

Fishery Management Report No. 16-10

**Annual Management Report of the 2015 Southeast
Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet
Fisheries**

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H_A
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km			common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	at	@	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	compass directions:		correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	east	E	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	north	N	correlation coefficient	
		south	S	(simple)	r
Weights and measures (English)		west	W	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	copyright	©	degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	corporate suffixes:		degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	Company	Co.	expected value	E
inch	in	Corporation	Corp.	greater than	>
mile	mi	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	Limited	Ltd.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	District of Columbia	D.C.	less than	<
pound	lb	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	logarithm (base 10)	log
		Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
		id est (that is)	i.e.	minute (angular)	'
Time and temperature		latitude or longitude	lat or long	not significant	NS
day	d	monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	null hypothesis	H_0
degrees Celsius	°C	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	percent	%
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	registered trademark	®	probability	P
degrees kelvin	K	trademark	™	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
hour	h	United States (adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
minute	min	United States of America (noun)	USA	second (angular)	"
second	s	U.S.C.	United States Code	standard deviation	SD
		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	standard error	SE
Physics and chemistry				variance	
all atomic symbols				population sample	Var var
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				

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO.16-10

**ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE 2015 SOUTHEAST
ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET
FISHERIES**

by

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ABSTRACT

A total of 50.6 million salmon were harvested in commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2015. The harvest by purse seine gear of 40.4 million fish included traditional fisheries (34.8 million), hatchery terminal areas (3.4 million), hatchery cost recovery (1.2 million), Annette Island (0.9 million), and miscellaneous (0.1 million). Common property purse seine harvests of 38.2 million salmon were below the most recent 10-year average harvest of 41.9 million and ranked as the 20th largest since statehood. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 6.0 million fish included traditional areas (3.8 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.5 million), and Annette Island (0.6 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 5.3 million salmon were above the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.6 million and ranked as the second largest since statehood. Initial estimates for exvessel values of the common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries are \$54.2 million for seine and \$18.9 million for gillnet.

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

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2015 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries, including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost recovery, United States–Canadian transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. Unless specified otherwise, all averages referred to are recent 10-year averages. This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2015 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Gray 2016), as well as summaries of the 2015 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Skannes et al. 2016) and the 2015 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods and Zeiser *In Prep*), are published as separate reports and together describe the 2015 salmon season.

PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2014), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 79% of the total commercial salmon harvest in numbers of fish in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet, and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. In traditional purse seine fisheries, other salmon species are harvested incidentally to the pink salmon. Since 1960, the average percentage of all-gear harvest taken by the common property purse seine fishery, by species, has been 6% of Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), 42% of sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), 17% of coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), 89% of pink salmon, and 57% of chum salmon (*O. keta*) harvests (Conrad and Gray 2016). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been <0.1% Chinook, 1.9% sockeye, 1.0% coho, 87.8% pink, and 9.2% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation 5 AAC 33.310(a) allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open or available for purse seine fisheries, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. In 2015, purse seining took

place in 6 Terminal Harvest Areas and Special Harvest Areas (THA and SHA) and 16 hatchery cost recovery locations (Figure 2). Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs and SHAs, hatchery cost recovery fisheries, Canadian TBR fisheries, and the Annette Island Reserve fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

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

In 2015, expectations were for an above average odd-year pink salmon return and above average chum salmon returns. The regional all-gear harvest forecast going into the 2015 season was for 58 million pink salmon, with a harvest projection of 7.9 million chum salmon and a total harvest projection of 65.9 million salmon (Munro 2015). Final regional, all-gear harvests included 35.1 million pink, 11.5 million chum, and 50.6 million salmon of all species (Conrad and Gray 2016).

In 2015, the total harvest by purse seine gear was 40.4 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 38.2 million salmon (Table 2). Common property fisheries include traditional wild stock fisheries and terminal area fisheries where fishermen compete to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included approximately 30,000 Chinook, 908,000 sockeye, 284,000 coho, 32.2 million pink, and 4.8 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1985 to 2015 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons with the long-term, 55-year averages from 1960 to 2014, and the recent 10-year period from 2005 to 2014. The 2015 season common property purse seine harvest is 9% below the recent 10-year average of 41.9 million fish and ranks as the 20th largest common property purse seine harvest in the 56-year period since Alaska statehood.

Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets are presented for the purse seine fishery as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison in Table 3. The purse seine fishery value of \$54.2 million comprises 45% of the total commercial value for salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are presented in Table 4 and Figure 3. Values for the purse seine fishery have generally increased since 2002, the lowest point since 1979, to the record high value in 2013. The total value includes \$21.1 million for Southern Southeast Alaska (districts 1–7), \$20.8 million for Northern Southeast Alaska (districts 9–14), and \$12.3 million for seine fisheries in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA). Initial estimates for the value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicates that chum were worth \$20.5 million, pink were worth \$26.6 million, sockeye were worth \$5.4 million, coho were worth \$1.0 million, and Chinook salmon were worth \$0.7 million.

Total common property purse seine harvests in northern districts in 2015 were 23.4 million fish, ranking 8th of the 56 years since statehood (Table 5). Harvests in southern districts were 14.8 million fish, ranking 29th since statehood (Table 6). Harvest records showing long-term trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. Regional pink salmon harvests were nearly 20 million fish below forecast in 2015. Regional common property seine harvests of chum salmon of 4.8 million were above the recent 10-year average of 3.7 million and ranked 12th highest since statehood. Harvests of sockeye salmon of 908,000 fish were well above both long-term and recent-year averages. Harvests of coho salmon of 284,000 were below the long-term and recent-year averages. Harvests for Chinook salmon were above the long-term and recent-year averages.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2015 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 34.8 million fish in traditional areas and 3.4 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 1.2 million salmon, of which 93% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 923,000 salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 139,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by ADF&G, illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers, and sales of fish from sport fishing derbies. Of the 34.8 million salmon harvested in traditional seine fisheries, 13.7 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 21.2 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvest took place in District 13, followed by Districts 12, 4, and 1.

Following some earlier openings in THAs, the 2015 purse seine fishery began on Sunday, June 12 with a combination of traditional and terminal harvest areas in Districts 2 and 12. Openings on this date included the following: the District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, the Hidden Falls THA, Tenakee Inlet, and the Point Augusta index fishery. Summaries of the 2015 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Traditional seine fisheries are generally managed inseason based on aerial observations of escapements and evaluation of harvests.

Concurrent gear purse seine openings began May 1–June 10 in Neets Bay THA, and May 1–June 14 in Anita Bay THA. Rotational gear seine fisheries began June 12 in the Neets Bay THA, June 13 in the Anita Bay THA, and June 1 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the Kendrick Bay THA, only seine gear is allowed, and the area was open continuously beginning June 15.

The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through September 1 in most districts. There were four areas opened for fall chum salmon in 2015. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season at Neets Bay THA and Anita Bay THA through November 10 with minimal harvest and effort.

During the 2015 purse seine fishery, 277 permits were fished (Conrad and Gray 2016). Effort in 2015 increased by 17 permits compared with 2014 likely due to a higher pink salmon forecast during the odd-year cycle. In the 2008 season, 35 permits were purchased in a buyback program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued dropped by 64 due to an additional permit buyback program.

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

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

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation 5 AAC 33.392(a) states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation 5 AAC 29.060 (b)(1) establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as treaty Chinook salmon. For the 2015 season, a coastwide Abundance Index (AI) was not agreed to by the Chinook Technical Committee. The purse seine harvest in 2015 was 11,011 treaty Chinook salmon. The board adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation 5 AAC 33.392(b) states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook salmon harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation 5 AAC 29.060(c) that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

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

The total 2015 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 30,058 fish, of which 29,513 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 545 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). An accounting of Chinook salmon harvests for treaty purposes is preliminary at this time. The estimated seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is 18,580 fish. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 18,502 are designated as “hatchery add-on” Chinook salmon that do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 10,702 large Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 18,811 fish were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook harvest of 29,513 fish, minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 11,011 fish. The treaty Chinook salmon harvest by seine gear in the Annette Island Reservation fishery was 752 fish for a total treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 11,763 fish.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in Northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance but also includes fisheries in hatchery terminal harvest areas. In 2015, traditional, THA and SHA purse seine harvests in Northern Southeast Alaska totaled 23.4 million fish and included 5,000

Chinook, 180,000 sockeye, 90,000 coho, 20.9 million pink, and 2.2 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 5). The total salmon harvest was above the recent 10-year and long-term averages and ranked 8th out of 56 years since 1960. Harvests of individual salmon species compared to recent and long-term averages were as follows: Chinook harvest was below recent and long-term averages; sockeye harvest was above recent and long-term averages; coho harvest was above recent average and below long-term average; pink harvest was above recent and long-term averages; and chum harvest was below recent average and above long-term average.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 sections: Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island and is managed from the Sitka office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg office.

Section 9-A includes two separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-20) is managed for early to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and the southern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams between Patterson Bay and Little Port Walter. The northern portion of Section 9-A, north of Red Bluff Bay, was initially opened July 16 with aerial observations of pink salmon in Red Bluff Bay. There were a total of seven fishing periods this season with the final 39-hour period closing August 16. Minimal effort occurred during these openings and the final harvest is confidential. No purse seine openings occurred in the southern portion of Section 9-A to allow for escapement needs. The pink salmon escapement index count to Subsection 109-20 streams was at the lower end of the escapement target range and the Subsection 109-10 escapement index count was near the middle of the escapement index target range.

Major commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Little Pybus Bay and Point Gardner and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Table Bay. Based on the parent-year escapement, extensive fisheries were expected to occur throughout the area.

Section 9-B test fisheries at Point Gardner and in the Kingsmill Point area were again conducted in 2015. Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point test fisheries are annual ongoing projects that assess pink and chum salmon abundance and run timing for fish returning to Section 9-B and District 10. Test fishing at Point Gardner was scheduled to occur one day per week for 5 weeks starting in statistical week (SW) 26. Test fishing at Kingsmill Point was scheduled to occur once per week for four weeks starting in SW 27. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a good indicator of pink salmon returning to Frederick Sound and lower Stephens Passage, particularly to District 10. The Kingsmill Point test fishery was used as an indicator for runs returning to Frederick Sound and to eastern, lower Chatham Strait (Section 9-B and District 10). Results from the Kingsmill Point test fishery are generally less conclusive due to the test fishery catching fish heading north to Frederick Sound, as well as south to Rowan and Tebenkof Bays. Results from the 2015 test fisheries provided run information that helped determine openings in Section 9-B and District 10.

Section 9-B was first opened for 15 hours on July 23 in SW 30. The Kingsmill Point test fishery indicated good pink salmon abundance and normal run timing. Aerial surveys of northern Kuiu Island indicated good pink salmon abundance moving along the shoreline and good escapement for the time of year. Open area was limited to the Kingsmill Point shoreline north of Point Sullivan and south of Cornwallis Point Light. Effort was moderate with 19 boats fishing and pink salmon harvest was good, but not as large as expected at 165,000 fish.

In SW 31, two openings occurred and time and area were increased. On July 26, Section 9-B open area was expanded to include the Eliza Harbor shoreline, but openings remained 15 hours. The Point Gardner shoreline and Eliza Harbor were not opened. Observations of pink salmon escapements along the southeast Admiralty shoreline were good for the time year with the exception of Eliza Harbor. Effort increased to 25 boats fishing and pink salmon harvest was good at almost 300,000 fish. The following opening was for 39 hours starting on July 30. Open area expanded south to Point Ellis. Pink salmon escapement continued to be good for the time of year in most areas of northern Section 9-B, with the exceptions of Eliza Harbor and Saginaw Bay. Eliza Harbor remained closed and Saginaw Bay was closed for this opening. Effort increased to near 40 boats fishing and harvest continued to be good at 430,000 pink salmon.

