Fishery Management Report No. 16-05

Annual Management Report for the 2015 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries

by

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and

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February 2016

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)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Mathematics, statistics

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

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February 2016

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: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

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This document should be cited as follows:
Skannes, P., G. Hagerman, and L. Shaul. 2016. Annual management report for the 2015 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon troll fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 16-05, Anchorage.

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon troll fishery, management methods and actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game from October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015. Approximately 2.2 million salmon were harvested in the 2015 Southeast Alaska troll fishery. Of this, 100,000 salmon (5%) were taken by hand troll gear and 2.1 million salmon (95%) by power troll gear. The harvest included 270,000 Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), 7,000 sockeye (*O. nerka*), 1.2 million coho (*O. kisutch*), 260,000 pink (*O. gorbuscha*), and 425,000 chum (*O. keta*) salmon landed by 751 power troll and 354 hand troll permit holders during the calendar year. The Chinook salmon harvest ranked 7th highest since statehood, while the coho salmon harvest ranked 27th highest and the chum salmon harvest ranked 7th highest on record. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the troll fishery, including hatchery terminal harvest, was 22,100 fish (8%). A total of 369,000 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, which accounted for 30% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook escapements for 9 out of 11 Southeast Alaska rivers were within the desired escapement goal ranges, while coho salmon escapements were generally within or above the desired escapement goal ranges.

Key words: Troll, Southeast Alaska, Yakutat, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, Pacific salmon, commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, Pacific Salmon Treaty, Pacific Salmon Commission

INTRODUCTION

The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat (SEAK) commercial salmon troll fishery occurs in State of Alaska and Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) waters east of Cape Suckling and north of Dixon Entrance. The fishery is managed according to regulations promulgated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). Regulations adopted by the BOF are listed in the State of Alaska Administrative Code, Title 5 (5AAC), Chapter 29—Salmon Troll Fishery. The SEAK Chinook salmon fishery is managed to achieve the annual all-gear PSC allowable catch associated with the preseason abundance index generated by the Chinook Technical Committee Chinook model each spring. The catch is allocated among the troll, net and sport fisheries through regulations established by the BOF. Coho salmon are managed to ensure that escapement goals are met and to achieve BOF allocation guidelines. Coho salmon fisheries near the U.S./Canada border, at Dixon Entrance, are managed in cooperation with Canada, according to the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST).

Troll harvest and effort statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season) are presented, as well as all-gear harvest of Chinook and coho salmon. Status of wild coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) and Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) stocks of SEAK and Yakutat, as well as hatchery production and contributions to the troll fishery are included. Wild coho salmon escapements and exploitation rates are discussed, as well as wild Chinook salmon escapements. Troll harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced chum salmon (*O. keta*) and associated effort are described.

CHINOOK SALMON AND COHO SALMON STOCK DESCRIPTION AND STATUS

CHINOOK SALMON STOCKS

Native Chinook salmon stocks occur throughout SEAK and Yakutat, primarily in the large mainland rivers and their tributaries. In total, 34 rivers in the region are known to produce runs of Chinook salmon. The most important are the Alsek, Taku, Stikine, Chilkat, and the Behm Canal rivers (i.e., Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom, and Keta rivers). The 3 major river systems (Alsek, Taku, and Stikine rivers), as well as several mid-sized systems (Unuk, Chickamin and Chilkat rivers) are transboundary rivers, originating in Canada and flowing through Alaska to the Pacific Ocean. The PSC, under the terms of the PST, addresses shared ownership and coordinated management of the Alsek, Taku, and Stikine rivers. Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as treaty Chinook salmon.

SEAK Chinook salmon stocks are all "spring type," entering spawning streams during spring and early summer months. Fry emerge the following spring and most remain in fresh water for at least 1 year before migrating seaward. Ocean residency ranges from 2 to 4 years for most Chinook salmon originating in SEAK. Trollers harvest several age classes of mature spawners and immature Chinook salmon during the fishing season.

Chinook salmon originating from Alaska, British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest are harvested in the SEAK troll fishery. Stock composition information is based on coded wire tagging (CWT) studies, genetic stock analysis, age composition and general productivity considerations. Management of Chinook salmon stocks is coordinated through the PSC.

COHO SALMON STOCKS

Coho salmon are widely distributed and are believed to be present in over 2,500 streams in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat. Most coho salmon streams are small, with the number of spawners typically ranging up to 1,000 fish. Because of the large number of these systems, their collective contribution to overall production is substantial. Lake systems are also important and typically produce returns between 1,000 and 10,000 fish. Large populations occur in the Taku, Chilkat, Berners, Stikine, Unuk, and Chickamin rivers and in most Yakutat area systems. In addition to wild stocks, coho produced by 13 local hatcheries contribute to the region's harvest. Spawning takes place during the fall and early winter months. Most coho salmon rear in fresh water for 1 or 2 years, and spend no more than 1 winter in the ocean before returning to spawn as adults. Most coho salmon harvested by Southeast Alaska trollers are 3-year-old and 4-year-old fish of Alaska origin and are harvested in the year of spawning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TROLL FISHERY

The commercial troll fishery in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (Region 1) occurs in State of Alaska waters and in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) east of the longitude of Cape Suckling (5 AAC 29.010 and 5 AAC 29.020) (Figure 1). All other waters of Alaska are closed to commercial trolling.

The commercial troll fleet is comprised of hand and power troll gear types. Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to 2 lines on 2 hand-operated gurdies or four fishing rods, except that following the closure of the initial summer Chinook retention period and prior to the winter troll

fishery, 4 hand troll gurdies or 4 fishing rods may be onboard and operated within the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer (5 AAC 29.120(b) (2) (C)). Another exception permits 2 hand troll gurdies or hand-powered downriggers to be used in conjunction with 2 fishing rods during the winter troll season only. Vessels using power troll gear are generally larger than those using hand troll gear. Power trollers are limited to 4 lines on power-operated gurdies, except within the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer, where 6 lines may be used (5 AAC 29.120 (b)(1)(A) and (B)). While the majority of the troll fleet sells their catch to processing plants onshore, the fleet does include some catcher-processors, or "freezer boats," which harvest and freeze their catch at sea.

The commercial troll fishery harvests primarily Chinook and coho salmon. Historically, the troll fishery harvested about 85% to 90% of the Chinook salmon taken in Southeast Alaska. Since 1980, the percentage of the Chinook salmon harvest taken by the troll fishery has declined due to harvest ceilings imposed as part of the PST coastwide rebuilding program, as well as allocation guidelines established by the BOF. Since 1989, the troll fleet has been managed to harvest an average of 61% of the commercial coho salmon harvest over the long-term (5 AAC 29.065), though the actual troll harvest has averaged 64% of the commercial harvest, with a range of 53% to 74%.

Most other species are harvested incidentally, though in recent years, hatchery-produced chum salmon have been the target of significant troll effort. The troll fleet harvests Pacific halibut incidentally under federal Individual Fishing Quota regulations and harvests groundfish incidentally (including lingcod and rockfish) under state regulations.

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

Commercial trolling for Chinook salmon occurs during the winter, spring and summer. The winter fishery begins on October 11 and continues through April 30, or until 45,000 treaty Chinook salmon are harvested, with a guideline harvest level of 43,000−47,000. By regulation, the open area during the winter fishery is restricted to those areas lying east of the "surf line" south of Cape Spencer, and the waters of Yakutat Bay (5 AAC 29.020 (b)). All outer coastal areas, including the EEZ, are closed during the winter fishery. The spring fishery is intended to maximize the harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon and is conducted in inside waters, along migration routes or close to hatcheries and release sites. The spring fishery begins after the winter fishery closes and may continue through June 30. The spring fishery can begin prior to May 1 if the winter fishery closes early (prior to April 30). The general summer troll fishery opens July 1 and harvests the majority of the annual Chinook salmon quota. During the summer fishery, most waters of SEAK are open to commercial trolling, including outer coastal waters.

Recent all-gear Chinook salmon harvests in SEAK (based on a moving 10-year average) have been the highest since statehood and are an exception to the declining trend in harvests since the late 1930s (Figure 2). The reductions in harvests prior to the 2000 season occurred primarily because of harvest ceilings imposed by the BOF and the PST. A guideline harvest level for all stocks and a 15-year rebuilding program for SEAK Chinook salmon stocks were established in 1981. In 1985, the PST was signed, and a coastwide rebuilding program for depressed non-Alaska Chinook salmon stocks that contribute to the SEAK fisheries began. The decline in coastwide abundance was primarily the result of overfishing of natural Chinook salmon stocks and the loss of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Abundance of

Chinook salmon stocks harvested in SEAK fisheries has generally increased since the rebuilding programs began, with peak abundance approximately twice the average 1979–1982 base period abundance, though abundance has declined in some systems during recent years.

In 1996, after 3 years without a Chinook salmon annex fishing agreement between the U.S. and Canada, the *Letter of Agreement Regarding an Abundance-Based Approach to Managing Chinook Fisheries in Southeast Alaska* (LOA) was signed among the U.S. members of the PST. This agreement, which was in effect from 1996 through 1998, established an annual PST quota based on preseason and inseason abundance estimates. In 1999, a new set of PST agreements was signed, including an agreement for Chinook salmon. The new Chinook salmon agreement was similar to the abundance-based management of the LOA, with quotas based on preseason and postseason abundance estimates. However, under the PST, Alaska agreed to lower Chinook salmon harvests at lower abundance levels than had been implemented in either the PST or the LOA. In 2008, a new PST was signed, which will remain in effect through 2018.

The all-gear harvest of treaty[1] Chinook salmon exceeded the preseason quota 19 times from 1985–2014. The troll harvest of treaty Chinook salmon has exceeded the preseason PST quota 16 times from 1987–2014 (Table 1).

CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT METHODS

The harvest of treaty Chinook salmon by commercial salmon trollers is limited to a specific number of fish, which varies annually according to an abundance estimate. The accounting of treaty Chinook harvested by trollers begins with the winter fishery and ends with the summer fishery.

The winter troll fishery is managed to not exceed the guideline harvest level (GHL) of 45,000 treaty Chinook salmon. Fish tickets provide inseason information on harvest and effort throughout the fishery. In years when the winter fishery closed prior to April 30 because the GHL was reached (2003–2006, 2011, 2012 and 2014), daily tallies from regional processors were an important tool in tracking harvest during the final weeks of the fishery. During these years, several spring fishery areas opened prior to May 1.

Spring fisheries are conducted along Chinook salmon migration routes or close to the following hatcheries and release sites: Little Port Walter Hatchery; Port Armstrong Hatchery; Macaulay Hatchery (Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.); Whitman Lake Hatchery; Crystal Lake Hatchery; Neets Bay and Anita Bay release sites (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association); and Medvejie Hatchery and Hidden Falls Hatchery (Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association).

Most spring troll and terminal troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, though treaty Chinook are also harvested. While there is no ceiling on the number of Chinook salmon harvested in the spring fisheries, the take of treaty Chinook salmon is limited according to the percentage of the Alaska hatchery fish taken in the fishery. Treaty fish are counted towards the annual PST quota of Chinook salmon, while most of the Alaska hatchery fish are not.

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[1] Under the terms of the PST, the number of treaty fish is the total harvest minus the add-on. The add-on is the number of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon minus 1) 5,000 fish for pre-treaty harvests of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and 2) a risk factor. The risk factor is the standard deviation of the estimate of the total number of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon.

The guideline limits of treaty fish that may be harvested in each spring fishing area are as follows:

Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest	Treaty fish limit
Less than 25%	1,000
At least 25% and less than 35%	2,000
At least 35% and less than 50%	3,000
At least 50% and less than 66%	5,000
66% or more	No limit

Each spring troll fishing area is managed individually. Fish tickets and biological sampling data provide information on harvest, effort and stock composition. This information is processed on a daily basis and is essential for the inseason management of the spring fisheries.

In addition to targeting Chinook salmon, trollers have targeted hatchery-produced chum salmon during the spring in Icy Strait, West Behm Canal, and Neets Bay. Please refer to the *Chum Troll Fishery* section of this document for more detail. During years in which the winter fishery is open through April 30, several spring troll areas typically open on May 1 and are open continuously, rather than on a weekly schedule. These are areas that, in past years, had high Alaska hatchery contributions or had both a low harvest and a treaty Chinook component that was well below the limit for that area. Those areas could be closed, however, if the treaty Chinook limit is reached. Other spring troll areas open for a portion of the week at the start of the season. However, some of the more remote areas may be opened for longer periods initially, in order to attract trollers to these areas and hopefully obtain large enough samples to provide precise estimates of Alaska hatchery contributions. While most Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) open on May 1 and remain open for extended periods of time, some open in accordance with the fishing schedules provided for in the THA management plans. ADF&G personnel examine fish deliveries, and the heads of adipose fin-clipped fish are shipped to the Mark, Tag and Age Lab in Juneau. Coded wire tag data, provided by the tag lab, is used inseason to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each area. Fishing time for the following weeks is determined using this information in combination with historical harvest timing information in each area. Fishing time is extended or curtailed during the week by emergency order as more tag data and harvest information becomes available.

If the preseason Abundance Index (AI) is 1.15 or above (commercial troll allocation of 120,833 Chinook salmon) and the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the winter GHL to be harvested is between 10,000 and 15,000 fish, then an additional 250 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon will be added to the treaty caps under each tier. If the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the winter GHL is greater than 15,000 fish, then an additional 500 Chinook will be added to the treaty cap tiers.

Directed Chinook salmon fisheries have also been conducted during May and June in some recent years. An agreement was approved between the United States and Canada during the PSC meeting held in February 2005. This agreement allows directed commercial and sport fisheries on Chinook salmon returning to the Taku and Stikine rivers, depending on the run forecasts. Management plans were adopted by the BOF in January 2006, which describe fishing areas and schedules for commercial and sport fisheries in Districts 8 and 11. Management plans were

adopted by the BOF in January 2006, which describe fishing areas and schedules for commercial and sport fisheries in Districts 8 and 11. In 2009, the U.S. and Canada agreed to a revised escapement goal range for large (>659 mm mid-eye to fork length) Taku River Chinook salmon of 19,000 to 36,000 fish, with a point goal of 25,500 large Chinook salmon.

The summer troll Chinook salmon fishery targets the remainder of the troll treaty Chinook quota during 1 or more openings. Due to the time lag between when fish are harvested and when the harvest information is received through fish ticket receipts, ADF&G conducts a Fisheries Performance Data program (FPD) to estimate the catch per unit of effort (catch per boat day [CPBD]) inseason during the summer fishery. Confidential interviews are conducted with trollers to obtain detailed CPBD data. Aerial vessel surveys are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate of fishing effort. Total harvest to date is estimated by multiplying aerial vessel counts with the CPBD obtained from the interviews. Daily tallies from processors are an important tool in tracking harvest during the final days of each summer Chinook opening, similar to the winter fishery. The department encourages trollers to report information on catch rates, effort, weather, water temperatures and other factors that influence the pace of the fishery by telephone or email during Chinook openings.

COHO SALMON FISHERY

The regulatory period for coho salmon retention in the troll fishery is June 1 through September 20, with a potential extension through September 30 in years when wild coho salmon abundance is projected to meet escapement needs after harvest and effort are considered (5 AAC 29.110(a)). Troll harvests of coho salmon peak between mid-July and early September, while harvests in the inside gillnet fisheries peak between late August and early October. Escapements into streams generally peak in late September through early October, though escapement timing into some systems is earlier.

All-gear harvests of coho salmon averaged 2.0 million fish during the 1940s (Figure 3). A decline in average harvest occurred during the next 3 decades, with a low decade average of 1.0 million fish in the 1970s. The BOF adopted a coho salmon fishery management plan in response to increasing effort and efficiency in the hand troll fleet, increased capitalization and efficiency in the power troll fleet, and increased troll harvest in outside waters (Figure 4). This plan, adopted in 1980, provides for conservation and allocation of coho salmon stocks in Southeast Alaska. The initial plan set the precedent for a mid-season troll closure to provide for adequate distribution of coho salmon escapement and for allocation to other gear groups.

The average all-gear commercial coho salmon harvest increased to 1.9 million fish in the 1980s, 3.2 million fish in the 1990s, and 2.3 million fish in the 2000s, with an annual record of 5.5 million fish harvested in 1994 (Figure 3).

COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT METHODS

The coho salmon fisheries are managed to comply with the Southeastern Alaska/Yakutat Area coho salmon fishery management plan (5 AAC 29.110). Inseason run strength is used to achieve ADF&G conservation objectives and BOF allocation objectives in the management plan (Table 2). The current coho salmon management plan calls for a troll closure for up to 7 days in late July if the total projected commercial harvest of wild coho salmon is less than 1.1 million fish (5 AAC 29.110 (b)(1)). A troll closure for up to 10 days typically occurs in mid-August and is required to be a minimum of 2 days by regulation for a fair start prior to the second Chinook

salmon opening. The actual length of that closure is determined in early August, when an assessment determines whether the number of coho reaching inside areas is adequate to provide for spawning requirements, given usual or restricted inside fisheries on coho and other species (5 AAC 29.110 (b)(2)(A)); or the proportional share of coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside gillnet and recreational fisheries compared to average 1971–1980 levels (5 AAC 29.110 (b)(2)(B)). If ADF&G has concerns for coho escapement or allocation, the closure would be longer than 2 days and could last as many as 10.

There are no harvest ceilings for Southeast Alaska coho salmon fisheries. However, under the 2008 PST, the area near the U.S./Canada border will close if the harvest rates by Alaska trollers fishing in the border area during early July fall below specified thresholds.

Long-term wild stock and hatchery stock CWT programs, dockside sampling programs to sample the harvest for CWTs, escapement monitoring, and the troll FPD collection program all began in the early 1980s and continue through the present day. As years of data were gathered from each program, more information and understanding of stock movement, stock timing, and stock harvest were accumulated. As a result, a model was developed in 1989 to accurately estimate the end of season all-gear coho salmon commercial harvest by late July using the salmon troll FPD. In the mid-1990s, escapement goals were established for several stocks in Southeast Alaska based on spawner–recruit relationships from long-term databases of harvest rate, harvest, age composition, and escapement information. These long-term monitoring programs have provided the backbone for successful conservation of coho salmon in Southeast Alaska.

EFFORT IN THE TROLL FISHERY

Limited entry for the power troll fishery was instituted in 1974, and the first permits were issued in 1975, when 1,078 permits were renewed and 762 were fished (Table 3). The number of renewals gradually decreased over time while the number of permits fished fluctuated between a low of 637 in 2003 to a peak of 847 in 1991.

After the power troll fleet came under limited entry, the hand troll fleet, which was not yet limited entry, increased dramatically. In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), and the number of hand troll permits fished doubled from 1,092 permits in 1975 to a high of 2,624 permits in 1978. Due to this increased effort, the CFEC initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery in 1980 and the first permits were issued in 1982. The number of hand troll permits fished declined steadily from 1979 through 2002, when hand troll participation reached a low point of 253 permits. From 2003–2008, the number of hand troll permits fished increased to 375, and has since declined to 347 permits fished in 2014. The percentage of active hand troll permits in the fleet declined from 76% in 1978 to a low of 28% in 2002, followed by an increasing trend through 2008. The percentage has remained relatively stable at 31–34% since then. Although the combined power troll and hand troll permits fished of 1,105 during 2015 is above the recent 5-year and 10-years averages, effort in the majority of individual statistical weeks throughout the season was well below the recent averages (Figure 5).

Historically, the number of fishing days in the Chinook salmon general summer fishery dropped from a high of 169 days in 1978 and 1979 to a low of 4.5 days in 1992. Prior to 1980, there were no regional closures during the summer season, April 15–September 30. Summer fishery

Chinook retention boat-days of effort have ranged from a high of 35,646 in 1986, to a new low of 3,174 boat-days during the 2015 season.

SUMMARY OF THE 2015 SEASON

In 2015, a total of 751 power troll permits were fished and 354 hand troll permits were fished during the calendar year (Table 3; Figure 6). Power troll effort has been relatively stable when compared to hand troll effort. Both power troll and hand troll effort decreased in 2 of the 3 troll fisheries when compared to 2014. Effort decreased by 57 permits during the winter fishery, increased by 42 permits during the spring fishery and decreased by 70 permits during the summer fishery when compared to effort in 2014 (Table 4; Figure 7). The increase in hand troll effort compared to the 2014 season was around 2%, while power troll effort decreased by 1%.

Fluctuations in effort relate strongly to salmon prices and, to a lesser degree, the availability of alternate commercial troll opportunities in the Pacific Northwest. The number of boat-days of effort in 2015 during Chinook retention periods was 3,174, down 41% from 5,417 boat-days in 2014 (Table 5; Figure 8). Effort data was derived from dockside interviews of trolling vessels in conjunction with harvest and effort data from troll fish tickets.

A total of 768 permits were fished during the July opening, which is a decrease of 43 permits when compared with July 2014. The fleet included a total of 59 catcher-processors (freezer boats) during 2015, a decrease of 1 permit when compared to 2014 participation.

The troll fleet harvested approximately 2.2 million salmon during the 2015 season, which is a 24% reduction from the 2014 harvest, and a decrease of 9% when compared to the recent 10-year average (Table 6). The 2015 harvest of all species except chum and pink salmon were lower than in 2014. The harvest of chum and pink salmon increased by 112% and 242% compared to 2014, respectively. The Chinook salmon harvest was taken during 1 Chinook retention period, July 1–8. The 2015 coho salmon harvest ranked as the 27th highest harvest since statehood, which was related to low effort and prices. The coho salmon harvest peaked during the week of July 19–25 (Table 7). The average weight of coho salmon, at 5.9 lbs, was lower than in 2014, and was just slightly below the 5-year average of 6.0 lbs, and the 10-year average of 6.1 lbs (Table 8). The troll season was extended through September 30 for most of the entire region, with the exception of the northern inside and southern inside areas.

In 2015, hand troll vessels harvested 100,103 salmon and power troll vessels harvested 2.1 million salmon. The proportion of the commercial troll harvest taken by the hand troll fleet has decreased from a peak of 32% in 1978 to 5% in 2015 (Tables 9 and 10).

The winter troll fishery was open from October 11, 2014 through March 25, 2015, and harvested 50,673 Chinook salmon. The spring fishery harvested 53,692 Chinook salmon from April 16 through June 30. The summer troll fishery harvested 164,644 Chinook salmon from July 1–8.

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

During the 2015 season, the troll harvest of Chinook salmon was managed to 1) comply with the 2008 PST, 2) continue the Southeast Alaska natural Chinook conservation program, 3) provide maximum harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook, 4) minimize incidental mortality during Chinook non-retention periods by closing areas of high Chinook salmon abundance, and 5) to comply with terms of the incidental take permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The 2015 total all-gear (troll, purse seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet, Annette Island, and recreational fisheries) Chinook salmon harvest was 405,326 fish, of which 74,720 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin. The all-gear Alaska hatchery add-on of 67,212 fish was calculated by subtracting the pre-treaty base hatchery harvest and risk adjustment from the Alaska hatchery contribution. Trollers harvested 268,809 Chinook salmon, of which 22,092 were of Alaska hatchery origin. Purse seiners harvested 30,265 Chinook salmon of which 11,763 were treaty fish and 18,580 were of Alaska hatchery origin. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 22,981 Chinook salmon, of which 6,589 were treaty fish and 17,924 were of Alaska hatchery origin. Troll, purse seine and drift gillnet harvests include terminal area and Annette Island harvests. The Yakutat set gillnet fleet harvested 462 Chinook salmon, all of which were treaty fish. Recreational fisheries (including anglers and charters) are estimated to have harvested 81,809 Chinook salmon, of which 67,911 were treaty fish (Tables 11 and 12).

Winter Fishery

The 2015 winter troll fishery began October 11, 2014 and was closed by emergency order on March 25, 2015 because the harvest limit had been reached. The March 25 closure date was the earliest on record, and almost 2 weeks prior to what had previously been the earliest season closure date, April 9, 2005.

A total of 407 vessels participated in the fishery, with a harvest of 50,673 Chinook salmon (Tables 4, 11 and 13; Figure 9). The harvest decreased by 10% when compared to the 2014 season. Harvest, catch rates and effort are typically highest during late April, so it is not meaningful to compare the overall 2015 harvest, catch rates and effort to those in previous years. The 2015 harvest was 13% above the 5-year average and 21% above the 10-year average harvest. The Alaska hatchery contribution, at 5%, was below the 10-year average (11%) and is the lowest since 1994. The harvest during the early winter fishery was more than double the 5-year and 10-year averages. The weekly harvests in late October were the highest since 2003, while those in early December were the highest since at least 1986.

Spring Fishery

A total of 592 vessels participated in the 2015 non-terminal spring fisheries, with a harvest of 53,692 Chinook salmon. The largest Chinook salmon harvests were taken in the Sitka Sound, Chatham Strait, and Western Channel spring troll areas (Table 14). The Chinook salmon harvest was 11,144 fish greater than the 2014 non-terminal harvest (Table 15). The Alaska hatchery contribution, at 31%, was above that of 2014, but below the 5-year average (37%). Normally, the Alaska hatchery contribution increases as the fishery progresses but this was not the case in 2015. The Alaska hatchery contribution peaked at 39% during the 2nd week of June then declined to 18% by the last week of June. Total effort in 2015 was lower by 26 permits than in 2014 and 7% higher than the 5-year average. A total of 33 spring areas and 6 terminal fisheries were open during 2015 (Figure 10). Other species harvested during the spring season, including Annette Island troll harvest, were 303 sockeye, 6,986 coho, 38,239 pink and 26,344 chum salmon (Table 7).

Management Actions to Conserve Unuk River Chinook Salmon

The Unuk River supports the 3rd largest stock of Chinook salmon in SEAK and is 1 of 8 escapement indicator stocks in the region. The escapement to the Unuk River was well below the biological escapement goal range (BEG) of 1,800–3,800 large Chinook salmon in 2012 and

2013, while exploitation rates on this stock were above average during those years. The PST requires that SEAK fisheries be managed to achieve escapement objectives for SEAK and Transboundary River stocks.

Management measures were implemented during the 2014 and 2015 spring troll fisheries, based on coded-wire tag and run-timing data. Over the past 5 years, Unuk River Chinook were harvested mainly during June and in some spring troll fishing areas more than others. Management actions included closing several areas that had been open during the previous spring (West Behm Canal, Point Alava, Clarence Strait, and a large portion of what had been the Ketchikan spring troll area). The remainder of the Ketchikan spring troll area was divided into three sub-areas to increase the level of detail in stock composition data. What had been the Sumner Strait spring troll area during previous years was split into 2 sub-areas for the same reason. Fishing time was reduced in several areas during June (Mountain Point, West Clarence Strait, Steamer Point, North Sumner Strait and South Sumner Strait).

The 2014 escapement (1,691 fish) was a substantial improvement over the previous 2 years, and was within 6% of the lower bound of the BEG range. Preliminary results of management measures implemented in 2014 suggest that the harvest rate was around 47%; still higher than the long-term average of 29% but much reduced from the estimated harvest rate in 2012 (64%) and similar to that observed in 2013 (45%).

The 2015 preliminary estimate of escapement of 2,623 large Chinook is once again a substantial improvement over the past 3 years and is within the BEG range.

Districts 8 And 11 Transboundary Rivers Directed Chinook Salmon Fisheries

District 8

The 2015 preseason terminal run forecast for large Stikine River king salmon was 30,200 fish, which did not provide a large enough Allowable Catch for directed commercial fisheries to begin in May. An inseason terminal run estimate produced in mid-June was again too low to allow for directed fisheries. Spring troll fisheries targeting Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon were opened on a limited basis in District 8, according to the *Spring Troll Management Plan.* The preliminary escapement estimate of 22,500 fish is within the escapement goal range of 14,000–28,000.

District 11

The 2015 preseason terminal run forecast for large Taku River king salmon was 26,100 fish, which was insufficient for an Allowable Catch for either the U.S. or Canada, so directed fisheries did not occur in May. An inseason terminal run estimate produced in mid-June was again too low to allow for directed fisheries. The preliminary escapement estimate of 20,000 fish is within the escapement goal range of 19,000–36,000.

General Summer Fishery

The SEAK Chinook salmon fishery is managed to achieve the annual all-gear PSC allowable harvest associated with the preseason AI generated by the CTC Chinook Model each spring. The 2015 SEAK AI was not agreed to by the CTC. Alaska configured its 2015 summer troll fishery using an assumed AI of 1.45 (Table 1). The harvest is allocated through regulations established by the BOF among troll, net, and sport fisheries as follows; 4.3% to the purse seine fleet, 2.9% to the drift gillnet fleet, and 1,000 fish to the set gillnet fleet. The total net gear allocation is

subtracted from the all-gear harvest and the remainder is then divided between the troll and sport fisheries in an 80/20 split (5 AAC 29.060(b)).

The first summer troll Chinook salmon retention period, which began on July 1, was managed inseason, with no predetermined length. Based on catch rates observed in past years with abundance indices similar to 1.45, catch rates were expected to be relatively low (7,000–9,000 Chinook/fleet/day) and significantly less than those in 2014, when the preseason AI was 2.57. Effort was anticipated to be down compared to that in 2014, in response to the anticipated low prices and abundance. Stormy weather early in the week reduced effective fishing days, was a factor in the length of the opening, and delayed aerial surveys. A total of 433 vessels were observed during aerial vessel count surveys conducted on July 5, a decrease of approximately 160 vessels from the number counted on July 2, 2014. Based on data received by the seventh day of the Chinook retention period, a closure at the end of the eighth day was announced.

A total of 164,640 Chinook salmon were harvested during the 8-day opening by 768 permits, with a catch/fleet/day of 20,580. Catch rates and effort were both significantly higher than anticipated. The total harvest included 4,310 fish (3%) of Alaska hatchery origin as well as 161,054 treaty Chinook (Tables 11 and 16).

