmon season.

PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2012), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 77% of the total commercial salmon harvest in numbers of fish in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. In traditional purse seine fisheries other salmon species are harvested incidentally to the pink salmon. The average proportions of regional salmon harvests by species, from the common property purse seine harvests since 1962 have included 8% of Chinook, 43% of sockeye, 17% of coho, 89% of pink, and 58% of regional chum salmon harvests (Conrad and Davidson 2013). Long term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been: <0.1% Chinook, 2.0% sockeye, 1.1% coho, 87.6% pink, and 9.3% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open or available for purse seine fisheries, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. In 2012, purse seining took place in six Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) and nine hatchery cost recovery locations (Figure 2), as well as in the Annette Island Reserve. Traditional purse seine fisheries,

fisheries in THAs, hatchery cost recovery fisheries, Canadian transboundary river fisheries, and the Annette Island Reserve fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

Districts 1 through 7 (Southern Southeast) and Districts 9 through 14 (Northern Southeast) are grouped for purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management. However, because both the northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seine fishermen can move freely inseason between districts based on run timing and abundance. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to account for seine effort distribution and strength of returns. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined from a combination of spawning escapement information from aerial surveys, foot surveys, observations from vessels, and from fishery performance data (i.e., catch per unit effort (CPUE)). In addition, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) charters purse seine vessels to conduct test-fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas, and conducts dockside sampling to determine pink salmon sex ratios to help assess run timing. Inseason run strength evaluations are made by comparing inseason information with historic data.

In 2012, expectations were relatively low for pink salmon returns and relatively strong for chum salmon returns. The regional all-gear harvest forecast going into the 2012 season was for 17 million pink salmon, a harvest projection of 10.6 million chum salmon, and a total salmon harvest projection of 31.0 million (Eggers and Carroll 2012). Final regional, all-gear harvests included 21.2 million pink, 12.4 million chum, and 37.0 million salmon of all species (Conrad and Davidson 2012).

In 2012, the total harvest by purse seine gear was 27.7 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 24.5 million salmon (Table 2). Common property fisheries include traditional wild stock fisheries and terminal area fisheries where fishermen compete to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included approximately 21,700 Chinook, 170,000 sockeye, 275,000 coho, 19.2 million pink, and 4.8 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional plus THA fisheries from 1982 to 2012 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons with long-term, 52-year averages from 1960 to 2011, and with the recent 10-year period from 2002 to 2011. The 2012 season is 41% below the recent 10-year average of 41.3 million fish and ranks as the 25th largest common property purse seine harvest in the 53-year period since Alaska statehood.

Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets are presented for the purse seine fishery as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison in Table 3. The purse seine fishery value of $66.1 million comprises 42% of the total commercial value for salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Figure 3 presents trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975. Values for the purse seine fishery have increased since 2002, the lowest point since 1979, to the record high value in 2011. The 2012 value ranks as third highest during the period shown. The total value includes $42.4 million for Southern Southeast Alaska (Districts 1–7), $4.6 million for Northern Southeast Alaska (Districts 9–14), and $19.1 million for seine fisheries in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA). Initial estimates for the value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicates that chum were worth $34.8 million, pink harvests were worth $27.5 million, sockeye were worth $1.3 million, coho were worth $1.5 million, and Chinook salmon were worth $0.9 million.

Total common property purse seine harvests in northern districts in 2012 were 3.9 million fish, which ranked 41st highest out of 53 years since statehood (Table 4). Harvests in southern districts of 20.5 million fish, ranked 20th since statehood and were similar to the recent 10-year average (Table 5). Harvest records showing long-term trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. Regional pink salmon harvests continued the trend of a downward fluctuation on the even-year cycle. Regional common property seine harvests of chum salmon of 4.8 million were above the recent 10-year average of 3.7 million and ranked 10th highest since statehood. Harvests of sockeye salmon of 170,000 fish were well below both long-term and recent-year averages. Harvests of coho salmon of 275,000 were well below the long-term and near the recent-year average. Harvests for Chinook salmon were greater than long-term and below the recent 10-year averages.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2012 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 21.4 million fish in traditional areas and 3.1 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 2.5 million salmon, of which 89% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 0.6 million salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 58,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by the department, illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers, and sales of fish from sport fishing derbies. Of the 21.4 million salmon harvested in traditional seine fisheries, 19.5 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 1.9 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvests took place in districts 1–4 which together accounted for 85 percent of traditional harvests in the region.

Following some earlier openings in only in THAs, the 2012 purse seine fishery began on Sunday June 17 with a combination of traditional and terminal harvest areas in Districts 2 and 12. Openings on this date included: the Kendrick Bay THA, District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, the Hidden Falls THA, the Point Augusta index fishery, the Deep Inlet THA and the Anita Bay THA. Summaries of the 2012 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 6, 7, and 8. Traditional seine fisheries are generally managed inseason based on aerial observations of escapements and evaluation of harvests.

Concurrent gear purse seine openings began May 1–June 10 in Neets Bay THA and May 1–June 12 in Anita Bay THA. Rotational gear seine fisheries began June 14 in the Neets Bay THA, June 17 in the Anita Bay THA, and May 27 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the Kendrick Bay THA only seine gear is allowed and the area was open continuously beginning June 15.

The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through August 26 in most districts and through the August 26–27 fishing period in District 13. Openings targeting fall chum salmon took place in District 2 between September 8 and September 20, and between August 26 and September 10 in Districts 9 and 12. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season at Neets Bay and Anita Bay THAs through November 10 with minimal harvest and effort.

During the 2012 purse seine fishery, 315 permits were issued and 235 permits were fished (Conrad and Davidson 2012). Effort in 2012 decreased by 34 permits compared with 2011 due to a lower pink salmon forecast during the downward fluctuating even-year cycle. In the 2008 season, 35 permits were purchased in a buy-back program to initiate effort consolidation in the

fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued dropped by 64 due to an additional permit buy-back program.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by sub-region, district, and stock group is presented in Tables 9, 10, and 11. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements is presented in Tables 12 and 13. A narrative of escapement data is described in a later section of this report.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation [5AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2012 season, based on a coastwide Abundance Index of 1.52 derived by the Chinook Technical Committee, the Alaska annual harvest ceiling was 266,800 treaty Chinook salmon which resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 11,472 treaty Chinook. The board adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook salmon harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5ACC 29.060(c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when large Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When non-retention is implemented, such action is preferable either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook salmon and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon seine allocation is harvested, non-retention is required.

The total 2012 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 21,713 fish, of which 20,920 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 793 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). An accounting of Chinook salmon harvests for *treaty* purposes is preliminary at this time. The estimated seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is 15,273. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 15,120 are designated as "hatchery add-on" Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 4,438 large Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries and 16,482 were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook harvest of 20,920 minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 5,800. An additional 225 treaty Chinook salmon were harvested by seine gear in the Annette Island Reservation fishery for a total seine treaty harvest of 6,025. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 5,447 fish below the Chinook salmon treaty allocation for purse seine gear. The all-gear United States (U.S.) harvest of treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 241,015 was 9.7% below the all-gear quota of 266,800 Chinook salmon.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in Northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance, but also includes fisheries in hatchery terminal harvest areas. In 2012, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in Northern Southeast Alaska totaled 3.9 million fish, and included 6,100 Chinook, 22,000 sockeye, 12,000 coho, 1.8 million pink, and 2.0 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 4). The 2012 harvest was well-below average harvests and ranked 41st out of 53 years since 1960. The harvests of Chinook and chum salmon were below the recent 10-year average but above the long term average harvests. The harvests of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon were far below both of these averages. Hatchery terminal area chum salmon harvests improved considerably from 263,000 in 2011.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into two sections: Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island and is managed from the Sitka office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg office.

Section 9-A is comprised of two pink salmon stock groups for management; Upper Section 9-A is managed for pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and Lower Section 9-A is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to Little Port Walter. The 2012 pink salmon return to these stock groups were very weak and there have been no even-year seine openings in Section 9-A since 2006. In 2006, both stock groups had excellent escapements, however, poor survival from the 2006 parent-year resulted in poor returns in 2008 and escapements were below management targets. The low escapements in 2008 contributed to poor returns in 2010, although escapements had improved over 2008 levels. In 2010, Upper Section 9-A escapements fell within the management target range though Lower Section 9-A remained below escapement targets. Apparent poor survivals of the 2010 parent-year returns resulted in escapements levels in 2012 falling below 2008 escapement levels for both stock groups in Section 9-A. The Upper Section 9-A escapement index count for 2012 was 82% of the lower management target and the Lower Section 9-A escapement index count was only 41% of the lower escapement target.

Major commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza Harbor and Point Gardner and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Tebenkof Bay. Based on the parent-year's escapement, the 2012 overall return to Section 9-B was expected to be good to the Kuiu Island portion and weak to the Eliza Harbor area. The Kingsmill Point test fishery results were mixed with poor to excellent results. Despite the two test fishing periods with very good results, fish were not observed entering the terminal areas, especially in northern Kuiu and southeast Admiralty Island areas. In early to mid-August, Tebenkof Bay started showing moderate numbers of pink salmon and a surplus was deemed available. The first opening in Section 9-B occurred on August 10 for 39-hours (Table 6). Section 9-B was open in Tebenkof Bay east of a line from Point Ellis to Swaine Point. The harvest was poor with approximately 25,250 pink salmon harvested. Despite the poor harvest, observations showed escapement of pink salmon continued to build. This same area was

open for two additional 39-hour openings followed by a final 15-hour opening occurring on August 26. Effort and harvest were minimal with no participation during the final 15-hour opening. The four openings in Tebenkof Bay were the only traditional directed pink salmon openings in Chatham Straits for 2012.

The 2012 Section 9-B salmon harvests were well below average for all species (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest of 83,000 fish was well below the average annual harvest since statehood of 1,864,000 fish and was the lowest harvest in Section 9-B since 1977. The Section 9-B sockeye salmon harvest of 55 fish was well below the average of 8,300 fish; the coho salmon harvest of 1,800 fish was well below the average of 22,000 fish; and the chum salmon harvest of 4,000 fish was also well below the average of 124,300 fish.

Pink salmon returns to Section 9-B were generally weak with the Tebenkof stock group being the only stock group with escapement within the target range (Table 11). Section 9-B indexed escapement of 450,400 pink salmon was below the target range of 480,000 to 1,130,000 fish.

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of the waters of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage. Its eastern boundary is about 15 miles northwest of Petersburg. Major fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton, Windham Bay, and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island including: Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend shoreline at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

The 2012 pink salmon return to District 10 was expected to be fair based on parent-year escapements. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a very good indicator of pink salmon returns to District 10. The first test fishery at the end of June was below average and test fishery harvest remained below average for the remaining three test fishing periods. Overall, the four test fishing periods at Point Gardner indicated a below average return to District 10. The first opening in District 10 was for 15 hours on June 24 (Table 6) along the mainland portion of District 10 north of Cape Fanshaw. Effort and harvest were minimal. The next 15-hour opening occurred on July 1. Effort and harvest during this opening remained minimal. The third opening was another 15-hour opening on July 8. No harvest was reported from this opening. Pink salmon escapements to the mainland systems were showing mixed results with Windham Bay starting to build and Hobart Bay/Port Houghton stocks lagging behind what was expected to meet escapement needs. On July 15, a 15-hour opening was conducted and the area was reduced to waters within two nautical miles of the mainland shoreline north of the latitude of Rocky Point. Area was reduced during this opening to conserve stocks migrating to the Hobart Bay/Port Houghton area. Effort and harvest remained minimal and the mainland shoreline section of District 10 closed for the season to conserve pink salmon returning to those systems. The next opening in District 10 occurred on July 29 for 15 hours and restricted the fishery to within three nautical miles of the Admiralty Island shoreline south of the latitude of Gambier Island Light with the waters of Gambier and Pybus Bays remaining closed. Effort increased to seven boats and pink salmon harvest was poor with 36,800 fish harvested. The next opening was again a 15-hour opening occurring on August 3. The area expanded north to include the Big Bend and the southwestern tip of the Glass Peninsula. In addition, the lines in Pybus Bay were pulled out closing the entire bay. Effort and harvest both increased with 21 boats harvesting 72,800 pink salmon. The following opening was a 15-hour opening starting on August 7 with the same lines as the previous opening. Effort decreased to eight boats and harvest dropped to 27,200 pink

salmon. Following this opening time it was apparent that the Admiralty Island section of District 10 and the Seymour Canal portion of District 11 were lagging in escapements and the area was closed to attain desired escapement levels. There were no further openings in District 10.

The 2012 District 10 harvest and escapement of pink salmon were below expectations. The pink salmon harvest of 139,000 fish (Table 2) was well below the 972,000 fish average since statehood. The pink salmon escapement index of 522,000 fish was below the target range of 590,000 to 1,410,000 fish (Table 10). The escapement indexes of three of the four District 10 stock groups were within their target ranges but near the lower end of the ranges. The Port Houghton stock group is the largest stock group in terms of target range and was the only District 10 stock group that did not met the lower end of the target range. The sockeye, coho, and chum salmon harvests were also well below the historical average.

District 11

District 11, Sections 11-A and 11-D, are designated in regulation as areas that may be opened to purse seining by emergency order. Section 11-A has not been opened since statehood and Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently, most recently in 2010. Seymour Canal stocks of pink and chum salmon are assumed to be harvested in the District 10 and District 12 purse seine fisheries. In 2012, there were few fishery openings in either of these areas due to poor pink salmon returns to local area stock groups. Despite good 2010 parent year escapements to Seymour Canal, aerial survey observations did not observe surpluses to escapement needs. Consistent with other northern Southeast Alaska inside pink salmon stock group performance, the two District 11 stock groups were weak in 2012. Seymour Canal, with an escapement index of 142,000 fish, was below the management target range of 160,000 to 400,000 fish. The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 105,000 fish, was also below the 110,000 to 250,000 management target range. Two trial common property purse seine openings were held at the request of the Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) board in a portion of the Amalga Harbor SHA in Section 11-A to target DIPAC-produced chum salmon in excess to cost recovery needs. On July 12th and 19th, 6-hour openings were allowed (Table 8) and a total of 96 permit holders harvested approximately 411,000 chum, 4,700 pink, and 4,000 sockeye salmon (Table 2).

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. However, due to weak returns of pink salmon to northern inside waters, only a few areas were open to purse seining in 2012. The Point Augusta index area, the waters near Chaik Bay, and Hidden Falls THA targeting hatchery chum salmon, were open to purse seine fisheries in 2012. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 171,000 pink and 1,146,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest is 2% of the 10-year average harvest of 7.4 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is 84% of the 10-year average harvest of 1.4 million fish. Management of the District 12 purse seine fishery in 2012 was very conservative as most of Chatham Strait remained closed through the entire season.

Point Augusta, Howard Bay, Tenakee Inlet, and Basket Bay

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened on Sunday June 17 with the Point Augusta index area open for 15 hours to provide information on pink salmon run strength and timing. Normally, early Tenakee Inlet openings targeting wild summer chum

salmon returns would occur in conjunction with the Point Augusta openings. Due to the poor parent year chum escapements to Tenakee Inlet, it was decided pre-season that any early openings would be based on observed returning run strength. Aerial survey observations did not indicate any surplus to Tenakee Inlet escapements needs in 2012.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and since 1992, has been opened annually between late June and mid-July to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2012, there were eight 15-hour openings from June 17 to August 6 that served as index fisheries. The initial opening on June 17 drew no effort and peak participation was 17 boats on July 22. Catch per unit effort averaged 34% of the ten-year average, varied from 2% to 107% of average, and generally improved over the course of the season. With poor fishery and escapement performance in both 2008 and 2010, the 2012 returns were anticipated to be weak and performed as expected. The only other traditional seine area in Chatham Strait opened in 2012 was the waters around Chaik Bay, and those openings were focused on the good run of chum salmon to Chaik Bay Creek. Point Augusta was closed for the season after the August 6 opening. Seine harvest totaled 135,000 pink salmon, 24% of the 10-year average and 60,000 chum salmon, 123% of the 10-year average.

Similar to the 2008 and 2010 parent years, pink salmon returns to Tenakee Inlet started out slow and remained weak throughout the 2012 season. The 2012 pink salmon escapement index for the Tenakee stock group was 185,000 fish, below the management target range of 210,000 to 510,000 fish.

Fish returning to Freshwater Bay and to streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island comprise the Freshwater Bay stock group. The Chichagof Island shoreline south of Tenakee Inlet, known as the Basket Bay fishery, was not opened in 2012 due to weak pink salmon returns to local Chatham stocks and other stock groups in Districts 9–13. The 2012 pink salmon escapement index for the Freshwater Bay stock group was 57,000 fish, below the management target range of 80,000–180,000 fish.

A subsistence sockeye fishery occurs in this area at the outlet stream to Kook Lake in Basket Bay. As of this writing, no harvest has been reported for 2012, but not all the permits issued have yet been returned. Sockeye salmon escapement to Kook Lake has been monitored by a weir project funded and operated through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 2005–2007 and 2010–2012. The preliminary escapement for 2012 as counted by video camera through a net weir is estimated at 7,650 sockeye salmon. Compared to the limited time series of escapement data on record, this escapement is above the average escapement of approximately 4,900 sockeye salmon.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Salmon stocks returning to their natal streams in Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering from the ocean through Icy Strait, and turn north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial due to the abundance of sockeye salmon, many of which are destined to inside drift gillnet areas in Districts 11 and 15. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by board regulations. In 1989, the board adopted the Northern southeast seine salmon fishery management

plan [5 AAC 33.366] that restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore and placed a harvest limit of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The board authorized the department to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of District 12 north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed. The board also specified that open area and time must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area. In January 2006, the board further clarified that the sockeye salmon harvest limit applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992–1994, 1999, 2001, 2003–2006, 2009, and 2011. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used by ADF&G to help determine whether prosecuting a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline is warranted, and if so, how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by the Department to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists are as follows:

1. Parent year pink salmon escapements: The 2010 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 94% of average. The lower Lynn Canal, District 11, and western Admiralty pink salmon escapement index were within their management target ranges, while upper Lynn Canal, Tenakee Inlet, southwest Admiralty, and District 14 parent year escapement indices were below their management target ranges.
2. Standardized test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline occurred on June 29, July 6, July 14, and July 20, 2012. Pink salmon harvest was between 8% and 19% of average during the first three fisheries, and 70% of average on the final fishery. Additionally, the initial Point Augusta index fishery on June 17 drew no effort, and subsequent openings on June 24, July 1, and July 8, resulted in pink salmon CPUE of 17%, 2%, and 11%, of the 10-year average.
3. Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline conducted late June through early July did not indicate an abundance of pink salmon. Local area pink salmon streams such as Wheeler Creek and Greens Creek were slow in developing.
4. District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for statistical weeks 27, 28, and 29 (July 1–July 21) were 121%, 321%, and 710% of average. District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for the same time frame were 5%, 15%, and 47% of average.
5. Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 21 was 54% of average, and the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative catch was 22% of average.
6. Many anglers participating in the Juneau area sport fishery release rather than keep their pink salmon, nevertheless the time required to catch a pink salmon for July 2–July 8, was 33 rod hours per pink salmon, over twice the 5-year average of 15 rod hours per pink salmon.

Overall assessment indicated a mixed return of north bound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July, and the Hawk Inlet shoreline was not opened in July or August of 2012. Given the mixed parent year escapements to northern southeast inside waters, expectations were for little if any fishing opportunity on these stocks in 2012.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west and southwest Admiralty Island purse seine fisheries were not open to target pink salmon in 2012. Results from the Point Augusta index fishery, the Hawk Inlet test fishery, and

aerial survey observations indicated a weak return of pink salmon to large portions of northern inside waters.

The 94,000 pink salmon escapement index for the West Admiralty stock group was within the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 fish. The 2012 peak aerial survey of pink salmon abundance in Chaik Bay Creek was slightly above the ten-year average, and the 77,000 fish pink salmon escapement index for the southwest Admiralty stock group was below the management target range of 100,000 to 250,000 fish.

Subsistence salmon fisheries occur in the sheltered waters of Kootznahoo Inlet on Admiralty Island east of the community of Angoon. Sockeye salmon have been historically harvested in Kanalku Bay and coho and sockeye salmon are harvested near the outlet of the Hasselborg River in Salt Lake. In recognition of the importance of these subsistence fisheries to Angoon residents, approximately 10 miles of shoreline from Parker Point to Point Samuel have not been opened to commercial purse seine gear for many years to provide additional protection for sockeye returning to these important subsistence systems. In 2012, the sockeye salmon escapement to Kanalku Lake was monitored by a weir project funded through the USFWS and operated by ADF&G. This is the 6th year for this weir project and 12th year of escapement estimates for this lake by a mark–recapture project (2001–2012). Escapement, as counted through a metal picket weir in 2012, is estimated to be 1,123 sockeye salmon, 76% of the 5-year average escapement of 1,474 fish. The subsistence fishery in Kanalku Bay this year has a reported harvest to date of 342 sockeye salmon from 20 permits fished. Not all the permits issued have yet been returned.

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon runs. The South Arm also produces summer chum however, recent escapements to the South Arm have been at historically low levels. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm, then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are typically opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery as well wild stock chum salmon. This season chum salmon runs to Kelp Bay were weak and no chum salmon openings were provided. There have been no even-year seine openings to target pink salmon returning to Kelp Bay since 2004 and pink salmon runs continued to be very weak in 2012, despite a substantial improvement in escapements in 2010. In 2012, the pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was only 26% of the lower management target of 60,000 and the worst index count since the mid-1970s. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Ralph's Creek in the Middle Arm of Kelp Bay was 5,600, slightly below the 10-year average. The peak count in Clear River was 200 chum salmon.

Section 13-C

Section 13-C includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait. Typically, Section 13-C has a scheduled opening the last Sunday in June, however, no openings were scheduled this season due to very weak parent-year pink salmon escapements in 2010. Even-year pink salmon returns have been very weak since 2006. In 2006, escapements to the Section 13-C stock group were within management targets and openings were scheduled for the early 2008 season. After four openings, with a total harvest of less than 500 pink salmon, it was apparent that the 2008 return was very

weak and the fishery remained closed for the remainder of the season. No openings occurred in the 2010 season and pink salmon escapements in 2010 were much better compared to 2008, especially in streams in the outer portion and northern shoreline of Peril Strait. Unfortunately, poor survivals from the 2010 brood year resulted in very poor escapements in 2012. The Section 13-C stock group includes 20 index streams and the 2012 escapement index count was only 67,800 or 21% of the of the lower management target of 320,000. There are three chum salmon escapement index streams in Section 13-C, including Rodman Bay, Saook Bay, and Ushk Bay. The peak escapement count for all three streams was approximately 75% of recent ten-year average escapements.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. However in 2012, there were no commercial purse seine openings in any part of this district. Slow developing pink salmon returns to terminal areas of Port Fredrick and northern Chichagof Island improved throughout the season, and the pink salmon escapement index of 145,000 fish was within the 120,000 to 280,000 fish management target range. The 44,000 fish pink salmon escapement index for the Homeshore stock group along the northern shore of Icy Strait was within the 30,000 to 70,000 fish management target range.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

In Section 13-A, fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski Strait, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound. The 2012 pink salmon returns to Section 13-A streams were generally weak though good early escapements allowed for harvesting opportunities beginning July 22 with continued openings concurrent with the regional schedule through August 27 (Table 6). Lisianski Strait, Portlock Harbor, and Slocum Arm were initially opened July 22 and Salisbury Sound was initially opened on July 29. Because of minimal effort during the previous two openings and building escapements in Stag Bay, Lisianski Strait was opened for 39 hours beginning July 29. Starting August 2, the regional seine fishing regime shifted to a 2-day on/2-day off schedule. Lisianski Inlet was opened for the initial 39-hour period but no further openings occurred in Lisianski Inlet for the remainder of the season due to poor catches and the need for additional escapement. Lisianski Strait was closed for the season after August 11 and Salisbury Sound was closed after August 23. Openings in Portlock Harbor and Slocum Arm continued through August 27. In Slocum Arm, a seine vessel sank on August 2 and an observed oil sheen approximately three-quarters miles in length originating from the sunken vessel required that the department announce an emergency closure of a substantial area in Slocum Arm to avoid harvesting salmon in areas at risk of oil contamination. Subsequent aerial surveys continued to find oil sheen in the vicinity of where the vessel sank and portions of Slocum Arm were kept closed for the remainder of the season. The total pink salmon harvests in Lisianski Strait and Lisianski Inlet was 55,000 with a majority of the harvest coming from Lisianski Inlet. The total pink salmon harvest was 298,000 in Slocum Arm and 158,000 in Salisbury Sound. Minimal harvests occurred in Portlock Harbor. In Slocum Arm, 43,000 chum salmon were harvested, slightly above the recent ten-year average.

Pink salmon escapements to Slocum Arm area streams were well distributed and the index escapement count was near the upper range of the management target. The pink salmon escapement index count for the Lisianski stock group was at the upper range of the management

target. The Portlock Harbor stock group index count was over three times the upper range of the management target with an exceptionally large escapement count of 230,000 pink salmon to Goulding River. For the Salisbury Sound stock group the escapement index was in the of the escapement target range with good escapements to all index streams except Deep Bay where escapements have been below desired levels for the past three even-year returns. Chum salmon escapements to Slocum Arm and Black Bay systems were very good and for most systems well above the recent ten-year average.

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in six separate locations. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon, and Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has two distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated when providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon. Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 22, with openings continuing through August 27 synchronous with regional openings. Observations of early accumulations of pink salmon in terminal areas suggested possible strong returns of pink salmon to Sitka Sound streams. As the season progressed, however, it became apparent that pink salmon returns were more modest in strength but adequate to allow fishing opportunities through the season. No additional openings in early-September to harvest chum salmon in northern Sitka Sound were provided due to modest strength of chum salmon returning to Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay. The total pink salmon harvest in Sitka Sound including harvests from the Deep Inlet THA was 911,000, slightly below the recent ten-year average. An additional 48,000 pink salmon were harvest for cost recovery in the Sitka Sound Science Center Special Harvest Area (SHA). A total of 79,000 chum salmon were harvested in the traditional Sitka Sound seine fishery and it is estimated that 30,000 of these were wild chum salmon. Pink salmon escapements were very good with the escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group just above the upper range of the management target.

Both pink and chum salmon returns to Whale Bay were inadequate to provide for seine openings in 2012. The pink salmon escapement index for the Whale Bay stock group was near the midpoint of the management target range. The peak survey count of chum salmon to the Great Arm head stream was 3,700 fish, about 36% of the recent 10-year average escapement. West Crawfish Inlet was first opened July 26, was not opened for the subsequent midweek, then openings followed along with the regional seine schedule through August 27. Beginning August 18, closed waters were minimized due to large accumulations of pink salmon off the two major systems in the inlet. For the final opening no stream markers were in effect. The final harvest was 37,000 pink salmon and 3,000 chum salmon in West Crawfish Inlet. The pink salmon escapement index for West Crawfish Inlet was 40% above the upper range of the management target. The chum salmon peak count at the head stream was 2,900 fish or 34% of the recent 10-year average.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for allowing commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000 sockeye salmon. The projection was erratic in late June through July 11 projecting escapements of between 20,000 and 66,000 with a July 10 projection of 38,000 sockeye salmon. Through the remainder of the season the projection remained above 40,000-fish threshold with a final total weir count of 40,272 sockeye salmon. No purse seine openings were provided this season. This escapement compares to the recent ten-year average escapement of approximately 46,500 sockeye salmon. The optimum escapement goal for Redoubt Lake is 7,000–25,000 sockeye salmon.

Based on aerial observations, sockeye returns to Redfish Bay appeared to be very strong and Redfish Bay was opened for two 15-hour periods on July 19 and July 26. Up to three vessels participated in the fishery with a final harvest of 6,600 sockeye salmon. Based on aerial observations, sockeye salmon returns to Necker Bay appeared insufficient to support commercial harvests. Later aerial surveys indicated that escapements to Necker Bay were very good.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Security Bay was open for four openings starting on August 26 and Port Camden was opened for one 12-hour period on September 2 to take advantage of good fall chum salmon runs. However, no harvest was reported from Security Bay and harvest from Port Camden is confidential due to the low effort from these fishing periods. The fall chum salmon escapement to Section 9-B was good. The indexed chum salmon escapement to Security Bay and Port Camden were within their respective goal ranges (Table 12).

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August and early September of 2012 did not indicate a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in the area. The peak chum salmon escapement index count of 2,000 fish was below the 10-year average count of 4,800 fish and below the lower bound of the management target range of 4,000 to 18,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty seine fisheries can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays. In 2012, 12-hour purse seine openings were allowed on August 26, and September 10 primarily to target excess chum salmon returning to Chaik Bay on the southwest Admiralty shore (Table 6). On August 26 the shoreline from Pt. Samuel to Woody Point was opened for 12 hours, including Hood and Chaik Bays. Due to slowly developing pink salmon returns to Hood Bay streams, the second 12-hour opening was delayed until September 10 and was focused on Chaik Bay by opening the shoreline from Distant Point to Woody Point. In the 12-hour fisheries allowed on August 26 and September 10, 9,600 chum, 950 pink, 500 coho, and 2 sockeye were harvested by 9 boats. The peak aerial survey of 9,500 chum salmon for Chaik Bay Creek was over twice the 10-year average peak survey count of 4,800 fish. The department has not developed a formal fall chum salmon escapement goal for any streams in this area.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, PST harvest sharing provisions, and the need to limit the harvest of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST determine management decisions in District 4.

Purse seine fishing opportunities targeting species other than pink salmon do occur in southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2 early season openings target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum. Late season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2 and in some years, areas of Section 3-A.

In 2012 the common property purse seine harvest total (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 20.5 million fish which is above the average harvest since 1960, and right at the 10-year average harvest. The harvest included:15,600 Chinook, 148,000 sockeye, 263,000 coho, 17.3 million pink, and 2.8 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 5).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery

District 4

District 4 includes all waters north of Cape Muzon, west of District 3, and south of a line from Helm Point on Coronation Island to Cape Lynch. District 4 is a mixed stock fishery and harvests salmon bound for both southeast Alaska streams and salmon bound for Canadian streams.

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye prior to ADF&G statistical week 31 (referred to as the treaty period). The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2012 the initial opening was July 1 during statistical week 27 (Table 7). The fishing plan for District 4 before statistical week 31 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon run forecast of approximately 446,000 for the Nass and 1.4 million for the Skeena. Management actions took into account the low pre-season forecast and the "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through the 2011 seasons.