Section 9-B was open for a mixture of time and area in SW 32. Beginning August 3, Section 9-B was open for a total of 39 hours. The Eliza Harbor shoreline to Carroll Island, with Eliza Harbor remaining closed, was open for the full 39 hours. Lower Section 9-B including Tebenkof Bay and Port Malmsbury was open south of Point Ellis for 15 hours on August 3. The Kingsmill Point shoreline from Cornwallis Point to Point Ellis was open for 15 hours on August 4. Mixing time and area was due to lagging escapement in some systems, particularly to Saginaw Bay, and to the early timing for stocks in lower Section 9-B. Effort was moderate with over 30 boats fishing and overall harvest was good at 440,000 pink salmon. For the following 39-hour opening beginning on August 7, all of Section 9-B was open with restrictions closing off all or portions of bays. Effort was light with less than 30 boats fishing and harvest fell to 279,000 pink salmon.

In SW 33, open time and area were consistent between openings. Each opening was for 39 hours and included the Eliza Harbor shoreline and lower Section 9-B south of Point Sullivan. The Kingsmill Point shoreline was excluded from these openings due to poorer than expected harvest in this area in prior openings, observations of pink salmon abundance in the area, and continued lagging escapements to some systems, particularly Saginaw Bay. Effort remained light with less than 30 boats fishing each opening and harvest was good for the week at over 900,000 pink salmon.

There was one 39-hour opening in SW 34 with open area the same as in SW 33. Pink salmon escapements to some primary systems continued to lag in northern Section 9-B. Effort was light with around 20 boats fishing. Harvest remained good at 286,000 pink salmon.

Open area for the two 39-hour openings in SW 35 varied from prior openings and between openings. All of Section 9-B was open for the 39-hour opening beginning August 23 with the exception of closures for all or portions of bays. Effort was again light with near 20 boats fishing and harvest fell to 228,000 pink salmon. The following 39-hour opening began on August 27 with area restricted to the Kuiu Island shoreline south of Kingsmill Point Light. Effort remained low with less than 20 boats fishing and harvest fell to 158,000 pink salmon.

The final directed pink salmon opening in Section 9-B occurred in SW 36. Area was identical to the previous opening and the duration was 39 hours beginning August 31. Effort fell to less than 10 boats fishing and harvest declined to 32,000 pink salmon.

In 2015, Section 9-B harvest and escapement were above the long-term average. Total harvest was the 14th highest since statehood with 3.3 million pink salmon harvested by the purse seine fleet (Table 2). Escapements were good throughout the section with all three Section 9-B stock groups within or above target ranges. Overall, Section 9-B indexed pink salmon escapement of 1,032,500 fish was within the target goal range of 480,000–1,130,000 fish (Table 12).

District 10

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

In 2015, the pink salmon return to District 10 was expected to support extended pink salmon fisheries based on parent year escapements. Point Gardner test fishery data has proven to be a good indicator of pink salmon returns to District 10. Test fishing began during the end of June and was generally average to above average throughout the season indicating an above average return to District 10. Results from the Point Gardner test fishery were a key component in determining fishing time and area in 2015.

District 10 mainland opened for a series of 15-hour periods, 1 to 2 times each week, beginning in SW 27 with the initial opening occurring on June 28. Effort was much higher than usual for this initial opening with 19 boats fishing, largely due to poor chum salmon returns in northern Southeast. Pink salmon harvest was 11,500 fish.

For the following two 15-hour openings in SW 28, effort remained higher than normal with over 15 boats fishing each opening. Harvest increased to 133,000 pink salmon and was good for the time of year. Escapement throughout the District 10 mainland continued to build particularly to Chuck River in Windham Bay. Additionally, Point Gardner test fishery results were indicating a good return to District 10.

In SW 29 effort remained high for the first opening of the week with 25 boats fishing. Harvest decreased to 39,000 pink salmon. Escapements to Gambier and Pybus Bays were good and escapement to the mainland systems continued to build. The second 15-hour opening in SW 29 on July 16 included open area expanded to include the Admiralty Island portion of District 10 with Gambier and Pybus Bays remaining closed. Effort was similar to the previous opening with 24 boats fishing but harvest increased to 178,000 pink salmon.

District 10 was open for the same time and area for two 15-hour periods in SW 30. The Point Gardner test fishery results continued to indicate an above average pink salmon return to District 10. In addition, escapements throughout District 10 were rapidly building and were looking good for the time of year. Effort remained relatively light with less than 30 boats fishing each opening. Harvest was over 200,000 pink salmon in each opening.

Statistical week 31 openings in District 10 had the same area but varied in time. The initial opening in SW 31 was for 15 hours on July 26. Effort fell from prior openings to 21 boats and harvest remained high at 152,000 pink salmon. The next opening beginning July 30 was the first

39-hour opening for the season. Effort and harvest fell considerably with 10 boats harvesting 60,000 pink salmon.

District 10 remained on a 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule until the season closed on September 1. The mainland portion of District 10 closed on August 24. Effort remained low throughout the month of August with 10 or less boats fishing each opening. An additional 364,000 pink salmon were harvested during the remaining seven openings.

Total pink salmon harvest in District 10 was 1,350,000 fish, above the long-term average and the 14th largest since statehood (Table 2). Pink salmon escapement to District 10 was good as indicated by all four stock groups being within, or above, target ranges and resulting in an overall pink salmon escapement index of 955,000, within the target range of 590,000–1,410,000 fish (Table 12).

District 11

District 11, Sections 11-A and 11-D, are designated in regulation as areas that may be opened to purse seining by emergency order. Section 11-A had not been opened since statehood, until the common property fisheries targeting enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor SHA began in 2012. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently, most recently in 2010. In 2015, pink salmon were harvested in the Chatham Strait corridor in District 12 and the approach areas to Seymour Canal in District 10. It is assumed that Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in these purse seine fisheries and no purse seine openings were provided in Seymour Canal in 2015. Consistent with other Northern Southeast Alaska inside pink salmon stock group performance, the two District 11 stock groups were within the management target range in 2015. Seymour Canal, with an escapement index of 249,000 pink salmon, was within the management target range of 160,000–400,000 fish. The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 209,000 fish, was also within the management target range of 110,000–250,000 fish. Four common property purse seine openings were held in a portion of the Amalga Harbor SHA in Section 11-A to target returning DIPAC-produced chum salmon in excess of cost recovery needs. On July 9, 16, 23, and 30, six-hour openings were allowed (Table 9) and a total of 57 permit holders harvested approximately 223,000 chum, 42,000 pink, and 900 sockeye salmon (Table 2).

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries, with respect to area and location, may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. The areas opened to purse seining in 2015 along the Baranof and Chichagof shorelines were the Point Augusta index area, Tenakee Inlet, Kelp Bay, and the Hidden Falls THA. The western shoreline of Admiralty Island was open from the Latitude of Point Couverden to Pt Gardner, with the portion between Parker Point and Point Samuel surrounding Angoon closed by regulation. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 7,068,000 pink and 205,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest is 116% of the 10-year average harvest of 6.1 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is 17% of the 10-year average harvest of 1.2 million fish.

Point Augusta Index Area and Tenakee Inlet

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened on Sunday, June 21 in the Point Augusta index area for 15 hours. The Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink salmon run strength and timing.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and since 1992, has been opened annually between late June and mid-July to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2015, there were four 15-hour openings from June 21 to July 5 that served as index fisheries, with the area open within one-half mile from shore. The initial opening on June 21 (SW 26) had the highest effort ever for the week, with catch per boat over twice the average. Pink salmon harvest for the remaining three 15-hour index area openings varied from 38% to 79% of the recent 10-year average. Purse seine effort for these openings varied between 117% and 233% of the average for each opening. Although indicators varied, it was apparent to fishery managers that the pink salmon return to northern southeast Alaska inside waters was good to strong. The Point Augusta area out to two miles offshore was opened regularly in conjunction with the adjacent Whitestone Shoreline located along the northeast Chichagof Island shoreline in District 14 for the rest of the season. The Point Augusta Index Area seine harvest totaled 137,000 pink salmon, 105% of average, and 11,000 chum salmon, 24% of average for the four index area only openings.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon returns were good in 2015. Due to below average parent year returns of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems, early openings were limited to the waters east of Corner Point. The Tenakee Inlet seine harvest totaled 889,000 pink salmon, 92% of average and 24,000 chum salmon, 38% of average. The 2015 pink salmon escapement index for this stock, of 403,500 fish, was within the management target range of 210,000–510,000 fish (Table 12).

Fish returning to Freshwater Bay and to streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island comprise the Freshwater Bay stock group. There were no openings on this shoreline in 2015. This stock group was the only group in the Region that did not meet management escapement targets in the 2013 parent year and aerial surveys of the area did not identify fish surplus to escapement needs. The 2015 index count of 65,500 pink salmon was below the management target range of 80,000–180,000 fish.

A subsistence sockeye salmon fishery occurs in this area at the outlet stream to Kook Lake in Basket Bay. As of this writing, 21 permits have harvested 230 sockeye salmon, but not all the permits issued have been returned. Sockeye salmon escapement to Kook Lake has been monitored by a weir project funded and operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) from 2005–2007 and 2010–2015. The preliminary escapement for 2015, as counted by video camera through a net weir, is estimated at 4,470 sockeye salmon. Compared to the limited time series of escapement data on record, this escapement is 88% the average escapement of approximately 5,100 sockeye salmon, but twice the recent odd-year average of 2,200 fish. In recent seasons, seine effort in upper Chatham Strait has been much higher in odd years than in even years.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

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

Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan [5 AAC 33.366] that restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore and placed a harvest limit of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The BOF authorized ADF&G to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of District 12 north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed. The BOF also specified that open area and time must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area. In January 2006, the BOF further clarified that the sockeye salmon harvest limit be applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992–1994, 1999, 2001, 2003–2006, 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2015. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used by ADF&G to help determine whether prosecuting a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline is warranted, and if so, how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by ADF&G to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists are as follows:

1. Parent year pink salmon escapements: The 2013 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 39% of the odd year average. The overall escapement index value of the northern southeast inside subregion parent year escapement fell within the escapement goal range. Only one of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion was below management targets.
2. Standardized test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline occurred on June 26, July 3, 10, and 17, 2015. The weekly pink salmon harvest alternated between above and below average in 2015, with an overall CPUE of pink salmon that was 222% of average.
3. Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline conducted in late June through early July indicated an abundance of pink salmon along the shoreline. Local area pink salmon streams such as Wheeler Creek and Greens Creek appeared to have weak returns with few fish observed schooling off stream mouths early in the season, but poor weather conditions prevented thorough surveys of the streams. When survey conditions finally improved, adequate numbers of fish were observed in these systems.
4. District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for SW 27, 28, and 29 (June 28–July 18) were between 220% and 887% of average. District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for the same time frame were between 142% and 228% of average.
5. Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 20 was twice the average, and the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative catch was over three times the average.