COHO SALMON FISHERY

Coho salmon retention began on June 1 by regulation. The first run strength assessment in late July projected an all-gear commercial harvest of 2.45 million wild coho salmon, well above the 1.1 million fish conservation threshold for an early season closure (5 AAC 29.110. Management of coho salmon troll fishery). The total wild coho salmon abundance was projected at 5.08 million fish, which was 33% above the 1982–2014 average of 3.83 million fish and would rank 4th out of the most recent 34 years. It was also determined that a boundary area closure was not required. The Pacific Salmon Treaty requires that waters in the boundary area be closed for 10 days beginning in statistical week 31 if the mean-average troll coho salmon CPUE for weeks 27–29 in troll Area 6 (Districts 1 and 2) is between 15 and 22 coho/day. The mean-average CPUE for the fishery this year was 73.1 coho/day, which is well above the trigger for a closure and slightly above the 1994–2013 average. Regional power troll catch rates were well above average in July, following the first Chinook retention period. Catch rates were generally average during August and increased to above average in early September.

The second coho salmon run strength assessment in early August projected an all-gear commercial catch of 2.05 million wild coho salmon and a total return of 3.97 million wild coho salmon, based on average wild coho power troll CPUE for the summer troll season through week 32. The wild abundance projection is above average (3.83 million) and ranks 14th in 34 years, while the wild commercial catch projection ranks 17th in 34 years and is slightly below average (2.12 million). Catch rates ranged from just below, to well above the 1995–2014 average for the region as a whole during the first 4 weeks of the summer season (Figures 12 to 14). The estimated 2015 troll coho salmon harvest through statistical week (SW) 31 (week beginning July 26) was approximately 520,825 fish. Regional catch rates were above average in 3 Big Six areas from SW 29–31. The SW 29–31 troll effort in 2015 was approximately 23% below 2014, 24% below the 10-year average, and is a new record low for this time period, dating back to 1980. Below-average CPUE in some areas and the low price per pound contributed to the low effort during these weeks. The coho salmon price at that time was $.85 per pound and was 39% and 37% below the 5-year and 10-year averages, respectively.

As part of the August assessment, the strength of coho salmon returns to inside areas was evaluated by assessing the performance of the drift gillnet fisheries. One of the best measures of coho salmon run strength is cumulative catch-per-boat-day (CPBD) in the 4 major drift gillnet fisheries, though gillnet fisheries are not necessarily very good indicators of the actual overall coho salmon abundance until later in the season, once coho salmon becomes the target species (Figure 15). The coho salmon management plan utilizes a run assessment based largely on wild stock escapement projections and catch per unit of effort in the drift gillnet fisheries. Only the District 6 fishery shows substantial numbers of hatchery fish in the catch through late July/early August, so the strength of the District 6 wild component is of particular interest. The 2015 CPBD in the Prince of Wales fishery far exceeded the 1971–80 average; it was above the recent 20-year average, but was below the recent 5-year average.

Based on inseason CWT recoveries through SW 30, and an abundant smolt estimate, a total run size of 4,200 adults was forecast for Hugh Smith Lake. After factoring the 5-year average all-gear exploitation rate, the escapement of 2,100 spawners was projected for 2015, exceeding the BEG. The Ford Arm weir had just been installed at the time of the August coho salmon assessment, and the number of presmolts coded-wire-tagged in 2012 suggested a population of about 87,000 presmolts (based on the 10-year average tagging rate) and a return of about 8,700 adults. At a 10-year average all-gear exploitation rate of 66%, the projected escapement of 2,900–3,000 spawners was above the BEG of 1,300–2,900 spawners. Early indicators of the coho run in the Taku River through SW 30 were promising. The cumulative fishwheel catch of 319 coho salmon at Canyon Island was 17% above the 20-year average of 272 fish. The inriver commercial catch in the Taku River through SW 31 of 1,433 fish was 38% above the 20-year average of 1,035 fish, even with a reduced number of participants. District 111 gillnet cumulative coho salmon CPUE during SW 26–31 was nearly double the 20-year average, and there were reports of excellent coho salmon sport fishing in the Juneau area. Indicators of run strength to northern inside streams are less reliable at the time of the second coho salmon assessment, compared with indicators for southern Southeast and Ford Arm. However, given the recent trends toward lower exploitation rates, achievement of escapement goals even in years of lower returns, and signs of improved freshwater production from northern mainland systems, it appeared likely that goals would be met. Based on the wild return and commercial harvest projections, the troll catch rates throughout the region since July 1, the cumulative drift gillnet harvest, and the extremely low troll effort, no closure was recommended.

Coho salmon run strength was assessed for a third time during the second week of September and provided support for extending the troll season through September 30, with some area restrictions. The extension was implemented based on projections by ADF&G that escapement goals would be met after considering harvest and effort. The wild commercial harvest and total all-gear commercial harvest projections for coho salmon were down from the estimates in early August, due mainly to near record low troll effort targeting coho salmon during late August and early September. Coho salmon catch rates in the troll and drift gillnet fisheries had improved near the time of assessment, with troll CPUEs near or above the 20-year average in all portions of the region except the Southern Inside troll area. Several areas were scheduled to close on September 20 and were not extended due to well-below average catch rates and early indications of relatively weak coho salmon returns to those areas.

On September 15, ADF&G issued a news release announcing that the troll fishery would be extended through September 30, with the exception of portions of Districts 1, 2, 12, and 14 as

well as all of District 15. During the past 21 years (1994–2014), the coho salmon season has been extended 13 times (Table 17). There have been only 4 years (2003, 2004, 2013, and 2014) in which the entire region was open through September 30. Prior to 1994, extensions after September 20 were not an option. The overall wild coho salmon abundance (wild troll catch divided by an index of the troll exploitation rate) was estimated at 3.17 million, and was 20% below the 20-year average. The total troll coho salmon harvest of 1,241,090 fish was the 27th highest since 1960 (Table 6).

Unusual coho salmon migration patterns may explain that large error in the initial inseason abundance projection (5.08 million fish), which was 60% above the post-season estimate of 3.17 million fish. Inseason predictions of abundance and commercial catch based on historical relationships with troll CPUE have become more difficult with recent changes in the distribution of abundance from favoring northern stocks in the 1980s and 1990s to favoring southern Southeast and northern British Columbia stocks, particularly since the mid-2000s. Strong early fishery performance typically indicates strong runs to more southern areas, but that did not prove to be the case in 2015. It appears that coho salmon were more concentrated in nearshore trolling areas than usual in 2015, perhaps as a result of exceptionally warm water temperatures offshore in the Gulf of Alaska. This gave the initial appearance of strong abundance, particularly to the south, before troll CPUE declined steadily for several consecutive weeks.

CHUM SALMON FISHERY

Spring Chum Salmon Fishery

Trollers target hatchery-produced chum salmon in the spring troll areas located in Icy Strait/Homeshore/Northern Chatham Strait. During the 2015 spring and early summer fisheries, a total of 20,970 chum salmon were harvested by the 61 permit holders targeting chum (Table 18). While the harvest is slightly higher than that in 2014, it is the 2nd lowest harvest since the directed chum salmon fisheries began in 2010.

Prior to 2014, trollers also targeted hatchery-produced chum salmon in West Behm Canal and Neets Bay during the last week of June, though the West Behm Canal spring troll area was closed to help conserve Unuk River Chinook in 2014 and 2015. The majority of the harvest and effort in the Neets Bay area traditionally occurs during the summer troll fishery.

Summer Chum Salmon Fishery

Historically, chum salmon were harvested incidentally in the general summer troll fishery and were not targeted until the Cross Sound pink and chum salmon fishery was established in 1988 as an indicator of pink and chum salmon abundance in inside waters. The troll chum salmon harvest increased substantially in 1992 when, for the first time, over 1 million chum salmon returned to the Hidden Falls hatchery, located on eastern Baranof Island and operated by the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association. In 1993, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility near Sitka saw a return of over 1.0 million chum and the troll chum salmon harvest increased to over 500,000 fish. Since that time, trollers have targeted chum salmon and, with the exception of 1999 and 2008, the annual troll harvest of chum salmon has been consistently greater than 100,000 fish (Table 6). The 2015 chum salmon harvest of 424,546 for all troll fisheries combined was a 112% increase over 2014, and was also above the 5-year and 10-year averages. Effort directed at targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon increased through 2013 but has declined since then (Figure 18). Factors in the decline

can include price, abundance of other salmon species, marine environment and fish behavior. Trollers may choose to target chum salmon during the summer Chinook salmon openings or during weeks when they would normally target coho salmon. Though the troll fishery is not managed for chum salmon, the redirection of effort away from Chinook and coho salmon, which are managed inseason, has had some effect on the total harvest and catch rates of those species.

In 2015, trollers targeting chum salmon harvested a total of 217,265 in Sitka Sound/Deep Inlet from a total return of 2,517,790 fish to the Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility. This represents the 2nd highest troll chum harvest for the area since 2010 (Table 18). The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association allows the troll fleet to target chum salmon in the Neets Bay Terminal Harvest Area (THA) only in years in which a surplus above broodstock and cost recovery needs is identified. Effort has fluctuated in the area from year to year, but harvest within the THA has continued to increase, with 115 permits harvesting 111,259 chum salmon in 2015, the highest annual harvest since 2009. Similar to effort in the Neets Bay THA, the number of troll permits targeting chum in the West Behm Canal area increased in 2015, when compared to 2014. However, the harvest of chum salmon in the West Behm Canal area has declined each year since 2011. A total of 114 permits harvested 45,207 chum salmon during the summer troll fishery, which represents 10% of the 438,492 chum harvested in 2011 and is a 27% decrease from 2014. Compared to the recent 5-year average, this is a decrease of 80% and 29% for harvest and effort, respectively. The total troll chum salmon harvest for Neets Bay and all of West Behm canal combined was 156,212, which was a 44% decrease from the recent 5-year average, and a 3% increase from 2014 (Figure 18).

OTHER SPECIES

A total of 6,977 sockeye and 259,411 pink salmon were harvested during the general 2015 troll seasons (Table 6). Both sockeye and pink salmon harvests were below average when compared to 10-year averages from 1980–1999 but were above average from 1960–1979 and 2000–2009. When compared to 2014, the pink salmon harvest increased by 242%, while the sockeye salmon harvest decreased by 5%.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ) HARVESTS

In 2015, approximately 9% of the Chinook (25,525 fish) and 6% of the coho salmon (70,418 fish) harvested by the troll fishery (Figure 4) were reported as taken outside of state waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 216 sockeye, 739 pink, and 225 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ. The Chinook salmon harvest of 25,525 from the EEZ represents 16% of the harvest during the troll Chinook retention period of the 2015 summer. This compares to the 5-year and 10-year averages of 18%. When all species are combined, 4% of the troll harvest was reported to be taken outside state waters, which is identical to the percentage of 2014 and the 10-year average but a 1% increase from the 5-year average. Changes in harvest compared to recent years were influenced by the high abundance of Chinook, the low coho salmon prices and moderate abundance of coho salmon.

ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION

Private non-profit and federal hatcheries in Southeast Alaska produce both Chinook and coho salmon that are harvested by the troll, drift gillnet, and purse seine fleets. Hatchery-produced Chinook salmon began appearing in significant numbers in troll harvests in 1980, when an estimated 5,900 fish were harvested. Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during

the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Tables 13, 15, and 16). The peak harvest of Alaska hatchery fish in the troll fishery occurred in 1996, when trollers harvested 38,365 Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon, or 27% of the total troll Chinook salmon harvest. The all-gear Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon harvest peaked in 1996, when 88,742 fish, or approximately 38% of the total harvest, were caught (Table 19; Figure 19). In 2015, the combined Alaska hatchery harvest contributed approximately 74,720 Chinook salmon to the commercial and sport fisheries, with 22,092 fish harvested in the troll fishery and 16,124 fish in the sport fishery (Table 19).

Hatchery-produced coho salmon were first documented in the troll harvest in 1980. The hatchery contribution to the total coho salmon harvest has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to 31% in 2013, with Alaska hatcheries producing nearly 100% of these fish. In 2015, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 30% of the harvest, the second highest seasonal contribution on record, and had a total contribution of 368,526 fish. This was 14,648 fish more than the 20-year average (Table 20; Figure 20). Hatchery coho salmon contributions peaked in late July with 70,433 hatchery coho salmon harvested during SW 30.

WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT

CHINOOK SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Since a 15-year Chinook salmon rebuilding program began in 1981, ADF&G has annually estimated Chinook salmon escapements on 11 indicator systems. These escapements were initially measured against interim goals established prior to 1985, which in general were set as the largest escapements seen prior to 1981. As a part of the rebuilding program, ADF&G conducted CWT studies and improved escapement estimation methods. ADF&G also sampled age and sex data in the escapement in order to collect data that would, when included with escapement data, allow the use of spawner–recruit analytical methods to set BEG ranges to achieve maximum sustained yield. With improved escapement estimation methods, BEG for the 3 Transboundary River stocks and the 8 Southeast Alaska stocks have subsequently been revised.

In 2015, preliminary estimates indicate that 9 of the 11 Chinook salmon index systems monitored in Southeast Alaska met or exceeded spawning escapement goals. This was an improvement over 2014 when only 6 of the 11 index systems met escapement goals. Spawning escapements were determined using observer counts, mark–recapture estimates, and weirs. The Unuk and Chilkat rivers had escapements within BEG ranges, after falling below BEG ranges for 3 consecutive years (2012–2014).

The 3 Transboundary River stocks that are monitored for Chinook salmon escapement are the Alsek, Taku, and Stikine rivers, all of which had escapements that were within or above their BEG ranges. The Alsek, a large glacial system near Yakutat, had an escapement of 5,728 Chinook salmon, above the BEG range of 3,500–5,300 and the highest since 2011. Chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine River, a glacial origin system near Wrangell, and the largest river in Southeast Alaska, had an escapement of 22,500 Chinook salmon, slightly above 2014 and within the BEG range of 14,000–28,000. The Taku River, a large glacial system near Juneau, had an escapement of 20,000 Chinook, within the BEG range.

Of the other 8 Southeast Alaska indicator systems, Andrew Creek and the Chilkat, Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom, and Keta rivers, all had Chinook salmon escapements within their BEG ranges, while the Situk and King Salmon rivers had escapement values below their BEG ranges.

Andrew Creek, a small non-glacial U.S. tributary of the Lower Stikine River near Wrangell, had an estimated escapement of 796 fish, which was lower than the 2 previous years. The Chilkat River, a moderate-sized glacial system near Haines, had a Chinook salmon escapement of 2,453 Chinook salmon, the highest since 2011. The Unuk River, a glacial system in east Behm Canal, had escapement of 2,623 Chinook salmon, within the BEG range after being below for the past 3 years. The Chickamin, Blossom, and Keta rivers, all located in east Behm Canal near Ketchikan, had escapements of 2,760, 642, and 915 respectively. The escapement to the Chickamin River was the highest since 2011, while escapements to the Blossom and Keta rivers were lower than in recent years. Escapements to the Situk and King Salmon rivers were below their BEG ranges and both rivers had the lowest escapements observed in 40 years. The Situk River, a non-glacial system located near Yakutat, had an escapement of 174 Chinook salmon. The King Salmon River, a small non-glacial system located near the head of Seymour Canal on Admiralty Island, had an escapement of 50 Chinook salmon (Table 21).

COHO SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in Southeast Alaska are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months (Table 22). In 2015, weirs were operated on 3 systems, while foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 27 streams. An adult tagging and recovery program has been in operation since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River.

Variations in environmental conditions and run timing can cause difficulties in obtaining ground and aerial survey escapement estimates that reflect actual spawner abundance. High water events appear to trigger spawning but also adversely affect stream visibility and make it difficult or impossible to accurately count fish. Once spawning occurs, stream life is typically very short and post-spawners are quickly removed by predators or flushed downstream by high water. Survey counts are usually higher when fall weather is dry and fish continue to accumulate in streams before spawning occurs. Low peak counts are often associated with fall seasons when sequential, protracted freshets occur in October that bring fish to the spawning areas and then flush out post-spawners, while at the same time severely limiting survey opportunities. Improved precision can be obtained by conducting multiple surveys throughout the fall. This is feasible for some systems such as Juneau roadside streams but is more difficult and expensive for remote streams such as the major coho salmon producing systems in southern Southeast Alaska.

CWT studies conducted since the early 1980s have provided annual harvest rate estimates for four coho salmon stocks. These stocks include Auke Creek near Juneau, the Berners River in lower Lynn Canal, Ford Arm Lake on the outer coast north of Sitka, and Hugh Smith Lake on the mainland southeast of Ketchikan (Figure 21). Fish are tagged in these systems and their contribution to the fisheries is estimated through ADF&G harvest sampling and CWT processing programs. Weirs are operated on the 3 lake systems to enumerate coho salmon escapements and to estimate the fraction of the returning population marked with CWTs. The Berners River escapement is intensively surveyed on foot. Samples for estimating the fraction of the returning population marked with CWTs are collected with beach seines. Escapement estimates for the Berners River are conservative, since a lower river weir is not employed, resulting in harvest rate estimates that are likely to be biased upward (Table 23).

Migrations into spawning streams generally peak in late September. Escapement goals of indicator streams are usually met and have been exceeded in many cases in recent years (Tables 22–26; Figure 21). In 2015, escapements to systems in the northern inside areas were within or above the BEG range for all stocks (Table 24). The estimated escapement to the Taku River above Canyon Island (60,178 spawners) was within the recently established BEG of 50,000–90,000 spawners. In Lynn Canal, escapement of 9,940 spawners in the Berners River was above the goal (4,000–9,200 spawners), while the Chilkat River escapement of 47,342 spawners was within the goal of 30,000–70,000 spawners (Table 24; Figure 21). Of the 3 index streams on the Juneau road system, escapement counts were slightly above the BEG range for Auke Creek and Montana Creek and within the BEG range for Peterson Creek (Table 24).

The escapement count of 2,244 spawners for 5 small streams on Baranof and Kruzof Islands was above average (1,303 spawners) and well above the goal of 400–800 spawners. The overall escapement index of 5,525 spawners in all 6 monitored streams in the Sitka area, including Ford Arm Creek on Chichagof Island, was above the historical (1982–2014) average of 5,243 spawners (Table 25; Figure 21). The total escapement of 3,281 spawners to Ford Arm Creek, was above goal (1,300−2,900 spawners) and within a fish of the historical average of 3,280 spawners. The escapement resulted from an all-gear exploitation rate of 52% on a return estimated at 6,855 adults that was 19% below average (8,503 adults; Figure 21). The troll exploitation rate (45%) was below average (51%), while the purse seine exploitation rate of 5% was markedly lower than the recent 4-year average of 31%, breaking a trend toward higher exploitation rates on the Ford Arm Creek stock by that gear type as a result of intensive fishing on recent strong pink salmon returns. Marine sport fisheries accounted for an estimated 2% of the Ford Arm Creek return.

Despite generally weaker returns to southern Southeast, the overall index of 10,988 spawners for 15 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was above the 1987–2014 average of 10,204 spawners (Table 26; Figure 21). While the total escapement to Hugh Smith Lake of 956 spawners was within the BEG range (500–1,600 spawners), 2015 was the first year since 2006 that the range was not exceeded. The aggregate survey index count for the other 14 streams (10,032 spawners) was well above the long-term average and the BEG range of 4,250–8,500 spawners.

COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES

The average 2015 total exploitation rate by all fisheries on the 4 primary indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, Ford Arm Lake, and Hugh Smith Lake) was 40%, compared with the 1982–2014 average of 56% (Table 27; Figure 22). The Ford Arm Creek exploitation rate estimate of 52% was below the long-term average (61%) and the 10-year average (66%). The total exploitation rate of 52% for the Hugh Smith Lake stock was below the long-term average of 62% and far below the 1990s average of 75%, but equal to the recent 10-year average (52%). The recent decrease in exploitation on the Hugh Smith Lake stock has been spread broadly across fishing areas, with the smallest change in northern British Columbia fisheries and the Tree Point gillnet fishery and greater decreases in more northern fisheries. The decrease appears to reflect in part a change in migration patterns, with fish approaching the coast more directly from offshore waters under recent ocean conditions.

The 2015 average troll fishery exploitation rate of 27% for the 4 indicator stocks was well below the 1982−2014 average of 37% (Table 28; Figure 23). The Alaska troll exploitation rate for the

Hugh Smith Lake stock (24%) continued the recent trend since 2007 of lower troll exploitation rates on the stock and was well below the 1982–1999 average of 39%. Troll exploitation rates on the Auke Creek and Berners River stocks were estimated at 20%, up from near-record lows in 2014 of 14% and 16%, respectively, and far below long-term averages of 29–34%. The troll exploitation rate estimate of 45% for Ford Arm Creek was below the long-term average of 51%. Lower troll exploitation rates appear to have resulted partly from increased targeting of chum salmon by trollers, as well as a decline in troll effort since the mid-1990s.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–All-gear and troll treaty Chinook salmon harvest, hatchery add-on, total harvest, treaty quota, terminal exclusion harvest and the number of fish over or under the quota, 1985–2015.

	All-gear							Troll			
Year	Treaty harvest	Hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion	Total harvest	Pre-season treaty quota	Post-season treaty quota	Over/Under pre-season quota	Treaty harvest	Total harvest	Pre-season treaty quota	Over/Under pre-season quota
1985[a]	268,293	6,246	0	274,539	263,000	263,000	5,293	211,933	215,811	—	—
1986[a]	271,262	11,091	0	282,353	263,000	263,000	8,262	231,649	237,703	—	—
1987	265,323	17,095	0	282,418	263,000	263,000	2,323	231,051	242,562	218,000	13,051
1988	256,787	22,525	0	279,312	263,000	263,000	-6,213	217,088	231,364	218,000	-912
1989	269,522	15,568	5,943	291,032	263,000	263,000	6,522	224,079	235,594	218,000	6,182
1990	320,996	45,873	0	366,869	302,000	302,000	18,996	263,528	287,939	257,000	6,528
1991	297,986	61,476	0	359,462	273,000	273,000	24,986	231,803	264,106	228,000	3,803
1992	221,980	36,811	0	258,791	243,000	243,000	-21,020	162,617	183,759	167,790	-5,173
1993	271,193	32,910	0	304,103	263,000	263,000	8,193	212,350	226,866	201,690	10,660
1994	235,165	29,185	0	264,350	240,000	240,000	-4,835	177,146	186,331	180,400	-3,254
1995[b]	176,939	58,800	0	235,739	175,000	202,500	1,939	115,072	138,117		
1996	154,997	72,599	8,663	236,259	146,700	147,500	8,297	107,581	141,452	102,000	5,581
1997	286,696	46,463	9,843	343,002	277,200	289,500	9,496	221,944	246,409	214,761	7,183
1998	243,152	25,021	2,420	270,593	261,700	260,000	-18,548	183,489	192,066	192,176	-8,687
1999	198,842	47,725	4,453	251,020	192,800	184,200	6,042	132,741	146,219	140,728	-7,986
2000	186,493	74,316	2,481	263,290	189,900	178,500	-3,407	133,963	158,717	138,507	-4,545
2001	186,919	77,287	1,528	265,734	189,900	250,300	-2,981	128,692	153,280	138,507	-9,816
2002	357,133	68,164	1,237	426,534	356,500	371,900	633	298,132	325,308	266,056	32,075
2003	380,152	57,228	2,056	439,436	366,100	439,600	14,052	307,380	330,692	273,406	33,973
2004	417,019	75,955	6,295	499,268	383,500	418,300	33,519	321,876	354,658	286,728	35,148
2005	388,637	64,326	40,154	493,117	416,400	387,400	-28,263	304,891	338,451	311,916	-7,025
2006	360,066	48,393	27,047	435,505	346,800	354,500	12,766	263,980	282,315	256,664	7,316
2007	328,197	68,391	8,051	404,639	329,400	259,200	-1,703	240,472	268,146	243,747	-3,274
2008	172,841	66,116	5,273	244,230	170,000	152,900	2,341	126,397	151,936	125,408	989
2009	228,033	61,907	3,733	293,674	218,800	176,000	8,733	159,166	175,644	161,637	-2,472
2010	230,750	53,449	500	284,699	221,800	215,800	8,450	178,023	195,614	163,864	14,159
2011	290,669	65,580	739	356,988	294,800	283,300	-4,503	220,371	242,193	218,060	2,311
2012	242,549	51,367	1,106	295,022	266,800	205,100	-24,766	191,519	209,036	197,272	-5,753
2013	191,188	65,785	266	257,239	176,000	284,900	7,886	134,524	149,528	129,862	4,662
2014	432,804	51,836	736	485,376	439,400	n/a	-7,096	340,120	355,570	325,411	14,709
2015	337,897	67,212	216	405,326	237,000	n/a	n/a	251,172	269,809	175,145	
					1985–2014 Cumulative Total		65,390		1985–2014 Cumulative Total		139,434

Note: The 2014 postseason treaty quota and the 2015 preseason and postseason treaty quotas were not agreed to by the CTC and are not available.

[a] 1987 was the first year Treaty Chinook salmon were allocated among gear groups by the Alaska Board of Fisheries

[b] In 1995, there were no ceilings in effect, troll and net fisheries were barred from harvesting Chinook salmon after Aug. 3 by injunction in Seattle Federal Court.

Table 2.–Harvest and percent of commercially harvested coho salmon by gear type in Southeast Alaska, 1989–2015.

	Commercial troll		Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		All–gear total	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1989	1,415,517	65%	333,116	15%	255,689	12%	176,816	8%	2,181,138	100%
1990	1,832,604	67%	379,334	14%	377,803	14%	148,891	5%	2,738,632	100%
1991	1,719,082	59%	411,854	14%	601,179	21%	166,731	6%	2,898,846	100%
1992	1,929,945	56%	505,135	15%	699,448	20%	290,149	8%	3,424,677	100%
1993	2,395,887	67%	477,006	13%	445,880	13%	237,446	7%	3,556,219	100%
1994	3,467,599	63%	970,100	18%	744,558	13%	343,903	6%	5,526,160	100%
1995	1,750,262	56%	627,472	20%	456,820	15%	295,030	9%	3,129,584	100%
1996	1,906,769	64%	447,005	15%	404,627	14%	227,802	8%	2,986,203	100%
1997	1,170,534	64%	189,036	10%	156,725	9%	322,776	18%	1,839,071	100%
1998	1,636,711	59%	475,232	17%	441,458	16%	197,669	7%	2,751,070	100%
1999	2,272,653	69%	422,926	13%	394,260	12%	187,186	6%	3,277,025	100%
2000	1,125,219	67%	210,528	12%	181,796	11%	170,948	10%	1,688,491	100%
2001	1,845,627	63%	556,193	19%	338,083	11%	205,344	7%	2,945,247	100%
2002	1,315,062	53%	479,489	19%	491,683	20%	200,888	8%	2,487,122	100%
2003	1,223,458	56%	400,988	19%	467,337	22%	74,343	3%	2,166,126	100%
2004	1,916,675	67%	405,151	14%	339,466	12%	196,930	7%	2,858,222	100%
2005	2,038,296	74%	348,072	13%	297,878	11%	82,887	3%	2,767,133	100%
2006	1,362,983	74%	114,313	6%	277,853	15%	86,085	5%	1,841,234	100%
2007	1,378,062	72%	252,575	13%	204,081	11%	76,550	4%	1,911,268	100%
2008	1,293,030	63%	215,648	11%	377,469	19%	153,712	8%	2,039,859	100%
2009	1,591,547	67%	298,614	13%	351,367	15%	133,808	6%	2,375,336	100%
2010	1,343,032	59%	202,873	9%	577,688	25%	161,584	7%	2,285,177	100%
2011	1,314,210	63%	352,128	17%	285,983	14%	126,215	6%	2,078,536	100%
2012	1,201,724	64%	280,116	15%	303,041	16%	98,677	5%	1,883,558	100%
2013	2,393,807	67%	553,509	15%	482,433	13%	158,046	4%	3,587,795	100%
2014	2,246,881	66%	394,174	12%	599,606	18%	161,977	5%	3,402,638	100%
2015	1,241,090	64%	294,283	15%	274,871	14%	129,069	7%	1,939,313	100%
1989–2014 Average:	1,715,862	64%	392,477	14%	401,077	15%	178,202	7%	2,716,399	100%
Board of Fisheries Allocations (Established 1989)		61%		19%		13%		7%		
89–14 Deviation from Allocations		5%		-25%		15%		-3%		
2015 Deviation from Allocations		5%		-20%		9%		-5%		

Note: Annette Island and terminal harvests are included.

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska commercial troll permits fished, 1975 to 2015.

Year	Hand troll permits fished	Power troll permits fished	Total fished	HT/Total fished
1975	1,092	762	1,854	59%
1976	1,238	745	1,983	62%
1977	1,836	750	2,586	71%
1978	2,624	816	3,440	76%
1979	2,207	819	3,026	73%
1980	1,667	842	2,509	66%
1981	1,153	793	1,946	59%
1982	1,067	810	1,877	57%
1983	946	810	1,756	54%
1984	860	795	1,655	52%
1985	903	830	1,733	52%
1986	804	827	1,631	49%
1987	763	828	1,591	48%
1988	777	828	1,605	48%
1989	694	830	1,524	46%
1990	699	839	1,538	45%
1991	700	847	1,547	45%
1992	645	837	1,482	44%
1993	600	836	1,436	42%
1994	547	804	1,351	40%
1995	460	818	1,278	36%
1996	412	737	1,149	36%
1997	387	740	1,127	34%
1998	304	732	1,036	29%
1999	338	721	1,059	32%
2000	315	712	1,027	31%
2001	307	701	1,008	30%
2002	253	666	919	28%
2003	265	637	902	29%
2004	324	688	1,012	32%
2005	353	715	1,068	33%
2006	371	737	1,108	33%
2007	375	740	1,115	34%
2008	375	745	1,120	33%
2009	364	745	1,109	33%
2010	339	729	1,068	32%
2011	372	760	1,132	33%
2012	353	743	1,096	32%
2013	362	722	1,084	33%
2014	347	756	1,106	31%
2015	354	751	1,105	32%

Note: Permits renewed available from CFEC. Permits fished based on calendar year. 1975–2014 permits fished data from CFEC, 2015 data from ADF&G.