In 2012, during the statistical weeks 27–30 treaty period, 18,300 sockeye salmon were harvested during the following openings: one 12-hour opening in statistical week 27, one 15-hour opening in statistical week 28, and two 15 hour openings in statistical weeks 29 and 30 (Table 7). Sockeye harvest during the treaty period was below average. A total of 30 purse seine vessels fished in the district during the treaty period. In the past years, 60% to 80% of the treaty period sockeye harvest has been of Nass and Skeena origin. Therefore we anticipate between 14,640 and 10,980 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon may have been harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested and the actual harvest by stock will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

The average number of hours, boats, and boat-days fished pre-week 31 in District 4 since the PST was signed in 1985 are down 53%, 59%, and 81% respectively compared to the 1980–1984 period. The total pre-week 31 treaty period sockeye harvest is also down 44% despite a 288% increase in the average sockeye harvest per boat-day since 1984. The seine fleet moves freely between districts as various species are harvested so seining opportunities elsewhere affect the effort and harvest in District 4.

Fishing periods occurred more regularly after the treaty period ended with a 15-hour and a 39-hour opening in statistical week 31, two 39-hour openings in statistical weeks 32 and 33, one 39-hour opening in statistical week 34, and one 15-hour opening in statistical week 35. Effort peaked during statistical week 33 with 104 vessels and then declined for the rest of the season. Harvest rates for all species remained below the 1985 to 2011 period average. Effort in District 4 was concentrated around Cape Chirikof, Cape Bartolome, and the south side of Cape Addington. During the 39-hour opening in statistical week 34, the northern portion of District 4 remained closed, due to concerns about escapement to streams on the northeastern side of Prince of Wales Island.

In the 2012 season the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 5.8 million pink salmon, 72,400 sockeye, 93,000 coho salmon, 258,000 chum salmon, and 3,000 Chinook salmon (Table 2). During the 2012 season, 119 purse seine vessels fished in District 4, which is below the 1985–2011 average of 160. The 2012 District 4 purse seine fishery harvests of all salmon species were below the 1985–2011 averages.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point to 54º40' N. latitude, 131º45' W. longitude and north of the US/Canada border in Dixon Entrance. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel, which is immediately south of Ketchikan, and along the Gravina Island shoreline as the season progresses and escapements begin to improve. The run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is generally early and provides some of the first opportunity in the Ketchikan area for harvest of returning wild stock pink salmon.

During 2012, the District 1 purse seine fishery followed a fairly conservative regime. The fishery started on July 1 with conservative lines, which did not include the Percy Islands, due to the low pre-season forecast (Table 7). The harvest of pink salmon remained low during the initial 15-hour opening in statistical week 27, so it was not followed up with a midweek fishery. The open area was expanded, to include the Percy Islands, for a single 15-hour opening in statistical week 28, but pink salmon harvests remained at low levels. In statistical week 29, fishing was again limited to a single 15-hour opening due to poor harvest rates and low escapement survey estimates. During the initial 15-hour opening in statistical week 30, harvests picked up and escapement estimates had grown substantially, allowing for the first 15-hour midweek opening of the season. The increasing escapement allowed for an expansion of the fishing area to include the southern portion of the Gravina Island shoreline for an initial 15-hour opening in statistical week 31, which was again expanded to include more of the Gravina shoreline for a 39-hour midweek opening. From statistical week 32 forward, comfortable escapements and moderate pink salmon harvests allowed the start of a two-on, two-off fishing schedule for seine, which continued through statistical week 34. The District 1 pink salmon season ended, due to dramatically declining harvests, with a single 15-hour opening in statistical week 35. The total fishing time in District 1 was only 339 hours–well below the average since 1985 of 492 hours. Fishing area was restricted most weeks to conservative lines due to low harvest and escapement estimates. The low fishing time and restrictive lines show the conservative management in place throughout 2012.

While fishing effort in District 1 ranged from below average at the beginning and end of the season, harvest remained below average for all of 2012. The season effort started out slightly below average at 14 vessels in statistical week 27 however, the low harvest rates and reduced fishing time in the early season quickly drove that number down to four vessels in statistical week 28. As harvest rates increased during the season, effort also increased. In statistical week 31 harvest rates and the opening of the Gravina Island shoreline drove effort above average to 81 vessels and it remained about this level through statistical week 32. Diminishing harvest rates in the next two weeks caused the effort in District 1 to drop dramatically at the end of the season. The District 1 purse seine harvest of all species was below the 1985–2011 average for 2012. The pink salmon harvest of 3.38 million and the chum salmon harvest of 188,000 were both approximately 60% of the average, the sockeye salmon harvest of 18,400 was 18% of the average, the coho salmon harvest of 27,800 was 72% of the average, and the Chinook salmon harvest of 132 was 23% of the average harvest (Table 2). The low rates and limited fishing time worked in conjunction to keep effort low during the 2012 season. The spike during statistical weeks 31 and 32 was driven by good fishing along the Gravina Island shore that did not hold up through the end of the season.

Escapements into the early District 1 systems were poor prompting conservative open periods and lines. Conservative openings continued during most of the early season and, only after escapement estimates improved in statistical week 30, was fishing time extended. Harvest rates improved after this and drove effort up in the middle of the season. District 1 was open for 19 days over 13 openings for a total of 339 hours. While this was an improvement over the 174 hours that District 1 was open in 2011, it is still well below the average since 1985 of 492 hours. District 1 pink salmon escapement slightly exceeded the escapement goals despite the poor salmon return in 2012. The indexed escapement to the district was 2.91 million pink salmon and was just above the management target range of 1.02 to 2.71 million fish (Table 10). The total pink salmon harvest of 3.38 million fish was 60% of the 1985 to 2011 average harvest of 5.72 million fish.

The McDonald Lake action plan was no longer in effect during the 2012 season but the strategies that were in the plan are often considered while making management decisions. The northern portion of the Gravina Island shore remained closed through statistical week 31 because of poor pink salmon returns and a conservative management approach was in place throughout the action plan period. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake in 2012 is 57,000 sockeye salmon (Table 13). This is within the sustainable escapement goal range. The biological escapement goal of 65,000-85,000 was changed during the 2006 board cycle to a sustainable escapement goal of 70,000–100,000 and was then changed again to a sustainable escapement goal of 55,000–120,000 during the 2009 board cycle. The District 1 purse seine sockeye salmon harvest of 18,400 was 18% of the 1985–2011 average of 100,800.

Likewise there were no management actions taken during the 2012 season due to Hugh Smith sockeye conservation. During the 2006 board meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintains the option to enact closures if the forecasting falls short of projecting the necessary escapement. At no point in the season did the Hugh Smith Lake projected sockeye run size fall below the minimum escapement goal range, therefore no sockeye management closures were taken. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 13,400 sockeye salmon, which was within the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 (Table 13).

District 2

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1 and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54º40' N. latitude, 132º17.50' W. longitude. Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the four major inlets, which include Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound and Thorne Bay, where productive salmon streams are located. The run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. Hatchery chum salmon have been entering the district in large enough numbers to warrant early fishing time, as early as mid-June, for the seine fleet. These hatchery chums are returning primarily to Kendrick Bay, but Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon are also present.

The waters of Kendrick Bay were open by regulation, continuously to purse seine harvest beginning, Wednesday, June 15, statistical week 24 (Table 8). A limited portion of District 2 was opened beginning on June 17 in statistical week 25 and June 24 in statistical week 26 to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon to Kendrick Bay (Table 7). The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54º47.10' N. latitude (approximately ½ nautical mile south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northern tip of Polk Island. These openings outside Kendrick Bay were 87 hours, or four days, in duration occurring on Sunday through Wednesday each week. These openings target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon at a time when few wild stock salmon are present, and are managed to maximize the quality of those chum salmon. Twenty-one purse seine vessels fished the first opening and 41 fished the second with harvests for both weeks totaling 116,000 chum salmon.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 1, statistical week 27 for 15 hours (Table 7). After the traditional Sunday fishery closed, portions of District 2 re-opened on Monday morning for 87 hours, or four days, during statistical week 27, to target the large run of Kendrick Bay chum salmon. The second traditional fishery opening occurred on Sunday, July 8, for 15 hours. Portions of District 2 re-opened again on Monday morning for 63 hours, or three days during statistical week 28. Effort increased to 95 boats during statistical week 27 and then decreased to 88 boats during statistical week 28. Harvests for the weeks were 472,000 and 279,000 chum salmon.

During the traditional fishing period there were 18 openings ranging from 15 to 39 hours in duration following earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Table 7). Pink salmon escapements into District 2 were slow to build throughout the month of July and harvest rates remained below average throughout the season. Escapements into the District 2 systems built sufficiently throughout the season allowing for continued harvest. There were three 15-hour openings and one 63-hour opening, during statistical weeks 28 and 29, and pink salmon harvests were below average. Two additional 15-hour openings occurred in statistical week 30 before the fishery moved into 39-hour openings in statistical week 31 when the fishing area was also expanded from the northernmost tip of Polk Island to Windy Point due to increased escapements in District 2. Fishing periods continued with two 39-hour openings in statistical week 32 and one 39-hour opening in statistical week 33. During this time effort began to drop as the pink and chum salmon harvest rates in District 2 began to drop with 64 vessels participating in the fishery during statistical week 33. There were two, 39-hour openings during statistical week 34, with 45 vessels participating in the first opening and 41 during the second opening. Harvest rates of pink and chum salmon decreased during a 15-hour opening in statistical week 35, which was the last traditional fishing period. Effort levels peaked during statistical week 32,

with 122 vessels participating, however the overall pink salmon harvest peaked at three million during statistical week 32. A total of 175 seine vessels fished District 2, below the 1985–2010 treaty period average of 152. The district was open for purse seine harvest for a total of 714 hours.

The District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 5,873,000 pink salmon (Table 2) was 146% of the 1985–2011 average of 4.03 million. Chum salmon harvests in the District 2 purse seine fishery were well above average in the early portion of the season and stayed strong for most of the season before falling below average after statistical week 34. The total traditional area harvest of 1,292,000 chum salmon was 283% of the 1985–2011 average of 456,000. This run was in large part due to the better than forecasted run of enhanced Kendrick Bay chum salmon. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 36, 37 and 38 before closing for the season (see Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). The District 2 sockeye salmon harvest of 43,600 was 105% of the 1985–2011 average of 41,600, and the coho salmon harvest of 84,300 was 173% of the average of 48,700. The Chinook salmon harvest of 760 fish was 178% of the average of 427. Chinook salmon non-retention was in place until August 8. Indexed escapement to the district of 800,000 pink salmon was slightly above the upper end of the management target range of 0.29–0.77 million (Table 10).

District 3

District 3 encompasses all of the inside waters off of the west coast of Prince of Wales, from Point Marsh Light on the south end to Aneskett Point on the north end. It has a large and diverse geographical range and is a very productive pink salmon producing area. Some of the main fishing areas include the waters of Cordova Bay, intercepting fish bound for Hetta, Nutkwa and Klakas Inlets in Section 3-A, the waters of Boca De Finas and San Christoval Channel in Section 3-B, and the outside waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. The timing of District 3 is generally later and historically opens in statistical week 29 or 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Monday, July 22 in statistical week 30 (Table 7). There were 9 openings, ranging from 15 to 39 hours each; however in some of the later 39-hour openings the northern portions of the district were only open for 15 hours. There was no effort during the first two 15-hour openings on July 22 and 26. Harvest for the two openings occurring during statistical week 31 was confidential. Early escapements in portions of District 3 were closer to the normal run timing; however the escapements were not large and escapements did not build as expected. During the opening on August 6, the line in Section 3-A was expanded to the latitude of Pt. Webster, but Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C and Boca De Finas in Section 3-B remained closed. The next opening that occurred on August 10, was a 39-hour opening; however Sea Otter Sound and Boca De Finas were only open for the first day of this two-day opening. Twenty-one vessels made landings during this opening harvesting 311,000 pink salmon. Effort and harvest peaked during the opening beginning on August 14, with 48 vessels harvesting 432,000 pink salmon. During this opening Sea Otter Sound, Section 3-C, and Boca De Finas, a portion of 3-B, were open on the first day only. These areas were allowed only conservative fishing time due to concerns about pink salmon escapements to Sea Otter sound and the Big Salt Lake systems. Sea Otter Sound closed for the season following this opening and Section 3-B was open for one more 39-hour period on August 18, with Boca De Finas open for the first day only. On August 22 one final 39-hour opening occurred only in Section 3-A. Thirteen vessels harvested 77,700 pink salmon. Overall, escapements fell within the management

targets for all stock groups in District 3 (Table 11). A total of 71 purse seine vessels fished in District 3, below the 1985–2011 treaty period average of 126. The district was open for a total of 279 hours.

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 1.1 million fish (Table 2) was 29% of the 1985–2011 average of 3.9 million. The seasonal harvest of sockeye salmon was 3,300 or 15% of the 1985–2011 average of 21,700. The coho salmon harvest of 14,200 was below the average of 30,000. Chum salmon harvests were below average all season; the total season chum salmon harvest of 44,000 was 39% of the average of 112,000. The Chinook salmon harvest of 120 was below the 1985–2011 average of 290. There was non-retention of Chinook salmon until August 8. Indexed escapement to the district of 1.7 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million (Table10).

District 5

District 5 encompasses the waters of western Sumner Strait, approximately 50 miles southwest of the community of Petersburg. Fisheries occur either inside the major bays (Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay, and Shipley Bay) or in the more exposed waters along the eastern side of District 5 between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

The 2012 returns to District 5 were expected to be good based on parent-year escapements. The first opening in District 5 started on August 6 for 12 hours on both the east and west sides of District 5 with Port Beauclerc open west of a line from Point Amelius to Boulder Point and Shakan Bay open east of the longitude of Station Island Light. This opening was intended to harvest surplus summer chum salmon returning to these areas. District 5 opened for one additional and final 15-hour period on August 26 and was restricted to Port Beauclerc. The opening was intended to harvest a surplus of pink salmon in the area. Effort was minimal during these openings; therefore the harvest information is confidential.

The 2012 District 5 salmon harvest was minimal and well below average for all species. The purse seine fleet harvested less than 11,000 pink salmon and around 5,600 chum salmon. Harvests of other species were less than 100 fish in combination (Table 2). Indexed escapements to District 5 were within the district's escapement target range; however, the Shipley Bay stock group was below the target range for that stock group. The indexed pink salmon escapement estimate of 285,000 for the district was above the lower end of the target range of 250,000 to 660,000 fish (Table 10).

District 6

District 6 is divided into four sections for management purposes. Purse seining in District 6 is limited to Sections 6-C and 6-D. These purse seine portions of the district are between 15 and 30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most of the waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock. Section 6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast that may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

District 6 was expected to have a good return of pink salmon based on parent-year escapement. The pink salmon return did not return as well as expected, but showed improvements over recent returns. Returns of pink salmon were mixed with areas in the northern sections of District 6 not performing as well as areas to the south. District 6 opened for the seine fleet on August 6 for an

initial 39 hours with area restricted to the southwestern portion of Etolin Island south and east of a line from a point on the east side of Cooney Cove to Point Stanhope to Narrow Point, with Burnett Inlet closed north and east of the southernmost tip of Fawn Island, and Mosman Inlet was closed north of Marble Point. There was moderate effort during this opening with 14 boats harvesting 186,000 pink salmon. District 6 opened again on August 10 for a 39-hour period with the same lines as the previous week. Effort and harvest decreased during this opening with 11 boats harvesting 146,000 pink salmon. In addition to the area opened during the previous opening, the next opening on August 14 included an expanded area along the Prince of Wales shoreline north of the Ratz Harbor Light for the first 15 hours. After the first 15 hours of this opening, the Prince of Wales Island shoreline was closed within two nautical miles for the remainder of the opening. Effort and harvest from this opening were minimal. The next opening on August 18 was for 39 hours. The Ratz Harbor shoreline was not open again because escapement did not build as expected. The open area on the Etolin Island side of Clarence Strait was reduced to waters north of a line from Point Stanhope to Quartz Rock. There was no reported harvest from this opening. The final opening was again for 39 hours starting on August 22 and included the same area restrictions as the previous two openings. Effort and harvest for the final opening were minimal.

The 2012 District 6 purse seine harvest of all salmon species was below average (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest of 346,000 pink salmon was the highest since 2007, but still well below the average harvest since statehood of 597,000 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest of 1,200 fish was well below the average harvest of 4,900 fish. The indexed pink salmon escapement in District 6 was 282,000 fish, and was within the target escapement range of 210,000 to 570,000 fish (Table 10). The two stock groups in the northern section of the district were near the lower end of target ranges; whereas, the two stock groups in the southern area were well within target ranges (Table 11).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into two sections for management purposes, Section 7-A (northern) and 7-B (southern). Streams in Section 7-A have an early and middle run timing for pink salmon; whereas Section 7-B pink salmon systems are comprised largely of middle to late run timing. The Section 7-A fishery is known as the Anan fishery since management actions in 7-A are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek, which is the largest pink salmon producer in the area. Historically, the District 7 purse seine fishery has primarily harvested pink salmon. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract additional effort to the area.

The 2012 return of pink salmon was expected to be good based on the parent-year escapement. However, the return did not materialize as expected. The Anan fishery (Section 7-A) opened for purse seining on July 1 for 15 hours with typical area restrictions north of the latitude of Point Warde (Table 7). Effort was light and harvest was poor with 10 boats harvesting 13,300 pink salmon. Aerial surveys conducted in the area indicated that escapement to Anan was progressing as expected for the time of year. The next Anan fishery opened for 15 hours on July 8. Effort increased to 21 boats fishing and harvest was poor with 8,700 pink salmon harvested. During

aerial surveys of District 7, a good show of pink salmon in upper Section 7-A was observed and escapement to Anan showed marked improvement. Due to these observations, Section 7-A opened to seine fishing for a 15-hour period on July 15. Effort increased to 38 boats with a harvest of 41,800 pink salmon. Although aerial surveys indicated that there were pink salmon in the area, the harvest was well below expectations. The final opening in the Anan fishery occurred on July 22 for 15 hours. Due to concerns over pink salmon escapement to Anan Creek, the open area in Section 7-A was reduced to the area south of the northern most point on Deer Island (Kaukan Point). The effort increased to 53 boats and harvest was again well below expectations with 78,000 pink salmon harvested. By early August only a small portion of the pink salmon in Anan Creek had made it over the falls. Passage was hampered by a large snow melt and continued high rains. Therefore, the Anan fish passage was opened for the just the third time since construction was completed in 1977 and for the second time since 2008.

By the end of July, escapements to the Section 7-B systems were building and appeared to be good for that time of year. Section 7-B was opened for 15 hours on July 29 with area restrictions in place south of a line from Ernest Point to Vixen Point. Compared to the previous opening in Section 7-A, effort decreased substantially to 13 boats. Catch rates improved and 54,000 pink salmon were harvested during this opening. Section 7-B opened on August 2 for 15 hours with area restrictions in place south of a line from Ernest Point to Union Point. Then the area was closed and reopened on August 3 for an additional 15 hours with relaxed area restrictions that included all waters of Section 7-B. Effort increased to 22 boats and the two 15 hours open periods had the highest harvest of the season with 186,000 pink salmon harvested. Section 7-B opened for 39 hours starting August 6 and remained on a 2-day on/2-day off schedule until a final 15-hour opening on August 26. Effort and harvest decreased in Section 7-B as boats left the area for other grounds. A total of 292,000 pink salmon were harvested in these six openings.

The 2012 harvest of Chinook, pink, and sockeye salmon were below their historical averages in District 7; whereas, chum, and coho salmon harvests were above average. A total of 677,000 pink salmon were harvested in 2012 (Table 2). This harvest was below the average harvest of 891,000 fish since statehood. The sockeye salmon harvest of 5,000 fish was the below the average harvest since statehood of 8,200 fish. The harvest of 126,500 chum salmon was well above both the average since statehood of 77,600 fish and the recent 10-year average of 102,500 fish. The indexed pink salmon escapement for the district of 423,500 fish was within the target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish (Table 10). Both of the District 7 stock groups were within their respective target ranges (Table 11).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns was limited to District 2 in 2012, although in recent years there has also been a fishery in Section 3-A. The District 2 fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound while the Section 3-A fishery targets chum salmon returning to Cordova Bay.

Directed fall chum salmon fishing began in District 2 on September 8. The fall season consisted of three 12-hour openings (Table 7). The fall chum salmon harvest in District 2 was 46,500. Estimated chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or above desired escapement levels (Table 12).

Chum harvest rates during the last directed summer pink salmon fisheries around Cholmondeley Sound did not show an overabundance of fall chum salmon returning to the Cholmondeley

Sound systems; however, an aerial survey conducted on Wednesday, September 5 showed a surplus of chum salmon to escapement needs. This return was early compared to normal run timing but, like the previous year, 2012 experienced an early run of fall chum salmon. A purse seine opening occurred on Saturday, September 8 with lines that included waters of Cholmondeley Sound east of Divide Head. Thirty three vessels harvested 21,700 chum salmon during this opening. Aerial surveys conducted through the next week continued to show excess chum salmon to escapement needs. The second fall chum opening occurred on September 13, statistical week 37, and added more area inside Cholmondeley Sound, which included some waters of both the South Arm and West Arm. During this opening 31 vessels harvested 22,000 chum salmon. The last opening occurred in statistical week 38, on Thursday, September 20, where 25 vessels harvested 2,800 chum salmon. It appeared that the run had been early and there were no more fish entering the bay. Total harvest and effort was average for the fall fishery.

In recent years there has been fishing opportunity in the Hetta Inlet area of Section 3-A to target excess fall chum salmon. In 2012 there were no excess fall chum salmon in Section 3-A and the area remained closed.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2012 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Skannes et al. 2012).

PINK SALMON

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad sub-regions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2011). Escapement goals established for each of these sub-regions were further divided into "management targets" for the 15 management districts and 46 stock groups where pink salmon are monitored, as an aid to assessing the spatial distribution of the pink salmon escapement across Southeast Alaska (Zadina et al. 2004).

The total 2012 pink salmon escapement index of 11.0 million ranked 18th since 1960 and was 75% of the recent 10-year average of 14.7 million (Figure 5). Biological escapement goals in Southeast Alaska were met in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Outside sub-regions, but escapements were generally poor in the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region and the escapement goal was not met (Table 9). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for 10 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 10) and, at a finer scale, for 31 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 11).

Southern Southeast Sub-region

The Southern Southeast Sub-region includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2012 all-gear pink salmon harvest of 18.5 million was near the recent 10-year average of 20.2 million fish (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 6.5 million fell within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish (Table 9, Figure 6). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all seven districts (Table 10) and for 15 of 18 pink salmon stock groups within this sub-region (Table 11).

Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2012 all-gear pink salmon harvest of 1.0 million was the third lowest since the 1970s and only 6% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 2.1 million fell below the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 9, Figure 7). Escapement indices were below management targets for five of seven districts (Table 10) and for 12 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this sub-region (Table 11).

Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The all-gear pink salmon harvest of 1.5 million was approximately half of the recent 10-year average; however, harvests have been at historic high levels since the mid-1990s (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.5 million fell within the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish, and escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all seven pink salmon stock groups within this sub-region (Tables 9,10, and 11).

CHUM SALMON

Southeast Alaska summer-run chum salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad sub-regions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2011). Southeast Alaska fall-run chum salmon index streams were grouped into stocks that support, or have supported, terminal commercial fisheries in the past. These stocks include Cholmondeley Sound, Security Bay, Port Camden, Excursion Inlet, and the Chilkat River.

Southern Southeast Sub-region

The Southern Southeast Sub-region includes 13 index streams located primarily on inner islands and the mainland of southern Southeast Alaska from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–7). The index count of 144,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast Sub-region was the sixth highest since 1960 (Table 12; Figure 9). After being below goal from 2008 to 2010, escapements in this sub-region were among the highest since statehood in 2011 and 2012.

Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region includes 63 index streams located on inside waters of northern Southeast Alaska north of Sumner Strait (Districts 8–12, 14–15, and District 13 sub-districts 51–59). The escapement goal for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region has also been met for two consecutive years, following a similar stretch of below-goal escapement indices from 2008 to 2010. The index value of 177,000 was just below the recent 10-year average of 187,000 index fish, but well above the lower bound sustainable escapement goal of 119,000 index fish (Table 12; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region includes five index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound sub-districts 51–59). The escapement index of 28,000 was well

above the lower bound sustainable escapement goal of 19,000 (Table 12; Figure 9) and the escapement goal has been met in this sub-region in nine of the past ten years.

Fall-Run Chum Salmon

Fall chum salmon returns were generally strong in 2012 and escapement indices were within or above goal for four of five fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals (Table 12). The upper bound of the Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement goal was exceeded, and the escapement of 284,000 fish was close to the recent ten-year average. The harvest of 81,000 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was above the recent ten-year average of 59,000 fish. The escapement index for Cholmondeley Sound was above the upper bound of the escapement goal for the third straight year, and the purse seine harvest of approximately 40,000 chum salmon inside of Cholmondeley Sound was just above the recent ten-year average. The escapement index for Port Camden fall chum salmon was the second highest since 1998. The Excursion River was below goal for the third time in the past five years.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2012, sockeye salmon escapement targets were met for 11 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 13). Stikine-Tahltan and Lost River sockeye salmon were the only stocks below goal in 2012. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of escapement goals at the Taku River, Redoubt Lake, Chilkoot Lake, and the Klukshu River. The escapement of 57,000 sockeye salmon at McDonald Lake in 2012 was within the escapement goal range for the third consecutive year. McDonald Lake sockeye salmon were de-listed as a management stock of concern at the 2012 board meeting.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (Sections 8-A and 8-B), District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 10). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings are also provided in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2012 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

The 2012 drift gillnet fishery opened Monday, May 7 in District 8 and Section 11-B to target Chinook salmon returns to the Taku and Stikine transboundary rivers (Table 14). After three openings in District 8 and two openings in Section 11-B, inseason forecasts indicated there was not an Allowable Catch (AC) and both fisheries were closed until the traditional fishing seasons opened in middle June. To conserve additional Chinook salmon, and due to a low expected sockeye salmon run to the Stikine River, openings in Districts 6 and 8 were delayed a week. All of the traditional drift gillnet fisheries targeting sockeye salmon opened during statistical week 25 on Sunday, June 17, or Monday, June 18. Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye during weeks 25–28 in District 1, weeks 25–31 in Districts 6 and 8, from weeks 25–33 in Districts 11 and 15. Pink salmon drives management decisions weeks 29–34 in District 1, weeks 32–35 in Districts 6 and 8, and weeks 31–34 in Section 11-C. Fisheries target fall chum salmon and coho beginning week 35 in District 1, week 36 in Districts 6 and 8, and week 34 in Districts 11 and

15. Traditional gillnet fisheries continued for 15 weeks, through late September, in Section 1-B, District 6, and District 8, and for 16 weeks, into the first week of October, in Section 11-B and District 15.

Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs took place in Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay in District 1, in Anita Bay in District 7, in Speel Arm in District 11, in Deep Inlet in District 13, and in Boat Harbor in District 15 (Figure 2.) Hours and dates of openings are shown in Table 15. Fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay THAs harvest enhanced salmon produced by SSRAA. Nakat Inlet was open continuously to drift gillnet June 1–November 10. Neets Inlet and Anita Bay are open concurrently to harvest by all gear early and late in the season and according to rotational gear schedules published in News Releases. Speel Arm and Boat Harbor harvest enhanced salmon produced by DIPAC. Speel Arm was provided three openings August 19–September 5. Boat Harbor was open continuously June 17–September 5. Deep Inlet harvests salmon produced by Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). Deep Inlet is managed as a rotational gear fishery and was open for drift gillnet between May 28 and September 26.

The 2012 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 5.2 million salmon. The gillnet harvest was a record since statehood, but was only slightly higher than the previous record set in 2011. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of around 26,000 Chinook, 498,000 sockeye, 265,000 coho, 939,000 pink, and 3,518,000 chum salmon (Tables 16 and 17). Harvest of 26,000 Chinook salmon was 93% of the recent 10-year average of 28,2 00. Harvest of 498,000 sockeye was close to the recent 10-year average harvest of 503,000. Harvest of 265,000 coho was 81% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 329,000. Pink salmon harvest of 939,000 was 90% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 1,044,000. Chum salmon harvest of 3.5 million was 158% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 2.2 million, and set a new record harvest since statehood. The common property gillnet harvest composition by species included: 0.5% Chinook, 9.5% sockeye, 5.1% coho, 18% pink, and 67% chum salmon. Historical drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests for each species are presented in Table 16. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable recent trend is the large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992. These harvests are largely attributable to hatchery production. Harvests in 2012 of 3.5 million chum salmon surpassed the previous record of 3.1 million set in 2006 by almost 400,000 fish or 12%.

A breakdown of 2012 drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district is presented in Table 17. Total drift gillnet harvests in 2012 were 5.95 million salmon (Table 17). Common property harvests of 5.2 million include 4.1 million in traditional fisheries and 1.1 million in hatchery terminal areas. There were no cost recovery harvests by drift gillnet gear in 2012. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation were 706,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 644,000 from District 1, 402,000 from District 6, 307,000 from District 8, 909,000 from District 11, and 1,878,000 from District 15. The total common property harvest from District 15 in 2012 was a record since statehood. Ranking 2012 harvests against previous years since statehood, District 11 ranked 4th, District 8 ranked 5th, District 1 ranked 11th, and District 6 ranked 37th.

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was $36.5 million in 2012 based on fish tickets (Table 3). Because the 2012 exvessel value is still based on fish tickets this estimate is conservative. A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on CFEC data is shown in Figure 12. The 2012 value includes $26.8 million of chum salmon, $4.8 million of sockeye salmon, $2.3 million of coho salmon, $1.4 million of pink salmon, and $1.2 million of Chinook salmon. (Conrad and

Davidson 2012). Recent trends of value have been trending upward steadily since a low point in 2002.

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Regulations [5AAC 29.060(b)(2)] was modified at the 2006 board meeting to allocate 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery. The new regulation changed the gillnet allocation for Chinook from a fixed number of 7,600 to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all gear quota, excluding directed fisheries in Districts 8 and 11 and Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty 5,000 fish baseline and a risk factor apportioned between fisheries. The board adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The board has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels, if needed, may include early-season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2012 all-gear Chinook salmon quota of 266,800 was determined to be 7,737 fish. The 2012 regional, drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 27,637 fish, and the common property drift gillnet harvest was 26,238 (Table 17). Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon, <=28 inches, on fish tickets, and reporting of large Chinook for PST purposes, drift gillnet tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook of all sizes as one category, and data from 2005 to 2011 has been revised. Accounting of Chinook salmon for PST purposes will now be done adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fisheries estimate of 17,956 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the Annette Island Reservation. Total gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 12,316 Alaska hatchery-produced fish, and 832 terminal exclusion fish. The hatchery "add-on" was calculated at 10,822 leaving around 4,667 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional fisheries, 735 treaty harvest in the Annette Island gillnet fishery, and 900 in the Taku and Stikine transboundary river fisheries. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2012 season was roughly 1,435 fish below the 7,737 Chinook salmon harvest cap. The all-gear U.S. harvest of treaty Chinook of 241,015 was 9.7% below the all-gear quota of 266,800 Chinook salmon.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a United States (U.S.) harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2012 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total return of 446,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2012 Nass sockeye was therefore 33,948 fish.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 1 Pink Salmon

Management Plan (5AAC 33.360) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. The preliminary 2012 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 43,000 fish, and was higher than the AAH.