Overall assessment indicated an above average return of north bound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July. Should ADF&G determine that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, the department considers any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks, most significantly sockeye salmon, per the *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan*. The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from the Chilkat River/Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Berners Bay rivers, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks including Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye and wild Speel and Crescent Lake stocks. The run timing for many sockeye stocks in northern Southeast Alaska was delayed in 2015, resulting in concerns over abundance in early July. After being below average in June, Chilkat River fish wheel catches of sockeye salmon were above average in July. The Chilkat Lake weir sonar count remained below average until late July and did not project to attain the minimum of the escapement goal range until mid-July. Taku River inseason abundance estimates of sockeye salmon and Chilkoot River weir counts were below average in early July and did not project to

achieve the minimum of their respective escapement goal range until mid-July as well. Although early returns of north bound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline were strong, purse seine openings were not warranted until mid-July due to weak early sockeye salmon returns. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was first opened on July 16 for 8 hours. Twenty-two boats were observed, harvesting a total of 204,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 95% pink, 4.5% chum and 0.5% sockeye salmon. The shoreline was opened again on July 19 for 8 hours, and 42 boats were observed harvesting 419,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 97% pink, 2.2% chum, and 0.8% sockeye salmon. The shoreline was opened for 15 hours on July 26 and 29 boats harvested 353,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 96% pink, 2.1% chum, and 1.9% sockeye salmon. The final July opening occurred on July 30 and 31 for 39 hours, with 37 boats harvesting 507,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 97% pink, 1.9% chum, and 1.1% sockeye salmon. The total harvest in these four openings in July was 1,429,000 pink, 36,500 chum, and 16,800 sockeye salmon. Otolith analysis of sockeye sampled from these openings indicated 37% of the sockeye salmon harvested along this shoreline in July were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, resulting in an estimated wild sockeye harvest along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July of 10,600 fish, below the 15,000 wild sockeye harvest limit for this fishery. This area continued to be fished through August based on the continued abundance of northbound pink salmon.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west Admiralty shoreline south of Hawk Inlet initially opened July 19 for a 15-hour fishery from Point Marsden south to Point Hepburn. The southern boundary was expanded to Fishery Point on July 30 and again expanded to Parker Point on August 7. A total of 12 seine openings occurred for this fishery from July 19 to September 1. Peak effort occurred during the initial 15-hour opening when 57 boats landed 492,000 salmon. Peak harvest occurred during the 39-hour opening August 7 and 8 when 38 boats landed 1,043,000 salmon. Total pink salmon harvest for the west Admiralty fishery including Hawk Inlet was 4.9 million fish, 110% of the 10-year average harvest of 4.4 million pink salmon. Chum salmon harvest was below average at 87,300 fish representing 60% of the 10-year average of 146,000 fish. Species composition of the harvest was 98% pink and chum, 1.5% sockeye, and 0.4% coho salmon. Fishery openings totaled 404 hours, 90% of the 10-year average, 450 hours. Escapement for the West Admiralty stock group produced an index count of 49,800 fish, slightly below the lower bound of the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 fish. This index count likely underrepresents actual escapement levels as excessive rains throughout July and August impeded aerial surveys and pulled fish directly into the creeks, diminishing the opportunities to observe fish holding in salt water.

Southwest Admiralty Island seine fisheries occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays. In 2015, the southwest Admiralty fishery initially opened from Point Samuel to Point Wilson on August 19 for 39 hours. Peak fishing effort occurred during the first two openings, August 19 and August 24, with 8 and 13 boats respectively, landing 274,000 salmon. Overall, a total of 316,000 pink salmon and 14,000 chum salmon were harvested from the 4 openings that occurred from August 19 to September 1. The 2015 pink salmon harvest was 34% of the 10-year average harvest while the chum salmon harvest was 45% of the 10-year average. Species composition of the harvest was 99% pink and chum, 0.6% coho, and 0.4% sockeye salmon. Fishery openings totaled 156 hours, 49% of the 10-year average of 316 hours.

The escapement index for the southwest Admiralty stock group was 262,000 pink salmon, above the management target range of 100,000 to 250,000 fish. Subsistence salmon fisheries occur in the sheltered waters of Kootznahoo Inlet on Admiralty Island east of the community of Angoon. Sockeye salmon have been historically harvested in Kanalku Bay and coho and sockeye salmon are harvested near the outlet of the Hasselborg River in Salt Lake. In recognition of the importance of these subsistence fisheries to Angoon residents, approximately 10 miles of shoreline from Parker Point to Point Samuel have not been opened to commercial purse seine gear for many years to provide additional protection for salmon returning to these important subsistence systems. At the 2015 BOF meeting in Sitka, these waters were added to regulatory closed waters. In 2015, the sockeye salmon escapement to Kanalku Lake was monitored by a weir project funded by the USFWS and operated by ADF&G. This is the 9th year for this weir project and 15th year of escapement estimates for this lake including a mark-recapture project from 2001 to 2006. Preliminary escapement, as counted through a metal picket weir in 2015, is estimated to be 1,180 sockeye salmon, 83% of the previous 10-year average escapement of 1,415 fish, but above the main parent year escapement of 728 fish in 2011. The Kanalku Lake system has a partial barrier falls that sockeye salmon must negotiate on their return to the lake. Since 2012, camera weirs have been operated below the falls in conjunction with the picket weir above the falls. Returning sockeye salmon success in ascending the falls varies with respect to such factors as stream flow velocities and predation pressure. Plunge pool modifications occurred at the base of the falls in late 2013. The success of sockeye salmon negotiating the falls has varied from 49% in 2012 to 74% in 2013; the success in 2015 was 62%.

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm, then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are normally opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery and wild stock chum salmon. This season, pink salmon entered Kelp Bay in early-July and the first pink salmon opening occurred July 12. The open area was restricted to within Kelp Bay due to poor returns of hatchery chum salmon to Hidden Falls. A second and final opening was provided on July 16. Aerial observations after July 16 showed only marginal increases of pink salmon moving into Kelp Bay. The total pink salmon harvest was approximately 33,000. Chum salmon returns were generally weak and no openings occurred specifically to target chum salmon. The pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was at the midpoint of the management target range. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm was 1,610, well below the 10-year average of 6,000.

Section 13-C

Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, was initially opened June 28, with openings continuing through July 19. Aerial observations showed a strong presence of pink salmon returning to Section 13-C streams through mid-July. The peak harvest occurred July 16 when 23 boats harvested 150,000 pink salmon but the influx of pink salmon to the area quickly dissipated after mid-July. The total pink salmon harvest for the season was 279,000. Pink salmon continued to trickle into the area through August ultimately providing for good escapements to most systems in this stock group. The escapement index count for this stock group exceeded the

target range by 11%. Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the two most productive summer chum salmon systems in Section 13-C and chum salmon escapements to both systems were poor with counts at Saook at 20% of the recent 10-year average and Rodman at 42% of the recent 10-year average.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries may occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 in 2015 included the Whitestone shoreline and the Homeshore.

The Whitestone fishery, located along the northeast Chichagof Island shoreline, typically opens mid to late July to target middle run pink salmon stocks returning to Icy Strait, Chatham Strait, Lower Lynn Canal, and Stephens Passage. In 2015, the north Chichagof shoreline of Section 14-C initially opened July 9 for 15 hours to target the strong developing returns of pink salmon to this area. The 48 boats that fished this opening represented the peak effort of the season harvesting 229,000 pink salmon. Seine effort generally decreased in subsequent openings with 29 boats fishing on July 23. The 15-hour opening on July 26 saw the second highest effort level and the highest harvest of the season with 42 boats harvesting 598,000 pink salmon. Effort dropped rapidly for the remainder of the season. A total of 15 openings occurred from July 9 to September 1; the first six were 15-hour openings, followed by nine 39-hour openings. Overall, a total of 2.4 million salmon were harvested from this fishery. The 15 openings totaled 441 hours, 94% of the average of 467 hours. Species composition of the harvest was 99% pink and chum, 0.7% sockeye, and 0.2% coho salmon. Pink salmon escapement for the north Chichagof stock group was excellent with an index count of 335,500 fish, well above the management target range of 120,000 to 280,000 fish.

The Homeshore fishery is located along the northern shore of Icy Strait south and east of Excursion Inlet and opens sporadically to target local stocks when abundant. In 2015, the Homeshore was opened for 12-hour openings on August 7 and again on August 11 when aerial surveys indicated large volumes of fish accumulating near the mouths of the major systems in the area. On August 7, 12 boats harvested 152,000 pink, 2,100 chum, and 4,700 sockeye salmon. On August 11, 6 boats harvested 32,000 pink, 500 chum, and 400 sockeye salmon. There were no further openings in this area in 2015. Pink salmon escapement for the Homeshore stock group was excellent with an index count of 98,000, above the management target range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish.

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were not opened in 2015.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound. The strength of the pink salmon returns to stock groups in Section 13-A were generally very strong with the exception of Slocum Arm proper which did not have strong returns. Lisianski Inlet was first opened on July 9 with periods commensurate with regional openings through the season except for two 3-days-on/1-day-off (63-hour) periods between August 11 and August 17. Lisianski Strait was initially opened on July 23. Beginning August 7, Lisianski Strait went on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule through August 29 with strong returns to Stag Bay. For both Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait, a final 39-hour opening occurred August 31–September 1. On August 31, Stag Bay was opened terminally for four hours to harvest pink

salmon surplus to escapement needs. Harvests in the Lisianski Inlet/Strait fishery were exceptionally strong from July 30 through August 9 with a harvest of 734,000 pink salmon during this period. The total harvest for the season was 1,456,000 pink salmon, the third largest harvest since statehood. Despite an aggressive fishing schedule, the escapement index count for the Lisianski stock group exceeded the target range by 83%.

The Portlock Harbor stock group was also exceptionally strong with a record breaking harvest of 1,641,000 pink salmon, three times the previous record set in 2013. Portlock Harbor was first opened on July 19 with periods commensurate with regional openings through August 4. A 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule began August 7 and continued through August 29 with a final 39-hour period August 31–September 1. For the 63-hour period beginning August 11, both Goulding Harbor and Black Bay were opened terminally to harvest pink salmon surplus to escapement needs. The pink salmon escapement index count was over four times the upper bound of the target range (130,000). The Portlock Harbor fishery also harvested 33,000 chum salmon. The chum salmon escapement count in Black River was 2,725, about 36% of the recent 10-year average. The large escapement of pink salmon in Black River, as well as large runoff events delaying foot surveys, may have biased the chum count low.

Khaz Bay and Slocum Arm were first opened July 26 with openings continuing through September 1. Openings were commensurate with regional openings with the exception of one 3-day period August 11–13. Aerial observations indicated most of the fishing effort occurred in the Khaz Bay area with little effort seen in the normally popular Slocum Arm area. The total harvest was 1,116,000 pink salmon and 42,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was the fifth largest since statehood. The pink salmon escapement index count for this stock group was in the upper portion of the target range with escapements well distributed throughout the area. Chum salmon escapements were below recent 10-year averages.

Salisbury Sound was first opened July 16 with openings continuing through August 17. Openings were commensurate with regional openings except for two 3-days-on/1-day-off periods beginning August 11. The total harvest of pink salmon was 707,000, 84% of the recent 10-year average. The escapement index count for the Salisbury stock group was in the middle of the target range.

Section 13-B

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

Sitka Sound has two distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon.

Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 19 with openings continuing through September 1. The Eastern Channel area was closed to seining after August 16

due to poor pink salmon catches and aerial observations indicating few pink salmon moving into the area. In addition to openings commensurate with the regional seine schedule, northern Sitka Sound was opened for two 3-days-on/1-day-off periods from August 11 through August 17. The total harvest in the Sitka Sound traditional seine fishery was 771,000 pink salmon and 121,000 chum salmon. An additional 515,000 pink salmon were reported from the Deep Inlet THA; it is likely that a large portion of this pink harvest was misreported since many seiners held fish while participating in both traditional and Deep Inlet THA openings. The total pink salmon harvest from Sitka Sound including what was reported in the Deep Inlet THA was 1,261,000, slightly above the recent 10-year average. Of the total chum salmon harvest, 52,000 were reported from northern Sitka Sound and likely a majority of those fish were misreported and held from Deep Inlet THA openings or were harvested in traditional openings in Eastern Channel. Aerial observations of abundance and catch rates in northern Sitka Sound indicated chum salmon returns to Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay were not strong. Pink salmon escapements were well distributed with the escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group above the midpoint of the management target range.