Table 4.–Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, 1980–2015.

	Winter fishery			Spring[a] fishery			General summer fishery		
	Troll gear type		Total	Troll gear type		Total	Troll gear type		Total
Year	Hand	Power	winter	Hand	Power	spring	Hand	Power	summer
1980	262	204	466	–	–	–	1,661	843	2,504
1981	183	165	348	–	–	–	1,135	791	1,926
1982	183	211	394	–	–	–	1,060	813	1,873
1983	254	331	585	–	–	–	923	805	1,728
1984	221	366	587	–	–	–	833	787	1,620
1985	196	303	499	–	–	–	887	829	1,716
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	662	834	1,496
1991	182	383	565	220	352	245	670	849	1,519
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	835	1,434
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	553	831	1,384
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	798	1,329
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105
1997	49	207	256	145	335	480	338	734	1,072
1998	53	253	306	86	277	363	284	740	1,024
1999	53	233	286	91	255	346	307	718	1,025
2000	67	244	311	112	323	435	255	714	969
2001	80	242	322	125	345	470	252	711	963
2002	72	228	300	105	330	330	251	671	922
2003	96	264	360	90	311	368	187	605	792
2004	129	310	439	114	336	450	238	675	913
2005	142	302	444	125	387	512	283	702	985
2006	152	317	469	151	378	517	270	718	988
2007	153	350	503	172	369	523	284	726	1,010
2008	134	333	467	182	438	620	291	726	1,017
2009	111	269	380	158	428	586	306	735	1,041
2010	131	328	459	157	427	584	268	716	984
2011	134	330	464	174	466	640	300	728	1,028
2012	132	375	507	161	462	623	284	728	1,012
2013	127	315	442	169	469	638	296	699	995
2014	133	331	464	160	455	615	271	734	1,005
2015	111	296	407	166	491	657	263	727	935

[a] Spring includes experimental and terminal fisheries; does not include permits fished in the hatchery access fisheries in 1989–1992; includes terminal area permits for both spring and summer fisheries.

Table 5.–Number of days and dates the summer troll salmon fishery was open to Chinook retention (CR), closed to Chinook retention (Chinook non-retention or CNR), closed to all salmon species (all) and effort during CR and CNR periods, 1985–2015.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
1985	10	18	6/3–6/12	10		6/13–6/30	18 (all)		
	23.6	68.4	7/1–7/22	22		7/23–8/14	23		
			8/25–8/26	1.6	31,197	8/15–8/24	10 (all)		
						8/26–9/20	25.4		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48.4	30,567
1986	41	62	6/20–7/15	26		7/16–8/10	26		
						8/11–8/20	10 (all)		
						8/27–8/31	5		
			8/21–8/26	6		9/10–9/20	11		
			9/1–9/9	9	35,646	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	42	29,901
1987	17	2	6/1–6/17	17		6/18–6/19	2 (all)		
	23	80	6/20–7/12	23	21,819	7/13–8/2	21		
						8/3–8/12	10 (all)		
						8/13–9/20	39		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	60	34,604
1988	23	2	6/6–6/28	23		6/29–6/30	2 (all)		
	12	80	7/1–7/12	12	11,357	7/13–7/25	13		
						7/26–8/4	10 (all)		
						8/5–8/14	10		
						8/15–8/24	10 (all)		
						8/25–8/31	7		
						9/1–9/3	3 (all)		
						9/4–9/20	17[a]		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	47	22,820
1989	25	0	6/6–6/30	25		none	0		
	13	79	7/1–7/13	13	10,507	7/14–8/13	31		
						8/14–8/23	10 (all)		
						8/24–9/20	28		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	59	33,278
1990	26	0	6/5–6/30	26		none	0		
	24	68	7/1–7/22	22		7/23–8/12	21		
						8/13–8/22	10 (all)		
			8/23–8/24	2	17,988	8/25–9/20	27		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48	27,742

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Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
1991	24	5	6/2–6/25	24		6/26– 6/30	5 (all)		
	7.5	84.5	7/1–7/8	7.5	6,898	7/8–8/15	38.5		
						8/16–8/25	10 (all)		
						8/26–9/20	26		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	64.5	30,720
1992	36	0	5/26–6/30	36		none	0		
	4.5	87.5	7/1–7/4	3.5		7/4–8/12	39.5		
						8/13–8/22	10 (all)		
			23-Aug	1	3,878	8/24–9/20	28		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	67.5	34,367
1993	38	0	5/24–6/30	38		none	0		
	20	72	7/1–7/6	6		7/7–7/11	5 (all)		
						7/12–8/12	32		
						8/13–8/20	8 (all)		
			8/21–8/25	5		8/26–9/11	17		
			9/12–9/20	9	12,094	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	49	27,009
1994	38	1	5/23–6/29	38		6/30	1 (all)		
	12	80	7/1–7/7	7		7/8–8/26	50		
						8/27–8/28	2 (all)		
			8/29–9/2	5	7,489	9/3–9/30	28	78	34,216
1995	38	2	5/22–6/28	38		6/29– 6/30	2 (all)		
	17	75	7/1–7/10	10		7/11–7/29	19		
			7/30–8/5	7	9,013	8/6–8/12	7		
						8/13–8/22	10 (all)		
						8/23–9/30	39	65	19,963
1996	54	2	5/6–6/28	54		6/29–6/30	2 (all)		
	12	80	7/1–7/10	10		7/11–8/13	34		
						8/14–8/18	5 (all)		
			8/19–8/20	2	5,446	8/21–9/20	31		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	65	20,489
1997	52	5	5/5–6/25	52		6/26–6/30	5 (all)		
	21	71	7/1–7/7	7		7/8–8/7	31		
						8/8–8/17	10 (all)		
			8/18–8/24	7		8/25–8/29	5		
			8/30–9/5	7	9,161	9/6–9/20	15[b]		
						9/21–9/30	10 (all)	51	14,054

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Table 5.–Page 3 of 4.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
1998	57	1	5/4–6/29	57		6/30	1 (all)		
	53	39	7/1–7/11	11		7/12–8/11	31		
			8/20–9/30	42	12,068	8/12–8/19	8 (all)	31	11,091
1999	59	0	5/3–6/30	59		none	0		
	11	81	7/1–7/6	6		7/7–8/12	37		
						8/13–8/17	5 (all)		
			8/18–8/22	5	4,328	8/23–9/30	39	76	22,037
2000	74	1	4/17–6/29	74		6/30	1 (all)		
	24	68	7/1–7/5	5		7/6–8/10	36		
			8/11–8/12	2		8/13–8/22	10 (all)		
			8/23–8/30	8		8/31–9/11	12		
			9/12–9/20	9	6,237	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48	13,399
2001	76	0	4/16–6/30	76		none	0		
	25	67	7/1–7/6	6		7/7–8/12	37		
						8/13–8/17	5(all)		
			8/18–9/5	19	7,458	9/6–9/20	15		
						9/21–9/24	4(all)		
						9/25–9/30	6	58	13,438
2002	77	0	4/15–6/30	77		none	0		
	40	52	7/1–7/18	18		7/19–8/9	22		
						8/10–8/11	2(all)		
			8/12–9/2	22	11,104	9/3–9/30	28	50	8,072
2003	72	0	4/20–6/30	72		none	0		
	39	53	7/1–8/8	39	10,811	8/9–9/30	53	53	8,422
2004	70	0	4/22–6/30	70		none	0		
	19	73	7/1–7/15	15		7/16–8/9	25		
						8/10–8/11	2(all)		
			8/12–8/15	4	7,353	8/16–9/30	46	71	14,665
2005	77	0	4/15–6/30	77		none	0		
	29.5	62.5	7/1–7/17	17		7/18–8/9	23		
						8/10–8/13	4(all)		
			8/14–8/20	6.5		8/20–9/14	25.5		
			9/15–9/20	6	10,083	9/21–9/30	10(all)	48.5	12,688
2006	69	0	4/23–6/30	69		none	0		
	22	70	7/1–7/12	12		7/13–8/8	27		
						8/9–8/12	4(all)		
			8/13–8/22	10	9,821	8/23–8/27	5(all)		
						8/28–9/30	34	61	13,486

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Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
2007	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	26	66	7/1–7/20	20		7/21–8/10	21		
						8/11–8/15	5(all)		
			8/16–8/21	6	10,628	8/22–9/20	30		
						9/21–9/30	10(all)	51	12,819
2008	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	11	81	7/1–7/5	5		7/6–8/10	36		
						8/11–8/15	5(all)		
						8/22–9/20	30		
			8/16–8/21	6	5,745	9/21–9/30	10(all)	66	15,855
2009	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	19	73	7/1–7/10	10		7/11–8/11	32		
			8/17–25	9	7,589	8/12–8/16	5(all)		
						8/26–9/30	36	68	15,307
2010	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	13	79	7/1–7/8	8		7/9–8/10	33		
			8/15–8/19	5	5,549	8/11–8/14	4(all)		
						8/20–9/20	32		
						9/21–9/30	10(all)	65	16,641
2011	66	0	4/25–6/30	66		none	0		
	15	77	7/1–7/12	12		7/13–8/10	29		
			8/15–8/17	3	5,479	8/11–8/14	4(all)		
						8/18–9/20	34		
						9/21–9/30	10(all)	63	12,611
2012	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	38	54	7/1–7/9	9		7/10–8/6	28		
			8/11–9/8	29	13,024	8/7–8/10	4(all)		
						9/9–9/30	22	50	8,495
2013	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	6	86	7/1–7/6	6	4,671	7/7–9/30	86	86	19,785
2014	61	0	5/1–6/30	61		none	0		
	12	80	7/1–7/7	7		7/8–8/9	33		
			8/14–8/18	5	5,417	8/10–8/13	4(all)		
						8/19–9/30	43	76	17,166
2015	76	0	4/16–6/30	76		none	0		
	8	84	7/1–7/8	8	3,174	7/9–9/30	84	84	12,612

Note: Spring fishery date ranges indicate only the first and last date that fisheries were open prior to July 1, when the general summer troll season began."Days Open" indicates the actual number of days open prior to July 1. "Days Closed" indicates days not open between the start of the spring fisheries through June 30.

[a] In 1988, the southern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho salmon conservation concerns.

[b] In 1997, the northern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho salmon conservation concerns.

Table 6.–Annual commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	282,404	939	396,211	25,563	2,453	707,570
1961	204,289	1,264	399,932	19,303	2,679	627,467
1962	173,597	1,181	643,740	75,083	2,676	896,277
1963	243,679	2,014	693,050	106,939	6,230	1,051,912
1964	329,461	1,004	730,766	124,566	2,576	1,188,373
1965	258,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,044,147
1966	282,083	679	528,621	63,623	5,203	880,209
1967	274,678	157	443,677	57,372	7,051	782,935
1968	304,455	574	779,500	126,271	2,791	1,213,591
1969	290,168	444	388,443	83,727	1,708	764,490
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,279	104,557	7,602	815,806
1972	242,282	1,060	791,941	166,771	11,634	1,213,688
1973	307,806	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,199
1974	322,101	2,603	845,109	263,083	13,818	1,446,714
1975	287,342	584	214,219	76,844	2,784	582,276
1976	231,239	1,241	525,270	194,370	4,251	955,304
1977	271,735	5,713	506,432	281,009	11,621	1,077,142
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	337,672	7,018	918,835	629,117	24,661	1,913,968
1980	303,643	2,921	697,181	267,213	12,168	1,281,888
1981	248,782	7,476	861,146	579,436	8,680	1,705,254
1982	241,938	2,459	1,315,871	503,306	5,639	2,069,700
1983	269,821	7,973	1,276,380	498,530	20,308	2,072,756
1984	235,622	9,658	1,133,366	573,004	28,060	1,978,455
1985	215,811	7,724	1,600,230	963,719	52,793	2,839,930
1986	237,703	6,884	2,128,003	181,900	51,398	2,604,994
1987	242,562	9,722	1,041,055	486,385	12,848	1,793,327
1988	231,364	9,341	500,227	519,390	88,264	1,348,572
1989	235,716	20,171	1,415,517	1,771,409	68,986	3,511,643
1990	287,939	9,176	1,832,604	771,674	62,817	2,963,990
1991	264,106	9,805	1,719,082	427,348	28,438	2,447,994
1992	183,759	22,854	1,929,945	673,851	85,030	2,894,420
1993	226,866	25,337	2,395,887	902,872	525,160	4,075,603
1994	186,331	21,777	3,467,599	942,783	330,375	4,942,822
1995	138,117	27,323	1,750,262	714,312	277,455	2,907,329
1996	141,452	11,024	1,906,769	812,899	406,260	3,278,309
1997	246,409	39,431	1,170,534	545,309	312,042	2,313,649
1998	192,066	6,474	1,636,711	261,104	117,642	2,213,767
1999	146,219	5,730	2,272,653	540,859	74,704	3,039,905

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Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2000	158,717	4,467	1,125,219	187,364	478,144	1,953,546
2001	153,280	8,992	1,845,627	258,943	467,837	2,733,039
2002	325,308	1,247	1,315,062	86,399	117,672	1,840,686
2003	330,692	4,596	1,223,458	159,643	286,410	2,001,850
2004	354,658	5,010	1,916,675	57,323	171,326	2,493,066
2005	338,451	13,277	2,038,296	109,640	174,599	2,662,529
2006	282,315	8,084	1,362,983	60,323	153,545	1,867,250
2007	268,146	6,440	1,378,062	104,440	191,685	1,948,773
2008	151,936	1,253	1,293,030	28,183	60,829	1,535,231
2009	175,644	2,929	1,591,547	75,843	342,998	2,188,961
2010	195,614	1,923	1,343,151	87,640	394,695	2,023,023
2011	242,193	5,190	1,313,594	496,171	702,914	2,760,062
2012	209,036	3,224	1,200,786	168,583	476,601	2,058,230
2013	149,615	5,021	2,393,807	684,692	1,054,695	4,287,830
2014	355,570	7,319	2,246,881	75,920	200,065	2,885,755
2015	269,809	6,977	1,241,090	259,411	424,546	2,201,833
1960–69 Avg	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970–79 Avg	299,165	2,365	610,176	253,804	11,626	1,176,810
1980–89 Avg	246,296	8,433	1,196,898	634,429	34,914	2,120,652
1990–99 Avg	201,326	17,893	2,008,205	659,301	221,992	3,107,779
2000–09 Avg	253,915	5,630	1,508,996	112,810	244,505	2,122,493

Note: Harvest data for all species includes terminal and Annette Island harvest. Data is by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1–September 30) from 1980 to 2015.

Table 7.–Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2015 troll season.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2014	41	5-Oct	57	-	-	-	-	57
	42	12-Oct	7,426	-	-	-	-	7,426
	43	19-Oct	3,740	-	-	-	-	3,740
	44	26-Oct	3,367	-	-	-	-	3,367
	45	2-Nov	998	-	-	-	-	998
	46	9-Nov	1,044	-	-	-	-	1,044
	47	16-Nov	627	-	-	-	-	627
	48	23-Nov	568	-	-	-	-	568
	49	30-Nov	904	-	-	-	-	904
	50	7-Dec	2,724	-	-	-	-	2,724
	51	14-Dec	1,579	-	-	-	-	1,579
	52	21-Dec	517	-	-	-	-	517
	53	28-Dec	587	-	-	-	-	587
2015	1	1-Jan	27	-	-	-	-	27
	2	4-Jan	511	-	-	-	-	511
	3	11-Jan	1,077	-	-	-	-	1,077
	4	18-Jan	787	-	-	-	-	787
	5	25-Jan	1,060	-	-	-	-	1,060
	6	1-Feb	1,280	-	-	-	-	1,280
	7	8-Feb	2,169	-	-	-	-	2,169
	8	15-Feb	2,389	-	-	-	-	2,389
	9	22-Feb	2,630	-	-	-	-	2,630
	10	1-Mar	4,319	-	-	-	-	4,319
	11	8-Mar	1,726	-	-	-	-	1,726
	12	15-Mar	3,381	-	-	-	14	3,395
	13	22-Mar	5,174	-	-	-	22	5,196
	14	29-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	5-Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16	12-Apr	89	-	-	-	-	89
	17	19-Apr	241	-	-	-	-	241
	18	26-Apr	331	-	-	-	-	331
	19	3-May	1,845	-	-	-	1	1,846
	20	10-May	2,607	-	-	-	-	2,607
	21	17-May	3,351	-	-	-	2	3,353
	22	24-May	4,078	-	-	-	1	4,079
	23	31-May	6,836	1	45	15	17	6,914
	24	7-Jun	9,996	52	525	1,093	4,647	16,313
	25	14-Jun	10,318	115	2,337	12,749	8,105	33,624
	26	21-Jun	11,498	60	2,660	16,960	9,265	40,443
	27	28-Jun	46,836	270	32,597	16,032	7,776	103,511
	28	5-Jul	120,294	495	89,233	15,442	12,402	237,866
	29	12-Jul	-	428	136,031	26,026	14,515	177,000
	30	19-Jul	-	687	189,810	36,018	18,398	244,913

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2015	31	26-Jul	-	963	139,052	29,517	2,990	172,522
	32	2-Aug	-	1,288	122,592	54,347	43,862	222,089
	33	9-Aug	-	702	79,193	29,885	107,926	217,706
	34	16-Aug	-	375	58,141	12,718	52,899	124,133
	35	23-Aug	-	648	65,452	4,260	13,658	84,018
	36	30-Aug	-	380	107,660	1,506	3,470	113,016
	37	6-Sep	-	310	116,230	426	4,286	121,252
	38	13-Sep	-	135	66,412	156	1,354	68,057
	39	20-Sep	-	17	24,777	5	70	24,869
	40	27-Sep	-	1	1,215	-	3	1,219
		Winter fishery subtotal	50,673	0	0	0	36	50,709
		Spring fishery subtotal	53,718	303	6,986	38,239	26,344	125,590
		Summer fishery subtotal	164,644	6,626	1,226,998	218,918	279,304	1,896,490
		Hatchery terminal area subtotal	774	48	7,106	2,254	118,862	129,044
		Grand Total:	269,809	6,977	1,241,090	259,411	424,546	2,201,833

Note: Weekly totals do not include hatchery terminal area and Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 8.–Average troll coho salmon dressed weight by week and weighted annual average, 1998–2015.

	Average weekly dressed weight, by year																		Averages	
Week of	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010–2014	2005–2014
1-Jul	6.6	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4
8-Jul	6.8	4.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.1	6.5	5.4	6	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.5
15-Jul	6.8	4.8	6	5.6	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.3	6.7	5.3	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5
22-Jul	6.9	5	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.4	6.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6
29-Jul	7	5.2	6.3	6	6.5	6	6	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.9	5.7	6.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
5-Aug	7.1	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.9	5.5	7.1	5.8	6.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8
12-Aug	7.2	5.4	6.6	6.2	7	6.3	6.4	5.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	5.8	6.8	5.3	6.2	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.1
19-Aug	7.7	5.8		6.6	7.1	6.6	6.8	6	6.6	5.9	8.2	6.3	7.1	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.4
26-Aug	7.8	6	7.5	6.6	7.6	6.9	7	6.2	6.8	6.2	8.4	6.3	7.2	5.3	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.6
2-Sep	8.5	6.1	8	6.8	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.3	7.4	6.7	8.8	6.4	7.5	5.4	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.9
9-Sep	8.8	6.4	8.2	7.2	8	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.2	9	6.5	7.8	5.5	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.8	7.1
16-Sep	9.2	6.6	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.6	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.4	9.1	6.6	8.1	5.6	6.8	6.6	7.5	6.5	6.9	7.3
23-Sep	9.4	6.4	8.5	7.1	8	7.8	7.8	6.7	7.8	–	–	6.6	8.3	5.9	7.6	6.8	7.5	6.3	7.2	7.2
30-Sep	9.5	6.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.7	8.5	–	–	–	–	6.9	–	–	7.8	7.2	7.6	6.5	7.5	7.4
Weighted Average:	7.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.6	5.7	6.4	5.8	7.6	5.9	6.9	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.1
Troll Harvest (Millions)	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.6

Table 9.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial hand troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1975–2015.

Year[a]	Chinook[b]	Sockeye[b]	Coho[b]	Pink[b]	Chum[b]	Total
1975	28,000	95	40,920	28,815	541	98,371
1976	26,324	507	88,859	44,406	2,061	162,157
1977	33,136	1,751	155,731	116,763	4,146	311,527
1978	54,377	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,501
1979	57,722	2,448	244,805	281,684	7,926	594,585
1980	52,415	1,257	179,912	111,666	4,652	349,902
1981	34,583	2,171	181,466	173,517	2,582	394,319
1982	37584	518	260,610	132,097	1,127	431,936
1983	38,625	1,530	235,692	136,646	2,777	415,270
1984	35,357	1,982	178,414	151,278	4,894	371,925
1985	33,985	1,696	260,737	251,652	9,748	557,818
1986	30912	809	339,393	40,098	6,697	417,909
1987	30,173	2,126	183,220	134,354	3,015	352,888
1988	33,889	1,894	92,341	147,609	14,534	290,267
1989	30,306	2,441	220,262	301,413	6,576	560,998
1990	40,158	1,245	273,546	154,800	6,489	476,238
1991	41,309	1,073	239,019	72,365	3,840	357,606
1992	26,154	1,905	249,506	95,481	6,027	379,073
1993	26,726	1,669	315,590	101,754	34,449	480,188
1994	14,897	1,878	436,323	56,958	32,062	542,118
1995	13,968	1,822	145,189	63,877	21,284	246,140
1996	12,569	694	197,939	31,747	53,485	296,434
1997	15,280	1,208	104,602	35,104	20,042	176,236
1998	9,305	271	119,576	11,782	2,051	142,985
1999	6,466	286	180,119	12,214	583	199,668
2000	8,697	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,135
2001	9,819	301	111,472	6,267	12,480	140,339
2002	11,481	34	77,961	2,753	579	92,808
2003	13,840	135	80,893	3,627	4,800	103,295
2004	18,871	148	108,629	2,403	861	130,912
2005	16,856	340	143,278	6,203	418	167,095
2006	16,366	242	74,414	3,429	437	94,888
2007	18,258	220	91,499	4,196	1,389	115,562
2008	15,416	155	83,430	1,593	863	101,457
2009	13,638	171	104,212	5,074	5,427	128,522
2010	13,030	63	88,975	5,681	9,861	117,610
2011	18,166	205	98,968	26,025	13,500	156,864
2012	13,207	226	81,929	11,037	8,193	114,592
2013	11,747	343	174,103	23,510	28,719	238,422
2014	18,412	215	120,367	5,285	3,001	147,280
2015	12,882	353	61,652	17,397	7,819	100,103
Average 1975–2014	24,266	920	167,609	74,669	8,925	276,389
Average 2005–2014	15,510	218	106,118	9,203	7,181	138,229

[a] Prior to 1975, hand and power troll harvests were not reported separately. Troll harvests prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year. From 1980–present, harvests are by season, Oct.1–Sept.30. Harvest for 1979 Jan 1–Sept.30.

[b] Harvest for all species includes Annette Island Reserve and terminal fisheries.

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial power troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1975–2015.

Year[a]	Chinook[b]	Sockeye[b]	Coho[b]	Pink[b]	Chum[b]	Total
1975	259,646	489	173,299	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	203,777	734	436,411	149,964	2,190	793,646
1977	237,578	3,962	350,701	164,246	7,475	765,494
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	277,274	4,570	674,030	347,433	16,735	1,319,574
1980	251,137	1,664	517,269	155,547	7,516	933,635
1981	214,923	5,305	679,680	405,919	6,098	1,311,679
1982	205,286	1,941	1,055,261	371,209	4,512	1,638,818
1983	231,144	6,443	1,040,688	361,884	17,531	1,657,398
1984	202,768	7,676	954,952	421,726	23,166	1,607,731
1985	182,576	6,026	1,339,493	712,067	43,045	2,283,392
1986	208,048	6,075	1,788,610	141,802	44,701	2,189,591
1987	213,342	7,596	857,835	352,031	9,831	1,440,632
1988	197,197	7,446	407,886	371,781	73,728	1,058,921
1989	211,417	17,730	1,195,255	1,469,996	62,410	2,952,174
1990	248,976	7,931	1,559,058	616,874	56,328	2,488,081
1991	221,442	8,732	1,480,063	354,983	24,598	2,091,281
1992	154,465	20,949	1,680,439	578,370	79,003	2,515,572
1993	202,807	23,668	2,080,297	801,118	490,711	3,598,021
1994	171,434	19,899	3,031,276	885,825	298,313	4,400,941
1995	124,705	25,501	1,605,073	650,435	256,171	2,661,840
1996	129,857	10,330	1,708,830	781,152	352,775	2,982,486
1997	231,562	38,223	1,065,932	510,205	292,000	2,137,929
1998	183,052	6,203	1,517,135	249,322	115,591	2,071,073
1999	140,157	5,444	2,092,534	528,645	74,121	2,840,376
2000	150,101	4,341	1,057,720	181,978	471,717	1,865,794
2001	143,462	8,691	1,734,155	252,676	455,357	2,594,217
2002	313,913	1,213	1,237,101	83,646	117,093	1,753,034
2003	317,213	4,461	1,142,565	156,016	281,610	1,805,391
2004	335,789	4,862	1,808,046	54,920	170,465	2,362,166
2005	321,595	12,937	1,895,018	103,437	174,181	2,495,626
2006	265,949	7,842	1,288,569	56,894	153,108	1,759,469
2007	249,890	6,220	1,286,563	100,244	190,296	1,833,213
2008	136,653	1,098	1,209,600	26,590	59,966	1,433,907
2009	162,006	2,758	1,487,335	70,769	337,571	2,060,439
2010	182,465	1,860	1,254,161	81,959	384,834	1,905,279
2011	223,957	4,985	1,214,626	470,146	689,269	2,602,983
2012	196,183	2,998	1,118,857	157,546	468,206	1,943,790
2013	137,868	4,678	2,219,704	661,183	1,026,045	4,049,478
2014	337,158	7,104	2,126,514	70,635	197,064	2,738,475
2015	256,927	6,624	1,179,438	242,014	416,727	2,101,730
Average 1975–2014	218,457	8,021	1,299,365	355,497	194,413	2,072,307
Average 2005–2014	221,372	5,248	1,510,095	179,940	368,054	2,265,854

[a] Prior to 1975, hand and power troll harvests were not reported separately. Troll harvests prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year. From 1980 to present, harvests are by season, Oct.1–Sept.30. Harvest for 1979 Jan 1– Sept.30.

[b] Harvest for all species includes Annette Island Reserve and terminal fisheries.

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon harvests by gear and troll harvest by fishery, 2015.

Gear/Fishery	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion harvest	Term. exclusion/ Alaska hatchery add-on	Treaty harvest
Winter Troll	50,673	2,027	1,685	0	1,685	48,988
Spring Troll[a]	54,471	15,473	13,151	216	13,367	41,105
Summer Troll						
First Period	164,640	4,310	3,584	0	3,584	161,054
Second Period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summer Total[b]	164,640	4,310	3,584	0	3,584	161,054
Total Traditional Troll	269,784	21,809	18,420	216	18,636	251,147
Annette Is. Troll	25	0	0	0	0	25
Total Troll Harvest	269,809	21,809	18,420	216	18,636	251,172
Purse Seine	30,265	18,580	18,502	0	11,763	11,763
Drift Gillnet	22,981	17,924	16,393	0	6,589	6,589
Setnet	462	0	0	0	0	462
Total Net[c]	53,708	36,504	34,895	0	18,352	18,813
Sport[c]	81,809	16,124	13,898	0	13,898	67,911
All Gear Total	405,326	74,437	67,212	216	67,428	337,897

[a] Spring troll harvest includes all HC 12 and wild terminal exclusion harvests for year.

[b] Total summer harvest includes confiscated harvest for year.

[c] All net gear and sport totals include the general, Annette Island, and wild terminal exclusion harvests.

Table 12.–Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2015.

Year	Troll[a]	Net[b]	Subtotal	Sport[c]	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total less Alaska hatchery contribution
1965	309	28	337	13	350	-	-
1966	282	26	308	13	321	-	-
1967	275	26	301	13	314	-	-
1968	304	27	331	14	345	-	-
1969	290	24	314	14	328	-	-
1970	305	18	323	14	337	-	-
1971	311	23	334	15	349	-	-
1972	242	44	286	15	301	-	-
1973	308	36	344	16	360	-	-
1974	322	24	346	17	363	-	-
1975	287	13	300	17	317	-	-
1976	231	10	241	17	258	-	-
1977	272	13	285	17	302	-	-
1978	375	25	400	17	417	-	-
1979	338	28	366	17	383	-	-
1980	304	20	324	20	344	6	338
1981	249	19	268	21	289	2	287
1982	242	47	289	26	315	1	314
1983	270	20	289	22	312	3	309
1984	236	32	268	22	290	6	284
1985	216	34	250	25	275	13	262
1986	238	22	260	23	282	17	265
1987	243	16	258	24	282	24	259
1988	231	22	253	26	279	29	250
1989	236	24	260	31	291	29	262
1990	288	28	316	51	367	54	314
1991	264	35	299	60	359	70	289
1992	184	32	216	43	259	44	215
1993	227	28	255	49	304	40	264
1994	186	36	222	42	264	36	228
1995	138	48	186	50	236	69	167
1996	141	37	179	58	237	89	148
1997	246	25	271	72	340	63	280
1998	192	24	216	55	271	34	237
1999	146	33	179	72	251	59	192
2000	159	41	200	63	252	85	179
2001	153	40	193	72	266	87	179
2002	325	32	357	70	427	78	349
2003	331	39	370	69	439	68	372
2004	355	64	419	81	499	91	408
2005	338	68	407	87	493	74	420
2006	282	67	350	86	436	57	379

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Year	Troll[a]	Net[b]	Subtotal	Sport[c]	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total less Alaska hatchery contribution
2007	268	54	322	83	405	77	328
2008	152	43	195	49	244	75	169
2009	176	48	224	70	294	71	222
2010	196	31	226	59	285	62	223
2011	242	48	290	67	357	74	283
2012	209	39	249	46	295	61	234
2013	150	51	201	56	257	73	184
2014	356	50	406	80	485	59	427
2015	270	54	324	82	405	75	330

Note: Years 1985–2001 were updated in 2001, based on Add–on tables for BOF reports. All subsequent years also based on Add–on tables.

