Annual Management Report of the 2013 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

by Dan Gray, Randy Bachman, Julie Bednarski, Sara Conrad, Dave Gordon, Dave Harris, Andrew Piston, Troy Thynes, and Scott Walker

April 2014

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		all standard mathematical	
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	signs, symbols and	
gram	g	all commonly accepted		abbreviations	
hectare	ha	abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs.,	alternate hypothesis	H _A
kilogram	kg		AM, PM, etc.	base of natural logarithm	е
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted		catch per unit effort	CPUE
liter	L	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D.,	coefficient of variation	CV
meter	m		R.N., etc.	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
milliliter	mL	at	@	confidence interval	CI
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		correlation coefficient	
		east	E	(multiple)	R
Weights and measures (English)		north	Ν	correlation coefficient	
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	south	S	(simple)	r
foot	ft	west	W	covariance	cov
gallon	gal	copyright	©	degree (angular)	0
inch	in	corporate suffixes:		degrees of freedom	df
mile	mi	Company	Co.	expected value	Ε
nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	greater than	>
ounce	OZ	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than or equal to	\geq
pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	less than	<
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than or equal to	≤
-	-	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (natural)	ln
Time and temperature		exempli gratia		logarithm (base 10)	log
day	d	(for example)	e.g.	logarithm (specify base)	\log_{2} , etc.
degrees Celsius	°C	Federal Information		minute (angular)	,
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Code	FIC	not significant	NS
degrees kelvin	K	id est (that is)	i.e.	null hypothesis	Ho
hour	h	latitude or longitude	lat or long	percent	%
minute	min	monetary symbols		probability	Р
second	S	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	probability of a type I error	
		months (tables and		(rejection of the null	
Physics and chemistry		figures): first three		hypothesis when true)	α
all atomic symbols		letters	Jan,,Dec	probability of a type II error	
alternating current	AC	registered trademark	®	(acceptance of the null	
ampere	А	trademark	тм	hypothesis when false)	β
calorie	cal	United States		second (angular)	"
direct current	DC	(adjective)	U.S.	standard deviation	SD
hertz	Hz	United States of		standard error	SE
horsepower	hp	America (noun)	USA	variance	
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	рН	U.S.C.	United States Code	population sample	Var var
parts per million	ppm	U.S. state	use two-letter	-	
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰		abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)		
volts	V				
watts	w				

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO.14-21

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE 2013 SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

By

Dan Gray and Dave Gordon Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka

Dave Harris, Julie Bednarski, and Sara Conrad Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Douglas

Randy Bachman Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Haines

Scott Walker and Andrew Piston Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Ketchikan

and

Troy Thynes, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Petersburg

> Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1565

> > April 2014

The Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 by the Division of Sport Fish for the publication of an overview of management activities and goals in a specific geographic area, and became a joint divisional series in 2004 with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Fishery Management Reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals, as well as lay persons. Fishery Management Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <u>http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/</u>. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

Dan Gray and Dave Gordon Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 304 Lake Street, Room 103, Sitka, AK 99835, USA

Dave Harris, Julie Bednarski, and Sara Conrad Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 802 3rd Street, Douglas, AK 99824, USA

Randy Bachman, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, P.O. Box 330, Haines, AK 99827, USA

Scott Walker and Andrew Piston Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 2030 Sea Level Drive, Suite 205, Ketchikan, AK 99901, USA

Troy Thynes Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries 16 Sing Lee Alley, Petersburg, AK 99833, USA

This document should be cited as:

Gray, D., D. Gordon, D. Harris, S. Conrad, J. Bednarski, R. Bachman, A. Piston, S. Walker, and T. Thynes.
2014. Annual management report of the 2013 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No 14-21, Anchorage.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write: ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203 Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240 The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

(VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648, (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact: ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage AK 99518 (907) 267-2375

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	Page .iii
LIST OF FIGURES	
ABSTRACT	
INTRODUCTION	
PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW	1
Purse Seine Chinook Salmon Harvest	4
Northern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries	4
Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries	5
District 9	
District 10	
District 11	
District 12	
Section 13-C	
District 14 Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries	
Section 13-A	
Section 13-A	
Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery	
Southern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries	
Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery	
District 4 Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries	
District 1	
District 1	
District 2	
District 5	
District 6	
District 7	
Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery	
SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS	
Pink Salmon	27
Southern Southeast Sub-region	
Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region	
Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region	
Chum Salmon	
Southern Southeast Sub-region	
Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region	
Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region	
Fall-Run Chum Salmon	
Sockeye Salmon	
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW	
Drift Gillnet Chinook Salmon Harvests	
District 1: Tree Point	
Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine	
Fishery Overview	
2012 Harvest Summary	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Chinook Salmon Fishery Sockeye Salmon Fishery	
Pink Salmon Fishery	
Coho Salmon Fishery	
Escapement Summary	
District 11: Taku/Snettisham	
Fishery Overview	
Chinook Fishery	
Sockeye Fishery	
Coho Fishery Harvest and Escapement Summary	
District 15: Lynn Canal	
Fishery Overview	
Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery	
Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery	
Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries	
Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery	
District 15 Escapements HATCHERY HARVESTS	
Traditional Common Property Harvests	
Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests	
Neets Bay	
Nakat Inlet Kendrick Bay	
Anita Bay	
Speel Arm	
Hidden Falls	
Medvejie/Deep Inlet	
Boat Harbor	
Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests	
CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES	
Introduction	
Stikine River	
Taku River	
ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
REFERENCES CITED	63
TABLES	
FIGURES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	
2.	2013 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species	
3.	2013 Southeast Alaska fishery exvessel value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets.	
4.	Southeast Alaska purse seine and drift gillnet fishery values in dollars, from 1975 to 2013	
5.	Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	
6.	Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	
7.	Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2013.	72
8.	Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2013.	
9.	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, and Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area in Southeast Alaska in 2013.	78
10.	2013 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub- region	
11.	Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district, for which the escapement index for each district and year was within, above, or below the management target range, from 2004 to 2013.	
12.	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 , above, or below the management target range, 2004–2013	85
13.	Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2013	
14.	Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2013, compared to escapement goals.	
15.	Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section for Southeast Alaska in 2013	
16.	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 in Southeast Alaska in 2013.	
17.	Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	
18.	Southeast Alaska 2013 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by area, harves type, and species.	
19.	Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	99
20.	Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	100
21.	Southeast Alaska annual Stikine traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	101
22.	Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of slamon, by species, 1983–2013.	102
23.	Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.	103
24.	Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas in Southeast Alaska, 1990-2013.	104
25.	Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas in Southeast Alaska, 1990-2013.	-
26.	Southeast Alaska region 2013 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.	110

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table		Page
27.	Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2013	111
28.	Annual Canadian Stikine River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1972-2013	112
29.	Annual Canadian Taku River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1979–2013.	113
30.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980-	
	2013	114
31.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980-	
	2013	115

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

Page

1.	Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas.	.118
2.	Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property Terminal Harvest	
	Areas, private hatchery cost recovery Special Harvest Areas, and areas with both harvest types	.119
3.	Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars, from 1975 to 2013.	
4.	Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest, in numbers of fish, for	
	pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, from 1960 to 2013	.121
5.	Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all sub-	
	regions combined, from 1960 to 2013.	.122
6.	Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2013.	.123
7.	Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region,	
	1960–2013	.124
8.	Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region,	
	1960–2013	.125
9.	Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group Northern	
	Southeast Inside stock group, and Northern Southeast Outside stock group	.126
10.	Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.	.127
11.	Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal	
	harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2013.	.128
12.	Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars from 1975 to 2013	.129

ABSTRACT

A total of 112.4 million salmon were harvested in the commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2013. The harvest by purse seine gear of 100.8 million fish included traditional fisheries (91.6 million), hatchery terminal areas (3.9 million), hatchery cost recovery (3.1 million), Annette Island (2.2 million), and miscellaneous (<0.1 million). Common property seine harvests of 95.4 million salmon were well above the most recent 10-year average harvest of 39.2 million and ranked as the largest since statehood. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 6.7 million fish included traditional areas (4.7 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.3 million), and Annette Island (0.6 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 6.0 million salmon were 39% above the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.3 million and ranked as the largest since statehood. Initial estimates for exvessel values of the common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries are \$148.4 million for seine and \$29.5 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 2013 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 2013 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Gray *In prep*), as well as summaries of the 2013 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Skannes et al. 2014) and the 2013 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods and Zeiser *In prep*) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2013 salmon season.

PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2013), 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 6% of Chinook, 45% of sockeye, 16% of coho, 91% of pink, and 58% of regional chum salmon harvests (Conrad and Gray *In prep*). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been <0.1% Chinook, 2.0% sockeye, 1.1% coho, 87.5% pink, and 9.4% 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 2013, purse seining took place in 6 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, 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 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 historical data.

In 2013, expectations were very high for pink salmon returns and relatively high for chum salmon returns. The regional all-gear harvest forecast going into the 2013 season was for 54 million pink salmon, with a harvest projection of 13.5 million chum salmon and a total salmon harvest projection of 70.7 million (Eggers et al. 2013). Final regional, all-gear harvests included 94.8 million pink, 12.6 million chum, and 112.4 million salmon of all species (Conrad and Gray *In prep*).

In 2013, the total harvest by purse seine gear was 100.8 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 95.4 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 24,500 Chinook, 282,000 sockeye, 546,000 coho, 88.8 million pink, and 5.8 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional plus THA fisheries from 1983 to 2013 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons with the long-term, 53-year averages from 1960 to 2012, and the recent 10-year period from 2003 to 2012. The 2013 season common property purse seine harvest is 144% above the recent 10-year average of 39.2 million fish and ranks as the largest common property purse seine harvest in the 54-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 \$148.4 million comprises 62% of the total commercial value for salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are presented in Table 4 and Figure 3. Values for the purse seine fishery have increased since 2002, the lowest point since 1979, to the record high value in 2013. The total value includes \$73.3 million for Southern Southeast Alaska (districts 1–7), \$60.1 million for Northern Southeast Alaska (districts 9–14), and \$15.0 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 \$25.3 million, pink harvests were worth \$116.5 million, sockeye were worth \$2.5 million, coho were worth \$3.2 million, and Chinook salmon were worth \$0.8 million.

Total common property purse seine harvests in northern districts in 2013 were 44.2 million fish, ranking 2nd out of 54 years since statehood (Table 5). Harvests in southern districts were 51.2 million fish, ranked 3rd since statehood (Table 6). 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 upward fluctuations on odd years and established a new harvest record of 88.8 million in 2013. Regional common property seine harvests of chum salmon of 5.8 million were above the recent 10-year average of 3.9 million and ranked 8th-highest since statehood. Harvests of sockeye salmon of 546,000 were above the long-term and recent-year averages. Harvests of coho salmon were above the long-term and near the recent-year averages.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2013 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 91.6 million fish in traditional areas and 3.9 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 3.1 million salmon, of which 61% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 2.2 million salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 77,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by ADF&G, illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers, and sales of fish from sport fishing derbies. Of the 91.6 million salmon harvested in traditional seine fisheries, 50.9 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 40.6 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts 1, 13, and 4.

Following some earlier openings, only in THAs, the 2013 purse seine fishery began on Sunday June 16 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, and the Deep Inlet THA. Summaries of the 2013 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 7, 8, and 9. 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 14 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 26 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 September 7 in most districts. There were five openings targeting fall chum salmon in 2013. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season at Neets Bay THA through October 12 and Anita Bay THA through November 10 with minimal harvest and effort.

During the 2013 purse seine fishery, 315 permits were issued and 277 permits were fished (Conrad and Gray *In prep*). Effort in 2013 increased by 42 permits compared with 2012 due to a higher pink salmon forecast during the odd-year cycle. In the 2008 season, 35 permits were purchased in a buyback program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued dropped by 64 due to an additional permit buyback program.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by sub-region, district, and stock group is presented in Tables 10, 11, and 12. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon

escapements is presented in Tables 13 and 14. Escapement data is discussed in a later section of this report.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation 5 AAC 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 5 AAC 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 2013 season, based on a coastwide Abundance Index of 1.20 derived by the Chinook Technical Committee, the Alaska annual harvest ceiling was 176,000 treaty Chinook salmon, which resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 7,568 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 5 AAC 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 5 AAC 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 periods are necessary, it is preferable to implement the related orders 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 2013 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 24,519 fish, of which 22,865 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,654 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 17,044. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 16,404 are designated as "hatchery add-on" Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 5,570 large Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 17,295 were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook harvest of 22,865 minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 6,461. No treaty Chinook salmon were harvested by seine gear in the Annette Island Reservation fishery. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 1,107 fish below the Chinook salmon treaty allocation for purse seine gear. The all-gear United States (U.S.) harvest of treaty Chinook salmon of 183,886 was 4.5% above the all-gear quota of 176,000 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 2013, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in Northern Southeast Alaska totaled 44.2 million fish and included 9,100 Chinook, 112,000 sockeye, 214,000 coho, 39.3 million pink, and 4.5 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 5). The 2013 harvest was well above average harvests and ranked 2nd out of 54 years since 1960. The harvests of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon were above the recent 10-year average and long-term average harvests. The harvest of sockeye salmon was below both of these averages. Hatchery terminal area chum salmon harvests improved considerably from 1.8 million in 2012.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 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 composed of two separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-20) is managed for early- to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and the southern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to Little Port Walter. This season, based on strong returns of pink salmon to Red Bluff Bay, thirteen fishing periods were provided in Subsection 109-20 from July 21 through September 7. In consideration of Falls Lake sockeye salmon, openings were restricted to north of the southern entrance of Red Bluff Bay until August 9, when the southern boundary was moved to the latitude of Patterson Point. With building abundance of pink salmon in the inner portion of Red Bluff Bay, the outer bay was opened beginning August 13. On August 17, with pink salmon abundance continuing to build in Red Bluff Bay and in the river, the bay was opened within a few hundred yards of the river mouth for the first 3 hours of the fishing period; then the closure line was moved back out to the middle of the bay. On August 25, Red Bluff Bay was opened with no closure markers in effect for the initial 3 hours of that fishing period. With increasing escapements in lower Section 9-A, the southern boundary was moved south into Subsection 109-10 to the latitude of Hutchison Point on August 17, and on August 25, the boundary was moved to the latitude of Armstrong Point for the remainder of the season. The southern portion of Section 9-A was open for a total of seven 39-hour periods. The total harvest from Subsection 109-20 was 1,238,000 pink salmon, the second-highest harvest on record, and the harvest from Subsection 109-10 was 104,000 pink salmon, slightly above the long-term average. The pink salmon escapement index count to Subsection 109-20 streams was at the upper end of the escapement target range, and the Subsection 109-10 escapement count was above the target range.

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 escapement, the overall return to Section 9-B was expected to be good throughout the area. Section 9-B test fisheries at Point Gardner and in the Kingsmill Point area were again conducted in 2013. The Point Gardner and Kingsmill test fisheries are ongoing projects that assess pink and chum salmon abundance of fish returning to Section 9-B and District 10. Test fishing at Point Gardner was scheduled to occur one day per week for 5 weeks starting in statistical week (SW) 26. The Kingsmill test fishery was scheduled to occur once per week for 4 weeks starting in SW 27. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a very good indicator for pink salmon returning to Frederick Sound and lower Stephens Passage, particularly to District 10. The Kingsmill test fishery was used as an indicator for runs returning to Frederick Sound and to eastern, lower Chatham Straits (Section 9-B and District 10). The results from the Kingsmill test fishery are generally less conclusive since the test fishery will catch fish heading north to Frederick Sound as well as south to Rowan and Tebenkof Bays. The results from the 2013 test fisheries were again a key piece of information in determining openings in Section 9-B.

The first opening in Section 9-B was for 39 hours starting July 24 and included waters north of Kingsmill Point with lines that restricted fishing at Point Gardner and in Keku Straits. The results from both test fisheries were good, showing above average catch rates of pink salmon. Most of the effort occurred along the Eliza Harbor shoreline, and the harvest was confidential.

The first opening in SW 31 was again for 39 hours starting July 28 with the open area expanding south to Point Sullivan. The results from the most recent test fisheries were below average. However, catches from this opening were exceptionally strong throughout the open area with 20 boats harvesting over 1 million pink salmon. Pink salmon escapements to the northern Kuiu Island systems were very good for the time year. Pink salmon escapements to the Admiralty Island portion of Section 9-B were generally progressing well. The next opening started August 1 and had a combination of different open areas and fishing times. Tebenkof Bay opened for 15 hours on August 1, primarily to harvest an excess abundance of wild chum salmon observed in the bay. Section 9-B north of Point Ellis (open area expanded south from previous opening) was open for 39 hours starting August 1. The catch during this opening was the second-highest single opening harvest on record for Section 9-B with 1.95 million pink salmon harvested by 57 boats. Escapement throughout northern Section 9-B was very good for the time of year with exceptional escapement observed in the northern Kuiu Island systems.

The two 39-hour openings in SW 32 resulted in the largest weekly harvest on record in Section 9-B, with over 4.3 million pink salmon harvested. Open area was expanded for the first opening starting on August 5 to include all of Section 9-B (including Point Gardener) with area closures restricting access to some bays. The pink salmon harvest set a single opening record harvest for Section 9-B with 71 boats harvesting 2.5 million pink salmon. The following opening on August 9 and 10 resulted in a harvest of almost 1.8 million pink salmon by 55 boats.

Section 9-B was open for two 39-hour fishing periods in SW 33 with the same open area as in SW 32. Effort and harvest dropped from previous openings with less than 40 boats fishing per opening, harvesting almost 1.9 million pink salmon for the two openings combined.

In SW 34, a 39-hour opening began on August 21 with lines moved in for several bays to normal markers. In addition, Saginaw Bay was open for 3 hours inside normal markers on August 21 to harvest fish in excess of escapement needs. Effort and harvest were good, with 39 boats harvesting 1.46 million pink salmon.

Section 9-B was open for an additional four 39-hour openings with the final opening ending on September 7. During the final two openings in September, the area was restricted to waters south of Kingsmill Point Light. An additional 1 million pink salmon were harvested during these four openings. There were no directed fall chum salmon openings in Port Camden or Security Bay in 2013.

The 2013 harvest and escapement were exceptional in Section 9-B. The final harvest was the highest since statehood with almost 12.8 million pink salmon harvested by the purse seine fleet (Table 2). The previous high was 8.6 million fish in 2002. Escapements were uniformly excellent throughout the section with two of the three Section 9-B stock groups above their target ranges and the third near the upper end of its target range. Overall, the Section 9-B indexed escapement of 1,315,000 pink salmon was above the target goal range of 480,000 to 1,130,000 (Table 12). Fall chum salmon escapement to Port Camden was within the target range, whereas escapement to Security Bay was just below the lower end of the target range.

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage. Its eastern boundary is about 10 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 at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

The 2013 pink salmon return to District 10 was expected to be good 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 during the end of June was below average and the next two test fisheries were very good, likely indicating a good return. The final Point Gardner test fishery results were below expectations with the pink salmon catch per set well below average. Overall, the four test fishing periods at Point Gardner test fishery indicated an above average return to District 10 and was a key component in determining fishing time and area.

The first opening was for 15 hours on June 30 along the mainland portion of District 10 north of Cape Fanshaw. There was no reported harvest for this opening. The following three openings on July 4, 7, and 11 were also for 15 hours with the same open area. Effort and harvest were minimal during these openings.

Starting in SW 29, the open area was expanded to include the Admiralty Island portion of District 10. Eastern Frederick Sound remained closed and the inner bay of Pybus Bay was closed for the 15-hour opening on July 14. The Point Gardner test fishery on July 12 was very good with the pink salmon catch-per-set well above average. Pink salmon escapements throughout the district were good for the time of year, especially to Gambier and Pybus Bays. The pink salmon harvest for this opening was good with 10 boats harvesting 71,000 pink salmon. The following opening on July 18 was again a 15-hour opening with the same area. Effort and harvest increased with 29 boats harvesting 220,000 pink salmon. Observations of pink salmon escapement continued to indicate escapement was progressing well throughout the district.

The final 15-hour opening in District 10 occurred on July 21. Harvest was again strong with 24 boats harvesting 214,000 pink salmon. Pybus and Gambier Bays were closed for the 39-hour opening starting July 24. The Point Gardner test fishery on July 22 was again very good but observations of pink salmon escapement to Gambier Bay indicated that escapements had fallen below desired levels for the time of year. Effort dropped for this opening with 17 boats fishing, but harvest increased to 331,000 pink salmon. Overall, the SW 30 harvest was good with over one-half million pink salmon harvested for the week, well below 2011 harvest levels, but still a good harvest for the time of year.

SW 31 was the peak harvest week in 2013 with almost 690,000 pink salmon harvested. The majority of the harvest occurred along the mainland portion of District 10. The 39-hour opening starting on July 28 had 10 boats participate with a harvest of 339,000 pink salmon. Area was restricted the following 39-hour opening starting on August 1 as the pink salmon returns to Gambier and Pybus Bays were not developing as well as they initially indicated. Area was restricted to the mainland portion of District 10 north of Cape Fanshaw and to the lower Seymour Canal area north of Gambier Island Light. Harvest was still very good this opening with 11 boats harvesting 351,000 pink salmon.

For the following opening and the remainder of the year, the open area in District 10 was expanded to include the shoreline from Bay Point to Cape Fanshaw. This area was open in an effort to harvest the large abundance of pink salmon observed returning to the mainland portion of eastern Frederick Sound. However, no boats were observed fishing in this area for the duration of the season. The shoreline south of Gambier Island Light remained closed for the season. District 10 continued to be open on a 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule until it closed for the season on August 22. Harvest and effort during the last 5 openings were minimal with two or less boats fishing each opening.

The total District 10 pink salmon harvest was 1.66 million fish, less than half the 2011 harvest, but still above average and the 12^{th} largest since statehood (Table 2). Pink salmon escapement to District 10 was uniformly good as all stock groups were within or above target ranges. The overall pink salmon escapement index of 880,000 was within the target range of 590,000 to 1,410,000 fish (Table 12).

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 had not been opened since statehood, until the common property fisheries targeting enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor SHA began in 2012. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently, most recently in 2010. In 2013 good numbers of pink salmon were harvested in the Chatham Strait corridor in District 12 and the approach areas to Seymour Canal in District 10. It is assumed that Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in these purse seine fisheries and no purse seine openings were provided in Seymour Canal in 2013. Consistent with other Northern Southeast Alaska inside pink salmon stock group performance, the two District 11 stock groups were within management target range in 2013. Seymour Canal, with an escapement index of 221,000 fish, was within the management target range of 160,000 to 400,000 fish. The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 112,000 fish, was also within the 110,000 to 250,000 management target range. Four common property purse seine openings were held in a portion of the Amalga Harbor SHA in Section 11-A to target returning DIPAC-produced chum salmon in excess of cost recovery needs. On July 4, 11, 18, and 25, 6-hour openings were allowed (Table 9) and a total of 105 permit holders harvested approximately 1,082,000 chum, 33,500 pink, and 4,400 sockeye salmon (Table 2).

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. Areas opened to purse seining in 2013 included Tenakee Inlet, Freshwater Bay, Point Augusta index area, West Admiralty Island shoreline, Southwest Admiralty Island shoreline, Chichagof Island shoreline, Catherine Island/Kelp Bay shoreline, and the Hidden Falls THA. District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 9,081,000 pink and 1,600,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest is 131% of the 10-year average harvest of 6.9 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is 116% of the 10-year average harvest of 1.4 million fish.

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

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened on Sunday June 16, with the Point Augusta index area and Tenakee Inlet east of the longitude of Corner Point open for 15 hours. Early Tenakee Inlet openings target wild summer chum salmon, and the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink salmon run strength and timing.

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 2013, there were four 15-hour openings from June 16 to June 30 that served as index fisheries. These openings were followed by 15 additional openings which incorporated adjacent shoreline area for common property seining. There were a total of 19 openings, 9 of which were 39 hours in length, from June 16 to August 26. Pink salmon harvest for the first four 15-hour index area openings varied from three to seven times the recent 10-year average. Purse seine effort for these early index area openings was two to four times the average, and catch per unit effort varied from one-half to five times the average. These harvest rates and effort levels were some of the highest ever recorded for this index area during these weeks. Starting with the July 4 (SW 27, midweek) fishery, the Point Augusta index area was opened in conjunction with other adjoining shoreline areas. It appeared to fishery managers that the pink salmon return to northern southeast Alaska inside waters was early and strong, similar to the parent year (2011). Escapement observations for early run fish to terminal areas in Tenakee Inlet and Port Fredrick were also good and ahead of schedule. The Point Augusta seine harvest totaled 905,000 pink salmon, 166% of average, and 69,000 chum salmon, 132% of average. Species composition was 99.2% pink and chum salmon, 0.5% sockeye salmon, and 0.2% coho salmon. The area was open for a total of 501 hours or 119% of the 10-year average, 421 hours.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon returns were good in 2013, and the inlet was open to normal markers for most of the season and closed August 26. The initial 15-hour opening occurred June 16 in conjunction with Point Augusta and Hidden Falls Hatchery. Pink salmon harvest rates were well above average through early July, declining to average levels for the rest of the month. Although Tenakee Inlet remained open through August, there was little to no effort as the majority of the purse seine fleet moved to more productive areas in the region. Purse seine effort peaked July 14 with 44 vessels landing 183,000 salmon, and harvest peaked during the July 21-22 opening when 28 boats harvested 298,000 fish. Overall, 1.2 million pink salmon were harvested representing 143% of the 10-year average harvest. Although below average parent year returns of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems prompted managers to keep the inlet closed west of the longitude of Corner Point during early openings, the chum salmon run developed well in 2013 and the total harvest of 118,000 fish was 184% of average. Species composition was 98.3% pink and chum salmon, 1.4% coho salmon, and 0.2% sockeye salmon. Fishery openings totaled 525 hours, 172% of the 10-year average of 305 hours. The 2013 pink salmon escapement index for this stock, at 442,000 fish, is above the 10-year average and near the upper end of the management target range of 210,000 to 510,000 fish (Table 12).

Fish returning to Freshwater Bay and to streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island comprise the Freshwater Bay stock group. This area is open infrequently because pink salmon production from local area streams is often not distributed evenly and harvestable surpluses are seldom identified. Since the 2000 season, ADF&G has opened this area in 2005, 2009, and 2011. In 2013, early season aerial surveys indicated returns to this area were developing well. In response, the department opened the area July 4, followed by 14 additional purse seine openings through August 26. The highest effort of the season occurred during the July 14 opening with 14 boats landing 60,000 salmon. Peak harvest occurred during the July 24–25 opening when 13 boats landed 204,000 salmon. Little to no effort was seen in this area during August with most of the fleet fishing in more productive areas in the region. Species composition for the fishery was comprised of 99.3% pink and chum salmon, 0.4% sockeye salmon, and 0.2% coho salmon. There were a total of 15 openings for 426 hours, 152% of the average of 280 hours. This was the only stock group in the region that experienced below target escapements in 2013 with an index count of 70,000 fish, below the lower bound of the management target range of 80,000 to 180,000 fish.

A subsistence sockeye salmon fishery occurs in this area at the outlet stream to Kook Lake in Basket Bay. As of this writing, 7 permits have landed 99 sockeye salmon, 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 by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 2005–2007 and 2010–2013. The preliminary escapement for 2013 as counted by video camera through a net weir is estimated at 1,130 sockeye salmon. Compared to the limited time series of escapement data on record, this escapement is below 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 BOF regulations. In 1989, the BOF 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 BOF 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 BOF also specified that open area and time must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area. In January 2006, the BOF 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, 2011, and 2013. 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 ADF&G to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists are as follows:

1. Parent year pink salmon escapements: The 2011 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 143% of average. All of the northern southeast inside pink salmon stock

groups parent year escapement indices were within or above their management target ranges.

- 2. Standardized test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline occurred on June 29, July 5, July 12, and July 17, 2013. The pink salmon harvest was near or above average in every test fishery, with the total catch 140% of average, and overall CPUE of pink salmon 129% of average. Additionally, the first four Point Augusta index fisheries on June 16, 23, 27, and 30, resulted in pink salmon CPUE 78% and 500%, of the 10-year average, indicating an early abundance of pink salmon in nearby waters.
- 3. Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline conducted late June through early July indicated a consistent but spatially sporadic abundance of pink salmon. Local area pink salmon streams such as Wheeler Creek and Greens Creek were developing well for the timing.
- 4. District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for SW 27, 28, and 29 (June 30–July 17) were 671%, 167%, and 129% of average. District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for the same time frame were 19%, 59%, and 63% of average.
- 5. Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 21 was 37% of average, and the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative catch was 200% of average.