In 2012 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 17, statistical week 25 (Table 14). The fishery was open a total of 1,488 hours, just above the 1985 to 2011 treaty period average of 1,335 hours. The fishery received four days of fishing time from the opening week through statistical week 28. The District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan went into effect beginning in statistical week 29. During statistical week 29, the District 1 purse seine fleet received only one day of fishing. This limited the District 1 drift gillnet fishery to a two-day opening during this week. District 1 escapements began to build and purse seine harvests of pink salmon increased during statistical week 30, therefore the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was given an additional opening during the week so Tree Point was given four days of fishing. The District 1 escapements continued to build rapidly, and the Wilson/Blossom River had a large mass of fish off of the mouth. The purse seine pink salmon harvests were average during the 15-hour seine opening occurring on July 29, statistical week 31, and this combined with building escapements warranted the beginning of a 2-day-on, 2-day-off seine fishing schedule. Beginning in statistical week 31 the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery was given five days of fishing time. Statistical week 34 ended directed purse seine pink salmon fisheries in District 1 and during statistical week 35 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery began management based on fall coho and chum salmon returns. Based on the strong coho salmon harvest rates through the previous two weeks the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened for four days during statistical weeks 35 through 39. The final opening in statistical week 39 had minimal effort with high enhanced coho salmon CPUE. A total of 85 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 74% of the 1985–2011 average of 114 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2012 included 1,406 Chinook, 62,342 sockeye salmon, 62,499 coho salmon, 203,858 pink salmon, and 314,102 chum salmon (Table 17). In 2012 the District 1 gillnet harvest of 62,432 sockeye salmon was 48% of the 1985–2011 treaty period average of 130,282. The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan in Week 30 was 51,800 fish, or about 83% of the season's total sockeye harvest. Statistical week 25 saw a record sockeye harvest for the week of 21,859. Sockeye salmon harvests rates were well below average for the rest of the season. The pink salmon harvest of 203,858 was about 39% of the treaty period average of 518,860. The chum salmon harvest of 314,102 was about 103% of the treaty period average of 306,499. The coho salmon harvest of 62,499 was 136% of the treaty period average of 45,839. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,406 was about 94% of the treaty period average 1,493. Common property drift gillnet harvests in District 1 are shown compared with historical harvests in Table 18.

During the 2006 board meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. At no point in the season did the Hugh Smith projected run size fall below the escapement goal range, therefore no sockeye management closures were taken. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 13,400 sockeye salmon, which was within the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000.

Coho salmon escapements to the systems around Ketchikan were above average, however it was clear that the northern systems in Behm Canal were below average. Large runs to the lower

Behm Canal and Boca De Quadra systems brought overall coho salmon escapement in the Ketchikan area above average. Chum salmon escapement surveys showed high levels of chum salmon during 2012.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Sections 6-A (Sumner Strait), 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D (Clarence Strait). The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Section 8-A and Section 8-B, waters north and south of the Stikine River flats. Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and the migration patterns of stocks harvested in both districts. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is based on preseason forecasts, inseason assessments of fishery performance, and inriver stock assessment. Multiple salmon species migrate through the districts at different times resulting in different management emphasis throughout the season. Chinook salmon display the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on Chinook salmon abundance. In June, as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to sockeye salmon. In August, management emphasis is based on pink salmon abundance and finally transitions to coho salmon in September for the remainder of the season.

Districts 6 and 8 salmon fisheries are mixed stock fisheries. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 harvests are estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of stock composition and the inseason proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants in Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon are estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions determined from coded wire tags.

2012 Harvest Summary

The 2012 gillnet harvest for District 6 totaled 402,690 and included: 1,853 Chinook, 45,466 sockeye, 121,418 coho, 129,646 pink, and 104,307 chum salmon (Table 17). Chinook salmon harvest was at the 10-year average (2002–2011, Table 19). Sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon harvests were all below the recent 10-year averages. The preliminary post season estimate of Stikine River sockeye salmon harvested in District 6 was 6,674 fish or approximately 15% of the harvest. The Sumner Strait fishery (subdistrict 106-41) harvested an estimated 5,629 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The Clarence Strait fishery (subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 1,045 Stikine River sockeye salmon. Burnett Inlet/Neck Lake sockeye salmon contribution was estimated at 3,882 sockeye (2.7%) of the District 6 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 901 Chinook salmon (49%) and 65,716 coho salmon (54%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 40 days from June 18 through September 25. Total fishing time was below the recent 10-year average of 48.9 days, but above the average of 38.8 days since statehood. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open concurrently each week throughout the season. A portion of Section 6-D (Screen Island) was open by regulation from statistical weeks 25 through 31 and 36 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below average for every week except for SW 36 when the fishing effort was near average. The greatest effort level occurred in statistical week 36

(September 2–5) with 70 boats fishing. The total season effort was below average with 1,930 boat-days.

The 2012 District 8 drift gillnet harvest was 307,067 and included: 8,027 Chinook, 21,997 sockeye, 20,100 coho, 16,374 pink, and 240,569 chum salmon (Tables 17 and 20). The chum salmon harvest was 200% of the 10-year average, while Chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon were below their respective 10-year averages. The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 12,252 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 56% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 24% of the District 8 coho salmon harvest, 4,808 fish, and 57% of the Chinook salmon, 4,582 fish, were of Alaska hatchery origin. The fishery started on May 7 and included three weeks of directed Chinook salmon gillnet fishing before a sockeye salmon opening occurred in week 25 on June 18. District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on September 25. The 40 days the district was open is near the past ten-year average, not including years that directed Chinook salmon fisheries occurred. The weekly fishing effort, as number of vessels fishing in District 108, was variable with about half the weekly fishing periods receiving higher than average effort. For most of the season, a majority of the effort was concentrated in Chichagof Pass and Zimovia Strait targeting hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Anita Bay. The season effort of 1,546 boat-days was below the 2002–2011 average of 2,180 boat-days.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon (greater than 659 mm mid-eye-to-fork-length (MEF)) terminal run was approximately 40,800 fish. The U.S. Total Allowable Catch (TAC) based on the forecast was approximately 9,290 Chinook salmon, which allowed for directed commercial drift gillnet and troll Chinook salmon fishing and a liberalized sport fishery in District 8. The Stikine River flats remained closed to commercial fishing throughout the directed Chinook salmon fishery. Additional small area closures occurred to reduce conflicts between commercial and sport fishermen and for steelhead conservation. An additional steelhead conservation measure, which was first implemented in 2006 and continued in 2012, was restricting gillnets to a minimum mesh size of seven inches throughout the directed Stikine Chinook salmon fishery.

The District 8 directed Stikine Chinook salmon gillnet fishery began at 8:00 am on Monday, May 7, in statistical week 19, for a 24-hour period. There were 11 gillnetters that made landings during the initial opening and several more boats that fished with no harvest. The majority of boats fished in Section 8-B, and this trend continued throughout the directed Stikine Chinook salmon gillnet fishery. The average catch rate for the initial opening was lower than years with a similar forecast. The first inseason run estimate was not released until statistical week 21; therefore, the preseason forecast was used for the first three weeks of the directed Stikine Chinook salmon fishery. The District 8 gillnet harvest during week 19 was 29 large Chinook salmon. The U.S. weekly Allowable Catch (AC) guideline, based on historical run timing and the preseason forecast, was approximately 368 large Stikine Chinook salmon. After factoring in the troll and sport fish harvests, and accounting for jacks and non-Stikine Chinook salmon, the total U.S. harvest of 181 large Stikine Chinook salmon was well below the weekly guideline.

During statistical weeks 20 (May 13–May 19) and 21 (May 20–May 26) District 8 was opened with the same time and area as the first week. The gillnet effort increased steadily as the season progressed with 23 boats making landings in week 20 and 39 boats in week 21. The overall effort remained below the 2005–2008 average of years when there was a directed gillnet fishery. The

cumulative harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon by the U.S. fisheries was estimated to be 900 fish, well below the allowable cumulative harvest guideline of 1,681 fish. The average catch rate in week 21 showed a minimal increase from the previous week; however it continued to be well below expectations. The first inseason terminal run forecast was released in week 21 for a total run of 29,275 fish, well below the preseason forecast. This forecast resulted in a U.S. AC of 478 fish, which did not allow for directed Chinook salmon fisheries to continue. Subsequent forecasts remained well below the preseason forecasts resulting in ACs too low to prosecute directed fisheries. As a result, the directed gillnet fishery was closed until the sockeye season began in statistical week 25 and the management of the troll fishery reverted to the spring troll fishery management plan until July 1.

The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon through week 29 was 3,686 fish. The harvest estimate includes harvests from the District 8 gillnet, troll, sport, and Stikine subsistence fisheries. The District 8 gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 2,025 Stikine Chinook salmon. An estimated 386 Stikine Chinook salmon were caught during the 3 days of directed fishing. The troll fishery opened for a total of 36 days from weeks 19 through 29 and accounted for an estimated 498 large Stikine River Chinook salmon. An estimated 143 fish were harvested during the 9 days the troll fishery was open for directed fishing. The liberalized regulations for the sport fisheries include larger bag limits and the use of an additional fishing rod. The liberalized regulations started May 1, were rescinded June 4, and were reinstated June 23 in response to fluctuating inseason run size estimates. The 2012 estimated sport fish harvest of 1,110 large Stikine Chinook salmon was well below the average harvest of 1,917 fish since directed fisheries were reinstated in 2005. The final postseason estimate of the run size was 31,200 fish. The resultant U.S. TAC was 5,100 large Chinook salmon. The Canadian harvest estimate of 4,600 large Chinook salmon was below the final Canadian TAC of 7,300 fish. Chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine River was estimated at 22,400 fish, within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. Little Tahltan River escapement decreased from 1,058 in 2011 with escapement of 720 large Chinook salmon, well below management objectives. The most recent ten-year average escapement to this system is approximately 4,900 fish. Andrews Creek's estimated Chinook salmon escapement of 587 fish was below the escapement goal range of 650 to 1,500 fish.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The District 6 and 8 sockeye salmon gillnet season was delayed one week due to Chinook salmon concerns and a below average forecasted run of Stikine sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon fishery in both districts began at 12:00 noon Monday, June 18, in statistical week 25, for an initial two-day period. By regulation, Monday openings occurred during the first two sockeye management periods in District 8. Since both districts are managed jointly, District 6 was also opened on Monday for these initial two fishing periods. The first sockeye salmon opening is normally two days based on the preseason forecasts. Extending fishing time is based primarily on the preseason forecast and on fishery performance estimated by management biologists monitoring the fishery on the grounds. Sockeye salmon catches showed mixed results with poor catches in District 6 and above average catches in District 8. With the mixed fishery performances and poor preseason forecasts of Stikine sockeye salmon run size, both districts closed as previously announced after two days of fishing. For this initial opening, 10 boats fished in Clarence Strait (106-30), 39 boats fished in Sumner Strait (106-41), and 53 boats fished in District 8. The preseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon was 134,000 fish. This run

size would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 31,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon, which includes 13,500 Tahltan Lake fish. The preseason forecast was used for weeks 25 through 27, with inseason run size estimates produced weekly starting in week 27 and used from week 28 through the remainder of the season.

During statistical week 26, June 24–June 30, there were 41 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, nine boats fishing in Clarence Strait, and 53 boats fishing in District 8. The initial opening was announced for two days in each district. Due to poor catch rates in District 6, and low Tahltan sockeye salmon run expectations, no extra time occurred and fishing time for the week remained at two days. Stock assessment analysis for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 7% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan Lake fish, while 33% were Tuya Lake fish. In District 8, 13% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 43% were Tuya fish.

During statistical week 27 (July 1–July 7), there were 24 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 23 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, and 37 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were again opened for an initial two days. Inseason fishery monitoring indicated that sockeye salmon abundance in Districts 6 and 8 were above average. With chum salmon returning to the Anita Bay THA, the majority of the effort in District 8 shifted to Zimovia and Chichagof Straits to intercept hatchery fish. Low effort in District 8 targeting sockeye salmon and average catch rates in both districts justified a 24-hour extension in both districts (Table 14). The first inseason terminal run size estimate produced later in the week by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) resulted in a higher estimated run size with an increase in the Tahltan and mainstem components. The harvest was composed of an estimated 35% Stikine fish. Stock assessment analysis for subdistrict 106-41 for week 27 indicated that 2% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 18% were Tuya fish. The District 8 inseason stock assessment indicated 7% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 34% Tuya fish.

During statistical week 28 (July 8–July 14) Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial two days. There were 18 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 16 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 53 boats fishing in District 8. On-the-grounds surveys indicated that sockeye salmon catch rates for boats targeting sockeye salmon remained average in both districts. With average sockeye salmon catch rates and below average effort in both districts, a 24-hour extension was announced on the grounds for both districts (Table 14). The inseason sockeye salmon stock assessment for week 28 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed 2% of the 106-41 catch and 3% of the District 8 catch. Marked Tuya fish contributed 7% of the 106-41 catch and 15% of the District 8 catch. The second inseason Stikine sockeye salmon run size estimate decreased from the prior week to 134,500 fish. The U.S. AC was estimated to be 33,500 fish with a Tahltan AC of 12,400. The U.S. harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon through this week was 16,650, including 3,355 Tahltan fish.

During statistical week 29 (July 15–July 21) 17 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 12 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 62 boats fished in District 8. Catch rates improved for both districts with more than twice the average CPUE in Sumner Strait. Good catch rates and low effort prompted a 24-hr extension for both districts for a total of three days for the week. The estimate produced near the end of the week resulted in a decrease in the Stikine sockeye salmon run size. The estimate of Tahltan returning fish decreased from the prior week, whereas the mainstem estimate increased. The U.S. AC of Stikine fish was estimated to be 33,500. The U.S. cumulative harvest through this week was 20,500 fish. Statistical week 29 sockeye salmon stock assessment analysis

indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed 0.7% of the 106-41 catch and 0.6% of the District 8 catch. Marked Tuya fish contributed to 2% of the 106-41 catch and 4% of the District 8 catch.

Effort increased by 16 boats during statistical week 30 (July 22–July 28) with 20 boats in Clarence Strait, 23 boats in Sumner Strait, and 63 boats in District 8. The majority of boats fishing in District 8 continued to target enhanced chum salmon returning to Anita Bay. Both districts were open for an initial three days based on prior weeks' fishery performance. This week's SMM again produced a lower Stikine sockeye salmon run size estimate with estimated total run size of 118,800 fish. The resultant U.S. AC was 20,300 fish. The estimated mainstem run size continued to increase, while the Tahltan estimated run size continued to decrease. The U.S. harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon through week 30 was 18,900 fish with a harvest of 4,500 Tahltan fish. The sockeye salmon stock assessment analysis for week 30 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed 0.2% of the 106-41 catch and 1.0% of the District 8 catch.

Overall, the effort was similar in statistical week 31 (July 29–August 4) with 23 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 21 boats in Sumner Strait, and 65 boats in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days and no additional fishing time occurred. Sockeye salmon catch rates continued to be above average in both districts for boats targeting sockeye salmon. Estimates produced by the SMM this week and during the next two weeks continued to indicate a well below average Stikine River sockeye salmon run size.

The 2012 preliminary postseason run size estimate of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was 110,200 fish. This estimate included: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 18,900 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery harvest of 1,302 fish, the total Canadian harvest of 34,500 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 13,687 fish (below goal range of 18,000 to 30,000), the estimated Tuya escapement of 9,100 fish, and the estimated mainstem escapement of 32,700 fish (within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish). The total U.S. harvest of 20,200 Stikine River sockeye salmon is 130% of the estimated U.S. AC of 15,600. The Canadian harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon is more than 210% of the Canadian AC of 15,600 fish.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During statistical weeks 32 through 35 (August 5–September 1) both Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. That portion of Section 6-D along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed to gillnet fishing from week 33 through week 36, as per regulation (Table 14). In Districts 6 and 8, three-day openings occurred in weeks 32 and 33 based on above average catch rates in week 31 and good parent year escapements. Catch rates were below average for weeks 33 through 35 for both districts and fishing time was restricted to two days in weeks 34 and 35. During the 2012 season, the fishing effort was generally near the previous ten-year average effort in both districts throughout the pink salmon management period.

Coho Salmon Fishery

During statistical week 36 (September 2–September 8) the management emphasis transitioned from pink salmon to wild coho salmon. Coho salmon catch rates were generally above average during the pink salmon management period. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management, the District 6 fishery had harvested 72,000 coho salmon, approximately 59% of the total District 6 coho salmon catch. The Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho returns comprised the majority of this early coho salmon harvest with an estimated contribution of approximately

27,800 fish in the District 6 fishery prior to week 36. The weekly Alaska hatchery-produced coho salmon catch rates in the District 6 fishery were above average for most of the 2012 season. The overall coho salmon harvest was below the recent 10-year averages in both Districts 6 and 8. The weekly wild coho salmon component of the harvest remained below average with a peak during week 35, one week earlier than average. During the coho salmon management period, both districts had three-day openings except for statistical week 39, which was a two-day opener. The 2012 gillnet season in both districts ended at noon on Tuesday, September 25.

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are harvested incidentally to directed fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon returning to Anita Bay in recent years have contributed significantly to chum salmon harvests in both districts, particularly in District 8. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum salmon made up 63% of the total Districts 6 and 8 chum salmon harvest. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up 25% of the total chum harvest in District 6.

Escapement Summary

Chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine River was estimated at 22,400 fish, within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. Little Tahltan River escapement was below management objectives. Andrews Creek's estimated Chinook salmon escapement of 587 fish was below the escapement goal range.

Escapements of sockeye, pink, and coho salmon to local systems were acceptable. Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local systems were generally average to above average. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 57,000 fish, which was above the lower end of the goal range (Table 13). This was the third consecutive year McDonald Lake was within the goal range. Pink salmon escapement goals were met in Southern Southeast as a whole. Escapement of coho salmon is monitored at a few locations in Southeast. Indications from the Stikine River and other systems around Southeast showed an average run of coho salmon.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and in Section 11-C, the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. When the Taku River Chinook salmon run strength is sufficient, the fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August and coho and fall chum salmon from late-August until the season is closed. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon through mark–recapture efforts. DIPAC operates a sockeye salmon escapement enumeration program at Speel Lake. Aerial and foot surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams throughout the district. The 2012 season was the 13th year of returns of sockeye salmon produced by the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility in Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property

fishery, which includes both the traditional area and the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, harvested 1,280 Chinook, 141,000 sockeye, 24,000 coho, 194,000 pink, and 566,700 chum salmon (Tables 17 and 21).

The PST directly affects management of the fishery because the Taku River is a major transboundary river (TBR) extending into Canada and contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be managed primarily for Taku River spawning escapement needs. Annex IV of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for all Taku River sockeye salmon based on documented enhanced sockeye returns resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's run of TBR enhanced sockeye established the 2012 harvest share for surplus wild Taku River sockeye salmon at 79% U.S. and 21% Canada. The PST also has provisions for Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for a minimum above-border run size of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of 3,000 coho salmon is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000 fish, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 fish; if the projection exceeds 60,000 fish then allowed harvest increases to 7,500; and if the projection exceeds 75,000 coho salmon, the allowed harvest increases to 10,000 fish. In 2003 the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in a portion of Section 11-B, and in 2005, U.S. and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for directed Chinook salmon fisheries to occur. As the result of a bilateral review, and beginning with the 2009 season, the escapement goal range for Taku Chinook salmon was established at 19,000 to 36,000 large fish, with a point goal of 25,500 fish. The U.S. AC is determined by a Pacific Salmon Commission bilaterally agreed on formula based on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast early in the season, and revised in-season based on the in-season run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark–recapture program. The AC applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (659mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regimes (AABM) allocation, although the historical base level catch (BLC) of 940 gillnet caught Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. allowed catch is shared between the gillnet, troll, and sport fisheries occurring in District 11, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006 the BOF made changes slightly increasing the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll fisheries to three days per week when the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week when the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for the directed Chinook fishery.

Chinook Fishery

There were limited directed commercial Chinook fisheries in District 11 in 2012. The 48,000 fish forecast of large Taku Chinook salmon provided a U.S. AC of 6,700 fish in addition to 3,500 gillnet and sport caught fish BLC. Due to the recent trend in over forecasting the Taku Chinook run, very conservative fisheries were allowed in statistical weeks 19 and 20 before the first inseason estimate of run strength was available. During these weeks the D11 gillnet fishery was open for 12 hours and troll fisheries were open for three days. The first inseason estimate was generated at the end of statistical week 20, and like all subsequent estimates for the season, provided no allowed catch for any directed Taku Chinook fisheries. Sport fish bag limit and gear

restrictions in District 11 were liberalized by regulation beginning April 25 due to the allowed catch provided by the preseason forecast, and those liberalizations were rescinded by Emergency Order (EO) on May 31 in response to continued low inseason estimates of run strength.

Management actions used to conduct the 2012 District 11 drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time, area, and mesh restrictions during statistical weeks 19–40. In statistical week 19, 12 boats landed 58 Chinook salmon, and in statistical week 20, 20 boats landed 116 Chinook. Towards the end of statistical week 20, the first inseason estimate of Taku Chinook salmon run strength was available and was approximately 29% of the preseason forecast, providing no AC for directed Chinook fisheries. The final inseason estimate of run strength generated in statistical week 28 projected a terminal run of approximately 14,000 large Taku Chinook salmon, substantially below forecast and not large enough to reach the lower bound of the escapement goal range. The 2012 harvest of 1,091 fish in the sport, and 696 fish in the commercial fisheries in District 11 was well within the allowed Base Level Catch (BLC) of 3,500 large Taku Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Fishery

Management emphasis for the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to sockeye salmon beginning in statistical week 25. In statistical week 25, Section 11-B was opened for two days with Taku Inlet closed north of the latitude of Jaw Point due to Chinook salmon concerns (Table 14). The two-day opening that was provided was below the average amount of fishing time. Thirty-two boats harvested 376 Chinook salmon of which 239 were large Taku fish. The sockeye salmon harvest of 1,200 was 37% of the most recent 10-year average. The sockeye CPUE was 70% of the average. Chum salmon harvests were 43% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time in Section 11-B for statistical week 26 was set for two days due to slow developing sockeye returns. Twenty nine boats harvested 168 Chinook salmon, of which 78 were large Taku fish. The 1,450 fish sockeye salmon harvest was 28% of the ten-year average. Sockeye CPUE was 93% of the average. Chum salmon harvests were 186% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 27 was set for two days in Section 11-B due to poor inriver sockeye indicators and disappointing marine harvests. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point was imposed to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Effort increased to 61 boats and 253 Chinook salmon were harvested, 164 of which were large Taku fish. The 3,250 fish sockeye salmon harvest was 38% of the ten-year average. Sockeye CPUE was 86% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that less than 1% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin, and 5% were of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake and Trapper Lake origin. Chum salmon harvests were 38% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 28 was again set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened concurrently with Stephens Passage to provide access to enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to this remote release site. Effort increased to 82 boats and 95 Chinook salmon were harvested, all of which were counted as large Taku Chinook salmon. The total District 11 harvest of large Taku Chinook salmon for the Chinook salmon accounting period, statistical weeks 19–28, was 1,786 fish. This includes 1,091 fish harvested in Juneau area sport fisheries, and 696 fish caught in the directed Chinook gillnet and troll, and the sockeye drift

gillnet fisheries, well below the 3,500 fish BLC allotment for these fisheries. The 5,100 fish sockeye salmon harvest in statistical week 28 was 38% of the ten-year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE was 75% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that 6% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin contributed 8% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. The harvest of 89,000 summer chum salmon, mostly of DIPAC hatchery origin, was 104% of the ten-year average.

With weak sockeye salmon indicators and anticipated higher than average effort levels, fishing time for statistical week 29 was set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Effort increased to 131 boats with the 19,600 fish sockeye salmon harvest 126% of the ten-year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE was 156% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that 24% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet during this week was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 5% to the Taku Inlet harvest. Chum salmon harvests were 166% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 30 was set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage due to the weak inriver sockeye indicators and high percentage of enhanced DIPAC sockeye in the Taku Inlet harvest. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point remained in place to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity to harvest enhanced summer chum salmon. With strong sockeye salmon catches in Taku Inlet but still weak inriver sockeye salmon indicators, and the preceding week's high percentage of enhanced DIPAC sockeye salmon putting the composition of the Taku Inlet sockeye salmon catch in question, only Stephens Passage south of Circle Point was extended an additional day. Effort declined to 126 boats. The 32,800 fish sockeye salmon harvest was 198% of the ten-year average. The sockeye salmon CPUE was 173% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that 49% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin, and 4% was of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin. Chum salmon harvests were 179% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 31 was set for three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. With adequate pink salmon returns to local area streams, Section 11-C was opened for three days. Effort dropped to 117 boats and the 17,100 fish sockeye harvest was 83% of the ten-year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE was 86% of the average. Otolith analysis indicated that 34% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin, and 5% was of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin. Chum salmon harvests declined to 79% of the ten-year average. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C was 73% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 32 was set for three days in District 11. Effort declined to 98 boats and the 31,800 fish sockeye salmon harvest was 142% of the ten-year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE was 167% of the average. Otolith analysis indicated 45% of the harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin, and 7% was of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin. Chum salmon harvests declined to 57% of the ten-year average. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C was 91% of the ten-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 33 was set for three days in District 11, with the opening delayed until Monday to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Effort increased to 102 boats and the 10,700 fish sockeye salmon harvest was 73% of the ten-year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE was 80% of the average. Otolith analysis indicated 36% of the harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin, and 9% was of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin. Chum salmon harvests improved to 106% of the ten-year average. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C was 101% of the ten-year average.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point may differ from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve wild Taku and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon as well as effectively harvest the run of enhanced DIPAC summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from statistical week 28 through statistical week 32 to allow the harvest of remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Port Snettisham (sub-districts 111-33, 111-34) was closed to fishing during statistical weeks 25 to 33 to limit harvest of wild Crescent Lake and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon runs to Crescent Lake was discontinued in 2012 and aerial surveys confirmed sockeye salmon migrating into Crescent Lake but exact enumeration was not possible.

Coho Fishery

Beginning in statistical week 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery generally shifts to wild Taku River coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted seven weeks, beginning on August 19 in statistical week 34, and lasting until October 3 in statistical week 40. Fishing time in Section 11-B was set at two days in statistical week 34 due to weak inriver coho indicators. During statistical week 33, a strong pulse of sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir brought the cumulative escapement near the 4,000 fish lower bound of the escapement goal range. Because of this, the Speel Arm SHA in Port Snettisham was initially opened to the latitude of Bogert Point in statistical week 34, concurrent with the Section 11-B fishery. The day before the statistical week 34 opening, the 4,000 fish minimum sockeye salmon escapement to Speel Lake was achieved, and an extension of the open area in the Speel Arm SHA was announced just prior to the noon opening, effective at 6 p.m. The District 11, 2,100 fish coho salmon harvest was 84% of the ten-year average. Coho CPUE was 113% of the average. 14,700 sockeye salmon were harvested by 61 boats in the Speel Arm SHA. Section 11-C was opened for two days and the harvest of pink salmon was 7% of the ten-year average.

With the first inseason estimate of Taku River coho salmon abundance projecting very close to forecast, fishing time in Section 11-B was opened for three days in statistical week 35, with the Speel Arm SHA open to target enhanced Snettisham Hatchery sockeye. Section 11-C was closed. The 3,300 fish coho salmon harvest was 73% of the ten-year average. Coho salmon CPUE was 98% of the average. The sockeye salmon harvest in the Speel Arm SHA was 620 by eight boats.

Fishing time in statistical week 36 was set for three days in Section 11-B including the Speel Arm SHA. The harvest of 5,100 coho salmon was 73% of the ten year average. Coho CPUE was 103% of the average. There was no reported effort or harvest in the Speel Arm SHA.

Fishing time in statistical week 37 was set for three days in Sections 11-B, with the Speel Arm SHA closed. The harvest of 1,500 coho was 23% of the ten year average. Coho CPUE was 52% of the average.

Fishing time in Section 11-B was set at three days for each of the remaining three weeks of the fishery due to low effort levels, and because the PST minimum 38,000 coho salmon had passed above the border. The 1,400 coho salmon harvested in statistical week 38 was 28% of the ten-year average harvest; the 700 coho harvested in statistical week 39 was 31% of the average; and the 200 coho harvested in statistical week 40 was 30% of the average.

The Section 11-B traditional sockeye salmon harvest for statistical weeks 34–40, during the directed coho management period, was 24% of the 10-year average. The final inseason estimate of coho salmon abundance generated in statistical week 38 projected 79,800 fish above the border with an escapement past all fisheries of 66,000 coho salmon. The fall chum salmon harvest in statistical weeks 34–40 was 65% of the ten-year average.

The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed for the season on October 3 in statistical week 40.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2012 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 43 days from May 7 through October 3. Participation in the fishery peaked in statistical week 29 with 131 boats fishing. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in statistical week 30. Total fishing effort for the 2012 common property drift gillnet fishery was 2,459 boat days, 69% of the 2002–2011 (10-year) average.

The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 1,280 Chinook, 125,600 sockeye, 23,700 coho, 192,100 pink, and 566,300 chum salmon (Table 17). An additional 15,300 sockeye were harvested in the common property fishery in the Speel Arm SHA. Common property harvests for pink and chum salmon were above the 10-year average. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 1,100 fish during statistical weeks 25–40, during the traditional sockeye and coho management period, was 22% of the 10-year average (Table 21). An additional 174 Chinook were harvested during the limited directed Chinook fisheries in statistical weeks 19 and 20. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 23% of the harvest as estimated by coded-wire-tag analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program's preliminary estimate of Chinook salmon escapement is 19,500 large fish, within the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 large fish. The Canadian harvest of large Taku Chinook was 1,976 fish, 141% their BLC. This fishery is covered in more detail in the Canadian Transboundary River Fisheries section of this report.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 141,000 fish, 87% of the 10-year average (Table 21). Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during statistical week 27 and added significant numbers to the harvests during statistical weeks 29 through 34. The final contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until post-season analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry-planting programs at Tatsamenie and Trapper Lakes contributed an estimated 3,600 fish to the fishery with 78% of these harvested in Taku Inlet. Contributions of domestic DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift

gillnet fishery including the Speel Arm SHA totaled a minimum of 74,900 fish or 53% of the harvest. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 40% of the 117,300 fish wild sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River, or 51% of the U.S. AC. The 2012 sharing objective of Taku wild sockeye for Canadian fisheries was 21% of the TAC, and the Canadian harvest was 22%. This fishery is covered in more detail in the Canadian Transboundary River Fisheries section of this report. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith and genetic stock identification (GSI).