Whale Bay was first opened August 3 for two 39-hour periods and then opened on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule through August 29 with a final 39-hour period ending September 1. There were no openings specifically to target chum salmon returning to the Great Arm. Effort was minimal throughout the season and the total harvest was 44,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon escapements to all Whale Bay systems were very good with the escapement index count exceeding the upper bound of the target range by 38%. The peak count of chum salmon to the Great Arm head stream was 6,730 fish, 82% of the recent 10-year average. West Crawfish Inlet was opened beginning July 23 commensurate with the regional seine schedule until being put on a 3-days-on/1-day-off schedule beginning August 11 and continuing through August 29. A final 39-hour period occurred August 31–September 1. Fishing effort was minimal throughout the season and a total of 11,000 pink and 6,700 chum salmon were harvested. The pink salmon escapement index count was 78% above the upper bound of the target range for this stock group. The chum salmon peak escapement count was 6,970 fish, 83% of the recent 10-year average.

The *Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Management Plan* [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000. Sockeye escapement projections throughout the season were approximately 10,000 fish and the final weir count was 12,540 sockeye salmon. The optimum escapement goal for Redoubt Lake is 7,000–25,000 sockeye salmon.

This season aerial observations indicated there was insufficient abundance to provide seine openings targeting sockeye salmon in both Redfish Bay and Necker Bay.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August indicated a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in the area. A directed fall chum fishery occurred north of the Porpoise Islands on August 31 for 15 hours. Although several boats were in the area when the opening occurred, there was no harvest reported. Further aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in early September did not indicate fish available to harvest in the area so there were no further openings. The peak escapement index count of 12,000 fish is above the recent 10-year average count of 5,100 fish and within the management target range of 4,000–18,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty seine fisheries can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays targeting fall chum salmon. In 2015, no surpluses of chum salmon were available for fall fisheries. The peak aerial survey of 9,900 chum salmon for Chaik Bay Creek is above the 10-year average of 6,100 fish. The department has not developed a formal fall chum salmon escapement goal for any streams in this area.

Northwest Kuiu Island directed fall chum salmon fisheries can occur in waters of Section 9-B in and around Security Bay and in Port Camden. Security Bay was open for an initial 15-hour period and two 12-hour periods on August 31, September 4, and September 11, with Port Camden being included for one 12-hour opening on September 4 to take advantage of good and early fall chum salmon runs. No harvest was reported from Port Camden and harvest from Security Bay is confidential due to low effort. Fall chum salmon escapements to Section 9-B were good and indexed chum salmon escapements to Security Bay and Port Camden were within, or above, their respective sustainable escapement goal (SEG) ranges (Table 13).

Directed chum salmon fisheries can occur in the waters of Sitka Sound targeting fall chum salmon returns to Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound. This season Sitka Sound was not opened to target chum salmon due to insufficient abundance.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

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

Purse seine fishing opportunities targeting species other than pink salmon occur in Southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2, early season openings target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. Late season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon typically occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2. There were four fall chum salmon openings in 2015.

In 2015, the common property purse seine harvest total (traditional and THA) in Southern Southeast Alaska was 14.8 million fish which ranks 29th since 1960. The harvest included: 25,000 Chinook, 728,000 sockeye, 194,000 coho, 11.3 million pink, and 2.6 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 6).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery

District 4

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

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to ADF&G statistical week 31 (referred to as the treaty period). The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million fish (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2015 the initial opening was July 5 during SW 28 (Table 8). The fishing plan for District 4 before SW 31 was based on the preseason Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon run forecast of approximately 727,000 fish for the Nass River and 3.5 million fish for the Skeena River. Management actions took into account the preseason forecast and the "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through 2014 seasons.

In 2015, based on the forecasted run to the Skeena and Nass Rivers, the AAH for District 4 was initially 76,612 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. The initial opening in District 4 was 15 hours, with approximately 4,000 sockeye and 6,500 pink salmon harvested by 11 vessels, and a pink salmon CPUE of 586 fish per vessel. The harvest of 4,000 sockeye salmon was low and with a relatively high preseason AAH, the district was open for a midweek period during SW 28. During this midweek opening, 14 vessels harvested 2,439 sockeye and 6,313 pink salmon.

In SW 29, District 4 was open for a single 15-hour period with no midweek period. The harvest of 16,170 pink salmon by 11 vessels was only 10% of the treaty period average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 5,844 for the opening. Poor pink salmon catches throughout the Ketchikan area coupled with poor escapements for the timing did not allow for a midweek opening in any of the Ketchikan districts. Additionally, inseason estimates of sockeye salmon returns to the Skeena River were showing a sharp decrease from the preseason forecast. The Nass was tracking above average for the timing and stable with the preseason forecast.

For SW 30, District 4 was open for an initial 15-hour period and a 10-hour midweek period. Seven vessels harvested 15,987 sockeye and 74,652 pink salmon during the first opening. For the 10-hour midweek opening, 33 vessels harvested 15,655 sockeye and 121,628 pink salmon.

During the treaty period, District 4 remained closed during one potential opening and time was reduced on the final opening to ensure that catches remained within the AAH. A total of 43,873 sockeye salmon were harvested by 39 purse seine vessels prior to SW 31 which was below average. In past years, 60% to 80% of the sockeye salmon harvested have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, it is anticipated that approximately 31,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon may have been harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period.

After the treaty period, in SW 31, District 4 was open for one more 15-hour period and then moved into a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule beginning with the midweek opening. Effort peaked at 63 vessels during the initial SW 31 midweek opening and then declined through the end of the season on September 1, with a total of nine 39-hour openings. Effort was low in District 4 during the 2015 season due to the overall poor returns of pink salmon in southern Southeast and the stronger pink salmon harvests in northern Southeast Alaska.

The 70 hours that District 4 was open in 2015 prior to SW 31 is slightly higher than the 1985–1998 average of 62 hours, the 1999–2008 average of 64 hours, and the 2009–2014 average of 67 hours. The total effort prior to SW 31 in District 4 was 39 boats and was lower than the 1985–1998 average of 139 boats, below the 1999–2008 average of 47 boats, and the 2009–2014 average of 43 boats. The total treaty period sockeye salmon harvest prior to SW 31 was also down considerably in 2015. The seine fleet moves freely between districts as various species are harvested so seining opportunities elsewhere affect the effort and harvest in District 4.

The District 4 purse seine fishery sockeye harvest was just above the long term 1985-2014 treaty period average for the season, with a 4 million pink salmon harvest, less than half the treaty period average. For the season, 98 purse seine vessels harvested 4.0 million pink, 494,000 sockeye, 66,000 coho, 217,000 chum, and 8,700 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The effort of 98 vessels was below the 1985–2014 average effort of 156.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point to 54°40.00' N. latitude, 131°45.00' W. longitude and north of the U.S./Canada border in Dixon Entrance. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel, which is immediately south of Ketchikan and along the Gravina Island shoreline as the season progresses and escapements begin to improve. The run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is generally early and provides some of the first opportunity in the Ketchikan Area for harvest of returning wild stock pink salmon.

During 2015, the District 1 purse seine fishery pink salmon catch was the fourth lowest since 1985. After the large returns in 2013, expectations were for a substantial pink return to the district, but the run never gained strength and the fishery closed early to meet escapement goals.

The fishery started on July 5 with normal early season lines, which included the Percy Islands. The harvest of pink salmon began with 37 vessels harvesting 43,430 pink salmon, during the initial 15-hour opening in SW 28. Aerial surveys to the early run systems in Boca De Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed average to below average escapements for pink salmon. There was a midweek opening in SW 28 due to above average northern Southeast returns and good distribution within the purse seine fleet throughout Southeast Alaska. For the midweek opening in SW 28, 71 vessels harvested 117,070 pink salmon. The increase in effort is due to the large harvest of chum salmon, both hatchery and wild. The total chum catch for SW 28 was 147,836 compared to the 1985–2014 average of 18,879. This is also the largest chum salmon harvest for SW 28 since statehood. The next opening was for 15 hours and occurred on Sunday, July 12 in SW 29. Effort and catch both increased slightly with 38 boats harvesting 129,380 pink salmon. Aerial surveys began to show lagging escapements in all of the early run District 1 systems and pink salmon catches were less than half the average with above average effort. Chum salmon catches continued to be very strong. No midweek opening occurred in SW 29. On July 19, in SW 30, District 1 opened for a 15-hour period with a slight decrease in effort to 54 boats. Catch increased slightly to 157,854 pink salmon, while chum salmon catches remained very strong and continued to draw effort to the district. There was a midweek opening in SW 30 with 55 vessels harvesting 161,207 pink salmon and 72,388 chum salmon. The total harvest of 165,789 chum salmon was the second highest chum harvest for SW 30 since statehood. Effort dropped again for the July 26 opening in SW 31. Forty-three vessels harvested only 184,626 pink salmon and the chum harvest began to decrease slightly. The district had a midweek opening in SW 31 but it was only a 15-hour opening compared to a 39-hour opening for the rest of the districts in the Ketchikan management area.

While the rest of the Ketchikan Management Area transitioned to a 2-days-on/2-days-off fishing schedule, District 1 remained open for only one 15-hour period. Escapements in early run District 1 systems were below average and middle run systems in Rudyerd Bay and Walker Cove were very poor. A concern to managers was the large number of vessels in the district due to

record chum salmon catches. Poor pink salmon catches persisted and as the chum catch began to peak and decline effort began to decline. The northern line in the district was modified for the midweek SW 31 opening. Aerial surveys showed building returns to Carroll Inlet and the open area was moved to south of the latitude of California Head. The California Head line remained in effect through the opening in SW 32, but the open period remained at 15 hours. The Gravina shore was also open for the SW 32 period. Thirty-two vessels harvested 186,720 pink salmon for the period. The Gravina shore opened again for a midweek fishery in SW 32. The district was open for one more 15-hour period in SW 33 and was then closed for the season. The final opening for directed pink salmon fishing occurred on August 11 with 23 vessels harvesting 116,772 pink salmon.

The District 1 traditional purse seine harvest of all salmon species in 2015 was below the 1985–2014 average. The pink salmon harvest of 1.5 million fish was 25% of the average and the fourth lowest District 1 pink salmon catch since 1985. The chum salmon harvest of 578,000 fish was approximately 193% of the average, the sockeye salmon harvest of 78,000 fish was 83% of the average, the coho salmon harvest of 18,000 fish was 46% of the average, and the Chinook salmon harvest of 129 fish was 22% of the average harvest (Table 2). Strong chum returns, both wild and hatchery origin, kept effort high in District 1. Effort peaked during the single opening in SW 29 with 78 boats fishing the opening on July 12.

District 1 was open for 10 days with 10 openings for a total of 150 hours. This was a substantial decrease over the parent year, in 2013, when the district was open for 543 hours in 29 days. Total fishing time was also well below the 1985–2014 average of 456 hours. District 1 pink salmon escapements were met in 2 of the 3 stock groups in 2015. The West Behm Canal stock group was just below the management target range. The indexed escapement to the district was 1.16 million pink salmon, just above the minimum management target range of 1.02 to 2.71 million fish (Table 11).

The McDonald Lake action plan was no longer in effect during the 2015 season but the strategies in the plan are often considered while making management decisions. Due to the low pink salmon returns to District 1, the northern portion of Gravina Island opened for only two days in 2015, once on August 3 and again on August 7. The BEG of 65,000–85,000 sockeye salmon was changed for McDonald Lake during the 2006 BOF cycle to a SEG of 70,000–100,000 fish and was then changed again to a SEG of 55,000–120,000 fish during the 2009 BOF cycle. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake in 2015, based on expanded foot survey counts, is 70,200 sockeye salmon (Table 14). This is within the sustainable escapement goal range.