Overall assessment indicated an average to above average return of north bound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July. Once ADF&G determines that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, the department considers any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks, most significantly sockeye salmon, per the Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan. The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from the Chilkat River/Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Berners Bay rivers, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks including Snettisham hatchery enhanced sockeye and wild Speel and Crescent Lake stocks. There were no conservation concerns for Chilkat River origin sockeye based on fish wheel and sonar counts. Inseason abundance estimates of Taku River sockeye salmon suggest average run timing. Based on Chilkoot River weir counts the sockeye salmon run to that system was developing well below average and, prior to July 16, projected a final escapement well below the lower bound of the escapement goal range. The preseason total run projection was poor for this system based on parent year escapements, pre-smolt estimates, and zooplankton production. The wild Port Snettisham Speel Lake sockeye parent year escapements were below the biological escapement goal (BEG) range, with the main parent year escapement less than half of the lower bound of the escapement goal range. Primarily because of concerns for Chilkoot sockeye and less so for Taku River and Speel Lake sockeye salmon, as well as poor fish wheel counts of Taku River pink salmon and the presence of a large seine fleet, it was determined that purse seine openings along the Hawk Inlet shoreline were not warranted prior to July 28. Sockeye concerns were alleviated for the Chilkoot River with high fish passage through the weir in mid-July, and the lower bound of the escapement goal range was achieved on July 28. Based on aerial surveys of Crescent Lake and the Speel lake weir counts, Port Snettisham wild sockeye systems were developing well by late July. These surveys also indicated adequate escapements developing in District 11 pink systems, but the Canyon Island fish wheels on the Taku River continued with well below average pink salmon catches. Toward the end of July it was apparent the Taku River pink salmon return, though poor, exhibited normal timing and further conservation on the Hawk

Inlet shore would not improve the Taku pink return. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was opened on July 28 and 29 for the last purse seine opening of July. A total of 18 boats were identified fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline during this opening, harvesting a total of 354,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 99.2% pink and chum, 0.6% sockeye and 0.2% coho. Otolith analysis of sockeye sampled from this opening indicated 21.6% of the 2,155 fish sockeye harvest were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, resulting in wild sockeye harvest along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July of 1,690 fish, well below the 15,000 fish harvest limit for this fishery. This area continued to be fished through August based on the continued abundance of northbound pink salmon.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west Admiralty shoreline south of Hawk Inlet initially opened from Point Marsden south to Point Hepburn July 18 for a 15-hour fishery. The southern boundary was expanded to Fishery Point on July 28 and again expanded to Parker Point August 5. A total of 11 seine openings occurred for this fishery from July 14 to August 26. Peak effort occurred during the two openings July 24 through July 29, with 30 to 35 boats landing 1.4 million salmon. Total pink salmon harvest for the west Admiralty fishery including Hawk Inlet was 3.7 million fish, representing 83% of the 10-year average harvest of 4.4 million pink salmon. Chum salmon harvest was below average at 52,500 fish representing 25% of the 10-year average 207,000 fish. Species composition of the harvest was 98.9% pink and chum, 0.6% sockeye, and 0.5% coho salmon. Fishery openings totaled 420 hours, 82% of the 10-year average 512 hours. Escapement for the West Admiralty stock group produced an index count of 153,000 fish, exceeding the upper bound of the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty Island seine fisheries occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays. In 2013 the southwest Admiralty fishery initially opened from Point Samuel to Point Gardiner August 5 for 39 hours. Peak fishing effort occurred during the two openings August 5 to August 10 with 8 to 9 boats landing 510,000 salmon. Overall, a total of 882,000 pink salmon and 28,000 chum salmon were harvested from the 7 openings that occurred from August 5 to August 29. The 2013 pink salmon harvest was 63% of the 10-year average harvest while the chum salmon harvest was 60% of the 10-year average. Species composition of the harvest was 99.4% pink and chum, 0.5% coho, and 0.1% sockeye salmon. Fishery openings totaled 273 hours, 63% of the 10-year average of 436 hours.

Escapement for the southwest Admiralty stock group was 236,000 fish, near the upper bound of 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 salmon returning to these important subsistence systems. In 2013, the sockeye salmon escapement to Kanalku Lake was monitored by a weir project funded by the USFWS and operated by ADF&G. This is the 7th year for this weir project and 13th year of escapement estimates for this lake including a mark-recapture project from 2001 to 2006. Escapement, as counted through a metal picket weir in 2013, is estimated to be 1,427 sockeye salmon, 89% of the 5-year average escapement of 1,607 fish. The

subsistence fishery in Kanalku Bay this year has an estimated harvest of 1,000 sockeye salmon, based on an expansion of the 23 permits returned out of the 88 permits issued.

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 returns. 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 normally opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery as well as wild stock chum salmon. This season, pink salmon returns to Kelp Bay streams were earlier than normal and very strong, with the first opening on July 7 to target pink salmon. With pink salmon abundance increasing rapidly in terminal areas, additional area was provided inside of normal markers beginning July 21. By July 25, the Hidden Falls THA was managed for pink salmon abundance and openings along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines continued through the season with the final opening September 6–7. The total harvest, including pink salmon harvested in the Hidden Falls THA prior to July 25, was 1,107,000 pink salmon, near the average. A total of 67,000 chum salmon were also harvested in the traditional seine fishery with most of these chum salmon likely returning to Hidden Falls Hatchery. The pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was well above the management target range. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm was 9,730, well above the 10-year average of 6,168.

Section 13-C

In Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, the first 15-hour opening was scheduled for June 23. Very strong pink salmon returns in 2013 allowed for openings in Section 13-C through August 22. Peak harvest occurred during the July 24–25 period when 185,000 pink salmon were harvested by 9 boats. Lagging escapements to both the North Arm and South Arm of Hoonah Sound and streams along the north shoreline Peril Strait required closing Section 13-C north of Point Benham for two fishing periods beginning July 18. For the remainder of the season the open area was generally expanded as escapements improved. The total harvest for the season was 597,000 pink salmon and 43,000 chum salmon, near the 10-year average for both species. Pink salmon escapements to Section 13-C were very good with the escapement index near the upper bound of the management target range. Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the two most productive summer chum salmon systems in Section 13-C. Chum salmon escapements were very strong to Rodman Bay with a peak count of 17,540 compared to the 10-year average of approximately 4,000. In contrast, Saook Bay chum salmon escapement was weak with a peak count of 1,740 compared to a 10-year average of 4,000.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 in 2013 included the Whitestone shoreline, Excursion Inlet, Idaho Inlet, and Port Althorp.

The Whitestone fishery, located along the northeast Chichagof Island shoreline, typically opens mid to late July to target middle run pink salmon stocks returning to Icy Strait, Chatham Strait,

Lower Lynn Canal, and Stephens Passage. In 2013 the north Chichagof shoreline of Section 14C initially opened July 7 for 15 hours to target the strong developing returns of pink and chum salmon to this area. The 75 boats that fished this opening represented the peak effort of the season and the 327,000 pink salmon harvested was over 10 times the average for the opening. There was strong interest in this area based on the record 2011 parent year pink salmon harvest, and large harvests in early 2013 Pt. Augusta Index fisheries. Seine effort decreased in subsequent openings, averaging 32 boats through July 29, and 7 boats per opening from August 1 to August 19. The last three openings of the season saw no effort in this area. A total of 15 openings occurred from July 7 to August 29; the first five were 15-hour openings, followed by three 39hour openings, and then four 63-hour openings. The last three openings of the season were for 39 hours and saw no effort. The peak harvest occurred July 28-29 when 29 boats harvested 612,000 fish. Overall, a total of 3.2 million salmon were harvested from this fishery. There were 15 openings totaling 561 hours, 111% of the average 503 hours. Species composition of the harvest was 99.4% pink and chum, 0.4% sockeye, and 0.2% coho salmon. Pink salmon escapement for the north Chichagof stock group was excellent with an index count of 411,000 fish, well above the management target range of 120,000 to 280,000 fish.

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were opened for one 39-hour period and one 63-hour period between August 1 and August 7. Less than 3 boats participated in these fisheries so the harvest is confidential.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm and Salisbury Sound. Pink salmon returns to Section 13-A streams were very strong for all stock groups. Lisianski Inlet was first opened on July 11 with five 39-hour periods provided through July 25 and then the fishery was opened on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule until the end of August. The highest effort occurred during two 39-hour periods between July 18 and July 22 when up to 28 boats harvested over 800,000 pink salmon for the two openings. After July 22, effort was generally light for the remainder of the season with a high effort of 10 boats during the August 1–3 period. Beginning July 14, the open area in Lisianski Inlet was expanded to include waters inside of normal closed waters markers as pink salmon abundance increased terminally. By July 28, lines were also moved inside of normal closure markers in Stag Bay, off Lisianski Strait. The last opening was September 6–7. The total harvest in the Lisianski seine fishery was 2,403,000 pink salmon, 44% greater than the previous record harvest set in 2011. The escapement index for the Lisianski stock group was 789,000 fish, well exceeding the management target range upper bound of 270,000. Salisbury Sound was first opened July 21 for 15 hours then opened for two 39-hour periods before going on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule starting August 1. The 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule remained in effect through August with a final 39-hour period September 2–3. Harvests were very strong from the initial opening through August 11. Harvests peaked during the August 5–7 period when 15 boats harvested 577,000 pink salmon. The total harvest for the season was 2,885,000 pink salmon, exceeding the previous record set in 1985 by nearly a million fish. The escapement index count for the Salisbury stock group exceeded the midpoint of the management target range. Portlock Harbor and Slocum Arm were first opened July 14 with two 15-hour periods followed by three 39-hour periods. With growing abundance in terminal areas and generally light effort, these fisheries went on a 3-dayson/1-day-off schedule beginning August 1 and remained on this schedule through the month of August with a final 39-hour period September 2–3.

Excessive escapements in Black Bay, Goulding Harbor and Sisters Lake allowed for terminal fisheries to occur beginning August 17. In Goulding Harbor, all restrictions were removed for the remainder of the season. In Black Bay, the removal of terminal restrictions were initially limited to a 3-hour period, then a 15-hour period for the next opening, and remained unrestricted for the entire 63-hour period August 25–27. After August 27, terminal restrictions were in place for the final two fishing periods of the season. In Sisters Lake, terminal fisheries were allowed only for 3 or 4 hours during each of three fishing periods. This season 565,000 pink salmon were harvested in the Portlock Harbor fishery, mostly from Black Bay, and 1,715,000 pink salmon were harvested in the Slocum Arm fishery. For Portlock Harbor and Slocum Arm, this was the second and third largest pink salmon harvests, respectively, on record. Chum salmon harvests were well above the recent 10-year averages in both areas.

The escapement index count for the Portlock stock group was nearly seven times the upper management target range for pink salmon. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Black River was only 2,070 fish, approximately 16% of the of the recent 10-year average. The pink salmon escapement index for the Slocum Arm stock group was approximately 50% above the upper bound of the management target range. Chum salmon escapement counts to Slocum Arm area streams overall were close to the recent 10-year average.

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in six separate locations including Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. 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 in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon. Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 11 with openings continuing through September 7. Similar to Section 13-A, with exceptionally strong pink returns and generally light effort, seine areas in Section 13-B, including Sitka Sound, were put on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule beginning August 1. Beginning August 17, the Eastern Channel area was changed to a 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule in consideration of hatchery chum salmon management while the northern portion of Sitka Sound remained on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule. For the August 25–26 period, the outer portion of Silver Bay within the Medvejie Hatchery broodstock protection area was opened to seining due to a large abundance of surplus wild pink salmon holding off the mouth of Sawmill Creek. No closed waters were in effect off Sawmill Creek and a total of 163,000 pink salmon and 18,000 chum salmon were harvested in Silver Bay during that opening. The total harvest in the Sitka Sound traditional seine fishery was 2,637,000 pink salmon and 594,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest ranks as the second highest since statehood. Of the total chum salmon harvest, 66,000 were reported from northern Sitka Sound with the remainder coming from the

Eastern Channel area. Pink salmon escapements were very good with the escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group double the upper bound of the management target range.

This was the first season since 2005 that Whale Bay was opened to specifically target pink salmon. Openings began July 21, with the schedule changing to 3-days-on/1-day-off beginning August 1. The only effort in Whale Bay occurred during two fishing periods from August 21 through August 27. During the August 25-27 fishing period, with escapements exceeding necessary levels, there were no closed waters in effect in the Great Arm and the Small Arm. The total harvest from Whale Bay was 102,000 pink salmon. The pink salmon escapement index for the Whale Bay stock group was over three times the upper bound of the management target range. The peak count of chum salmon to the Great Arm head stream was 2,230 fish, well below the recent 10-year average escapement. West Crawfish Inlet systems had tremendous returns with a similar opening schedule as Whale Bay. During three 63-hour periods beginning August 17, no closed waters were in effect for 3 hours for the initial opening and then for 15 hours during the following two fishing periods. West Crawfish Inlet saw one to four boats participate in each opening from July 28 through August 31 and a total of 337,000 pink salmon and 20,000 chum salmon were harvested. The pink salmon escapement index count was 470,000 fish compared to the upper bound of the management target range of 100,000 fish. The chum salmon peak count was 4,350 fish, about half the recent 10-year average.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000. Early projections suggested a large run of sockeye salmon to Redoubt Lake and though the accuracy of early projections is generally poor, the magnitude of the projection indicated that the run would likely exceed the 40,000 fish threshold necessary for considering seine openings. From July 7 through July 31, Redoubt Bay was opened to seining for fifteen 15-hour periods with a final 63-hour period August 1–3. Effort and harvest was minimal and the final escapement at Redoubt Lake was 49,100 sockeye salmon. The optimum escapement goal for Redoubt Lake is 7,000–25,000 sockeye salmon.

With a good accumulation of sockeye salmon in the terminal area, Redfish Bay was opened for two 15-hour periods, July 25 and August 5. Less than three vessels participated and the harvest is confidential. Sockeye salmon returns to Necker Bay were insufficient to support commercial harvests.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August indicated a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in the area. Directed fall chum fisheries occurred north of the Porpoise Islands on August 21 for 8 hours, and on August 25, 29, and September 2 for 12 hours. Approximately 22,900 fall chum salmon were landed in these four openings. Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in early September did not indicate continued abundance of fish in the area so the department closed this fall chum fishery after September 2. The peak escapement index count of 7,600 fish is above the 10-year average count of 4,600 fish and within 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 targeting fall chum salmon. In 2013, the peak of the chum salmon run occurred during early August when the purse seine fishery was targeting pink salmon, and no surpluses of chum salmon were available for fall fisheries. The

peak aerial survey of 19,500 chum salmon for Chaik Bay Creek was over three times the 10-year average of 5,200 fish, and the highest documented since 2000. The department has not developed a formal fall chum salmon escapement goal for any streams in this area. Security Bay was open for four periods 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. 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 sustainable escapement goal (SEG) ranges (Table 13).

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 occur in Southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2 early season openings target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. Late season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon typically occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2 and in some years, areas of Section 3-A. There was one fall chum salmon opening in 2013.

In 2013 the common property purse seine harvest total (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 51.2 million fish which ranks 3rd since 1960. The harvest included: 15,400 Chinook, 171,000 sockeye, 332,000 coho, 49.4 million pink, and 1.3 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 6).

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 and 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 salmon 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 2013 the initial opening was July 7 during SW 28 (Table 8). The fishing plan for District 4 before SW 31 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon run forecast of approximately 452,000 for the Nass and 700,000 for the Skeena. Management actions took into account the low preseason forecast and the "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through 2012 seasons.

In 2013, based on the poor forecasted run to the Skeena River, the AAH for District 4 was initially only 900 fish. Therefore, the initial opening in District 4 was limited to 12 hours. During this opening approximately 5,000 sockeye salmon and 170,000 pink salmon were harvested by 18 vessels, with the highest SW 28 CPUE for pink salmon on record at 9,400 fish per vessel. The harvest rate of sockeye salmon during this opening was low but due to the historically low projected Skeena return the district remained closed for the mid-week opening in SW 28 even with the largest pink salmon catch rates since statehood for the week.

In SW 29, District 4 was again open for a single 12-hour opening and due to continued sockeye concerns it remained closed for the midweek opening. For this week, the inseason estimate of the Skeena return had decreased to 495,000 sockeye, while the Nass inseason estimate increased from 452,000 to approximately 667,000. This increase for the Nass River brought the AAH in District 4 to approximately 11,500 sockeye salmon.

For SW 30, District 4 was open for a 12-hour opening and a 10-hour midweek opening with reduced area. The area south of Juel Point remained closed for Skeena sockeye concerns because of increased harvest rates of sockeye in sub-areas 104-10 and 104-20, while the northern sub-districts remained open due to low sockeye CPUE and historically high pink salmon catches.

Overall during the treaty period, District 4 remained closed during three potential openings, and had an area restriction on the south end for one opening due to the record low Skeena River sockeye run. A total of 13,102 sockeye salmon were harvested by 36 purse seine vessels prior to SW 31 which was below average (Table 8). In past years, 60% to 80% of the sockeye harvested have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, it is anticipated that approximately 9,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon may have been harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period.

After the treaty period, in SW 31, further management action was taken in an attempt to pass additional Skeena River sockeye. In an effort to reduce possible interception of Skeena sockeye, the district was again closed south of Juel Point for the first day of the first 39-hour opening. This action was not required by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. After this, District 4 was moved into a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule in response to the record pink salmon return to Southeast Alaska. Effort peaked at 50 vessels during SW 33 and then declined through the end of the season on September 7 with a total of eleven 39-hour openings.

The average number of hours, boats, and boat-days fished prior to SW 31 in District 4, since the PST was signed in 1985, are down 61%, 54%, and 82%, respectively compared to the 1980–1984 period. The total treaty period sockeye harvest prior to SW 31 is also down 46% despite a 295% 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.

The District 4 purse seine fishery was successful during the 2013 season despite early season restrictions for Skeena River sockeye concerns. Fishing effort was concentrated around Cape Chirikof, Cape Bartolome, and the south side of Cape Addington. For the season, 88 purse seine vessels harvested 10.9 million pink, 83,000 sockeye, 79,000 coho, 84,000 chum, and 3,000 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The effort of 88 vessels was below the 1985–2012 average effort of 159. In District 4, the harvests of chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were below and the pink salmon harvest was above the 1985–2012 average.

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 54°40.00' N. latitude, 131°45.00' 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 2013, the District 1 purse seine fishery pink salmon catch was the second largest since statehood, following only 1996. The fishery started on July 7 with normal early season lines, which included the Percy Islands. The harvest of pink salmon began with 20 boats harvesting 151,732 pink salmon, during the initial 15-hour opening in SW 28. Aerial surveys to the early run systems in Boca De Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed escapements were above expectations. There was a 15-hour midweek opening on July 11. Effort increased to 33 boats and the harvest was 324,832 pink salmon. In SW 29, a 15-hour opening occurred on Sunday, July 14. Effort and catch both increased with 41 boats harvesting 437,156 pink salmon. Aerial surveys at this time showed better than expected escapements to the Carroll River and the George Inlet systems and for the midweek opening on July 18, the Gravina shoreline was open south of the latitude of Cone Point as well as Carroll Point and Revilla Channel south and east of the latitude of California Head and Spire Island light. Effort and catch both increased with 57 boats harvesting 514,264 pink salmon. During the initial 15-hour opening in SW 30, on July 21, harvest and effort dropped slightly with the lines around Carroll Point removed due to lower than expected catches. Based on aerial surveys and fishery performance data it was clear that the pink salmon run had strength to it. Aerial surveys in Boca De Quadra, the Marten River in particular, revealed a large surplus of pink salmon, and an opening inside Boca De Quadra was considered. However, Hugh Smith sockeye was projecting to be below the escapement goal range so no fishery was prosecuted inside the Marten Arm. The midweek opening in SW 30 on July 24 marked the start of a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule for seine, which continued through SW 36.

For the first 2-day opening occurring in SW 31, the Hugh Smith sockeye count through the weir had increased and were projected to be above the lower bound of the escapement goal range so the purse seine open area was expanded into the mouth of Boca De Quadra to 130°55.00' W. longitude. For the next opening occurring on August 1, aerial surveys indicated a surplus of pink salmon in George Inlet and Carroll Inlet again. George Inlet was opened south of 55°25.00' N. latitude and Carroll Inlet was open south of the latitude of Brunn Point on the first day of the 2day opening. This was only the third season to target pink salmon in George Inlet and the first since 2001. From SW 32 forward, a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule remained in place. The lower portion of Carroll Inlet and George Inlet were opened intermittently to harvest surplus pink salmon that continued to build up. Aerial surveys continued to show large escapements in the district and the catch per unit effort was among the highest on record for most of the season. During the opening on August 6, much of the purse seine fleet had to stand down on the second day of fishing due to the inability of processors to handle the large volume of pink salmon. The summer was uncharacteristically hot and dry and there was some prespawn mortality throughout the region. West Behm Canal, which was the only area in District 1 that had lagging escapements in some systems and has many smaller streams, was experiencing

substantial prespawn mortality in Port Stewart, Helm Bay, and the Naha River. During the opening beginning on August 17, the Gravina shoreline was closed to try and pass any remaining pink salmon bound for West Behm Canal. Overall, this strategy worked and the West Behm Canal stock group met its escapement goal. The final opening for directed pink salmon fishing occurred on September 2 and 3 with four boats harvesting 19,455 pink salmon. The total fishing time in District 1 was 659 hours; above the 1985-2012 average of 454 hours. With the exception of West Behm Canal, overall, the fishing area was more liberal to target the record return of pink salmon.

The District 1 purse seine harvest of all species for 2013 was above the 1985–2012 average. The pink salmon harvest of 13.16 million was 234% of the average and the second highest District 1 pink catch since statehood, second only to 1996. The chum salmon harvest of 184,000 was approximately 60% of the average, the sockeye salmon harvest of 27,000 was 28% of the average, the coho salmon harvest of 69,000 was 181% of the average, and the Chinook salmon harvest of 38 was 9% of the average harvest (Table 2). Exceptional harvest rates throughout the region kept effort low in District 1 since there was sufficient opportunity throughout the region. Effort peaked during SW 30 with 71 boats fishing the opening beginning July 24.

District 1 was open for 29 days over 17 openings for a total of 543 hours. This was a substantial improvement over the parent year, in 2011, when the district was open for only 174 hours. It is also well above the 1985-2012 average of 454 hours. District 1 pink salmon escapement exceeded the escapement goal in 2013. The indexed escapement to the district was 5.07 million pink salmon and was well above the management target range of 1.02 to 2.71 million fish (Table 11). In addition, all three District 1 stock groups exceeded their management target ranges. The total pink salmon harvest of 13.16 million fish was 234% of the 1985–2012 average harvest of 5.72 million fish.

The McDonald Lake action plan was no longer in effect during the 2013 season but the strategies in the plan are often considered while making management decisions. The northern portion of Gravina Island opened for the first time on July 28. This section of shoreline was opened early due to the large pink salmon catches in the district. It remained open until August 22 when low sockeye catches, low pink abundance, and prespawn mortality in West Behm Canal warranted a closure on the Gravina shoreline. The BEG of 65,000–85,000 was changed during the 2006 BOF cycle to a SEG of 70,000–100,000 and was then changed again to a SEG of 55,000–120,000 during the 2009 BOF cycle. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake in 2013, based on expanded foot survey counts, is 15,400 sockeye salmon (Table 14). This is well below the sustainable escapement goal range. The District 1 purse seine sockeye salmon harvest of 27,380 was 28% of the 1985–2012 average of 97,838.

No management actions were taken during the 2013 season for Hugh Smith sockeye conservation. During the 2006 BOF meetings in Ketchikan, the board removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however the department still maintains the option to enact closures if the forecast falls short of the escapement goal. The Hugh Smith sockeye run was projected to be below the escapement goal until July 21, at which time over 1,000 sockeye passed through the weir in a short time period. This projected a run size within the escapement goal range and concerns were alleviated given the magnitude of the pink salmon return. A pink salmon fishery was considered inside Boca De Quadra, specifically in Marten Arm, but given the close proximity to Hugh Smith Lake and Chinook concerns for the Keta River this opening never occurred. The sockeye run did not continue building and by August 10 had dropped below the

projected number needed to reach the escapement goal. This was near the end of the Hugh Smith Lake action plan so no management action was taken. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 5,946 sockeye salmon, which was below the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 (Table 14).

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 54°40.00' N. latitude, 132°17.50' 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 Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon are also present.

The waters of the Kendrick Bay THA were open by regulation, continuously to purse seine harvest, beginning Saturday, June 15, SW 24 (Table 9). A limited portion of District 2 was opened beginning June 16 in SW 25 and June 23 in SW 26 to access SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay (Table 8). The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54°47.10′ N. latitude (approximately ½ nmi 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 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. Thirty-seven purse seine vessels caught 18,456 chum salmon during the first opening. Fifty-one purse seine vessels caught 53,183 chum salmon during the second 87-hour opening during SW 26. For the final 87-hour opening during SW 27, effort dropped to 41 vessels and the chum salmon harvest increased to 159,901.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 7, SW 27 for 15 hours (Table 8). After the traditional Sunday fishery closed, portions of District 2 re-opened on Monday morning for 63 hours, or three days during SW 28, to target the run of Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon. There was a midweek pink salmon opening that occurred on July 11, for 15 hours. This was the last week for extended fishing in the district to target chum salmon. Chum salmon harvests totaled 344,542 fish.

During the traditional fishing period there were 17 openings ranging from 15 to 39 hours in duration following earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Table 8). Pink salmon escapements, much like District 1, built rapidly compared to historical timing for the district. Traditional early lines for District 2 were used for the first four traditional openings. This includes the waters of District 2 south of the latitude of the northern tip of Polk Island. There were four 15-hour openings and one 63-hour opening on July 18, the midweek opening in SW 29, the pink salmon catch rates rose to 13,000 pinks per boat. This was the highest CPUE on record for District 2 in SW 29. Prior to this opening an aerial survey indicated a strong early showing of pink salmon in Kasaan Bay so the line was moved to the latitude of Windy Point. One more 15-hour opening occurred on Sunday, July 21 and then, along with the rest of the region, a 39-hour opening began on Wednesday, July 24. This was the beginning of a two-days-

on\two-days-off fishing schedule for seine, which continued through SW 36. After the first twoday opening, the next opening occurred on July 28. Aerial surveys indicated more pink salmon moving into the district with Kasaan Bay and Cholmondeley Sound experiencing very strong escapements given the timing. The open area was expanded to the latitude of Figgins Point, with closures in Kasaan Bay and Moira Sound. Cholmondeley Sound aerial surveys showed a large surplus of pink Salmon and for the first time since 1978 the inside of Cholmondeley Sound was open for directed pink salmon fishing on August 1 for one day. Effort increased substantially as did the catch, and for the first two-day opening in SW 31, 35 vessels harvested 1.2 million pink salmon and for the second two-day opening in SW 31, 54 vessels harvested 2.07 million pink salmon, bringing the total SW 31 catch to 3.27 million pink salmon. The next opening occurred on August 5, south of the latitude of Tolstoi Point, including the Ship Island shoreline north of Niblack Point. The lines inside Cholmondeley were pulled back to the mouth and 44 vessels landed 1.4 million pink salmon. Effort and catch decreased slightly over the next two weeks while the open area remained the same. For the two-day opening that began on August 13, an aerial survey showed another significant buildup of pink salmon inside Cholmondeley Sound and the lines were extended inside again for one day. Catch rates remained high while effort remained stable at 25-30 boats over the next two weeks. For the opening that began on August 25, SW 35, an aerial survey revealed a large surplus of pink salmon in Moira Sound and for the first time since the early 1970s Moira Sound was open to the longitude of Black Point. The final directed pink salmon opening occurred on Friday, September 6, with 6 boats harvesting 3,986 pink salmon. A total of 130 seine vessels fished District 2, below the 1985-2012 treaty period average of 151. The district was open for purse seine harvest for a total of 879 hours.

The District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 9.62 million pink salmon (Table 2) was 234% of the 1985–2012 average of 4.03 million. Chum salmon harvests in the District 2 purse seine fishery were above average in the early portion of the season and dropped below average after SW 31. The total traditional area harvest of 538,000 chum salmon was 118% of the 1985–2012 average of 456,000. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in SW 37 for one 12-hour opening before closing for the season (see Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). The District 2 sockeye salmon harvest of 41,000 was 97% of the 1985–2012 average of 42,000, and the coho salmon harvest of 83,000 was 169% of the average of 49,000. The Chinook salmon harvest of 970 fish was 227% of the average of 427. Indexed escapement to the district of 2.59 million pink salmon was well above the upper end of the management target range of 0.29–0.77 million (Table 11).