The preliminary estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement past all fisheries from the mark–recapture program was 123,800 fish, above the 71,000–80,000 fish escapement goal range. Wild sockeye salmon escapements inside Port Snettisham were improved from recent seasons. A total of 5,681 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake, above the minimum of the 4,000–13,000 fish escapement goal range. This is the third consecutive year the Speel Lake lower bound has been met since 2006. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2012. The peak aerial survey count for Crescent Lake in 2012 was 3,600 sockeye salmon. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the historical average peak aerial survey is approximately 5,000 fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include returns to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and local Juneau area streams as well as to Alaskan hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 24,100 fish was 65% of the 10-year average. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 550 fish or 2.3% to the District 11 common property harvest in 2012. The preliminary coho salmon escapement for the Taku River was estimated to be approximately 70,750 fish, surpassing the PST above-border minimum of 38,000 fish. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 194,000 fish was 136% of the 10-year average (Table 21). The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown so the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 5,826 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 66% of the 2010 parent-year catch and was 59% the 2002–2010 even-year average. The pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 566,000 chum salmon was 127% of the 10-year average (Table 21). The summer chum salmon harvest of 563,600 fish comprised 99.5% of the full season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (statistical week 33) and is comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and the remote release site in Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Approximately 58% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, and 41% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 2,800 fall chum salmon during statistical week 34 and later was 65% of the 10-year average. Most of these fall chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River is unknown so the chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island is used as an index of escapement. The 224 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2012 was 77% of the 10-year average. The chum salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as below average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries in Lynn Canal occur in the waters of District 15 encompassing Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery targets four major stocks of sockeye salmon (Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem, and Berners River). Hatchery chum salmon are the predominant harvests during the first five weeks of the summer season. The fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon during the fall season (mid-August through early October).

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 56 days between June 17 and October 2, 2012 (Table 14). The number of fishing days is below average (93% of the 2002–2011 average of 60 days). Fishing effort totaled 6,188 boat-days (1.6 times the 2002–2011 average of 3,883 boat-days). The total number of permits participating in the 2012 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishing season was well above average (239 permits as compared to the previous 10-year average of 151 permits). The number of drift gillnet boats participating in the District 15 gillnet fishery each week was also well above average in 2012 for most of the season. Effort peaked in week 27 (July 1–July 7) when 211 boats were counted in the district, double the 10-year average for this week. Peak effort in the district is typical during this time as the drift gillnet fleet targets abundant hatchery chum salmon returns to the Amalga and Boat Harbor release areas.

A total harvest of 2.17 million salmon took place during the 2012 Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fishery (Tables 17 and 22). The harvest surpassed the previous record harvest set in 2011 by nearly 450,000 fish. This harvest included 2,736 Chinook, 225,000 sockeye, 23,000 coho, 353,000 pink, and 1,567,000 chum salmon. The harvests of Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon were all above average while the coho salmon harvest was below average. The 2012 Chinook salmon harvest of 2,736 fish was well above the 2002–2011 average (3.6 times average). The sockeye salmon harvest was 2.2 times the previous 10-year average of 103,000 fish. The harvest of pink and chum salmon was 2.4 and 2.0 times the 10-year averages for these species, respectively. The pink salmon harvest was the second highest on record. The coho salmon harvest was 56% of the previous 10-year average.

Of the total District 15 sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 124,300 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested based on scale pattern analysis. This estimate is 2.6 times the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 54,000 fish, 1.4 times the 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 45,300 fish, about 2.5 times the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest originates from the Chilkat River mainstem and from the Berners Bay river systems.

The 2012 total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 1,567,000 fish was about twice the previous 10-year average. This harvest was about 40% higher than last year's harvest, which was the highest on record since 1960. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 96% of the chum harvest (based on otolith marking results) through statistical week 33 (August 12–August 18). Chum salmon harvest in the district from statistical weeks 34 through the end of the season (August 19 through October 2) are considered fall chum salmon, and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage

stocks. An estimated 81,200 fall chum salmon were harvested in this fishery. The 2012 catch of fall chum salmon is about 1.4 times the recent 10-year average of 58,800 fish.

Due to below average expectations for Berners River coho salmon, Section 15-B was not open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in 2012.

Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery

The 2012 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened according to regulation on Sunday, June 17 (Table 14). Summer season management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting returns of Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes sockeye salmon. Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point in the first week (June 17–June 19) of the fishery. Due to an expected weak run of Chilkat Lake sockeye, Chilkat Inlet was closed. With a strong run expected to Chilkoot Lake, and little fishing effort in Section 15-A, the north line in Chilkoot Inlet was moved to Mud Bay Point in week 26 and the opening was set for three days. Chilkat Inlet remained closed. For the next three openings in week 27 (July 1–July 4), week 28 (July 8–July 11), and week 29 (July 15–July18) the lines remained the same, and the openings were set for three days each week. A one-day extension was granted in week 29, and the north line was moved to the Tanini Point to Taiya Point line. In week 30 (July 22–July 25) and 31 (July 29–August 1) Chilkoot Inlet was open south of the White Rock line for three days each week, with the rest of Section 15-A open south of the latitude of Seduction Point. A one-day extension was granted opening fishing north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River in week 30, and a two-day extension to the same line was granted in week 31. A strong pulse of fish moved into the Chilkoot River in weeks 29 and 30, totaling nearly 60,000 sockeye and pushing the cumulative escapement over the upper end goal of 86,000 fish. In week 32 (August 5–August 8) Section 15-A was open to the terminus of the Chilkoot River for three days, with Chilkat Inlet remaining closed. An extension of an additional two days was granted north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River. In week 33 (August 12–August 16) Section 15-A was again opened to the terminus of the Chilkoot River for three days, with the area north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River open for one additional day.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Fall fishery management focused on the harvesting of Chilkat River fall chum, coho, and late run Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon in Section 15-A beginning in statistical week 34 (August 19). In week 34 (August 19–August 24), Section 15-A was opened for three days to the terminus of the Chilkoot River, and for two additional days north of Mud Bay Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River. The Chilkat River coho run appeared weak and Chilkat Inlet remained closed. In weeks 35 (August 26–August 31) and 36 (September 2–September 7), Chilkat Inlet was opened to the Glacier Point to Twin Coves line for three days to allow for the harvest of Chilkat River chum, sockeye, and coho. The rest of Section 15-A was open for three days to the terminus of the Chilkoot River, and for two additional days north of Mud Bay Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River to focus on the continued harvest of Chilkoot sockeye and pink salmon. In weeks 37 (September 9–September 11) and 38 (September 16–September 18), Chilkat Inlet was open for two days south of the Glacier Point to Twin Coves line, and Chilkoot Inlet was open south of the Tanini Point to Taiya Point line, with the remainder of Section 15-A also open for two days. For the last two openings of the year, Chilkat Inlet was once again closed to reduce the harvest of coho while allowing the harvest of incoming Chilkat chum salmon. During each of the two-day

openings in week 39 (September 23–September 25) and week 40 (September 30–October 2), Section 15-A was open south of Seduction Point, and Chilkoot Inlet was open south of the Tanini Point line. Section 15-A closed for the remainder of season on October 2.

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Due to below average expectations for Berners Bay coho salmon, Section 15-B did not open during the 2012 season.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted record returns of hatchery summer chum salmon originating from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area (THA) during the initial week of the season (June 17–June 19). The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide a refuge for milling stocks of Berners River, Chilkoot Lake, and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. In contrast to some previous years, no six inch minimum mesh size gear restriction was imposed in Section 15-C. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger point was closed to protect wild Endicott River chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating to streams in this area of the district. The area north of Danger Point remained closed through August 11 in statistical week 32. In weeks 26–30 (June 24–July 28), Section 15-C was open for three days each week south of the latitude Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point within two miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal. In week 29 (July 19) a one-day extension was granted with the same lines. All of Section 15-C was open for three days each in weeks 31 and 32 (July 29–August 11) except an area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline at the latitude of Danger Point north to the latitude of Point Sherman. This closed area was designed to protect returns of wild Endicott River chum salmon. In week 33 the southern line of this closed area was moved north to Lance point, and all the rest of Section 15-C was opened for three days.

Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from week 34 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for three days in weeks 34 (August 19–August 22) except an area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline at the latitude of Lance Point north to the latitude of Point Sherman. In weeks 35 and 36 (August 26–September 8), all of section 15-C was open for three days each week. All of Section 15-C was open for two days each week in weeks 37–40 (September 9–October 2). The area closed with the rest of District 15 on October 2. Fall season effort in Section 15-C was about average in 2012. The 2012 coho and fall chum salmon harvests in Section 15-C were estimated at 10,400 and 15,100 fish, respectively. This harvest was less than half of the average for coho and above average for chum salmon.

District 15 Escapements

The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 114,000 fish, which fell above the sustainable escapement goal range of 38,000–86,000 fish. This weir count was 1.8 times the 2002–2011 average of 63,200 fish and the highest counted escapement since the weir was installed in 1976. In addition, 47 Chinook, 139 coho, 40,700 pink, and 494 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. Weekly weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were well above average through week 30 (July 28) with the exception of statistical weeks 26 (June 24–June 30), when 500 (ten-year average is 2,200) sockeye salmon were enumerated. For the

rest of the season (July 29–September 12), the escapement averaged 62% of the preceding 10-year average. The weir was pulled between June 23 and June 27 due to a flood event and no fish were counted during this period. The pink salmon weir count was 1.8 times the historical even-year average of 22,400 fish. A large part of the pink salmon return spawns below the weir and the count does not represent the total pink salmon escapement to the Chilkoot River.

A DIDSON acoustic camera was used again in 2012 to enumerate sockeye through the Chilkat Lake weir. The weir was also used to capture returning Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for age, sex, and length composition sampling and to sample fish for tag ratios originating from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River and all captured sockeye salmon larger than 360 mm (MEF) are marked with fin clips and released back into the river. Recapture events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site, and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem to determine the ratio of tagged sockeye salmon in the population. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon run during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 106,000 sockeye salmon. This count was near the midpoint of the biological escapement goal range of 70,000–150,000 fish.

The preliminary mark–recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 47,000 fish (SE=5,950). The 2012 mark–recapture estimate is 1.4 times the 1994–2011 average escapements of 33,300 fish.

The preliminary mark–recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon is 1,630 age-1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This estimate is less than half the historical 1991–2011 average and below the lower end of the escapement goal range of 1,850–3,600 large fish.

Chum salmon aerial peak escapement counts conducted along streams on the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally below average, while the pink salmon counts were average. Peak aerial escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were above average for both species.

Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be above average. Fall chum salmon escapement is measured by indexing the total fish wheel catch of this species. The index is based on a mark–recapture program conducted during the years 2001–2004 where it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.5% of this return annually. The 2012 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 4,401 fish from this project resulted in an estimated escapement of approximately 293,000 fish. The 2002–2012 average index estimate for this species is 323,000 fish. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini River was above average. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement aerial surveys indicated that returns of this portion of the run were below average. A peak count of 15,400 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2012. This peak aerial count is about half the previous 10-year average of 32,600 fish.

Chilkat River coho escapement was below average in 2012. Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted through the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 38,400 coho salmon returned to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage. This estimate is below the historical average and within the biological escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 1,800 fish. The peak aerial count is below the previous 10-year average of 3,000 fish. Berners

River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 5,480 fish. This escapement is about half the ten-year average escapement of 9,154. This stream count is within the biological escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2012 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, spring troll fisheries, Annette Island Reservation fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed on the harvest of wild stocks, although co-migrating enhanced fish contribute substantially to traditional area harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus returns. In most cases, fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the board. In several locations terminal harvest areas THAs must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery SHAs are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated by evaluation of coded-wire tag recovery information and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. Coded-wire-tag tagging rates for salmon hatchery releases are specified in hatchery annual management plans. Harvests of returning adults are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs and are used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are used to estimate chum or sockeye harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked. Although there is currently no coordinated, region-wide program in place to sample and evaluate returning adults, since 2006, SSRAA has evaluated traditional and terminal fisheries in Districts 1–8. DIPAC has evaluated harvests at specific delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska, and NSRAA has sampling primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2012, of the 37.0 million total all-gear salmon harvest, 75% of salmon were harvested in traditional fisheries, 11% in THA fisheries, 9% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries, and 4% in Annette Island reservation fisheries (Conrad and Davidson 2012). Of 12.4 million chum salmon harvested in 2012, 41% were harvested in traditional areas, 30% were harvested in hatchery THAs, 25% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries, and 4% were harvested in the Annettte Island reservation fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2012, in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries, were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2012, Southeast Alaska common property harvests of 9.0 million enhanced fish are estimated to account for 26.6% of overall harvests and 42% of overall exvessel value (Vercessi 2013). The 2012 harvest of enhanced salmon in the region included: 21.3 % of Chinook, 12.0 % of sockeye, 26.6 % of coho, 1.1 % of pink, and 83.5 % of chum salmon. For comparison, 2011 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 9.6% of overall harvests and included: 21.9%

of Chinook, 14.8% of sockeye, 26.5% of coho, 1.2% of pink, and 80.9% of chum salmon (Vercessi 2011); and 2010 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 18% of overall harvests and included: 22% of Chinook, 8% of sockeye, 28% of coho, 2% of pink, and 72% of chum salmon (White 2011).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundance-based harvests allowed under the PST, to comply with allocations established for the different gear groups, and to manage spring troll and net fisheries to benefit from Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatchery programs. Coded wire tags are intensively sampled in fisheries to provide accounting for these various purposes.

In 2012, purse seine fisheries harvested 4,438 large Chinook salmon and 442 jacks in traditional fisheries, and 16,482 large Chinook and 351 jacks in terminal area fisheries (Table 2). Based on coded-wire-tag recoveries, Alaska hatchery fish contributed 365 fish in traditional areas, 8% of total traditional harvests (ADF&G, CTW Lab, 2013). Including recoveries from other states and Alaska, 1,306 large Chinook, 29% of total traditional harvests of 4,438, were of hatchery origin. Purse seine fisheries were managed to limit treaty harvests to 4.3% of the all-gear PST Chinook salmon harvest ceiling, or 11,472 fish, while targeting pink and chum salmon. Chinook salmon non-retention was in place by emergency order from June 24 through seine openings on August 2–3. From August 6–7 until the close of the season retention was allowed. Traditional area harvests were highest with 3,027 (68%) in District 4 and 759 (17%) in District 2. An accounting of PST Chinook salmon harvests is preliminary at this time. Total purse seine PST harvests are estimated at 6,025 out of 20,920 total large Chinook salmon harvested in common property and Annette Island Reserve fisheries. Most of the seine harvest of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, estimated at 15,723 fish, came from terminal area fisheries.

In 2012, drift gillnet fisheries harvested 15,105 Chinook salmon in traditional area fisheries and 11,133 in hatchery terminal area fisheries for total harvest of 26,238 (Table 17). Based on coded-wire-tag recoveries, Alaska hatchery fish contributed 7,897 Chinook salmon to traditional area fisheries (ADF&G CWT Lab 2013). The largest traditional area harvest occurred in District 8 with 8,027 harvested, 53% of the combined traditional area Chinook salmon harvests. Of Chinook salmon harvests in District 8, 4,582 fish (57%) were produced by Alaska hatcheries. Drift gillnet fisheries are allocated 2.9% of the all-gear PST harvest ceiling, or 7,737 fish. Some minimal directed Chinook salmon Transboundary River harvests occurred in Section 11-B and in District 8, but after inseason forecasts indicated returns were below preseason expectations directed fisheries were closed, and area restrictions were applied to protect Chinook during later openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests.

An accounting of PST Chinook salmon gillnet harvests is preliminary at this time. Total common property fishery PST traditional gillnet harvests are estimated to include: 4,667 large Chinook salmon; Annette Island Reservation harvests of treaty fish were 735; and directed transboundary river fishery harvests were 900 fish. Of the 26,238 total Chinook salmon harvest by common property drift gillnet gear (Table 17), 17,221 are initially estimated as large Chinook, and 5,567 of these applied to the PST. Including Annette Island gillnet harvests of treaty fish of 735, total PST gillnet harvest was 6,302. Most of the remainder, of 12,316 large Chinook originated from Alaska hatcheries. A breakout between traditional and terminal areas is not available at this time.

The total common property seine harvest of coho salmon in 2012 was 275,000 (Table 1). Of these, 236,000 (86%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 39,000 (14%) were harvested in terminal areas (Table 2). Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional area purse seine fishery, based on Alaska hatchery coded-wire-tag recoveries, are estimated at 34,800 fish, or 15% of the traditional area harvests (ADF&G, CWT 2013). The largest numbers of enhanced coho in traditional fisheries included 17,000 in District 4, 7,500 in District 2, and 3,300 in District 1.

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 265,000 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 251,000 (94%) in traditional fisheries and 15,000 (6%) in hatchery terminal areas (Table 17). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional drift gillnet fisheries based on coded-wire- tag recoveries are estimated at 94,400 fish, or 38% of the total harvest from traditional areas (ADF&G, CWT 2013). Enhanced coho salmon harvests were primarily taken in three districts: 70% (65,700 fish) were from District 6; 24% (23,000) fish, were from District 1; and 6% (4,800 fish) were harvested from District 8.

Of 170,345 sockeye salmon harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2012 most (94%) were from traditional fisheries and most were from wild stocks (Table 2). Few enhanced sockeye are likely to have been harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2012, since purse seine fisheries in Upper Chatham Strait and Icy Strait were primarily limited to the Point Augusta index fishery. DIPAC has estimated 800 enhanced sockeye were taken in purse seine fisheries. The total run produced by the Snettisham Hatchery in 2012 was 200,800 sockeye salmon.

Of 498,100 sockeye salmon harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries in 2012, 462,500 (93%) were harvested in traditional fisheries, and 35,600 (7%) were from hatchery terminal areas (Table 17). THA sockeye salmon harvests included 15,300 in the Speel Arm THA and 17,500 in the Boat Harbor THA. DIPAC has estimated a common property drift gillnet harvest of 77,600 Snettisham Hatchery-produced sockeye salmon in District 11 and 1,100 in other districts for a total harvest of 78,700, 39% of a total run of 200,600. Contributions to District 11 fisheries included 3,600 enhanced sockeye produced by the Tatasmenie Lake and Trapper Lake enhancement projects. Sockeye salmon contributions from Stikine River enhancement projects in Districts 6 of 4,200 were 9% of total harvests and included 3,357 from Tuya Lake and 842 from Tahltan Lake. Enhanced sockeye salmon contributions in District 8 of 3,600 were 16% of total harvests and included 2,867 from Tuya Lake and 733 from Tahltan Lake. Returns to Tahltan Lake were well-below average in 2012 and despite management measures to reduce harvests of wild fish the escapement goal for this system was not met. Overall enhancement contributions to all-gear sockeye salmon harvests in the region were 99,000 of 820,000, or 12% in 2012 (Vercessi In prep).

The regionwide common property harvest of pink salmon was 20.3 million fish in 2012 out of total harvests of 21.3 million (Conrad and Davidson 2013). Hatchery operators estimated pink salmon production harvested in common property fisheries to be 230,000, 1.1% of total production (Vercessi In prep). Since pink salmon are generally not marked, the basis of operator's estimates are somewhat uncertain. The Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI), Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC), and Kake Non-Profit Fisheries Corporation all produce pink salmon. Directed pink salmon traditional fisheries in 2012 were minimal in District 9 since the only harvests in the district were in Tebenkoff Bay and were only 83,000 in total.

Generally, the majority of harvests of chum salmon in Southeast Alaska are derived from hatchery production, and hatchery harvest estimates are determined by a combination of otolith sampling of commercial traditional and terminal area fisheries. Most, but not all chum salmon are thermally marked, and sometimes harvest estimates are based on expected proportions of returns to terminal areas instead of systematic sampling for otolith marks. Precise estimates of harvests in traditional common property fishery areas are not always known, so returns as reported in this section are based on hatchery operators' best estimates.

Regional common property harvests of 8.8 million chum salmon in 2012 were 142% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 6.2 million (Conrad and Davidson 2013). The estimated contribution of enhanced chum salmon to common property fisheries is 83.5% (Vercessi In prep). Purse seine fisheries harvested 4.8 million chum salmon, including 2.1 million from traditional fishery areas (44%) and 2.7 million from hatchery terminal harvest areas (Table 2). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property purse seine fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 4,314,000 fish, 87% of total purse seine harvests, including Annette Island seine harvests (Vercessi In prep.) Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

Drift gillnet common property harvests of 3.5 million chum salmon were 158% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 2.2 million and set the record for chum salmon harvest since statehood (Table 16). Harvests included 2.6 million in traditional fishery areas (73%) and 0.9 million from hatchery terminal areas (27%; Table 17). The estimate of hatchery contributions to drift gillnet fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 3,383,000 fish, 88% of total drift gillnet harvests, including Annette Island harvests (*Vercessi In prep*.) Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

The estimate of chum salmon hatchery contributions to troll fisheries is 445,000 fish, 93% of total chum salmon troll harvests of 476,400.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA and SHA (subdistrict 101-95) is managed in consultation with SSRAA to provide for broodstock and cost recovery. Surplus returns also provide some opportunity for common property harvest. Neets Bay is SSRAA's primary cost recovery location, with other terminal areas designated as common property harvest locations. In 2012, the majority of the summer chum salmon harvested inside Neets Bay, (68%) were harvested for cost recovery. Neets Bay common property harvests from within the THA included: 414,000 chum, 35,000 coho and 8,000 Chinook salmon. Terminal area seine harvests included: 353,500 chum, 28,000 coho, and 5,400 Chinook salmon (Table 23). Terminal area gillnet harvests included 14,000 chum, 8,200 coho, and 2,500 Chinook salmon (Table 24). Cost recovery totals were 1.15 million chum salmon, 78,900 coho salmon, and 3,300 Chinook salmon (Table 25). Total common property harvests within the THA were apportioned by gear as follows: 83% seine, 12% troll, and 5% drift gillnet.

The Neets Bay THA was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 1 through June 10 with very limited effort. The THA was next opened from June 11 through July 2 on a rotational basis between the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon (Tables 8 and 15). Six-hour seine and gillnet openings were provided on July 29 and July 30. On Sunday, July

29 during the six hour purse seine opening in the inner portion of Neets Bay 41 vessels harvested 137,441 chum salmon.

From September 24 through October 3, the THA was re-opened on a rotational schedule between the net gear groups, and then on Thursday, October 6 the Neets Bay THA was open concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10.

Substantial troll harvests took place on Neets Bay returns in West Behm Canal. Between spring and summer fisheries trollers harvested 336,500 chum salmon in the area immediately west of Neets Bay THA (subdistrict 101-90) in addition to the 48,000 from within the THA. Total chum salmon harvest by troll gear in the combined areas was 385,000. Combining these "near-terminal" harvests with those from inside of Neets Bay including cost recovery, terminal chum salmon harvests totaled 1,755,000. Total returns in 2012, including harvests in more remote fisheries and both summer and fall chum salmon, were 2,389,000 (Doherty 2013).

Based on otolith sampling SSRAA has estimated the total commercial common property harvest for enhanced Neets Bay salmon for all gear groups, excluding cost recovery, broodstock, and sport harvests, was 12,700 Chinook, 206,700 coho, 828,000 summer chum, and 190,600 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 1,972,000 was 125% of the preseason forecast of 1,700,000. The fall chum salmon total run of 417,000 was 107% if the preseason forecast of 390,000.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2012 for troll and gillnet gear to harvest enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1 in statistical week 22, to November 10 in statistical week 45 for gillnet and troll (Table 15). For the season the drift gillnet fishery harvested 3,000 coho and 430,000 chum salmon (Table 24) in the Nakat Inlet THA. Although Nakat Inlet THA was open from June 1 through November 10 to troll gear, no documented troll gear landings occurred. Based on otolith sampling and analysis by SSRAA approximately 195,000 Nakat Inlet chum salmon were harvested in the drift gillnet common property fisheries, and an additional 70,000 were harvested in the common property purse seine fisheries (Doherty 2013). The total estimated run of 674,000 chum salmon was well above the preseason forecast of 403,000 summer chum and 86,000 fall chum salmon.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2012 for access by the seine fleet to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The Kendrick Bay THA opened by regulation on June 15 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through September 30 (Table 8). Seventy vessels took part in this fishery harvesting 3,500 sockeye salmon, 5,600 coho salmon, 123,900 pink salmon, and 219,900 summer chum salmon (Table 23). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the four, 4-day enhanced chum salmon directed fisheries prior to statistical week 29, June 17–July 11, (Table 7). Chum harvest in those openings outside of the normal common property openings totaled 617,000 chum salmon; of those chum salmon approximately 586,000 or 95% were of hatchery origin, with approximately 56% being Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon, and 24% being Neets Bay enhanced chum

salmon. The total return for Kendrick Bay enhanced summer chum salmon was 998,000; this was 112% of the preseason forecast of 895,000.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area (THA) is opened each year to allow the harvest of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The Anita Bay THA is the only common property hatchery terminal harvest area fishery within the Petersburg Management Area, Districts 5–10. The area is opened concurrently for net and troll fisheries from May 1 through June 12 (Tables 8 and 15). From June 13 through August 31, the fishery operated on a rotational basis with purse seine and drift gillnet fleets alternating openings. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past two seasons with openings starting and ending at noon, and with the area closed to net fishermen for 24 hours between each net gear rotation. Prior to 2009, the rotation in Anita Bay was 2:1 with the gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the seine fleet fishing 24 hours. The first gillnet effort in Anita Bay occurred during statistical week 20 (May 13–May 19); and the first seine effort occurred during statistical week 25 (June 17–June 23). The last fishing effort recorded for the seine fleet occurred during statistical week 40 (September 30–October 6); and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 39 (September 23–September 29). This was the ninth consecutive year that hatchery returns to the Anita Bay THA were harvested by the seine fleet since the SSRAA release site was changed from Earl West Cove to Anita Bay in 2001. Purse seiners harvested 5,600 Chinook, 500 sockeye, 300 coho, 8,400 pink, and 296,000 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA in 2012 (Table 23). Gillnetters harvested 3,600 Chinook, 400 sockeye, 1,800 coho, 300 pink, and 98,000 chum salmon inside the THA (Table 24). Seine effort increased in 2012 with an average effort of 19 boats fishing per opening throughout the season. The peak effort of 70 boats occurred during statistical week 30, which coincided with the peak chum salmon harvest.

Based on otolith sampling of returns to Anita Bay SSRAA has estimated total returns of 12,800 coho, 15,100 Chinook, and 833,000 summer chum salmon. Harvests of Anita Bay hatchery salmon outside of the THA in traditional fishing areas included; 10,500 coho or 82% of the total run; 5,800 Chinook or 35% of the total run; and 439,000 summer chum salmon, or 53% of the total run. Total returns of 833,000 summer chum salmon were 189% of the preseason forecast of 441,000.

Speel Arm

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs in 2012 was 230,000 fish from their 2007 and 2008 brood year smolt releases. The actual run was 200,600 sockeye salmon including broodstock. Because of recent poor runs to Speel Lake, no fishery in the Speel Arm SHA was contemplated until the minimum of the 4,000–13,000 sockeye salmon biological escapement goal through the weir was realized. In statistical week 33 a strong pulse of fish began to move through the Speel Lake weir with the largest single day count of 1,551 sockeye salmon on August 16. This strong movement of fish took place on the day that the statistical week 34 fishery was announced. A portion of the Speel Arm SHA was opened on August 19 concurrent with the 2-day drift gillnet traditional fishery opening in Section 11-B (Table 15). The day before the opening, the 4,000 fish minimum escapement was achieved. In response, shortly before the noon start of the opening, ADF&G staff on the grounds

announced an expansion of the Speel Arm SHA open area effective at 6:00 p.m. This action was in accordance with an agreement reached in a task force meeting between industry and the department that a minimum of six hours prior notice would be given before any extension of area in the Speel Arm SHA to provide any boats fishing in the district a fair start. Sixty four boats harvested 14,700 sockeye and minor numbers of other species of salmon. No otolith samples were obtained in the fishery, but samples from previous years' fisheries suggest that approximately 95% of the sockeye harvest are likely to be of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for three days in statistical weeks 35 and 36. An additional 600 sockeye salmon were harvested in statistical week 35 for a total THA harvest of 15,300 (Table 24). There was no reported effort or harvest in week 36. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 5,681 sockeye salmon, above the minimum of the escapement goal range, the third consecutive year the minimum of the goal range has been achieved since 2006. Based on otolith sampling estimates, the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery contributed an estimated 77,600 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 common property commercial drift gillnet fishery.

Hidden Falls

In District 12, the NSRAA forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 16,100 Chinook, 191,000 coho, and 820,000 chum salmon. This was the first season that NSRAA did not conduct any direst cost recovery harvests. Instead, under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, in order to derive the necessary revenues, the NSRAA Board of Directors requested that the Department of Revenue assess a 20% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters described in 5 AAC 33.374(f) which includes the Hidden Falls THA and surrounding waters. Under this plan all of the chum salmon returning to the Hidden Falls Hatchery except for the 150,000 needed for broodstock would be available to the common property fishery. The first opening occurred on June 17 with openings continuing on the regional seine schedule through August 15 (Table 8). Kasnyku Bay was closed to seining through June to continue to allow trollers access to hatchery Chinook salmon as provided under Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan (5AAC 33.374) and remained closed through July 11 for the purpose of allowing broodstock to accumulate in Kasnyku Bay. With broodstock goals falling behind schedule it became necessary to close the northern portion of the THA beginning July 15 and the THA was further restricted to include only the waters inside Takatz Bay for openings on July 19 and July 22. By July 26 broodstock goals had been met and the Hidden Falls THA was opened with a small restriction in Kasnyku Bay for the remainder of the season, which ended August 15. The total common property harvest for the season was 1,079,000 chum salmon (Table 23). Including broodstock and cost recovery, NSRAA reports a total run of 1,240,000, 51% above the forecast of 820,000. Additionally 36,000 pink salmon, 2,900 coho salmon, 1,700 sockeye salmon and 4,000 Chinook salmon were harvested in the common property seine fishery.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

In District 13, the NSRAA forecasted a return to the Medvejie Hatchery and the Deep Inlet THA of 13,000 coho, 30,800 Chinook and 730,000 chum salmon. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA in traditional fisheries; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA).

The board in 2012, adopted regulations continuing the net fishery allocation in the Deep Inlet THA Management Plan of 1:1 time ratio of gillnet to seine beginning the third Sunday in June when chum salmon are the target species. This time ratio has been in place since 2009. The time ratio prior to the third week in Sunday would remain 2:1 gillnet to seine when hatchery Chinook salmon are the target species. The change of the ratio of fishing time in 2009 was for the purpose of bringing the two gear groups closer to their baseline allocation percentages of enhanced salmon value as specified under the Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan (5 AAC 33.364). Additionally, the board has allowed trolling to occur when net fisheries are closed and when trolling does not interfere with cost recovery. The allocation plan for the Deep Inlet THA will sunset after the 2014 season and again will be addressed by the board in 2015.