[a] Troll harvests prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year. From 1980–present, harvests are by season, Oct.1–Sept.30.

[b] Purse seine harvests from 1986–present do not include Chinook less than five pounds reported on fish tickets.

[c] Estimates of sport catches for 1965–1976 based on 1977–1980 average catch per capita data. Sport catches for 1977–1999 based on statewide postal harvest surveys. Sport harvest for 2015 based on preliminary creel survey data, pending completion of statewide postal harvest surveys.

Table 13.–Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest, permits fished, vessel landings, catch per landing, and Alaska hatchery percent of harvest by troll accounting year (October 1–September 30), 1985–2015.

	Early winter (October–December)				Late winter (January–April)				Total winter (October–April)						
Year	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Annual total	Winter % of annual total	Alaska hatchery % of catch
1985	14,235	371	869	16	8,590	316	1,148	7	22,825	499	2,017	11	215,811	11%	6%
1986	16,779	353	1,049	16	6,147	257	832	7	22,926	492	1,881	12	237,703	10%	6%
1987	18,453	365	1,235	15	10,075	290	996	10	28,528	514	2,231	13	242,562	12%	10%
1988	44,765	605	2,404	19	15,684	411	1,785	9	60,449	728	4,189	14	231,364	26%	14%
1989	24,425	630	2,239	11	9,872	337	1,403	7	34,297	737	3,642	9	235,716	15%	14%
1990	17,617	314	868	20	15,513	319	1,477	11	33,130	523	2,345	14	287,939	12%	13%
1991	19,920	310	787	25	22,719	405	2,037	11	42,639	565	2,824	15	264,106	16%	24%
1992	28,277	403	1,653	17	43,554	440	2,679	16	71,831	617	4,332	17	183,759	39%	10%
1993	20,275	310	1,194	17	42,447	418	2,366	18	62,722	493	3,560	18	226,866	28%	6%
1994	35,193	264	1,106	32	21,175	303	1,499	14	56,368	383	2,605	22	186,331	30%	4%
1995	10,382	186	627	17	7,486	223	871	9	17,868	298	1,498	12	138,117	13%	12%
1996	6,008	144	427	14	3,393	159	447	8	9,401	230	874	11	141,452	7%	18%
1997	13,252	162	626	21	7,705	185	514	15	20,957	256	1,151	18	246,409	9%	8%
1998	9,810	152	534	18	23,008	247	1,372	17	32,818	306	2,001	16	192,066	17%	7%
1999	13,989	150	579	24	16,988	253	1,435	12	30,977	286	2,026	15	146,219	21%	7%
2000	17,494	172	783	22	18,561	262	1,508	12	36,055	311	2,291	16	158,717	23%	9%
2001	11,198	198	907	12	11,388	259	1,382	8	22,586	322	2,298	10	153,280	15%	12%
2002	17,152	168	754	23	12,237	248	1,351	9	29,389	300	2,116	14	325,308	9%	7%
2003	18,672	193	725	26	32,182	313	2,365	14	50,854	360	3,090	16	330,692	15%	9%
2004	12,686	267	982	13	40,200	378	2,595	15	52,886	439	3,577	15	354,658	15%	12%
2005	12,991	275	1,103	12	37,479	375	2,955	13	50,470	444	4,058	12	338,446	15%	11%
2006	13,952	293	1,418	10	34,970	416	3,102	11	48,922	469	4,520	11	282,315	17%	8%
2007	7,642	297	1,092	7	39,230	420	2,808	14	46,872	503	3,900	12	268,149	17%	10%
2008	5,169	247	950	5	16,655	409	2,347	7	21,824	467	3,297	7	151,926	14%	13%
2009	5,511	197	770	7	19,378	379	1,983	10	24,889	380	2,753	9	175,644	14%	11%
2010	8,715	221	1,061	8	33,821	416	2,677	13	42,536	459	3,738	11	195,492	22%	13%
2011	12,867	257	1,339	10	37,959	393	2,437	16	50,826	464	3,776	13	242,123	21%	7%
2012	10,683	315	1,246	9	37,217	408	2,670	14	47,900	507	3,916	12	209,366	23%	13%
2013	8,188	248	1,070	8	18,424	376	2,255	8	26,612	442	3,325	8	148,584	18%	15%
2014	14,271	271	1,320	11	42,267	388	2,603	16	56,534	464	3,923	14	355,570	16%	6%
2015	24,138	278	1,346	18	26,535	320	2,172	12	50,673	407	3,518	14	269,734	19%	5%
2010–14 avg	10,945	262	1,207	9	33,938	396	2,528	13	44,882	467	3,736	12	230,227	20%	11%
2005–14 avg	9,999	262	1,137	9	31,740	398	2,584	12	41,739	460	3,721	11	236,761	18%	11%

Note: Data include Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 14.–The number of Chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2015 spring troll fisheries by statistical week, including spring fishery areas as well as terminal harvest areas.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
101-21	West Rock	20	5/13	5/15	3	8	316
		21	5/20	5/22	3	8	241
		22	5/27	5/29	3	6	54
		23	6/3	6/5	3	6	157
		24	6/10	6/12	3	17	454
		25	6/17	6/19	3	32	1,240
	West rock total				*18*	*42*	*2,462*
101-29	Ketchikan Area	16	4/16	4/18	3	*	*
		17	4/19	4/22	4	3	26
		18	4/26	4/29	4	*	*
		19	5/1	5/7	7	15	347
		20	5/8	5/14	7	19	359
		21	5/15	5/21	7	17	394
		22	5/22	5/28	7	24	327
		23	5/29	6/2	5	27	356
		24	6/5	6/9	5	28	400
		25	6/12	6/16	5	29	622
		26	6/19	6/23	5	23	540
		27	6/26	6/30	5	13	241
	Ketchikan area total				*64*	*82*	*3,612*
101-45	Mountain Point	16	4/16	4/18	3	*	*
		17	4/19	4/22	4	*	*
		18	4/26	4/29	4	3	15
		19	5/1	5/7	7	6	65
		20	5/8	5/14	7	6	42
		21	5/15	5/21	7	7	118
		22	5/22	5/28	7	12	76
		23	5/31	6/5	6	19	157
		24	6/7	6/12	6	39	653
		25	6/14	6/19	6	22	601
		26	6/21	6/26	6	21	514
		27	6/28	6/30	3	6	88
	Mountain Point total				*66*	*56*	*2,332*
102-09	Stone Rock Bay	20	5/10	5/11	2	*	*
		21	5/17	5/18	2	4	91
		22	5/24	5/25	2	7	103
		23	5/31	6/1	2	4	33
		24	6/7	6/8	2	5	83
		25	6/14	6/15	2	12	494
		26	6/21	6/22	2	21	1,892
	Stone Rock Bay total				*14*	*32*	*2,724*
102-10	Kendrick Bay	20	5/10	5/12	3	4	171
		21	5/17	5/19	3	7	152
		22	5/24	5/27	4	5	147
		23	5/31	6/3	4	5	106
		24	6/7	6/10	4	13	396
		25	6/14	6/17	4	9	558
		26	6/23	6/27	5	6	291
		27	6/28	6/30	3	3	250
	Kendrick Bay total				*30*	*31*	*2,071*

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Stat area	Fishery name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
102-50	West Clarence Strait	19	5/1	5/7	7	5	146
		20	5/8	5/14	7	4	89
		21	5/15	5/21	7	5	49
		22	5/22	5/28	7	3	32
		23	5/29	6/2	5	7	123
		24	6/5	6/9	5	4	106
		25	6/12	6/16	5	*	*
		26	6/19	6/23	5	12	344
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	West Clarence Strait total				*51*	*28*	*1,005*
103-50	Bucareli Bay	19	5/3	5/4	2	14	84
		20	5/10	5/11	2	13	39
		21	5/17	5/18	2	14	74
		22	5/25	5/26	2	15	89
		23	6/1	6/2	2	9	56
		24	6/7	6/9	3	10	87
		25	6/14	6/16	3	9	73
		26	6/21	6/23	3	15	171
		27	6/28	6/30	3	10	38
	Bucareli Bay total				*22*	*37*	*711*
105-41	Sumner Strait	19	5/3	5/4	2	8	86
		20	5/10	5/12	3	8	96
		21	5/17	5/19	3	14	262
		22	5/24	5/26	3	10	212
		23	5/31	6/2	3	13	261
		24	6/7	6/9	3	14	231
		25	6/14	6/15	2	12	136
		26	6/21	6/21	1	4	35
	Sumner Strait total				*20*	*27*	*1,319*
106-30	Steamer Point	19	5/3	5/7	5	*	*
		20	5/10	5/14	5	*	*
		21	5/17	5/21	5	3	30
		22	5/24	5/28	5	9	72
		23	5/31	6/4	5	15	110
		24	6/7	6/11	5	6	29
		25	6/14	6/18	5	9	212
		26	6/21	6/25	5	6	39
		27	6/28	6/30	3	5	58
	Steamer Point total				*43*	*33*	*568*
106-41	SnowPass	19	5/3	5/7	5	*	*
		20	5/10	5/14	5	*	*
		21	5/17	5/21	5	*	*
		22	5/24	5/28	5	3	69
		23	5/31	6/4	5	*	*
		24	6/7	6/11	5	3	69
		25	6/14	6/18	5	3	25
		26	6/21	6/25	5	5	110
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Snow Pass total				*43*	*12*	*353*

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Stat area	Fishery name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
106-43	North Sumner Strait	16	4/16	4/18	3	*	*
		17	4/19	4/22	4	*	*
		18	4/26	4/29	4	*	*
		19	5/3	5/6	4	4	17
		20	5/10	5/13	4	*	*
		21	5/17	5/20	4	*	*
		22	5/24	5/27	4	5	46
		23	5/31	6/3	4	*	*
		24	6/7	6/10	4	*	*
		25	6/14	6/17	4	3	40
		26	6/21	6/24	4	*	*
		27	6/28	6/30	3	3	8
	North Sumner Strait total				*46*	*15*	*134*
107-10	Ernest Sound	16	4/16	4/18	3		
		17	4/19	4/25	7	5	29
		18	4/26	5/2	7	4	25
		19	5/3	5/9	7	*	*
		20	5/10	5/16	7	3	20
		21	5/17	5/23	7	8	54
		22	5/24	5/30	7	7	59
		23	5/31	6/6	7	8	88
		24	6/7	6/13	7	7	107
		25	6/14	6/20	7	5	100
		26	6/21	6/27	7	3	30
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Ernest Sound total				*76*	*26*	*537*
108-10	Chichagof Pass	19	5/3	5/5	3	8	27
		20	5/11	5/13	3	12	63
		21	5/18	5/20	3	15	89
		22	5/26	5/28	3	13	39
		23	6/1	6/3	3	7	46
		24	6/8	6/10	3	13	214
		25	6/15	6/17	3	7	135
		26	6/24	6/26	3	*	*
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Chichagof Pass total				*27*	*34*	*649*
108-40	Craig Point	19	5/3	5/5	3	*	*
		20	5/11	5/13	3	*	*
		21	5/18	5/20	3	*	*
		22	5/26	5/28	3	*	*
		23	6/1	6/3	3	*	*
		24	6/8	6/10	3	*	*
		25	6/15	6/17	3	*	*
		26	6/24	6/26	3	*	*
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Craig Point total				*27*	*3*	*25*
109-10	Little Port Walter	19	5/7	5/9	3	11	113
		20	5/14	5/16	3	14	134
		21	5/21	5/23	3	7	23
		22	5/27	5/30	4	11	190
		23	6/3	6/6	4	13	902
	Little Port Walter total				*17*	*29*	*1,362*

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Stat area	Fishery name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
109-62	Tebenkof Bay	20	5/10	5/11	2	19	368
		21	5/17	5/18	2	22	757
		22	5/28	5/29	2	29	416
		23	6/5	6/5	1	*	*
		24	6/12	6/12	1	13	304
		25	6/19	6/19	1	30	914
	Tebenkof Bay total				*9*	*65*	*2,822*
110-31	Frederick Sound	16	4/16	4/18	3	4	43
		17	4/19	4/25	7	6	65
		18	4/26	5/2	7	*	*
		19	5/3	5/9	7	6	72
		20	5/10	5/16	7	6	33
		21	5/17	5/23	7	3	30
		22	5/24	5/30	7	3	17
		23	5/31	6/6	7	13	200
		24	6/7	6/13	7	11	153
		25	6/14	6/20	7	8	89
		26	6/21	6/27	7	14	141
		27	6/28	6/30	3	3	34
	Frederick Sound total				*76*	*35*	*891*
112-12	Chatham Strait	16	4/16	4/18	3	*	*
		17	4/19	4/22	4	4	48
		18	4/26	4/29	4	10	151
		19	5/3	5/6	4	14	95
		20	5/10	5/14	5	16	126
		21	5/17	5/22	6	20	176
		22	5/24	5/30	7	23	277
		23	5/31	6/6	7	16	964
		24	6/7	6/13	7	42	2,663
		25	6/14	6/20	7	37	1,056
		26	6/21	6/27	7	35	1,324
		27	6/28	6/30	3	7	706
	Chatham Strait total				*64*	*96*	*7,606*
112-65	Hawk Inlet	18	5/1	5/2	2	*	*
		19	5/3	5/9	7	*	*
		20	5/10	5/16	7	*	*
		21	5/17	5/23	7	*	*
		22	5/24	5/30	7	*	*
		23	5/31	6/6	7	*	*
		24	6/7	6/13	7	*	*
		25	6/14	6/20	7	*	*
		26	6/21	6/27	7	*	*
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Hawk Inlet total				*61*	*6*	*119*
113-01	Western Channel	20	5/10	5/10	1	17	55
		21	5/17	5/17	1	19	89
		22	5/26	5/26	1	29	305
		23	6/1	6/3	3	57	1,105
		24	6/7	6/10	4	45	911
		25	6/14	6/15	2	46	482
		26	6/22	6/22	1	45	1,023
	Western Channel total				*13*	*111*	*3,970*

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Stat area	Fishery name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
113-30	Redoubt Bay	18	4/30	5/1	2	8	42
		19	5/7	5/8	2	17	123
		20	5/14	5/15	2	15	118
		21	5/21	5/22	2	9	114
		22	5/28	5/29	2	17	401
		23	6/4	6/5	2	5	49
		24	6/11	6/12	2	13	78
		25	6/18	6/19	2	11	339
		26	6/25	6/26	2	8	80
	Redoubt Bay total				*18*	*54*	*1,344*
113-31	Biorka	23	6/1	6/1	1	19	182
		24	6/8	6/8	1	27	592
		25	6/15	6/15	1	33	264
		26	6/22	6/22	1	29	725
	Biorka Island total				*4*	*63*	*1,763*
113-32	Goddard	20	5/10	5/11	2	10	80
		21	5/17	5/18	2	7	42
		22	5/26	5/27	2	*	*
		23	6/1	6/2	2	*	*
		24	6/8	6/9	2	5	29
		25	6/15	6/16	2	4	60
		26	6/22	6/23	2	11	211
		27	6/29	6/30	2	3	13
	Goddard Area total				*16*	*25*	*448*
113-41	Sitka Sound	16	4/16	4/18	3	4	8
		17	4/19	4/22	4	5	12
		18	4/26	4/29	4	3	10
		19	5/3	5/6	4	36	294
		20	5/10	5/15	6	37	190
		21	5/17	5/22	6	41	225
		22	5/24	5/30	7	52	766
		23	5/31	6/6	7	59	1,025
		24	6/7	6/13	7	76	1,631
		25	6/14	6/20	7	94	1,851
		26	6/21	6/27	7	140	3,243
		27	6/28	6/30	3	43	786
	Sitka Sound total				*65*	*195*	*10,041*
113-62	Salisbury Sound	18	4/30	5/2	3	6	14
		19	5/7	5/9	3	4	32
		20	5/14	5/16	3	5	48
		21	5/20	5/22	3	7	69
		22	5/27	5/29	3	8	126
		23	6/4	6/6	3	11	290
		24	6/11	6/13	3	20	368
		25	6/18	6/20	3	26	521
		26	6/25	6/27	3	17	214
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Salisbury Sound total				*30*	*50*	*1,682*

-continued-

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Stat area	Fishery name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
113-95	Lisianski Inlet	16	4/16	4/18	3	*	*
		17	4/19	4/22	4	4	49
		18	4/26	4/29	4	5	46
		19	5/4	5/6	3	6	65
		20	5/11	5/13	3	*	*
		21	5/18	5/20	3	*	*
		22	5/25	5/27	3	5	38
		23	6/1	6/3	3	5	60
		24	6/8	6/10	3	4	30
		25	6/15	6/17	3	3	38
		26	6/22	6/24	3	8	99
		27	6/26	6/30	5	*	*
	Lisianski Inlet total				*40*	*19*	*459*
113-97	Stag Bay	19	5/1	5/7	7	*	*
		20	5/8	5/14	7	*	*
		21	5/15	5/21	7	*	*
		22	5/22	5/28	7	*	*
		23	5/29	6/4	7	*	*
		24	6/5	6/11	7	*	*
		25	6/12	6/18	7	*	*
		26	6/19	6/25	7	*	*
		27	6/26	6/30	5	3	47
	Stag Bay total				*61*	*8*	*89*
114-21	Cross Sound	18	5/1	5/2	2	*	*
		19	5/3	5/9	7	*	*
		20	5/10	5/16	7	*	*
		21	5/17	5/23	7	*	*
		22	5/24	5/30	7	*	*
		23	5/31	6/6	7	4	68
		24	6/7	6/13	7	4	39
		25	6/14	6/20	7	*	*
		26	6/21	6/27	7	*	*
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Cross Sound total				*61*	*11*	*164*
114-23	South Passage	18	5/1	5/2	2	*	*
		19	5/3	5/9	7	*	*
		20	5/10	5/16	7	*	*
		21	5/17	5/23	7	*	*
		22	5/24	5/30	7	*	*
		23	5/31	6/6	7	*	*
		24	6/7	6/13	7	*	*
		25	6/14	6/20	7	*	*
		26	6/21	6/27	7	*	*
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	South Passage total				*61*	*3*	*29*
114-25	Homeshore	18	5/1	5/2	2	*	*
		19	5/3	5/9	7	*	*
		20	5/10	5/16	7	5	29
		21	5/17	5/23	7	5	40
		22	5/24	5/30	7	*	*
		23	5/31	6/6	7	3	8
		24	6/7	6/13	7	15	46
		25	6/14	6/20	7	29	72
		26	6/21	6/27	7	19	71
		27	6/28	6/30	3	5	7
	Homeshore total				*61*	*52*	*293*

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Table 14.–Page 7 of 7.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Days	Permits	Chinook
114-27	Point Sophia	16	4/16	4/18	3	*	*
		17	4/19	4/22	4	*	*
		18	4/26	5/2	6	*	*
		19	5/3	5/9	7	*	*
		20	5/10	5/16	7	5	18
		21	5/17	5/23	7	3	10
		22	5/24	5/30	7	*	*
		23	5/31	6/6	7	*	*
		24	6/7	6/13	7	5	32
		25	6/14	6/20	7	5	51
		26	6/21	6/27	7	6	75
		27	6/28	6/30	3	*	*
	Point Sophia total				*72*	*19*	*217*
114-50	Port Althorp	19	5/4	5/6	3	8	63
		20	5/11	5/13	3	11	110
		21	5/18	5/20	3	9	106
		22	5/25	5/27	3	12	136
		23	6/1	6/3	3	15	334
		24	6/8	6/10	3	17	264
		25	6/15	6/17	3	15	180
		26	6/22	6/24	3	16	215
		27	6/26	6/30	5	4	101
	Port Althorp total				*29*	*37*	*1,509*
183-10	Yakutat Bay	19	5/4	5/4	1	11	120
		20	5/11	5/11	1	15	41
		21	5/18	5/18	1	14	76
		22	5/25	5/25	1	7	19
		23	6/1	6/1	1	9	31
		24	6/8	6/8	1	6	17
		25	6/18	6/18	1	4	36
		26	6/25	6/25	1	3	42
	Yakutat Bay total				*8*	*29*	*382*
Spring fishery total						592	53,692
Terminal area total						26	423
Spring season total						597	54,115

Note: Totals do not include Annette Island harvests or summer terminal harvest and effort. Weekly and total permits fished include effort for both Chinook and chum salmon.

[a] Denotes confidential data. Totals given may or may not include individual weeks confidential data.

Table 15.–Spring troll Chinook salmon fishery harvest, effort, and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2015.

Year	Non-terminal area spring harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Number of non-terminal areas open	Terminal area harvest[a]	Number of terminal areas open	Total harvest	Total Alaska hatchery %	Total permits fished
1986	776	240	31%	3	0	0	776	31%	70
1987	4,488	1,548	34%	7	0	0	4,488	34%	105
1988	8,505	2,931	34%	9	100	2	8,605	35%	382
1989	2,366	922	39%	11	913	4	3,279	56%	161
1990	7,052	4,255	60%	9	16	2	7,068	60%	258
1991	13,984	6,129	44%	10	5,863	1	19,847	60%	559
1992	11,229	5,604	50%	11	4,118	2	15,347	63%	454
1993	15,826	6,525	41%	13	2,853	3	18,679	50%	442
1994	11,269	4,939	44%	12	100	4	11,369	44%	283
1995	21,750	13,990	64%	15	1,333	4	23,083	66%	377
1996	30,963	15,672	51%	16	16,416	5	47,379	68%	461
1997	32,791	13,556	41%	17	9,931	6	42,722	55%	476
1998	19,195	5,012	26%	21	1,313	4	20,508	31%	361
1999	18,351	8,766	48%	23	2,367	5	20,718	54%	339
2000	20,990	11,217	53%	25	7,966	4	28,956	66%	392
2001	28,250	13,726	49%	26	7,081	5	35,331	59%	435
2002	37,610	17,398	46%	31	6,040	4	43,650	54%	433
2003	35,452	11,949	34%	26	3,840	4	39,292	40%	382
2004	55,186	19,863	36%	31	1,610	5	56,796	38%	445
2005	58,421	18,195	31%	30	2,280	4	60,701	34%	498
2006	36,918	9,430	26%	24	1,018	5	37,936	28%	511
2007	48,476	18,263	38%	25	1,310	4	49,786	39%	539
2008	36,638	17,769	48%	22	4,494	5	41,132	54%	591
2009	32,581	12,374	38%	27	278	5	32,859	39%	557
2010	28,617	11,161	39%	27	1,162	5	29,779	41%	546
2011	38,936	14,948	38%	28	2,144	5	41,080	42%	592
2012	24,771	10,756	43%	33	794	5	25,565	45%	552
2013	37,308	15,169	41%	32	976	6	38,294	42%	589
2014	42,548	10,472	25%	34	1,235	7	43,783	27%	585
2015	53,692	16,808	31%	35	774	7	54,466	32%	609

Note: Does not include Annette Island harvest or Hatchery Access fishery harvest, which occurred in 1989–1992. Total permits fished includes spring troll effort and terminal effort during spring and summer for vessels that landed Chinook.

[a] Terminal harvest includes troll harvest from both spring and summer terminal fisheries.

Table 16.–Southeast Alaska troll Chinook salmon catch-per-fleet-day during the general summer fishery, 1985–2015.

Year	Fishing Ppriod	Days	Chinook harvest[a]	Catch/Fleet day	Permits[b]	Abundance index[c]	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
1985	June 3–12	10	65,377	6,538	1,119		3,644	6%
	July 1–22	22	114,372	5,199	1,334		2,733	2%
	August 25–26	2	13,229	8,268	859		407	3%
		34	192,978	5,743		1.68	6,784	4%
1986	June 20–July 15	26	154,623	5,947	1,321		5,789	4%
	August 21–26	6	31,878	5,313	1,124		1,346	4%
	September 1–9	9	27,496	3,055	936		1,203	4%
		41	213,997	5,219		1.37	8,338	4%
1987	June 20–July 12	23	209,513	9,109	1,331	1.60	11,712	6%
1988	July–12	12	162,047	13,504	1,343	1.93	8,141	5%
1989	July–13	13	167,492	12,884	1,234	1.79	5,831	3%
1990	July 1–22	22	200,090	9,095	1,311		13,037	7%
	August 23-24	2	11,858	5,929	834		1,250	11%
		24	211,948	8,831		1.78	14,287	7%
1991	July 1-8	8	154,020	20,536	1,304	1.66	6,605	4%
1992	July 1-4	4	65,627	18,751	1,105		2,268	3%
	August 23	1	6,941	6,941	717		189	3%
		5	72,568	16,126		1.63	2,457	3%
1993	July 1-6	6	101,164	16,861	1,148		3,189	3%
	August 21–25	5	24,865	4,973	732		446	2%
	September 12–20	9	19,131	2,126	547		1,300	7%
		20	145,160	7,258		1.92	4,935	3%
1994	July 1–7	7	98,338	14,048	1,011		4,252	4%
	August 29–September 2	5	20,224	4,045	708		1,100	5%
		12	118,562	9,880		1.67	5,352	5%
1995	July 1–10	10	75,889	7,589	1,001		8,139	11%
	July 30–August 5	7	21,277	3,040	805		1,581	7%
		17	97,166	5,716		0.91	9,720	10%
1996	July 1–10	10	76,392	7,639	825		4,639	6%
	August 19–20	2	8,275	4,138	418		203	2%
		12	84,667	7,056		0.90	4,842	6%
1997	July 1–7	7	122,490	17,499	847		3,532	3%
	August 18–24	7	37,525	5,361	719		657	1%
	August 30–September 5	7	22,702	3,243	504		118	1%
		21	182,717	8,701		1.37	4,307	2%
1998	July 1–11	11	102,765	9,342	808		2,699	3%
	August 20–Sept. 30	42	35,975	857	667		1,090	3%
		53	138,740	2,618		1.27	3,789	3%

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Table 16.–Page 2 of 3.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest[a]	Catch/Fleet day	Permits[b]	Abundance index[c]	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
1999	July 1–6	6	78,126	13,021	696		3,007	4%
	August 18–22	5	16,397	3,279	554		698	4%
		11	94,523	8,593		1.12	3,705	4%
2000	July 1–5	5	50,768	10,154	714		2,608	5%
	August 11–12	2	12,423	6,212	475		853	7%
	August 23–30	8	24,862	3,108	537		2,594	10%
	September 12–20	9	5,712	635	207		792	14%
		24	93,765	3,907		1.10	6,847	7%
2001	July 1–6	6	64,854	10,809	712		3,700	6%
	August 18–September 5	19	30,509	1,606	610		1,327	4%
		25	95,363	3,815		1.29	5,027	5%
2002	July 1–18	18	187,003	10,389	677		4,866	3%
	August 12–September 2	22	65,326	2,969	517		1,563	2%
		40	252,329	6,308		1.82	6,429	3%
2003	July 1–August 8	39	240,573	6,169	664	2.17	7,677	3%
2004	July 1–15	15	193,992	12,933	710		8,670	4%
	August 12–15	4	50,933	12,733	598		1,258	2%
		19	244,925	12,891		2.06	9,928	4%
2005	July 1–17	17	151,128	8,890	782		7,078	5%
	August 14–20	6.5	70,422	10,834	657		2,735	4%
	September 15–20	6	5,303	884	289		507	10%
		29.5	226,853	7,690		1.90	10,320	5%
2006	July 1–12	12	129,810	10,818	791		3,331	3%
	August 13–22	10	65,590	6,559	723		2,865	4%
		22	195,400	8,882		1.73	6,196	3%
2007	July 1–20	20	140,549	7,027	831		5,392	4%
	August 16–21	6	30,778	5,130	691		888	3%
		26	171,327	6,590		1.34	6,280	4%
2008	July 1–5	5	59,913	11,983	763		3,451	6%
	August 16–21	6	28,983	4,831	715		416	1%
		11	88,896	8,081		1.01	3,867	4%
2009	July 1–10	10	84,575	8,458	854		3,375	4%
	August 17–25	9	33,012	3,668	678		1,848	6%
		19	117,587	6,189		1.20	5,223	4%
2010	July 1–8	8	74,575	9,322	782		2,914	4%
	August 15–19	5	48,455	9,691	681		1,443	3%
		13	123,030	9,464		1.31	4,357	4%
2011	July 1–12	12	120,916	10,076	795		3,333	3%
	August 15–17	3	29,736	9,912	605		923	3%
		15	150,652	10,043		1.62	4,256	3%

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Table 16.–Page 3 of 3.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest[a]	Catch/Fleet day	Permits[b]	Abundance index[c]	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
2012	July–9	9	61,624	6,847	790		1,950	3%
	August 11–September 8	29	73,970	2,551	783		3,672	5%
		38	135,594	3,568		1.24	5,622	4%
2013	July 1–6	6	84,653	14,109	714	1.63	3,573	4%
2014	July 1–7	7	199,431	28,490	811		3,460	2%
	August 14–18	5	55,653	11,131	654		2,227	4%
		12	255,084	21,257		2.57	5,687	2%
2015	July 1–8	8	164,644	20,581	768	N/A	4,989	3%

[a] The general summer fishery does not include experimental, terminal, or hatchery access fisheries, which target Alaska hatchery stocks. Also, these catch numbers do not include Annette Island or confiscated harvest.

[b] The number of permits fished is for vessels that landed Chinook.