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, harvesting 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 waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. The timing of District 3 is generally later and historically opens in SW 29 or 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Sunday, July 21 in SW 30 (Table 8). The initial opening was for 15 hours but District 3 quickly shifted into a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule starting with the 39-hour midweek opening in SW 30. Throughout the season there were twelve, 39-hour openings before the final closure on September 7. After the initial

opening, fishing areas were quickly expanded due to the record return of pink salmon to Southeast Alaska. The open area in Section 3-A expanded north during SW 30 and 31, with essentially all of the section open by SW 32. At the end of SW 33 a large concentration of fish in Klakas Inlet was targeted initially with a single-day opening but the continued strong return of pink salmon to Klakas Inlet allowed an expansion of the fishery into Klakas Inlet. In Section 3-B, the open area expanded in Bucarelli Bay and the Gulf of Esquibel through SW 30 and 31, then towards Trocadero Bay in the south and Tonowek Bay in the north in SW 33. By the end of SW 33, all of Section 3-B was essentially open in an effort to maximize harvest during the record pink salmon return. Section 3-C was opened in SW 32, and by SW 33 was also completely open for harvest.

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 9.7 million fish (Table 2) was well above of the 1985–2012 average of 3.9 million. The seasonal harvest of sockeye salmon was 8,000 or 37% of the 1985–2012 average of 22,000. The coho salmon harvest of 43,000 was above the average of 30,000. The chum salmon harvest was almost exactly the same as the average at 113,000. The Chinook salmon harvest of 110 was below the 1985–2012 average of 290. Indexed escapement to the district of 4.5 million pink salmon was well above the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million (Table 11).

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, which include: 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 2013 returns to District 5 were expected to be good based on parent year escapement. The first opening in District 5 occurred in SW 29 on July 18 for 15 hours in Shakan Bay east of Station Island Light. This was the earliest opening in District 5 during the past twenty years. Typically, District 5 does not open until SW 31 or 32, but has opened a few times as early as SW 30. This initial, early opening was based on observations of large abundances of pink salmon in Calder Bay and El Capitan Passage. In addition, there was an abundance of chum salmon observed returning to Calder Bay. No vessels participated in this opening.

The same area in District 5 was open for another 15-hour period on July 21. Effort was minimal during this opening with only one boat fishing. The following opening began on July 24 for 39 hours. Area was expanded to include the eastern portion of District 5 south of the Barrier Islands near the northern entrance to Shakan Bay. A large abundance of pink salmon was again observed in the Shakan Bay area. It was also apparent that Trout Creek on eastern Kosciusko Island, a major driver system, was going to have an excellent return of pink salmon. Effort was again minimal with only two boats fishing. The harvest for these openings and for SW 30 is confidential due to less than three boats fishing.

The first opening in SW 31 was for 39 hours starting on July 28. The open area expanded to include all of District 5 south of a line from Boulder Point on Kuiu Island to the Barrier Islands. The pink salmon return to northeast Prince of Wales Island and eastern Kosciusko Island appeared to be very robust. In addition, pink salmon were starting to show in Affleck Canal and Port Beauclerc on eastern Kuiu Island. Despite the abundance of pink salmon observed in District 5, effort remained minimal. The following 39-hour opening starting on August 1 had the same open area. Effort increased to 5 boats and harvest for the week was over 115,000 pink salmon.

In SW 32, the open area expanded north to Labouchere Island to include the Hole-in-the-Wall shoreline for a 39-hour opening starting August 5. Despite the additional open area, the continued abundance of pink salmon observed in eastern District 5, and the run developing well in Affleck and Port Beuclerc, effort remained low with 5 boats fishing. However, harvest increased substantially with 170,000 pink salmon harvested. The open area remained the same for the following 39-hour opening starting August 9. Effort and harvest increased with 8 boats harvesting approximately 320,000 pink salmon. Unlike prior weeks, most of the harvest in SW 32 occurred on the Kuiu Island side of District 5.

District 5 continued on a 2-days-on/2-days-off rotation with the same general area restrictions for the next two weeks. Effort remained light with 5 or less boats fishing each opening. Harvest dropped to 151,000 pink salmon for the two openings in SW 33.

There was only one opening in SW 34 beginning August 21 with an increase in effort to 9 boats fishing. The same general area as prior openings was open for the full 39 hours. In addition, two areas, El Capitan Passage and Hole-in-the-Wall, were opened inside normal markers for 3 hours on August 21. Both these areas had large buildups of pink salmon excess to escapement needs. A portion of the increase in effort was attributed to boats that fished in areas open inside normal markers. SW 34 harvest was 361,000 pink salmon with a sizeable portion of this harvest attributed to the areas that were opened inside normal markers.

The first opening in SW 35 started on August 25 with the same general area open for 39 hours. Additionally, open area expanded to include areas inside normal markers in Bear Harbor, Kell Bay, Calder Bay, and El Capitan passage for 3 hours on August 25. Despite the areas open inside normal makers, effort was only 4 boats with a harvest of 32,000 pink salmon.

District 5 continued on 2-days-on/2-days-off rotation with the same general open area for another 3 openings and closed for the season on September 7. There were no areas open inside normal markers during these periods. Effort and harvest were minimal for these openings with no participation in the final opening.

The 2013 District 5 pink salmon harvest was 1.2 million fish, the fifth highest since statehood (Table 2). Despite a very robust return of pink salmon throughout District 5, the 2013 harvest was not as large as it could have been. Effort was relatively low throughout the season with no more than 9 boats fishing during any single opening. Escapement throughout the district was exceptional. Both the District 5 stock groups were well above the upper bounds of their management target ranges. The overall pink salmon escapement index of 965,000 was well above the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 (Table 11).

District 6

District 6 is divided into 4 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 Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

District 6 was expected to have a mediocre return of pink salmon based on parent year escapement. The 2011 escapement was variable with two of the four stock group escapements

falling below their target ranges and the other two stock group escapements falling within their target ranges. The pink salmon return in 2013 was better than anticipated, especially to the Clarence Strait portion of District 6.

The first seine openings in District 6 typically occur in SW 32, but have occurred as early as SW 30. In 2013, the initial opening in District 6 occurred in SW 31, on July 28 for 39 hours. The open area was limited to the southwest portion of Etolin Island to target returns to Mosman, Burnett, and McHenry Inlets. Effort and harvest were minimal this opening. The same area was opened for the following 39-hour opening beginning August 1. There was no effort during this opening.

The open area in District 6 increased during SW 32. With the increase in area came an increase in effort and harvest. By SW 32, observations from aerial surveys and above average harvest by the District 6 gillnet fleet indicated that the District 6 pink salmon return would likely be larger than anticipated. For the 39-hour opening beginning August 5, Sections 6-C and 6-D were open south of Point Harrington with the Prince of Wales Island shoreline closed north of Ratz Harbor Light. Effort remained minimal during this opening with only two boats fishing. The following 39-hour opening August 9–10 had the same open area. Effort and harvest increased with 8 boats fishing. The total pink salmon harvest for two openings in SW 32 was 438,000 fish.

Week 33 had the highest harvest and effort for the season in District 6. The area expanded to include all of Sections 6-C and 6-D for the 39-hour opening starting August 13. The effort increased to 19 boats during this opening and the harvest was 597,000 pink salmon. The open area remained the same the following opening on August 17–18, but effort dropped considerably with only 7 boats fishing. Harvest was still good for the opening with 248,000 pink salmon harvested.

The next three 39-hour openings in weeks 34 and 35 had the same open area and similar effort with 12 to 15 boats fishing each opening. Harvest remained strong with 740,000 pink salmon harvested during these three openings.

Effort and harvest fell for the last two openings in SW 36. The 39-hour opening on September 2– 3 had the same open area as previous openings. Effort fell to 7 boats fishing. Area was reduced for the final opening on September 6–7 to include only Section 6-D north of Point Harrington and within 2 nautical miles of the of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline. The open time remained the same at 39 hours. Effort was down to 4 boats with a pink salmon harvest during these last two openings of 120,000 fish. The coho harvest was also good at over 15,000 fish.

The 2013 District 6 purse seine pink salmon harvest greatly exceeded expectations. The total pink salmon harvest of 2.15 million fish was well above average and the third highest since statehood. The coho salmon harvest of 33,700 was well above average. The sockeye harvest of 2,200 was well below average as were the harvests of Chinook and chum salmon (Table 2). The indexed pink salmon escapement to District 6 was uniformly very good as all stock groups were within or above their target ranges. The 2013 indexed pink salmon escapement in District 6 was 631,000 and was above the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 fish (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 returns of pink salmon with early and middle run timing while Section 7-B streams exhibit middle to late run timing for returns of pink salmon. The Section 7-A fishery is known as the Anan fishery since management actions in Section 7-A are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek. 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 purse seiners to the area.

The 2013 pink salmon return to Section 7-A was expected to be poor and the return to Section 7-B was expected to be good based on parent year escapements. The 2011 return to Anan Creek, the primary early pink salmon system in Section 7-A was very poor. The indexed escapement was one of the lowest indexed counts during the past 30 years. The 2011 returns of pink salmon to the Bradfield Canal systems were also poor. No openings were expected to occur in Section 7-A until at least July 7. However, the pink salmon return did not develop as expected.

Section 7-A opened for 15 hours on July 11. Prior to the opening, observations of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek were good for the time of year and were rapidly increasing indicating a harvestable surplus of pink salmon. Effort was moderate with 12 boats fishing and pink salmon harvest was good for the time of year with 86,000 fish harvested.

Section 7-A was open for two 15-hour openings in SW 29 with escapement to Anan Creek building rapidly. Eleven boats participated in the opening on July 14. Harvests fell from the prior opening with 64,000 pink salmon harvested. The following opening on July 18 had an increase in both effort and harvest as 19 boats harvested 139,000 pink salmon.

By SW 30, escapement to Anan Creek was very good for the time of year. In addition, escapements to systems in Bradfield Canal were building. Section 7-A was open for 15 hours on July 21. Effort and harvest were similar to the prior opening with 17 boats harvesting close to 140,000 pink salmon. On July 24–25, Section 7-A was open for 39 hours. Effort almost doubled with 31 boats fishing and harvest increased substantially to 325,000 pink salmon.

In SW 31, Section 7-B was open for the first time this season. Sections 7-A and 7-B were open concurrently for 39 hours beginning July 28. Effort decreased to 17 boats and pink salmon harvest was 304,000. Section 7-A was closed for the remainder of the season following this opening. On August 1–2, Section 7-B was open for 39 hours. Effort was minimal with only 5 boats fishing, but harvest was good with 151,000 pink salmon harvested.

Section 7-B was open on a 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule until it closed for the season on September 7. Effort was consistent with 6 to12 boats fishing each opening until August 30. There was no effort in the final two openings in September. Pink salmon harvest was generally good with 1.36 million pink salmon harvested in weeks 32 through 35.

The 2013 pink salmon harvest was much higher than expected and one of the better harvests since statehood. A total of 2.6 million pink salmon were harvested, the fourth highest harvest on record. The majority of the harvest took place in Section 7-B with 1.7 million pink salmon harvested. The chum salmon harvest in District 7 was also good with an above average harvest of 191,000 fish (Table 2). The escapement to 7-A was mixed with Anan Creek having very good escapement; however, the Bradfield Canal systems were lower than expected. Overall, the escapement to District 7 was good. The Anan stock group was within its target range and the Union Bay stock group was above target range. The District 7 indexed pink salmon escapement

of 557,000 fish was near the upper bound of the target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish (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 2013, although there have been fisheries in Section 3-A in the past. 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, predominantly Hetta Inlet.

Chum salmon 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. The chum salmon catch during this last opening was approximately 50% of the 1985–2012 average. There was only one directed fall chum salmon fishery in District 2 for 2013. The 12-hour opening occurred on September 10 (Table 8) with a total harvest of 960 fish by 6 vessels. Due to this poor harvest, no further openings occurred. Estimated chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were below desired escapement levels (Table 13).

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 2013 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Skannes et al. 2014).

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 2013 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 25.2 million ranked 2nd since 1960, and was 177% of the recent 10-year average of 14.2 million. Biological escapement goals were exceeded in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Outside subregions, and the escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside subregion was within the goal range (Table 10). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for all 15 districts with management targets (Table 11) and, at a finer scale, for 45 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 12).

Southern Southeast Sub-region

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2013 pink salmon harvest of 49.4 million was 271% of the recent 10-year average and was the second highest harvest since 1960 (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 14.4 million exceeded the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish and was the largest index in the time series, 1960–2013 (Table 10, Figure 6). Escapement indices

were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 districts (Table 11) and for all 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2013 pink salmon harvest of 30.1 million was 212% of the recent 10-year average and was the fourth highest harvest since 1960 (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 5.4 million was within the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 7). Escapement indices met or exceeded management targets for all 7 districts (Table 11) and for 20 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon harvest of 11.2 million was more than triple the recent 10-year average and was a new record harvest for the outer coast (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 5.3 million exceeded the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish and ranked 2^{nd} since 1960 (Table 10, Figure 8). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 11 and 12).

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 Subregion 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 84,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast subregion was the 3rd consecutive year above the current lower bound SEG of 54 thousand index fish, after being below goal from 2008 to 2010 (Table 13; Figure 9). Escapements in this subregion were among the highest since statehood in 2011 and 2012 (Figure 9).

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 Subregion has also been met for three consecutive years, following a similar stretch of below-goal escapement indices from 2008 to 2010. The index value of 278,000 was above the recent 10-year average of 165,000 index fish, and well above the lower bound SEG of 119,000 index fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion 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 18,000 was just below the lower bound SEG of 19,000 (Table 13; Figure 9), but the escapement goal has been met in this subregion in eight of the past ten years.

Fall-Run Chum Salmon

Fall chum salmon returns were mixed in 2013 (Table 13), and escapement indices were met for three of five fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals (Port Camden, Excursion River, and Chilkat River). The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement goal was met, and the harvest of 116,000 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was well above the recent 10-year average of 64,000 fish. The escapement index for Cholmondeley Sound fall chum salmon was the lowest since 1982, and there was little fishing opportunity or harvest in the purse seine fishery.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2013, sockeye salmon escapement targets were met for 8 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 14). Hugh Smith Lake, McDonald Lake, Stikine-Tahltan, Lost River, and Klukshu River sockeye salmon stocks were below goal in 2013. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of escapement goals at Redoubt Lake, Situk River, and the East Alsek-Doame River. The escapement of 15,400 sockeye salmon at McDonald Lake in 2013 was well below the escapement goal range of 55,000-120,000 fish, which had been met in the prior three years.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 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 require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings are also provided in THA fisheries 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 2013 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

The 2013 drift gillnet fishery opened in SW 25, beginning Sunday, June 16 in Districts 6 and 8 and Sections 1-B, 11-B, 15-A, and 15-C. Run Projections of Chinook salmon to the Taku and Stikine transboundary rivers (Table 15) indicated there was not an Allowable Catch (AC). 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 limited to two days. Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon during SW 25–28 in District 1, SW 25–31 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 25–33 in Districts 11 and 15. Pink salmon returns drive management decisions in SW 29–34 in District 1, SW 32–35 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 31–34 in Section 11-C. Fisheries target fall chum and coho salmon beginning SW 35 in District 1, SW 36 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 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 16. 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 ADF&G news releases. Speel Arm and Boat Harbor harvest enhanced salmon produced by DIPAC. Speel Arm was provided three openings from August 6 through September 7. Boat Harbor was open continuously, June 16–August 22, August 25–September 4, and 15 hours per day, September 9–11. The Deep Inlet fishery harvests salmon produced by Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). Deep Inlet is managed as a rotational gear fishery and was open to drift gillnet gear between May 27 and September 28.

The 2013 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 6.0 million salmon. The gillnet harvest was a record high since statehood, and continues a pattern of record years set in 2011 and 2012. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of around 35,000 Chinook, 456,000 sockeye, 442,000 coho, 1,664,000 pink, and 3,422,000 chum salmon (Tables 17 and 18). The harvest of 34,500 Chinook salmon was 116% of the recent 10-year average of 29,800. The harvest of 456,000 sockeye salmon was 90% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 506,000. Harvest of 442,000 coho salmon was 142% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 312,000. Pink salmon harvest of 1,664,000 was 157% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 2,435,000 and ranked as the 2nd largest since statehood. The common property gillnet harvest composition by species included: 0.6% Chinook, 7.6% sockeye, 7.3% coho, 27.6% pink, and 56.9% chum salmon. Historical drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests for each species are presented in Table 17. 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.

Drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district are presented in Table 18. Total drift gillnet harvests in 2013 were 6.7 million salmon (Table 18). Common property harvests of 6.0 million include 4.7 million in traditional fisheries and 1.3 million in hatchery terminal areas. There were no cost recovery harvests by drift gillnet gear in 2013. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation were 634,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 1.1 million from District 1, 781,000 from District 6, 294,000 from District 8, 1.0 million from District 11, and 1.5 million from District 15. Ranking 2013 harvests among previous years since statehood, District 1 ranked 6th, District 6 ranked 16th, District 8 ranked 6th, District 11 ranked 2nd, and District 15 ranked 2nd.

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was \$29.5 million in 2013 based on fish tickets (Table 3). Because the 2013 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 Table 4 and Figure 12. The 2013 value includes \$16.4 million of chum salmon, \$4.8 million of sockeye salmon, \$4.3 million of coho salmon, \$2.3 million of pink salmon, and \$1.6 million of Chinook

salmon. (Conrad and Gray *In prep*). Recent exvessel values have been trending upward steadily since a low point in 2002.

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern-Yakutat Area [5 AAC 29.060(b)(2)] was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to assign 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon to the drift gillnet fishery. This was a change to the drift gillnet allocation 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, 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 nightime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2013 all-gear Chinook salmon quota of 176,000 was 5,104 fish. The 2013 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 35,676 fish, and the common property drift gillnet harvest was 34,525 (Table 18). Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon, <=28 inches, on fish tickets, and reporting of large Chinook for PST purposes, drift gillnet fish 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 by 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 27,316 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the Annette Island Reservation. Total gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 22,249 Alaska hatchery-produced fish, and 27 terminal exclusion fish. The hatchery "add-on" was calculated at 21,269 resulting in 4,807 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional fisheries, 403 as treaty harvest in the Annette Island gillnet fishery, and 810 as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine transboundary river fisheries. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2013 season was 916 fish above the 5,104 Chinook salmon harvest cap. The all-gear U.S. harvest of treaty Chinook of 183,886 was 4.5% above the all-gear quota of 176,000 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 salmon run. For the 2013 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total run of 452,000 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 inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2013 Nass sockeye was therefore 34,776 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. *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 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 2013 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 38,000 fish.

In 2013 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 16, SW 25 (Table 15). The fishery was open a total of 1,704 hours, well above the 1985–2012 treaty period average of 1,447 hours. The fishery received four days of fishing time from the opening week through SW 29. The District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan went into effect on July 21, SW 30. During SW 30, the District 1 purse seine fishery began a 2-days-on/2-days-off fishing schedule. This granted a one-day extension to the District 1 drift gillnet fishery to a five-day opening during this week. District 1 escapements built rapidly in much of the district with a large surplus in some of the Boca De Quadra systems, specifically the Marten River. Purse seine harvests of pink salmon were among the largest they have been compared to historical averages and continued that way for the rest of the season. With a 2-days-on/2-days-off fishing regime for the purse seine fleet that lasted through the summer, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was open five days per week through SW 36. Beginning in SW 37 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was managed based on fall coho and chum salmon returns. Based on the high coho salmon harvest rates through the previous two weeks, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened for four days during SW 37. Above average coho catches continued and the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was open for four days each week through SW 40. The final opening in SW 40 had above average catch and effort and based on tag data, the hatchery component CPUE had increased to over 70% of the total catch leaving the wild stock coho catch rates well below average. A total of 92 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 74% of the 1985–2012 average of 113 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2013 included 2,061 Chinook, 54,578 sockeye, 105,611 coho, 693,272 pink, and 231,985 chum salmon (Table 18). In 2013 the District 1 gillnet harvest of 54,578 sockeye salmon was 43% of the 1985–2012 treaty period average of 127,862. The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* in Week 30 was 37,334 fish, or about 72% of the season's total sockeye harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were well below average for the entire season. The pink salmon harvest of 693,272 was 137% of the treaty period average of 507,610. The chum salmon harvest of 231,985 was about 76% of the treaty period average of 306,778. The coho salmon harvest of 105,611 was 227% of the treaty period average of 46,431. This was the highest total coho catch on record in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery. The Chinook salmon harvest of 2,061 was about 138% of the treaty period average 1,490. Common property drift gillnet harvests in District 1 are shown compared with historical harvests in Table 19.

No management actions were taken during the 2013 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. The Hugh Smith sockeye run was projected to be below the minimum escapement goal until July 21, at which time over 1,000 sockeye passed through the weir in a short time period, which resulted in a projected run size that exceeded the minimum escapement goal. The sockeye run did not continue to build and by August 10 had dropped below the projected number needed to reach the minimum escapement goal. This was near the end of the Hugh Smith Lake action plan so no

management action was taken. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 5,946 sockeye salmon, which was below the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 (Table 14).

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. Given the large coho catches in District 1 it may be that the timing of the helicopter survey was late and failed to capture the peak of the run in northern Behm Canal. Chum salmon escapement surveys showed adequate levels of chum salmon during 2013.

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 adjacent to the Stikine River Flats. Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and the migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. 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 abundance, and inriver stock assessment. Multiple salmon species migrate through the districts at different times resulting in management based on different species throughout the season. Chinook salmon display the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on prink 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 proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants in Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon are estimated inseason by subtracting hatchery contributions determined from coded wire tags. Postseason stock compositions for wild sockeye and Chinook salmon are determined use GSI.

2013 Harvest Summary

The 2013 drift gillnet harvest for District 6 totaled 780,895 fish and included: 2,202 Chinook, 49,223 sockeye, 160,659 coho, 474,551 pink, and 94,260 chum salmon (Table 18). Salmon harvests were well above the recent 10-year average (Table 20) for pink salmon, above average for coho salmon, near average for Chinook salmon, and below average for sockeye and chum salmon. Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon harvests were approximately 111%, 51%, 120%, 174%, and 49% of their respective 10-year averages. The preliminary post season estimate of Stikine River sockeye salmon harvested in District 6 was 9,156 fish, 19% of the harvest. The Sumner Strait fishery harvested an estimated 8,449 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The Clarence Strait fishery harvested an estimated 707 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The Burnett Inlet/Neck Lake sockeye salmon contribution was estimated at 2,313 sockeye (4.7% of

the District 6 sockeye salmon harvest). An estimated 1,094 Chinook salmon (50%) and 65,615 coho salmon (41%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 62 days from June 16 through October 8. Total fishing time was above the recent 10-year average of 48 days. 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 SW 25 through 32 and SW 37 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below average for most of the season. The greatest effort occurred in SW 37 (September 9–15) when 86 boats fished. The total season effort was 3,277 boat-days, above the recent 10-year average of 2,746.

The District 8 drift gillnet harvest was 294,486 fish and included: 10,817 Chinook, 20,609 sockeye, 43,669 coho, 116,026 pink, and 103,365 chum salmon. Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon were 94%, 37%, 140%, 239%, and 70% of their respective 10-year averages. The Alaska Chinook salmon hatchery contribution through SW 29 in District 8 was estimated at 93% (6,238 fish). The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 12,702 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 62% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 19% (8,100 fish) of the District 8 coho salmon harvest was of Alaska hatchery origin.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was approximately 22,400 fish, which did not allow for directed Chinook salmon fishing in District 8. Furthermore, inseason run abundance estimates were not sufficient to allow liberalized sport or directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries to occur. The preliminary postseason estimate of the terminal run size was approximately 21,700 large Chinook salmon. The total number of large Stikine Chinook salmon harvested by District 8 gillnetters from SW 25 through 29 (during sockeye management openings) was 456 fish based on GSI estimates.

Troll openings were limited to hatchery access openings in 2013. District 8 hatchery access troll openings through the end of June resulted in a total harvest of 423 Stikine Chinook salmon based on coded-wire-tag (CWT) estimates. District 8 Stikine Chinook salmon sport fish harvest estimate from SW 18 through 29 was 635 fish based on GSI. The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon through SW 29, including the Federal Stikine River subsistence fishery, was 1,565 fish. The above border Stikine River Chinook salmon escapement was estimated at 16,700 fish, above the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. Little Tahltan River escapement was 878, well below the recent 10-year average of 5,600 fish. Andrew Creek escapement was within the BEG range this season with an estimated escapement of 920 Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The initial sockeye salmon gillnet opening was delayed one week due to a low sockeye forecast, low inseason forecasts for Stikine Chinook salmon abundance, and the SW falling earlier on the calendar for this year. The District 6 and 8 gillnet season began at 12:00 noon on Monday, June 17 (SW 25), for an initial two-day period. By regulation, Monday openings occur 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. Area restrictions were implemented during the initial opening in District 8 due to continued Stikine Chinook salmon

abundance concerns. The first sockeye salmon opening is normally two days based on the preseason forecast. Any decision to extend fishing time during the first three openings is based primarily on the preseason forecast and fishery performance estimated by management biologists monitoring the fishery. Sockeye salmon harvests showed mixed results with good harvests in District 6 and below average harvests in District 8. As a result, the fishery closed as scheduled. For this initial sockeye opening, 8 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 28 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 51 boats fished in District 8.

The Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast was 135,800 fish. This run size produced an AC for the U.S. and Canada of 34,200 Stikine River sockeye salmon, each, including 17,900 Tahltan fish. The preseason forecast was used as the basis for management for SW 25 through 27. Inriver run size estimates were produced weekly starting in SW 27 and used for management throughout the remainder of the season.

During SW 26 (June 23–29), 27 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 15 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 44 boats fished in District 8. The initial opening was two days and was extended one day because catch rates were above average in District 6 and effort was low. Stock assessment analysis for Sumner Strait sockeye salmon indicated that 12% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish, while 21% were Tuya fish. In District 8, 22% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 31% were Tuya fish.

During SW 27 (June 30-July 6), there were 20 boats in Sumner Strait, 15 boats in Clarence Strait, and 25 boats in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial three days. Inseason fishery monitoring efforts indicated that sockeye abundance in Districts 6 and 8 were above average. With chum salmon returning to Anita Bay, a large portion of the effort in District 8 targeted Anita Bay chum salmon. With little effort targeting sockeye salmon in District 8 and average catch rates in both districts, extra time was granted but limited to a 24-hour extension due to the below average preseason forecast (Table 15). The first inseason terminal run size estimate produced later in the week using the Stikine Management Model (SMM) resulted in a higher estimated run size with an increase in the Tahltan and mainstem components. Postseason stock assessment analysis for sockeye salmon in Sumner Strait during SW 27 indicated that 5% of the harvest was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 14% were Tuya fish. The District 8 postseason stock assessment indicated that 13% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 20% were Tuya fish.

During SW 28 (July 7–13), Districts 6 and 8 were opened initially for three days. There were 17 boats in Clarence Strait, 28 boats in Sumner Strait, and 28 boats in District 8 for the week. On-the-grounds surveys indicated that sockeye salmon harvest rates remained above average in both districts. However, harvest was not uniform throughout the area and indications were still pointing towards a well below average and declining sockeye run to the Stikine River. The SW 28 SMM abundance estimate declined from the prior week and continued to indicate a well below average run of the Tahltan sockeye component. Consequently, the opening was not extended (Table 15). The SW 28 SMM produced a U.S. AC of 37,900 fish. The U.S. harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon through this week was estimated to be approximately 19,000 fish. The postseason sockeye salmon stock assessment for week 28 indicated that marked Tahltan fish

contributed 2% of the Sumner Strait and 5% of the District 8 harvest. Marked Tuya fish contributed 2% of the Sumner Strait and 5% of the District 8 harvest.

During SW 29 (July 14–20), 26 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 27 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 38 boats fished in District 8. Both districts were open for three days. Harvest rates were below average in both districts despite minimal effort. The SW 29 SMM, estimated the overall Stikine River sockeye run size decreased to 127,000 fish with a U.S. AC of 29,000 fish. The U.S. harvest was estimated at 21,500 Stikine sockeye salmon. Data from postseason sockeye salmon stock assessments indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed 0% of the Sumner Strait and 0.8% of the District 8 harvest. Marked Tuya fish contributed 0% of the Sumner Strait and 0.8% of the District 8 harvest.

Total effort increased by 33 boats in Districts 6 and 8 during SW 30 (July 21–27) with 36 boats in Clarence Strait, 28 boats in Sumner Strait, and 59 boats in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days with no extra time. The majority of boats fishing in District 8 continued to target hatchery chum salmon returning to Anita Bay. Sockeye salmon catch rates were below average for both districts. The SMM estimate for SW 30 fell further to an estimated total run size of 119,000 Stikine sockeye salmon and a resultant U.S. AC of 24,800 fish. The estimated mainstem run size continued to increase, whereas the Tahltan estimated run size continued to decrease. Postseason sockeye salmon stock assessments for SW 30 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed 0% of statistical area 106-41 catch and 0.8% of the District 8 catch. The U.S. harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon through SW 30 was 20,650 fish with a harvest of 6,600 Tahltan fish.