The NSRAA board decided at their March meeting in Sitka that this season's chum salmon cost recovery goals for the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet run was 75,000 pounds or approximately 10,000 chum salmon. The broodstock goal was 70,000 chum salmon. This allowed for a projected common property harvest of approximately 650,000 chum salmon. Given the small cost recovery harvest needed for the season, it was not anticipated that closures of common property fisheries in the Deep Inlet THA would be necessary.

By emergency order, issued under 5AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2012 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so the department and NSRAA would have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began May 27 with four days gillnet to two days seine per week (Tables 8 and 15). The May/June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery. In 2012, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of six inches prior to June 16 to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. During the period of May 27–June 16, as many as 22 gillnet boats participated in the fishery and seine effort was minimal. The total harvest during this period was approximately 1,580 Chinook salmon, and 40 chum salmon. Beginning June 17, the schedule provided for seining on Sundays, Thursdays, and Fridays, gillnetting on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and trolling on Saturdays of each week. This schedule remained in effect through September 30 when the Deep Inlet THA was closed for the season. During the Southeastern Alaska August troll coho closure, trolling remained open in the waters of Eastern Channel and portions of Sitka Sound August 7–10, in accordance with 5 AAC 129.112, to target hatchery chum salmon. For the season, the total harvest by gear in the Deep Inlet THA included: gillnet harvests of 4,700 Chinook salmon, 28,000 pink salmon and 183,000 chum salmon; seine harvests of 1,500 Chinook salmon, 115,000 pink salmon and 334,000 chum salmon; and troll harvests of only 22 Chinook salmon and 22 chum salmon (Tables 23 and 24). Trollers harvested an additional 25,000 chum salmon in Sitka Sound outside of the THA, with approximately 13,000 of those harvested during the August coho salmon closure. Seiners harvested approximately 79,000 chum salmon in the traditional Sitka Sound seine pink salmon fishery of which 49,000 were estimated to be of hatchery origin. Cost recovery harvested 10,000 chum salmon, and 60,000 were chum salmon used for broodstock bringing the total run to approximately 660,000 chum salmon, or about 90% of forecast.

Boat Harbor

In District 15 DIPAC forecasted a return of 296,000 chum salmon to the Boat Harbor THA. In addition, in Section 11-A just south of District 15, DIPAC forecasted 947,000 chum salmon to the Amalga Harbor SHA. The inside portion of the Boat Harbor THA (west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor) was opened on a seven day a week, continual basis from the start of the season on June 17 through the first three days of week 36 on September 5 (Table 15). The remainder of the Boat Harbor area (those waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Danger Point at 58°41.73' N. latitude and north of a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey at 58°37.05' N. latitude) was opened for two days in week 25 (June 17–June 19) and then continuously beginning in week 26 (June 24) through week 32 (August 11). As in previous years, the northern line of the Boat Harbor THA remained at the latitude of Danger Point through the summer season to protect Endicott River summer chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating through this area. In week 33 (August 12) the north line of this area was moved up to Lance Point to provide for additional fishing opportunity on surplus pink and chum salmon. The outside portion of the Boat Harbor THA stayed open continuously until it was closed after a 3-day opening in week 34 (August 22). The number of boats participating in this terminal harvest area each week was generally average or above during the summer fishery. Commercial harvests of salmon from the Boat Harbor THA included 200 Chinook, 17,500 sockeye, 215,000 chum, 250 coho, and 60,400 pink salmon (Tables 17 and 24). The sockeye catch from within the Boat Harbor THA was 2.2 times the average, the chum harvest was 110% of average, and the pink catch 1.9 times the average.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by seven private non-profit hatchery permit holders from 15 locations during 2012 (Table 25). Total landings were approximately 3.5 million salmon, 79% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.5 million (Table 26). The harvest included 18,800 Chinook, 126,000 sockeye, 200,000 coho, 140,000 pink, and 3.1 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 86% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum harvests were about 90% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Cost recovery harvests of other species were generally below average, except for sockeye salmon which are primarily returning to one location, Speel Arm. The sockeye salmon harvest was about 150% of the recent 10-year average. Coho harvest was 65% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Chinook harvests were 53% of the recent 10-year average. The pink salmon harvest was 22% of the recent 10-year average harvest.

Cost recovery harvests for the 2012 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Tables 25, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery special harvest areas are shown in Figure 2. In decreasing order of magnitude chum salmon harvests by location included: 1,152,000 by SSRAA at Neets Bay, 842,000 by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 701,000 by DIPAC at Gastineau Channel, 150,000 by Armstrong-Keta, Inc. at Port Armstrong, 130,000 by NSRAA at Hidden Falls, and 49,000 by NSRAAA at Medvejie/Deep Inlet, and 37,000 by Kake Non-Profit Fishery Corporation at Gunnuk Creek. Pink salmon harvests were well-below average with around 140,000 fish total including 63,000 by Armstrong-Keta, Inc., and 51,000 by the Sitka Sound Science Center. Coho cost recovery harvests were highest at the Neets Bay hatchery with 79,000, followed by Neck Lake with 36,000, Port Armstrong with 22,000, Hidden Falls with 18,000, Burnette Inlet with 16,000, Mist

Cove with 11,600, Klawock Lake with 8,300, and Gastineau Channel with 4,600. Chinook cost recovery harvests included 10,100 to Silver Bay, 3,300 to Neets Bay, 2,700 to Herring Cove, and 1,600 to Hidden Falls.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Cove, Burnette Inlet, and Neck Lake SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,152,000 chum, 133,000 coho, 4,800 sockeye, and 6,000 Chinook salmon. Total cost recovery was in the Neets Bay SHA was lower than run strength would have allowed due to increased common property troll harvests in the SHA and West Behm Canal (411,000 fish; Skannes et al, 2013), as well as above-average and seine harvests in the THA (353,500 fish; Table 23).

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,543,000 chum, 4,800 coho, 121,000 sockeye, and about 600 Chinook salmon. Harvests in this area were lower than run strength would otherwise have allowed since DIPAC had returned much of the organization's long term debt, and in response the DIPAC board elected to provide two common property purse seine openings in the SHA. Total common property harvest in the two purse seine openings was 411,000 chum salmon (Table 23).

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Silver Bay, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for the four locations included 179,000 chum, 30,000 coho, and 11,700 Chinook salmon. For the first time in 2012 NSRAA elected to derive the revenue, working with the Department of Revenue, to assess a 20% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters of the Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA and nearby waters in accordance with AS 16.10.455 Cost Recovery Fisheries. By invoking this provision, common property seine fisheries in the THA occurred on a regular basis, without disruptions to provide for cost recovery. Also, cost recovery harvests at this location were reduced compared with prior years. Much of the 130,000 chum salmon shown as cost recovery harvest at Hidden Falls in Table 25 was based on the sale of broodstock carcass sales, and does not represent conventional cost recovery harvest from marine waters by purse seine gear.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KNFC) conducted cost recovery at the Gunnuk Creek SHA. Total harvest was 13,200 pink salmon and 37,000 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 63,000 pink, 150,000 chum, 22,000 coho, and 400 Chinook salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Hatchery. Total harvest was 8,400 coho salmon.

The Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 51,000 pink and 1,300 chum salmon. Some additional chum salmon cost recover under the SSSC permit is done under a cooperative agreement with NSRAA at the Deep Inlet SHA. That production is included with the NSRAA cost recovery.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the Transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979, Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both

the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers by fishers using small skiffs. Commercial and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

The Stikine River preseason forecast for large Chinook salmon provided for a limited harvestable surplus. For sockeye salmon, the harvest-sharing objective for the 2012 season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there were sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. Fishery openings for sockeye salmon were primarily based on the preseason forecast and weekly assessments of run strength after statistical week 27 and the TAC as defined by the harvest sharing agreement. Canada is allowed a harvest of 5,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. Under the PST, both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

The preseason run size estimate of 40,800 large Chinook salmon was above the threshold run size limit of 28,100 fish that allows for directed fisheries. The threshold number is the sum of the midpoint escapement goal (21,000) + the Canadian base level catch (2,300) + the U.S. base level catch (3,400) + the inriver test fishery catch (1,400). Both countries are permitted to harvest their base level catch taken in the course of their historical recreational fisheries, food fisheries, and as bycatch during targeted sockeye fisheries for run sizes forecasted to be below 28,100. Further, Canada is permitted to prosecute a test fishery designed to provide inseason and postseason run size estimates while harvesting a maximum of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. An inseason forecast is developed and agreed upon by both countries. The threshold to prosecute directed fisheries drops from 28,100 large Chinook salmon based on the preseason forecast to the 24,500 large Chinook salmon based on inseason forecast. The lower threshold is a result in a change of the targeted escapement goal. The less conservative escapement goal is used for inseason forecasts because the inseason forecasts are generally more accurate as they more represent what is actually returning rather than what is predicted to return.

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was approximately 40,800 fish, which indicated a run size characterized as below average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 21,000 to 33,700 Chinook salmon. Managers used the daily catch and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site to make daily run projections. Joint weekly run size estimates were calculated on Wednesday or Thursday of the current week and were used to set the following week's fishery openings. Managers used the Stikine Chinook Management Model for weeks 22–23, while an average of the model and mark–recapture estimates was used for stat weeks 24–34. All inseason projections indicated a run size that was less than the preseason expectation and well below the 2002–2011 average run size. Based on mark–recapture data from the inriver commercial fishery tag recoveries and tag recoveries from Verrett and Little Tahltan rivers escapement sampling, the preliminary postseason estimated terminal run size of Stikine River Chinook salmon was 31,200 large Chinook salmon, above the final inseason estimate of 25,300 large Chinook salmon. The 2012, Little Tahltan River escapement of 720 fish at the weir

represents approximately 3% of the total inriver escapement of 22,300 fish, compared to the average of approximately 15%. The weir count was also well below the low end of the escapement target range of 2,700 to 5,300 large fish. This is the sixth consecutive year that the lower end of the escapement target for the Little Tahltan River was not reached.

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries as required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 134,000 fish and was used during weeks 25 (June 17–June 23) and 26 (June 24–June 30). After week 26, Canada used a combination of inseason forecasts of run size and TAC, produced by the SMM, the Tahltan sockeye salmon regression model, and run reconstruction data in the lower river commercial fishery, to determine weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the SMM included: the catch, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion planted Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test (when in operation) and commercial fisheries; the upper river catch in the aboriginal fishery (AF) and upper river commercial fishery; the catch, effort, and assumed stock composition in sub-district 106-41 (Sumner Strait), the catch and assumed stock composition in District 108 and sub-district 106-30 (Clarence Strait). The linear regression of CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and mainstem sockeye salmon against total inriver run size (1998–2011) were used in concert with the SMM by Canada during weeks 28–32. The weekly inputs to the Tahltan sockeye salmon regression model included the cumulative weekly CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon (1998–2008: from week 28 to 33); and all correlations were significant. Post week 32, the run reconstruction inputs included the projected Tahltan Lake escapement, the catch to date of Tahltan lake sockeye salmon expanded by run timing to predict the total catch, and the First Nations catch of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon.

Preliminary catches from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries, and sport fishery in the Stikine River in 2012 included: 4,637 large Chinook (includes six release mortalities), 1,240 jack Chinook (includes 27 release mortalities), 30,407 sockeye, 6,188 coho, zero pink, and 363 chum salmon (Table 27). In addition, 411 pink and 625 chum salmon were released and all of the 365 steelhead caught were released. A test fishery designed to target on Tuya bound fish at a site located in the mainstem Stikine River between the mouth of the Tahltan and the mouth of the Tuya River yielded a catch of 2,306 sockeye, 44 large Chinook, and five jack Chinook salmon. A total of 467 large Chinook and 88 jack Chinook salmon were harvested by the commercial fleet under the auspices of a test fishery. The PST test fishery quota was 1,400 large Chinook salmon; however, because the test fishery was only conducted during week 23 (June 3–June 9, that included 16% of the run), the guideline test fish harvest was adjusted to reflect this proportion resulting in a guideline level of 228 large Chinook salmon. A sockeye test fishery was conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River from June 20 to September 1, 2012. The test fishery was located immediately upstream from the U.S./Canada border. Catches in this test fishery totaled 62 large Chinook, 39 jack Chinook, 1,777 sockeye, 96 coho, 38 pink, 131 chum salmon, and 23 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout, chum, and pink salmon were released).

An additional seven licenses were fished in the lower river commercial fishery in 2011 and 2012. These licenses were leased by active commercial fishers from license holders that have not participated in the fishery for over a decade. Fishers were limited to one net, both set and drift gillnetting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets.

The commercial fleet targeted large Chinook salmon from week 19 through week 21 based on a preseason run size of 40,800 large Chinook. Due to a major drop in the inseason estimated run size leading to week 23, the commercial fishery was closed. Instead, a test fishery was prosecuted in order to collect tagged to untagged fish ratio metrics used in generating inseason run size estimates. Post stat week 23, the run size prediction warranted a return to a targeted Chinook fishery, which was prosecuted during week 24.

The fleet targeted Chinook salmon for a total of 11 days, below the average of 18 days. Sockeye salmon were targeted for a total of 19 days, below the average of 31 days. The coho fishery was opened for a total of eight days, below the average of nine days.

The total of 13,687 sockeye salmon counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2012 was below the average of 35,206 fish. The 2012 count was below the escapement goal of 24,000 and below the lower end of the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. A preliminary estimate of 5,612 fish (41% of the escapement) originated from the fry-planting program. This is above the contribution of 35% to the 2009 smolt outmigration, the principal cycle year contributing to the 2012 run. A total of 224 sockeye salmon were sacrificed at the weir for stock composition analysis. In addition, a total of 3,949 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock, resulting in a natural spawning escapement of 9,514 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake.

The spawning escapements for the mainstem and Tuya stock groups are calculated using stock ID, test fishery, and inriver commercial catch data. Based on this run reconstruction approach, the preliminary escapement estimates were 32,683 mainstem and 9,136 Tuya sockeye salmon, including 189 Tuya fish sacrificed for biological samples. The mainstem spawning escapement was near average and within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. Aerial surveys were not conducted due to high turbid water conditions at the index sites in 2012.

An attempt at an aerial survey of five index sites for coho salmon was conducted on November 5. The survey was aborted due to ice, snow, and wind. The Stikine River was frozen to an extent never observed by the surveyors in 28 years of surveys.

TAKU RIVER

The harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 79% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 21%. The TAC is managed on wild fish only. The harvest share is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run of adult sockeye from the U.S./Canada fry planting program. Additionally, if the inriver escapement is projected to be above 120,000 wild sockeye, Canada may, in addition to its share of the TAC, harvest the projected surplus escapement apportioned by run timing. A fishery directed at Taku Chinook salmon is allowed when run-strength warrants. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR committee. The U.S. directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border escapement of 38,000 fish and Canada is allowed a harvest of Taku River coho on a sliding scale depending on the inseason projections of above border run size. Both countries are working to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River.

The Taku River Canadian commercial and aboriginal fisheries combined harvest was 1,976 large Chinook (greater than 660 mm MEF, and mostly 3-ocean or older), 478 small Chinook, 30,378 sockeye, and 11,905 coho salmon in 2012 (Table 28). Sockeye salmon originating from Taku fry plants contributed an estimated 3,271 fish to the catch, comprising 10% of the total sockeye

harvest. The catch of large Chinook salmon was below the recent 10-year average while that of small Chinook salmon was close to average. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook fishing if abundance warrants, catch accounting for small salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to "jacks" which were typically fish under 2.5 kg or 5 kg, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation ("small" Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm MEF). Hence, comparisons with catches prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. The catches of sockeye and coho salmon were each above their respective averages. There were 62 days of fishing which was close to average. The seasonal fishing effort of 418 boat-days was above average. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnets were used, with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. The maximum allowable mesh size was 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) except for the period from June 17 (statistical week 25) through July 14 (statistical week 28) at which time it was reduced to 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) in order to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

A Chinook salmon mark–recapture study was again conducted in 2012. The spawning escapement of large Chinook salmon was estimated to be 19,538 fish, which is below the average of 37,030 large fish, and below the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish. The Canadian catch of 2,946 (including test fishery catch) added to the escapement indicated an above-border run of 22,484 fish.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon lakes to provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark–recapture program has been operated annually since 1984 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon; total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the above border harvest. The preliminary 2012 estimate of above border run is 144,673 wild sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 117,560 fish. The escapement was above the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 27,107 wild sockeye (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 22% of the total wild TAC, and was above the base of 21%.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 10,231 sockeye salmon. This count was below average but above the primary brood year count of 7,153. There was no broodstock collection in 2012. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 15,605 was the third highest on record and above both the average and the 2007 primary brood year count of 11,187. A total of 1,300 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 14,305 fish. The sockeye count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 181 fish, even lower than the record low count of 204 fish obtained in the primary brood year (2007). A weir was again operated at King Salmon Lake in 2012. The count was 5,413 fish; an additional 1,500 fish were estimated to have passed through a breach in the fence July 29–31. The escapement is above the 2004–2011 average of 2,150. In calculating the average escapement, the 2009 and 2011 values were estimated using an aerial survey expansion, while the 2005 count of five fish was excluded. Approximately 150 fish were removed for a trial egg-take.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/US mark–recapture program. Tag application occurred from July 1 (week 27) until September 15 (week 37) and recovery occurred until October 2 (week 40). The tag recovery effort consisted of the commercial fishery, augmented by a test fishery from week 37 to October 5 as noted above. The preliminary postseason above border run estimate is 84,847 fish; taking into account the inriver catch of 14,105 fish (included are harvests of 11,581 commercial, 324 Aboriginal, and 2,200 test fishery), the spawning escapement estimate is 70,742

fish. This is below average but above the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, traps have not been used on the Island since 1993. The small hand troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of Chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the gillnet and the purse seine fleets.

The total 2012 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 1,625 Chinook, 22,091 sockeye, 42,468 coho, 808,000 pink, and 468,000 chum salmon (Conrad and Davidson 2013). The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 1,396 Chinook, 16,676 sockeye, 37,684 coho, 308,995 pink, and 341,338 chum salmon (Table 29). Gillnet harvests were above the recent 10-year average for Chinook, sockeye, pink and chum salmon and near the 10-year average for coho salmon. Sockeye were 156%, pink were 142%, and chum salmon were 261% of the 2002–2011 average. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests were 225 Chinook, 5,415 sockeye, 4,690 coho, 498,882 pink, and 126,521 chum salmon (Table 30). Seine harvests were below the 10-year average harvest for sockeye, coho and pink salmon and above average for chum salmon. The purse seine harvest of chum salmon was 315% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 40,195. Annette Island all-gear pink salmon harvests of 808,000 were 18% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1; and all-gear chum harvests were 14% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1. Pink salmon escapements were above the upper management target for District 1.

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TABLES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1982	30,529	-	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	28
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	19
1984	20,762	-	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	26
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	12
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	16
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	46
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	43
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	10
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	22
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	4
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	20
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	5
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	6
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	11
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	2
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	21
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	14
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	1
2000	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	24
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	3
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	17
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	9
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	13
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	7
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	35
2007	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	15
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	33
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	18
2010	15,764	787	151,270	192,465	20,556,774	3,234,567	24,151,627	27
2011	25,984	1,786	499,279	347,113	55,250,451	2,701,292	58,825,905	8
2012	**20,920**	**793**	**170,345**	**275,426**	**19,172,555**	**4,826,746**	**24,466,785**	**25**
Averages								
1960–2011[c]	14,571	1,003	602,698	324,796	26,482,483	2,806,398	30,231,949	
2002–2011[d]	23,817	1,079	514,498	299,268	36,762,358	3,726,009	41,327,029	
Max. harvest[e]	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	71,961,636	9,406,979	81,768,382	
Max. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	1999	1998	1999	
Min. harvest[e]	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514	3,789,373	
Min. year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969	1960	

[a] Chinook salmon are 28” from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28”.

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2012.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.

[d] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[e] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2012.

Table 2.–2012 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species.

Fishery	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	132	63	18,393	27,772	3,379,287	188,388	3,614,035
Terminal Harvest Area	5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
Annette Island	225	0	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,521	635,733
Hatchery Cost Recovery	3,338	0	0	74,430	0	1,104,824	1,182,592
District 2							
Traditional	759	202	43,562	84,309	5,872,733	1,292,054	7,293,619
Terminal Harvest Area	35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010
District 3							
Traditional	120	9	3,317	14,157	1,115,405	44,122	1,177,130
District 4							
Traditional	3,027	99	72,393	93,025	5,793,453	258,043	6,220,040
District 5							
Traditional	0	0	33	26	10,689	5,573	16,321
District 6							
Traditional	8	24	1,168	3,012	345,607	6,753	356,572
District 7							
Traditional	92	17	5,037	7,173	676,382	126,522	815,223
Terminal Harvest Area	5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
District 9							
Traditional	7	8	55	1,790	83,144	4,027	89,031
Hatchery Cost Recovery	375	0	2	33,636	63,091	150,417	247,521
District 10							
Traditional	13	12	1,423	635	139,058	5,989	147,130
District 11							
Terminal Harvest Area	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
Hatchery Cost Recovery	35	0	797	178	3,362	842,049	846,421
District 12							
Traditional	44	0	5,979	1,158	135,581	67,417	210,179
Terminal Harvest Area	4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,564	0	2	18,326	768	130,015	150,675
District 13							
Traditional	236	8	8,480	3,409	1,329,912	134,639	1,476,684
Terminal Harvest Area	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9,481	0	2	47	58,523	50,036	118,089
District 14							
Traditional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Subtotals D1-8							
Traditional	4,138	414	143,903	229,474	17,193,556	1,921,455	19,492,940
Terminal Area Harvest	10,954	115	4,144	33,719	135,351	869,158	1,053,441
Annette Island	225	0	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,521	635,733
Hatchery Cost Recovery	3,338	0	0	74,430	0	1,104,824	1,182,592
Subtotal	18,655	529	153,462	342,313	17,827,789	4,021,958	22,364,706
Northern Subtotals D9-14							
Traditional	300	28	15,937	6,992	1,687,695	212,072	1,923,024
Terminal Area Harvest	5,528	236	6,361	5,241	155,953	1,824,061	1,997,380
Hatchery Cost Recovery	11,455	0	803	52,187	125,744	1,172,517	1,362,706
Subtotal	17,283	264	23,101	64,420	1,969,392	3,208,650	5,283,110
Total Southeast							
Traditional	4,438	442	159,840	236,466	18,881,251	2,133,527	21,415,964
Terminal Area Harvest	16,482	351	10,505	38,960	291,304	2,693,219	3,050,821
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785
Hatchery Cost Recovery	14,793	0	803	126,617	125,744	2,277,341	2,545,298
Annette Island	225	0	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,521	635,733
Miscellaneous	6	0	2,694	816	35,944	18,403	57,863
Total	35,944	793	179,257	407,549	19,833,125	7,249,011	27,705,679

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28".

Table 3.–2012 Fishery Exvessel Value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total Value
Purse Seine						
Southern Seine	$162,193	$1,151,799	$910,552	$24,070,978	$15,064,207	$42,359,729
Northern Seine	$3,353	$111,694	$29,761	$3,028,613	$1,432,985	$4,606,406
Terminal Seine	$730,252	$86,150	$568,608	$413,750	$18,312,958	$19,112,284
Total Seine Value	**$895,798**	**$1,349,643**	**$1,508,921**	**$27,513,341**	**$34,810,150**	**$66,078,419**
Drift Gillnet						
Tree Point	$62,675	$514,072	$481,470	$265,423	$2,789,226	$4,112,866
Prince of Wales	$65,958	$379,959	$1,008,619	$176,967	$928,332	$2,559,835
Stikine	$401,040	$206,420	$191,915	$23,640	$2,097,762	$2,920,777
Taku	$56,823	$1,218,173	$227,856	$314,683	$3,715,158	$5,532,693
Lynn Canal	$74,440	$2,161,451	$254,957	$450,857	$9,407,860	$12,349,565
Terminal Gillnet	$574,402	$292,221	$120,968	$148,601	$7,845,445	$8,981,637
Total Gillnet Value	**$1,235,338**	**$4,772,296**	**$2,285,785**	**$1,380,171**	**$26,783,783**	**$36,457,373**
Set Gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set Gillnet Value	**$23,362**	**$860,608**	**$603,903**	**$32,374**	**$7,783**	**$1,528,030**
Troll						
Winter Troll	$4,380,159	$0	$0	$0	$98	$4,380,257
Spring Troll	$1,861,720	$3,223	$17,856	$3,444	$170,030	$2,056,273
Summer Troll	$6,802,121	$22,198	$11,380,518	$172,913	$3,310,452	$21,688,202
Total Troll Value	**$12,214,752**	**$24,606**	**$11,420,982**	**$218,257**	**$3,993,561**	**$27,872,157**
Annette Island Res.	**$76,346**	**$192,413**	**$376,097**	**$1,165,831**	**$4,050,723**	**$5,861,410**
Hatchery Cost Rec.	**$620,668**	**$914,834**	**$1,914,039**	**$249,492**	**$15,061,515**	**$18,760,548**
Miscellaneous	**$78,225**	**$7,321**	**$1,846**	**$47,446**	**$30,942**	**$165,780**
Total Salmon Value	**$15,145,054**	**$8,121,720**	**$18,111,573**	**$30,606,913**	**$84,738,457**	**$156,723,717**

Note: Fishery exvessel values calculated from fish ticket prices reported in this table provide only an initial estimate for fishery values. CFEC calculates exvessel values based on fish tickets and annual processor reports usually one year after the fishery is completed.

Table 4.–Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1982	3,643	-	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	24
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	32
1984	1,808	-	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	31
1985	7,996	-	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	9
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	47
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	34
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	46
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	20
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	35
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	11
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	16
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	10
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	3
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	25
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	12
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	14
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	8
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	2
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	17
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	13
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	7
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	6
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	5
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	4
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	21
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	18
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	37
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	19
2010	6,490	520	29,484	46,565	9,157,767	1,921,639	11,162,465	23
2011	8,188	1,536	212,057	229,181	45,587,909	1,171,493	47,210,364	1
2012	5,828	264	22,298	12,233	1,843,648	2,036,133	3,920,404	41
Averages								
1960 to 2011[c]	5,133	672	124,740	102,710	9,670,276	1,728,948	11,632,479	
2002 to 2011[d]	7,313	687	115,817	104,955	18,168,591	2,376,445	20,773,808	
Max. harvest[e]	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,587,909	6,246,728	47,210,364	
Max. harvest year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996	2011	
Min. harvest[e]	12	106	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	156,706	
Min. harvest year	1976	1983	1975	1976	1976	1977	1976	

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2012

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.

[d] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[e] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2012.

Table 5.–Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1982	26,886	-	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	30
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	12
1984	18,954	-	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	22
1985	13,539	-	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	11
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	3
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	49
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	38
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	5
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	16
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	4
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	21
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	8
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	17
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	6
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	24
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	14
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	7
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	28
2001	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	18
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	10
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	19
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	13
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	45
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	9
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	27
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	15
2010	9,274	267	121,786	145,900	11,399,007	1,312,928	12,989,162	29
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	34
2012	**15,092**	**529**	**148,047**	**263,193**	**17,328,907**	**2,790,613**	**20,546,381**	**20**
Averages								
1960 to 2011[c]	9,438	331	477,955	222,083	16,812,141	1,077,417	18,599,366	
2002 to 2011[d]	16,504	392	398,682	194,313	18,593,766	1,349,564	20,553,221	
Max. harvest	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	56,465,139	
Max. harvest year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998	1996	
Min. harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467	988,340	
Min. harvest year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969	1969	

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2012.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.

[d] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[e] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2012.

Table 6.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2012.

Note: gray shading indicates no fishery occurred in this area on this date.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections				
			9	10	12	13	13
Week	Date	Day	B	All	A	A	B
25	17-Jun	Sun			15		
	18-Jun	Mon					
	19-Jun	Tue					
	20-Jun	Wed					
	21-Jun	Thu					
	22-Jun	Fri					
	23-Jun	Sat					
26	24-Jun	Sun		15	15		
	25-Jun	Mon					
	26-Jun	Tue					
	27-Jun	Wed					
	28-Jun	Thu					
	29-Jun	Fri					
	30-Jun	Sat					
27	1-Jul	Sun		15	15		
	2-Jul	Mon					
	3-Jul	Tue					
	4-Jul	Wed					
	5-Jul	Thu					
	6-Jul	Fri					
	7-Jul	Sat					
28	8-Jul	Sun		15	15		
	9-Jul	Mon					
	10-Jul	Tue					
	11-Jul	Wed					
	12-Jul	Thu					
	13-Jul	Fri					
	14-Jul	Sat					
29	15-Jul	Sun		15	15		
	16-Jul	Mon					
	17-Jul	Tue					
	18-Jul	Wed					
	19-Jul	Thu					15
	20-Jul	Fri					
	21-Jul	Sat					

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Table 6.–Page 2 of 3.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections				
			9	10	12	13	13
Week	Date	Day	B	All	A	A	B
30	22-Jul	Sun			15	15	15
	23-Jul	Mon					
	24-Jul	Tue					
	25-Jul	Wed					
	26-Jul	Thu				15	15
	27-Jul	Fri					
	28-Jul	Sat					
31	29-Jul	Sun		15	15	19	15
	30-Jul	Mon				20	
	31-Jul	Tue					
	1-Aug	Wed					
	2-Aug	Thu				19	19
	3-Aug	Fri		15		20	20
	4-Aug	Sat					
32	5-Aug	Sun					
	6-Aug	Mon			15	19	19
	7-Aug	Tue		15		20	20
	8-Aug	Wed					
	9-Aug	Thu					
	10-Aug	Fri	19			19	19
	11-Aug	Sat	20			20	20
33	12-Aug	Sun					
	13-Aug	Mon					
	14-Aug	Tue	19			19	19
	15-Aug	Wed	20			20	20
	16-Aug	Thu					
	17-Aug	Fri					
	18-Aug	Sat	18			18	18
34	19-Aug	Sun	21			21	21
	20-Aug	Mon					
	21-Aug	Tue					
	22-Aug	Wed	18			18	18
	23-Aug	Thu	21			21	21
	24-Aug	Fri					
	25-Aug	Sat					

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Table 6.–Page 3 of 3.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections				
			9	10	12	13	13
Week	Date	Day	B	All	A	A	B
35	26-Aug	Sun	15		12	19	19
	27-Aug	Mon				21	21
	28-Aug	Tue					
	29-Aug	Wed					
	30-Aug	Thu					
	31-Aug	Fri					
	1-Sep	Sat					
36	2-Sep	Sun	12				
	3-Sep	Mon					
	4-Sep	Tue					
	5-Sep	Wed					
	6-Sep	Thu	12				
	7-Sep	Fri					
	8-Sep	Sat					
37	9-Sep	Sun	12				
	10-Sep	Mon			12		
	11-Sep	Tue					
	12-Sep	Wed					
	13-Sep	Thu					
	14-Sep	Fri					
	15-Sep	Sat					

Note: No openings this season for Sections 9-A, 12-B, 13-C, or District 14.