[c] The abundance index given for 1985–2013 is the first post season index and for 2014 is the preseason index. The abundance index for 2015 was not agreed upon. The abundance indices are estimated by the Chinook Technical Committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Table 17.–Coho salmon mid-season closure dates and extensions, 1980–2015.

Year	Closure dates	Days closed	Extension	Area extensions and restrictions
1980	July 15–24	10	None	
1981	August 10–19	10	None	
1982	July 29- August 7	10	None	
1983	August 5–14	10	None	
1984	August 15–24	10	None	
1985	August 15–24	10	None	
1986	August 11–20	10	None	
1987	August 3–12	10	None	
1988	August 15–24	10	None	
1989	August 14–23	10	None	
1990	August 13–22	10	None	
1991	August 16–24	10	None	
1992	August 13–22	10	None	
1993	August 13–20	8	None	
1994	August 27–28	2	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
1995	August 13–22	10	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
1996	August 14–18	5	None	
1997	August 8–17	10	None	
1998	August 12–19	8	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–13 open with area restrictions
1999	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
2000	August 13–22	10	None	
2001	August 13–17	5	9/25–9/30	Districts 1–16 and 183 open (all state waters)[a]
2002	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except portion of Sitka Sound[a]
2003	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open[a]
2004	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open[a]
2005	August 10–13	4	None	
2006	August 9–12	4		
	August 23–27	5	9/21–9/30	Dist.10–15, 181, 183 and 191 open with area restrictions
2007	August 11–15	5	None	
2008	August 11–15	5	None	
2009	August 12–16	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–11, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 12, 13, 154 open with area restrictions
2010	August 11– 14	4	None	
2011	August 10–14	5	None	
2012	August 7–10	4	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–11, 13, 16, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; 12 and 14 open with area restrictions.
2013	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open[a]
2014	August 10–13	4	9/21–9/30	Entire region open[a]
2015	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Districts 3–11, 13, 16, 181, 183, 191 open; 1, 2, 12 and 14 open with area restrictions.

[a] During these years, areas of high Chinook abundance remained closed and Yakutat area closures were in effect during coho salmon extension periods.

Table 18.–Weekly troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Icy Straits/Homeshore, Neets Bay/West Behm Canal, Sitka Sound, and the region-wide totals 2010–2015.

Icy Strait/Homeshore/Northern Chatham Strait

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Week	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,103	43	–	–	–	–
24	–	–	5,613	27	554	24	35,710	118	99	5	4,376	22
25	–	–	23,571	100	8,088	95	140,859	154	2,290	30	5,556	35
26	16,603	30	79,951	140	9,386	83	99,977	141	15,405	36	6,507	28
27	14,878	36	27,496	87	7,340	37	18,810	57	2,196	19	4,152	15
28	15,863	32	451	6	1,665	18	1,111	15	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
29	2,137	14	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	–	–	–	–
Total	49,556	56	137,244	158	27,175	133	311,236	193	19,990	51	20,970	61

Neets Bay/West Behm Canal

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Week	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
26	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	13,862	45	2,227	11	–	–	[a]	[a]
27	3,968	10	1,225	17	32,108	106	18,250	41	1,680	11	3,549	11
28	37,631	48	35,576	78	77,851	209	54,597	106	12,141	43	38,888	46
29	116,454	106	129,775	141	99,560	247	67,987	115	47,889	85	37,513	96
30	45,881	82	122,864	153	78,078	182	22,383	77	32,729	68	34,284	73
31	393	4	48,499	97	17,238	97	10,554	20	15,748	47	5,686	34
32	[a]	[a]	24,527	45	1,714	10	3,877	15	9,438	18	3,222	15
33	[a]	[a]	6,387	21	8,750	26	328	4	1,306	10	2,295	12
34	–	–	8,289	18	13,920	33	369	4	1,024	5	6,552	19
35	–	–	16,230	31	29,897	55	914	5	1,331	7	9,168	31
36	599	3	20,563	47	28,143	72	2,643	7	6,666	13	9,908	27
37	3,503	5	10,499	36	4,117	51	2,007	7	13,494	26	4,026	31
38	6,736	6	16,728	25	872	10	–	–	4,866	18	1,114	16
Total	216,489	114	441,371	175	406,335	265	186,701	137	148,330	98	156,212	114

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Sitka Sound

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Week	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	831	3	–	–	–	–
26	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,305	14	–	–	–	–
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,495	12	–	–	–	–
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,599	13	–	–	–	–
29	112	4	–	–	–	–	5,531	18	–	–	1,443	8
30	26	3	[a]	[a]	–	–	33,582	46	–	–	–	–
31	18,421	44	3,798	24	377	3	80,843	94	522	4	874	8
32	35,632	84	14,962	81	15,529	39	122,081	101	9,485	34	42,235	55
33	30,098	86	4,315	34	6,742	31	153,748	106	198	8	106,052	123
34	22,941	51	90	3	1,136	8	42,120	78	180	3	51,361	109
35	2,930	18	31	3	–	–	1,198	8	871	5	13,074	42
36	5,958	15	–	–	–	–	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	2,157	23
Total	116,118	105	23,428	92	23,797	51	455,510	147	11,411	42	217,265	157

Region

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Week	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
23	–	–	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	14,105	44	[a]	[a]	–	–
24	–	–	5,613	27	558	25	35,727	120	151	8	4,392	27
25	–	–	23,571	100	8,239	102	141,851	162	2,359	32	5,627	47
26	16,608	32	80,146	142	23,234	125	109,594	167	15,453	40	6,525	31
27	18,846	45	28,873	105	39,422	143	41,355	101	4,089	33	7,806	29
28	53,494	69	36,829	88	79,508	226	63,492	137	12,523	49	39,207	48
29	118,703	124	130,225	145	99,685	250	74,708	139	47,893	86	40,081	109
30	45,907	85	123,183	156	78,078	182	56,088	123	32,764	72	34,515	75
31	18,814	46	52,297	121	17,615	100	92,533	117	16,414	55	7,151	44
32	36,819	85	39,489	125	17,243	49	127,392	117	20,126	58	48,225	74
33	30,215	87	10,702	55	15,736	58	154,152	111	1,546	19	110,616	136
34	22,941	51	8,379	21	14,951	40	44,037	84	1,297	9	59,622	132
35	2,930	18	16,261	34	29,906	56	2,112	13	2,240	13	23,453	77
36	6,557	18	20,569	48	28,143	72	2,817	9	11,464	28	13,315	55
37	3,50*****3	5	10,570	38	4,117	51	2,156	8	13,494	26	4,026	31
38	6,736	6	16,778	27	872	10	[a]	[a]	4,866	18	1,121	17
Total	382,163	193	603,533	299	457,352	352	962,181	366	186,710	183	405,682	284

Notes: Numbers for harvest and permits fished are based on vessels that targeted chum salmon.
Regionwide totals do not reflect the sum of these directed fisheries.
An en dash (–) denotes no effort or harvest.

[a] Confidential data.

Table 19.–Total Chinook salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery harvest by gear, 1985–2015.

	Seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		Troll		Sport		All gear	
Year	Total	AK hatchery	Total	AK hatchery	Total	AK hatchery	Total	AK hatchery	Total	AK hatchery	Total	AK hatchery
1985	21,593	150	10,679	976	1,232	0	215,811	8,071	24,858	3,365	274,539	12,562
1986	12,132	813	8,539	1,437	1,428	0	237,703	9,886	22,551	5,239	282,353	17,375
1987	4,503	162	8,957	1,846	2,072	4	242,562	16,195	24,324	5,336	282,418	23,544
1988	11,142	320	9,658	4,474	894	0	231,364	19,503	26,160	5,112	279,312	29,410
1989	13,171	2,298	9,948	4,106	798	0	235,716	16,366	31,071	5,859	291,032	28,629
1990	11,389	2,529	15,217	9,240	663	3	287,939	29,834	51,218	11,546	366,869	53,152
1991	13,793	2,618	19,254	11,849	1,747	40	264,106	37,498	60,492	18,022	359,462	70,027
1992	18,339	1,224	11,740	7,484	2,025	10	183,759	25,738	42,892	9,464	258,791	43,920
1993	8,364	1,751	18,280	11,378	1,311	0	226,866	18,226	49,246	8,321	304,103	39,676
1994	14,839	3,201	16,918	11,767	3,897	2	186,331	12,389	42,365	9,083	264,350	36,442
1995	25,117	17,319	13,464	7,504	9,374	0	138,117	27,174	49,667	16,524	235,739	68,521
1996	22,225	20,692	10,219	6,245	4,854	2,854	141,452	38,365	57,509	20,586	236,259	88,742
1997	10,338	6,223	11,467	6,759	3,264	1,262	246,409	28,795	71,524	20,275	343,002	63,314
1998	14,503	6,054	6,207	3,903	2,804	804	192,066	12,397	55,013	10,549	270,593	33,707
1999	17,900	11,933	9,712	5,255	5,108	3,108	146,219	16,935	72,081	22,169	251,020	59,400
2000	22,905	18,401	16,035	12,323	2,460	460	158,717	28,963	63,173	24,510	263,290	84,657
2001	20,439	14,991	17,091	11,968	2,633	631	153,280	28,480	72,291	30,862	265,734	86,932
2002	17,695	11,717	11,484	6,508	2,510	510	325,308	31,647	69,537	27,598	426,534	77,979
2003	24,134	6,911	11,398	8,080	3,842	1,566	330,692	27,614	69,370	23,547	439,436	67,718
2004	39,633	11,848	21,671	13,753	2,734	446	354,658	37,511	80,572	27,599	499,268	91,158
2005	19,867	7,233	47,539	5,387	685	0	338,451	35,678	86,575	25,178	493,117	73,476
2006	24,969	10,302	41,867	7,361	560	0	282,315	20,783	85,794	18,168	435,505	56,614
2007	27,267	11,091	25,152	12,747	1,225	0	268,146	30,409	82,849	22,822	404,639	77,069
2008	15,540	12,204	27,050	15,019	439	0	151,936	28,837	49,265	18,766	244,230	74,826
2009	29,012	16,241	19,015	9,856	437	0	175,644	20,411	69,565	24,988	293,674	71,496
2010	15,876	13,428	14,426	10,817	280	0	195,614	21,347	58,503	16,335	284,699	61,927
2011	26,404	15,762	21,293	17,806	523	0	242,193	25,247	66,575	14,325	356,988	73,140
2012	21,145	15,347	17,964	12,337	382	0	209,036	21,135	46,495	10,315	295,022	59,134
2013	23,104	17,039	27,316	22,787	900	0	149,528	17,969	56,392	15,387	257,239	73,182
2014	27,378	11,649	22,369	18,658	243	0	355,570	18,499	79,816	10,034	485,376	58,840
2015	30,265	18,580	22,981	17,924	462	0	269,809	22,092	81,809	16,124	405,326	74,720

Note: Data include terminal area and Annette Island harvests.

Table 20.–Annual troll coho salmon harvest and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2015.

Year	Total harvest	Wild contribution	Alaska hatchery	Other hatchery	Total hatchery	Percent hatchery
1960	396,211	396,211	–	–	–	–
1961	399,932	399,932	–	–	–	–
1962	643,740	643,740	–	–	–	–
1963	693,050	693,050	–	–	–	–
1964	730,766	730,766	–	–	–	–
1965	695,887	695,887	–	–	–	–
1966	528,621	528,621	–	–	–	–
1967	443,677	443,677	–	–	–	–
1968	779,500	779,500	–	–	–	–
1969	388,443	388,443	–	–	–	–
1970	267,647	267,647	–	–	–	–
1971	391,279	391,279	–	–	–	–
1972	791,941	791,941	–	–	–	–
1973	540,125	540,125	–	–	–	–
1974	845,109	845,109	–	–	–	–
1975	214,219	214,170	–	–	–	–
1976	525,270	524,762	–	–	–	–
1977	506,432	506,845	–	–	–	–
1978	1,100,902	1,100,902	–	–	–	–
1979	918,835	918,845	–	–	–	–
1980	697,181	704,297	2,881	281	3,162	<1%
1981	861,146	846,088	15,920	218	16,139	2%
1982	1,315,871	1,285,969	35,486	435	35,921	3%
1983	1,276,380	1,227,242	51,882	940	52,822	4%
1984	1,133,366	1,062,327	69,480	2,147	71,627	6%
1985	1,600,230	1,499,661	106,575	179	106,754	7%
1986	2,128,003	1,850,004	269,396	8,881	278,277	13%
1987	1,041,055	950,757	87,882	3,493	91,375	9%
1988	500,147	472,334	25,795	1,948	27,743	6%
1989	1,415,512	1,248,491	116,906	4,759	121,665	9%
1990	1,832,604	1,559,530	278,996	11,573	290,568	16%
1991	1,719,060	1,336,889	368,824	15,866	384,690	22%
1992	1,929,899	1,509,115	403,208	17,636	420,843	22%
1993	2,395,711	2,013,913	382,645	13,369	396,014	17%
1994	3,467,597	2,946,740	503,675	13,441	517,115	15%
1995	1,750,221	1,414,052	325,827	8,060	333,887	19%
1996	1,906,753	1,456,794	440,086	9,558	449,644	24%
1997	1,170,460	927,301	240,545	2,504	243,049	21%
1998	1,636,707	1,306,516	322,071	7,592	329,663	20%
1999	2,271,769	1,772,608	500,550	13,484	514,034	23%
2000	1,124,854	876,142	244,111	6,862	250,973	22%
2001	1,843,997	1,472,073	367,654	3,637	371,291	20%
2002	1,310,060	973,893	332,963	895	333,857	25%
2003	1,220,782	936,969	282,425	2,768	285,192	23%
2004	1,915,066	1,602,879	307,481	4,706	312,187	16%
2005	2,036,104	1,703,464	328,028	4,612	332,640	16%
2006	1,360,267	1,144,707	214,694	866	215,560	16%
2007	1,376,753	1,071,709	304,193	851	305,044	22%
2008	1,273,716	1,011,201	261,558	957	262,515	21%
2009	1,590,259	1,343,471	245,347	1,440	246,788	16%
2010	1,342,211	1,056,713	284,591	907	285,498	21%
2011	1,302,734	964,365	337,843	526	338,369	26%
2012	1,199,901	890,538	308,466	897	309,363	26%
2013	2,376,123	1,670,309	704,836	978	705,814	30%
2014	2,227,696	1,608,213	618,126	1,357	619,483	28%
2015	1,241,090	872,564	368,270	256	368,526	30%
Avg. 1985–1994	1,802,982	1,539,477	254,390	9,114	263,505	15%
Avg. 1995–2014	1,611,837	1,257,959	350,176	3,702	353,878	22%

Note: Data include Annette Island troll harvests and excludes terminal area harvests.

Table 21.–Estimates of total escapements of Chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to Southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, 1975–2015.

	Southeast Alaska stocks								Transboundary river stocks		
Year	Situk River	Chilkat River	King Salmon River	Andrew Creek	Unuk River	Chickamin River[a]	Blossom River	Keta River	Alsek River	Taku River	Stikine River
1975	–	–	64	507	–	370	565	611		12,920	7,571
1976	1,421	–	99	404	–	157	263	253	5,282	24,582	5,723
1977	1,732	–	204	465	4,706	363	433	692	12,706	29,496	11,445
1978	808	–	87	388	5,344	308	553	1,180	12,034	17,124	6,835
1979	1,284	–	134	327	2,783	239	209	1,282	17,354	21,617	12,610
1980	905	–	106	282	4,909	445	344	578	10,862	39,239	30,573
1981	702	–	154	536	3,532	384	615	990	8,502	49,559	36,057
1982	434	–	394	672	6,528	571	1,335	2,270	9,475	23,847	40,488
1983	592	–	245	366	5,436	599	2,279	2,474	10,344	9,795	6,424
1984	1,726	–	265	389	8,876	1,102	1,966	1,836	7,238	20,778	13,995
1985	1,521	–	175	622	5,721	956	2,744	1,878	6,127	35,916	16,037
1986	2,067	–	255	1,379	10,273	1,745	4,946	2,077	11,069	38,110	14,889
1987	1,379	–	196	1,537	9,533	975	5,221	2,312	11,141	28,935	24,632
1988	868	–	208	1,100	8,437	786	1,486	1,731	8,717	44,524	37,554
1989	637	–	240	1,034	5,552	934	1,331	3,477	10,119	40,329	24,282
1990	628	–	179	1,295	2,856	564	995	1,824	8,609	52,143	22,619
1991	889	5,897	134	780	3,165	487	925	819	11,625	51,645	23,206
1992	1,595	5,284	99	1,517	4,223	346	581	653	5,773	55,889	34,129
1993	952	4,472	266	2,067	5,160	389	1,173	1,090	13,855	66,125	58,962
1994	1,271	6,795	213	1,115	3,435	388	623	921	15,863	48,368	33,094
1995	4,330	3,790	147	669	3,730	356	840	527	24,772	33,805	16,784
1996	1,800	4,920	292	653	5,639	422	851	894	15,922	79,019	28,949
1997	1,878	8,100	362	571	2,970	272	511	740	12,494	114,938	26,996
1998	924	3,675	134	950	4,132	391	364	446	6,833	31,039	25,968
1999	1,461	2,271	304	1,180	3,914	492	820	968	14,597	16,786	19,947
2000	1,785	2,035	138	1,346	5,872	801	894	914	7,905	34,997	27,531
2001	656	4,517	149	2,055	10,541	1,010	789	1,032	6,705	46,554	63,523
2002	1,000	4,051	155	1,708	6,988	1,013	867	1,237	5,569	55,044	50,875
2003	2,117	5,657	119	1,160	5,546	964	786	969	5,904	36,435	46,824
2004	698	3,422	135	2,991	3,963	798	734	1,132	7,083	75,032	48,900

-continued-

Table 21.–Page 2 of 2.

	Southeast Alaska stocks								Transboundary river stocks		
Year	Situk River	Chilkat River	King Salmon River	Andrew Creek	Unuk River	Chickamin River[a]	Blossom River	Keta River	Alsek River	Taku River	Stikine River
2005	595	3,366	143	1,979	4,742	924	926	1,496	4,478	38,725	40,501
2006	295	3,039	150	2,124	5,645	1,330	1,270	2,248	2,323	42,296	24,405
2007	677	1,442	181	1,736	5,668	893	522	936	2,827	14,854	14,560
2008	413	2,905	120	981	3,104	1,111	995	1,093	1,885	27,383	18,352
2009	902	4,429	109	628	3,157	611	476	659	6,239	22,801	11,086
2010	167	1,815	158	1,205	3,835	1,156	1,405	1,430	9,518	29,302	15,180
2011	240	2,688	192	936	3,195	852	569	671	6,668	27,523	14,569
2012	322	1,627	155	587	956	444	793	725	2,660	19,429	22,671
2013	912	1,683	94	920	1,135	468	987	1,484	5,044	17,025	18,172
2014	475	1,290	68	1,261	1,691	652	840	1,321	3,403	23,532	20,000
2015	174	2,453	50	796	2,623	2,760	642	915	5,728	20,000	22,500
10–14 Avg	423	1,821	133	982	2,162	714	919	1,126	5,459	23,362	18,118
05–14 Avg	500	2,428	137	1,236	3,313	844	878	1,206	4,505	26,287	19,950
Goals:											
Lower	450	1,750	120	650	1,800	450	565	525	3,500	19,000	14,000
Upper	1,050	3,500	240	1,500	3,800	900	1,160	1,200	5,300	36,000	28,000

[a] Escapement is enumerated using index counts on the Chickamin River and are not expanded to an estimate of total escapement.

Table 22.–Escapement goal performance for indicator coho salmon streams in Southeast Alaska (SEAK) and Yakutat, 1993–2015.

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Southeast Alaska area																							
Auke Cr.	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	E	E	E	E	E
Berners R.	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	U	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E
Ford Arm L.	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	E	E
Hugh Smith L.	I	E	E	I	I	I	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I
Chilkat River	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	U	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	I
Montana Cr.	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	U	U	I	U	I	I	I	I	U	U	I	E
Petersen Cr.	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	I	I	E	I
Sitka Index	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Ketchikan Index	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E
Yakutat area																							
Lost R.	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	E	E	I	U	I	I	NA	E	E	U	I	I	I	NA
Situk R.	E	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	E	I	E	U	I	I	NA	I	E	I	U	E	I	I
Tsiu/Tsivat R.	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	I	NA	E	NA	NA	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	I
All-gear commercial																							
Harvest (millions)	3.56	5.52	3.13	3.0	1.84	2.8	3.3	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.4	1.9

Note: E = exceeded goal, U = under goal, I = within goal, NA = no escapement estimate available.

Table 23.–Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2015.

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	646	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	447	7,505	2,655	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,931	1,487
1984	651	2,825	N/A	1,407
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,552	1,782
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,117
1988	756	2,724	3,119	513
1989	502	7,509	2,176	433
1990	697	11,050	2,192	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,836
1992	1,020	15,300	3,866	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	832
1994	1,437	15,920	3,227	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,446	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,718	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,800	1,246
2000	683	10,650	2,304	600
2001	842	19,290	2,209	1,580
2002	1,112	27,700	7,109	3,291
2003	585	10,110	6,789	1,510
2004	416	14,450	3,539	840
2005	450	5,220	4,257	1,732
2006	582	5,470	4,737	891
2007	352	3,915	2,567	1,244
2008	600	6,870	5,173	1,741
2009	360	4,230	2,181	2,281
2010	417	7,520	1,610	2,878
2011	517	6,050	1,908	2,137
2012	837	5,480	2,282	1,908
2013	736	6,280	1,573	3,048
2014	1,533	15,480	3,025	4,110
1980-2014 Average:	703	9,016	3,234	1,575
2015	577	9,940	3,281	956
Escapement goal range:	200–500	4,000–9,200	1,300–2,900	500–1,600

Note: Years when no escapement assessment occurred are indicated by "N/A."

Table 24.–Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, 1981–2015.

Year	Auke Creek (weir)	Montana Creek	Peterson Creek	Total roadside index	Berners River	Chilkat River	[a]Taku River
1981	646	227	219	1,092	—	—	—
1982	447	545	320	1,312	7,505	—	—
1983	694	636	219	1,549	9,840	—	—
1984	651	581	189	1,421	2,825	—	—
1985	942	810	276	2,028	6,169	—	—
1986	454	60	363	877	1,752	—	—
1987	668	314	204	1,186	3,260	37,432	55,457
1988	756	164	542	1,462	2,724	29,495	39,450
1989	502	566	242	1,310	7,509	48,833	56,808
1990	697	1,711	324	2,732	11,050	79,807	72,196
1991	808	1,415	410	2,633	11,530	84,517	127,484
1992	1,020	2,512	403	3,935	15,300	77,588	84,853
1993	859	1,352	112	2,323	15,670	58,217	109,457
1994	1,437	1,829	318	3,584	15,920	194,425	96,343
1995	460	600	277	1,337	4,945	56,737	55,710
1996	511	798	263	1,572	6,050	37,331	44,635
1997	609	1,018	186	1,813	10,050	43,519	32,345
1998	862	1,160	102	2,124	6,802	50,758	61,382
1999	845	1,000	272	2,117	9,920	57,140	60,844
2000	683	961	202	1,846	10,650	88,620	64,700
2001	842	1,119	106	2,067	19,290	108,698	104,460
2002	1,112	2,448	195	3,755	27,700	205,429	219,360
2003	585	808	203	1,596	10,110	134,340	183,038
2004	416	364	284	1,064	14,450	67,465	132,153
2005	450	351	139	940	5,220	38,589	91,552
2006	582	1,110	439	2,131	5,470	80,683	140,022
2007	352	324	226	902	3,915	25,493	49,632
2008	600	405	660	1,665	6,870	57,376	95,360
2009	360	698	123	1,181	4,230	47,911	104,321
2010	417	630	467	1,514	7,520	87,381	126,830
2011	517	709	138	1,364	6,050	64,511	70,887
2012	837	394	190	1,421	5,480	38,677	70,742
2013	736	367	126	1,229	6,280	51,324	68,229
2014	1,533	911	284	2,728	15,480	130,200	123,350
1980-2014 Average	703	850	265	1,818	9,016	73,728	92,503
2015	577	1,204	202	1,983	9,940	47,342	60,178
Goals:							
Point	340	—	—		6,300	50,000	—
Lower	200	400	100		4,000	30,000	50,000
Upper	500	1,200	250		9,200	70,000	90,000

[a] The listed Taku River lower bound of the BEG is the inriver run threshold of 38,000 specified in the Pacific Salmon Treaty minus an allowance of 3,000 fish caught in inriver fisheries.

Table 25.–Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, 1982–2015.

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitsin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Ford Arm Lake (weir)	Total index[a]
1982	317	46	*116*	*577*	*482*	2,662	4,201
1983	45	31	20	217	*143*	1,938	2,394
1984	385	160	154	715	*645*	*4,232*	6,291
1985	193	144	109	408	*390*	2,324	3,568
1986	57	*73*	*53*	275	245	1,546	2,249
1987	36	21	*22*	47	167	1,694	1,987
1988	45	56	71	104	*126*	3,028	3,430
1989	101	76	89	129	*180*	2,177	2,752
1990	39	80	38	195	214	2,190	2,756
1991	142	186	107	621	454	2,761	4,271
1992	241	265	110	654	629	3,847	5,746
1993	256	213	90	*644*	513	4,202	5,918
1994	304	313	227	404	717	3,228	5,193
1995	274	152	99	626	336	2,445	3,932
1996	59	150	201	553	488	2,500	3,951
1997	55	90	68	300	296	4,965	5,774
1998	123	109	57	653	300	7,049	8,291
1999	167	48	27	291	*243*	3,598	4,374
2000	144	62	30	459	108	2,287	3,090
2001	133	132	80	703	417	2,178	3,643
2002	227	169	100	713	659	7,109	8,977
2003	95	102	91	440	373	6,789	7,890
2004	143	112	79	399	391	3,539	4,663
2005	76	67	173	892	460	4,257	5,925
2006	386	152	121	996	992	4,737	7,384
2007	130	39	86	385	426	2,567	3,633
2008	96	73	43	839	66	5,173	6,290
2009	128	160	140	335	393	2,164	3,320
2010	70	171	85	307	640	1,610	2,883
2011	230	392	163	636	801	1,908	4,130
2012	59	133	144	296	525	2,282	3,439
2013	113	125	126	412	585	1,573	2,934
2014	274	255	156	600	896	3,025	5,206
2015	286	252	152	1,133	421	3,281	5,525
1982-2014 Average	156	132	101	481	433	3,280	5,243

Note: Interpolated values are shown in bold italic print.

[a] Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values.

Table 26.–Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1987–2015.

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	King Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossum River	Keta River	Marten River	Hugh Smith L. (weir)	Humpback Creek	Tombstone River	Total index
1987	92	*78*	154	*65*	*336*	*70*	*282*	*113*	180	700	800	740	1,118	650	532	5,910
1988	72	150	205	20	300	50	175	150	193	790	850	600	513	52	1,400	5,520
1989	75	101	290	15	925	450	510	200	70	1,000	650	1,175	433	350	950	7,194
1990	150	30	235	150	*242*	*50*	35	*81*	*136*	800	550	575	870	135	275	4,314
1991	245	50	285	50	550	100	300	220	375	725	800	575	1,826	671	775	7,547
1992	115	270	860	90	675	100	250	150	360	650	627	1,285	1,426	550	1,035	8,443
1993	90	175	460	50	475	325	110	300	310	850	725	1,525	830	600	1,275	8,100
1994	265	220	755	200	560	175	325	225	475	775	1,100	2,205	1,753	560	850	10,443
1995	250	94	435	165	600	220	415	180	400	800	1,155	1,385	1,781	82	2,446	10,408
1996	94	92	383	40	570	230	457	220	240	829	1,506	1,924	958	440	1,806	9,789
1997	75	*82*	420	60	*353*	*73*	*295*	175	140	1,143	571	759	732	32	847	5,757
1998	94	130	460	120	304	50	411	190	*280*	1,004	1,169	1,961	983	256	666	8,078
1999	75	127	657	150	356	25	627	225	425	598	1,895	1,518	1,246	520	840	9,284
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	600	102	1,672	9,234
2001	80	110	929	151	1,140	*164*	891	450	173	1,561	*1,714*	1,956	1,580	506	*1,442*	12,847
2002	88	138	1,105	20	940	70	700	220	270	1,359	1,368	2,302	3,291	2,004	1,639	15,514
2003	242	*194*	875	39	690	57	1,140	380	*469*	1,940	1,934	1,980	1,510	214	1,745	13,409
2004	150	230	801	170	935	250	640	180	455	1,005	1,200	1,835	840	1,230	823	10,744
2005	510	300	1,240	360	890	190	810	270	500	3,680	3,290	1,130	1,732	500	1,170	16,572
2006	165	*113*	190	176	280	30	405	130	*272*	2,300	645	335	891	260	1,600	7,792
2007	134	75	*276*	35	245	15	290	210	*170*	990	970	351	1,244	3	*552*	5,560
2008	115	55	570	25	1,250	23	420	100	*660*	7,100	*2,549*	925	1,741	2,600	360	18,493
2009	*149*	330	330	340	750	110	1,050	100	1,100	*1,536*	315	1,675	2,282	700	225	10,992
2010	85	102	370	*62*	880	90	570	190	*180*	350	550	350	2,878	200	*584*	7,441
2011	*87*	*83*	350	*69*	175	*74*	110	85	*201*	1,235	*776*	350	2,137	850	*652*	7,235
2012	25	60	400	*162*	170	40	*703*	110	330	2,400	3,300	2,650	1,908	360	1,250	13,868
2013	*194*	*184*	*722*	*153*	*792*	*164*	*664*	*266*	215	2,140	1,560	2,370	3,148	530	1,340	14,443
2014	425	80	660	*226*	1,500	*242*	850	400	220	2,000	1,300	*2,661*	4,110	*1,110*	5,000	20,785
2015	20	200	550	*136*	1,200	*146*	550	200	450	2,310	1,470	1,555	956	210	1,035	10,988
1987–2014 Average	153	134	536	117	617	125	502	204	324	1,486	1,267	1,376	1,584	574	1,205	10,204

Note: Interpolated values are shown in bold italic print.