Effort in SW 31 (July 28-August 3) was 35 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 29 boats in Sumner Strait, and 65 boats in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days and a one-day extension was granted based primarily on sockeye salmon abundance in District 8 and pink salmon abundance in District 6 during this period. Sockeye salmon harvest and effort were low in District 8, while pink salmon catches in District 6 were well above average. Estimates produced by the SMM this week and during the next few weeks continued to indicate a well below average Stikine River sockeye salmon run.

The 2013 preliminary postseason run size estimate of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was 117,000 fish. This estimate included: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 21,900 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 1,600 fish, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 36,200 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 15,800 fish (below BEG range of 18,000–30,000), the estimated Tuya escapement of 8,800 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 23,450 Stikine sockeye salmon was just over (103%) of the estimated U.S. Allowable Catch of 22,800 and contributed 34% of the total Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest. The Canadian harvest of 32,700 Stikine River sockeye salmon was 144% of the Canadian AC of 22,800 fish.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During SW 32 through 35 (August 4–31), Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. That portion of Section 106-D in District 6 along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through 35 by regulation. As the pink salmon fishery

progressed, overall catches in both districts surpassed levels set in the previous 10 years. As a result, open area in Frederick Sound was expanded to Hungry Point. In Districts 6 and 8, fourday openings occurred in SW 32 and 33 based on above average pink salmon catch rates in previous weeks and observed high pink salmon abundance. With catch rates well above average and escapement progressing very well throughout the area, fishing time was increased to five days during SW 34 and 35. During the 2013 season, fishing effort was generally near the 10-year average in both districts throughout the pink salmon management period. The District 6 gillnet pink salmon harvest of 475,000 fish was the 12th highest since statehood and the District 8 harvest of 116,000 fish was the highest.

Coho Salmon Fishery

The 2013 overall harvest for coho salmon was above average for both districts. Beginning in SW 36 (September 1–7) 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 coho salmon management, the District 6 fishery harvested 93,264 coho salmon, approximately 58% of the total District 6 coho catch. The hatchery contribution was estimated at approximately 24,000 fish in District 6 prior to SW 36. The Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho runs comprised the majority of this early coho harvest. During the coho management period, catches were above average in District 6 with an estimated harvest of 41,614 hatchery and 25,843 wild coho salmon. Catches were below average for the hatchery component in District 8 with an estimated harvest of 8,101 fish; however, harvest was above average for the wild component with an estimated harvest of 35,568 fish. During the coho management period, both districts had four-day openings through SW 39, stepped down to three and then two days for the last two openings. The return of coho salmon to the Stikine River was believed to be very good as the Canadian inriver fisheries experienced high catch rates and the District 8 coho harvest of 46,700 was the 2nd highest on record. The 2013 gillnet season ended at noon on Tuesday, October 8, in both districts.

Chum salmon are harvested incidentally to directed fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon in both districts. Chum salmon returning to Anita Bay in recent years contributed substantially to chum salmon harvests in both districts, particularly harvests in District 8. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum salmon made up 55% of the total Districts 6 and 8 chum salmon harvest. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up 31% of the total chum harvest in District 6.

Escapement Summary

Chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine River was estimated at 18,172 fish, within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. Little Tahltan River escapement was below management objectives. Andrew Creek's estimated Chinook salmon escapement of 920 fish was within the BEG range.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local systems were generally average. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 15,400 fish, below the SEG range. This was the lowest escapement McDonald Lake has experienced since monitoring began in the 1980s. Pink salmon escapement goals were met in both Districts 6 and 8. Escapement of coho salmon is not monitored. Indications from the Stikine River and a few other systems around

Southeast Alaska where escapement is monitored, point to a generally above average return 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 Section 11-B fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon from mid-June through mid-August and coho and fall chum salmon from late August until the season is closed. The Section 11-C fishery targets pink salmon. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on wild sockeye salmon returns 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 2013 season was the 14th year of sockeye salmon returns 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 1,224 Chinook, 207,200 sockeye, 51,450 coho, 127,300 pink, and 726,850 chum salmon (Tables 18 and 22).

The PST directly affects management of the fishery because the Taku River is a major 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 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 return of TBR enhanced sockeye established the 2013 harvest shares for surplus Taku River sockeye salmon at 77% U.S. and 23% 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. Investigations into an escapement goal for Taku coho have been ongoing, but a bilaterally approved goal range has not yet been agreed to. However, both the US and Canada agree the PST minimum escapement of 35,000 coho salmon is too low. Accordingly, in 2013 both countries managed their fisheries to target a 70,000 fish escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River, and plan to do so until an agreed-to escapement goal range is in place. 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-to formula based on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast early in the season, and revised inseason based on the inseason run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark–recapture program. The TAC applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (659 mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon TAC 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 gillnet, troll, and sport fisheries occurring in District 11, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006, the BOF slightly increased 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 Salmon Fishery

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2013. The 18,700 fish forecast of large Taku Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada as it was below the lower bound of the escapement goal range. Due to the recent trend in overforecasting, the 2013 Taku Chinook forecast was adjusted using an average forecast error. As a result of this forecast, both countries agreed to implement a non-lethal assessment fishery instead of the traditional lethal fishery provided in the PST that allows the harvest of 1,400 large Taku Chinook for stock assessment purposes. Crews from both countries drifted tangle nets above the Canyon Island fish wheels to sample fish for tags released from the Canyon Island fish wheels, as well as to mark fish for later retrieval during the spawning grounds surveys. Because insufficient numbers of tags were recovered inriver to generate formal inseason estimates of run strength, catches in the fish wheels were used as indicators. These run strength assessments were calculated intermittently until SW 28 and consistently predicted an inriver run of 17,000 to 19,000 large Taku Chinook salmon.

Management actions used to conduct the 2013 District 11 drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time, area, and gear restrictions during SW 19–40. In SW 25, during the initial sockeye opening, the Jaw Point line was used to keep boats far away from the Taku River flats and a six-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place to conserve Taku Chinook salmon. The following week, the mesh restriction was not imposed, but the Jaw Point line remained in place to protect fish milling off the river mouth. The bilaterally agreed to escapement estimate, based on expanded aerial surveys, of approximately 18,000 large Taku Chinook salmon is below the escapement goal and is similar to inseason estimates. The 2013 harvest of 226 fish in the sport, and 389 fish in the commercial and personal use fisheries in District 11 was well within the allowed BLC of 3,500 large Taku Chinook salmon. The 2014 forecast is 26,800 large Taku Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2013 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began in SW 25. Section 11-B was opened for two days (Table 15) with the Chinook conservation measures in place as previously described. The twoday opening was below the average amount of fishing time during this week. Twenty-seven boats harvested 357 Chinook salmon of which 131 were large Taku fish. The sockeye salmon harvest of 2,000 fish was 82% of the most recent 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 159% of the average. Chum salmon harvest was 492% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in Section 11-B for SW 26 was set for three days due to a large inseason Taku sockeye run estimate, high catch rates, and below average fleet size. These dynamics led to a one-day extension resulting in a four-day fishery for the week. Sixty-one boats harvested 288 Chinook salmon, of which 137 were large Taku fish. The harvest of 8,300 sockeye salmon was 216% of the 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 138% of the average. The harvest of 68,750 chum salmon was the highest on record for this week and over five times the 10-year average.

Fishing time in SW 27 was set for an average opening of three days in Section 11-B due to substantial catch rates in the previous opening, an average-sized fleet, and a declining inseason estimate. Effort increased to 96 boats and 201 Chinook salmon were harvested, 40 of which were large Taku fish. The 11,400 sockeye salmon harvest was 156% of the 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 135% of the average. Chum salmon harvest was 423% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in SW 28 was again set for three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. Although indicators in the marine fishery were above average, a falling inriver run estimate resulted in an opening of average time. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point was initiated this week to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon transiting the area 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 147 boats and 123 Chinook salmon were harvested, 74 of which were counted as large Taku Chinook. The 33,200 sockeye salmon harvest in SW 28 was 311% of the 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 208% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that 3% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 9% from Stephens Passage. The harvest of 217,100 summer chum salmon, mostly of DIPAC hatchery origin, was 242% of the 10-year average, the highest weekly chum harvest of the season, and the highest chum harvest on record for this week.

A decline in the Taku sockeye inriver run estimate from the previous week, combined with a significant fleet size (mostly targeting enhanced chum), warranted a two-day opening in SW 29 in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. The six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point remained in place and Limestone Inlet opened concurrently with Section 11-B. Effort increased to the 2013 weekly maximum of 162 boats with the 36,700 sockeye salmon harvest 261% of the 10-year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE was 224% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that 20% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 44% from Stephens Passage, were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 12% to the Taku Inlet harvest. The chum salmon harvest was 106% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in SW 30 was set for three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage due to a marked increase in the Taku sockeye inriver run estimate and well above average fishery performance the previous week. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction in Section 11-B, south of

Circle Point, remained in place and Limestone Inlet opened concurrently with Section 11-B. Section 11-C was opened for the first time this season for three days due to adequate pink salmon escapement in mainland streams. Effort declined to 113 boats, which is slightly above average. No extension was given due to the fleet size and large decline in Canyon Island fish wheel sockeye catches in the middle of the week. Sockeye salmon escapement to Speel Lake in Port Snettisham was above average for this time period, but total escapement was still quite small. The 20,500 sockeye salmon harvest was 112% of the 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 108% of the average. Otolith analysis revealed that 18% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 42% from Stephens Passage, were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin fish accounted for 25% and 7% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvest, respectively. Chum salmon harvest declined to 60% of the 10-year average and pink salmon harvest in Section 11-C was 130% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in SW 31 was set for three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage due to an increased Taku sockeye inriver run estimate and above-average fishery performance the previous week. Limestone Inlet opened for the same time period as did Section 11-C. Sections 11-B and 11-C were extended one additional day, for a total of four days of fishing, based on a small fleet and average to above average fishery performance. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction in Section 11-B, south of Circle Point, remained in place. Effort decreased to 95 boats and the 17,900 sockeye harvest was 98% of the 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 93% of the average. Otolith analysis indicated that 20% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 56% from Stephens Passage were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for 13% and 3% of the 10-year average. The harvest of 36,200 pink salmon in Section 11-C was the largest on record for this week and 230% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in SW 32 was set for three days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and Section 11-C. Effort declined to 72 boats in the traditional fishery. The daily escapement of 1,800 fish through the Speel weir on Sunday allowed managers to announce on the fishing grounds, Monday morning, an opening in the Speel Arm SHA beginning Tuesday, August 6 at 6:00 a.m. The vast majority of the fleet moved into Speel Arm shortly after the announcement. The Speel Arm SHA and Port Snettisham were opened to target Snettisham hatchery sockeye for the remainder of the opening, and a one-day extension in Stephens Passage and Section 11-C provided a total of four days of fishing for the week. The six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point in Section 11-B was rescinded as of 6 a.m. on Tuesday, concurrent with the opening of Speel Arm. Fishing time in Taku Inlet remained at three days due to a falling Taku sockeye inriver estimate. One hundred eleven boats fished inside Port Snettisham, predominantly inside the Speel Arm SHA, with sockeye harvest and CPUE for the week at 65,200 fish and 261 boats, respectively. This was the highest sockeye harvest for this SW on record inside the SHA. Sockeye harvest and CPUE in the traditional fishery were 19% and 22% of their respective averages. No otoliths were obtained for analysis this week due to lack of availability of pure samples from the traditional fishing areas. Chum salmon harvest declined to 15% of the 10-year average. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C was 162% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time for SW 33 was set for four days in District 11, with the opening delayed until Monday to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters.

Limestone Inlet was closed for the season to conserve pink salmon entering that system. Effort in the traditional fishery fell to 43 boats with 17 boats starting in the Speel Arm SHA and the majority quickly leaving for better opportunity elsewhere. Only 2,300 sockeye were harvested in the Speel Arm SHA this week. The 2,500 sockeye salmon harvest in the traditional area was 16% of the 10-year average, while sockeye CPUE was 29% of the average. With considerable boat movement between the Speel Arm SHA and traditional areas, and relatively low sockeye harvests, no otolith samples were obtained. Chum salmon harvest improved slightly to 23% of the 10-year average. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C fell to 72% of the 10-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 SW 28 through SW 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 SW 25 to 31 to limit harvest of wild Crescent Lake and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon migrating into Crescent Lake but exact enumeration was not possible.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Beginning in SW 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifts to wild Taku River coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted eight weeks, beginning on August 18 in SW 34, and continuing until October 11 in SW 41. Fishing time in Section 11-B was set at four days in SW 34 due to a strong first inseason Taku River coho inriver abundance estimate, above average fishery performance the previous week, and a small fleet size. Section 11-C was open concurrently with 11-B due to pink salmon abundance. During SW 34, DIPAC reached its sockeye broodstock goals and the Speel Arm SHA was open continuously with 4 boats harvesting 1,300 sockeye. Effort was similar to the previous week in the traditional fishery with 45 boats harvesting 6,700 coho salmon. Coho harvest for the week was 275% of the 10-year average and CPUE was 217% of the average. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C was 248% of the 10-year average.

Sections 11-B and 11-C were opened for four days in SW 35, with the Speel Arm SHA open continuously to target enhanced Snettisham hatchery sockeye, with no effort. The inseason Taku coho estimate increased substantially by the end of the previous week, and pink salmon abundance in Section 11-C appeared strong. Effort fell to 38 boats and harvest increased to 8,550 coho salmon; 184% of the 10-year average harvest and 167% of the average CPUE. The harvest of pink salmon in Section 11-C decreased markedly to 14% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in SW 36 was set for four days in Section 11-B with continued high Taku coho abundance projected. Section 11-C was closed for the season and the Speel Arm SHA was open continuously with no effort. Effort increased in the traditional fishery to 44 boats, with the 7,700 coho salmon harvest equivalent to 114% of the 10-year average, while coho CPUE was 89% of the average.

Fishing time in SW 37 was set for three days in Section 11-B based on below-average catch rates in the fishery the previous week, an above average fleet size, and a large gillnet fleet present in

Lynn Canal. The Speel Arm SHA was open concurrently with Section 11-B and attracted no effort. Effort decreased in the traditional fishery to 26 boats with the 4,500 coho salmon harvest equivalent to 78% of the 10-year average, while coho CPUE was 130% of the average.

Fishing time in Section 11-B was set for three days in SW 38. A near-average 25 boats reported coho harvest of 9,600 fish; 195% of the 10-year average while coho CPUE was 222% of average. With average effort and above average catch rates, Section 11-B was extended one day for a total of four days of fishing. The Canyon Island fish wheels ceased operations on September 9 and no further inseason coho abundance estimates were available.

For the remaining three weeks of the season, Section 11-B was open for an above-average 14 days of total fishing time (four days in SW 39 and five days in SW 40 and 41). The average sized fleet had below average coho harvest and CPUE.

The Section 11-B traditional sockeye salmon harvest for SW 34–41, during the directed coho management period, was 14% of the 10-year average. The final inseason estimate of coho salmon abundance projected 78,500 fish above the border with an escapement past all fisheries of 68,200 coho salmon. This estimate utilized data collected through SW 37 at the end of which the Canyon Island fish wheel project and the Canadian inriver fishery were done for the season. The very strong District 11 gillnet coho harvest in SW 38 suggests the actual escapement of coho to the Taku River was higher than this estimate. The fall chum salmon harvest in SW 34–41 was 118% of the 10-year average.

The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed for the season on October 11 in SW 41.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2013 District 11 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 62 days from June 16 through October 11. Participation in the fishery peaked in SW 29 with 162 boats fishing. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish multiplied by the number of days open to fishing each week, peaked for the common property fishery in SW 32. Total fishing effort for the 2013 common property drift gillnet fishery was 3,655 boat days, 103% of the 10-year (2003–2012) average.

The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 1,200 Chinook, 138,500 sockeye, 51,000 coho, 123,300 pink, and 725,600 chum salmon (Table 18). An additional 68,800 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 substantial 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 1,224 fish in SW 25–41, during the traditional sockeye and coho management period, was 64% of the 10-year average (Table 22). Alaska hatchery fish contributed 22% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The ADF&G Taku River stock assessment program's preliminary estimate of Chinook salmon escapement is 17,800 large fish, below the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 large fish. The Canadian harvest of large Taku Chinook was 738 fish, 49% of 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 207,200 fish, 133% of the 10-year average (Table 22). Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the

fishery during SW 26 and added substantial numbers to the harvests during SW 29–32. 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 postseason 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 12,500 fish to the fishery with 90% 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 86,900 fish or 42% of the harvest. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 76% of the 130,800 fish sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River, or 99% of the U.S. AC. The 2013 sharing objective of Taku sockeye for Canadian fisheries was 23% of the TAC, and the Canadian harvest was 19%. 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 80,900 fish, just above the SEG range of 71,000–80,000 fish. Wild sockeye salmon escapements inside Port Snettisham were improved from recent seasons. A total of 6,426 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC-operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake, within the BEG range of 4,000–13,000 fish. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2013. The peak aerial survey count for Crescent Lake in 2013 was 3,400 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 Alaska hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 51,450 fish was 142% of the 10-year average. Alaska hatchery coho salmon accounted for approximately 7,500 fish or 15% of the District 11 common property harvest in 2013. The preliminary coho salmon escapement for the Taku River was estimated to be approximately 68,100 fish, surpassing the PST above-border minimum of 38,000 fish, and very close to the 70,000 fish management target supported by both the U.S. and Canada in 2013. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 127,300 fish was 82% of the 10-year average (Table 22). The escapement to the Taku River is 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 4,666 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 26% of the 2011 parent-year catch and was 42% of the 1993–2011 odd-year average. The pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 726,850 chum salmon was 152% of the 10-year average (Table 22). The summer chum salmon harvest of 721,700 fish comprised 99.3% of the full season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 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 54% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet, and 45% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 5,100 fall

chum salmon during SW 34 and later was 114% 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 269 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2013 was above the 10-year average for the time period through September 9 when the project ceased operations for the season (earliest end date since 1986). The chum salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as above 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 4 major local 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. In the fall, the fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon from mid-August through early October.

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 53 days between June 16 and October 9, 2013 (Table 15). The number of fishing days is below average (87% the 2003–2012 average of 61 days). Fishing effort totaled 5,319 boat-days (1.3 times the 2003–2012 average of 4,169 boat-days). The total number of permits participating in the 2013 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishing season was well above average and the highest since 1990, (253 permits as compared to the previous 10-year average of 170 permits). The number of drift gillnet boats participating in the District 15 gillnet fishery each week was also well above average in 2013 for most of the season. Effort peaked in SW 27 (June 30) when 229 boats actively fished in the district, 1.8 times 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 Amalga and Boat Harbor release areas. Effort during the first three weeks of the season was the highest on record.

A total harvest of 1.83 million salmon took place during the 2013 Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fishery (Tables 18 and 23). This harvest included 1,149 Chinook, 122,000 sockeye, 68,000 coho, 128,000 pink, and 1,510,000 chum salmon. The harvests of Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were all above average while the pink salmon harvest was below average. The 2013 Chinook salmon harvest of 1,149 fish was just above the 2003–2012 average (1.2 times this average). The sockeye salmon harvest was close to the previous 10-year average of 118,000 fish. The harvest of coho and chum salmon was 1.6 and 1.7 times the 10-year averages for these species, respectively. The chum salmon harvest was the second highest on record. The pink salmon harvest was 72% of the previous 10-year average.

Of the total District 15 sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 23,100 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, with stock composition determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is 40% of the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 75,700 fish, 2.0 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 23,300 fish, about 1.1 times the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest originates from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay river systems.

The 2013 total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 1,510,000 fish was about 1.7 times the previous 10-year average. This harvest was about 96% of 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 SW 33 (August 11). Chum salmon harvest in the district, from SW 34 through the end of the season (August 18–October 9) are considered fall chum salmon and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage stocks. An estimated 116,400 fall chum salmon were harvested in this fishery. The 2013 catch of fall chum salmon is about 1.8 times the recent 10-year average of 64,200 fish and the highest since 1994.

Due to above average expectations for Berners River coho salmon, and indications that the return was strong, Section 15-B was opened to commercial drift gillnet fishing for one period in 2013.

Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery

The 2013 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation on Sunday, June 16 (Table 15). Summer season management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon and hatchery chum salmon. The west side of Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point in the first week (June 16–18) of this fishery. Due to an expected weak run of Chilkoot Lake sockeye, the eastern half of Lynn Canal was not opened. In SW 26 (June 23-26), the same area was opened for 3 days. With an above average run expected to Chilkat Lake, and little fishing effort in Section 15-A, Chilkat Inlet was opened to Glacier Point for 3 days in SW 27 (June 30–July 3) and again in SW 28 (July 7–10). The east side of Section 15-A remained closed, as did all of Chilkoot Inlet. For the next two openings in SW 29 (July 14–17) and SW 30 (July 21–24), the line in Chilkat Inlet was moved up to the north tip of Kochu Island, the east side remained closed, and the openings were set for 3 days each week. After very low escapement through the Chilkoot weir in the early weeks of the season, a large pulse of fish moved into the Chilkoot River in SW 29 and week 30, totaling nearly 34,000 sockeye and pushing the cumulative escapement over the lower bound of the SEG. The decision was made to open Chilkoot Inlet south of Mud Bay Point and the rest of Section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point for 3 days in SW 31 (July 28-31). Chilkat Inlet was also open for 3 days south of the north tip of Kochu Island. A one-day extension was granted in SW 31, with the same lines. In SW 32 (August 4-7) and 33 (August 12-16) Section 15-A was open with the same lines, for 3 and 4 days respectively.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Fall fishery management focused on harvesting Chilkat River fall chum, coho, and late run Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon in Section 15-A beginning in SW 34 (August 18–22). In this week, all of Section 15-A was opened for 4 days south of the latitude of Mud Bay Point in Chilkoot Inlet, and south of the north end of Kochu Island in Chilkat Inlet. In SW 35 (August 25–28) and 36 (September 1–4) the same area was opened, but the duration was reduced to 3 days to allow additional escapement of Chilkat and Klehini River chum stocks, as well as coho and late Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. The SW 37 (September 8–11) opening was also for 3 days, with the same lines in Chilkat Inlet. However, on the Chilkoot side, the north line was moved up to Tanini Point in order to provide increased area for the harvest of fall chum and coho salmon pushed up into Chilkoot Inlet by fall storms. The steady harvest rates of chum and coho in Chilkat Inlet with a strong peak in SW 38 (September 15–18), combined with good escapement indicated by fish wheel counts and foot and aerial surveys, led to the continuation of the same 3 day openings

for the rest of the fishing season. Section 15-A was open for 3 days in each of SW 38 (September 15–18), 39 (September 22–25), 40 (September 29–October 1), and 41 (October 6–9). With declining harvest and effort in SW 41, the season closed for the year on October 9.

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Strong projected returns of coho salmon to Berners River prompted the opening of Section 15-B for the first time since 2006. In SW 37 (September 8–11), Section 15-B was opened for 3 days south of the latitude of Cove Point. Due to strong harvest and stock conservation concerns this was the only 2013 opening for the area.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted near 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 during the initial week of the season (June 16-18). 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. No six-inch minimum mesh size gear restriction was imposed in Section 15-C in the initial three weeks of the season. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger Point was closed to protect returns of 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 the end of SW 31 (August 3). In SW 26 and 27 (June 23-July 6), 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 SW 28 (July 7-10) another 3 day opening was set with the same lines, but a six-inch minimum mesh restriction was set to reduce the harvest of sockeye salmon while allowing for the intensive harvest of hatchery produced summer chum. The same area was open in SW 29 (July 14-17) with the mesh restriction still in force. The SW 29 opening was for two days initially, but was extended for 1 day. SW 30 (July 21-24) was opened for 3 days with the same lines, and the sixinch minimum mesh restriction was lifted. All of Section 15-C was open for three days in SW 31 (July 28-August 1) 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 SW 32 (August 4-7) the southern line of this closed area was moved north to Lance point, and all the rest of Section 15-C was opened for 3 days. The same area was opened for 4 days in SW 33 (August 11-15).

Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from SW 34 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for four days in SW 34 (August 18–22). All of Section 15-C was open for 3 days each week in SW 35–41 (August 25–October 12). The area closed with the rest of District 15 on October 9. Fall season effort in Section 15-C was consistently above average in 2013. The 2013 coho and fall chum salmon harvests in Section 15-C was about 1.5 times the average for coho and 1.3 times the average for chum salmon.

District 15 Escapements

The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 46,100 fish, which fell within the SEG range of 38,000–86,000 fish. This weir count was 67% of the 2003–2012

average of 68,800 fish. In addition, 140 Chinook, 40 coho, 8,200 pink, and 570 chum salmon were enumerated at the weir. Weekly weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were well below average through SW 28 (July 13). In SW 29 and 30 (July 14–27), the sockeye escapement through the weir surged and 33,700 sockeye were counted through in this short period. For the rest of the season (July 28–September 7) the weekly escapement was consistently below the recent 10-year average. The weir was pulled between June 17 and June 18 due to a flood event and no fish were counted during this period. The pink salmon weir count of 8,200 fish was 26% of the historical odd-year average of 31,200 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 2013 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 provide scale data for the Lynn Canal stock separation project. Sockeye are also examined for marks 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 on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem to determine the ratio of tagged sockeye salmon in the population. This information is used to generate a population estimate for the Chilkat River mainstem sockeye escapement. Recapture events at the Chilkat Lake weir provide information on migration timing but are not extensive enough at this time to provide a significant population estimate. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 111,000 sockeye salmon. This count was near the midpoint of the BEG range of 70,000–150,000 fish.

The preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 19,900 fish (SE=2,380). The 2013 mark-recapture estimate is 58% of the 1994–2012 average escapements of 34,100 mainstem sockeye.

The preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon is 1,691 age 1.3 and older fish. This estimate is 43% of the historical 1991–2012 average and below the lower bound of the BEG range of 1,850–3,600 large Chinook.

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. Aerial peak 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 from 2001 through 2004 when it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.5% of this run annually. The 2013 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 2,550 fish from this project resulted in an estimated escapement of approximately 170,000 fish, at the upper bound of the SEG range of 75,000–170,000 chum salmon. The 2013 estimated escapement is 53% of the 2003–2012 average index estimate of 323,000 chum salmon. The peak aerial survey count of 16,000 chum salmon in 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 average.

A peak count of 26,500 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2013. This peak aerial count is 95% of the recent 10-year average of 28,000 fish.

Chilkat River coho escapement was below average in 2013. Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted throughout the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 52,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage. This estimate is below the historical average and near the midpoint of the BEG range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 7,000 sockeye in the Berners River, 1,200 sockeye in the Lace River, and 3,400 sockeye in the Antler/Gilkey River systems. The peak aerial counts indicate average to above average sockeye escapement into the drainages of Berners Bay. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 5,700 fish. This escapement is about 83% of the 10-year average escapement (6,900). This stream count is within the BEG range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2013 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 (THA) must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery special harvest areas (SHA) 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 CWT recovery information and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT 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 2013, 89% of the 112.4 million total all-gear salmon harvest was harvested in traditional fisheries, 5% in THA fisheries, 3% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries, and 3% in Annette Island reservation fisheries (Conrad and Gray *In prep*). Of 12.6 million chum salmon harvested in 2013,

49% were harvested in traditional areas, 33% were harvested in hatchery THAs, 17% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries, and 1% was harvested in the Annette Island reservation fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2013, in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries, were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2013, Southeast Alaska common property harvests of 11.2 million enhanced fish are estimated to account for 10.3% of overall harvests and 21% of overall exvessel value (Vercessi 2014). The 2013 harvest of enhanced salmon in the region included: 31.8 % of Chinook, 14.1 % of sockeye, 25.8 % of coho, 1.6 % of pink, and 80.5 % of chum salmon. For comparison, 2012 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 26.6% of overall harvests and included: 21.3% of Chinook, 12.0% of sockeye, 26.6% of coho, 1.1% of pink, and 83.5% of chum salmon (Vercessi 2013); and 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 2012).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundancebased 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 2013, purse seine fisheries harvested 5,570 large Chinook salmon and 659 jacks in traditional fisheries, and 17,295 large Chinook and 995 jacks in terminal area fisheries (Table 2). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatchery fish contributed 583 fish in traditional areas, 9% of total traditional harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab, 2014). Including recoveries from other states and Alaska, 893 large Chinook, 16% of total traditional harvests of 5,570, 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 7,568 fish, while targeting pink and chum salmon. Chinook salmon non-retention was in place by emergency order from June 23 through seine openings on August 5–6. From August 9 until the close of the season retention was allowed. Traditional area harvests were highest in District 4 with 3,122 (50%) and District 2 with 1,021 (16%). An accounting of PST Chinook salmon harvests is preliminary at this time. Total purse seine PST harvests are estimated at 6,706 out of 23,110 total large Chinook salmon harvest of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, estimated at 17,234 fish, came from terminal area fisheries.