Table 7.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2012.

Note: Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery in this area on this date.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	7
Week	Date	Day	F		A	B	C			D	A	B
25	17-Jun	Sun		19								
	18-Jun	Mon		24								
	19-Jun	Tue		24								
	20-Jun	Wed		20								
	21-Jun	Thu										
	22-Jun	Fri										
	23-Jun	Sat										
26	24-Jun	Sun		19								
	25-Jun	Mon		24								
	26-Jun	Tue		24								
	27-Jun	Wed		20								
	28-Jun	Thu										
	29-Jun	Fri										
	30-Jun	Sat										
27	1-Jul	Sun	15	15				12			15	
	2-Jul	Mon		19								
	3-Jul	Tue		24								
	4-Jul	Wed		24								
	5-Jul	Thu		20								
	6-Jul	Fri										
	7-Jul	Sat										
28	8-Jul	Sun	15	15				15			15	
	9-Jul	Mon		19								
	10-Jul	Tue		24								
	11-Jul	Wed		20								
	12-Jul	Thu										
	13-Jul	Fri										
	14-Jul	Sat										
29	15-Jul	Sun	15	15				15			15	
	16-Jul	Mon										
	17-Jul	Tue										
	18-Jul	Wed										
	19-Jul	Thu		15				15				
	20-Jul	Fri										
	21-Jul	Sat										

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 3.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	7
Week	Date	Day	F		A	B	C			D	A	B
30	22-Jul	Sun	15	15	15	15		15			15	
	23-Jul	Mon										
	24-Jul	Tue										
	25-Jul	Wed										
	26-Jul	Thu	15	15	15	15		15				
	27-Jul	Fri										
	28-Jul	Sat										
31	29-Jul	Sun	15	15	15	15		15				15
	30-Jul	Mon										
	31-Jul	Tue										
	1-Aug	Wed										
	2-Aug	Thu	19	19	19	19		19				15
	3-Aug	Fri	20	20	20	20		20				15
	4-Aug	Sat										
32	5-Aug	Sun										
	6-Aug	Mon	19	19	19	19		19	12	19		19
	7-Aug	Tue	20	20	20	20		20		20		20
	8-Aug	Wed										
	9-Aug	Thu										
	10-Aug	Fri	19	19	19	19	15	19		19		19
	11-Aug	Sat	20	20	20	20		20		20		20
33	12-Aug	Sun										
	13-Aug	Mon										
	14-Aug	Tue	19	19	19	19	15	19		19		19
	15-Aug	Wed	20	20	20	20		20		20		20
	16-Aug	Thu										
	17-Aug	Fri										
	18-Aug	Sat	18	18	18	18		18		18		18
34	19-Aug	Sun	21	21	21	21		21		21		21
	20-Aug	Mon										
	21-Aug	Tue										
	22-Aug	Wed	18	18	18			18		18		18
	23-Aug	Thu	21	21	21			21		21		21
	24-Aug	Fri										
	25-Aug	Sat										

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Table 7.–Page 3 of 3.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	7
Week	Date	Day	F		A	B	C			D	A	B
35	26-Aug	Sun	15	15				15	15			15
	27-Aug	Mon										
	28-Aug	Tue										
	29-Aug	Wed										
	30-Aug	Thu										
	31-Aug	Fri										
	1-Sep	Sat										
36	2-Sep	Sun										
	3-Sep	Mon										
	4-Sep	Tue										
	5-Sep	Wed										
	6-Sep	Thu										
	7-Sep	Fri										
	8-Sep	Sat		12								
37	9-Sep	Sun										
	10-Sep	Mon										
	11-Sep	Tue										
	12-Sep	Wed										
	13-Sep	Thu		12								
	14-Sep	Fri										
	15-Sep	Sat										
38	16-Sep	Sun										
	17-Sep	Mon										
	18-Sep	Tue										
	19-Sep	Wed										
	20-Sep	Thu		12								
	21-Sep	Fri										
	22-Sep	Sat										

Table 8.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA), and Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area (SHA) in Southeast Alaska in 2012.

Note: Gray shaded cells indicate that no fishery occurred for this area on this date.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet	Amalga SHA[d]
22	27-May	Sun	24		24		15	
	28-May	Mon	24		24			
	29-May	Tue	24		24			
	30-May	Wed	24		24		15	
	31-May	Thu	24		24			
	1-Jun	Fri	24		24			
	2-Jun	Sat	24		24			
23	3-Jun	Sun	24		24		15	
	4-Jun	Mon	24		24			
	5-Jun	Tue	24		24			
	6-Jun	Wed	24		24		15	
	7-Jun	Thu	24		24			
	8-Jun	Fri	24		24			
	9-Jun	Sat	24		24			
24	10-Jun	Sun	12		24		15	
	11-Jun	Mon			24			
	12-Jun	Tue			12			
	13-Jun	Wed			12		15	
	14-Jun	Thu	12		12			
	15-Jun	Fri	12	24				
	16-Jun	Sat		24				
25	17-Jun	Sun		24	12	15	15	
	18-Jun	Mon		24	12			
	19-Jun	Tue	12	24				
	20-Jun	Wed	12	24				
	21-Jun	Thu		24	12	15	15	
	22-Jun	Fri		24	12		15	
	23-Jun	Sat	12	24				
26	24-Jun	Sun	12	24		15	15	
	25-Jun	Mon		24	12			
	26-Jun	Tue		24	12			
	27-Jun	Wed	12	24				
	28-Jun	Thu	12	24		15	15	
	29-Jun	Fri		24	12		15	
	30-Jun	Sat		24	12			

–continued–

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet	Amalga SHA[d]
27	1-Jul	Sun	12	24		15	15	
	2-Jul	Mon	12	24				
	3-Jul	Tue		24	12			
	4-Jul	Wed		24	12			
	5-Jul	Thu		24		15	15	
	6-Jul	Fri		24			15	
	7-Jul	Sat		24	12			
28	8-Jul	Sun		24	12	15	15	
	9-Jul	Mon		24				
	10-Jul	Tue		24				
	11-Jul	Wed		24	12			
	12-Jul	Thu		24	12	15	15	6
	13-Jul	Fri		24			15	
	14-Jul	Sat		24				
29	15-Jul	Sun		24	12	15	15	
	16-Jul	Mon		24	12			
	17-Jul	Tue		24				
	18-Jul	Wed		24				
	19-Jul	Thu		24	12	15	15	6
	20-Jul	Fri		24	12		15	
	21-Jul	Sat		24				
30	22-Jul	Sun		24		15	15	
	23-Jul	Mon		24	12			
	24-Jul	Tue		24	12			
	25-Jul	Wed		24				
	26-Jul	Thu		24		15	15	
	27-Jul	Fri		24	12		15	
	28-Jul	Sat		24	12			
31	29-Jul	Sun	6	24		15	15	
	30-Jul	Mon		24				
	31-Jul	Tue		24	12			
	1-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	2-Aug	Thu		24		19	15	
	3-Aug	Fri		24		20	15	
	4-Aug	Sat		24	12			

–continued–

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet	Amalga SHA[d]
32	5-Aug	Sun		24	12		15	
	6-Aug	Mon		24		19		
	7-Aug	Tue		24		20		
	8-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	9-Aug	Thu		24	12		15	
	10-Aug	Fri		24		19	15	
	11-Aug	Sat		24		20		
33	12-Aug	Sun		24	12		15	
	13-Aug	Mon		24	12			
	14-Aug	Tue		24		19		
	15-Aug	Wed		24		20		
	16-Aug	Thu		24	12		15	
	17-Aug	Fri		24	12		15	
	18-Aug	Sat		24				
34	19-Aug	Sun		24			15	
	20-Aug	Mon		24	12			
	21-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	22-Aug	Wed		24				
	23-Aug	Thu		24			15	
	24-Aug	Fri		24	12		15	
	25-Aug	Sat		24	12			
35	26-Aug	Sun		24			15	
	27-Aug	Mon		24				
	28-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	29-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	30-Aug	Thu		24			15	
	31-Aug	Fri		24			15	
	1-Sep	Sat		24	24			
36	2-Sep	Sun		24	24		15	
	3-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	4-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	5-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	6-Sep	Thu		24	24		15	
	7-Sep	Fri		24	24		15	
	8-Sep	Sat		24	24			

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet	Amalga SHA[d]
37	9-Sep	Sun		24	24		14	
	10-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	11-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	12-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	13-Sep	Thu		24	24		14	
	14-Sep	Fri		24	24		14	
	15-Sep	Sat		24	24			
38	16-Sep	Sun		24	24		14	
	17-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	18-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	19-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	20-Sep	Thu		24	24		14	
	21-Sep	Fri		24	24		14	
	22-Sep	Sat		24	24			
39	23-Sep	Sun		24	24		14	
	24-Sep	Mon	12	24	24			
	25-Sep	Tue	12	24	24			
	26-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	27-Sep	Thu		24	24		14	
	28-Sep	Fri	12	24	24		14	
	29-Sep	Sat	12	24	24			
40	30-Sep	Sun		24	24			
	1-Oct	Mon			24			
	2-Oct	Tue	12		24			
	3-Oct	Wed	12		24			
	4-Oct	Thu			24			
	5-Oct	Fri			24			
	6-Oct	Sat	12		24			

Note: This table shows most openings however regulations also provide access during early and late portions of the season as follows:

[a] Neets Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 10. From noon October 6 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

[b] Kendrick Bay THA: open continuously for purse seine gear from June 15 through September 30.

[c] Anita Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 12. From midnight September 1 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was open continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

[d] Amalga Harbor SHA: opened at the request of the DIPAC board for two 6-hour fishing periods.

Table 9.–2012 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub–region (in millions of index fish).

Sub-region	2012 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	6.5	3.0	8.0
Northern Southeast Inside	2.1	2.5	6.0
Northern Southeast Outside	2.5	0.75	2.50
Total	11.0	-	-

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district, for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, from 2003 to 2012.

Sub-region	District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE[a]	101	+		+		+					+	1.02	2.71
SSE	102	+		+		+	+	+		+	+	0.29	0.77
SSE	103	+	+	+		+						0.95	2.54
SSE	105	+		+	-							0.25	0.66
SSE	106	+	+	+								0.21	0.57
SSE	107	+		+						-		0.26	0.69
SSE	108	+	+	+			-					0.02	0.06
NSEI[b]	109			+			-				-	0.63	1.50
NSEI	110	+					-				-	0.59	1.41
NSEI	111						-				-	0.27	0.65
NSEI	112	+	+	+			-		-		-	0.53	1.26
NSEI	113	+				+	-		-	+	-	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	+		+		+	-		-	+		0.15	0.35
NSEI	115			+			-	+	-	+	+	0.03	0.07
NSEO[c]	113	+		+						+		0.75	2.50

[a] SSE = Southern Southeast sub-region.

[b] NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside sub-region.

[c] NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside sub-region.

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2003–2012.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE[a]	101	E Behm	+		+		+		+			+	0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland	+	+	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	0.1	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	+			-	+	+					0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan	+		+		+	+	+		+	+	0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moira		-			+	+	+				0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall		+			+						0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta			+		+	+					0.3	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock	+	+	+		+		+				0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound	+	+									0.1	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal	+	+	+			-					0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay	+		+	-						-	0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett	+		+		+				-		0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor	+	+	+		+	+					0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay	+	+	+			-	-			-	0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass	+		+			-				-	0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan	+		+						-		0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay	+		+		+			+			0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine	+	+	+			-					0.02	0.06
NSEI[b]	109	E Baranof		+	+	+		-			+	-	0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor			+			-	-	-		-	0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay		+	+			-	-			-	0.13	0.3
NSEI	109	SE Baranof	-	-	+			-		-	+	-	0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof	+										0.21	0.5
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay	+	+				-			+		0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton	+					-				-	0.38	0.9
NSEI	110	Portage Bay		+		-		-					0.03	0.07
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier		+	+			-	-				0.17	0.4
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal						-	-			-	0.16	0.4
NSEI	111	Stephens			+			-			+	-	0.11	0.25

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Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay	+	+			+	-				-	0.08	0.18
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay	+		+	-	+		+		+	-	0.06	0.14
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	+		+	+		-	+		+		0.02	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty	+	+	+		+	-		-		-	0.1	0.25
NSEI	112	Tenakee			+			-		-		-	0.21	0.51
NSEI	112	W Admiralty	+	+	+	+		-					0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound	+				+	-		-	+	-	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	Homeshore	+	+	+						+		0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof	+		+		+	-		-	+		0.12	0.28
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal			+			-	+	-	+	+	0.03	0.07
NSEO[c]	113	Lisianski	+		+		+		+		+	+	0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound						-		-			0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound	+	+						+	+	+	0.21	0.7
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm	+										0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish		+	+	+	+			+		+	0.03	0.1
NSEO	113	Whale Bay	+	+	+		+						0.04	0.15

[a] SSE = Southern Southeast sub-region.

[b] NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside sub-region.

[c] NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside sub-region.

Table 12.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2012 (in thousands).

Stock	Southern Southeast	Northern Southeast Inside	Northern Southeast Outside	Cholmon-deley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River	Chilkat River
Enumeration Method	**Peak Index**	**Peak Index**	**Peak Index**	**Peak Index**	**Peak Index**	**Peak Index**	**Peak Index**	**Estimated Escapement**
Run-type	**Summer**	**Summer**	**Summer**	**Fall**	**Fall**	**Fall**	**Fall**	**Fall**
No. Streams	**13**	**63**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1980	76	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	56	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	22	60	10	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	54	162	21	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	79	159	78	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	93	149	31	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	87	141	30	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	77	106	17	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	201	162	19	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	85	53	15	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	64	107	28	30	4	20	5	275
1991	68	76	36	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	91	153	25	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	131	228	16	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	111	272	14	43	5	5	4	30
1995	92	209	19	35	3	14	6	61
1996	222	931	30	62	5	19	9	59
1997	69	226	50	31	4	5	34	88
1998	147	197	19	59	6	32	8	130
1999	85	318	32	100	2	20	10	283
2000	95	443	96	36	3	13	17	270
2001	125	229	58	45	-	4	18	312
2002	55	397	19	39	0	6	5	206
2003	66	210	30	75	1	9	6	166
2004	74	242	86	60	3	13	5	310
2005	66	185	77	15	2	3	1	202
2006	76	282	57	54	2	15	2	704
2007	132	149	34	18	1	5	6	331
2008	13	99	46	50	1	12	8	451
2009	41	107	15	39	2	5	1	337
2010	47	77	24	76	5	7	6	91
2011	157	125	23	93	2	5	3	368
2012	**144**	**177**	**28**	**54**	**4**	**10**	**2**	**284**
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	54	119	19	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	-	-	-	48	7	15	18	170

Note: survey estimates are based on peak aerial observations and do not represent total escapements.

Table 13.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2012, compared to escapement goals.

Stock	Goal Type[a]	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	13,400	8,000–18,000	-	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	57,000	55,000–120,000	-	Expanded Peak Survey
Stikine—mainstem	SEG	30,700	20,000–40,000	-	Estimated
Stikine—Tahltan	BEG	13,700	18,000–30,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	5,700	4,000–13,000	-	Weir Count
Taku—in-river	SEG	112,500	71,000–80,000	Above Goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	40,900	7,000–25,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	114,000	38,000–86,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	107,700	70,000–150,000	-	Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	62,500	30,000–70,000	-	Weir Count
Lost River	SEG	453	1,000	Below Goal	Peak Foot or Boat Survey
Klukshu River[b]	BEG	17,300	7,500–15,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	BEG	21,500	13,000–26,000	-	Peak Aerial Survey

[a] Goal type includes optimal (OEG), sustainable (SEG), and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

[b] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 14.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2012.

Notes: bold for hours open indicates either a fishery extension or a mid-week opening was provided. Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery in this area on this date.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections										
			1	6				8		11		15	
Week	Date	Day	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	C
19	6-May	Sun											
	7-May	Mon						16	16	12			
	8-May	Tues						8	8				
	9-May	Wed											
	10-May	Thu											
	11-May	Fri											
	12-May	Sat											
20	13-May	Sun											
	14-May	Mon						16	16	12			
	15-May	Tue						8	8				
	16-May	Wed											
	17-May	Thu											
	18-May	Fri											
	19-May	Sat											
21	20-May	Sun											
	21-May	Mon						16	16				
	22-May	Tue						8	8				
	23-May	Wed											
	24-May	Thu											
	25-May	Fri											
	26-May	Sat											
22	27-May	Sun											
	28-May	Mon											
	29-May	Tue											
	30-May	Wed											
	31-May	Thu											
	1-Jun	Fri											
	2-Jun	Sat											
23	3-Jun	Sun											
	4-Jun	Mon											
	5-Jun	Tue											
	6-Jun	Wed											
	7-Jun	Thu											
	8-Jun	Fri											
	9-Jun	Sat											
24	10-Jun	Sun											
	11-Jun	Mon											
	12-Jun	Tue											
	13-Jun	Wed											
	14-Jun	Thu											
	15-Jun	Fri											
	16-Jun	Sat											

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			Districts, Subdivided into Sections										
			1	6				8		11		15	
Week	Date	Day	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	C
25	17-Jun	Sun	12							12		12	12
	18-Jun	Mon	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	24		24	24
	19-Jun	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12		12	12
	20-Jun	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12				
	21-Jun	Thu	12										
	22-Jun	Fri											
	23-Jun	Sat											
26	24-Jun	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	25-Jun	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	26-Jun	Tue	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		24	24
	27-Jun	Wed	24									12	12
	28-Jun	Thu	12										
	29-Jun	Fri											
	30-Jun	Sat											
27	1-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	2-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	3-Jul	Tue	24	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	12		24	24
	4-Jul	Wed	24	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**			12	12
	5-Jul	Thu	12										
	6-Jul	Fri											
	7-Jul	Sat											
28	8-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	9-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	10-Jul	Tue	24	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	12		24	24
	11-Jul	Wed	24	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**			12	12
	12-Jul	Thu	12										
	13-Jul	Fri											
	14-Jul	Sat											
29	15-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	16-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	17-Jul	Tue	12	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	12		24	24
	18-Jul	Wed		**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**			**24**	**24**
	19-Jul	Thu										**12**	**12**
	20-Jul	Fri											
	21-Jul	Sat											
30	22-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	23-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	24-Jul	Tue	**24**	24	24	24	24	24	24	**24**		24	24
	25-Jul	Wed	**24**	12	12	12	12	12	12	**12**		**24**	12
	26-Jul	Thu	**12**									**12**	
	27-Jul	Fri											
	28-Jul	Sat											

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			Districts, Subdivided into Sections										
			1	6				8		11		15	
Week	Date	Day	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	C
31	29-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	30-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	31-Jul	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	1-Aug	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	**24**	12
	2-Aug	Thu	**24**									**24**	
	3-Aug	Fri	**12**									**12**	
	4-Aug	Sat											
32	5-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12		12	12	12	12	12	12
	6-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	24	24	24
	7-Aug	Tue	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	24	24	24
	8-Aug	Wed	24	12	12	12		12	12	12	12	**24**	12
	9-Aug	Thu	**24**									**24**	
	10-Aug	Fri	**12**									**12**	
	11-Aug	Sat											
33	12-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12		12	12				
	13-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24		24	24	12	12	12	12
	14-Aug	Tue	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	24	24	24
	15-Aug	Wed	24	12	12	12		12	12	24	24	24	24
	16-Aug	Thu	**24**							12	12	24	12
	17-Aug	Fri	**12**									12	
	18-Aug	Sat											
34	19-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12		12	12	12	12	12	12
	20-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	24	24	24
	21-Aug	Tue	24	12	12	12		12	12	12	12	24	24
	22-Aug	Wed	24									24	12
	23-Aug	Thu	**24**									24	
	24-Aug	Fri	**12**									12	
	25-Aug	Sat											
35	26-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12		12	12	12		12	12
	27-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24		24	24	24		24	24
	28-Aug	Tue	24	12	12	12		12	12	24		24	24
	29-Aug	Wed	24							12		24	12
	30-Aug	Thu	12									24	
	31-Aug	Fri										12	
	1-Sep	Sat											
36	2-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	3-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	4-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	5-Sep	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		24	12
	6-Sep	Thu	12									24	
	7-Sep	Fri										12	
	8-Sep	Sat											

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			Districts, Subdivided into Sections										
			1	6				8		11		15	
Week	Date	Day	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	C
37	9-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	10-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	11-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		12	12
	12-Sep	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	13-Sep	Thu	12										
	14-Sep	Fri											
	15-Sep	Sat											
38	16-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	17-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	18-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		12	12
	19-Sep	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	20-Sep	Thu	12										
	21-Sep	Fri											
	22-Sep	Sat											
39	23-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	24-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24
	25-Sep	Tue	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	24		12	12
	26-Sep	Wed	24							12			
	27-Sep	Thu	12										
	28-Sep	Fri											
	29-Sep	Sat											
40	30-Sep	Sun								12		12	12
	1-Oct	Mon								24		24	24
	2-Oct	Tue								24		12	12
	3-Oct	Wed								12			
	4-Oct	Thu											
	5-Oct	Fri											
	6-Oct	Sat											

Table 15.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, Deep Inlet and Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2012.

Note: Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred in this area on this date.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet[a]	Neets Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor[d]
22	27-May	Sun		24	24			
	28-May	Mon		24	24		15	
	29-May	Tue		24	24		15	
	30-May	Wed		24	24			
	31-May	Thu		24	24		15	
	1-Jun	Fri	24	24	24		15	
	2-Jun	Sat	24	24	24			
23	3-Jun	Sun	24	24	24			
	4-Jun	Mon	24	24	24		15	
	5-Jun	Tue	24	24	24		15	
	6-Jun	Wed	24	24	24			
	7-Jun	Thu	24	24	24		15	
	8-Jun	Fri	24	24	24		15	
	9-Jun	Sat	24	24	24			
24	10-Jun	Sun	24	12	24			
	11-Jun	Mon	24	12	24		15	
	12-Jun	Tue	24	24	12		15	
	13-Jun	Wed	24	12				
	14-Jun	Thu	24				15	
	15-Jun	Fri	24		12		15	
	16-Jun	Sat	24	12	12			
25	17-Jun	Sun	24	24				12
	18-Jun	Mon	24	12			15	24
	19-Jun	Tue	24		12		15	24
	20-Jun	Wed	24		12		15	24
	21-Jun	Thu	24	12				24
	22-Jun	Fri	24	12				24
	23-Jun	Sat	24		12			24
26	24-Jun	Sun	24		12			24
	25-Jun	Mon	24	12			15	24
	26-Jun	Tue	24	12			15	24
	27-Jun	Wed	24		12		15	24
	28-Jun	Thu	24		12			24
	29-Jun	Fri	24	12				24
	30-Jun	Sat	24	12				24
27	1-Jul	Sun	24		12			24
	2-Jul	Mon	24		12		15	24
	3-Jul	Tue	24				15	24
	4-Jul	Wed	24				15	24
	5-Jul	Thu	24		12			24
	6-Jul	Fri	24		12			24
	7-Jul	Sat	24					24

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet[a]	Neets Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor[d]
28	8-Jul	Sun	24					24
	9-Jul	Mon	24		12		15	24
	10-Jul	Tue	24		12		15	24
	11-Jul	Wed	24				15	24
	12-Jul	Thu	24					24
	13-Jul	Fri	24		12			24
	14-Jul	Sat	24		12			24
29	15-Jul	Sun	24					24
	16-Jul	Mon	24				15	24
	17-Jul	Tue	24		12		15	24
	18-Jul	Wed	24		12		15	24
	19-Jul	Thu	24					24
	20-Jul	Fri	24					24
	21-Jul	Sat	24		12			24
30	22-Jul	Sun	24		12			24
	23-Jul	Mon	24				15	24
	24-Jul	Tue	24				15	24
	25-Jul	Wed	24		12		15	24
	26-Jul	Thu	24		12			24
	27-Jul	Fri	24					24
	28-Jul	Sat	24					24
31	29-Jul	Sun	24		12			24
	30-Jul	Mon	24	6	12		15	24
	31-Jul	Tue	24				15	24
	1-Aug	Wed	24				15	24
	2-Aug	Thu	24		12			24
	3-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	4-Aug	Sat	24					24
32	5-Aug	Sun	24					24
	6-Aug	Mon	24		12		15	24
	7-Aug	Tue	24		12		15	24
	8-Aug	Wed	24				15	24
	9-Aug	Thu	24					24
	10-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	11-Aug	Sat	24		12			24
33	12-Aug	Sun	24					24
	13-Aug	Mon	24				15	24
	14-Aug	Tue	24		12		15	24
	15-Aug	Wed	24		12		15	24
	16-Aug	Thu	24					24
	17-Aug	Fri	24					24
	18-Aug	Sat	24		12			24

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet[a]	Neets Bayb	Anita Bay[c]	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor[d]
34	19-Aug	Sun	24		12	6		2
	20-Aug	Mon	24			24	15	24
	21-Aug	Tue	24			12	15	24
	22-Aug	Wed	24		12		15	24
	23-Aug	Thu	24		12			24
	24-Aug	Fri	24					24
	25-Aug	Sat	24					24
35	26-Aug	Sun	24		12	12		24
	27-Aug	Mon	24		12	24	15	24
	28-Aug	Tue	24			24	15	24
	29-Aug	Wed	24			12	15	24
	30-Aug	Thu	24		12			24
	31-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	1-Sep	Sat	24		24			24
36	2-Sep	Sun	24		24	12		24
	3-Sep	Mon	24		24	24	15	24
	4-Sep	Tue	24		24	24	15	24
	5-Sep	Wed	24		24	12	15	12
	6-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	7-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	8-Sep	Sat	24		24			
37	9-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	10-Sep	Mon	24		24		14	
	11-Sep	Tue	24		24		14	
	12-Sep	Wed	24		24		14	
	13-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	14-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	15-Sep	Sat	24		24			
38	16-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	17-Sep	Mon	24		24		14	
	18-Sep	Tue	24		24		14	
	19-Sep	Wed	24		24		14	
	20-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	21-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	22-Sep	Sat	24		24			
39	23-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	24-Sep	Mon	24		24		14	
	25-Sep	Tue	24		24		14	
	26-Sep	Wed	24	12	24		14	
	27-Sep	Thu	24	12	24			
	28-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	29-Sep	Sat	24		24			

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet[a]	Neets Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor[d]
40	30-Sep	Sun	24	12	24			
	1-Oct	Mon	24	12	24			
	2-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	3-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	4-Oct	Thu	24	12	24			
	5-Oct	Fri	24	12	24			
	6-Oct	Sat	24	12	24			
41	7-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	8-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	9-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	10-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	11-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	12-Oct	Fri	24	24	24			
	13-Oct	Sat	24	24	24			

Note: This table shows all openings from statistical weeks 22–41. Early season, concurrent gear openings from weeks 18–21 and late season concurrent gear openings from weeks 42–45 are not shown since the THAs are open continuously. Nakat Inlet and Anita Bay THAs during these periods are opened by regulation.

[a] Nakat Inlet THA: is open continuously by regulation from June 1 through November 10 for concurrent harvest by drift gillnet and troll gear.

[b] Neets Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 10. From noon October 6 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was again opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

[c] Anita Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 12. From noon August 31 through the noon November 10 season closure, the THA was also open continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

[d] Boat Harbor THA: the portion of the THA inside of Boat Harbor proper was open continuously to drift gillnet gear from the third Sunday in June (6/17/12) through September 15 unless modified by emergency order. In 2012 it was closed by EO at noon on September 5. Waters of the THA outside of Boat Harbor are managed by EO.

Table 16.–Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	34
1983	4,598	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	30
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	24
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	12
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	23
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	26
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	29
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	5
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	27
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	28
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	21
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	15
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	9
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	3
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	13
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	19
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	8
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	7
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	17
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	11
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	25
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	16
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	18
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	20
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	4
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	10
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	22
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	14
2010	19,316	388,105	503,136	1,315,953	2,219,596	4,446,106	6
2011	31,009	517,994	237,961	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,708	2
2012	**26,238**	**498,100**	**265,357**	**938,892**	**3,517,702**	**5,246,289**	**1**
Averages							
1960 to 2011[b]	14,895	506,795	250,456	949,980	1,089,425	2,811,551	
2002 to 2011[c]	28,168	502,987	328,710	1,044,452	2,224,717	4,129,034	
Max. harvest[d]	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,517,702	5,246,289	
Max. harv. year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2012	2012	
Min. harvest[d]	4,598	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	
Min. harv, year	1983	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2012.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2012

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska 2012 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,406	62,342	62,499	203,858	314,102	644,207
Terminal Harvest Area	2,620	2,052	11,077	13,423	443,573	472,745
Annette Island	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	3,618	382	1,805	322	97,874	104,001
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,283	125,559	23,666	192,114	566,335	908,957
Terminal Harvest Area	3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	4,692	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,372
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	2,536	207,137	23,074	292,842	1,352,241	1,877,830
Terminal Harvest Area	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
Subtotals						
Traditional	15,105	462,501	250,757	834,834	2,577,554	4,140,751
Terminal Harvest Areas	11,133	35,599	14,600	104,058	940,148	1,105,538
Common Property Total	26,238	498,100	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,289
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annette Island	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
Miscellaneous	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	**27,637**	**514,776**	**303,041**	**1,247,887**	**3,859,040**	**5,952,381**

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	33
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	12
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	13
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	8
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	23
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	24
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	26
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	17
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	9
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	21
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	6
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	18
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	16
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	30
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	25
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	27
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	10
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	22
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	20
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	35
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	29
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	31
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	32
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	7
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	15
2012	**4,024**	**64,394**	**73,576**	**217,281**	**757,675**	**1,116,952**	**11**
Averages							
1960 to 2010[b]	1,705	112,038	34,594	409,650	221,314	779,302	
2001 to 2010[c]	2,701	84,342	64,498	409,346	344,888	905,774	
Max. harvest[d]	4,922	394,137	99,081	1,349,929	757,675	1,840,372	
Max. harv.	2009	1993	2010	1989	2012	1989	
Min. harvest[d]	337	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	138,601	
Min. harv, year	1970	1960	1963	1960	1969	1960	

Note: The data shown does not include Annette Island Reservation harvests.

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2011.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2011.