[a] Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values.

Table 27.–Overall coho salmon percentage exploitation rates by indicator stock for all fisheries combined, 1982–2015.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted average
1982	40	76	43	65	56
1983	44	71	69	62	61
1984	41	—	—	65	59
1985	44	75	52	63	58
1986	53	93	62	59	67
1987	43	77	48	50	54
1988	37	82	48	65	58
1989	55	62	65	82	66
1990	53	67	58	82	65
1991	31	67	54	68	55
1992	46	67	59	71	60
1993	46	68	67	80	65
1994	53	78	72	81	71
1995	44	83	64	73	66
1996	55	75	57	76	66
1997	20	35	52	73	45
1998	39	71	56	78	61
1999	41	70	63	70	61
2000	30	51	71	55	52
2001	38	40	74	49	50
2002	27	45	53	39	41
2003	35	65	49	59	52
2004	44	56	71	66	59
2005	38	59	58	53	52
2006	34	66	52	54	51
2007	34	55	70	62	56
2008	39	51	53	54	49
2009	39	55	69	48	53
2010	46	65	64	47	55
2011	35	49	82	46	53
2012	22	35	63	54	44
2013	42	70	78	55	61
2014	20	41	74	47	46
2015	25	32	52	52	40
1982–2014 Average	39	62	61	62	56

Table 28.–Overall coho salmon percentage exploitation rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery, 1982–2015.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted average
1982	20	42	41	45	37
1983	31	50	54	35	43
1984	34	—	—	31	40
1985	35	45	52	36	42
1986	43	55	61	37	49
1987	37	53	45	29	41
1988	25	40	47	28	35
1989	48	53	62	51	53
1990	43	44	57	38	45
1991	17	18	53	36	31
1992	32	33	56	38	40
1993	38	39	62	53	48
1994	35	37	60	46	44
1995	32	31	53	30	36
1996	39	44	53	40	44
1997	12	16	48	49	31
1998	31	44	49	41	41
1999	34	40	58	42	43
2000	24	25	57	36	35
2001	31	28	67	22	37
2002	18	17	38	16	22
2003	23	24	31	24	26
2004	27	33	64	41	41
2005	33	37	51	32	38
2006	22	26	39	36	31
2007	25	34	65	38	41
2008	30	27	41	19	29
2009	30	30	65	24	37
2010	25	30	48	22	31
2011	17	31	24	20	23
2012	20	24	46	20	28
2013	32	36	48	25	35
2014	14	16	43	24	24
2015	20	20	45	24	27
1982–2014 Average	29	34	51	33	37

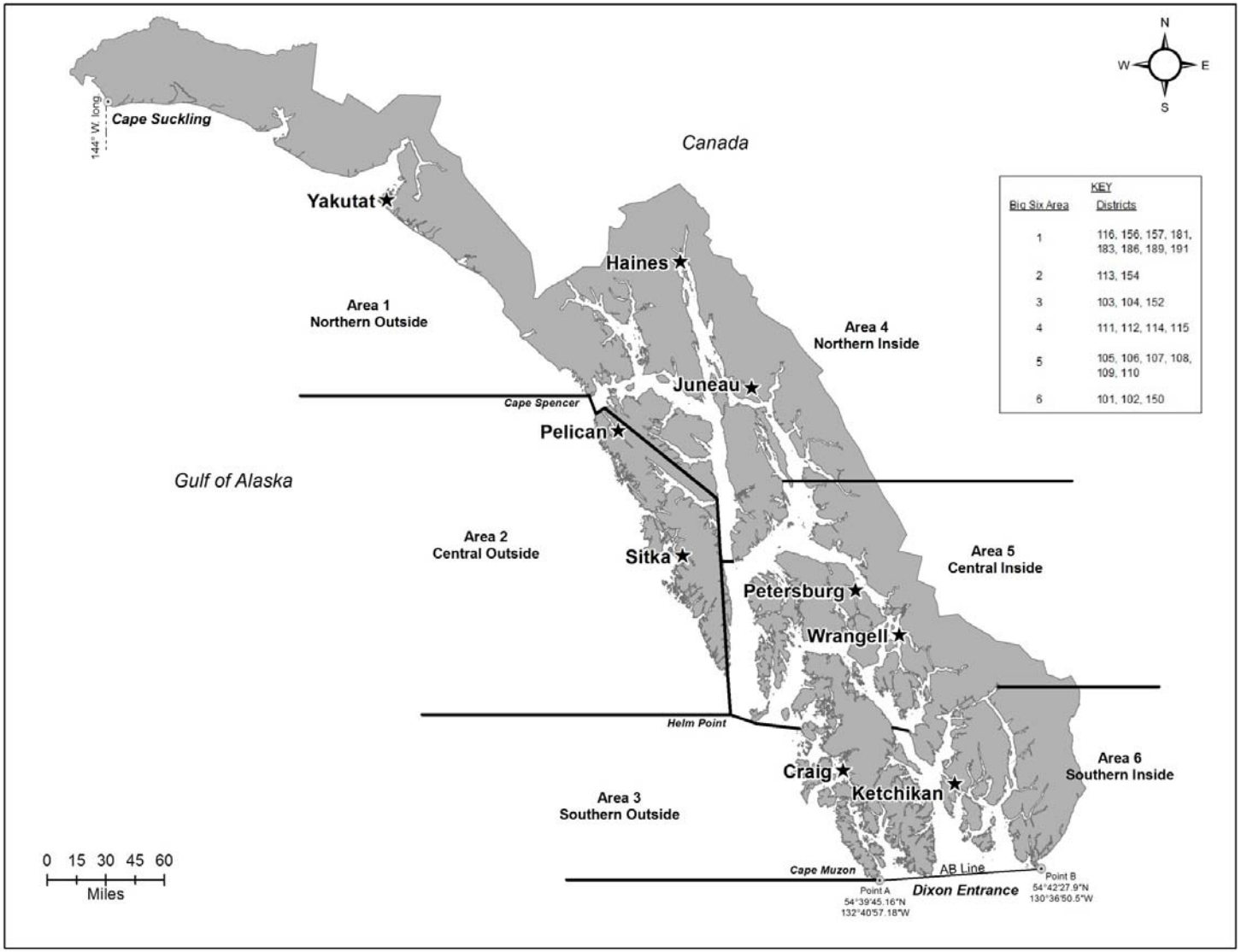

Figure 1.–Map of Southeast Alaska commercial troll fishing and Big Six management areas, Cape Suckling to Dixon Entrance.

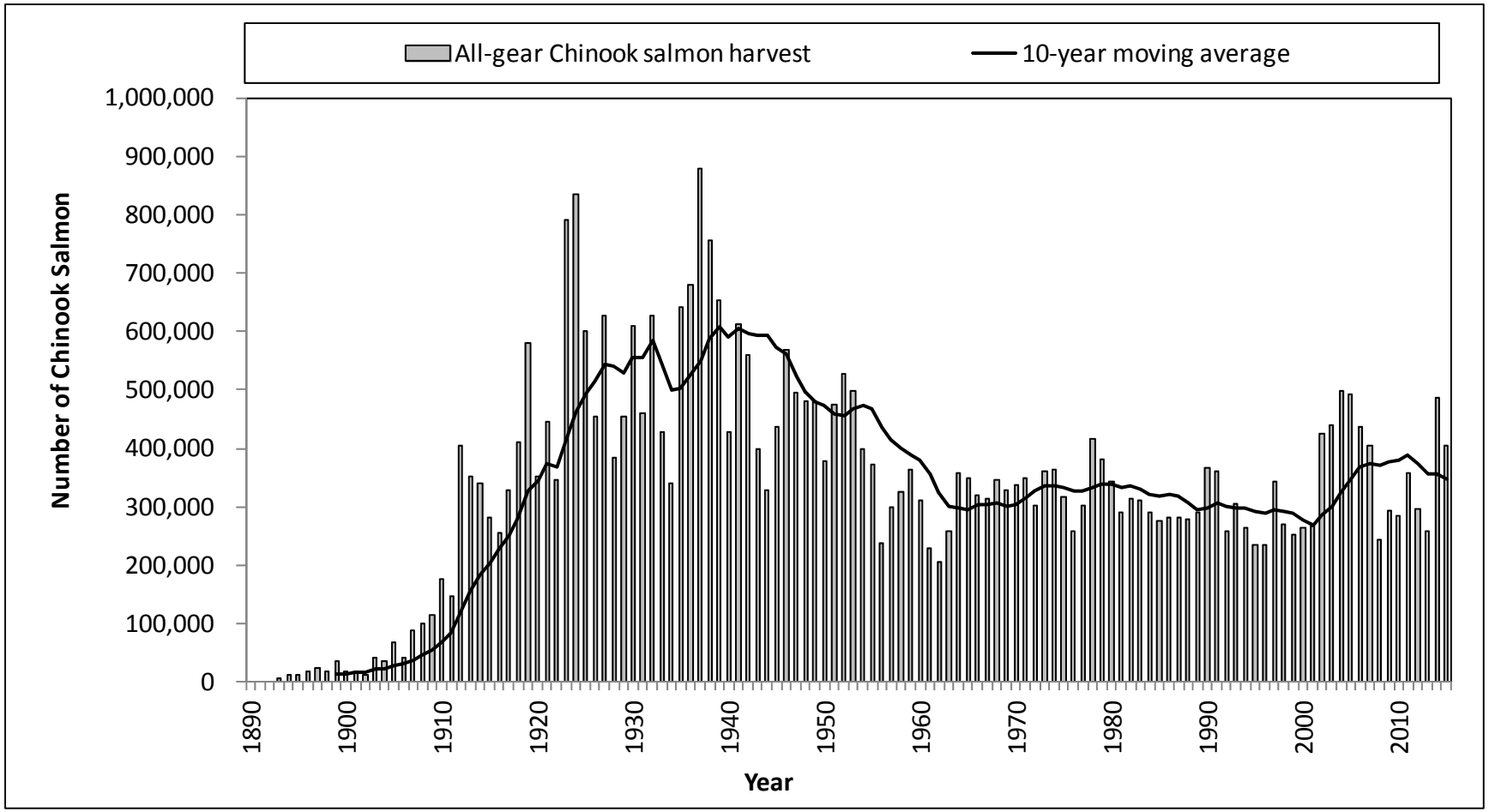

Figure 2.–All-gear harvests of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1891–2015.

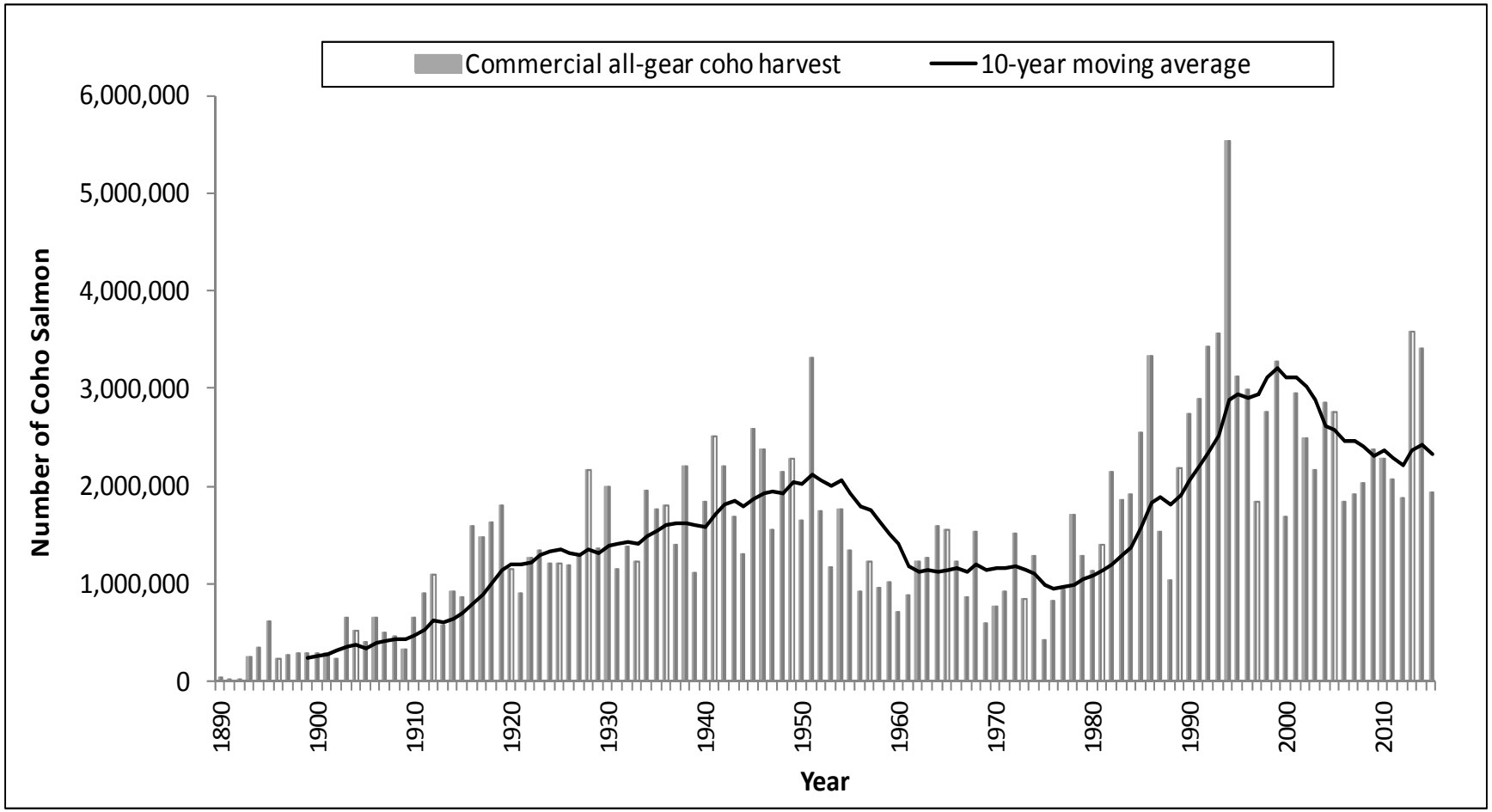

Figure 3.–Commercial all-gear harvests of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2015.

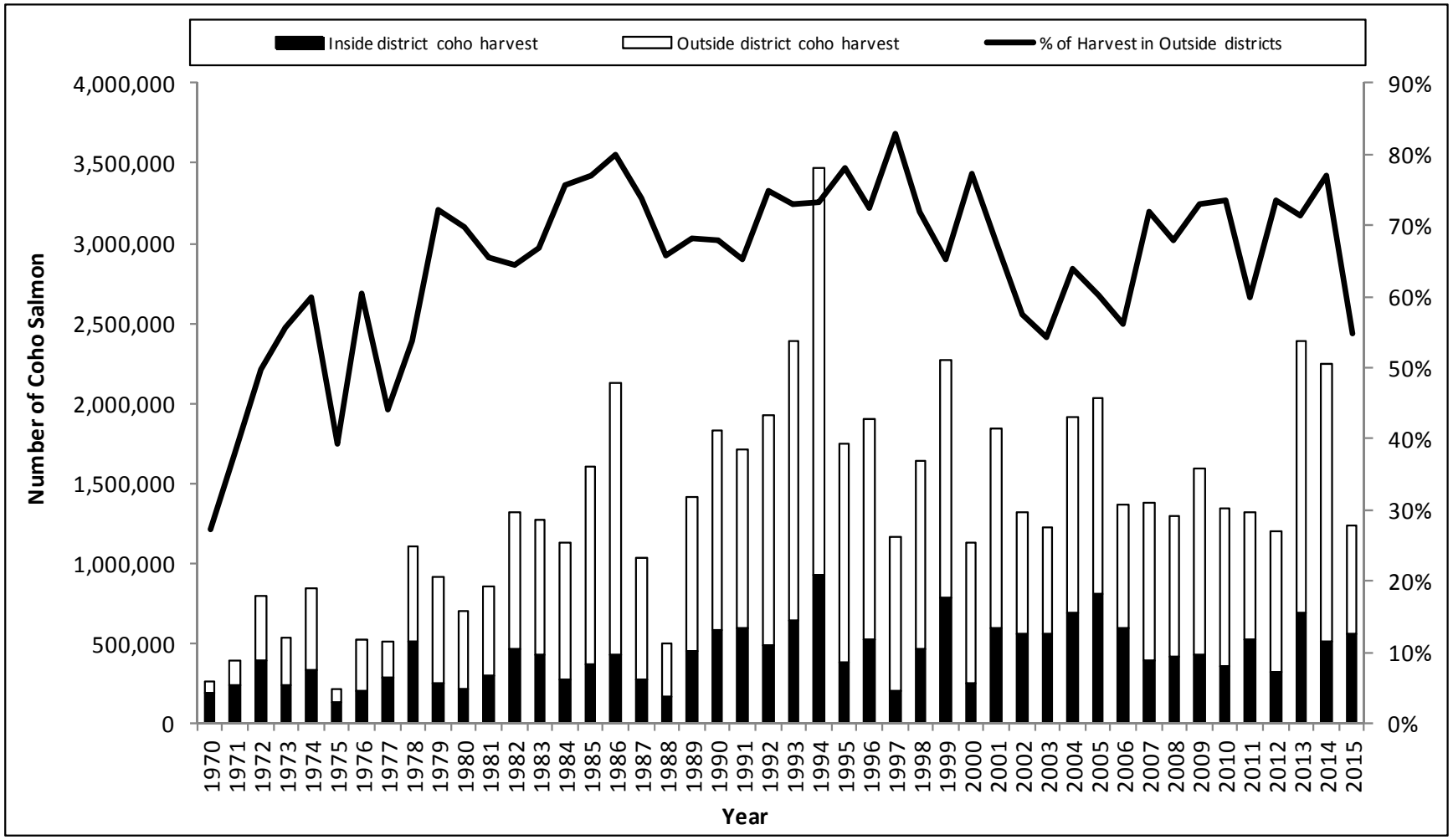

Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) districts, the inside districts and the percentage of the harvest taken in the outside districts, 1970–2015.

Note: Outside districts are 103, 104, 113, 116, 152, 154, 156, 157, 181, 183, 189, 191; inside districts are 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115.

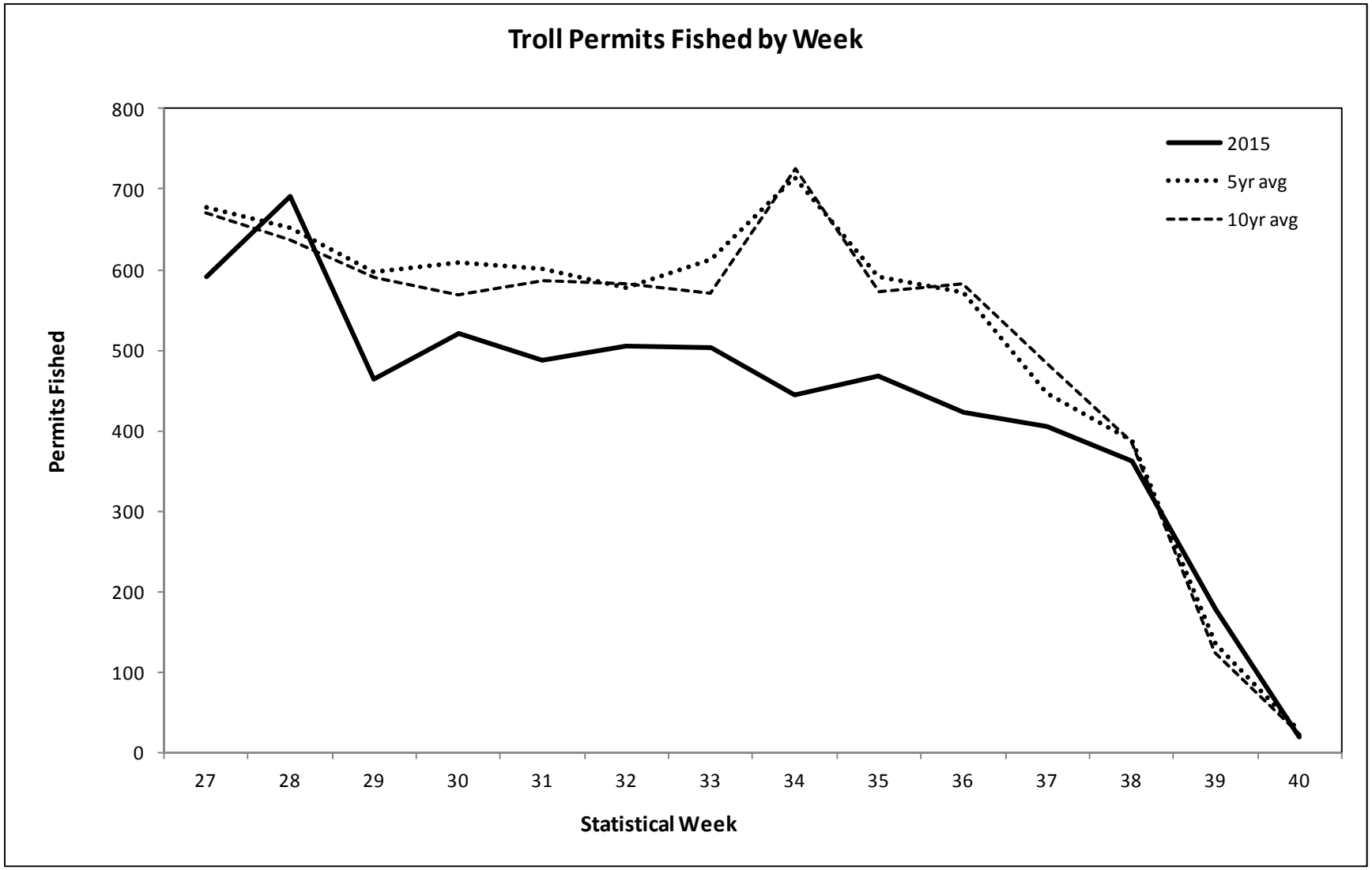

Figure 5.–Number of troll permits fished by week, 2015 vs. 5-yr and 10-yr averages.

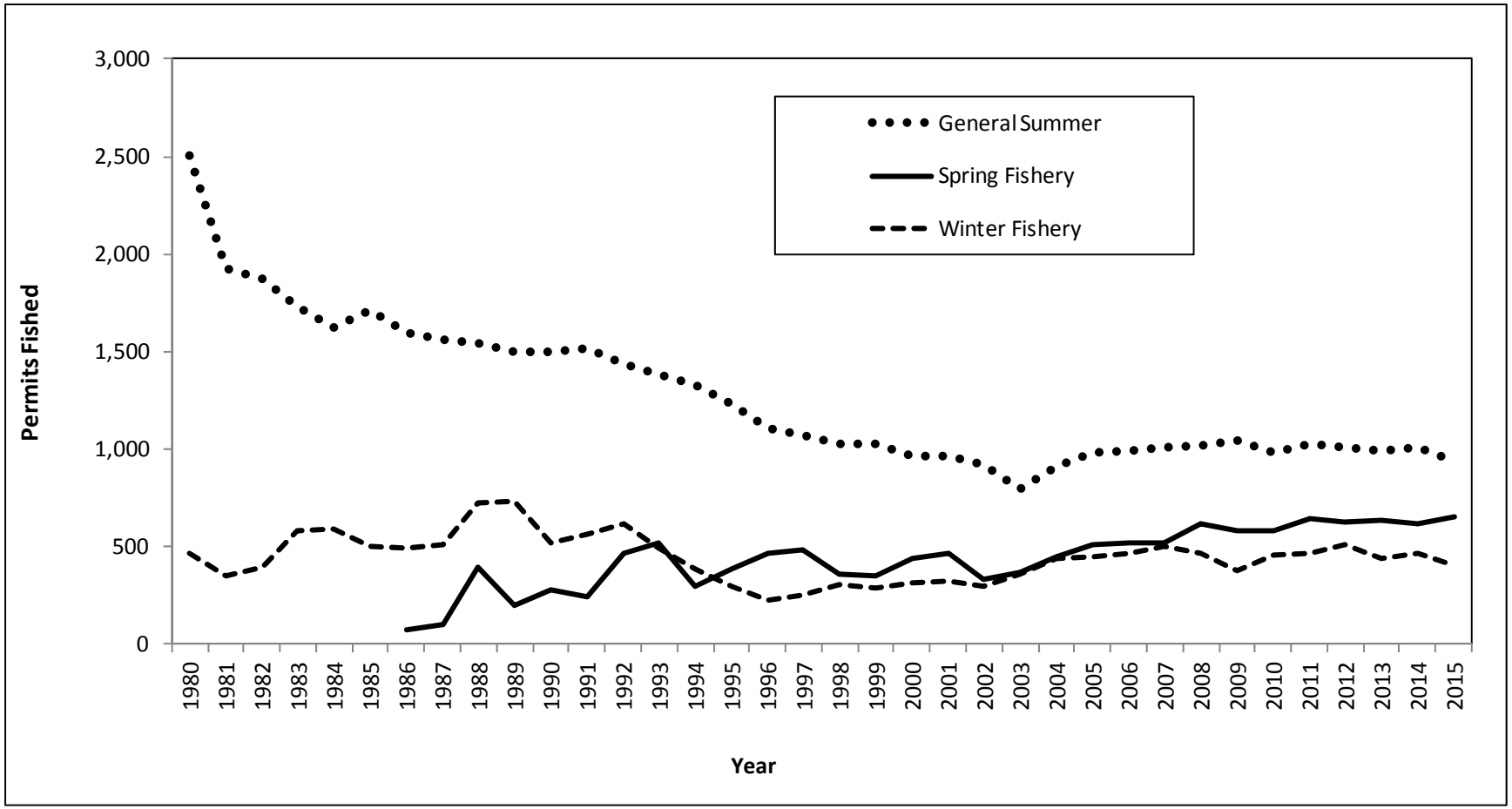

Figure 6.–Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring fisheries, 1980–2015.

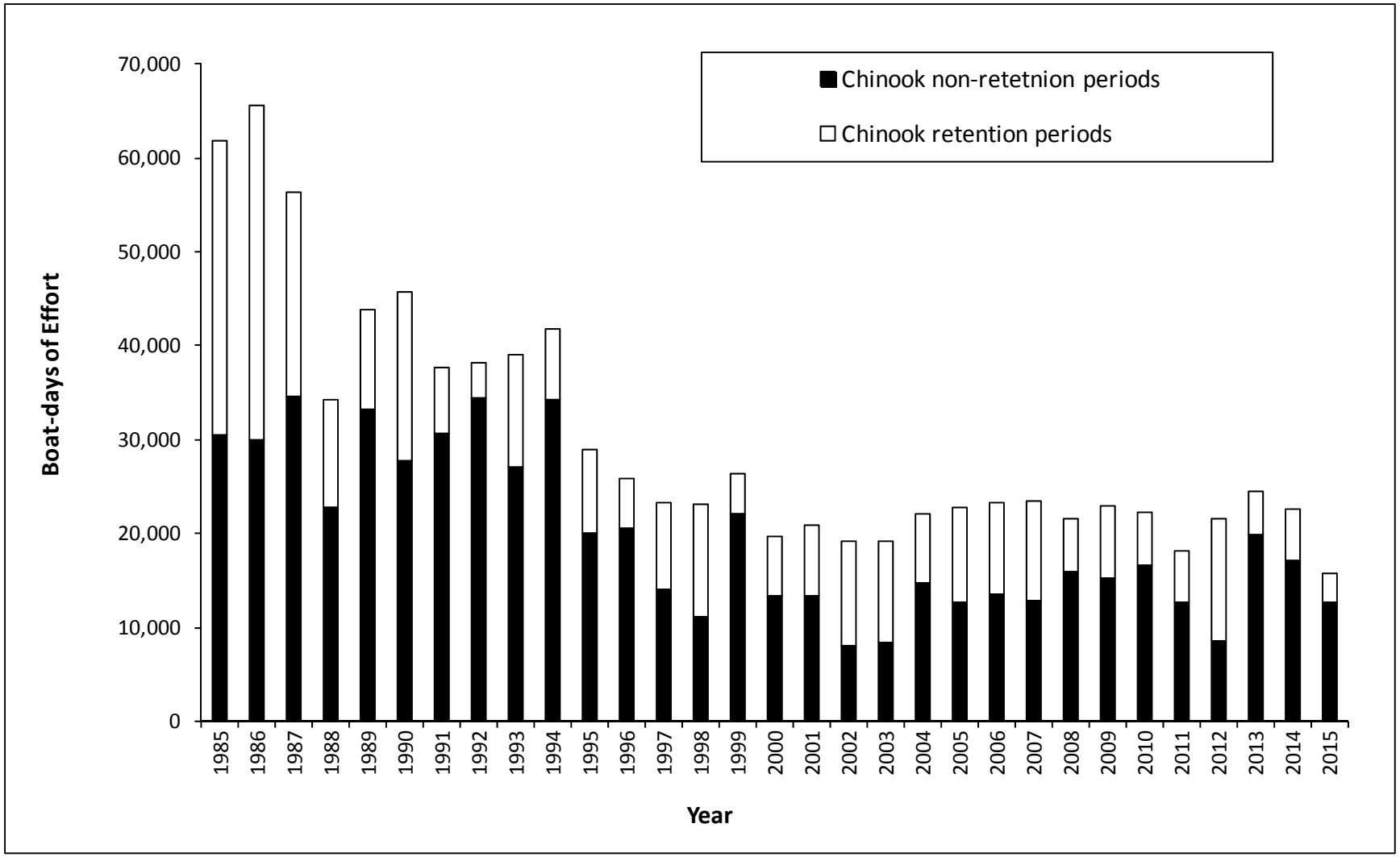

Figure 7.–General summer troll fishery boat-days of effort during Chinook salmon retention and Chinook non-retention fishing periods, 1985–2015.