No management actions were taken during the 2015 season for Hugh Smith sockeye salmon conservation. During the 2006 BOF meetings in Ketchikan, the board removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason forecast falls short of the escapement goal. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 21,298 sockeye salmon, above the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 fish (Table 14).

District 2

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1 and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54°40.00' N. latitude, 132°17.50' W. longitude. Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the four major inlets which include Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound, and Thorne Bay,

where productive salmon streams are located. The run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. Hatchery chum salmon have been entering the district in large enough numbers to warrant early fishing time, as early as mid-June for the seine fleet. These hatchery chum salmon are returning primarily to Kendrick Bay, but Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon are also present.

The waters of Kendrick Bay THA were open by regulation continuously to purse seine harvest beginning Monday, June 15, SW 25 (Table 9). A limited portion of lower District 2 was opened beginning June 21 in SW 26 to harvest SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay (Table 8). These openings target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon at a time when few wild stock salmon are present and are managed to maximize the quality of those chum salmon. The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54°47.10' N. latitude (approximately ½ nmi south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northern tip of Polk Island. In addition, there was a change that began in 2014 and continued in 2015; waters were closed east of a line that allowed fishing within 2 nmi of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline. The closure was used to lower harvest rates of salmon species other than chum salmon. These openings outside Kendrick Bay have traditionally been 87 hours, or four days in duration, from Sunday through Wednesday each week for three to four weeks. In 2015, due to the increase in harvest of other species of salmon, increase in effort, and low pink salmon catches, the area outside Kendrick Bay was open for only an additional 15 hours in SW 28.

Thirteen purse seine vessels caught 13,000 chum salmon during the first 87-hour opening in SW 26. The harvest improved to 107,000 chum salmon by 71 boats during the 87-hour period in SW 27. Additionally, 2,300 sockeye, 8,100 coho, and 15,000 pink salmon were harvested during these two periods. With the harvest of other species, the slow start for pink salmon and the high effort due to the large returns of hatchery and wild chum developing in the southern districts, it was clear that additional vessels would travel to District 2 if it were opened for another four-day period. To ensure minimal harvest of species other than chum salmon, the spring fishery was reduced to 15 hours for the last opening. Overall, 115 vessels harvested 126,000 chum salmon in the spring Kendrick purse seine openings.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 5 in SW 27 for 15 hours (Table 8). After the traditional Sunday fishery closed, portions of District 2 re-opened on Monday morning for 15 hours for the last spring Kendrick fishery. There was a midweek pink salmon opening in SW 28. During this opening, 12 vessels harvested 13,000 chum salmon, and only 2,500 pink salmon. The effort in the area had shifted to District 1 to harvest the record abundance of chum in the area.

During the traditional fishing period there were 14 openings ranging from 15 to 39 hours in duration following earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Table 8). Pink salmon escapements, unlike District 1, built in a more normal manner compared to historical timing for the district. Traditional early lines for District 2 were used for the first five traditional openings. This includes the waters of District 2 south of the latitude of the northern tip of Polk Island. There were five 15-hour openings during SW 28–31. Pink salmon harvests started slowly for District 2. Escapements began to build in Kasaan Bay and Cholmondeley Sound by late July indicating an average early showing of pink salmon; the line was moved to the latitude of Windy Point for the midweek period of SW 31. During this opening, the region, with the exception of District 1, moved to 39-hour openings or a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing regime. The effort level was average in the southern districts with above average returns of pink

salmon showing in areas of northern Southeast Alaska. The two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule for seine continued through SW 34. On the first two-day opening in SW 32, the CPUE rose to 14,000 pink salmon per boat. Aerial surveys indicated more pink salmon moving into the district with Kasaan Bay lagging slightly and Cholmondeley Sound experiencing adequate escapements considering the timing. The open area was expanded to the latitude of High Island Light for SW 32. During this opening, 48 vessels averaged 14,000 pink salmon for a total harvest of 670,000. Aerial surveys showed an increase in pink salmon escapements to Kasaan Bay at this time and for the midweek opening in SW 32 the northern line was extended to Figgins Point, just above Lyman Anchorage. Catches remained average to below average but escapements were adequate. The open area increased to the latitude of Tolstoi Point for the midweek opening in SW 33. It was during this opening that District 1 closed for the season. The Cleveland Peninsula shoreline did not open in 2015 due to poor escapements into West Behm Canal.

The final directed pink salmon opening occurred on Sunday, August 23, with 13 boats harvesting 50,000 pink salmon. A total of 145 seine vessels fished District 2, just below the 1985–2014 average of 151. The district was open for purse seine harvest for a total of 576 hours during the 2015 season. This includes the early outside Kendrick fishery and fall chum salmon fishing opportunities that occurred in September.

The District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 2.7 million pink salmon (Table 2) was below the 1985–2014 average of 4.2 million fish. Chum salmon harvests were above average due to the strength of both the wild stock and hatchery chum returns. The total traditional area harvest of 649,000 chum salmon was 142% of the 1985–2014 average of 457,000 fish. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in SW 36 for one 12-hour opening and then opened once a week for three more periods, closing in SW 39 (see Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). The District 2 traditional sockeye salmon harvest of 76,000 fish was above the 1985–2014 average of 41,600 fish, and the coho salmon harvest of 49,000 fish was at the average of 50,000 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 168 fish was below the average of 500 fish. Indexed escapement to the district of 686,000 pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.29–0.77 million fish (Table 11).

District 3

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

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Sunday, July 19 in SW 30 for 15 hours (Table 8) but no landings were made. District 3 was open for two 15-hour periods at the end of SW 30 and the beginning of SW 31 before the 39-hour opening in SW 31. The district then began a 2-days-on/2-days-off fishing schedule. Throughout the season there were nine 39-hour openings with the final opening on August 31 for 39 hours. After the initial two openings, fishing areas were expanded in lower District 3, as pink salmon moved into Cordova Bay. The open area in Section 3-A was expanded north to Mellen Rock during the first 39-hour opening in SW 31. Pink salmon escapement was building in Cordova Bay, Hetta Inlet, and Klakas Inlet; in Cordova Bay,

the Big Salt systems and St. Phillips shoreline in section 3-B; and along the southern Kosciusko Island shoreline in Section 3-C. Sea Otter Sound was open for one day during the initial SW 32 open period. Increasing pink salmon concentrations were observed in section 3-B but initial escapements into Cordova Bay remained only average. Escapements into Sea Otter Sound were average to slightly below average and only 15-hour periods were employed during the summer. By SW 35, nearly all of the traditional areas of Section 3-B were open to allow harvest of what was clearly a strong return to the central area. Warm Chuck Inlet, Big Salt Lake, and the St. Phillips shoreline all had excellent escapements and provided the best opportunity in the Ketchikan management area during 2015.

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 2.7 million fish (Table 2) was below the 1985–2014 average of 4 million fish. The seasonal harvest of sockeye salmon was 56,000 fish or 261% of the 1985–2014 average of 21,600 fish. The coho salmon harvest of 26,000 fish was 83% of the average of 32,000 fish. The chum salmon harvest of 90,000 fish was 82% of the 1985–2014 average of 110,000 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,200 fish was 120% of the 1985–2014 average of 290 fish. Indexed escapement to the district of 1.3 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million fish (Table 11). In addition, all four District 3 stock groups were within their management target ranges.

District 5

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

2015 pink salmon returns to District 5 were expected to result in extensive openings throughout the district based on parent year escapement. However, the pink salmon run to District 5 did not develop as expected. Openings were limited primarily to the western, or Kuiu Island side of District 5. All openings were 39 hours in length and District 5 remained on a 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule throughout the season. The first opening began on August 3 and the final opening ended on September 1. Effort and harvest were minimal with 6 or less boats fishing and with 25,500 or less pink salmon harvested each opening. For the first 2 openings, only the western portion of District 5 was open based on observations of good pink salmon escapement to Affleck Canal and Port Beauclerc. The eastern shoreline of District 5 opened on August 11 and remained open for the following 2 periods, closing on August 20 for the season. The run initially appeared to develop in that portion of District 5 based on an increase of pink salmon observed in the area, however, escapements failed to progress and the area was closed.

District 5 pink salmon harvest in 2015 was 103,000 fish, the 35th highest since statehood (Table 2). Escapements were variable throughout the district. The Affleck Canal and Shipley Bay stock groups were within their target ranges. Overall, the pink salmon escapement index of 449,000 fish was within the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 fish (Table 11).

District 6

District 6 is divided into four sections for management purposes. Purse seining in District 6 is limited to Sections 6-C and 6-D, located 15–30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond-shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock. Section

6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

District 6 was expected to have an excellent return of pink salmon based on parent year escapement. Escapements in 2013 were uniformly excellent for all four District 6 pink salmon stock groups. Pink salmon returns in 2015 were much poorer than anticipated throughout the District and as a result, commercial openings were limited.

District 6 first opened along Kindergarten/Quiet Harbor shoreline for 15 hours on August 4. There was a concentration of pink salmon observed in this area prior to the opening and escapement was developing well in Steamer Bay. However, harvest for the opening was poor with 6 boats harvesting 16,200 pink salmon. District 6 did not open again until August 11 when the Kindergarten/Quiet Harbor shoreline opened along with the Ratz Harbor shoreline. The Ratz Harbor shoreline was open for 39 hours and Kindergarten/Quiet Harbor shoreline was open for 15 hours. Six boats fished the Kindergarten/Quiet Harbor shoreline and harvest was similar to the prior opening at 16,400 pink salmon. Effort was also minimal along the Ratz Harbor shoreline with 6 boats fishing. Harvest was better but still poor for the time of year at 29,600 pink salmon. Due to the time of year and the pink salmon return along the Ratz Harbor shoreline generally being later than most areas, the Ratz Harbor shoreline opened for another two 39-hour periods before closing for the season on August 20. Effort and harvest are confidential for those two openings.

District 6 purse seine pink salmon harvest and escapement were much lower than expected for the season. Total pink salmon harvest of 71,000 fish was well below the long-term average and the 43rd highest since statehood (Table 2). Pink salmon indexed escapements to District 6 were mixed with the three Clarence Strait stock groups within their goal ranges, albeit at the lower end of their respective ranges, and the single Sumner Strait stock group falling just below the target range. Pink salmon indexed escapement for 2015 in District 6 was 278,000 fish, which is within the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 fish (Table 11).

District 7

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

In 2015, District 7 pink salmon returns were expected to be good to excellent based on parent year escapements. Returns to Anan Creek, the primary early pink salmon system in Section 7-A, were above desired levels in 2013, but pink salmon escapements to the Bradfield Canal systems were variable.

Section 7-A opened for 15 hours on June 28 in SW 27. Effort was light with 7 boats fishing and pink salmon harvest of 4,500 fish was poor. Section 7-A was open for 15 hours in each of the

following 2 weeks. Effort remained light and catches continued to be poor despite observations indicating increasing abundance and on-time escapement to Anan Creek. Due to the very poor and declining catches, Section 7-A closed for the year after the July 12 opening.

Section 7-B openings were limited in 2015. The first opening in Section 7-B was for 15 hours on August 3. Effort and harvest were moderate with 12 boats harvesting 34,600 pink salmon. Harvest did not improve much the next two openings with an additional 59,500 pink salmon harvested. Section 7-B closed for the season after the third and final 15-hour opening on August 12 due to continued poor catches and lagging escapements.

In 2015, pink salmon harvest in District 7 was much lower than expected. Total harvest of 123,000 pink salmon was the 22nd highest harvest on record. Section 7-B accounted for the majority of the harvest with 94,000 pink salmon harvested. Chum salmon harvest in District 7 was good for the short time it was open with the harvest totaling 39,000 fish (Table 2). Overall, escapements to District 7 were good with indexed escapements for both the Anan and Union Bay stock groupings within their target ranges. District 7 indexed pink salmon escapement of 317,000 fish was within the target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish (Table 11).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns was limited to District 2 in 2015. The District 2 fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound.