In 2013, drift gillnet fisheries harvested 17,383 Chinook salmon in traditional area fisheries and 17,142 in hatchery terminal area fisheries for a total harvest of 34,525 (Table 18). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 13,905 Chinook salmon to traditional area fisheries (ADF&G CWT Lab 2014). The largest traditional area harvest occurred in District 8 with 10,817 harvested, 62% of the combined traditional area Chinook salmon harvests. Of Chinook salmon harvests in District 8, 9,871 fish (91%) were produced by Alaska hatcheries. Drift gillnet fisheries are allocated 2.9% of the all-gear PST harvest ceiling, or 5,104 fish. No directed Chinook salmon Transboundary River harvests occurred in 2013, 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: 10,259 large Chinook

salmon; Annette Island Reservation harvests of treaty fish were 782; and transboundary river fishery harvests were 810 fish. Of the 34,525 total Chinook salmon harvest by common property drift gillnet gear (Table 18), 27,316 are initially estimated as large Chinook, and 5,617 of these applied to the PST. Including the Annette Island gillnet treaty harvest of 403, total PST gillnet harvest was 6,020. Most of the remainder of 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 2013 was 546,000 (Table 1). Of these, 532,000 (97%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 14,000 (3%) were harvested in terminal areas (Table 2). Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional area purse seine fishery, based on Alaska hatchery CWT recoveries, are estimated at 132,000 fish, or 24% of the traditional area harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab 2014). The largest numbers of enhanced coho in traditional fisheries included 45,500 in District 9, 15,700 in District 2, and 8,800 in District 1.

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 442,000 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 429,000 (97%) in traditional fisheries and 13,000 (3%) in hatchery terminal areas (Table 18). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional drift gillnet fisheries based on CWT recoveries are estimated at 130,000 fish, or 30% of the total harvest from traditional areas (ADF&G, CWT 2014). Enhanced coho salmon harvests were primarily taken in three districts: 51% (65,700 fish) were from District 6; 35% (45,600 fish) were from District 1; and 6% (8,100 fish) were harvested from District 8.

Of 282,000 sockeye salmon harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2013, most (95%) were from traditional fisheries and most were from wild stocks (Table 2). DIPAC has estimated 9,700 enhanced sockeye were taken in purse seine fisheries. The total run produced by the Snettisham Hatchery in 2013 was 151,000 sockeye salmon.

Of 456,000 sockeye salmon harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries in 2013, 376,400 (83%) were harvested in traditional fisheries, and 79,600 (17%) were from hatchery terminal areas (Table 18). THA sockeye salmon harvests included 68,800 in the Speel Arm THA and 8,600 in the Boat Harbor THA. DIPAC has estimated a common property drift gillnet harvest of 84,600 Snettisham Hatchery-produced sockeye salmon in District 11 and 1,800 in other districts for a total harvest of 86,400, 55% of a total run of 155,800. Contributions to District 11 fisheries included 12,500 enhanced sockeye produced by the Tatsamenie Lake and Trapper Lake enhancement projects. Sockeye salmon contributions from Stikine River enhancement projects in District 6 of 5,195 were 11% of total harvests and included 3,262 from Tuya Lake and 1,933 from Tahltan Lake. Enhanced sockeye salmon contributions in District 8 of 5,660 were 27% of total harvests and included 3,378 from Tuya Lake and 2,282 from Tahltan Lake. Overall enhancement contributions to all-gear sockeye salmon harvests in the region were 130,000 of 926,000, or 14% in 2013 (Vercessi 2014).

The region wide common property harvest of pink salmon was 90.4 million fish in 2013 out of total harvests of 94.8 million (Conrad and Gray *In prep*). Hatchery operators estimated pink salmon production harvested in common property fisheries to be 1,455,000, 1.6% of total production (Vercessi 2014). Since pink salmon are generally not marked, the basis of operator's estimates is 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 2013 produced a historical record harvest.

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 9.2 million chum salmon in 2013 were 146% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 6.3 million (Conrad and Gray *In prep*). The estimated contribution of enhanced chum salmon to common property fisheries is 80.5% (Vercessi 2014). Purse seine fisheries harvested 5.8 million chum salmon, including 2.8 million from traditional fishery areas (48%) and 3.0 million from hatchery terminal harvest areas (52%; Table 2). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property purse seine fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 4,554,000 fish, 78% of total purse seine harvests, including Annette Island seine harvests (Vercessi 2014) Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

Drift gillnet common property harvests of 3.4 million chum salmon were 141% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 2.4 million and ranked 2nd since statehood (Table 17). Harvests included 2.4 million in traditional fishery areas (70%) and 1.0 million from hatchery terminal areas (30%; Table 18). The estimate of hatchery contributions to drift gillnet fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 3,123,000 fish, 91% of total drift gillnet harvests, including Annette Island harvests (Vercessi 2014) 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 936,000 fish, 89% of total chum salmon troll harvests of 1,055,000.

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 2013, the majority of the summer chum salmon harvested inside Neets Bay, (67%) was harvested for cost recovery. Neets Bay common property harvests of Neets Bay fish included: 330,000 chum, 177,700 coho and 3,500 Chinook salmon. Terminal area seine harvests included 18,700 chum, 2,200 coho and 5,200 Chinook salmon (Table 24). Terminal area gillnet harvests included 2,400 chum, 1,700 coho, and 2,200 Chinook salmon (Table 25). Cost recovery totals were 454,000 chum, 27,200 coho, and 3,800 Chinook salmon (Table 26). Total common property harvests within the THA were apportioned by gear as follows: 72% seine, 11% troll, and 17% 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 9 and 16).

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.

The troll harvest that took place in West Behm Canal on returning Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon was down substantially in 2013. For combined spring and summer fisheries, trollers harvested 162,000 chum salmon in the area immediately west of Neets Bay THA (Subdistrict 101-90) compared to 336,500 chum salmon in 2012. Total chum salmon harvest by troll gear in the combined areas was 191,000. Combining these "near-terminal" harvests with those from inside of Neets Bay including cost recovery and broodstock, terminal chum salmon harvests totaled 802,000 fish. Total returns in 2013, including harvests in more remote fisheries and both summer and fall chum salmon, were 1,057,000 (Personal Communication re SSRAA returns contribution data, Susan Doherty, Research and Evaluation Manager; January 31, 2014).

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 11,100 Chinook, 181,000 coho, 379,000 summer chum, and 19,000 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 971,000 was 61% of the preseason forecast of 1,593,000. The fall chum salmon total run of 86,000 was 40% of the preseason forecast of 215,000.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet THA (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2013 for troll and gillnet gear to harvest enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by the SSRAA. The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1 in SW 22, to November 10 in SW 45, for gillnet and troll (Table 16). For the season the drift gillnet fishery harvested 3,800 coho and 95,000 chum salmon (Table 25) in the Nakat Inlet THA. Although the 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 120,000 Nakat Inlet chum salmon were harvested in the drift gillnet common property fisheries, and an additional 19,000 were harvested in the common property purse seine fisheries (Doherty 2014). The total estimated run of 229,000 chum salmon was well below the preseason forecast of 660,000 summer chum and 100,000 fall chum salmon.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2013 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 9). Thirty-six vessels took part in this fishery harvesting 3,000 sockeye, 3,500 coho, 127,600 pink, and 78,800 summer chum salmon (Table 24). 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 SW 29, June 16–July 10 (Table 8). Harvest in those openings outside of the normal common property openings totaled 305,900 chum salmon; of those, approximately 92% were of hatchery origin, with approximately 74% being Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon, and 16% being Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon. The total run for Kendrick Bay enhanced summer chum salmon was 450,000; this was 31% of the preseason forecast of 1,470,000.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay THA is opened each year to allow the harvest of surplus Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by the SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5-10. The area is opened for concurrent net fisheries and troll fishing from May 1 through June 12 (Tables 9 and 16). From June 13 through August 31 the fishery operated on a rotational basis with purse seine and drift gillnet fleets alternating openings with the purse seine fleet fishing first. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past 3 seasons, starting and ending at noon with the area closed to net fishermen for 24 hours between each gear rotation. The seine fleet would fish for 24 hours followed by a 24-hour closure and would be followed by the gillnet fleet fishing for 24 hours. 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 SW 19 (May 5-11) and the first seine effort occurred during SW 25 (June 16-22). The last fishing effort recorded for the seine fleet occurred during SW 37 (September 8-14) and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 40 (September 29 – October 5). This was the eleventh consecutive year that hatchery returns to the Anita Bay THA were harvested by the gillnet fleet since the release site was changed from Earl West Cove to Anita Bay in 2001. Purse seiners harvested 5,559 Chinook, 154 sockeye, 233 coho, 16,621 pink, and 43,920 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA in 2013 (Table 24). Gillnetters harvested 8,433 Chinook, 235 sockeye, 4,212 coho, 1,929 pink, and 58,456 chum salmon inside the THA (Table 25).

Speel Arm

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs (including Sweetheart Creek) in 2013 was 240,000 fish from their 2008 and 2009 brood year smolt releases. The actual total run was 147,000 sockeye salmon including broodstock. Because of poor parent year returns to Speel Lake, no fishery in the Speel Arm SHA was contemplated until the minimum of the 4,000–13,000 sockeye salmon escapement goal through the weir was realized. In SW 32, a strong pulse of fish began to move through the Speel Lake weir with the largest single day count of 1,578 sockeye salmon reported on August 5. This strong movement, which resulted in a cumulative total of nearly 3,700 fish into the lake, began on Sunday, August 4. Monday morning, a fishery was announced by ADF&G staff on the fishing grounds, via VHF radio, to open the next morning (Tuesday, August 6) at 6 a.m. and fishermen immediately started moving towards Speel Arm. Port Snettisham and the Speel Arm SHA were open until Thursday at noon when the Stephens Passage portion of Section 11-B and Section 11-C were scheduled to close after their one-day extension. One hundred eleven boats harvested 65,200 sockeye and small numbers of other species of salmon. Otolith samples obtained and analyzed by DIPAC indicated that approximately 97% of the sockeye harvest in the Speel Arm SHA was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for four days in SW 33 and 6.5 days in SW 34. An additional 3,600 sockeye salmon were harvested in these two weeks for a total THA harvest of 68,800 fish (Table 25). The SHA was open continuously through SW 35 and 36, and was open for three final days in SW 37. There was no reported effort or harvest during these last three weeks of the fishery. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 6,426 sockeye salmon, within the escapement goal range. Based on otolith sampling estimates, the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery contributed an estimated 84,600

hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 common property commercial drift gillnet fishery.

Hidden Falls

In District 12, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecasted a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 154,000 coho, 12,300 Chinook and 1,315,000 chum salmon. This was the second season that NSRAA did not conduct any direct 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 adjacent subdistricts. Under this plan all of the chum salmon returning to the Hidden Falls Hatchery except for the 160,000 needed for broodstock would be available to the common property fishery. Openings began June 16 and continued commensurate with the general seine schedule through July 25 with the exception of Sunday, July 7, when the Hidden Falls THA was closed to ensure broodstock goals were met. After the July 24–25, 39-hour opening, with the chum run at an end and strong abundance of pink salmon in the area, the THA was managed for wild pink salmon harvest. The 2013 Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon run was as forecast with a total common property harvest of 1,212,000 chum salmon. Additionally 428,000 pink salmon, 5,200 coho salmon, 4,200 sockeye salmon and 3,200 Chinook salmon were harvested in the common property seine fishery through July 25.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

In District 13, NSRAA forecasted a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 30,000 Chinook, 10,000 coho salmon and 1,370,000 chum salmon for 2013. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs.

The BOF 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 BOF in 2015.

NSRAA cost recovery needs for this season were substantially reduced by a one-time grant of surplus cost recovery funds that DIPAC realized during the 2012 season. This season's chum salmon cost recovery goal for the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet run was 368,000 pounds or approximately 46,000 chum salmon and the broodstock goal was 70,000 chum salmon. This allowed for a projected common property harvest of approximately 1,254,000 chum salmon. Given the small cost recovery harvest needed for the season, closures of common property fisheries in the Deep Inlet THA were not anticipated.

By emergency order, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2013 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 ADF&G 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 for gillnet to two days for seine per week (Tables 9 and 16). The May/June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. In 2013, 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 28 gillnet boats and 8 seine boats participated in the fishery. The total harvest during this period was approximately 3,540 Chinook salmon, and 8,000 chum salmon. For the period of June 17–July 27, the 1:1 rotational schedule provided for seining on Sundays, Thursdays, and Fridays, gillnetting on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and trolling on Saturdays of each week. For the period July 28-September 28, the 1:1 time ratio was maintained, however, gillnetting was allowed for the normal three 15-hour periods on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday of each week while seiners were provided two 22.5-hour periods that began on Sundays and Thursdays. For the season, the total harvest by gear in the Deep Inlet THA included: gillnet harvests of 6,200 Chinook salmon, 53,000 pink salmon and 600,000 chum salmon; seine harvests of 3,760 Chinook salmon, 185,000 pink salmon and 579,000 chum salmon; and troll harvests of only 15 Chinook salmon and 1,860 chum salmon (Tables 24 and 25). Additionally, trollers harvested a record 502,000 chum salmon in District 13, most of which were harvested in Sitka Sound outside of the THA. Seiners harvested approximately 594,000 chum salmon in the traditional Sitka Sound seine pink salmon fishery of which 528,000 were estimated to be of hatchery origin. Cost recovery harvested only 5,900 chum salmon, well below goal, and 63,000 chum salmon were used for broodstock bringing the total run to approximately 2,280,000 chum salmon, or about 166% of forecast.

Boat Harbor

The inside portion of the Boat Harbor THA (west of ADF&G markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor) was opened seven days per week from the start of the season (June 16) through the first 3 days of SW 36 (September 4). 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 SW 25 (June 16-18), three days in SW 26 (June 23-26), and then continuously beginning in SW 27 (June 30) through SW 31 (August 3). As in previous years, the northern line of the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area 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 SW 32 (August 4) 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 terminal harvest area stayed open continuously until it was closed after a 4-day opening in SW 34 (August 22). The number of boats participating in this terminal harvest area each week was generally average or above during the early part of the summer fishery, and then dropped below average for the last three weeks. Commercial harvests of salmon from the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area included 57

Chinook, 8,600 sockeye, 262,000 chum, 151 coho, and 61,000 pink salmon. The Chinook harvest was about half the 10-year average, the sockeye harvest was 90% of this average, the chum harvest 1.3 times the average, the coho harvest was 45% of the average, and the pink salmon harvest was 1.9 times the average.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by seven private non-profit hatchery permit holders from 16 locations during 2013 (Table 26). Total landings were approximately 3.4 million salmon, 78% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.4 million (Table 27). The harvest included 29,800 Chinook, 49,600 sockeye, 272,300 coho, 968,100 pink, and 2.1 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 61% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum harvests were about 61% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Cost recovery harvests of Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon were below average, while coho, and pink salmon were above average. The sockeye salmon harvest was about 52% of the recent 10-year average. Coho harvest was 109% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Chinook harvests were 87% of the recent 10-year average. The pink salmon harvest was 171% of the recent 10-year average harvest.

Cost recovery harvests for the 2013 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 26, 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: 1,050,000 by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 454,000 by SSRAA at Neets Bay, 331,000 by DIPAC at Gastineau Channel, 125,000 by Kake Non-Profit Fishery Corporation at Gunnuk Creek, 68,000 by NSRAA at Medvejie/Deep Inlet, and 53,000 by NSRAA at Hidden Falls. Pink salmon harvests were well-above average with around 968,000 fish total including 750,000 by Kake Non-Profit Fishery Corporation and 184,000 by the Sitka Sound Science Center. Coho cost recovery harvests were highest at Klawock Lake with 69,000, Hidden Falls with 44,000, Gunnuk Creek with 36,000, Neets Bay with 27,000, Burnette Inlet with 17,000, Neck Lake with 12,000, Gastineau Channel with 9,000, and Herring Cove with 4,000. Chinook cost recovery harvests included 19,000 to Deep Inlet, 5,000 to Herring Cove, and 4,000 to Neets Bay.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Cove, Burnette Inlet, and Neck Lake SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 454,000 chum, 61,000 coho, and 9,000 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,381,000 chum, 9,000 coho, and 49,000 sockeye salmon. Harvests in this area were lower than run strength would otherwise have allowed since DIPAC had retired much of the organization's long term debt, and in response the DIPAC board elected to provide common property purse seine openings in the SHA. Total common property harvest in the four purse seine openings was 1,082,000 chum salmon (Table 24).

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for the three locations included 120,000 chum, 98,000 coho, and 20,000 Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2012 NSRAA working with the Department of Revenue, elected 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.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KNFC) conducted cost recovery at the Gunnuk Creek SHA. Total harvest was 750,000 pink, 125,000 chum, and 36,000 coho salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 17,000 chum and 2,400 pink salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Hatchery. Total harvest was 69,000 coho salmon.

The Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 184,000 pink and 2,600 chum salmon. Some additional chum salmon cost recovery 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 estimate of 22,400 large Chinook salmon was below the threshold of 28,100 fish, for a harvestable surplus. No directed Chinook fisheries were permitted at the outset of the fishing season. The threshold number is the sum of the midpoint escapement goal (21,000), the Canadian base level catch (2,300), the US base level catch (3,400), and the inriver test fishery catch (1,400). Both countries, however, are permitted to harvest their base level catch taken in the course of the targeted sockeye fisheries for run sizes forecasted to be below 28,100. Moreover, Canada is permitted to prosecute a test fishery designed to provide inseason run estimates while harvesting a maximum of 1,400 large Chinook salmon.

The preseason forecast of 22,400 fish for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run indicated a run size characterized as below average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 20,300 to 24,800 Chinook salmon. Managers used the daily catch and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site and from the commercial fishing grounds to make daily run projections based on the Stikine Chinook Management Model (SCMM) and mark-recapture models. 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 average of SCMM and mark-recapture estimates for

stat weeks 23–28. Except for stat weeks 25 and 27, when the run size estimates were 24,600 and 24,900 large Chinook respectively, all inseason projections indicated a run size that was less than the preseason expectation and well below the 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 Chinook salmon was 21,700 large Chinook salmon, slightly below the final preliminary inseason estimate of 22,900 large Chinook salmon. The 2013 Little Tahltan escapement of 878 fish represents approximately 5% of the total inriver escapement of 16,800 fish, compared to the average of approximately 15%. The weir count was also well below the low end of the escapement goal range of 2,700 to 5,300 large fish. This is the seventh consecutive year that the lower end of the escapement was not reached.

For sockeye salmon, the harvest-sharing objective for the 2013 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 SW 27 and the TAC as defined by the harvest sharing agreement.

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 for the Stikine River sockeye run was approximately 135,800 fish, and characterized as a below average run. The forecast included approximately 34,300 natural Tahltan sockeye salmon, 26,300 enhanced Tahltan fish, 28,400 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon, and 46,800 mainstem sockeye salmon. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 and 27 and the Stikine Management Model (SMM) was used beginning in SW 28 for District 106 and 108, and for the inriver fisheries. Starting in SW 28, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide weekly forecast of run size and TAC. Specific inputs include proportion of Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion of 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 Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait); and the catch and assumed stock composition in District 108 and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait). Other assessment methods including inseason run reconstruction and a linear regression of CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and mainstem sockeye salmon against total inriver run size (1998-2008) were occasionally used in concert with the SMM by Canada post SW 28 during the 2013 fishing season.

Canada was 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.

Preliminary catches from the combined Canadian commercial, aboriginal gillnet and sport fisheries in the Stikine River in 2013 included; 1,954 large Chinook (includes one release mortality), 1,349 non-large Chinook (includes 19 release mortalities), 32,718 sockeye, 6,757 coho, 461 chum, and 161 pink salmon. In addition 670 pink and 491 chum salmon were released and all of the 183 steelhead caught were released. A test/terminal area 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 2,144 sockeye, 1 large Chinook, and

19 non-large Chinook salmon. A total of 1,406 large Chinook and 268 non-large Chinook salmon were harvested by the commercial fleet under the auspices of a test fishery. A sockeye test fishery was conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River from July 12 to August 30, 2013. The test fishery was located immediately upstream from the Canada/U.S. border. Test fishery catches totaled 6 large Chinook, 5 non-large Chinook, 1,302 sockeye, 1,343 coho, 34 pink, 15 chum salmon, and 11 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout, chum, and pink salmon were released.

The commercial fleet targeted large Chinook salmon in SW 25 only. This was due to a slight increase in the inseason estimated run size of large Chinook (24,600) leading to SW 25. Post SW 25, the fishery was managed based on run size and TAC of return sockeye. The fleet targeted Chinook salmon for a total of 0.41 days (10 hrs), which was well below the average of 16 days. Sockeye salmon were targeted for a total of 20 days, below the average of 31 days. The coho fishery was opened for a total of 5 days, below the average of 11 days.

The total of 15,828 sockeye salmon counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2013 was below the average of 34,800 fish. The 2013 count was below the escapement goal of 24,000 and below the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 18,000–30,000 fish. A preliminary estimate of 7,898 fish (49% of escapement) originated from the fry-planting program which is slightly above the 45% contribution of smolts exiting the lake in 2010, the principal cycle year contributing to the 2013 run. A total of 3,292 sockeye salmon was collected for broodstock, resulting in a spawning escapement of 12,536 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 mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 32,689 is near average, and within the escapement goal range of 20,000–40,000 fish. The Tuya preliminary escapement estimate is 8,767 sockeye salmon and includes 189 fish sacrificed for biological samples. Aerial surveys counts of mainstem sockeye were well below average; however, survey viewing was impaired due to high, turbid water at some sites.

The annual coho aerial survey was conducted on November 5 under fair to good viewing conditions. The total count of coho observed at six index sites was 1,640 fish, 26% below average.

TAKU RIVER

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 18%. The TAC is managed for inseason based on wild fish, and post season performance is based on all fish. The actual harvest share for the season is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run size of adult sockeye returning 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 Transboundary River Technical Committee. The U.S. directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border run size. The PST states the US will manage its fisheries to pass a minimum 38,000 fish above the border. Since both the US and Canada agree this is below what the escapement goal should be, in 2013 the parties managed their fisheries to target a 70,000 fish escapement.

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 a bilaterally agreed to escapement goal, and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River.

The Taku River Canadian commercial, aboriginal, and recreational fisheries combined harvest was 633 large Chinook (greater than 660 mm MEF, and mostly 3-ocean or older), 669 small Chinook, 25,113 sockeye, and 10,374 coho salmon in 2013 (Table 29). Sockeye salmon originating from Taku fry plants contributed an estimated 4,032 fish to the catch, comprising 16% of the total sockeye harvest. The catch of large Chinook salmon was well below the recent 10-year average while that of small Chinook salmon was near 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 ("non-large" 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 10-year averages. There were 53 days of fishing which was below average. The seasonal fishing effort of 345 boat-days was below 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 16 (SW 25) through July 13 (SW 28) at which time it was reduced to 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) in order to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

A nonlethal Chinook assessment fishery was initiated in 2013. With the 2013 preseason forecast below the escapement goal range, both countries agreed that harvesting 1,400 fish in an assessment fishery was not biologically responsible. Crews from both countries (ADF&G and DFO) ran drift tangle nets above the Canyon Island fish wheels in the traditional Canadian fishery grounds to sample fish for tags as well as mark all unmarked fish. The assessment fishery was successful and managed to release 624 tags, which combined with the 533 tags from Canyon Island resulted in 1,157 total tags released inriver. The spawning escapement of large Chinook salmon was estimated by the U.S. to be 17,800 fish, which is below the 10-year average of 33,352 large fish, and below the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish. The Canadian catch of 738 fish added to the escapement indicated an above-border run of 18,550 fish.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon lakes 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 from the mark-recapture estimate. The preliminary 2013 above-border run estimate is 105,995 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 80,882 fish. This escapement estimate is just above the escapement target range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 25,113 sockeye represented approximately 19% of the TAC and was below the harvest share of 23%.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 4,840 sockeye salmon. This count was well below the 10year average of 11,658 fish but slightly above the primary brood year count of 3,831 fish. There was no broodstock collection in 2013. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 10,166 sockeye salmon was the sixth highest on record (since 1995) and above both the 10-year average of 8,151 fish and the 2008 primary brood year count of 8,976 fish. A total of 1,300 fish were held for broodstock which left a spawning escapement of 8,946 fish. The sockeye count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 1,195 fish, well below the 10-year average of 2,891 fish and below the 2008 primary brood year count of 1,547 fish. A weir was again operated at King Salmon Lake in 2013. The count was 485 sockeye, well below the 10-year average of 1,693 fish and well below the 2008 primary brood year count of 888 fish.

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 (SW 27) until September 9 (SW 37) and recovery occurred until September 12 (SW 37). The tag recovery effort occurred solely in the commercial fishery and no assessment fishery was conducted. The preliminary postseason above-border run estimate is 78,500 fish; taking into account the inriver catch of 10,374 fish (included are harvests of 10,263 commercial and 111 aboriginal), the spawning escapement estimate is 68,100 fish. This is below the 10-year average of 111,238 fish but above PST mandated above-border minimum of 38,000 fish and approximately equal to the 70,000 fish target for which both countries managed their fisheries. The 2013 Taku coho escapement estimate is likely biased low due to the early termination of the mark-recapture project in early September.

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 purse seine fleets.

The total 2013 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 1,400 Chinook, 10,900 sockeye, 48,700 coho, 2,578,000 pink, and 182,500 chum salmon. The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 1,200 Chinook, 7,300 sockeye, 40,900 coho, 440,100 pink, and 144,600 chum salmon (Table 30). Gillnet harvests were above the recent 10-year average for Chinook, coho, and pink salmon and below the 10-year average for sockeye and chum salmon. Sockeye were 72%, pink were 200%, and chum salmon were 91% of the 2003–2012 average. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests were 200 Chinook, 3,600 sockeye, 7,800 coho, 2,137,900 pink, and 37,900 chum salmon (Table 31). Seine harvests were below the 10-year average harvest for sockeye and chum salmon and above average for coho and pink salmon. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 338% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 632,000. Annette Island all-gear pink salmon harvests were 25% of total all-gear chum harvests were 25% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1. Pink salmon escapements were above the upper bound of the management target range for District 1.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report includes contributions from area management biologists throughout the region, who manage the fisheries described. Justin Breese, Bo Meredith, Kevin Clark, Tom Kowalske, Randy Bachman, and Eric Coonradt managed or assisted with the drift gillnet and terminal area fisheries and provided fishery summaries. Lorraine Vercessi ran structured query reports to update tables. Susan Doherty of SSRAA provided estimates of enhanced salmon contributions in Districts 1–8. Jim Craig reviewed and edited the final document for formatting and style to ensure publications standards.

REFERENCES CITED

- ADF&G, CWT Lab (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Coded Wire Tag Laboratory). 2014. Mark Tag Age Laboratory online reports Recoveries by fishery report. <u>http://tagotoweb.adfg.state.ak.us/CWT/reports.htm</u>. Accessed January 15, 2014.
- CFEC (Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission). 2013. Fishery statistics Fishery participation and earnings Basic information tables – salmon – Tables S01A, S03A, S05B, S15B, and S04D. http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/fishery_statistics/earnings.htm. Accessed January 15, 2014.
- Conrad, S., and D. Gray. *In Prep.* Overview of the 2013 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report, Anchorage.
- Eggers, D.M., C. Tide and A.M. Carroll. 2013. Run forecasts and harvest projections for 2013 Alaska salmon fisheries and review of the 2012 season. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 13-03, Anchorage.
- Piston, A. W. and S. C. Heinl. 2011. Pink salmon stock status and escapement goals in Southeast Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No.11-18, Anchorage.
- Piston, A. W. and S. C. Heinl. 2011. Chum salmon stock status and escapement goals in Southeast Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No.11-21, Anchorage.
- Skannes, P., G. Hagerman and L. Shaul. Annual management report for the 2013 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon troll fisheries. 2014. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 14-10, Anchorage.
- Vercessi, L. 2014. Alaska salmon fisheries enhancement program 2013 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report, Anchorage.
- Vercessi, L. 2013. Alaska salmon fisheries enhancement program 2012 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report, Anchorage.
- Vercessi, L. 2012. Alaska salmon fisheries enhancement program 2011 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report, Anchorage.
- Woods, G. F. and N. L. Zeiser. *In prep.* Annual Management Report of the 2013 Yakutat Area commercial salmon fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report, Anchorage.
- Zadina, T. P., S. C. Heinl, A. J. McGregor, and H. J. Geiger. 2004. Pink salmon stock status and escapement goals in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat [*In*] Stock Status and Escapement Goals for Salmon Stocks in Southeast Alaska.
 H.J. Geiger and S. McPherson [editors.]. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Divisions of Sport and Commercial Fisheries, Special Publication No. 04-02, Anchorage.