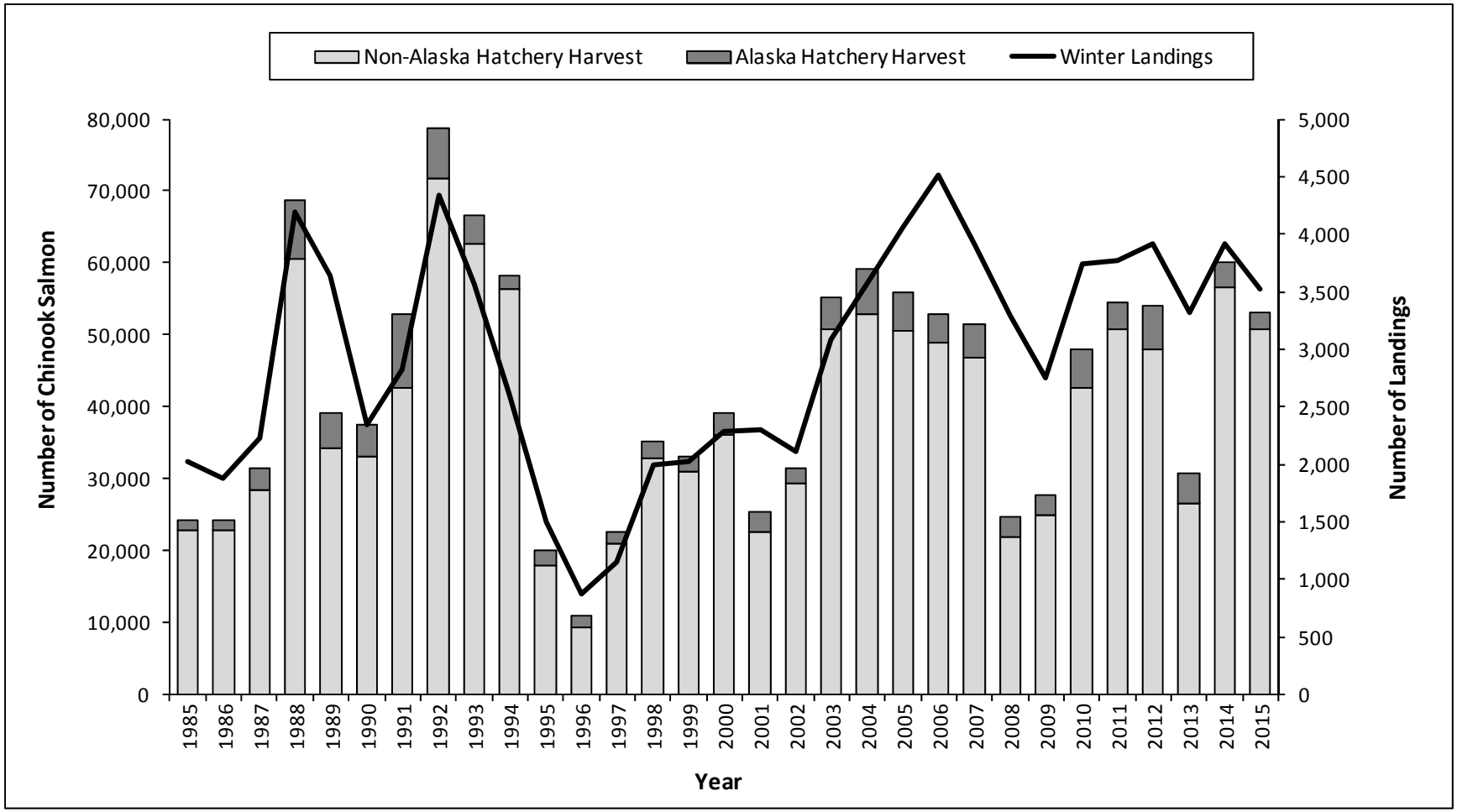

Figure 8.–Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery non-Alaska and Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon harvests and landings, 1985–2015.

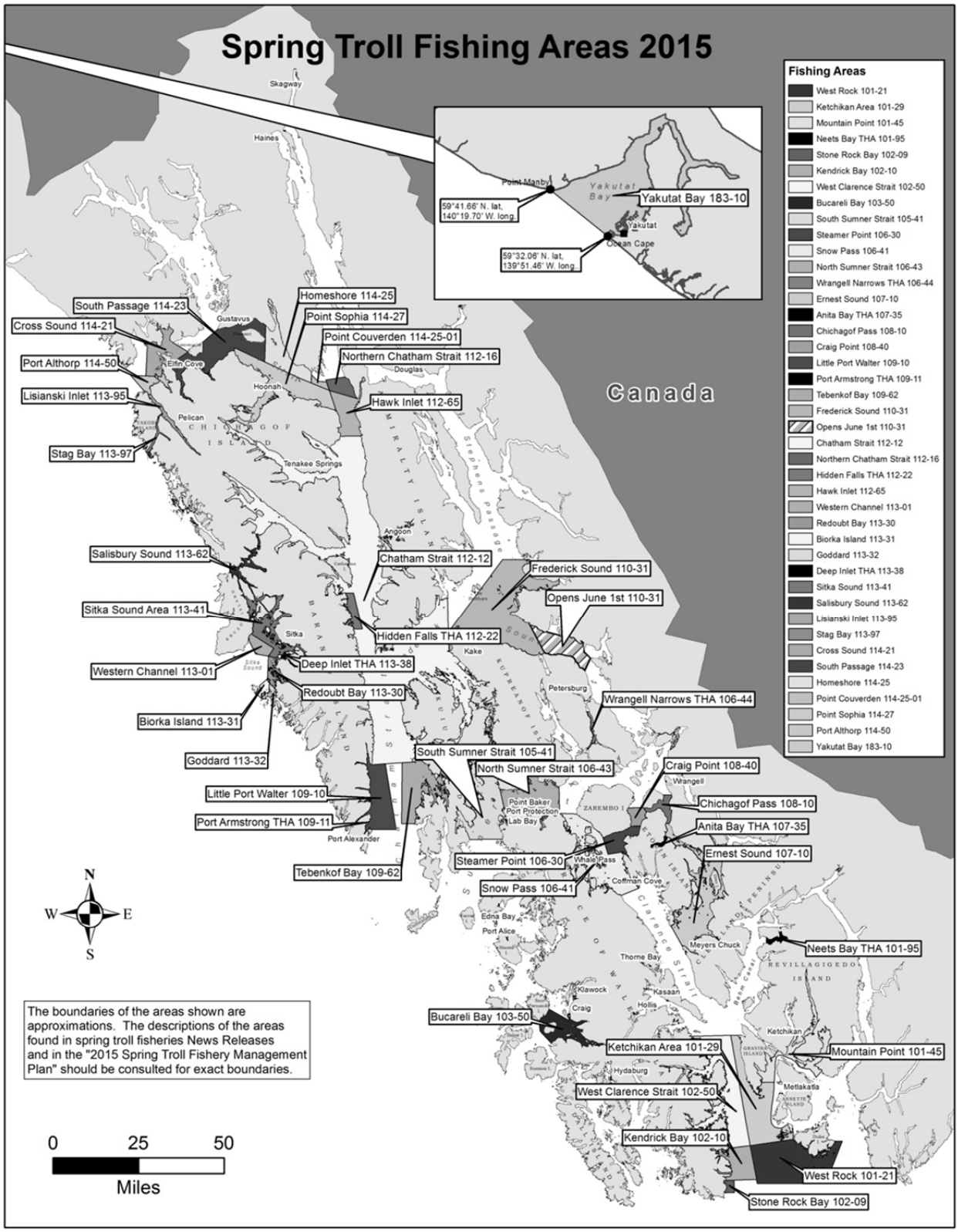

Figure 9.–Map of spring troll fishing areas, 2015.

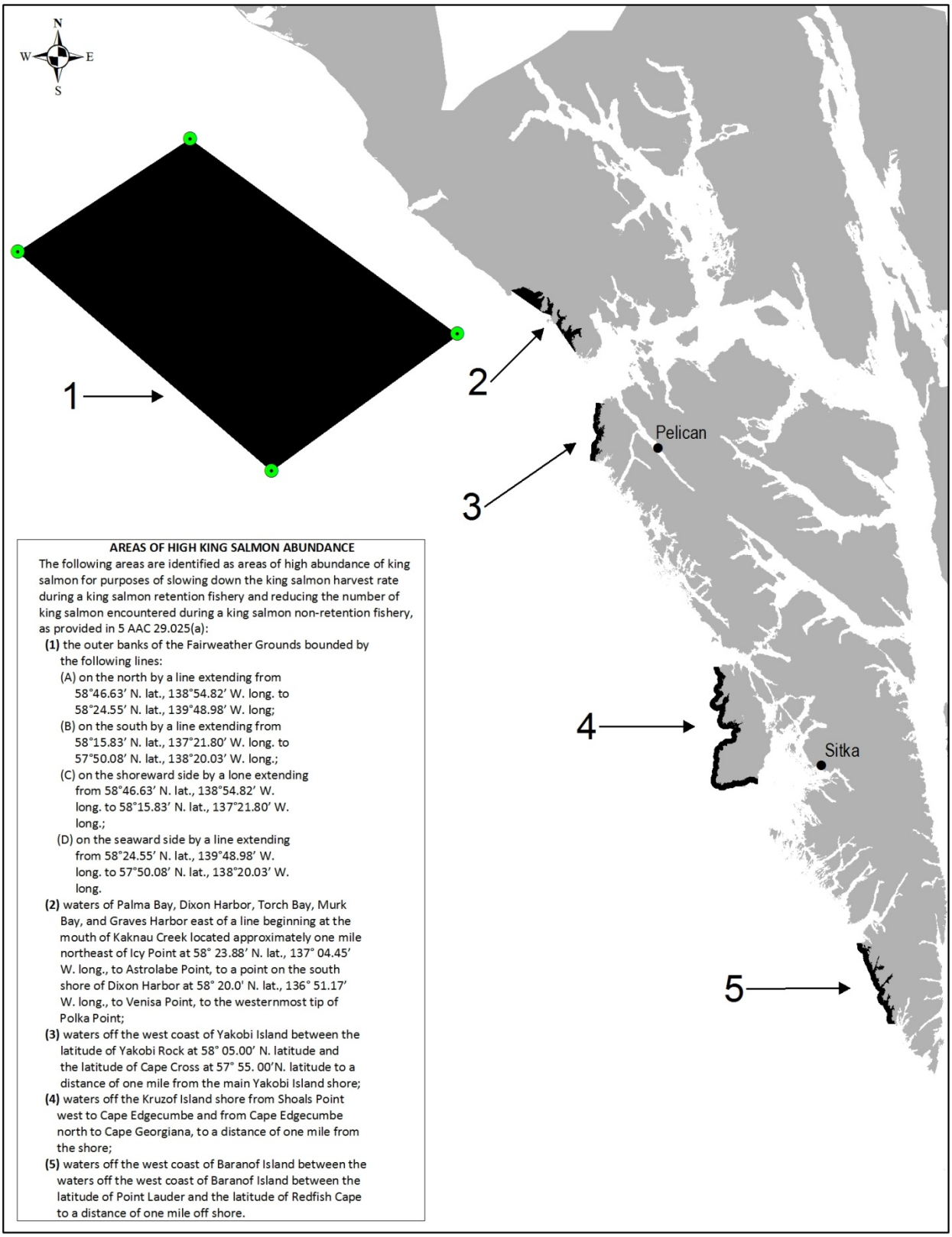

Figure 10.–Map of Areas of High King Salmon Abundance (shaded areas), which close during part of the summer fishery.

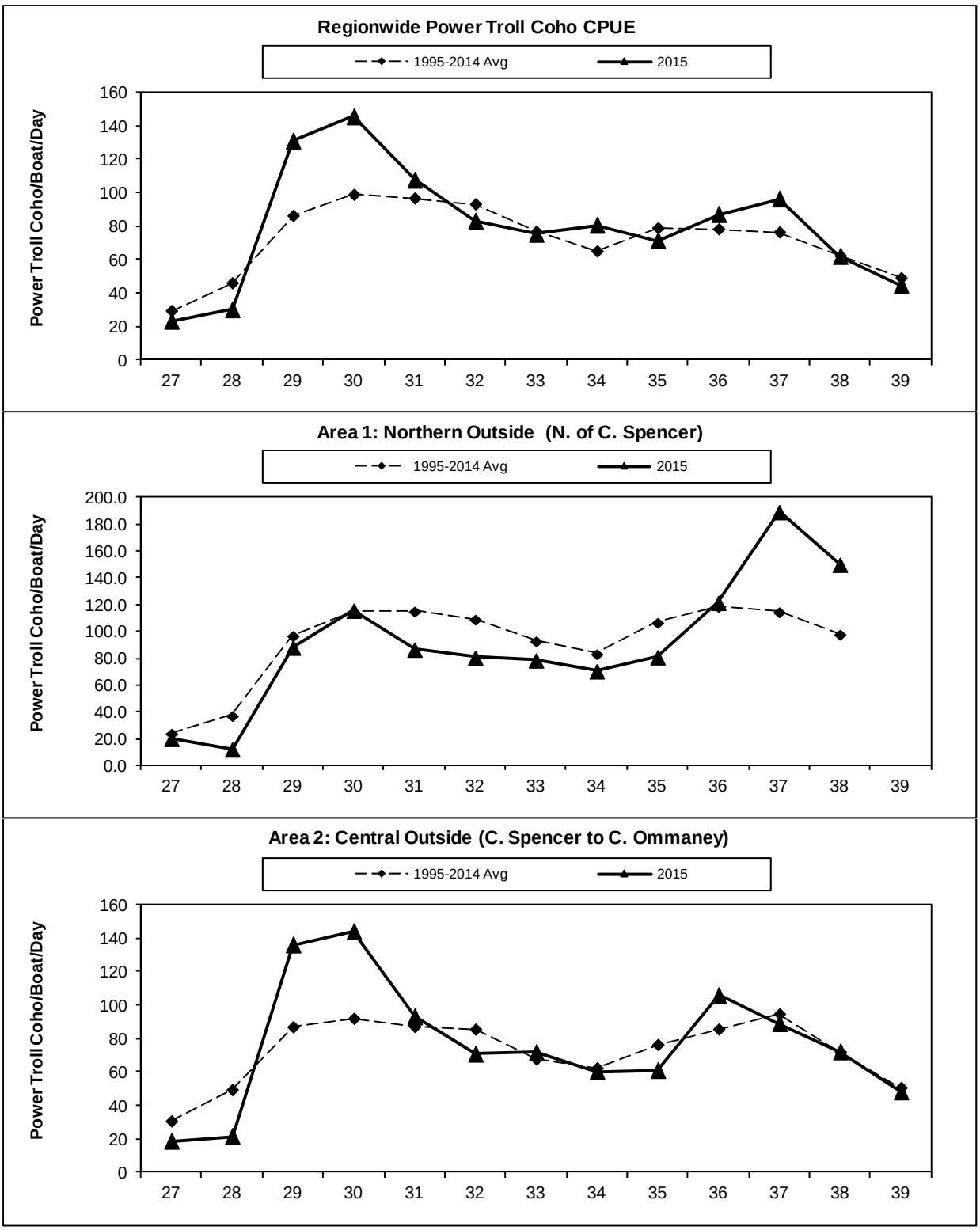

Figure 11.–Average power troll coho salmon harvest per boat day (CPUE) by statistical week, comparing 2015 results with the 1995–2014 average, for Southeast Alaska, regionwide, Northern Outside, and Central Outside (Areas 1 and 2).

Note: Low CPUE for weeks 27 and 28 are influenced by vessels targeting Chinook instead of coho salmon. Weeks with less than three permits interviewed are confidential, and have been omitted.

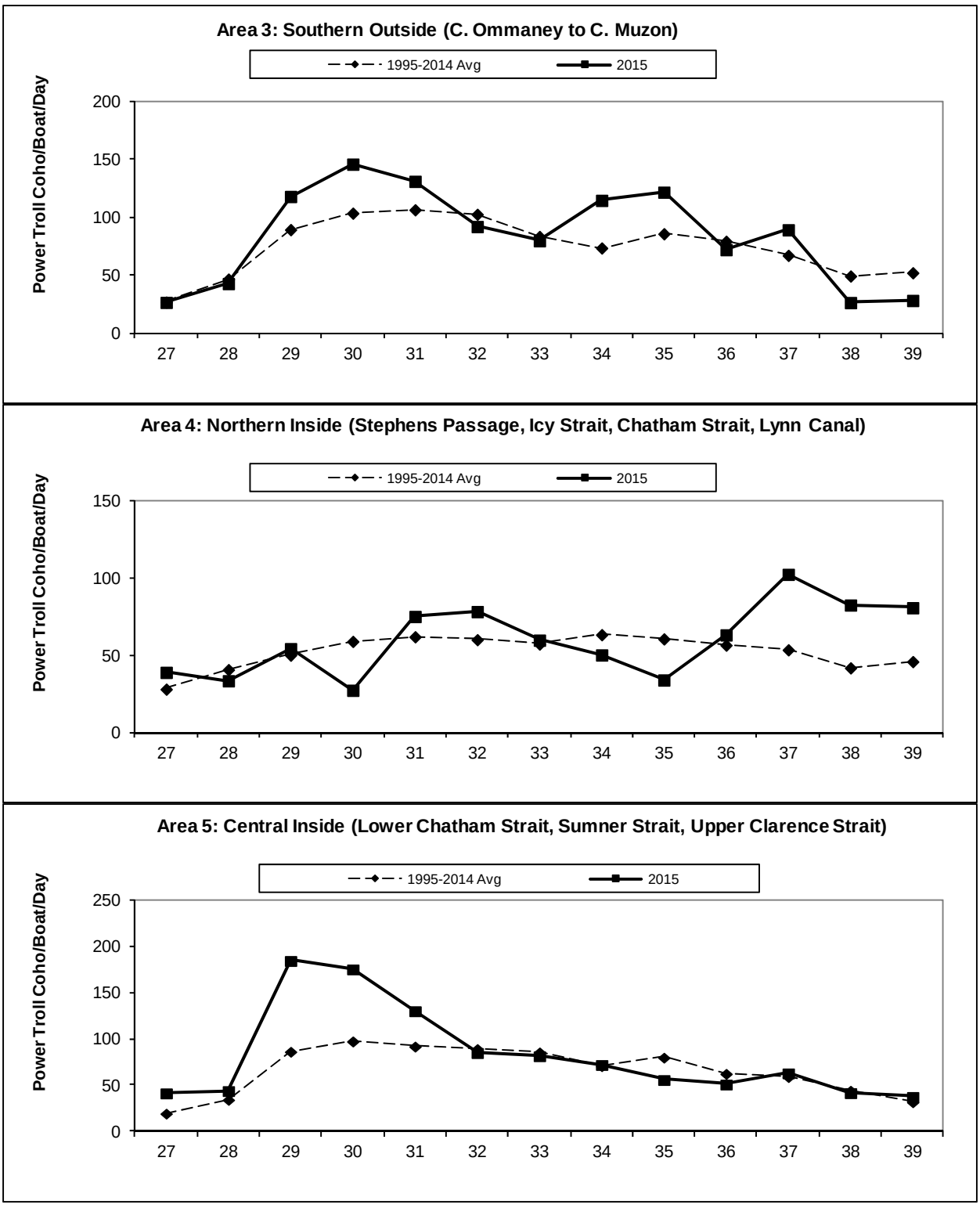

Figure 12.–Average power troll coho salmon harvest per boat day (CPUE) by statistical week, comparing 2015 results with the 1995–2014 average, for Southeast Alaska, Southern Outside, Northern Inside, and Central Inside (Areas 3, 4, and 5).

Note: Low CPUE for weeks 27 and 28 are influenced by vessels targeting Chinook instead of coho salmon. Weeks with less than three permits interviewed are confidential, and have been omitted.

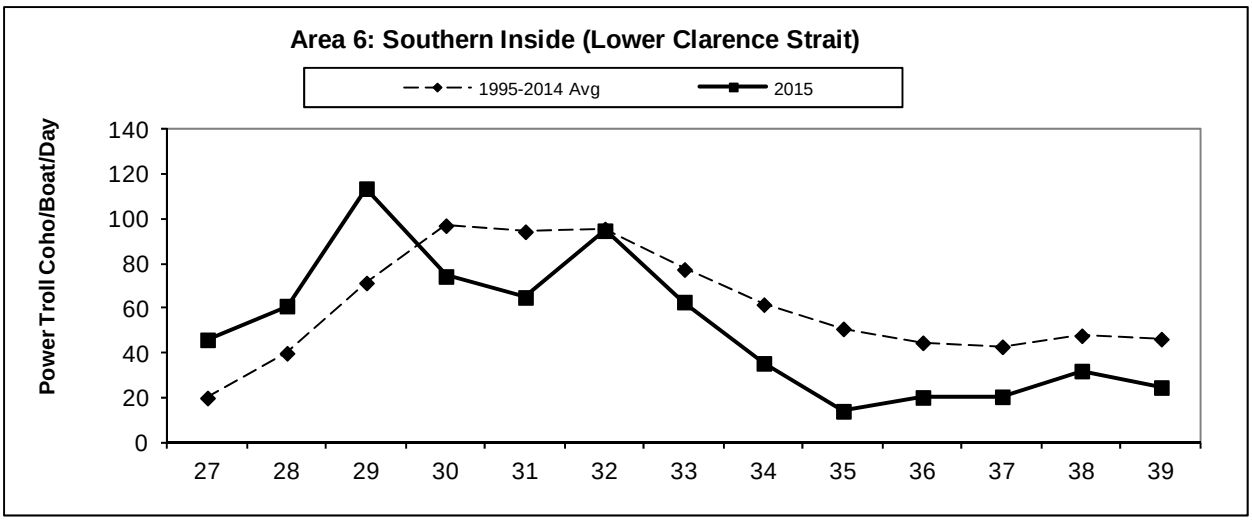

Figure 13.–Average power troll coho salmon harvest per boat day (CPUE) by statistical week, comparing 2015 results with the 1995–2014 average, for Southeast Alaska, Southern Inside (Area 6).

Note: Low CPUE for weeks 27 and 28 are influenced by vessels targeting Chinook instead of coho salmon. Weeks with less than three permits interviewed are confidential, and have been omitted.

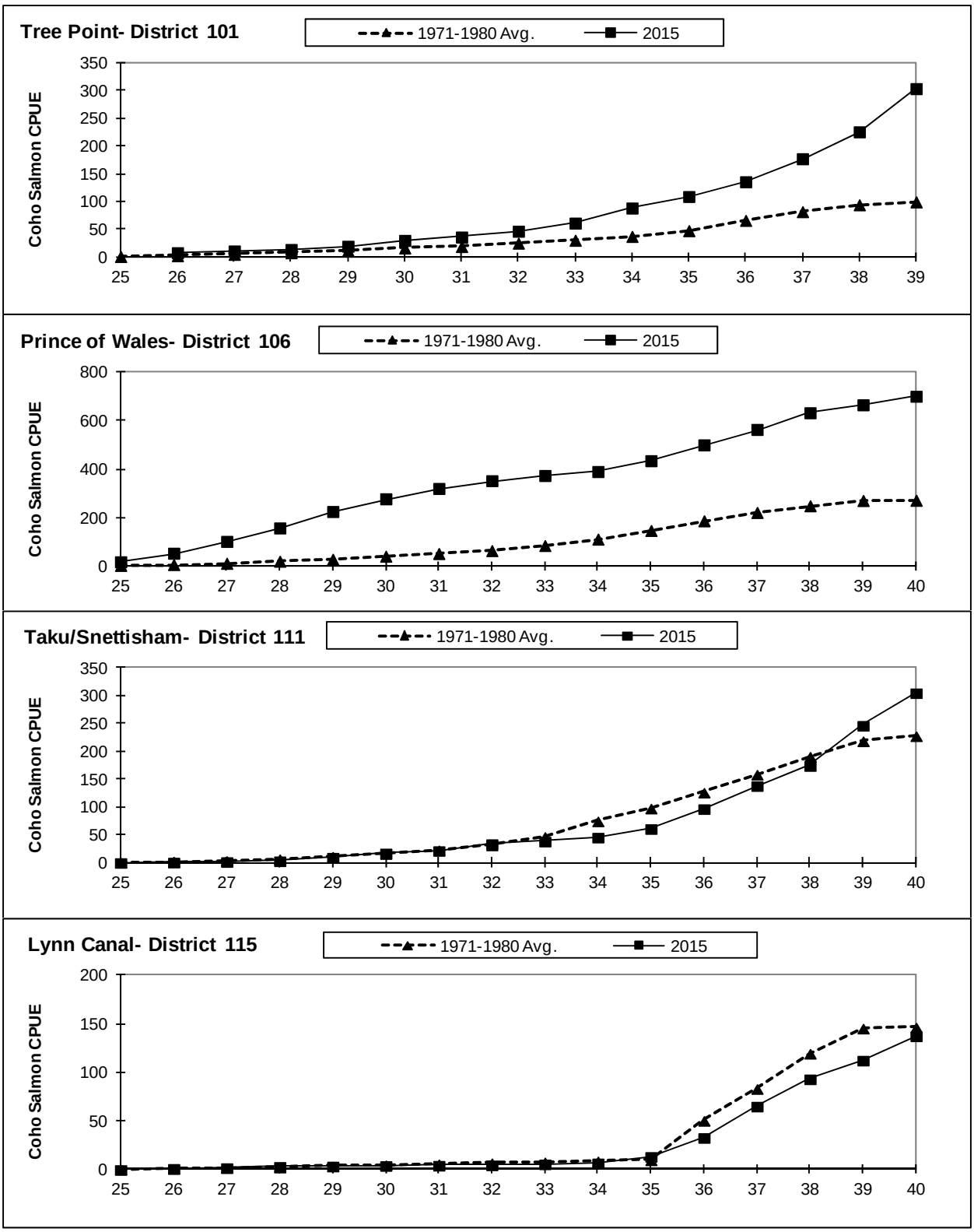

Figure 14.–Cumulative coho salmon catch-per-boat-day by statistical week, comparing 2015 to the 1971–1980 average, for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries.

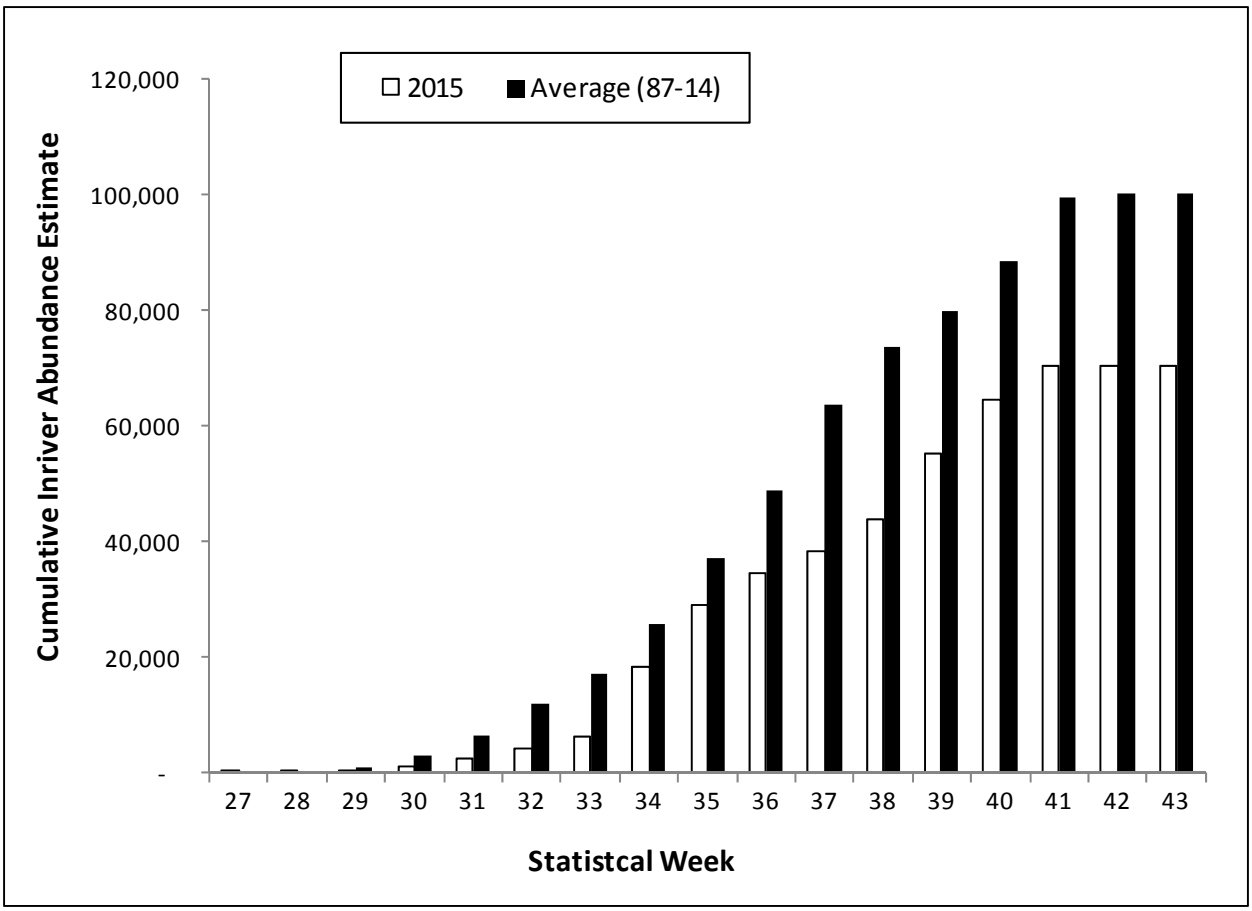

Figure 15.–Cumulative mark–recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, for 2015 and the 1987–2014 average.

Note: Much of the weekly data are interpolated due to a paucity of available data from the Canadian in-river fishery for most weeks.