Chum salmon harvest rates during July and early August were well above average, but dropped considerably in late August. Initial surveys to Cholmondeley Sound showed large numbers of chum salmon throughout the sound, most likely due to the early closure in District 2 along with a strong run of chum salmon to the sound. There were four directed openings on fall chum salmon returning to Cholmondeley Sound in 2015. The first 12-hour opening occurred on September 4 (Table 8) with a total harvest of 11,180 chum salmon by 19 vessels. Chum salmon continued to build in the sound and a second 12-hour fishery was held on September 11 for 9,145 chum salmon. In SW 38, opening lines were moved to the latitude of Divide Head for 12 additional hours with a harvest of 19,083 chum salmon by 19 boats. The final opening was on September 23 for 4,352 chums by 11 boats. The total harvest was 52,330 chum salmon. Estimated chum salmon escapement to Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks was well above the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 fish counted on the combined peak survey to both creeks (Table 13).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2015 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Skannes et al. 2016).

PINK SALMON

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heintz 2014). Escapement goals established for each of these subregions were further divided into “management targets” for the 15 management districts and 46 stock groups where pink salmon are monitored as an aid to

assessing the spatial distribution of the pink salmon escapement across Southeast Alaska (Zadina et al. 2004).

The total 2015 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 12.4 million fish ranked 18th since 1960 (Figure 5). Biological escapement goals were met in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Inside subregions, and the escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion exceeded the goal range (Table 10). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for all 15 districts with management targets (Table 11) and, at a finer scale, for 42 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 12).

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2015 pink salmon harvest of 12.5 million fish was 53% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 4.3 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish, but was the lowest index value since 1988 (Table 10, Figure 6). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 districts (Table 11) and for 16 of 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2015 pink salmon harvest of 16.1 million fish was 124% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 5.3 million fish was within the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 7). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all seven districts (Table 11) and for 19 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon harvest of 6.5 million fish was 155% of the recent 10-year average—a period of very high harvest for this subregion (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.84 million fish exceeded the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish and was above the recent 10-year average of 2.7 million (Table 10, Figure 8). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all seven pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 11 and 12).

CHUM SALMON

Southeast Alaska summer-run chum salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heintz 2014). Southeast Alaska fall-run chum salmon index streams were grouped into stocks that support, or have supported, terminal commercial fisheries in the past. These stocks include Cholmondeley Sound, Security Bay, Port Camden, Excursion Inlet, and the Chilkat River.

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes 15 index streams located primarily on inner islands and the mainland of southern Southeast Alaska from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance

(Districts 1–7). The 2015 index count of 115,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast subregion was well above the lower bound SEG of 62,000 index fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes 63 index streams located on inside waters of northern Southeast Alaska north of Sumner Strait (Districts 8–12, 14–15, and District 13 sub-districts 51–59). The 2015 index count of 166,000 chum salmon was also well above the lower bound SEG of 119,000 index fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes nine index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof Islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound sub-districts 51–59). The 2015 index count of 26,300 chum salmon was above the lower bound SEG of 25,000 fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Fall-Run Chum Salmon

Fall chum salmon escapement goals were met for all five fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals (Table 13), but these stocks supported little or no terminal harvests in 2015. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement (207,000 fish) was well within the goal range, but the harvest of 37,200 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was far below the recent 10-year average of 68,900 fish. The Port Camden escapement index was the highest since 1988 and the Security Bay escapement index was the highest since 1998. The escapement index for Cholmondeley Sound fall chum salmon was well above the upper end of the escapement goal range, but there was little fishing opportunity or harvest in the purse seine fishery.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2015, sockeye salmon escapement goals were met for 12 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 14). The McDonald Lake (former stock of concern) escapement of 70,200 fish was within goal range, and has now met its goal in three of the past five years. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of escapement goals at the Situk River, Taku River, Stikine River-Tahltan, and Hugh Smith Lake.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation (5 AAC 33.310(c)) in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (Sections 8-A and 8-B), District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 10). Regulations require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings are also provided in THA fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2015 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

The 2015 drift gillnet fishery opened in SW 25, beginning Monday, June 15 in Districts 6 and 8, and in SW 26, beginning Sunday, June 21 in Sections 1-B, 11-B, 15-A, and 15-C (Table 15). Run Projections of Chinook salmon to the Taku and Stikine transboundary rivers indicated there was not an Allowable Catch (AC) for directed Chinook fisheries under the PST. To conserve

Stikine River Chinook salmon and a low forecast sockeye salmon run to the Stikine River, initial openings in Districts 6 and 8 were limited to two days. Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon during SW 25–28 in District 1, SW 25–31 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 26–33 in Districts 11 and 15. Pink salmon returns drive management decisions in SW 29–34 in District 1, SW 32–35 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 29–35 in Section 11-C. Drift gillnet fisheries target fall chum and coho salmon beginning SW 35 in District 1, SW 36 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 34 in Districts 11 and 15. Traditional gillnet fisheries continued for 15 weeks, through late September, in Sections 1-B, 11-B, 15-A, and 15-C, and for 16 weeks, due to a one week earlier start, in Districts 6 and 8.

Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs and SHAs took place in Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay in District 1, Anita Bay in District 7, Speel Arm in District 11, Deep Inlet in District 13, and Boat Harbor in District 15 (Figure 2). Hours and dates of openings are shown in Table 16. Fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay THAs harvest enhanced salmon produced by SSRAA. Nakat Inlet was open continuously to drift gillnet June 1–November 9. Neets Bay and Anita Bay are open concurrently to harvest by all gear early and late in the season, and according to rotational gear schedules the remainder of the time as described in ADF&G news releases. Speel Arm and Boat Harbor fisheries harvest enhanced salmon produced by DIPAC. Speel Arm was opened six times from August 17 through September 22. Boat Harbor was opened twice in June and was then open continuously from July 5 to August 20. The Deep Inlet fishery harvests salmon produced by Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). Deep Inlet is managed as a rotational gear fishery and was open to drift gillnet gear between June 2 and September 27.

The 2015 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA/SHA) harvested 5.3 million salmon (Table 17). The gillnet harvest was the second highest since statehood, and is the fifth consecutive year of harvests ranking sixth highest or better over the period since statehood. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of approximately 29,000 Chinook, 390,000 sockeye, 251,000 coho, 1.4 million pink, and 3.3 million chum salmon. The harvest of 29,000 Chinook salmon was 89% of the recent average of 33,000 fish. The harvest of 390,000 sockeye salmon was 84% of the recent average harvest of 462,000 fish. The harvest of 251,000 coho salmon was 75% of the recent average harvest of 336,000 fish. Pink salmon harvest of 1.4 million was 121% of the recent average harvest of 1.1 million fish. Chum salmon harvest of 3.3 million was 123% of the recent average harvest of 2.7 million fish. The common property gillnet harvest composition by species included: 0.5% Chinook, 7% sockeye, 5% coho, 26% pink, and 62% chum salmon. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable recent trend is the large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992. These harvests are largely attributable to hatchery production.

Drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district are presented in Table 18. Total drift gillnet harvests in 2015 were 6.0 million salmon. Common property harvests of 5.3 million salmon include 3.8 million fish in traditional fisheries and 1.5 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation totaled 621,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 1.3 million fish from District 15, 843,000 fish from District 11, 728,000 fish from District 13, 694,000 fish from District 6, and 670,000 fish from District 1. Ranking 2015 traditional and terminal harvests among previous years since statehood, District 1 ranked 16th, District 6 ranked 24th, District 8 ranked 9th, District 11 ranked 9th, and District 15 ranked 5th (Tables 19–23).

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was \$18.9 million in 2015 based on fish tickets (Table 3). Because the 2015 exvessel value is still based on fish tickets this estimate is probably conservative. A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on CFEC data is shown in Table 4 and Figure 12. The 2015 value includes \$13.0 million of chum salmon, \$2.5 million of sockeye salmon, \$1.4 million of coho salmon, \$1.1 million of pink salmon, and \$900,000 of Chinook salmon (Table 3).

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

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

For the 2015 season, a coastwide Abundance Index (AI) was not agreed to by the Chinook Technical Committee. The 2015 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 30,679 fish and the common property drift gillnet harvest was 29,266 fish (Table 18). Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon, less than 28 inches, on fish tickets, and reporting of large Chinook salmon for PST purposes, drift gillnet fish tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook salmon of all sizes as one category, and data from 2005 to 2011 has been revised. Accounting of Chinook salmon for PST purposes is now done by adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fisheries estimate of 22,981 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the Annette Island Reservation. Total gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 17,924 Alaska hatchery-produced fish. The hatchery “add-on” was calculated at 16,393 fish resulting in 5,687 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional (non-TBR) fisheries, 210 fish as treaty harvest in the Annette Island gillnet fishery, and 691 fish as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine TBR fisheries for a total treaty harvest of 6,589 fish.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a U.S. harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2015 season, DFO forecasted a total run of 727,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 fish or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2015 Nass sockeye was therefore 72,700 fish. The preliminary DFO post season return was estimated at 868,000 sockeye salmon. The preliminary 2015 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 14,800 fish.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.360) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

In 2015, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 21, SW 26 (Table 15). The fishery was open a total of 1,366 hours, just above the 1985–2014 average of 1,392 hours. The fishery was open for four days from the opening week through SW 34. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* went into effect on July 29, SW 30, but the purse seine fishery was still fishing 15-hour openings. The District 1 purse seine fishery never went to a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule due to poor pink salmon escapements, thus never allowing for a five-day drift gillnet period. The purse seine fishery closed for the season on August 11, during SW 33. The District 1 gillnet fishery was then open for only two days during SW 34 to transition out of pink salmon management. The fishery transitioned to fall chum and coho management in SW 35. The District 1 drift gillnet fishery had a series of four-day openings from SW 35 through SW 40. Effort levels were below average for most of the summer with below average harvests of all species except chum salmon. A total of 71 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 66% of the 1985–2014 average of 111 vessels and similar to the 10-year average of 70 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2015 included 1,300 Chinook, 28,000 sockeye, 40,000 coho, 148,000 pink, and 453,000 chum salmon (Table 18). In 2015, the District 1 gillnet harvest of 28,000 sockeye salmon was 23% of the 1985–2014 average of 123,000 fish and the 4th lowest since 1960. The pink salmon harvest of 148,000 fish was 28% of the treaty period average of 520,000 fish and the lowest total harvest since 1979. The chum salmon harvest of 453,000 fish was about 151% of the 1985–2014 average of 300,000 fish. The coho salmon harvest of 40,000 fish was 80% of the 1985–2014 average of 50,100 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,300 fish was about 86% of the 1985–2014 average of 1,500 fish.

The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* in SW 30 was 13,200 fish, or about 47% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were well below average for the entire season. The early summer in Ketchikan was characterized by above average temperatures and drought conditions. This created an abnormal algal bloom resulting in the nets being covered with the gelatinous substance. The Area 4 gillnet fleet in British Columbia experienced similar conditions and even though Nass River sockeye salmon were tracking above average inriver, neither fishery was able to catch them effectively.

No management actions were taken during the 2015 season due to Hugh Smith sockeye salmon conservation. During the 2006 board meetings in Ketchikan, the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern. The department maintains the option to impose closures if the forecasting falls short of projecting the necessary escapement. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake in 2015 was 21,300 sockeye salmon which was above the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 fish (Table 14).