TABLES

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^b
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	20
1984	20,762	-	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	27
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	13
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	17
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	47
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	44
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	11
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	23
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	5
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	21
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	6
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	7
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	12
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	3
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	22
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	15
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
2000	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	25
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	4
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	18
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	10
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	14
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	8
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	36
2007	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	16
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	34
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	19
2010	15,764	787	151,270	192,465	20,556,774	3,234,567	24,151,627	28
2011	25,984	1,786	499,279	347,113	55,250,451	2,701,292	58,825,905	9
2012	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785	26
2013	22,865	1,654	282,323	545,675	88,764,258	5,802,082	95,418,857	1
Averages								
1960–2012 ^c	14,690	1,891	594,540	323,865	26,344,560	2,844,518	30,123,172	
2003-2012 ^d	24,195	1,000	516,085	279,843	34,465,820	3,897,651	39,184,593	
Max. harvest ^e	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,258	9,406,979	95,418,857	
Max. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998	2013	
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	

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.

^a Chinook salmon are 28" or greater 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 2013.

^c Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

Fishery	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Tota
District 1							
Traditional	38	5	27,380	68,733	13,164,878	184,356	13,445,390
Terminal Harvest Area	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
Annette Island	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
Hatchery Cost Recovery	3,771	0	0	27,163	681	454,101	485,716
District 2							
Traditional	970	51	40,584	82,833	9,620,529	538,015	10,282,982
Terminal Harvest Area	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,017
District 3							
Traditional	110	3	8,092	43,244	9,710,015	112,861	9,874,325
District 4							
Traditional	3,116	6	82,882	79,224	10,863,894	84,330	11,113,452
District 5							
Traditional	8	5	420	2,550	1,213,454	27,810	1,244,247
District 6							
Traditional	3	94	2,242	33,697	2,153,581	5,642	2,195,259
District 7							
Traditional	47	58	5,853	15,447	2,570,719	190,518	2,782,642
Terminal Harvest Area	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
District 9							
Traditional	137	119	13,083	117,092	14,100,789	174,020	14,405,240
Hatchery Cost Recovery	775	0	1	89,555	752,626	125,528	968,485
District 10							
Traditional	40	252	17,413	10,447	1,657,977	53,585	1,739,714
District 11			,	ŗ			
Terminal Harvest Area	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9	0	760	1	10,086	1,180,423	1,191,279
District 12					,	, ,	, ,
Traditional	406	24	39,532	41,498	8,653,730	388,173	9,123,363
Terminal Harvest Area	3,246	281	4,217	5,151	427,600	1,211,666	1,652,161
Hatchery Cost Recovery	696	0	0	43,867	2,124	52,793	99,480
District 13	070	0	Ũ	.0,007	_,	0=,170	,
Traditional	646	42	19,112	28,835	11,222,954	921,221	12,192,810
Terminal Harvest Area	3,759	3	2,364	2,485	184,557	578,892	772,060
Hatchery Cost Recovery	18,890	222	126	100	199,767	70,198	289,303
District 14	10,090		120	100	177,101	/0,1/0	207,505
Traditional	49	0	11,426	8,333	3,040,888	107,554	3,168,250
Southern Subtotals D1-8	-12	0	11,420	0,555	3,040,000	107,554	5,100,250
Traditional	4,292	222	167,453	325,728	49,297,070	1,143,532	50,938,297
Terminal Area Harvest	10,146	711	3,294	5,944	145,136	141,526	306,757
Annette Island	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
Hatchery Cost Recovery	3,771	0	3,023 0	94,812	2,137,912 681	454,101	553,365
Subtotal		934	174,372				,
	18,454	954	174,372	434,318	51,580,799	1,777,021	53,985,898
Northern Subtotals D9-14	1 279	427	100 566	206 205	20 (7(220	1 644 552	10 (20 275
Traditional	1,278	437	100,566	206,205	38,676,338	1,644,553	40,629,377
Terminal Area Harvest	7,149	284	11,010	7,798	645,714	2,872,471	3,544,420
Hatchery Cost Recovery	20,370	222	887	133,523	964,603	1,428,942	2,548,547
Subtotal	28,797	943	112,463	347,526	40,286,655	5,945,966	46,722,350
Total Southeast							04.5.5
Traditional	5,570	659	268,019	531,933	87,973,408	2,788,085	91,567,674
Terminal Area Harvest	17,295	995	14,304	13,742	790,850	3,013,997	3,851,183
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	22,865	1,654	282,323	545,675	88,764,258	5,802,082	95,418,857
Hatchery Cost Recovery	24,141	222	887	228,335	965,284	1,883,043	3,101,912
Annette Island	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
Miscellaneous	2	0	2,402	142	60,138	14,381	77,065
Total	47,253	1,877	289,237	781,986	91,927,592	7,737,368	100,785,313

Table 2.-2013 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species.

^a Chinook salmon are 28" or greater from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28".

Fishery	Chinook ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Purse Seine						
Southern Seine	\$156,760	\$1,511,598	\$1,938,733	\$64,677,756	\$4,994,948	\$73,279,795
Northern Seine	\$47,508	\$907,809	\$1,227,332	\$50,743,355	\$7,183,408	\$60,109,413
Terminal Seine	\$631,905	\$129,122	\$81,792	\$1,037,595	\$13,165,139	\$15,045,554
Total Seine Value	\$836,174	\$2,548,530	\$3,247,858	\$116,458,706	\$25,343,494	\$148,434,762
Drift Gillnet						
Tree Point	\$96,826	\$577,654	\$1,034,565	\$974,740	\$1,113,528	\$3,797,313
Prince of Wales	\$103,450	\$520,976	\$1,573,816	\$667,219	\$452,448	\$3,317,908
Stikine	\$508,183	\$218,126	\$427,782	\$163,133	\$496,152	\$1,813,374
Taku-Snettisham	\$56,893	\$1,465,609	\$499,812	\$173,336	\$3,482,899	\$5,678,548
Lynn Canal	\$51,255	\$1,201,506	\$664,737	\$93,969	\$5,989,262	\$8,000,729
Terminal Gillnet	\$805,331	\$842,518	\$124,732	\$267,251	\$4,893,653	\$6,933,486
Total Gillnet Value	\$1,621,938	\$4,826,389	\$4,325,443	\$2,339,647	\$16,427,942	\$29,541,359
Set Gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set Gillnet Value	\$45,374	\$1,708,477	\$1,216,954	\$68,691	\$3,838	\$3,043,334
Troll						
Winter Troll	\$1,955,237	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139	\$1,955,376
Spring Troll	\$2,792,156	\$6,666	\$246,048	\$104,793	\$1,591,891	\$4,741,554
Summer Troll	\$6,241,006	\$33,996	\$21,331,191	\$821,382	\$3,470,798	\$31,898,372
Total Troll Value	\$10,988,399	\$40,662	\$21,577,238	\$926,175	\$5,062,829	\$38,595,302
Annette Island Reservation	\$64,904	\$93,479	\$379,537	\$4,006,482	\$1,033,618	\$5,578,019
Hatchery Cost Recovery	\$1,428,587	\$349,743	\$1,869,802	\$1,179,140	\$7,862,175	\$12,689,447
Miscellaneous	\$8,031	\$23,822	\$35,566	\$69,471	\$72,115	\$209,005
Total Salmon Value	\$14,993,406	\$9,591,101	\$32,652,398	\$125,048,312	\$55,806,012	\$238,091,229

Table 3.–2013 Southeast Alaska fishery exvessel value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets.

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.

Year	Purse Seine	Drift Gillnet
1975	\$6,047,904	\$4,144,342
1976	\$11,064,253	\$8,605,228
1977	\$24,528,760	\$11,849,486
1978	\$27,664,646	\$9,570,459
1979	\$19,632,769	\$11,434,552
1980	\$29,487,986	\$9,388,349
1981	\$36,786,344	\$9,393,150
1982	\$28,147,770	\$10,423,447
1983	\$33,292,294	\$7,602,633
1984	\$35,000,066	\$13,498,190
1985	\$52,018,934	\$17,083,901
1986	\$53,893,815	\$14,585,793
1987	\$22,739,529	\$19,227,191
1988	\$53,314,374	\$53,314,374
1989	\$91,241,060	\$91,241,060
1990	\$44,821,503	\$44,821,503
1991	\$36,071,105	\$36,071,105
1992	\$51,054,882	\$51,054,882
1993	\$52,894,318	\$52,894,318
1994	\$61,164,567	\$61,164,567
1995	\$55,806,812	\$55,806,812
1996	\$42,813,455	\$42,813,455
1997	\$40,813,997	\$40,813,997
1998	\$45,509,746	\$45,509,746
1999	\$56,402,089	\$56,402,089
2000	\$38,060,764	\$38,060,764
2001	\$48,742,800	\$11,316,836
2002	\$20,244,170	\$8,132,853
2003	\$26,705,739	\$8,903,210
2004	\$31,672,452	\$11,778,867
2005	\$36,073,649	\$12,733,532
2006	\$27,536,028	\$19,982,617
2007	\$49,646,050	\$15,056,333
2008	\$40,986,039	\$24,189,250
2009	\$48,417,377	\$18,564,977
2010	\$56,238,100	\$26,616,493
2011	\$122,177,082	\$31,126,506
2012	\$73,082,389	\$37,475,213
2013	\$148,434,762	\$29,541,359

Table 4.–Southeast Alaska purse seine and drift gillnet fishery values in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2013.

Note: Data from CCFEC basic information tables, 1975–2013 (CFEC 2014). Fish ticket data for 2013.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^b
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	33
1983	1,808	-	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	32
1985	7,996	-	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	10
1985	7,990	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	48
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	48 35
1988	631	520	13,323	26,423	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	47
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	21
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	36
1990	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	12
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	12
1992	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	11
1993	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	4
1994	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	26
1995	24,217	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	13
1990	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	15
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	9
1999	13,843	2,309	107,073	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	3
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	18
2001	12,099	1,055	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	10
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	8
2002	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	7
2003	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	6
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	5
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	22
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	19
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	38
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	20
2010	6,490	520	29,484	46,565	9,157,767	1,921,639	11,162,465	24
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	42
2013	8,427	721	111,576	214,003	39,322,052	4,517,024	44,173,803	2
Averages	<i>.</i>		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Average 1960 to 2012 ^c	5,146	664	122,808	101,003	9,522,604	1,734,744	11,486,968	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^d	6,768	618	112,598	84,222	16,273,592	2,374,277	18,852,074	
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	
IVIIII. IIAI VESL	12	100	5,200	1,/44	00,019	50,557	150,700	

Table 5.–Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.

^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 2013.

^c Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^b
1983	10,722	54CKS	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	13
1984	18,954	-	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	23
1985	13,539	_	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	12
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	4
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	50
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	39
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	17
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	5
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	22
1992	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	9
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	18
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	7
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	25
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	15
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	8
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	29
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	19
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	11
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	20
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	14
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	46
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	10
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	28
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	16
2010	9,274	267	121,786	145,900	11,399,007	1,312,928	12,989,162	30
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	35
2012	15,092	529	148,047	263,193	17,328,907	2,790,613	20,546,381	21
2013	14,438	933	170,747	331,672	49,442,206	1,285,058	51,245,054	3
Averages	,		,	,	, ,	, ,	, ,	
Average 1960 to 2012 ^c	9,544	335	471,731	222,859	16,821,891	1,109,741	18,636,102	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^d	17,427	382	403,487	195,621	18,192,228	1,523,374	20,332,519	
Max. harvest ^e	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 ^e	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467	988,340	
Min. harvest year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969	1969	
	-, , 0	-, -0	-, , 1	-, ,,		-, 0/	-, 0,	

Table 6.–Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.

^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 2013.

^c Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

Table 7.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2013.

						Dist	ricts S	ubdivid	ed into) Sectio	ns		
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	Α	B	All	Α	В	Α	В	С	Α	В	С
25	16-Jun	Sun				15							
	17-Jun	Mon											
	18-Jun	Tue											
	19-Jun	Wed											
	20-Jun	Thu				15							
	21-Jun	Fri											
	22-Jun	Sat				_							
26	23-Jun	Sun				15				15			
	24-Jun	Mon											
	25-Jun	Tue											
	26-Jun	Wed								_			
	27-Jun	Thu				15				15			
	28-Jun	Fri											
	29-Jun	Sat								-			
27	30-Jun	Sun			15	15				15			
	1-Jul	Mon											
	2-Jul	Tue											
	3-Jul	Wed								_			
	4-Jul	Thu			15	15				15			
	5-Jul	Fri											
	6-Jul	Sat											
28	7-Jul	Sun			15	15			15	15			15
	8-Jul	Mon							15				
	9-Jul	Tue											
	10-Jul	Wed						_					
	11-Jul	Thu			15	15		19	15	15			15
	12-Jul	Fri						20	15				
	13-Jul	Sat											
29	14-Jul	Sun			15	15		19	15			15	15
	15-Jul	Mon						20	15				
	16-Jul	Tue							15				
	17-Jul	Wed							15				
	18-Jul	Thu			15	15		19	15			15	15
	19-Jul	Fri						20	15				
	20-Jul	Sat				tinued							

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

					I	District	ts Subo	livided	l into S	Section	s		
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	Α	В	All	Α	В	Α	В	С	Α	В	С
30	21-Jul	Sun	15		15	19		19	15			15	15
	22-Jul	Mon				20		20	15				
	23-Jul	Tue							15				
	24-Jul	Wed	19	19	19	19		19	19	19		19	19
	25-Jul	Thu	20	20	20	20		20	20	20		20	20
	26-Jul	Fri											
	27-Jul	Sat											
31	28-Jul	Sun	19	19	19	19		19	19	19		19	19
	29-Jul	Mon	20	20	20	20		24	20	20		20	20
	30-Jul	Tue						20	15				
	31-Jul	Wed							15				
	1-Aug	Thu	19	19	19	19		19	19	19	19	19	19
	2-Aug	Fri	20	20	20	20		24	24	24	20	20	20
	3-Aug	Sat						20	20	20			
32	4-Aug	Sun											
	5-Aug	Mon	19	19	19	19		19	19	19	19	19	19
	6-Aug	Tue	20	20	20	20		24	24	20	24	24	24
	7-Aug	Wed						20	20		20	20	20
	8-Aug	Thu											
	9-Aug	Fri	19	19	19	19		19	19	19		19	19
	10-Aug	Sat	20	20	20	20		24	24	20		20	20
33	11-Aug	Sun						20	20				
	12-Aug	Mon											
	13-Aug	Tue	19	19	19	19		19	19	19		19	19
	14-Aug	Wed	20	20	20	20		24	24	20		24	24
	15-Aug	Thu						20	20			20	20
	16-Aug	Fri											
	17-Aug	Sat	18	18	18	18		18	18	18		18	18
34	18-Aug	Sun	21	21	21	21		24	24	21		24	24
	19-Aug	Mon						21	21			21	21
	20-Aug	Tue											
	21-Aug	Wed	18	18	18	18		18	18	18		18	18
	22-Aug	Thu	21	21	21	21		24	24	21		21	21
	23-Aug	Fri						21	21				
	24-Aug	Sat											

Table 6.–Page 2 of 3.

						Distric	ets Sub	divided	into Se	ections			
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	Α	В	All	Α	В	Α	В	С	Α	В	С
35	25-Aug	Sun	18	18		18		18	18				18
	26-Aug	Mon	21	21		21		24	24				21
	27-Aug	Tue						21	21				
	28-Aug	Wed											
	29-Aug	Thu	18	18		18		18	18				18
	30-Aug	Fri	21	21		21		24	24				21
	31-Aug	Sat						21	21				
36	1-Sep	Sun											
	2-Sep	Mon	18	18		18		18	18				12
	3-Sep	Tue	21	21		21		21	21				
	4-Sep	Wed											
	5-Sep	Thu											
	6-Sep	Fri	18	18		18		18	18				
	7-Sep	Sat	21	21		21		21	21				

Table 6.–Page 3 of 3.

Note: No openings this season for Section 12-B.

Table 8.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2013.

									Districts	s Subdiv	ided in	to Section	ns					
			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7
Week	Date	Days	Α	B	С	D	Ε	F		Α	В	С			С	D	Α	В
25	16-Jun	Sun							19									
	17-Jun	Mon							24									
	18-Jun	Tue							24									
	19-Jun	Wed							20									
	20-Jun	Thu																
	21-Jun	Fri																
	22-Jun	Sat																
26	23-Jun	Sun							19									
	24-Jun	Mon							24									
	25-Jun	Tue							24									
	26-Jun	Wed							20									
	27-Jun	Thu																
	28-Jun	Fri																
	29-Jun	Sat								_								
27	30-Jun	Sun							19									
	1-Jul	Mon							24									
	2-Jul	Tue							24									
	3-Jul	Wed							20									
	4-Jul	Thu																
	5-Jul	Fri																
•	6-Jul	Sat											1.0					
28	7-Jul	Sun						15	15				12					
	8-Jul	Mon																
	9-Jul	Tue																
	10-Jul	Wed						17	1.5	-							1.5	
	11-Jul	Thu						15	15								15	
	12-Jul	Fri																
20	13-Jul	Sat						15	15				12				15	
29	14-Jul 15-Jul	Sun Mon						15	15				12				15	
	15-Jul 16-Jul	Mon Tue																
	16-Jul 17-Jul	Wed																
	17-Jul 18-Jul	Thu						15	15					15			15	
	18-Jul 19-Jul	Fri						15	15					15			15	
	19-Jul 20-Jul	Sat																
	20 - Jui	Sai						ontinuo										

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

Table 7.–Page 2 of 3.

											livided in							
			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7
Week	Date	Days	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F		Α	В	С			С	D	Α	В
30	21-Jul	Sun						15	15	15	15		15	15			15	
	22-Jul	Mon																
	23-Jul	Tue						_					_				_	
	24-Jul	Wed						19	19	19	19		10	19			19	
	25-Jul	Thu						20	20	20	20			20			20	
	26-Jul	Fri																
	27-Jul	Sat																
31	28-Jul	Sun						19	19	19	19		19	19		19	19	19
	29-Jul	Mon						20	20	20	20		20	20		20	20	20
	30-Jul	Tue																
	31-Jul	Wed																
	1-Aug	Thu						19	19	19	19		19	19		19		19
	2-Aug	Fri						20	20	20	20		20	20		20		20
	3-Aug	Sat																
32	4-Aug	Sun						10	10	10	10	1.5	10	10		10		10
	5-Aug	Mon						19	19	19	19	15	19	19		19		19 20
	6-Aug	Tue						20	20	20	20		20	20		20		20
	7-Aug	Wed																
	8-Aug	Thu Fri						10	10	10	10	10	10	10		10		10
	9-Aug							19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20	19 20		19 20		19 20
33	10-Aug	Sat Sun						20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20		20
33	11-Aug	Sun Mon																
	12-Aug	Tue						19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	10		10
	13-Aug 14-Aug	Wed						20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19 20		19 20
	14-Aug 15-Aug	Thu						20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20
	16-Aug	Fri																
	17-Aug	Sat						18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		18
34	18-Aug	Sun						21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		18 21
54	19-Aug	Mon						21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		21
	20-Aug	Tue																
	21-Aug	Wed						18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		18
	22-Aug	Thu						21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		18 21
	23-Aug	Fri							21				21	21	21	21		21
	24-Aug	Sat																
	211105	Sui							. 1									

Table 7.–Page 3 of 3.

									Distri	cts Subd	ivided in	to Sectio	ons					
			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7
Week	Date	Days	Α	В	С	D	Е	F		Α	В	С			С	D	Α	В
35	25-Aug	Sun						18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		18
	26-Aug	Mon						21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		21
	27-Aug	Tue																
	28-Aug	Wed																
	29-Aug	Thu						18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		18
	30-Aug	Fri						21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		21
	31-Aug	Sat																
36	1-Sep	Sun																
	2-Sep	Mon						18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		18
	3-Sep	Tue						21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		21
	4-Sep	Wed																
	5-Sep	Thu																
	6-Sep	Fri						18	18		18	18	18	18		18		18
	7-Sep	Sat						21	21		21	21	21	21		21		21

Table 9.–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 2013.

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

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

Table 8.–Page 2 of 5.

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

Table 8.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
30	21-Jul	Sun		24			15	15
	22-Jul	Mon		24				
	23-Jul	Tue		24	12			
	24-Jul	Wed		24	12		15	
	25-Jul	Thu		24		6	24	15
	26-Jul	Fri		24				15
	27-Jul	Sat		24	12			
31	28-Jul	Sun		24	12			19
	29-Jul	Mon		24				3.5
	30-Jul	Tue		24				
	31-Jul	Wed		24	12			
	1-Aug	Thu		24	12			19
	2-Aug	Fri		24				3.5
	3-Aug	Sat		24				
32	4-Aug	Sun		24	12			19
	5-Aug	Mon		24	12			3.5
	6-Aug	Tue		24				
	7-Aug	Wed		24				
	8-Aug	Thu		24	12			19
	9-Aug	Fri		24	12			3.5
	10-Aug	Sat		24				
33	11-Aug	Sun		24				19
	12-Aug	Mon		24	12			3.5
	13-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	14-Aug	Wed		24				
	15-Aug	Thu		24				19
	16-Aug	Fri		24	12			3.5
	17-Aug	Sat		24	12			
34	18-Aug	Sun		24				18
	19-Aug	Mon		24				4.5
	20-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	21-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	22-Aug	Thu		24				18
	23-Aug	Fri		24				4.5
	24-Aug	Sat		24	12			
35	25-Aug	Sun		24	24			18
	26-Aug	Mon		24	24			4.5
	27-Aug	Tue		24	24			
	28-Aug	Wed		24	24			
	29-Aug	Thu		24	12			18
	30-Aug	Fri		24				4.5
	31-Aug	Sat		24				

			Neets	Kendrick		Amalga		
Week	Date	Day	Bay	Bay	Anita Bay	Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
36	1-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	2-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	3-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	4-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	5-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	6-Sep	Fri		24	24			4.5
	7-Sep	Sat		24	24			
37	8-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	9-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	10-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	11-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	12-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	13-Sep	Fri		24	24			4.5
	14-Sep	Sat		24	24			
38	15-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	16-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	17-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	18-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	19-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	20-Sep	Fri		24	24			4.5
	21-Sep	Sat		24	24			
39	22-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	23-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	24-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	25-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	26-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	27-Sep	Fri		24	24			4.5
	28-Sep	Sat		24	24			
40	29-Sep	Sun		12	24			
	30-Sep	Mon		12	24			
	1-Oct	Tue			24			
	2-Oct	Wed	12		24			
	3-Oct	Thu			24			
	4-Oct	24	17		24			
	5-Oct	Sat			24			
41	6-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	7-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	8-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	9-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	10-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	11-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	12-Oct	Sat	24		24			

Table 8.–Page 4 of 5.

Table 8.-Page 5 of 5.

Week Date Day Bay Bay Ania Bay Harbor Hidden Falls Deep Inlet 42 13-Oct Sun 24 14-Oct Mon 24 14-Oct Mon 24 24 24 24 24 15-Oct Tue 24 24 24 24 24 16-Oct Wed 24 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Neets</th> <th>Kendrick</th> <th></th> <th>Amalga</th> <th></th> <th></th>				Neets	Kendrick		Amalga		
14-Oct Mon 24 $15-Oct$ Tue 24 $16-Oct$ Wed 24 $17-Oct$ Thu 24 $18-Oct$ Fri 24 $19-Oct$ Sat 24 43 $20-Oct$ Sun 24 $21-Oct$ Mon 24 $22-Oct$ Tue 24 $23-Oct$ Wed 24 $22-Oct$ Tue 24 $23-Oct$ Wed 24 $25-Oct$ Tue 24 $26-Oct$ San 24 $26-Oct$ Sun 24 $26-Oct$ Sun 24 $26-Oct$ Sun 24 $28-Oct$ Mon 24 $30-Oct$ Tue 24 $30-Oct$ Wed 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 46 $10-Nov$ Sun <th>Week</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Day</th> <th>Bay</th> <th>Bay</th> <th>Anita Bay</th> <th>Harbor</th> <th>Hidden Falls</th> <th>Deep Inlet</th>	Week	Date	Day	Bay	Bay	Anita Bay	Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
15-Oct Tue 24 16 -Oct Wed 24 17 -Oct Thu 24 18 -Oct Fri 24 43 20 -Oct Sun 24 43 20 -Oct Sun 24 21 -Oct Mon 24 22 -Oct Tue 24 23 -Oct Wed 24 24 -Oct Thu 24 24 -Oct Thu 24 25 -Oct Fri 24 26 -Oct Sat 24 26 -Oct Sat 24 26 -Oct Sun 24 26 -Oct Sun 24 26 -Oct Sun 24 30 -Oct Wed 24 30 -Oct Wed 24 45 $3.Nov$ Sun 45 $3.Nov$ Sun 45 $3.Nov$ Sun 45 $3.Nov$ Sun 46 10 -Nov Sun 24	42	13-Oct	Sun			24			
16-Oct Wed 24 17 -Oct Thu 24 18 -Oct Fri 24 19 -Oct Sat 24 43 20-Oct Sun 24 21 -Oct Mon 24 21 -Oct Mon 24 22 -Oct Tue 24 23 -Oct Wed 24 24 -Oct Thu 24 25 -Oct Fri 24 26 -Oct Sat 24 26 -Oct Sun 24 26 -Oct Wed 24 30 -Oct Wed 24 31 -Oct Thu 24 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Yed 46 10-Nov Sun		14-Oct	Mon			24			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		15-Oct	Tue			24			
18-Oct Fri 24 $19-Oct$ Sat 24 43 $20-Oct$ Sun 24 $21-Oct$ Mon 24 $21-Oct$ Tue 24 $22-Oct$ Tue 24 $22-Oct$ Tue 24 $22-Oct$ Tue 24 $22-Oct$ Fri 24 $24-Oct$ Thu 24 $25-Oct$ Fri 24 $26-Oct$ Sat 24 $26-Oct$ Sat 24 $28-Oct$ Mon 24 $29-Oct$ Tue 24 $30-Oct$ Wed 24 $30-Oct$ Wed 24 $31-Oct$ Thu 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 45 $3-Nov$ Sun 24 46 $10-Nov$ Sun 12 $1-Nov$ Mon 12 <t< th=""><th></th><th>16-Oct</th><th>Wed</th><th></th><th></th><th>24</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>		16-Oct	Wed			24			
19-Oct Sat 24 43 20-Oct Sun 24 21-Oct Mon 24 22-Oct Tue 24 23-Oct Wed 24 24-Oct Thu 24 25-Oct Fri 24 26-Oct Sat 24 26-Oct Sat 24 28-Oct Mon 24 28-Oct Mon 24 28-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 47 Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Yue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 <td< th=""><th></th><th>17-Oct</th><th>Thu</th><th></th><th></th><th>24</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>		17-Oct	Thu			24			
43 20-Oct Sun 24 21-Oct Mon 24 22-Oct Tue 24 23-Oct Wed 24 24-Oct Thu 24 24-Oct Thu 24 24-Oct Thu 24 24-Oct Thu 24 25-Oct Fri 24 26-Oct Sat 24 44 27-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Sun 46 Nov Yed 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12-Nov Tue 12 11-Nov Mon 12 13-Nov Wed 12 14-Nov Thu 14 46 10-Nov		18-Oct	Fri			24			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		19-Oct	Sat			24			
22-Oct Tue 24 23-Oct Wed 24 24-Oct Thu 24 25-Oct Fri 24 26-Oct Sat 24 44 27-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 46 Non 24 24 6-Nov Wed 24 24 7-Nov Tue 24 24 6-Nov Wed 24 24 9-Nov Sat 24 24 9-Nov Sat 24 24 10-	43	20-Oct	Sun			24			
23-Oct Wed 24 24-Oct Thu 24 25-Oct Fri 24 26-Oct Sat 24 44 27-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Sun 46 10-Nov Fri 46 10-Nov Sun 47 11-Nov 12 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Mon 12 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Hu 14 11-Nov Wed 14 11-Nov Mon 12 11-Nov Wed 14 14-Nov Thu 14		21-Oct	Mon			24			
24-Oct Thu 24 25-Oct Fri 24 26-Oct Sat 24 44 27-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 6-Nov Wed 24 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 11 12-Nov Tue 14 14 14-Nov Thu 14 14 <t< th=""><th></th><th>22-Oct</th><th>Tue</th><th></th><th></th><th>24</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>		22-Oct	Tue			24			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c } 25-Oct & Fri & 24 \\ 26-Oct & Sat & 24 \\ \hline \\ 26-Oct & Sun & 24 \\ 28-Oct & Mon & 24 \\ 29-Oct & Tue & 24 \\ 30-Oct & Wed & 24 \\ \hline \\ 30-Oct & Wed & 24 \\ \hline \\ 31-Oct & Thu & 24 \\ \hline \\ 1-Nov & Fri & 24 \\ \hline \\ 2-Nov & Sat & 24 \\ \hline \\ 45 & 3-Nov & Sun & 24 \\ \hline \\ 45 & 3-Nov & Sun & 24 \\ \hline \\ 45 & 3-Nov & Wed & 24 \\ \hline \\ 6-Nov & Wed & 24 \\ \hline \\ 6-Nov & Wed & 24 \\ \hline \\ 7-Nov & Thu & 24 \\ \hline \\ 8-Nov & Fri & 24 \\ \hline \\ 9-Nov & Sat & 24 \\ \hline \\ 46 & 10-Nov & Sun & 12 \\ \hline \\ 11-Nov & Mon \\ 12-Nov & Tue \\ \hline \\ 11-Nov & Wed \\ \hline \\ 11-Nov & Wed \\ \hline \\ 11-Nov & Wed \\ \hline \\ 12-Nov & Tue \\ \hline \\ 11-Nov & Wed \\ \hline \\ 14-Nov & Thu \\ \hline \end{array}$		23-Oct	Wed			24			
26-Oct Sat 24 44 27-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Mon 12 11-Nov Mon 12 13-Nov Wed 14 14-Nov Thu 14		24-Oct	Thu			24			
44 27-Oct Sun 24 28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu 14		25-Oct	Fri			24			
28-Oct Mon 24 29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 6-Nov Wed 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu 14		26-Oct	Sat			24			
29-Oct Tue 24 30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Wed 24 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 11-Nov Tue 14 11-Nov Wed 14 14-Nov Thu 14	44	27-Oct	Sun			24			
30-Oct Wed 24 31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 45 3-Nov Mon 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Tue 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Mon 12 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Mon 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu		28-Oct	Mon			24			
31-Oct Thu 24 1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 45 3-Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Mon 24 1000000000000000000000000000000000000		29-Oct	Tue			24			
1-Nov Fri 24 2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 4-Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov 14-Nov		30-Oct	Wed			24			
2-Nov Sat 24 45 3-Nov Sun 24 4-Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu		31-Oct	Thu			24			
45 3-Nov Sun 24 4-Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Mon 12 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov 14-Nov Thu 14		1-Nov	Fri			24			
4-Nov Mon 24 5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 13-Nov Wed 14 14-Nov Thu 14		2-Nov	Sat			24			
5-Nov Tue 24 6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov 13-Nov Wed Height	45	3-Nov	Sun			24			
6-Nov Wed 24 7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu V V		4-Nov	Mon			24			
7-Nov Thu 24 8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu Intervention		5-Nov	Tue			24			
8-Nov Fri 24 9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov		6-Nov	Wed			24			
9-Nov Sat 24 46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov 14-Nov Thu Ved		7-Nov	Thu			24			
46 10-Nov Sun 12 11-Nov Mon 12 12-Nov Tue 13-Nov Wed 14-Nov Thu 14-Nov		8-Nov	Fri			24			
11-NovMon12-NovTue13-NovWed14-NovThu		9-Nov	Sat			24			
12-NovTue13-NovWed14-NovThu	46	10-Nov	Sun			12			
13-NovWed14-NovThu		11-Nov	Mon						
14-Nov Thu		12-Nov	Tue						
		13-Nov	Wed						
15-Nov Fri		14-Nov	Thu						
		15-Nov	Fri						
16-Nov Sat		16-Nov	Sat						

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 noon May 1 to noon June 10. From October 6 through the October 12 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 11. From midnight September 1 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was open continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

	2013 Pink Salmon	Biological Escapement Goal					
Sub-region	Index —	Lower Bound	Upper Bound				
Southern Southeast	14.4	3.0	8.0				
Northern Southeast Inside	5.4	2.5	6.0				
Northern Southeast Outside	5.3	0.8	2.5				
Total	25.2						

Table 10.–2013 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub–region (in millions of index fish).