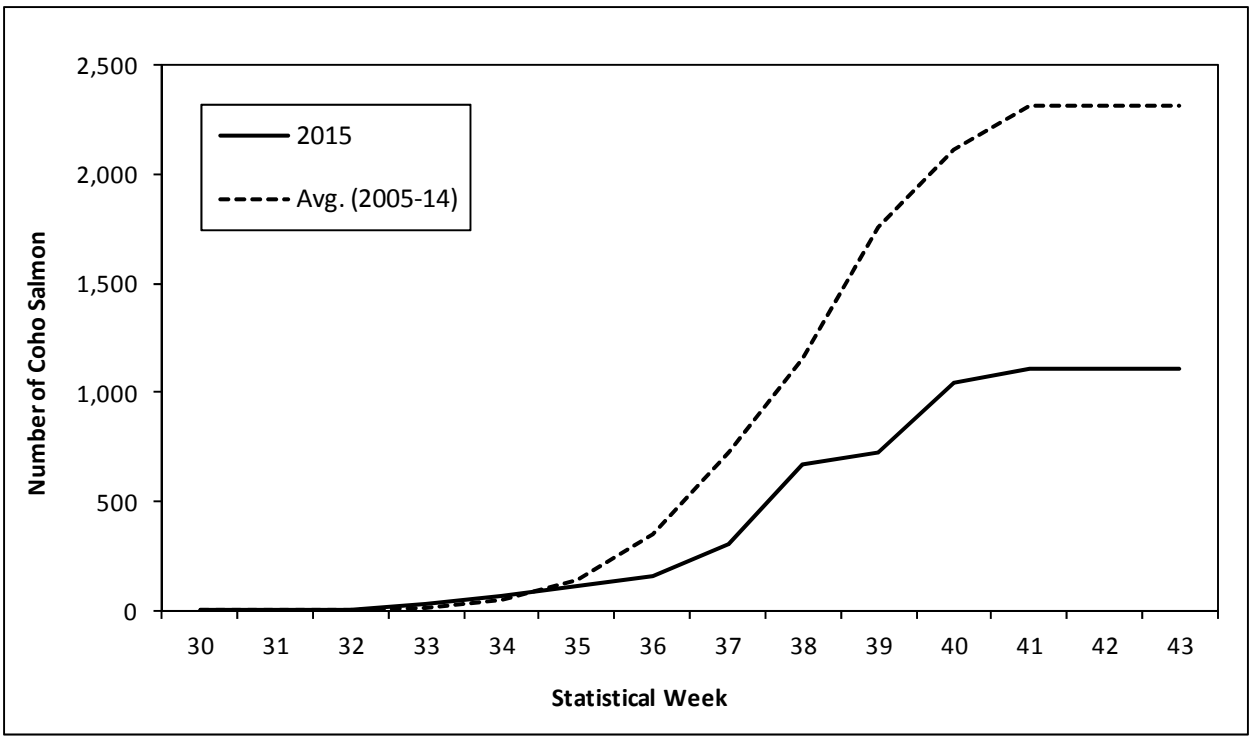

Figure 16.–Cumulative weekly catch of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, for 2015 and the 2005–2014 average.

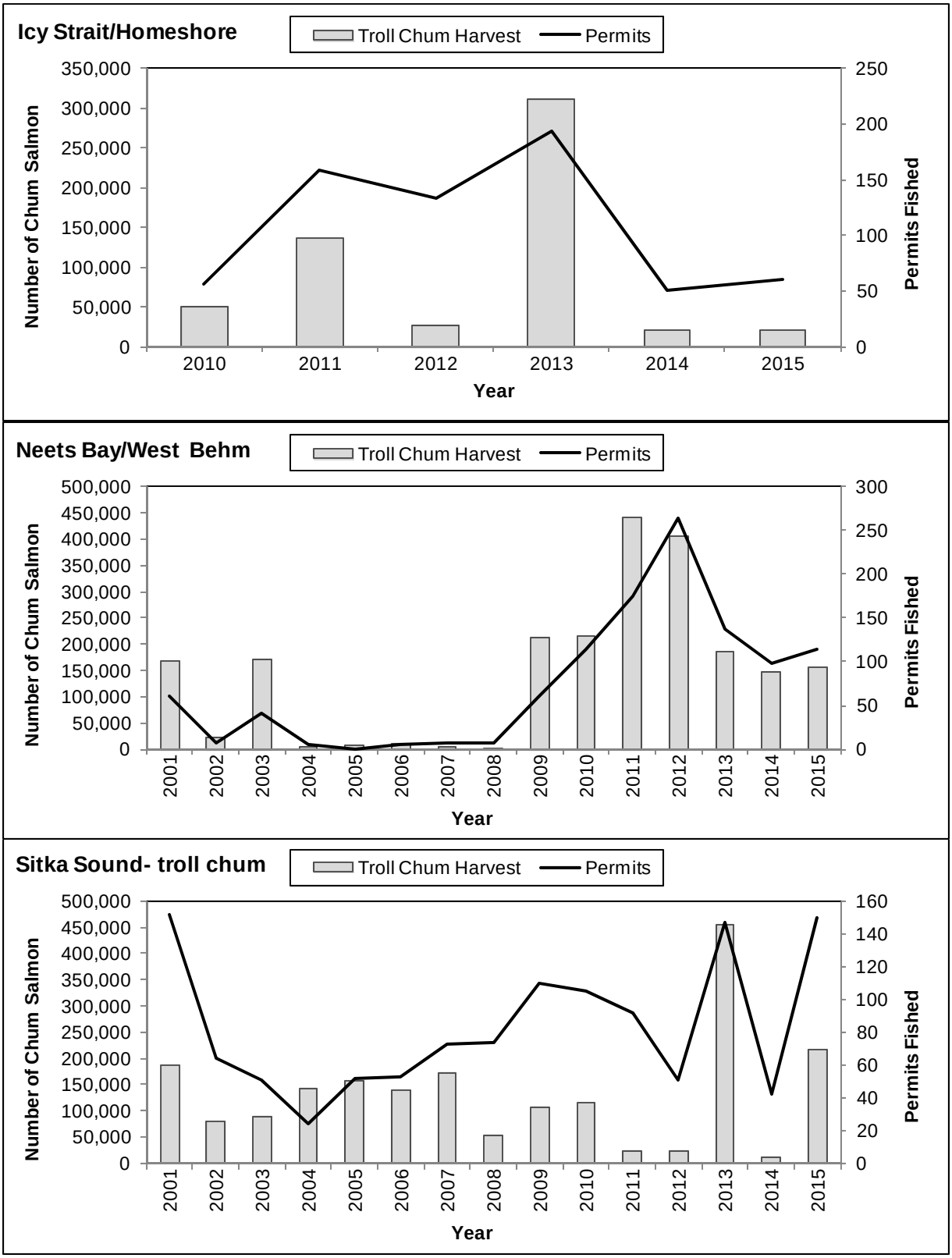

Figure 17.–Annual harvest and number of permits fished for chum salmon, Icy Strait/Homeshore, Neets Bay/West Behm Canal and Sitka Sound 2001–2015. Both harvest and effort based on all troll vessels that targeted chum.

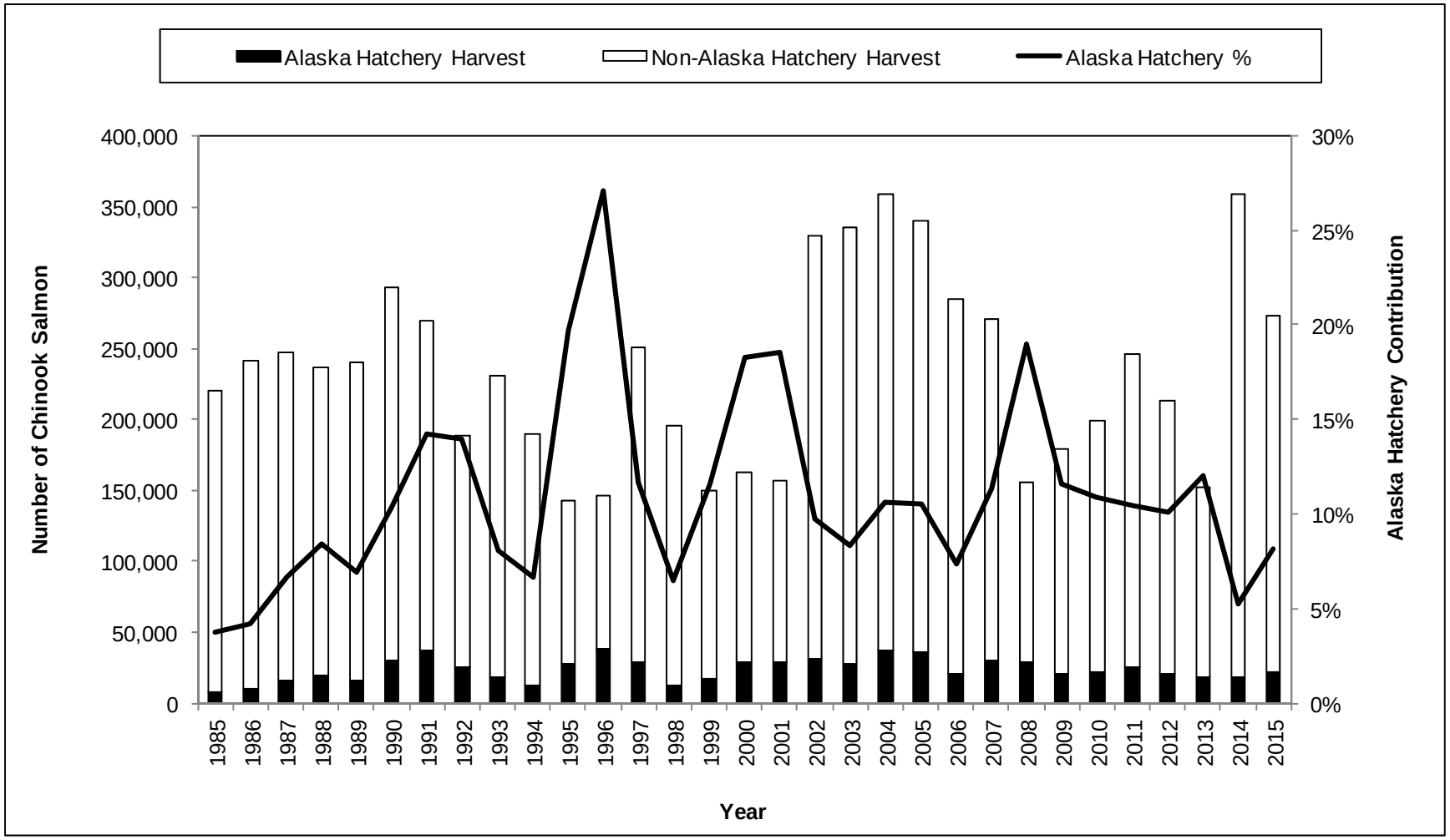

Figure 18.–Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1985–2015.

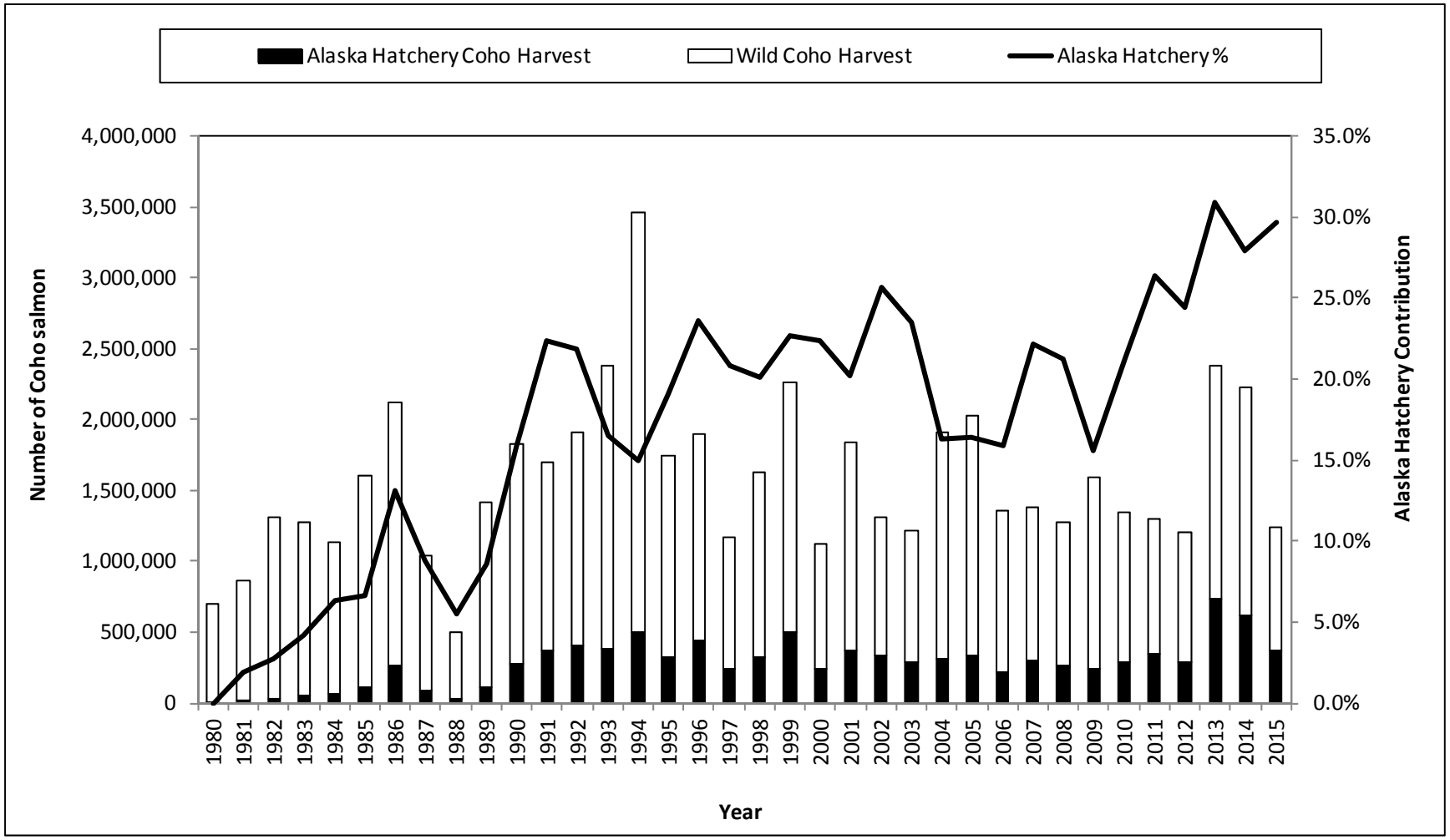

Figure 19.–Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2015.

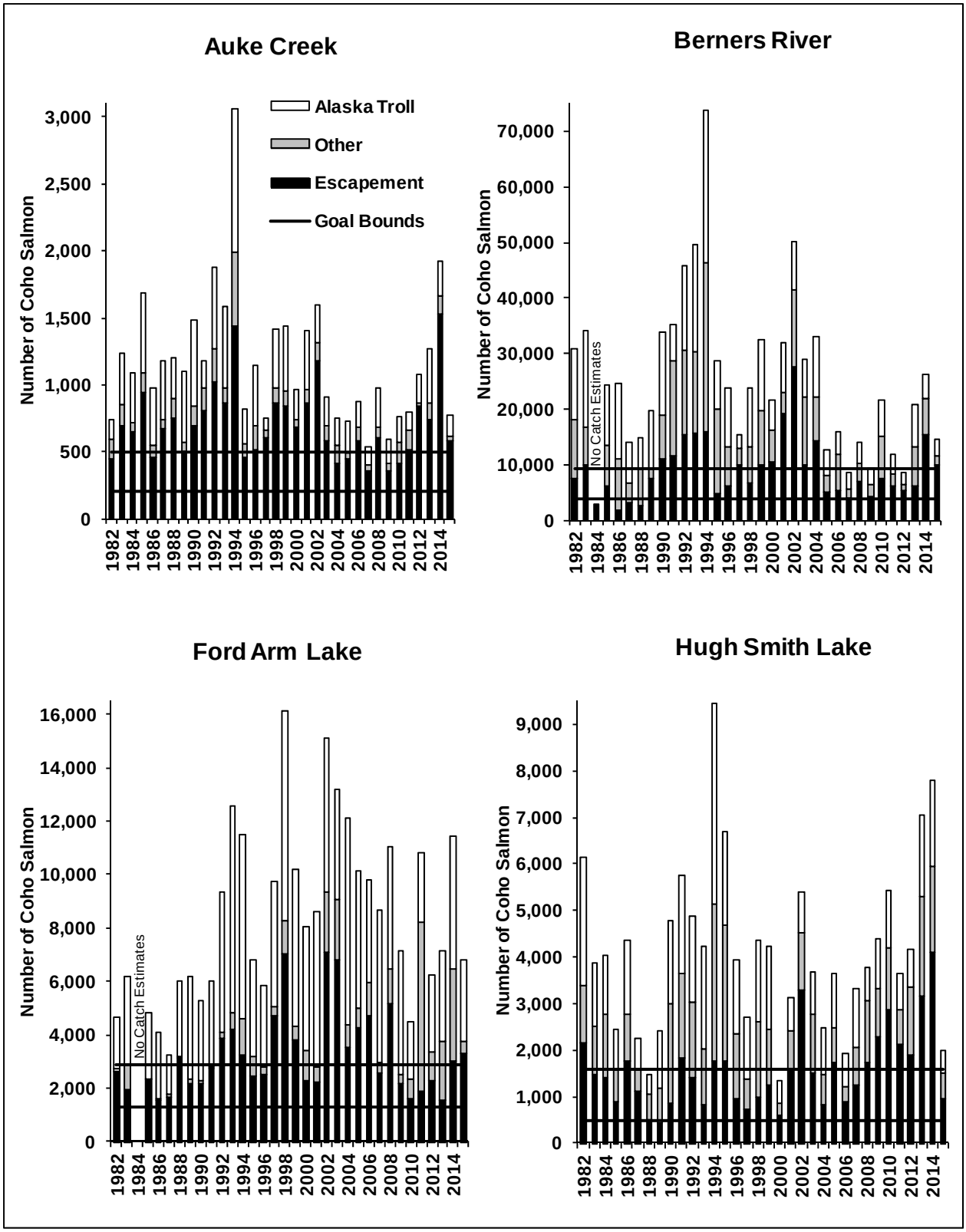

Figure 20.–Total run size, catch, escapement and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2015.

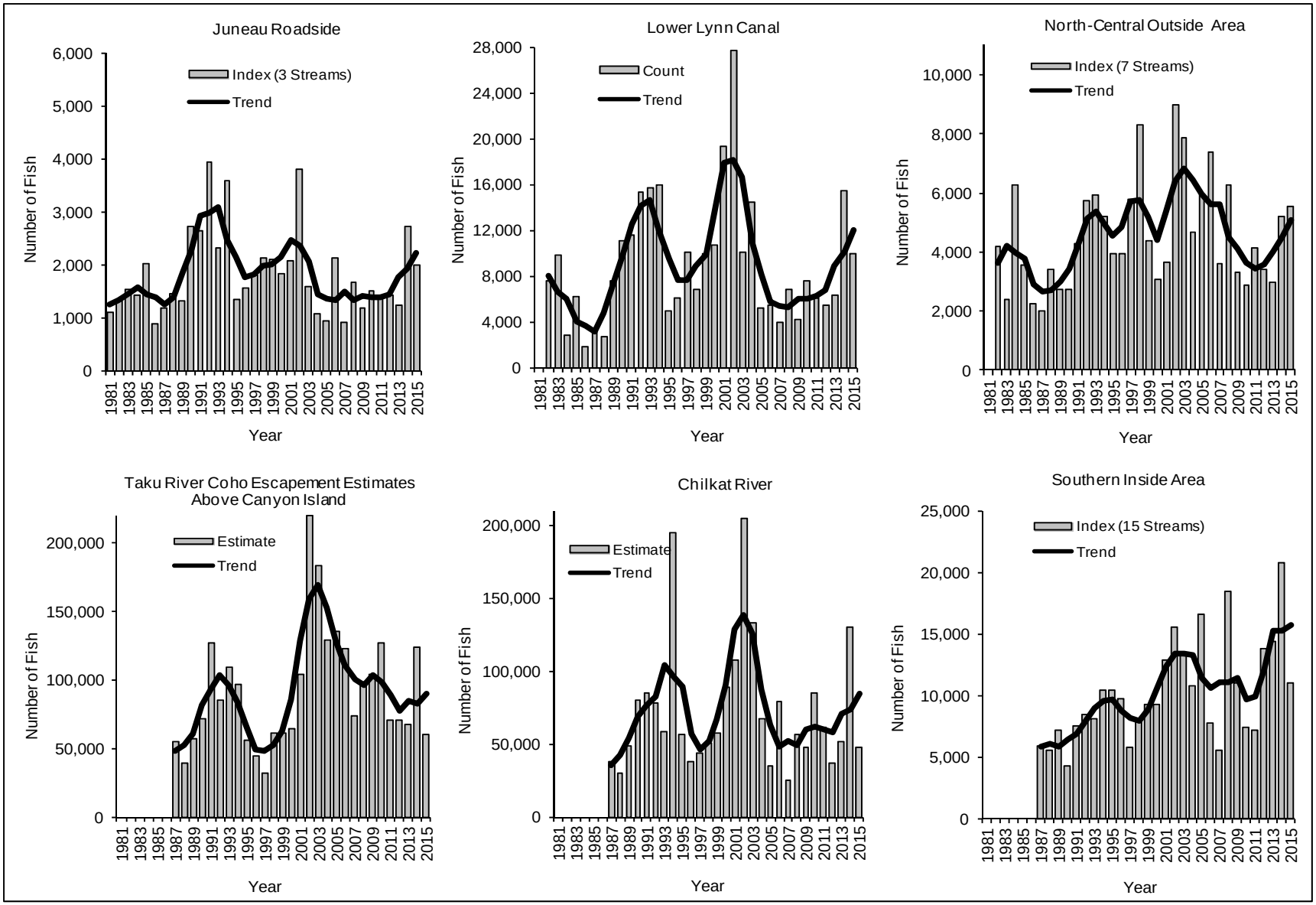

Figure 21.–Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–2015.

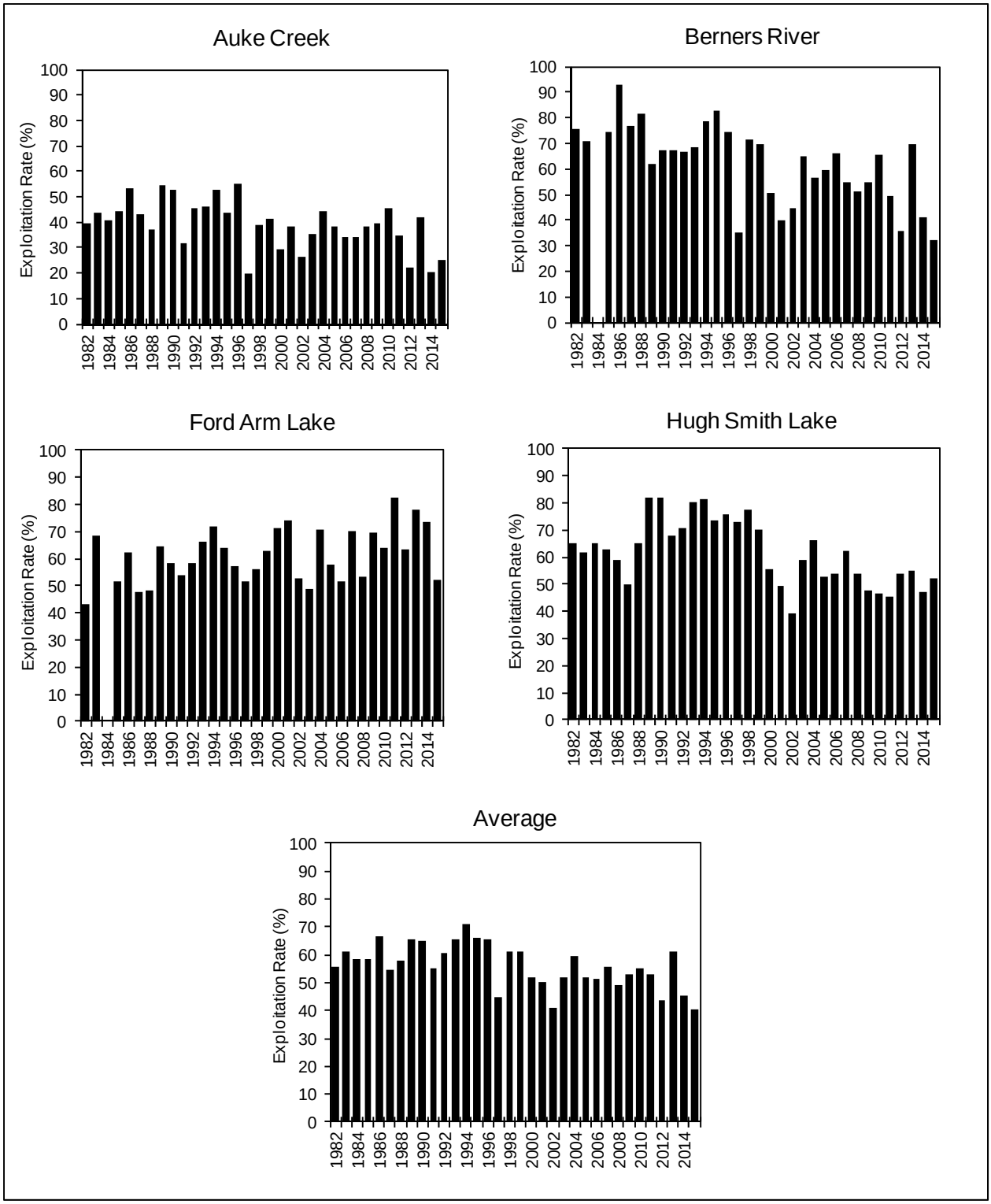

Figure 22.–Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, 1982–2015.

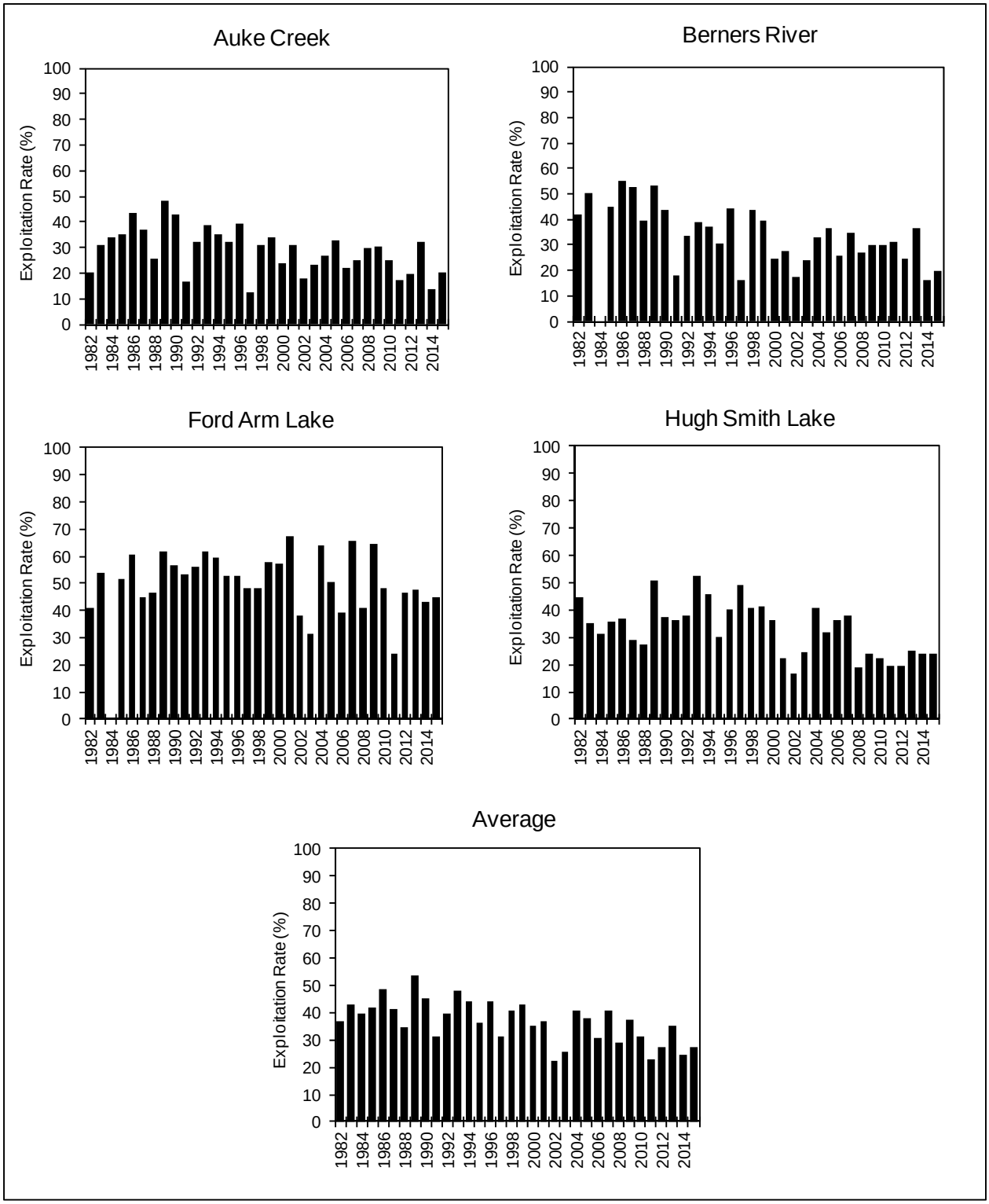

Figure 23.–Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaska troll fishery for four coded wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, 1982–2015.