Coho salmon escapements to the systems around Ketchikan were above average. Chum salmon escapement surveys indicated large numbers of chum salmon during 2015.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in marine waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Sections 6-A (Sumner Strait), 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D (Clarence Strait). The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Section 8-A and Section 8-B, waters adjacent to the Stikine River flats. Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and the migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts. Management of Chinook salmon in District 8 and sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 must be compliant with the PST. Chinook salmon have the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on Stikine River Chinook salmon abundance. In June, as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to sockeye salmon. In August, management emphasis is based on pink salmon abundance, and finally transitions to coho salmon in September for the remainder of the season.

Districts 6 and 8 salmon drift gillnet fisheries are mixed stock fisheries. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 harvests are estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of stock composition and proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants in Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon are estimated inseason by CWT data analysis. Postseason stock compositions for sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 and Chinook salmon in District 8 are determined by GSI.

2015 Harvest Summary

District 6 drift gillnet fishery salmon harvest was above average in 2015 and included: 2,700 Chinook, 122,000 sockeye, 113,000 coho, 225,000 pink, and 232,000 chum salmon (Table 18); these harvests were approximately 129%, 144%, 85%, 78%, and 135% of their respective averages (Table 20). An estimated 1,700 Chinook salmon (64%) in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 14,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 6, approximately 11% of the harvest. An estimated 57,000 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests from the two major fishing areas in District 6 were again markedly different. The Sumner Strait fishery harvested an estimated 13,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon (18%) and the Clarence Strait fishery harvested an estimated 1,100 Stikine River sockeye salmon (2%) of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area.

Overall, effort in the District 6 drift gillnet fishery was below the recent average. District 6 was open for a total of 47 days from June 15 through September 29, which was 2 days less than the average of 49 days (Table 15). Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open concurrently each week throughout the season. A portion of Section 6-D (Screen Island) was open by regulation from SW 25 through SW 31 and from SW 37 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels for District 6 was generally below average with the exception of SW 30–33 when the number of participants was above average. The greatest effort occurred in SW 32 (August 2–8) when 80 boats participated. The total season effort of 2,402 boat-days was below average.

In 2015, District 8 drift gillnet salmon harvest was below average and included: 14,000 Chinook, 23,000 sockeye, 30,000 coho, 36,000 pink, and 166,000 chum salmon (Table 18); these harvests were approximately 109%, 51%, 94%, 67%, and 106% of their respective averages (Table 21). The District 8 Chinook salmon harvest included an estimated 13,000 fish (>95%) of Alaska hatchery origin. The District 8 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 16,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 70% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 23% (7,000 fish) of the coho salmon harvest in District 8 were of Alaska hatchery origin.

In 2015, effort in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery was below average in most weeks, with the exception of SW 30–34, and ended with a season total of 1,989 boat days. District 8 opened on June 15 and closed for the season on September 29 with a total of 50 fishing days, which is also below the recent average. Effort in SW 31 was the highest for the season with 76 participants.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

Directed Chinook salmon commercial fisheries did not occur in 2015 for the third consecutive season. The preseason terminal run forecast of 30,200 Stikine River large Chinook salmon resulted in a U.S. AC of 210 fish. An AC of this size did not allow for directed commercial fisheries. However, a U.S. AC of this size did allow the liberalization of the District 8 sport fishery. Liberalization measures included increased bag limits and the use of two rods per person. Inseason forecasts ranging between 28,100 and 29,500 Stikine River large Chinook salmon were similar to the preseason forecast and yielded minimal U.S. ACs. The postseason estimate of the terminal run size was 27,000 Stikine River large Chinook salmon, resulting in a U.S. AC of 254 fish.

Final 2015 U.S. harvest estimates of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in all District 8 fisheries from SW 18 through SW 29, the PST accounting period, were minimal and well below the final U.S. TAC. Large Chinook salmon harvested in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery from SW 25 through SW 29 totaled 7,990 fish, of which 378 large Chinook salmon were determined to be above border Stikine River origin estimated by GSI. The spring troll fishery in District 8 began on May 3 and was limited to two hatchery access areas near Anita Bay. Harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the District 8 troll fisheries was estimated to be 401 fish based on CWT data. The District 8 sport fishery was liberalized on May 1 and harvested an estimated 781 Stikine River Chinook salmon based on GSI. A total of 8 fish were harvested during directed Chinook salmon subsistence fishing in the Stikine River. An additional 26 fish were harvested during the Stikine River subsistence sockeye salmon fishery through SW 29 for a total of 34 fish. The total U.S. cumulative harvest estimate from SW 18 through SW 29 was 1,600 fish, well below the U.S. TAC of 3,654 Stikine River large Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The preseason forecast of the 2015 Stikine River sockeye salmon run was 171,200 fish, a below average run, and included 50,400 wild Tahltan sockeye, 31,100 enhanced Tahltan sockeye, 34,000 enhanced Tuya sockeye, and 55,700 mainstem sockeye salmon. U.S. and Canada AC were based on preseason forecasts and resulted in 52,800 Stikine River sockeye salmon each. Prior to inseason information being used in SW 28, preseason forecasts were used from SW 25 through SW 27. Starting in SW 27, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the Stikine Management Model (SMM) to provide weekly estimates of run size

and resultant TAC. The final inseason estimate was produced in SW 33. Inseason estimates were highly variable and ranged between 103,700 and 219,600 fish.

Directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fisheries in Districts 6 and 8 began in SW 25 at 12:00 noon on Monday, June 15, for an initial period of two days. By regulation, Monday openings occurred initially and area restrictions were implemented in District 8 to conserve Stikine River Chinook salmon during directed sockeye salmon fishing. Limited inseason data and mediocre sockeye salmon harvest derived from on the grounds surveys indicated the abundance of sockeye salmon was insufficient to allow additional time in either district. Effort was comprised of 12 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 23 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), and 45 boats in District 8. An estimated 380 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught in Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries in SW 25.

Both districts opened in SW 26 (June 21–June 27) for an initial three days. Fishing time was based on the average forecast of the Tahltan component of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run and near average harvest rates from the prior opening. Area restrictions in District 8 were relaxed to the old Stikine River closure line that restricted fishing to areas beyond the Stikine River delta. During SW 26, 32 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 11 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 43 boats fished in District 8. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average harvest rates and below average effort in both districts, which allowed for a one-day extension. An estimated 2,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught in SW 26 with the majority (1,800 fish) harvested in District 6.

Districts 6 and 8 were opened for four days in SW 27 (June 28–July 4) with no additional time allowed. Sockeye salmon harvest rates remained near average with an overall low sockeye salmon harvest in District 8 due to low effort targeting sockeye salmon. There were 33 boats in Sumner Strait, 26 boats in Clarence Strait, and 34 boats in District 8. An estimated 5,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught in SW 27. Similar to SW 26, the majority of the Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest (3,500 fish) was from District 6.

During SW 28 (July 5–July 11), Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial three days. Inseason estimates for Stikine River sockeye salmon indicated a terminal run size of 103,700 fish, which resulted in a U.S. AC of 17,600 fish, considerably below the preseason forecast and AC. The U.S. cumulative harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 27 was 9,200 fish. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average sockeye salmon abundance. Additionally, sockeye salmon harvest rates in the Canadian commercial fishery also increased to above average this week. Consequently, a one-day extension occurred in both districts. An estimated 6,600 Stikine River sockeye were harvested during this opening with the harvest evenly split between districts. There were 21 boats in Clarence Strait, 31 boats in Sumner Strait, and 37 boats in District 8.

Assessments during SW 29 (July 12–July 18) provided an increase in the SMM with a projected run size of 123,400 sockeye salmon, resulting in a U.S. AC of 26,400 fish. By this week it was evident that the SMM was slow to react to actual abundance, likely due to the apparent lateness of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run. Both districts were open for an initial three days. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest. Due to expected low harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon and available AC, a one-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. An estimated 4,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 29 with a cumulative harvest through SW 29 of 20,700 fish. Effort during

SW 29 included 29 boats in Clarence Strait, 30 boats in Sumner Strait, and 47 boats fished in District 8.

Run size estimates and corresponding U.S. AC continued to increase in SW 30 (July 19–July 25) with a predicted terminal run size of 144,600 Stikine River sockeye salmon, resulting in a U.S. AC of 38,600 fish. Both districts were open for an initial three days. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average sockeye salmon harvest rates in District 6. Although the numbers of vessels fishing in District 8 increased this week, very few targeted sockeye salmon. Due to the low effort targeting sockeye salmon in District 8 and available U.S. AC, a one-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. An estimated 4,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested by U.S. fisheries this week. During SW 30, 34 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 27 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 70 boats fished in District 8.

Sockeye salmon harvests began to wane in SW 31, but remained well above average for the remainder of the season. SW 31 (July 26–August 1) was the final week for Stikine River sockeye salmon management. Both districts were open for an initial three days beginning July 26. The inseason estimate used in SW 31 resulted in a terminal run size of 167,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon with a U.S. AC of 49,600 fish. Effort included 36 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 28 boats in Sumner Strait, and 76 boats in District 8. On the grounds surveys indicated above average harvest rates of sockeye salmon with average effort in District 6 and below average sockeye salmon effort and harvest in District 8. Due to the anticipated low effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 8, in combination with the available U.S. AC, a one-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. The estimated U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in SW 31 was 1,600 fish with a cumulative harvest through SW 31 of 26,600 fish. An estimated 3,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries through the remainder of the season.

The postseason preliminary estimate for the Stikine River sockeye salmon run was 189,100 fish. This estimate included: Districts 6 and 8 estimated Stikine River sockeye harvest of 30,100 fish, U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 1,844 fish, total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 61,900 fish (including test fishery harvest of 1,865 fish), Tahltan Lake weir count of 33,159 fish (Table 14), estimated Tuya escapement of 23,000 fish, and the estimated mainstem escapement of 95,200 fish. The U.S. total harvest of 32,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon was under the estimated U.S. AC of 58,000 fish and contributed 22% of the total Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest.

Pink Salmon Fishery

From SW 32 through SW 35 (August 2–August 29), Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. That portion of Section 6-D along the Etolin Island shoreline (Screen Island) was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 36 by regulation. Effort was above average during the first half and below average for the second half of this period in District 6 and above average for most weeks in District 8. Pink salmon harvests were less than half the recent 10-year averages during the peak weeks in both districts. Fishing time was three days each week from SW 32 through SW 34. With below average pink salmon harvest rates in both districts and lagging escapements in District 6, time was reduced to two days for SW 35. The District 6 gillnet pink salmon harvest of 225,000 fish was the 6th highest in the past ten years. Approximately 58% of the total pink salmon harvest in Districts 6 and 8 occurred in Clarence Strait with 151,000 fish harvested.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Beginning in SW 36 (August 30–September 5), management emphasis transitioned from pink salmon to coho salmon abundance. Prior to coho salmon management in SW 36, 78,200 coho salmon (69%) of the total harvest in District 6 had occurred with a hatchery contribution of approximately 38,800 fish comprised primarily of Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests were below average in District 6 with an estimated harvest of 18,300 hatchery and 16,000 wild coho salmon. Harvest of wild coho salmon in District 8 was near average with an estimated harvest of 23,100 fish. Both districts opened for two days during the first week of coho management. Starting in SW 37, both districts were open for three days each week through SW 39 and then open for two days for the final period in SW 40 (Table 15). The 2015 gillnet season concluded at noon on Tuesday, September 29.

Chum salmon are harvested incidentally in directed fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon in both districts. Chum salmon returning to Anita Bay in recent years contributed substantially to chum salmon harvests in both districts, particularly harvests in District 8. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum salmon made up 43% of the total Districts 6 and 8 chum salmon harvest. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up 48% of the total chum salmon harvest in District 6.

Escapement Summary

Above border Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapement was estimated to be 21,350 fish, which is within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. The 2015 Little Tahltan weir count was 450 fish, well below the recent 10-year average of 2,050 fish. The Little Tahltan weir count represented approximately 2% of the total escapement compared to the recent 10-year average of approximately 10%. Andrew Creek escapement was within the BEG range with an estimated escapement of 796 Chinook salmon.