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	45
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	42
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	30
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	19
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	35
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	47
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	18
1991	2,842	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	27
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	20
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	13
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	31
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	34
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	26
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	29
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	12
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599	41
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	22
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	748,216	17
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	16
2012	**1,853**	**45,466**	**121,418**	**129,646**	**104,307**	**402,690**	**37**
Averages							
1960 to 2011[b]	1,474	110,298	102,057	313,418	113,890	641,137	
2002 to 2011[c]	1,851	98,499	144,533	267,410	193,427	705,720	
Max. harvest[d]	3,008	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	1,462,525	
Max. harv. year	2011	1996	1992	1989	1999	2001	
Min. harvest[d]	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	
Min. harv, year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2011.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2011.

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	31
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	42
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	47
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	46
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	39
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	49
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	50
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	30
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	34
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	29
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	18
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	19
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	10
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	13
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	11
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	22
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	8
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	24
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	41
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	40
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	9
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	12
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	526,398	1
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	325,368	4
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	15
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	6
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	187,483	14
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	7
2012	**8,027**	**21,997**	**20,100**	**16,374**	**240,569**	**307,067**	**5**
Averages							
1962 to 2011[b]	3,878	31,081	17,105	27,285	37,778	117,128	
2002 to 2011[c]	10,732	53,368	31,189	47,295	122,944	265,528	
Max. harvest[d]	30,033	154,150	44,891	114,555	343,827	526,398	
Max. harv. year	2006	1996	1994	1964	2006	2006	
Min. harvest[d]	7	0	0	0	1	1,530	
Min. harv, year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2012. No harvest data in Alexander database for 1960 and 1962.
[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1962 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.
[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.
[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2012.

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	36
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	45
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	31
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	18
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	40
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	15
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	29
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	32
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	22
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	23
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	10
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	25
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	6
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	17
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	14
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	33
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	19
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	16
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	5
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	11
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	20
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	21
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	13
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	26
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	7
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	8
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	3
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	2
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	762,216	9
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	1
2012	1,286	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,009	4
Averages							
1960 to 2011[b]	4,042	96,275	41,661	114,439	185,624	442,042	4,042
2002 to 2011[c]	5,486	162,610	37,918	144,709	445,066	795,789	5,486
Max. harvest[d]	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350	1,207,675	
Max. harv. year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009	2011	
Min. harvest[d]	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	48,162	
Min. harv, year	1998	1967	1975	1965	1975	1975	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2012.
[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.
[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.
[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2012.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1982–2012.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	22
1983	1,983	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	15
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	8
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	4
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	18
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	12
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	13
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	19
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	21
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	25
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	14
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	33
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	7
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	20
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	28
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	26
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	41
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	29
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	16
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	23
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	17
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	30
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	11
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	27
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	3
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	10
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	5
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	6
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	9
2011	1,177	63,788	33,761	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,477	2
2012	**2,736**	**224,643**	**23,321**	**353,271**	**1,567,227**	**2,171,198**	**1**
Averages							
1960 to 2011[b]	1,414	158,028	53,823	76,646	392,121	682,032	
2002 to 2011[c]	756	103,436	47,328	150,340	784,853	1,086,713	
Max. harvest[d]	6,099	471,914	140,764	508,930	1,567,227	2,171,198	
Max. harv. year	1984	1989	1994	2011	2012	2012	
Min. harvest[d]	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	
Min. harv, year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2012.
[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1981 are included in average but not shown in table.
[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.
[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2012.

Table 23.–Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2012.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	239	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718
Average 1990–2007		15	-	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
Neets Bay	1998	58	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
	2009	7,807	0	47	11	226	7,676	15,767
	2010	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
	2011	8,701	8	133	8,071	179	89,447	106,539
	2012	**5,379**	**6**	**130**	**27,777**	**3,029**	**353,500**	**389,821**
Average 1998–2012		2,961	4	115	9,290	963	108,330	121,661
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	0	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	0	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	1	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	0	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	0	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	316	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
	2009	93	0	1,692	929	24,594	74,033	101,341
	2010	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
	2011	91	1	2,946	3,338	39,037	227,079	272,492
	2012	**35**	**31**	**3,502**	**5,644**	**123,922**	**219,876**	**353,010**
Average 1994–2012		50	-	1,527	1,297	24,502	134,229	161,679

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THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Klawock	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Anita Bay	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
	2009	2,579	23	187	213	15,746	31,917	50,665
	2010	2,926	166	746	616	15,239	142,551	162,244
	2011	3,136	175	108	98	40,719	82,942	127,178
	2012	**5,540**	**78**	**512**	**298**	**8,400**	**295,782**	**310,610**
Average 2004–2012		2,824	70	211	301	10,399	107,551	121,348
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1991	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1992	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1993	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1994	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1995	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1996	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1997	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	1998	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	1999	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2000	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2001	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2002	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
	2003	350	0	6	4	693	16,310	17,363
	2004	0	0	0	0	29	371	400
Average 1990–2004		1,185	61	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
Amalga Harbor	**2012**	**32**	**-**	**4,015**	**137**	**4,677**	**411,397**	**420,259**
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	5,120	183	1,316	7,427	32,940	1,752,950	1,799,936
	2009	3,207	239	2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2010	2,662	243	2,290	2,630	97,815	649,691	755,331
	2011	2,419	420	111	1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682
	2012	**4,030**	**204**	**1,738**	**2,865**	**35,853**	**1,078,796**	**1,123,486**
Average 1990–2012		6,520	527	5,497	6,064	559,701	1,491,266	2,069,574

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THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	118,871	802,653	926,533
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,706
	2012	**1,466**	**32**	**608**	**2,239**	**115,423**	**333,868**	**453,636**
Average 1992–2012		1,134	12	798	1,232	105,261	626,422	734,857
2012 Seine THA Summary:								
Neets Bay		5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
Kendrick Bay		35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010
Anita Bay		5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
Amalga Harbor		32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
Hidden Falls		4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486
Deep Inlet		1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636
Total 2012 Seine THA		**16,482**	**351**	**10,505**	**38,960**	**291,304**	**2,693,219**	**3,050,821**

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

Table 24.–Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2012.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	105	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	83	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	57	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
	2010	63	2,066	3,350	27,628	131,761	164,868
	2011	99	3,206	1,340	21,979	192,009	218,633
	2012	**159**	**2,035**	**2,955**	**13,413**	**429,753**	**448,315**
Average 1990–2012		28	609	1,035	5,105	65,353	72,130
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	2000	13	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2,028	0	0	0	143	2,171
	2009	3,705	0	950	0	4,142	8,797
	2010	1,795	1	7,868	0	1,774	11,438
	2011	2,818	1	6,221	9	34,572	43,621
	2012	**2,461**	**17**	**8,172**	**10**	**13,820**	**24,430**
Average 1998–2012		1,030	2	8,830	4	9397	19,263
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211

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Table 24.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West Cove	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,320	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,805	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,295	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	3,929	296	7,166	1,484	61,587	74,462
	2011	6,205	496	313	3,536	67,183	77,733
	2012	**3,618**	**382**	**1,805**	**322**	**97,874**	**104,001**
Average 2002–2012		2,261	263	2,426	1037	51,550	57,537
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
	2010	9	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
	2011	72	63,496	1,011	6,109	220	70,908
	2012	**3**	**15,339**	**449**	**1,855**	**406**	**18,052**
Average 1998–2012		16	30,390	438	2,573	488	33,905

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Table 24.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,442
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,566
	2012	**4,692**	**320**	**1,022**	**28,029**	**183,309**	**217,372**
Average 1993–2012		2,033	403	1,039	21,865	320,049	345,390
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,340
	2012	**200**	**17,506**	**247**	**60,429**	**214,986**	**293,368**
Average 1995–2012		102	9,529	340	31,023	197,569	238,562
2012 Gillnet THA Summary:							
Nakat Inlet		159	2,035	2,955	13,413	429,753	448,315
Neets Bay		2,461	17	8,122	10	13,820	24,430
Anita Bay		3,618	382	1,805	322	97,874	104,001
Speel Arm		3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
Deep Inlet		4,692	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,372
Boat Harbor		200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
Total 2012 Gillnet THA		**11,133**	**35,599**	**14,600**	**104,058**	**940,148**	**1,105,538**

Table 25.–Southeast Alaska region 2012 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.

District	Permit Holder	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	3,338	0	78,952	0	1,152,363	1,234,653
	SSRAA	Herring Cove	2,703	0	1,871	0	0	4,574
3	POWHA	Klawock River	0	0	8,394	0	0	8,394
	POWHA	Port Saint Nicholas	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	SSRAA	Burnette Inlet	0	2,431	15,974	0	0	18,405
		Neck Lake	0	2,423	36,066	0	0	38,489
9	KNFC	Gunnuk Creek	0	2	1,531	13,233	36,994	51,760
	AKI	Port Armstrong	375	2	22,049	62,872	150,400	235,698
	NSRAA	Mist Cove	0	0	11,587	219	17	11,823
11	DIPAC	Amalga	35	797	178	3,362	842,049	846,421
		Gastineau Channel	600	459	4,637	1,550	701,198	708,444
		Speel Arm	0	119,546	0	0	0	119,546
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	1,564	2	18,326	768	130,015	150,675
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet/Silver Bay	10,114	2	47	7,408	48,778	66,349
	SSSC	Crescent Bay	80	0	0	51,115	1,258	52,453
		Total	**18,809**	**125,664**	**199,612**	**140,527**	**3,063,072**	**3,547,684**

Total by Permit Holder (Organization)	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA	6,041	4,854	132,863	0	1,152,363	1,296,121
POWHA	0	0	8,394	0	0	8,394
KNFC	0	2	1,531	13,233	36,994	51,760
AKI	375	2	22,049	62,872	150,400	235,698
DIPAC	635	120,802	4,815	4,912	1,543,247	1,674,411
NSRAA	11,678	4	29,960	8,395	178,810	228,847
SSSC	80	0	0	51,115	1,258	52,453
Total	**18,809**	**125,664**	**199,612**	**140,527**	**3,063,072**	**3,547,684**

Note: Permit holder organization acronyms and names are as follows:
SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
POWHA: Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
KNFC: Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation
AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.
DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
SSSC: Sitka Sound Science Center

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2012.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1979	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1,478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,857,449	3,262,693
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	27,729	406	38,334	295,235	713,384	3,299,035	4,374,123
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	**18,809**	**0**	**125,664**	**199,612**	**140,527**	**3,063,072**	**3,547,684**
Averages							
1982 to 2011	23,311	68	41,849	201,516	835,274	2,161,779	3,263,797
2002 to 2011	35,218	117	86,153	305,276	637,135	3,428,356	4,492,255

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

Table 27.–Annual Canadian Stikine River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1972–2012.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large	Jacks [a]					
1972	0	-	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	-	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,636	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,371
1980	2,367	-	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,582
1981	1,617	-	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,486
1982	2,568	-	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,616
1983	1,456	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,818
1984 [b]	726	59	5,327	1	62	0	6,175
1985	1,203	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,919
1986	2,029	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,132
1987	2,339	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,234
1988	2,564	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,567
1989	2,801	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,719
1990	2,379	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,394
1991	1,640	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,313
1992	2,021	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,752
1993	2,189	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,734
1994	2,008	350	45,095	3,381	90	173	51,097
1995	1,753	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,809
1996	2,633	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,996
1997	4,671	286	65,559	401	269	222	71,408
1998	2,329	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,349
1999	3,082	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,601
2000	3,312	628	27,468	301	181	144	32,034
2001	1,681	103	25,600	233	78	56	27,751
2002	1,782	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,788
2003	1,563	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,556
2004	3,997	2,568	85,018	275	8	134	92,000
2005	20,016	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	107,497
2006	15,776	2,078	101,405	72	4	14	119,349
2007	10,505	1,727	60,013	52	0	2	72,299
2008	7,906	1,067	33,651	2,398	88	90	45,200
2009	2,284	738	47,029	5,985	362	193	56,590
2010	1,787	978	50,543	5,301	209	122	58,940
2011	2,097	1,701	55,623	5,718	3	99	65,242
2012	**4,638**	**1,240**	**30,407**	**6,188**	**0**	**363**	**42,836**
Averages							
1972 to 2011 [c]	3,051	779	32,697	2,562	433	234	39,756
2002 to 2011	6,771	1,377	59,525	2,035	154	84	69,946

Note: Harvest of salmon that were Excess to Spawning Requirements are not included.

[a] Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5–3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on sampling, i.e. jack<660 mid-eye-to-fork or <735mid-eye-to-fork–used when no data.

[b] There was no commercial fishery in 1984; only the food fishery harvest is shown.

[c] Chinook averages only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately in all fisheries.

Table 28.–Annual Canadian Taku River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1979–2012.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks[a]					
1979[b]	97	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816
1980	310	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819
1981	159	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050
1982	54	0	3,144	51	202	3	3,454
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	0	7	35,808
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,615
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	29,961
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,763
1999	958	257	21,063	4,887	0	0	27,165
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	0	0	34,599
2001	1,583	118	47,870	3,068	0	25	52,664
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	0	0	36,867
2003	2,171	784	32,997	3,584	4	0	39,540
2004	2,359	451	20,268	6,416	0	0	29,494
2005	7,611	821	21,858	5,086	0	0	35,376
2006	7,599	207	21,184	8,867	391	0	38,248
2007	1,041	442	16,873	5,276	0	0	23,632
2008	914	330	19,499	3,839	0	0	24,582
2009	6,931	1,167	11,086	5,803	0	0	24,987
2010	5,364	720	20,395	10,408	0	0	36,887
2011	2,483	535	24,136	8,602	0	0	35,756
2012	**1,976**	**478**	**30,378**	**11,905**	**0**	**0**	**44,737**
Averages							
1979-2011	1,891	280	22,489	5,302	2,211	1,431	33,604
2002-2011	3,807	575	21,950	6,165	40	0	32,537

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

[b] 1979 is commercial catch only

Table 29.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2012.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	38	-	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	-	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	-	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	-	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	-	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	-	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	-	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	-	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	-	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	-	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	-	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	-	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	-	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	-	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	-	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	-	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	-	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	-	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	-	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	-	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	-	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	-	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	-	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	-	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	-	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	-	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	506	3	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	853	41	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	606	2	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	-	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	692	-	9,826	74,552	472,644	246,349	804,063
2011	1,282	-	17,298	48,007	241,564	288,516	596,667
2012	**1,396**	**-**	**16,676**	**37,684**	**308,995**	**341,338**	**706,089**
Averages							
1980 to 2011	684	0	25,387	30,829	319,576	100,871	477,345
2002 to 2011	923	0	10,674	38,364	218,059	130,580	398,600
Max. harvest	3,447	0	76,054	74,552	823,081	341,338	971,989
Max. harv. year	2001	1980	1993	2010	1989	2012	1995
Min. harvest	38		3,813	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harv. year	1980	2008	2008	1980	2003	1983	2005

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

- No data for Jack Chinook.

Table 30.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2012.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	-	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	-	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	-	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	-	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	-	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	-	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	-	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	-	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	-	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	-	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	-	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	-	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	-	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	-	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	-	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	-	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	-	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	-	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	-	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	-	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	-	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	-	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	-	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	112	7	4,943	10,408	854,881	68,069	938,420
2011	420	-	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	**225**	**-**	**5,415**	**4,690**	**498,882**	**126,521**	**635,733**
Averages							
1980 to 2011	250	1	8,250	7,026	638,087	22,793	676,408
2002 to 2011	223	2	8,530	7,714	689,515	40,195	746,180
Max. harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	142,056	1,715,648
Max. harv. year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2001	2011	2001
Min. harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harv. year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

- No data for Jack Chinook.

FIGURES

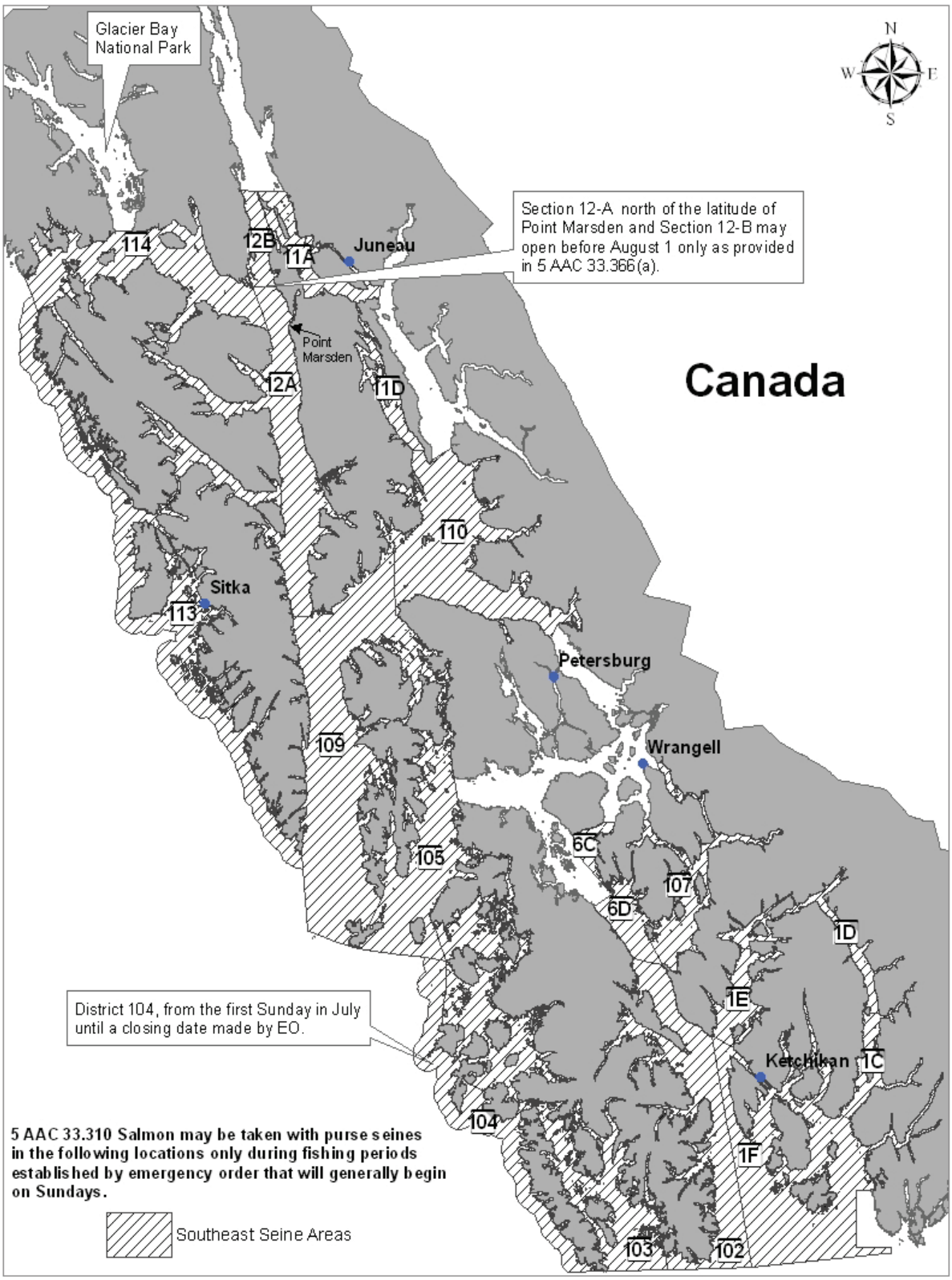


Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods areas are determined by emergency order.

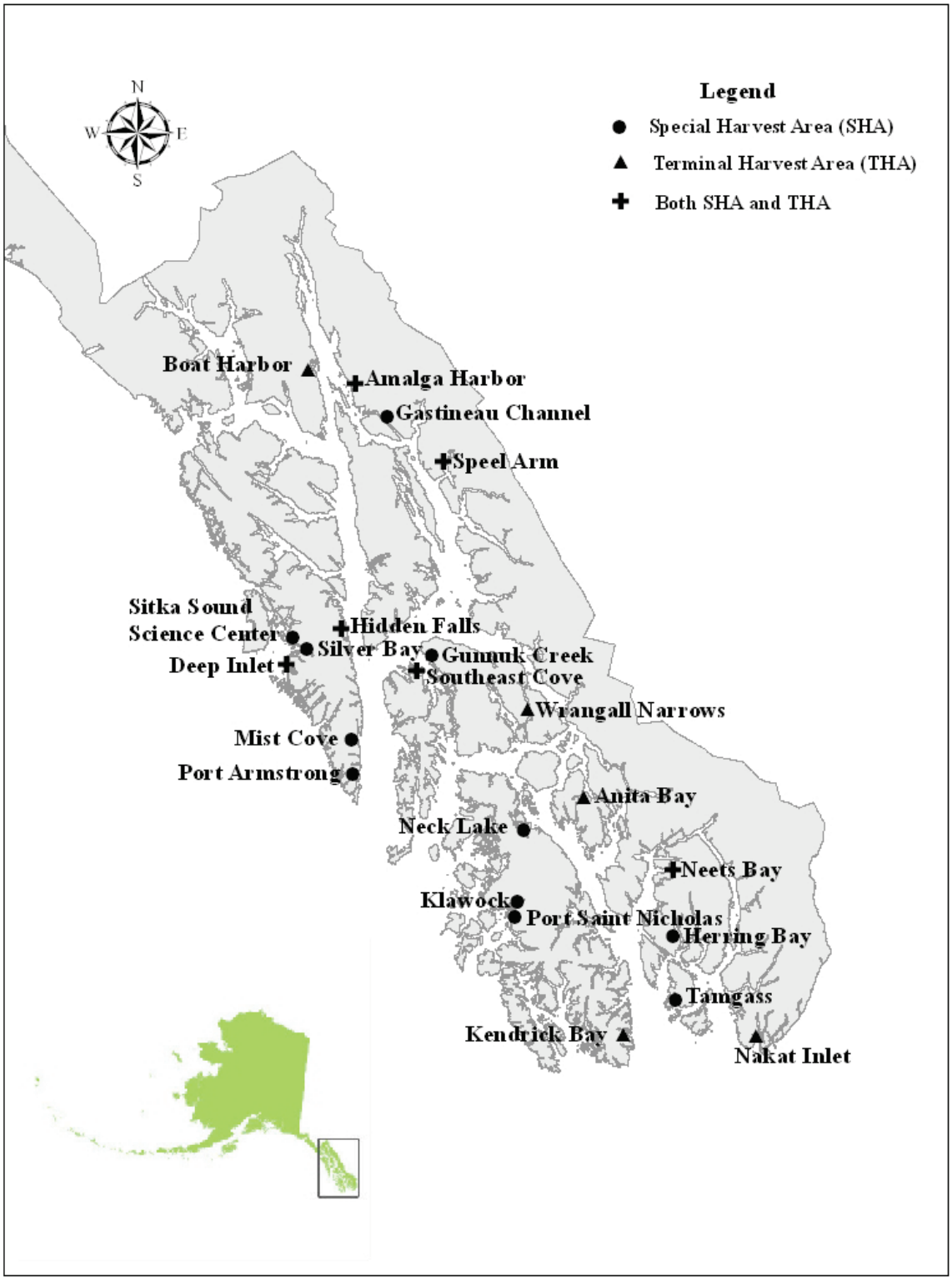
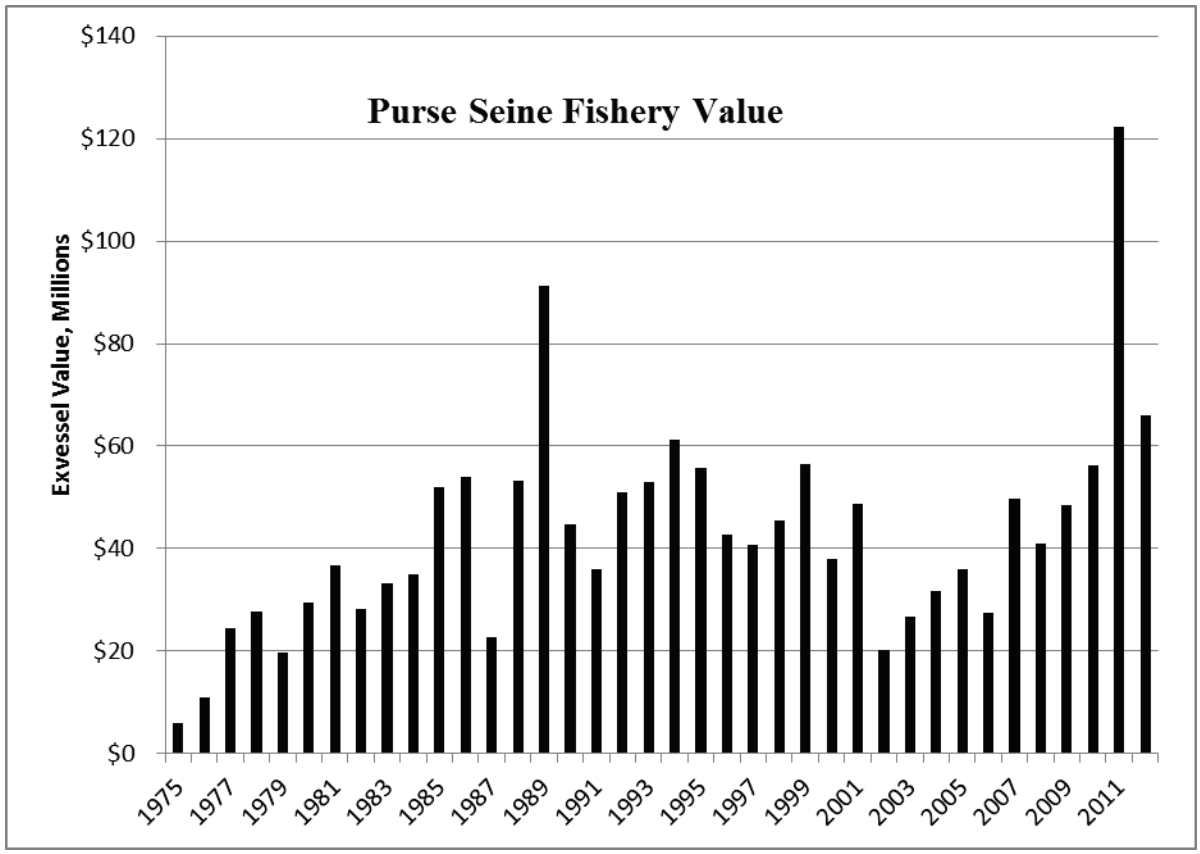


Figure 2.–Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.



1975	$6,047,904	1988	$53,314,374	2001	$48,742,800
1976	$11,064,253	1989	$91,241,060	2002	$20,244,170
1977	$24,528,760	1990	$44,821,503	2003	$26,705,739
1978	$27,664,646	1991	$36,071,105	2004	$31,672,452
1979	$19,632,769	1992	$51,054,882	2005	$36,073,649
1980	$29,487,986	1993	$52,894,318	2006	$27,536,028
1981	$36,786,344	1994	$61,164,567	2007	$49,646,050
1982	$28,147,770	1995	$55,806,812	2008	$40,986,039
1983	$33,292,294	1996	$42,813,455	2009	$48,417,377
1984	$35,000,066	1997	$40,813,997	2010	$56,238,100
1985	$52,018,934	1998	$45,509,746	2011	$122,177,082
1986	$53,893,815	1999	$56,402,089	2012	$66,078,419
1987	$22,739,529	2000	$38,060,764		

Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2012.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2011 (CFEC 2012). Fish ticket data for 2012.

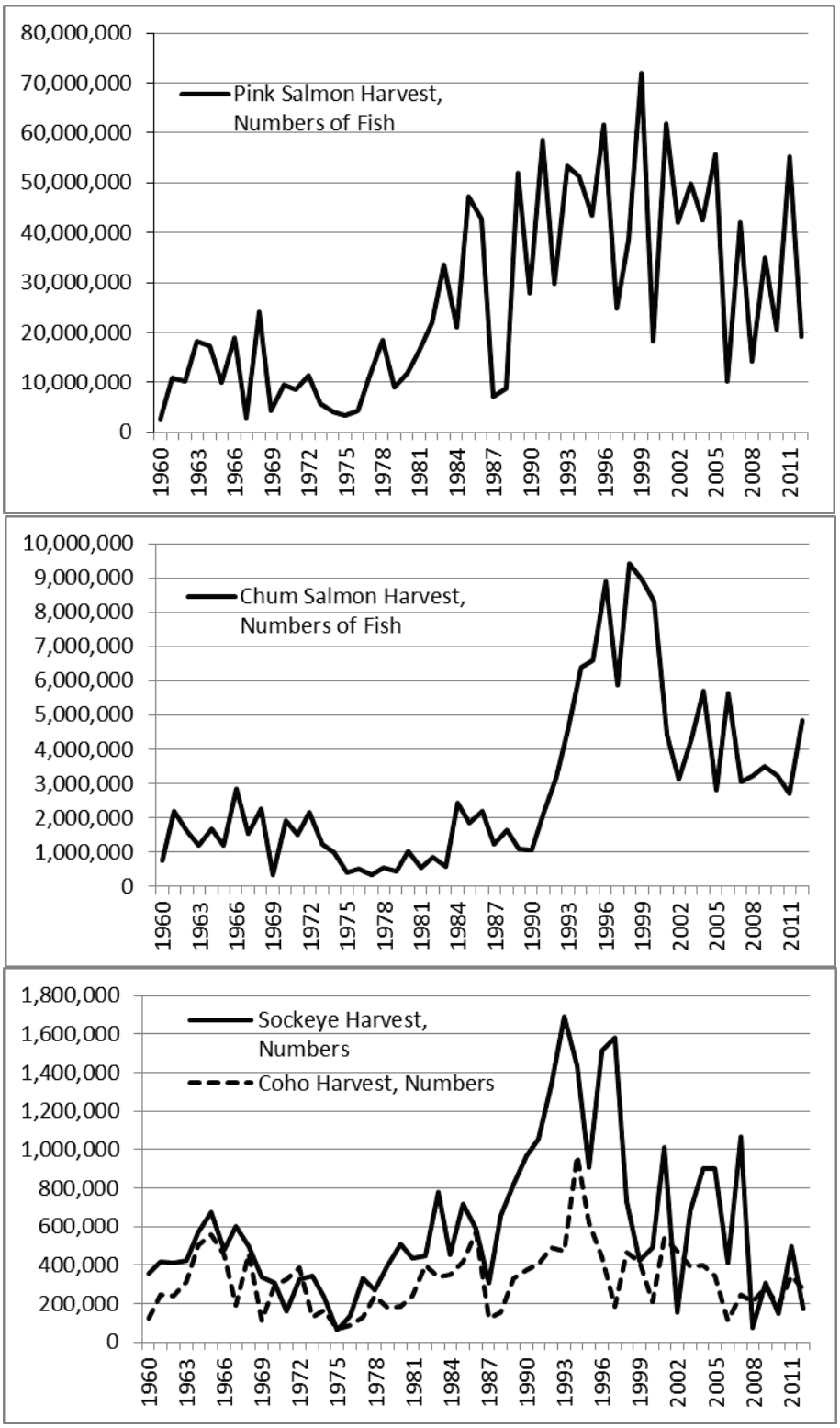


Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, from 1960 to 2012.