Sub-region	District	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE ^a	101	2004	+	2000	+	2000	2007	2010	2011	+	+	1.02	2.71
SSE	101		+		+	+	+		+	+	+	0.29	0.77
SSE	102	+	+		+	1			1	1	+	0.25	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	1.5
NSEI	110									I		0.59	1.41
NSEI	111									I		0.27	0.65
NSEI	112	+	+			I		-		I		0.53	1.26
NSEI	113				+	I		-	+			0.32	0.76
NSEI	114		+		+	· ·		-	+		+	0.15	0.35
NSEI	115		+			-	+	-	+	+	+	0.03	0.07
NSEO ^c	113		+						+		+	0.75	2.5

Table 11.–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 2004 to 2013.

^a SSE = Southern Southeast sub-region.

^b NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside sub-region.

^c NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside sub-region.

<u> </u>													Lower	Upper
Sub-	District	Stock Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	-	Management
region SSE ^a	101	E Behm	2004		2000		2008		2010	2011			Target 0.67	Target 1.77
SSE SSE	101	Portland		+		+		+			+	+	0.67	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	+	+	-	+ +	- +	+		+	+	+	0.1	0.28
SSE	101	Kasaan		+	-		+	+		+	+	+	0.23	0.64
SSE	102	Moira	_	Ŧ		++	+	+		Ŧ	Ŧ	+	0.05	0.13
SSE	102	E Dall	• +			+	Ŧ	Ŧ				+	0.03	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta	Ŧ	+		+	+					+	0.13	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock	+	+		+	т	+				+	0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound	+			1		I				+	0.42	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal	+	+			-					+	0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay	1	+	-		-				-	+	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

Table 12.–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, 2004–2013.

Table 11.–Page 2 of 2.

Sub- region	District	Stock Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
	112			2003	2000			2009	2010	2011		2013		0.18
NSEI		Freshwater Bay	+			+	-				-	-	0.08	
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.

	G 4		Northern		D (a •	Б.	
Stock	Southern Southeast	Southeast Inside	Southeast Outside	Cholmondeley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River	Chilkat River
Enumeration	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Estimated
Method	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	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
2013	84	278	18	13	2	3	8	165
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	54	119	19	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	-	-	-	48	7	15	18	170

Table 13.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2013 (in thousands).

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

		Estimated			
		Escapement	Escapement		
Stock	Goal Type ^a	or Index	Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	5,946	8,000-18,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	15,400	55,000-120,000	Below Goal	Expanded Peak Survey
Stikine-mainstem	SEG	36,689	20,000-40,000		Estimated
Stikine—Tahltan	BEG	15,828	18,000-30,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	6,426	4,000–13,000		Weir Count
Taku—in-river	SEG	75,323	71,000-80,000		Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	48,355	7,000–25,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	46,140	38,000-86,000		Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	110,979	70,000-150,000		Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	188,635	30,000-70,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Lost River	SEG	587	1,000	Below Goal	Peak Foot or Boat Survey
Klukshu River ^b	BEG	3,800	7,500–15,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	BEG	26,500	13,000–26,000	Above Goal	Peak Aerial Survey

Table 14.-Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2013, compared to escapement goals.

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

^b Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 15.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2013.

					Dis	tricts (S	bubdivio	ded into	Section	ns)		
			1		6	8	3	1			15	
Week	Date	Day	В	Α	В	Α	В	В	С	Α	В	С
25	16-Jun	Sun	12					12		12		12
	17-Jun	Mon	24	12	12	12	12	24		24		24
	18-Jun	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	12		12		12
	19-Jun	Wed	24	12	12	12	12					
	20-Jun	Thu	12									
	21-Jun	Fri										
	22-Jun	Sat										
26	23-Jun	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	24-Jun	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	25-Jun	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	26-Jun	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	24		12		12
	27-Jun	Thu	12					12				
	28-Jun	Fri										
	29-Jun	Sat										
27	30-Jun	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	1-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	2-Jul	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	3-Jul	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	12		12		12
	4-Jul	Thu	12	12	12	12	12					
	5-Jul	Fri										
	6-Jul	Sat										
28	7-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	8-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	9-Jul	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	10-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	11-Jul	Thu	12									
	12-Jul	Fri										
	13-Jul	Sat										
29	14-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	15-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	16-Jul	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	12		24		24
	17-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	12			12		12
	18-Jul	Thu	12									
	19-Jul	Fri										
	20-Jul	Sat										
30	21-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	22-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	23-Jul	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	24-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	25-Jul	Thu	24									
	26-Jul	Fri	12									
	27-Jul	Sat										

Notes: Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)1681115									
	D (<u> </u>									
Week	Date	Day	B	<u>A</u>	B	<u>A</u>	B	<u>B</u>	C	<u>A</u>	B	<u>C</u>
31	28-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	29-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	30-Jul	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	31-Jul	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	1-Aug	Thu	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	2-Aug	Fri	12									
	3-Aug	Sat	1.0									
32	4-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	5-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	6-Aug	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	7-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12		12
	8-Aug	Thu	24	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	9-Aug	Fri	12									
	10-Aug	Sat	-	-		_		_	_	_	-	_
33	11-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12					
	12-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12		12
	13-Aug	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	14-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	15-Aug	Thu	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	16-Aug	Fri	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	17-Aug	Sat	10	10	- 10	10	10	10	1.2	10		10
34	18-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	19-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	20-Aug	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	21-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	22-Aug	Thu	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12		12
	23-Aug	Fri	12	12	12	12	12					
	24-Aug	Sat	1.0									
35	25-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	26-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	27-Aug	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	28-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12		12
	29-Aug	Thu	24	24	24	24	24	12	12			
	30-Aug	Fri	12	12	12	12	12					
	31-Aug	Sat										
36	1-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	2-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	3-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	4-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24		12		12
	5-Sep	Thu	24	12	12	12	12	12				
	6-Sep	Fri	12									
	7-Sep	Sat			ontinuo							

Table 14.–Page 2 of 3.

Table 14.–Page 3 of 3.

				Districts (Subdivided into Sections)									
			1		6	:	8	1	1		15		
Week	Date	Day	В	Α	В	Α	В	В	С	A	В	С	
37	8-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12	12	
	9-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	
	10-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	
	11-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	12		12	12	12	
	12-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	12						
	13-Sep	Fri											
	14-Sep	Sat											
38	15-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12	
	16-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	17-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	18-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24		12		12	
	19-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	12	12					
	20-Sep	Fri											
	21-Sep	Sat								_			
39	22-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12	
	23-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	24-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	25-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24		12		12	
	26-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	12	12					
	27-Sep	Fri											
	28-Sep	Sat									_	_	
40	29-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12	
	30-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	1-Oct	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	2-Oct	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	24		12		12	
	3-Oct	Thu	12					24					
	4-Oct	Fri						12					
	5-Oct	Sat							_				
41	6-Oct	Sun		12	12	12	12	12		12		12	
	7-Oct	Mon		24	24	24	24	24		24		24	
	8-Oct	Tues		12	12	12	12	24		24		24	
	9-Oct	Wed						24		12		12	
	10-Oct	Thu						24					
	11-Oct	Fri						12					
	12-Oct	Sat											

Table 16.–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 2013.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
18	28-Apr	Sun						
	29-Apr	Mon						
	30-Apr	Tue						
	1-May	Wed		12	24			
	2-May	Thu		24	24			
	3-May	Fri		24	24			
	4-May	Sat		24	24			
19	5-May	Sun		24	24			
	6-May	Mon		24	24			
	7-May	Tue		24	24			
	8-May	Wed		24	24			
	9-May	Thu		24	24			
	10-May	Fri		24	24			
	11-May	Sat		24	24			
20	12-May	Sun		24	24			
	13-May	Mon		24	24			
	14-May	Tue		24	24			
	15-May	Wed		24	24			
	16-May	Thu		24	24			
	17-May	Fri		24	24			
	18-May	Sat		24	24			
21	19-May	Sun		24	24			
	20-May	Mon		24	24			
	21-May	Tue		24	24			
	22-May	Wed		24	24			
	23-May	Thu		24	24			
	24-May	Fri		24	24			
	25-May	Sat		24	24			
22	26-May	Sun		24	24			
	27-May	Mon		24	24		15	
	28-May	Tue		24	24		15	
	29-May	Wed		24	24			
	30-May	Thu		24	24		15	
	31-May	Fri		24	24		15	
	1-Jun	Sat	24	24	24			
23	2-Jun	Sun	24	24	24		4-	
	3-Jun	Mon	24	24	24		15	
	4-Jun	Tue	24	24	24		15	
	5-Jun	Wed	24	24	24		1.5	
	6-Jun	Thu	24	24	24		15	
	7-Jun	Fri	24	24	24		15	
	8-Jun	Sat	24	12	24			

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

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

Table 15.–Page 2 of 5.

Table 15.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
30	21-Jul	Sun	24		12			24
	22-Jul	Mon	24		12		15	24
	23-Jul	Tue	24				15	24
	24-Jul	Wed	24				15	24
	25-Jul	Thu	24		12			24
	26-Jul	Fri	24		12			24
	27-Jul	Sat	24					24
31	28-Jul	Sun	24					24
	29-Jul	Mon	24		12		15	24
	30-Jul	Tue	24		12		15	24
	31-Jul	Wed	24				15	24
	1-Aug	Thu	24					24
	2-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	3-Aug	Sat	24		12			24
32	4-Aug	Sun	24					24
	5-Aug	Mon	24				15	24
	6-Aug	Tue	24		12	18	15	24
	7-Aug	Wed	24		12	24		24
	8-Aug	Thu	24			12		24
	9-Aug	Fri	24					24
	10-Aug	Sat	24		12		15	24
33	11-Aug	Sun	24		12			24
	12-Aug	Mon	24			12	15	24
	13-Aug	Tue	24			24	15	24
	14-Aug	Wed	24		12	24		24
	15-Aug	Thu	24		12	24		24
	16-Aug	Fri	24			12		24
	17-Aug	Sat	24				15	24
34	18-Aug	Sun	24		12	12		24
	19-Aug	Mon	24		12	24	15	24
	20-Aug	Tue	24			24	15	24
	21-Aug	Wed	24			24		24
	22-Aug	Thu	24		12	24		12
	23-Aug	Fri	24		12	24		
	24-Aug	Sat	24			24	15	
35	25-Aug	Sun	24			24		24
	26-Aug	Mon	24		12	24	15	24
	27-Aug	Tue	24		12	24	15	24
	28-Aug	Wed	24			24		24
	29-Aug	Thu	24			24		24
	30-Aug	Fri	24		12	24		24
	31-Aug	Sat	24		12	24	15	24
				-con	tinued-			

Table 15.–Page 4 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
36	1-Sep	Sun	242		24	24		24
	2-Sep	Mon	24		24	24	15	24
	3-Sep	Tue	24		24	24	15	24
	4-Sep	Wed	24		24	24		12
	5-Sep	Thu	24		24	24		
	6-Sep	Fri	24		24	24		
	7-Sep	Sat	24		24	24	15	
37	8-Sep	Sun	24		24		12	
	9-Sep	Mon	24		24		24	15
	10-Sep	Tue	24		24		24	15
	11-Sep	Wed	24		24		12	15
	12-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	13-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	14-Sep	Sat	24		24			
38	15-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	16-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	17-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	18-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	19-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	20-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	21-Sep	Sat	24		24		15	
39	22-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	23-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	24-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	25-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	26-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	27-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	28-Sep	Sat	24		24		15	
40	29-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	30-Sep	Mon	24		24			
	1-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	2-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	3-Oct	Thu	24	12	24			
	4-Oct	Fri	24	17	24			
	5-Oct	Sat	24	12	24			
41	6-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	7-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	8-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	9-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	10-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	11-Oct	Fri	24 24	24	24			
	12-Oct	Sat		24	24			

			Nakat	Neets	Anita	Speel	Deep	Boat
Week	Date	Day	Inlet	Bay	Bay	Arm	Inlet	Harbor
42	13-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	14-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	15-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	16-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	17-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	18-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	19-Oct	Sat	24		24			
43	20-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	21-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	22-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	23-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	24-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	25-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	26-Oct	Sat	24		24			
44	27-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	28-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	29-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	30-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	31-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	1-Nov	Fri	24	24	24			
	2-Nov	Sat	24	24	24			
45	3-Nov	Sun	24		24			
	4-Nov	Mon	24		24			
	5-Nov	Tue	24		24			
	6-Nov	Wed	24		24			
	7-Nov	Thu	24		24			
	8-Nov	Fri	24		24			
	9-Nov	Sat	24		24			
46	10-Nov	Sun	24		12			
	11-Nov	Mon						
	12-Nov	Tue						
	13-Nov	Wed						
	14-Nov	Thu						
	15-Nov	Fri						
	16-Nov	Sat						

Table 15.–Page 5 of 5.

Note: This table shows all openings from statistical weeks 18–46. 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 <u>Nakat Inlet THA</u>: is open continuously by regulation from June 1 through November 10 for concurrent harvest by drift gillnet and troll gear.

^b <u>Neets Bay THA</u>: 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 October 12 season closure the THA was again opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

^c <u>Anita Bay THA</u>: 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 <u>Boat Harbor THA</u>: the portion of the THA inside of Boat Harbor proper was open continuously to drift gillnet gear from the third Sunday in June (6/16/12) through September 15 unless modified by emergency order. In 2013 it was closed by EO at noon on September 4 and then opened for 15-hour periods on September 9, 10, and 11. Waters of the THA outside of Boat Harbor are managed by EO.

			• •				
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1983	4,598	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	31
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	25
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	13
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	24
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	27
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	30
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	6
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	28
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	29
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	22
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	16
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	10
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	4
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	14
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	20
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	9
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	8
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	18
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	12
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	26
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	17
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	19
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	21
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	5
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	11
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	23
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	15
2010	19,316	388,105	503,136	1,315,953	2,219,596	4,446,106	7
2011	31,009	517,994	237,961	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,708	3
2012	26,243	498,100	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,294	2
2013	34,525	456,008	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,618	1
Averages		,	,			, ,	
Average 1960 to 2012 ^b	15,109	506,631	250,737	949,770	1,135,242	2,857,489	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^c	29,771	506,383	311,585	1,058,112	2,434,903	4,340,752	
Max. harvest ^d	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,517,702	6,018,618	
Max. harvest year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2012	2013	
Min. harvest ^d	4,598	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	
Min. harvest year	1983	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	
	1,00	17.0	1/00	1700	1700	1/00	

Table 17.–Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2013.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	2,061	54,578	105,611	693,272	231,985	1,087,507
Terminal Harvest Area	2,422	1,370	5,522	70,162	97,695	177,171
Annette Island	1,151	7,269	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,024
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,265
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,211	138,474	51,022	123,283	725,604	1,039,594
Terminal Harvest Area	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,494
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confiscated Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,747
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	1,092	113,521	67,858	66,834	1,247,763	1,497,068
Terminal Harvest Area	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,391
Subtotals						
Traditional	17,383	376,405	428,819	1,473,966	2,402,977	4,699,550
Terminal Harvest Areas	17,142	79,603	12,733	190,079	1,019,511	1,319,068
Common Property Total	34,525	456,008	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,618
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annette Island	1,151	7,269	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,024
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35,676	463,277	482,433	2,104,149	3,567,107	6,652,642

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska 2013 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by area, harvest type, and species.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	13
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	14
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	9
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	24
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	25
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	27
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	18
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	10
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	22
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	7
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	19
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	17
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	31
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	26
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	28
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	11
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	23
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	21
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	36
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	30
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	32
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	33
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	8
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	16
2012	4,026	64,394	73,576	217,281	757,675	1,116,952	12
2013	4,483	55,948	111,133	763,434	329,680	1,264,678	6
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2012 ^b	1,749	111,139	35,330	406,021	231,434	785,673	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^c	2,991	78,669	64,983	379,534	403,176	929,354	
Max. harvest ^d	4,922	394,137	111,133	1,349,929	757,675	1,840,372	
Max. harvest year	2009	1993	2013	1989	2012	1989	
Min. harvest ^ă	337	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	138,601	
Min. harvest year	1970	1960	1963	1960	1969	1960	
J				-			

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.

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

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2013.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	43
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	31
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	20
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	36
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	48
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	19
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	28
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	21
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	32
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	35
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	27
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	30
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	42
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	23
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	748,216	18
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	17
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690	38
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895	16
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2012 ^b	1,481	109,075	102,423	309,950	113,709	636,638	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^c	1,991	97,432	134,019	272,080	192,604	698,126	
Max. harvest ^d	3,008	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	1,462.525	
Max. harvest year	2011	1996	1992	1989	1999	2001	
Min. harvest ^à	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	
Min. harvest year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2013.

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2013.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

0		• •					
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	43
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	48
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	47
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	40
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	50
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	51
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	31
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	35
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	30
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	19
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	20
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	11
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	14
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	12
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	23
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	9
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	25
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	42
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	41
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	10
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	13
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	16
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	7
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	187,483	15
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	8
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067	5
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486	6
Averages		·			·		
Average 1962 to 2012 ^b	3,960	30,903	17,164	27,071	41,755	120,853	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^c	11,532	55,546	31,086	48,475	146,799	293,439	
Max. harvest ^d	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827	526,398	
Max. harvest year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006	2006	
Min. harvest ^ă	7	0	0	0	1	1,530	
Min. harvest year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	
	10.62	2012 N. 1		1 1 1 1	6 10.00	1.10.60	

Table 21.-Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983-2013.

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2013. No harvest data in Alexander database for 1960 and 1962.
 ^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1962 to 1982 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 2013.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	46
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	32
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	19
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	41
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	16
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	30
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	33
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	23
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	24
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	11
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	26
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	7
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	18
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	15
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	34
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	20
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	17
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	6
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	12
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	21
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	22
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	14
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	27
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	8
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	9
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	4
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	3
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	762,216	10
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	1
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,014	5
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	1,114,088	2
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2012 ^b	3,990	97,117	41,330	115,940	192,815	451,192	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^c	5,431	156,290	36,283	156,243	478,547	832,793	
Max. harvest ^d	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350	1,207,675	
Max. harvest year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009	2011	
Min. harvest ^d	794	17,335	1,185	2,768	2,678	48,162	
Min. harvest year	1998	1967	1975	1965	1975	1975	

Table 22.-Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of slamon, by species, 1983-2013.

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2013. ^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1982 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 2013.

e			1 /				
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1983	1,983	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	16
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	9
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	5
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	19
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	13
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	14
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	20
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	22
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	26
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	15
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	34
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	8
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	21
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	29
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	27
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	42
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	30
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	17
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	24
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	18
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	31
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	12
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	28
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	4
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	11
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	6
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	7
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	10
2011	1,177	63,788	33,761	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,477	3
2012	2,736	224,643	23,321	353,271	1,567,227	2,171,198	1
2013	1,149	122,097	68,009	127,703	1,509,501	1,828,459	2
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2012 ^b	1,439	159,285	53,247	81,865	414,293	710,129	
Average 2003 to 2012 ^c	971	117,699	41,866	176,862	875,036	1,212,435	
Max. harvest ^d	6,099	471,914	140,764	508,930	1,567,227	2,171,198	
Max. harvest year	1984	1989	1994	2011	2012	2012	
Min. harvest ^ă	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	
Min. harvest year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	
	10.00						

Table 23.-Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983-2013.

 Min. harvest year
 1905
 1975
 1906
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 1900
 <th1

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	ů 0	Ő	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
	2000	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2001	4	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2002	4	0	363	298	9,172	40,203 87,930	97,767
	2003	4				18,299		
	2004 2005	4 10	0	1,179 45	564 132		114,883	134,929
			0			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	1000	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
	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
1000 0010		3,123	-	121	8,781	960	101,932	114,918
Average 1998-2013		3,123					99,171	
Average 1998-2013 Kendrick Bay	1994			335	420	2.948	99.171	102.874
Average 1998-2013 Kendrick Bay	1994 1995	0	0	335 2.717	420 607	2,948 53,302		102,874 213,844
	1995	0 0	0 1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1995 1996	0 0 0	0 1 1	2,717 548	607 177	53,302 1,167	157,217 155,044	213,844 156,937
	1995 1996 1997	0 0 0 1	0 1 1 1	2,717 548 1,204	607 177 160	53,302 1,167 9,055	157,217 155,044 243,886	213,844 156,937 254,307
	1995 1996 1997 1998	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 1 1 1	2,717 548 1,204 1,114	607 177 160 1,272	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	0 0 1 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 0	2,717 548 1,204 1,114 390	607 177 160 1,272 493	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 0 0	2,717 548 1,204 1,114 390 1,182	607 177 160 1,272 493 295	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673 1,212	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	2,717 548 1,204 1,114 390 1,182 221	607 177 160 1,272 493 295 540	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673 1,212 5,259	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991 32,518	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	2,717 548 1,204 1,114 390 1,182 221 108	607 177 160 1,272 493 295 540 120	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673 1,212 5,259 1,790	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991 32,518 4,352	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3	2,717 548 1,204 1,114 390 1,182 221 108 82	607 177 160 1,272 493 295 540 120 119	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673 1,212 5,259 1,790 927	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991 32,518 4,352 2,094	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 0\\1\\1\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\3\\0\end{array} $	$2,717 \\ 548 \\ 1,204 \\ 1,114 \\ 390 \\ 1,182 \\ 221 \\ 108 \\ 82 \\ 58$	$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ 177 \\ 160 \\ 1,272 \\ 493 \\ 295 \\ 540 \\ 120 \\ 119 \\ 47 \end{array}$	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673 1,212 5,259 1,790 927 37	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991 32,518 4,352 2,094 55	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 17	$ \begin{array}{c} 0\\1\\1\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\3\\0\\0\\0\end{array} $	$2,717 \\ 548 \\ 1,204 \\ 1,114 \\ 390 \\ 1,182 \\ 221 \\ 108 \\ 82 \\ 58 \\ 63$	607 177 160 1,272 493 295 540 120 119 47 153	53,302 1,167 9,055 8,499 4,673 1,212 5,259 1,790 927 37 1,626	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991 32,518 4,352 2,094 55 20,829	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 17 316	$ \begin{array}{c} 0\\1\\1\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\3\\0\\0\\5\end{array} $	$2,717 \\ 548 \\ 1,204 \\ 1,114 \\ 390 \\ 1,182 \\ 221 \\ 108 \\ 82 \\ 58 \\ 63 \\ 3,392$	607 177 160 1,272 493 295 540 120 119 47 153 3,074	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302$	157,217 155,044 243,886 362,911 42,045 76,991 32,518 4,352 2,094 55 20,829 284,061	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0\\1\\1\\1\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\3\\0\\0\\5\\14\end{array} $	$2,717 \\ 548 \\ 1,204 \\ 1,114 \\ 390 \\ 1,182 \\ 221 \\ 108 \\ 82 \\ 58 \\ 63 \\ 3,392 \\ 3,470 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ \end{cases}$	$157,217 \\ 155,044 \\ 243,886 \\ 362,911 \\ 42,045 \\ 76,991 \\ 32,518 \\ 4,352 \\ 2,094 \\ 55 \\ 20,829 \\ 284,061 \\ 219,640 \\ $	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 5\\ 14\\ 8\end{array}$	$2,717 \\ 548 \\ 1,204 \\ 1,114 \\ 390 \\ 1,182 \\ 221 \\ 108 \\ 82 \\ 58 \\ 63 \\ 3,392 \\ 3,470 \\ 1,503 \\ 1,503 \\ 1000 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ 2,652\\ \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ 20,523 \\ \end{array}$	$157,217 \\ 155,044 \\ 243,886 \\ 362,911 \\ 42,045 \\ 76,991 \\ 32,518 \\ 4,352 \\ 2,094 \\ 55 \\ 20,829 \\ 284,061 \\ 219,640 \\ 163,571 \\ 10000000000000000000000000000000000$	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099 188,257
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 17\\ 316\\ 299\\ 0\\ 93 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 5\\ 14\\ 8\\ 0\\ \end{array}$	$2,717 \\ 548 \\ 1,204 \\ 1,114 \\ 390 \\ 1,182 \\ 221 \\ 108 \\ 82 \\ 58 \\ 63 \\ 3,392 \\ 3,470 \\ 1,503 \\ 1,692 \\ 1,502$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ 2,652\\ 929\\ \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ 20,523 \\ 24,594 \\ \end{cases}$	157,217 $155,044$ $243,886$ $362,911$ $42,045$ $76,991$ $32,518$ $4,352$ $2,094$ 55 $20,829$ $284,061$ $219,640$ $163,571$ $74,033$	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099 188,257 101,341
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 17\\ 316\\ 299\\ 0\\ 93\\ 96 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 5\\ 14\\ 8\\ 0\\ 5\end{array}$	2,717 548 $1,204$ $1,114$ 390 $1,182$ 221 108 82 58 63 $3,392$ $3,470$ $1,503$ $1,692$ $5,818$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ 2,652\\ 929\\ 2,907\\ \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ 20,523 \\ 24,594 \\ 40,689 \\ \end{cases}$	157,217 $155,044$ $243,886$ $362,911$ $42,045$ $76,991$ $32,518$ $4,352$ $2,094$ 55 $20,829$ $284,061$ $219,640$ $163,571$ $74,033$ $164,981$	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099 188,257 101,341 214,496
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 5\\ 14\\ 8\\ 0\\ 5\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,717\\ 548\\ 1,204\\ 1,114\\ 390\\ 1,182\\ 221\\ 108\\ 82\\ 58\\ 63\\ 3,392\\ 3,470\\ 1,503\\ 1,692\\ 5,818\\ 2,946\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ 2,652\\ 929\\ 2,907\\ 3,338\\ \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ 20,523 \\ 24,594 \\ 40,689 \\ 39,037 \\ \end{cases}$	157,217 $155,044$ $243,886$ $362,911$ $42,045$ $76,991$ $32,518$ $4,352$ $2,094$ 55 $20,829$ $284,061$ $219,640$ $163,571$ $74,033$ $164,981$ $227,079$	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099 188,257 101,341 214,496 272,492
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 17\\ 316\\ 299\\ 0\\ 93\\ 96\\ 91\\ 35\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 5\\ 14\\ 8\\ 0\\ 5\\ 1\\ 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,717\\ 548\\ 1,204\\ 1,114\\ 390\\ 1,182\\ 221\\ 108\\ 82\\ 58\\ 63\\ 3,392\\ 3,470\\ 1,503\\ 1,692\\ 5,818\\ 2,946\\ 3,502 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ 2,652\\ 929\\ 2,907\\ 3,338\\ 5,644 \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ 20,523 \\ 24,594 \\ 40,689 \\ 39,037 \\ 123,922 \\ 1,626 \\ $	157,217 $155,044$ $243,886$ $362,911$ $42,045$ $76,991$ $32,518$ $4,352$ $2,094$ 55 $20,829$ $284,061$ $219,640$ $163,571$ $74,033$ $164,981$ $227,079$ $219,876$	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099 188,257 101,341 214,496 272,492 353,010
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 5\\ 14\\ 8\\ 0\\ 5\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,717\\ 548\\ 1,204\\ 1,114\\ 390\\ 1,182\\ 221\\ 108\\ 82\\ 58\\ 63\\ 3,392\\ 3,470\\ 1,503\\ 1,692\\ 5,818\\ 2,946\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 177\\ 160\\ 1,272\\ 493\\ 295\\ 540\\ 120\\ 119\\ 47\\ 153\\ 3,074\\ 1,702\\ 2,652\\ 929\\ 2,907\\ 3,338\\ \end{array}$	$53,302 \\ 1,167 \\ 9,055 \\ 8,499 \\ 4,673 \\ 1,212 \\ 5,259 \\ 1,790 \\ 927 \\ 37 \\ 1,626 \\ 61,302 \\ 64,974 \\ 20,523 \\ 24,594 \\ 40,689 \\ 39,037 \\ \end{cases}$	157,217 $155,044$ $243,886$ $362,911$ $42,045$ $76,991$ $32,518$ $4,352$ $2,094$ 55 $20,829$ $284,061$ $219,640$ $163,571$ $74,033$ $164,981$ $227,079$	213,844 156,937 254,307 373,797 47,601 79,680 38,538 6,370 3,225 200 22,688 352,150 290,099 188,257 101,341 214,496

Table 24.-Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990-2013.

Table 23.–F	Page 2 of 3.
-------------	--------------

THA Area	Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Klawock Inlet	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
	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
Average 2004-2013		3,027	-	205	295	11,021	101,188	115,862
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	-	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
Amalga Harbor	2012	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
Average 2012-2013		88	0	4,222	150	19,117	746,655	770,232
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
				2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2009	3,207	239				A 1 6	
	2009 2010	3,207 2,662	243	2,290	2,630	97,815	649,691	755,331
	2009 2010 2011	3,207 2,662 2,419	243 420	2,290 111	2,630 1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682
	2009 2010 2011 2012	3,207 2,662 2,419 4,030	243 420 204	2,290 111 1,738	2,630 1,082 2,865	29,463 35,853	81,187 1,078,796	114,682 1,123,486
Average 1990-2013	2009 2010 2011	3,207 2,662 2,419	243 420	2,290 111	2,630 1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682

THA Area	Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Tota
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	2,244,81
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,17
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,93
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,93
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,79
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,89
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,13
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,06
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,69
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,67
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	118,871	802,653	926,53
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,70
	2012	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,63
	2013	3,759	3	2,364	2,485	184,557	578,892	772,06
Average 1992-2013		1,253	11	869	1,289	108,865	624,262	736,54
2013 Seine THA Summar	ry:							
Neets Bay	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,25
Kendrick Bay	2013	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,01
Anita Bay	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,48
Amalga Harbor	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,20
Hidden Falls	2013	3,246	281	4,217	5,151	427,600	1,211,666	1,652,16
Deep Inlet	2013	3,759	3	2,364	2,485	184,557	578,892	772,06
Total 2013 Seine THA		17,295	995	14,304	13,742	790,850	3,013,997	3,851,18

Table 23.–Page 3 of 3.

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

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
	2013	160	1,369	3,808	70,162	95,245	170,744
Average 1990-2013		34	640	1,150	7,816	66,598	76,239
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	8,122	10	13,820	24,430
	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,427
Average 1998-2013		1,112	2	8,355	4	8,934	18,407
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	30 39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	20	489	0	0	489
	1770	135	8	-07	U	0	-07

Table 25.–Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2013.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West	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
	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,265
Average 2002-2013		2,776	261	2,575	1,111	52,125	58,848
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
	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,494
Average 1998-2013		16	33,341	437	2,687	546	37,027

Table 24.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Tota
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,310
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,20
	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	591,65
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,74
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,84
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,33
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,98
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,86
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,04
	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,41
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,46
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,60
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,68
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,44
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,56
	2012	4,691	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,37
	2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,74
Average 1993-2013		2,232	416	1,105	23,351	333,398	360,50
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,63
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,46
	1997	61	7,561	113	20,475	187,354	215,56
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,77
	1998	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,66
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,98
	2000	151	22,859	098 176	22,293	102,734	148,21
	2001						
		43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,79
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,51
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,86
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,99
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,78
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,32
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,69
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,99
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,14
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,34
	2012	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,36
	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,39
Average 1995-2013		100	9,479	330	32,593	200,946	243,44
2013 Gillnet THA Summary:							
Neets Bay	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,42
Anita Bay	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,26
Speel Arm	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,49
Deep Inlet	2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,74
Boat Harbor	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,39
	-010	21	5,570				551,57

Table 24.–Page 3 of 3.

District	Permit Holder	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	3,771	0	27,163	681	454,101	485,716
	SSRAA	Herring Cove	5,091	0	4,492	0	0	9,583
3	POWHA	Klawock River	0	0	68,625	0	0	68,625
	POWHA	Port Saint Nicholas	299	0	0	0	0	299
6	SSRAA	Burnette Inlet	0	0	17,172	402	0	17,574
	SSRAA	Neck Lake			12,221			12,221
	POWHA	Coffman Cove	16	0	0	0	0	16
9	KNFC	Gunnuk Creek	775	1	35,544	750,120	125,486	911,926
	AKI	Port Armstrong	1	3	237	2,409	16,567	19,217
	NSRAA	Mist Cove	0	0	54,011	2,506	42	56,559
11	DIPAC	Amalga	2	350	1	8,868	1,049,962	1,059,183
	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	7	410	8,855	1,218	330,791	341,281
	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	48,719	0	0	0	48,719
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	696	0	43,867	2,124	52,793	99,480
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet	19,109	126	100	15,721	67,591	102,647
	SSSC	Crescent Bay	3	0	0	184,046	2,607	186,656
		Total	29,770	49,609	272,288	968,095	2,099,940	3,419,702

Table 26.-Southeast Alaska region 2013 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.

Total by Permit Holder (Organization)	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA	8,862	0	61,048	1,083	454,101	525,094
POWHA	315	0	68,625	0	0	68,940
KNFC	775	1	35,544	750,120	125,486	911,926
AKI	1	3	237	2,409	16,567	19,217
DIPAC	9	49,479	8,856	10,086	1,380,753	1,449,183
NSRAA	19,805	126	97,978	20,351	120,426	258,686
SSSC	3	0	0	184,046	2,607	186,656
Total	29,770	49,609	272,288	968,095	2,099,940	3,419,702

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

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1979	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	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	3,204,048	4,279,136
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,096	0	125,664	201,028	148,506	3,055,726	3,549,020
2013	29,548	222	49,609	272,288	968,095	2,099,940	3,419,702
Averages	/ ~		/	,	,	, , , -	, ,
Average 1983 to 2012	23,451	68	46,037	202,745	836,851	2,254,155	3,363,305
Average 2003 to 2012	34,184	117	95,034	250,390	566,680	3,453,257	4,399,660

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2013.

	Chino	Chinook					
Year	Large	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,371
1980	2,231		20,919	6,769	756	771	31,582
1981	1,404		27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,486
1982	2,387		20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,616
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,818
1984 ^b	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	6,175
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,919
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,132
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,234
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,567
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,719
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,394
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,313
1991	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	208	30,752
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,734
1993	1,803	350	45,095	3,381	29 90	173	51,097
1994	1,790	860	43,093 53,467	3,381	90 48	263	59,809
1995	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	48 25	203	78,996
1990	4,483	286	65,559	401	269	232	78,990
1997 1998	4,485 2,164	423	43,803	401 726	269 55	13	47,349
1998						8	
	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11		42,601
2000	3,086	628 102	27,468	301	181	144	32,034
2001	1,491	103	25,600	233	78	56	27,751
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,788
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,556
2004	3,906	2,568	85,018	275	8	134	92,000
2005	19,898	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	107,497
2006	15,736	2,078	101,405	72	4	14	119,349
2007	10,505	1,727	60,013	52	0	2	72,299
2008	7,860	1,067	33,651	2,398	88	90	45,200
2009	2,263	815	47,033	5,985	362	193	56,590
2010	1,769	1,031	50,543	5,301	209	122	58,940
2011	2,283	1,801	55,623	5,718	3	99	65,242
2012	4,579	1,097	30,407	6,188	0	363	42,836
2013	1,904	1,341	32,718	6,757	161	461	43,342
Averages							
1972-2012 ^c	4,006	880	32,641	2,651	423	237	39,641
2003-2012	7,020	1,452	60,837	2,646	152	117	72,251

Table 28.–Annual Canadian Stikine River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1972–2013.

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.

_	Chinoo	k					
Year	Large ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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	46,30
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,61
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	29,96
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,76
1999	958	257	21,063	4,887	0	0	27,16
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	0	0	34,59
2001	1,583	118	47,870	3,068	0	25	52,664
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	0	0	36,86
2003	2,171	784	32,997	3,584	4	0	39,540
2004	2,359	451	20,268	6,416	0	0	29,49
2005	7,611	821	21,858	5,086	0	0	35,37
2006	7,599	207	21,184	8,867	391	0	38,248
2007	1,041	442	16,873	5,399	0	0	23,632
2008	914	330	19,499	3,973	0	0	24,582
2009	6,931	1,167	11,086	5,803	0	0	24,98
2010	5,364	720	20,395	10,408	0	0	36,88
2011	2,483	535	24,136	8,602	0	0	35,750
2012	1,976	492	30,378	11,750	0	0	44,73
2013	633	669	25,113	10,374			36,78
Averages			*	,			
979-2012	1,894	286	22,721	5,499	2,146	1,389	33,932
2003-2012	3,845	595	21,867	6,989	40	0	33,324

Table 29.-Annual Canadian Taku River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1979-2013.

^b 1979 is commercial catch only

Year	Chinook	Jacks	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
2013	1,151	-	7,269	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,024
Averages	,			,	,		
Average 1980 to							
2012	704	-	25,123	31,036	319,255	108,157	484,277
Average 2003 to							
2012	931	-	10,154	36,625	220,025	158,495	426,236
Max. harvest	3,447	41	76,054	74,552	823,081	341,338	971,989
Max. harvest year	2001	2007	1993	2010	1989	2012	1995
Min. harvest	38	0	3,813	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harvest year	1980	1980	2008	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 30.-Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980-2013.

- No data for Jack Chinook.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	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
2013	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
Averages			,	<i>,</i>	, ,	,	
Average 1980 to 2012	249	1	8,165	6,956	633,869	25,937	675,176
Average 2003 to 2012	190	2	7,777	7,203	632,009	50,722	697,903
Max. harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,137,912	142,056	2,187,479
Max. harvest year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2013	2011	2013
Min. harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harvest year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

Table 31.-Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980-2013.

- No data for Jack Chinook.

FIGURES

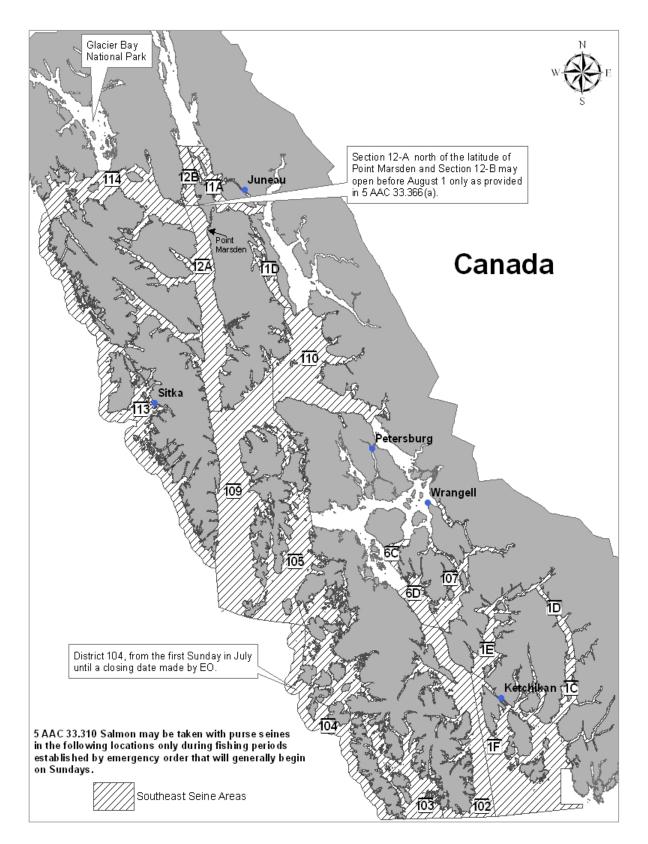


Figure 1.-Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods and areas are determined by emergency order.

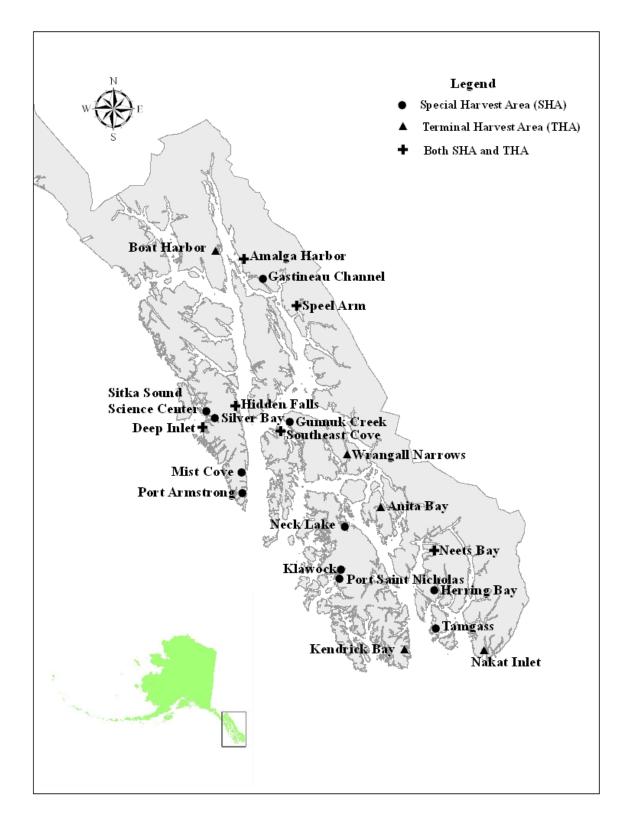


Figure 2.-Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property terminal harvest areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery special harvest areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.

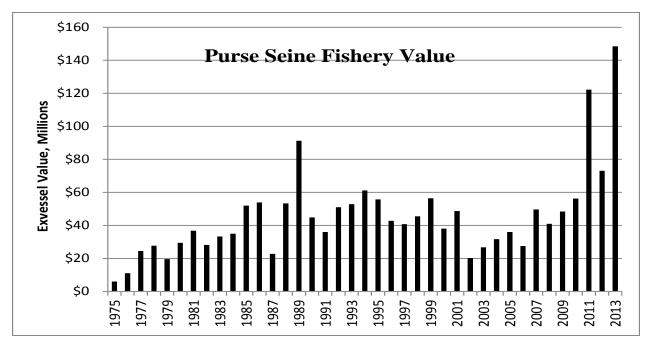


Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2013.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2013 (CFEC 2014). Fish ticket data for 2013.

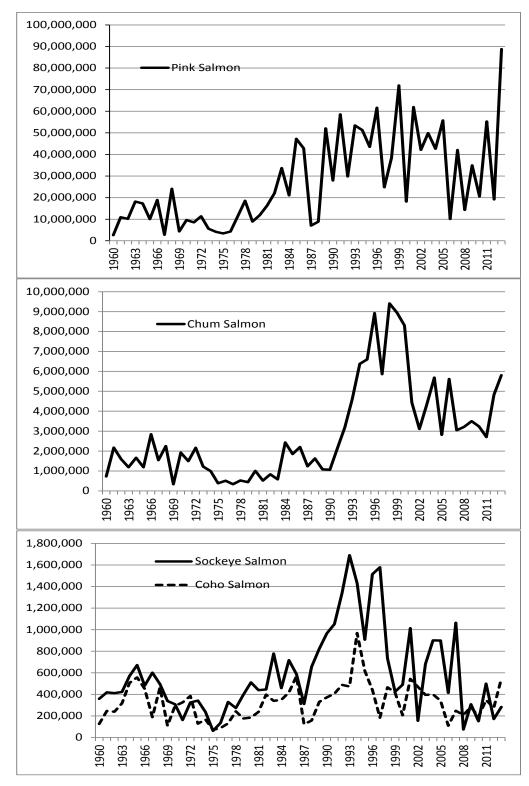


Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, from 1960 to 2013.

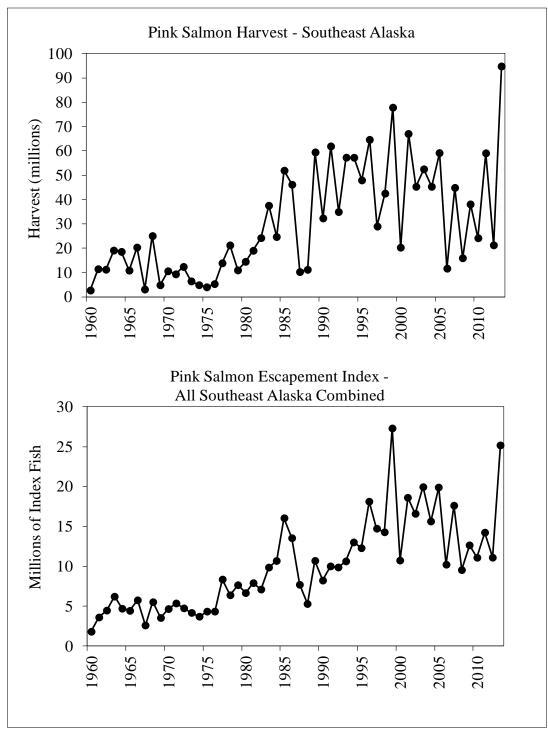


Figure 5.– Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all sub-regions combined, from 1960 to 2013.

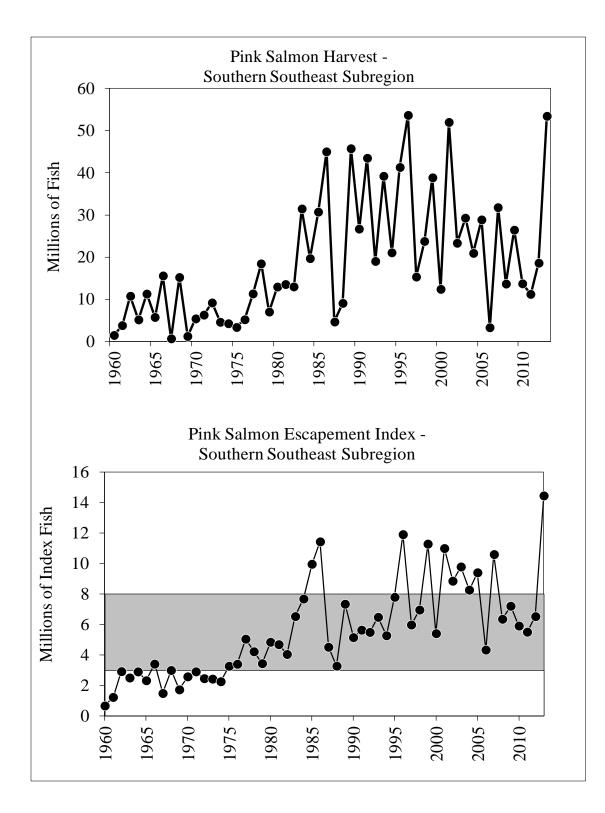


Figure 6.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2013 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.

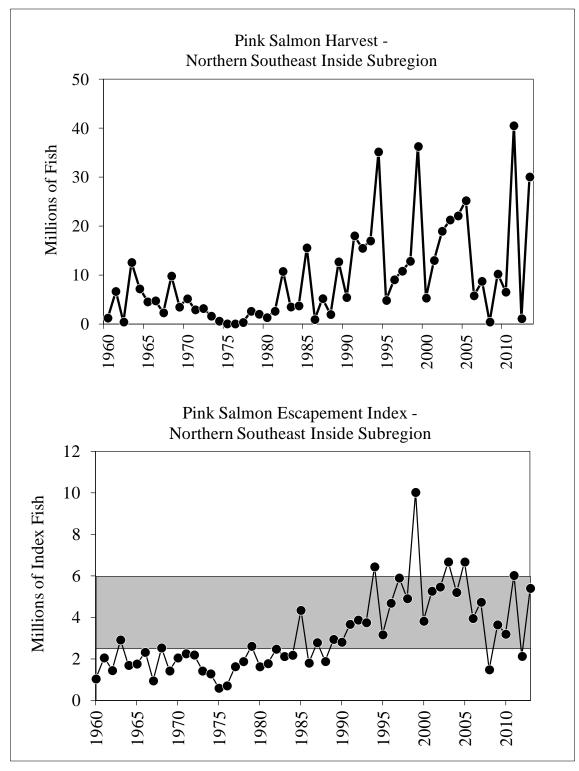


Figure 7.– Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2013 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 sub-districts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.

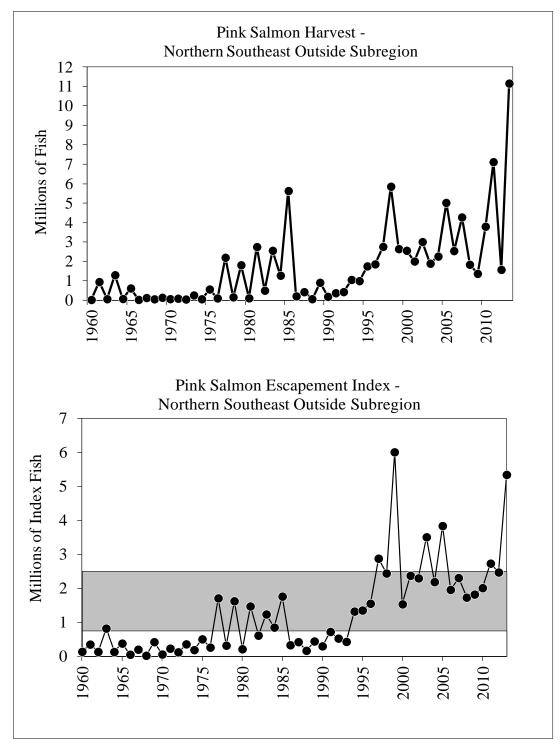


Figure 8.– Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2013 (District 113, sub-districts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

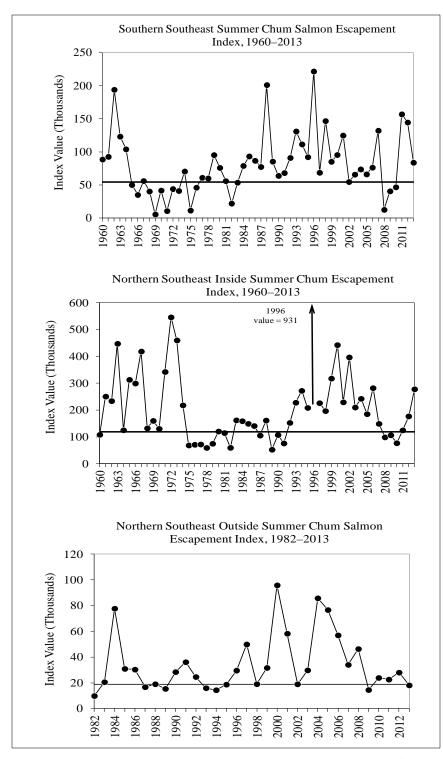


Figure 9.– Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2013), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2013), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2013). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

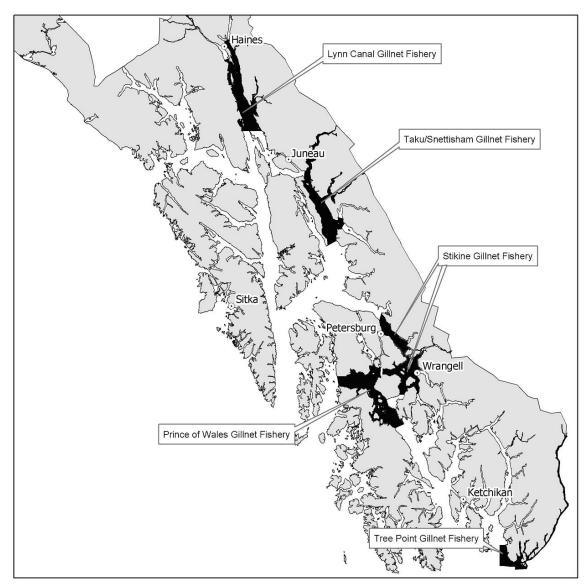


Figure 10.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

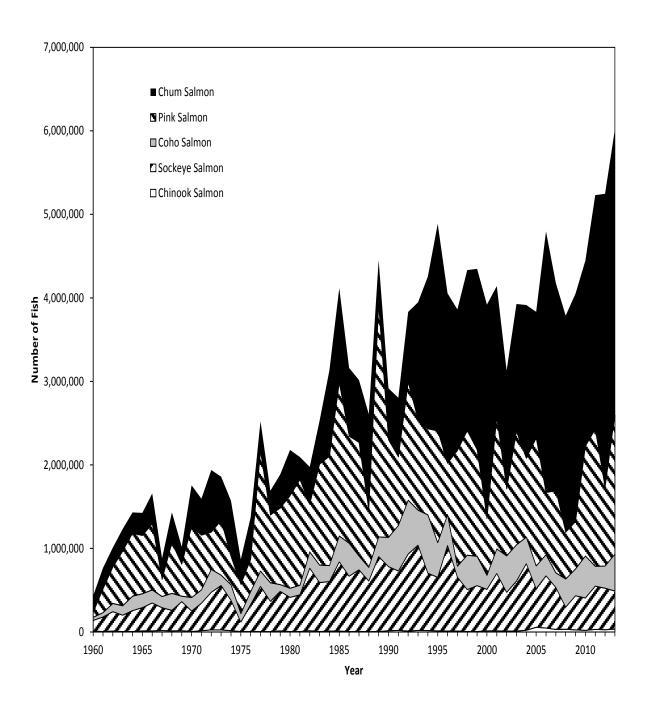


Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2013.

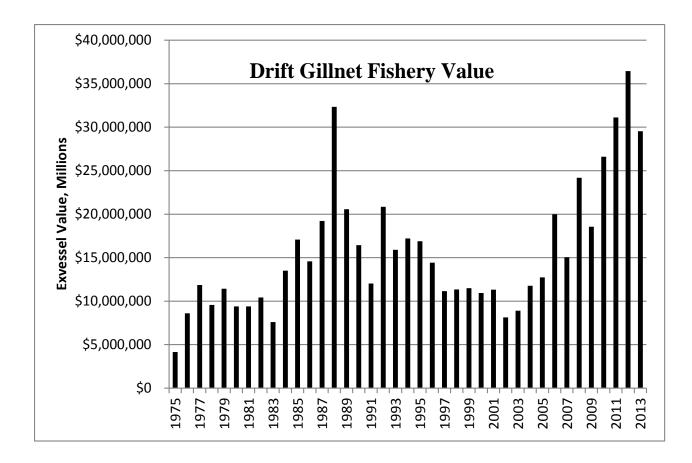


Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests) from 1975 to 2013.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2013 (CFEC 2014). Fish ticket data for 2013.