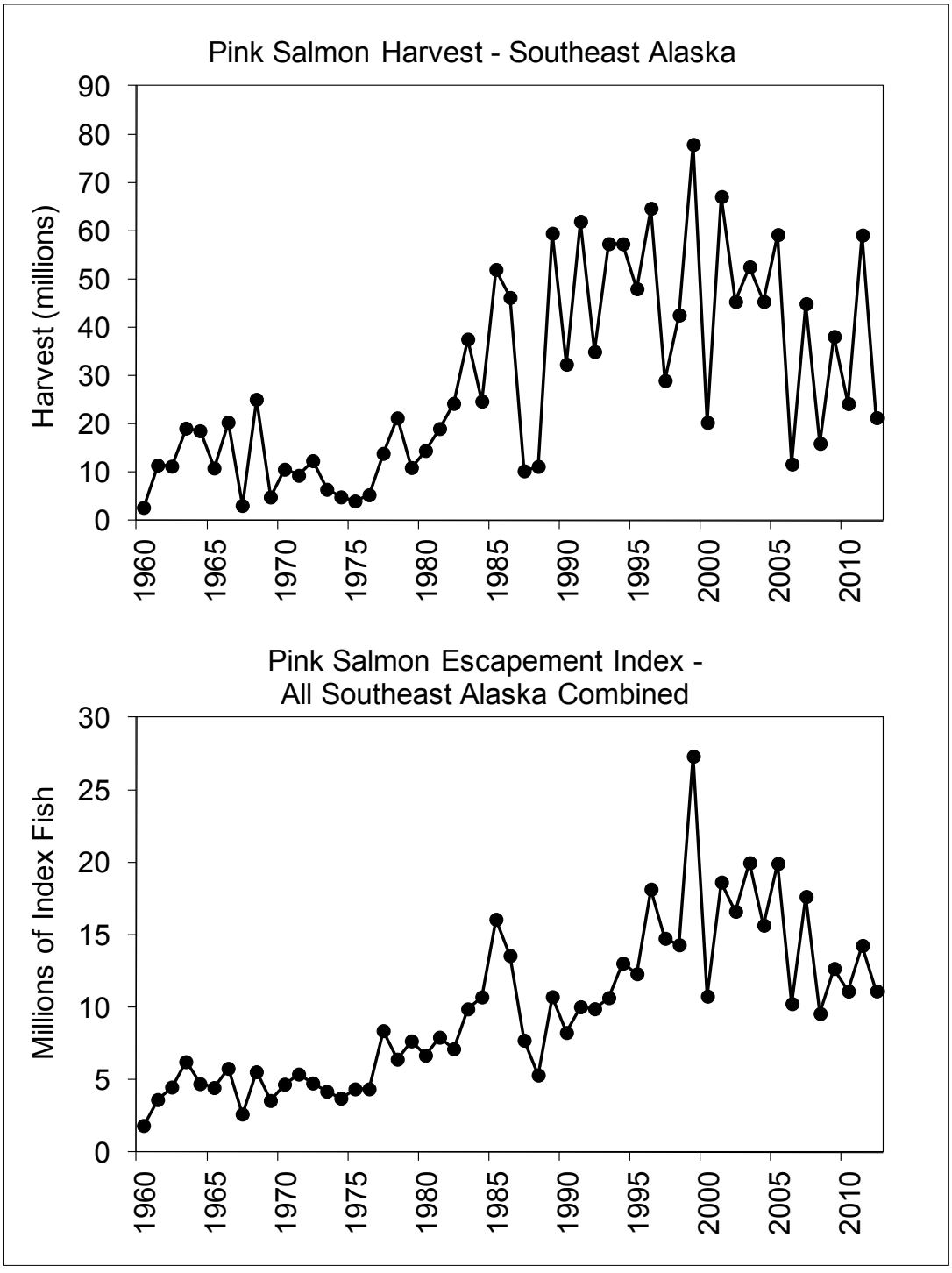


Figure 5.– Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all sub-regions combined, from 1960 to 2012.

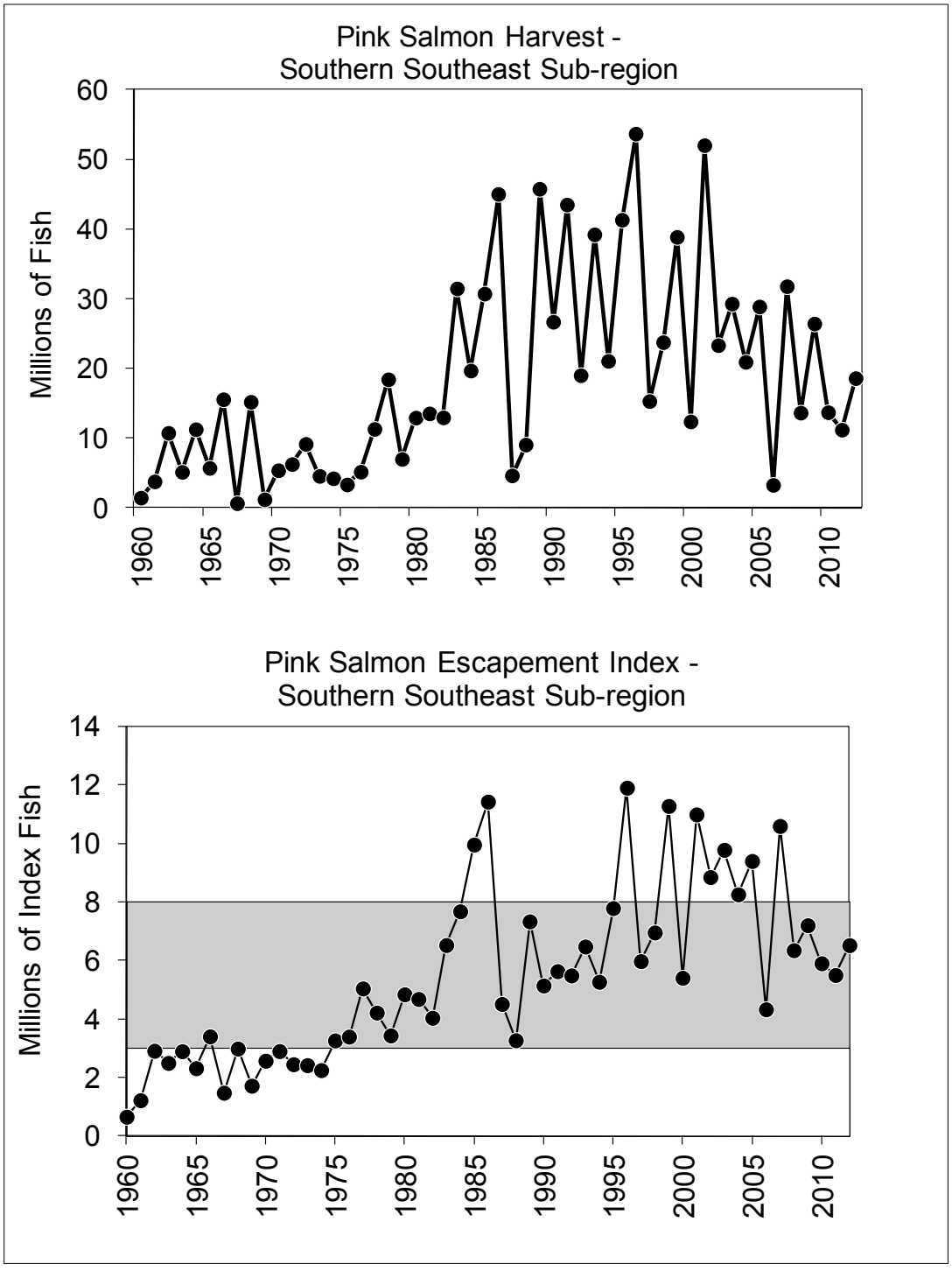


Figure 6.– Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2012 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.

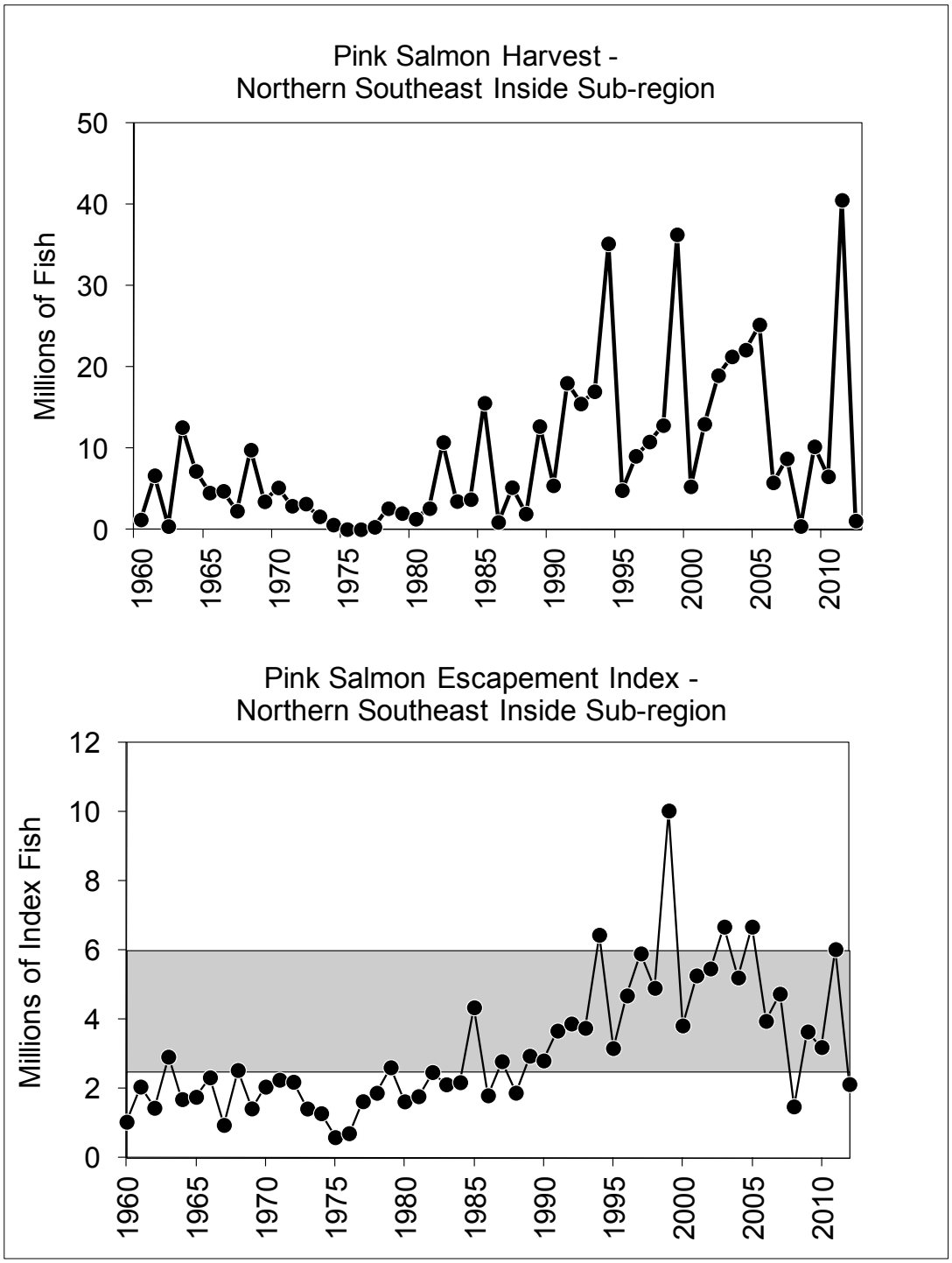


Figure 7.– Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2012 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 sub-districts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.

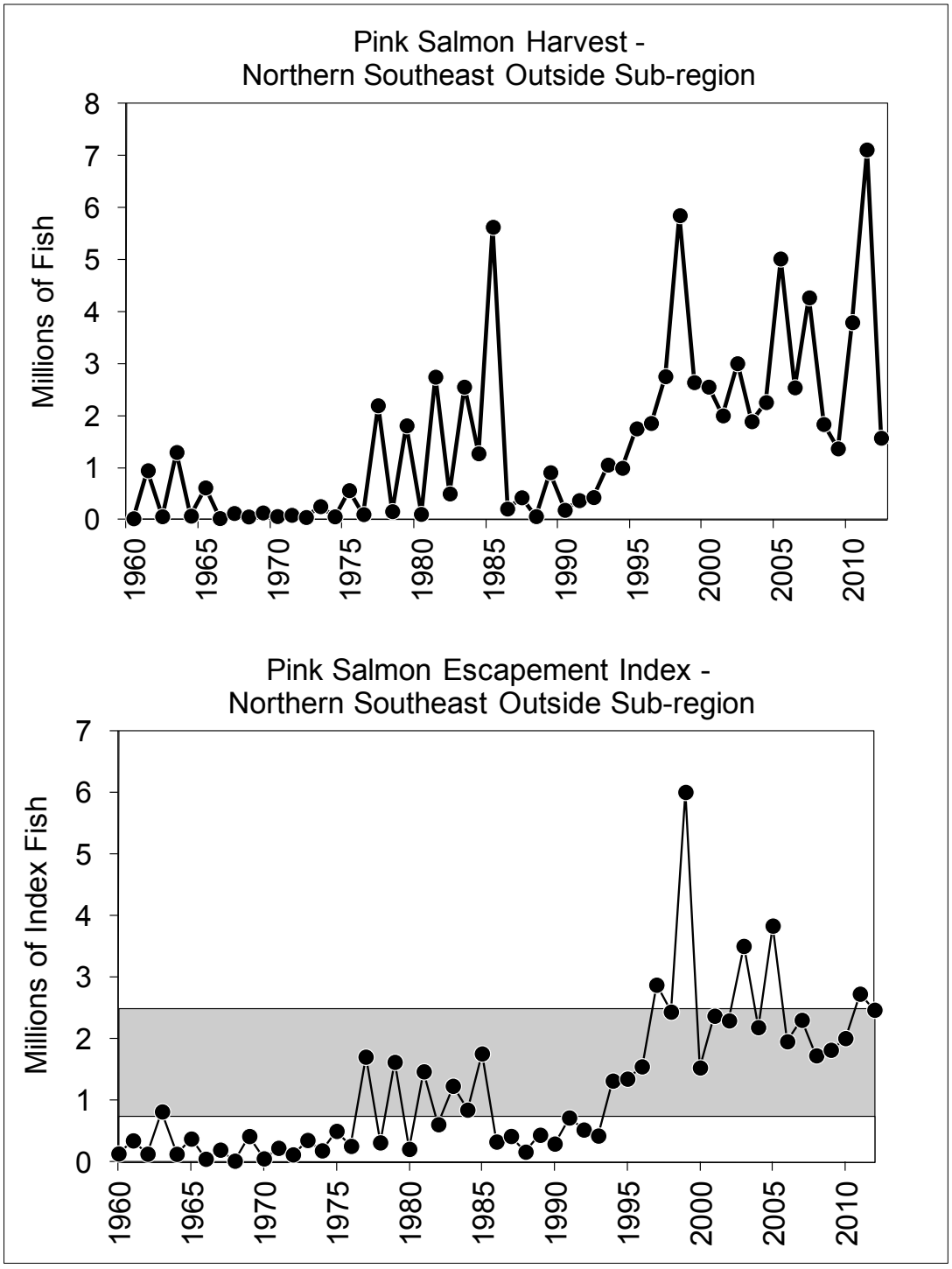


Figure 8.– Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2012 (District 113, sub-districts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

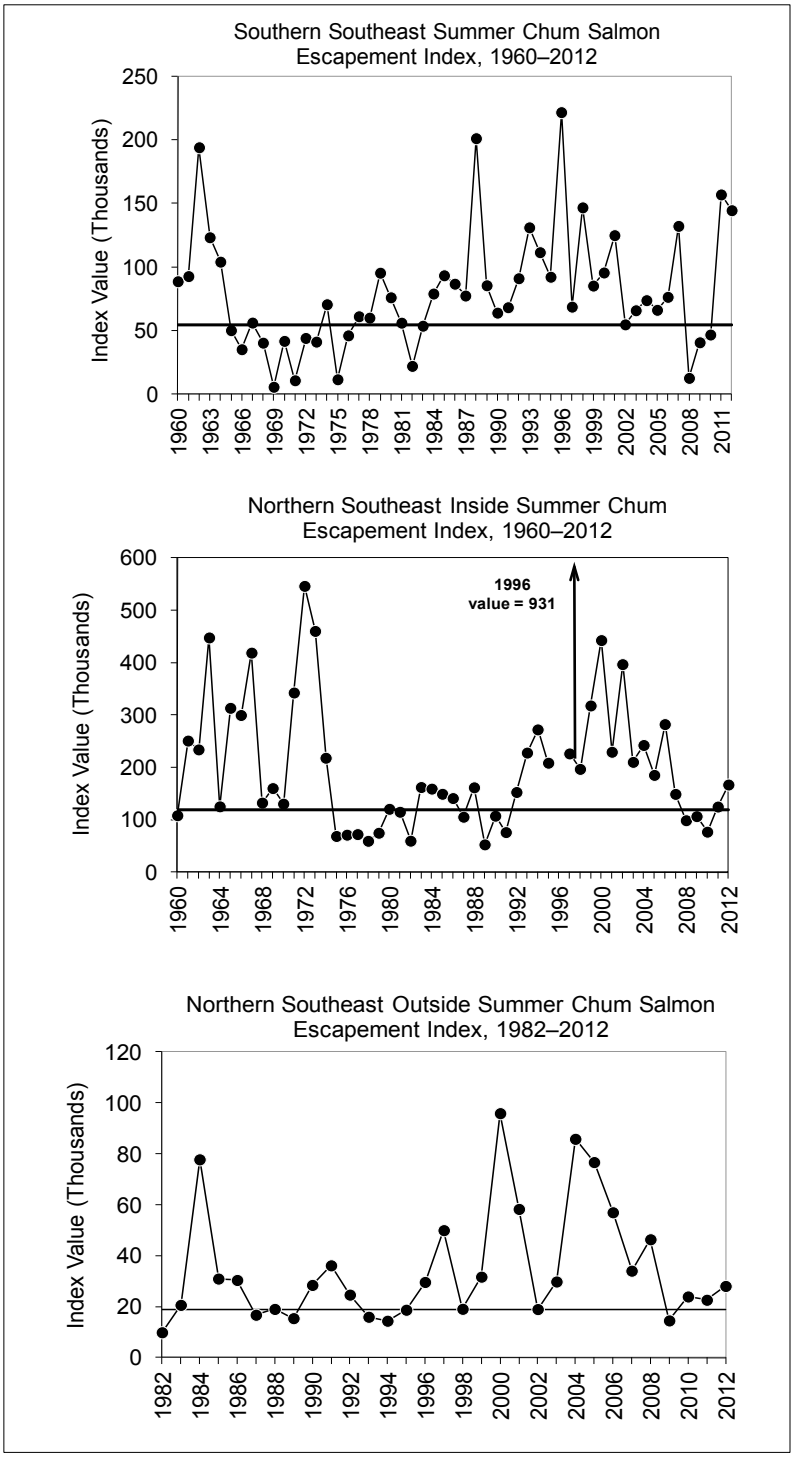


Figure 9.– Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2012), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2012), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2012). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

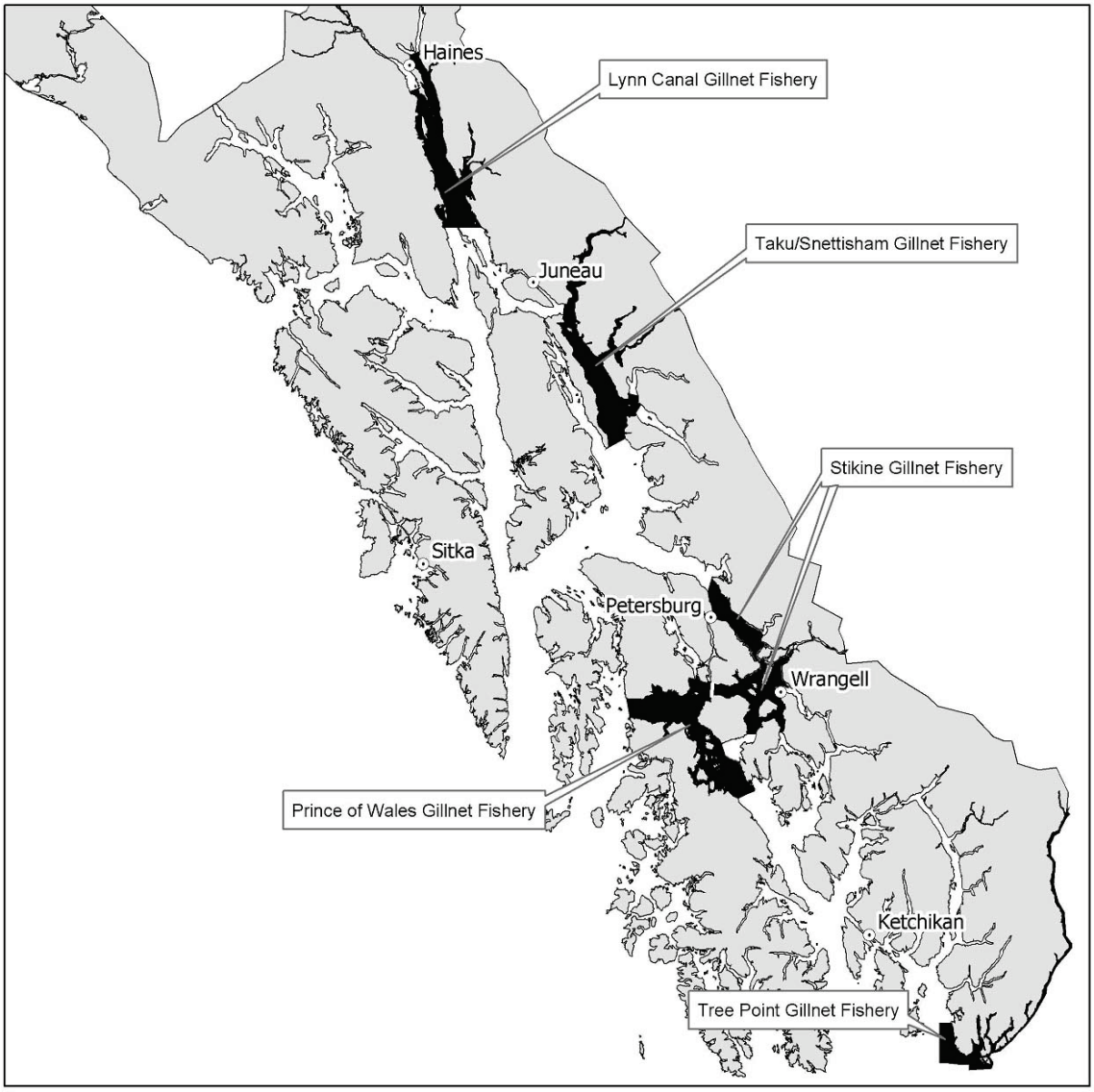


Figure 10.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

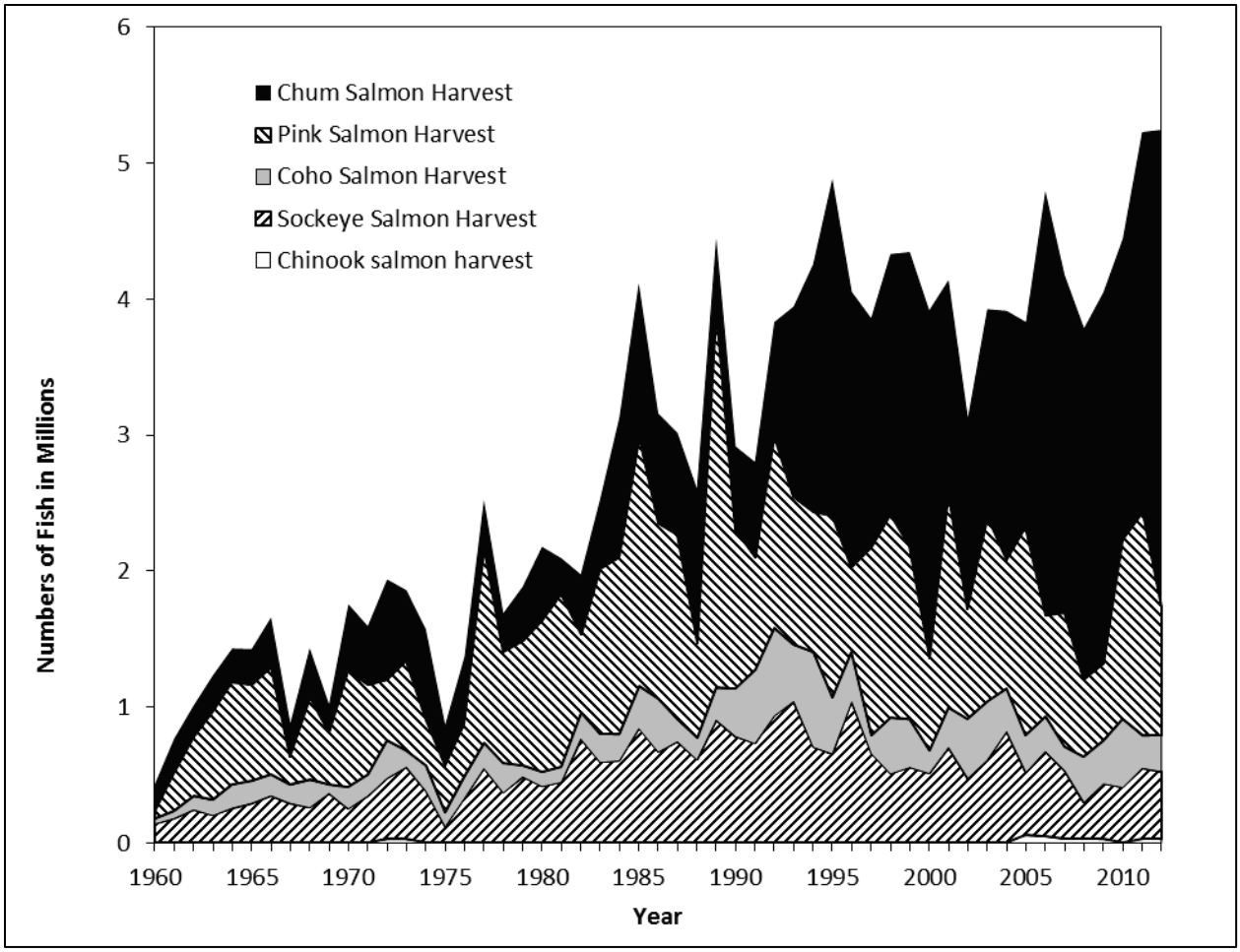
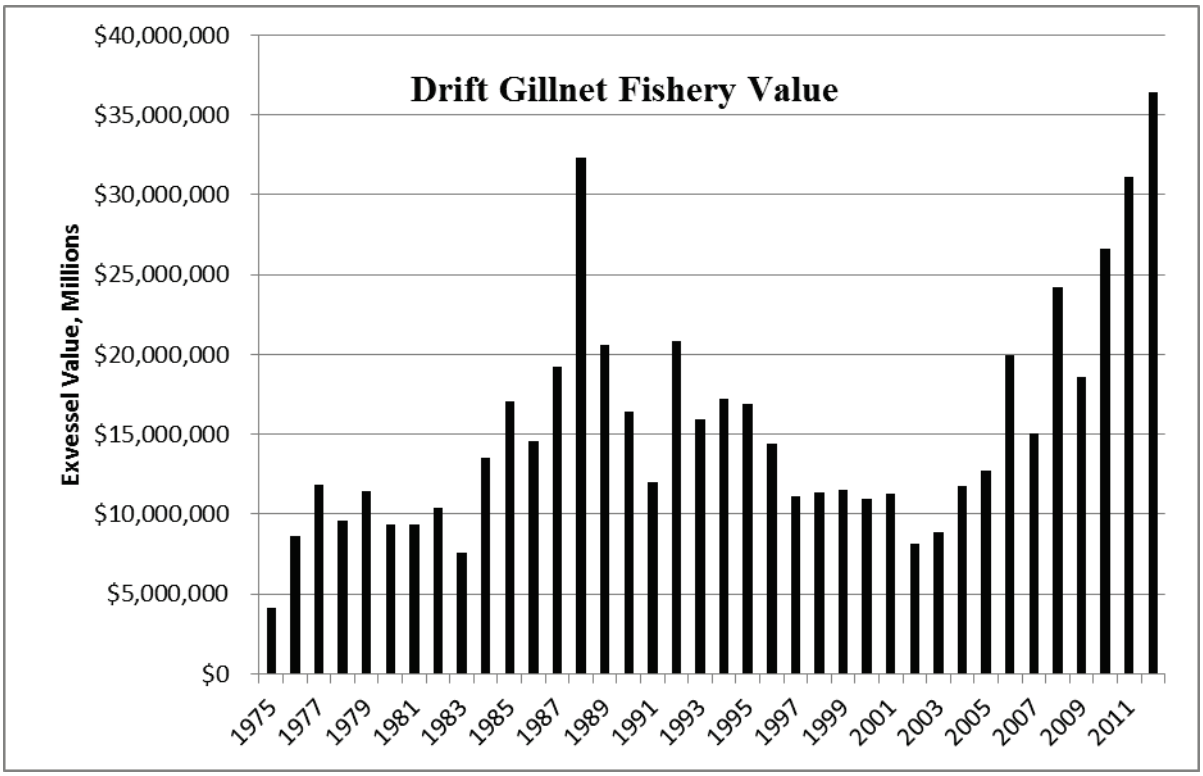


Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2012.



1975	$4,144,342	1988	$32,342,986	2001	$11,316,836
1976	$8,605,228	1989	$20,578,737	2002	$8,132,853
1977	$11,849,486	1990	$16,439,366	2003	$8,903,210
1978	$9,570,459	1991	$12,037,061	2004	$11,778,867
1979	$11,434,552	1992	$20,850,361	2005	$12,733,532
1980	$9,388,349	1993	$15,904,271	2006	$19,982,617
1981	$9,393,150	1994	$17,207,769	2007	$15,056,333
1982	$10,423,447	1995	$16,899,040	2008	$24,189,250
1983	$7,602,633	1996	$14,430,995	2009	$18,564,977
1984	$13,498,190	1997	$11,143,699	2010	$26,616,493
1985	$17,083,901	1998	$11,345,286	2011	$31,126,506
1986	$14,585,793	1999	$11,489,118	2012	$36,457,373
1987	$19,227,191	2000	$10,940,909		

Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests) from 1975 to 2012.

Note: Exvessel value data from CFEC basic information table (CFEC 2012). Data from fish tickets.