Sockeye salmon escapement to the Stikine River was good in 2015. A total of 33,159 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir. Of these, 3,871 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock and no biological samples were collected this year. The resultant spawning escapement into Tahltan Lake was 29,288 sockeye salmon and was within the escapement goal range of 18,000–30,000 fish. The Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 39,094 fish was within the escapement goal range of 20,000–40,000 fish.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local island systems were generally above the recent 10-year average. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 70,200 fish, within the SEG range.

Indexed pink salmon escapement was within target ranges for both Clarence Strait and District 8 stock groups and below target range for Sumner Strait groups. Escapements of coho salmon are not monitored. Indications from the Stikine River and a few other systems in Southeast Alaska where escapements are monitored, pointed to a generally good escapement of coho salmon.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of

Midway Island, and in Section 11-C in the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. When the Taku River Chinook salmon run strength is sufficient, the Section 11-B fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon from mid-June through mid-August and coho and fall chum salmon from late August until the season is closed. The Section 11-C fishery targets pink salmon. Management of the sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on wild sockeye salmon returns in the summer and wild coho salmon returns in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason run estimates through mark-recapture efforts for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. DIPAC operates a sockeye salmon escapement enumeration program at Speel Lake. Aerial and foot surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams throughout the district. The 2015 season was the 16th year of sockeye salmon returns produced by the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility in Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes both the traditional area and the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, harvested 1,200 Chinook, 83,000 sockeye, 24,000 coho, 297,000 pink, and 475,000 chum salmon (Tables 18 and 22).

The PST directly affects management of this fishery because the Taku River is a major transboundary river extending into Canada and contributes to the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the District 11 sockeye salmon fishery be managed primarily for Taku River spawning escapement needs. Annex IV of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for Taku River sockeye salmon based on documented enhanced sockeye salmon returns resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's return of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon established the 2015 harvest shares for surplus Taku River sockeye salmon at 80% U.S. and 20% Canada.

In 2003, the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in a portion of Section 11-B, and in 2005, U.S. and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement for directed Chinook salmon fisheries to occur. As the result of a bilateral review, and beginning with the 2009 season, the escapement goal range for Taku River Chinook salmon was established at 19,000–36,000 large fish, with a point goal of 25,500 fish. The U.S. AC is determined by a PSC bilaterally agreed-to formula based on the pre-season Taku River Chinook salmon run forecast early in the season, and revised inseason based on the inseason run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The TAC applies only to Taku River origin large Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (>659 mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku River Chinook salmon TAC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance based management regime (AABM) allocation, although the historical base level catch (BLC) of 940 gillnet caught Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. AC is shared between gillnet, troll, and sport fisheries occurring in District 11, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006, the BOF slightly increased the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll fisheries to three days per week when the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week when the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven-inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for directed Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11.

The PST also has provisions for Taku River coho salmon. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000–90,000 fish and a point goal of 70,000 fish. Both countries reached agreement on management targets to be in

place for the 2015 season: the U.S. would manage its fisheries to pass a minimum of 75,000 coho salmon above the U.S./Canada border, and Canada would manage its fisheries to ensure a minimum escapement past all fisheries of 70,000 fish.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2015. The forecast of 26,100 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada. Due to the recent trend of over-forecasting, the 2015 Taku River Chinook salmon forecast was derived by adjusting model results with the recent average forecast error. A Chinook salmon assessment fishery in Canada was conducted this season with the treaty-defined target of sampling 1,400 large Chinook salmon in place. Increased tagging using drifted tangle nets in combination with the Canyon Island fish wheels was again successfully utilized this season to increase the number of tags released for the mark-recapture project. In addition, a purse seine feasibility project was conducted in Taku Inlet to analyze the effectiveness of using this gear type to capture Chinook salmon and further increase the number of tags released at a site much further downstream from the current tagging sites. The project was successful and resulted in the tagging of 226 medium and large Chinook salmon with 50 radio tags also applied. The Canadian assessment fishery began in SW 19 and ran through SW 25. The first bilateral terminal run size estimate was produced in SW 24, possibly the latest ever due mostly to extended high Taku River water levels. This 22,700 fish estimate resulted in no AC for either country. The second inseason terminal run estimate produced in SW 25 increased to 30,400 fish, but still provided no AC for either country. The total Canadian assessment fishery harvest for 2015 was 1,357 Taku River large Chinook salmon apportioned across seven weeks of the run.

Management actions used to conduct the 2015 District 11 drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time, area, and gear restrictions during SW 26–40. In SW 26, for the initial sockeye salmon management opening, Section 11-B was open for three days with no gear or area restrictions for Chinook salmon conservation for the first time since 2010. The final 2015 spawning escapement estimate is 32,175 Taku River large Chinook salmon which is within the escapement goal range. The 2015 harvest of 463 fish in the sport, and 322 fish in the commercial and personal use fisheries in District 11 was well below the BLC of 3,500 Taku River large Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2015 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began in SW 26. With an above average Taku River sockeye salmon run forecast, Section 11-B was open for three days (Table 15) and no additional gear or area restrictions were put in place for Chinook salmon conservation. The three-day opening was right at the average fishing time during this week. Seventy-two boats harvested 541 Chinook salmon of which 207 fish were Taku River large fish according to inseason CWT analysis. The sockeye salmon harvest of 2,000 fish was 56% of average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 40% of average. Chum salmon harvest was 390% of average.

Section 11-B was open for two days in SW 27 due to the extremely low SW 26 Taku River sockeye salmon above-border run projection. Although this estimate was based on scant data and fish wheel catches were decent for the time, the SW 26 sockeye salmon CPUE in the Section 11-B fishery was poor with above average effort. Seventy-three boats harvested 217 Chinook salmon of which an estimated 133 were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis. The sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 37% and 59% of average, respectively. Chum

salmon harvest dropped to 76% of average for the week while chum salmon CPUE remained above average.

Section 11-B was open for two days in SW 28. The Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run estimate generated in SW 27 projected an above border run of 39,200 fish, well below the escapement goal. Although some of the weak inriver indicators could be attributed to technical issues with one of the Canyon Island fish wheels and a Tulsequah flood starting on July 1, the Section 11-B gillnet sockeye salmon harvest continued to be weak and was supported by a low sockeye salmon catch in the inriver Chinook salmon mark-recapture drift nets. A six-inch minimum mesh size restriction was implemented in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks transiting the area while allowing opportunity to harvest enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the area. This restriction remained in place through SW 32. Effort fell from the previous week to 61 boats, harvesting 127 Chinook salmon, 71 of which were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis. The total District 11 gillnet harvest for the Chinook salmon accounting period SW 18–28, is 292 Taku River large Chinook salmon based on postseason GSI analysis. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE for SW 28 were 35% and 88% of average, respectively. The inseason projection available when the decision for the SW 29 fishery was made projected an above border run of 73,500 sockeye salmon, and a total escapement of 64,300 fish; below the 71,000 minimum of the EGR with historically one-third of the run passed above border. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were 97% and 238% of average, respectively.

The first three inseason estimates of sockeye salmon abundance consistently projected insufficient numbers to achieve the escapement goal for the Taku River, let alone providing AC for directed fisheries. In order to comply with the PST, fishing time for SW 29 was one day in Taku Inlet north of Circle Point with an additional area restriction closing the waters of Taku Inlet north of Greely Point, and two days in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point. The intent of this new management approach was to conserve Taku River sockeye salmon while providing some opportunity on other salmon stocks in the area, primarily enhanced DIPAC chum salmon. This was the first 24-hour opening of Taku Inlet during sockeye management since 1988, but this time with the majority of Taku Inlet closed. Section 11-C was open concurrently with the area south of Circle Point to target pink salmon based on aerial survey indications of strong pink salmon abundance in the area. Effort for the week was the highest of the season with 93 boats predominantly targeting enhanced chum salmon during the peak of those returns, but this effort was only 83% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 11% and 17% of their respective averages, suggesting the Greely Point line is effective in reducing sockeye salmon harvests in the fishery. Otolith analysis revealed that 8% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 13% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye salmon contribution to the Taku Inlet harvest was the highest of the season at 0.6% of the harvest. The sockeye salmon above border run projection generated after the weekly fishery closed increased to 124,200 fish with projected escapement at 114,800 fish. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE fell from the previous week to 61% and 104% of average, respectively.

Sections 11-B and 11-C were open for two days in SW 30. Both sections were extended for an additional day, for a total of three days of fishing based on good fish wheel sockeye salmon catches and average to above average CPUE from the first day of the Section 11-B gillnet fishery. Effort was similar to the previous week with 91 boats making landings. The sockeye

salmon harvest for the entire opening was 49% of average while CPUE was 58% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 10% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 24% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin contributed less than 1% in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. The first wild Speel Lake sockeye passed through the weir on July 22. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon total escapement projection dipped slightly to 110,400 sockeye salmon. Chum salmon harvest was 85% of average while CPUE remained above average.

Sections 11-B and 11-C were open for three days in SW 31. Both sections were extended for an additional two days, a total of five days of fishing, due to increasing Taku River sockeye salmon run estimates, the small fleet fishing in District 11, and challenging marine weather conditions in the first days of the opening. Effort dropped from the previous week to 67 boats, 65% of average for the week. Stephens Passage effort levels remained well below average all season, mostly due to the below-average sized chum salmon prevalent in 2015 and the six-inch minimum mesh restriction in place to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon harvest improved to 93% of average, CPUE was 90% of average, and the total weekly sockeye salmon harvest in the traditional fishery was the highest of the season. Otolith analysis revealed that 6% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 67% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 0.5% and 3% to Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvests, respectively. This was the highest weekly contribution of enhanced Tatsamenie fish in Stephens Passage but the sample size was quite small. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon run estimate placed the current escapement past all fisheries at 81,400 fish, which is above the goal range, and projected a final escapement for the season of 115,500 fish. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE fell below average for the week and remained below average for the remainder of the season.

Sections 11-B and 11-C were open for four days in SW 32 with the six-inch minimum mesh size restriction remaining in place in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point. Effort declined from the previous week to 51 boats, and sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 66% and 93% of their respective averages. Effort also declined precipitously throughout the opening mirroring chum salmon catch rates. Otolith analysis indicated that 19% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 80% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed less than 1% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvest. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon run estimate fell slightly from the previous week to an above border projection of 114,500 fish and a total escapement projection of 101,100 fish.

Sections 11-B and 11-C were open for three days in SW 33 and the six-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point was removed for the season. The opening was extended one day for a total of four days of fishing due to a small fleet, Taku River sockeye salmon run estimates projecting escapement above the upper end of the goal range, and encouraging movement of sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir. Effort declined again from the previous week to 49 boats and most of the effort at the end of the opening was concentrated in the entrance to Port Snettisham, which was open for the first time of the season during the one-day extension. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE for the last official week of sockeye salmon management were 60% and 75% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 20% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 53% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for less than 1% of the

Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvests. SW 33 was the final week of otolith sampling from the District 11 gillnet fishery. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon above border run size estimate increased from the previous week projecting a total escapement of 107,300 fish.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point may differ from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve wild Taku and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon as well as effectively harvest the run of enhanced DIPAC summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from SW 28 through SW 33 to allow increased opportunity to harvest remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Port Snettisham (sub-districts 111-33, 111-34) was closed to fishing from SW 25 through SW 32 to limit harvest of wild Crescent Lake and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon runs to Crescent Lake was discontinued in 2012 and aerial surveys have been used in the last few seasons to confirm sockeye salmon migration into Crescent Lake. However, surveys this season were flown during high water/low visibility conditions and it was assumed that fish were present but not visible. Section 11-C was open from SW 29 through SW 35 to target an abundance of pink salmon returning to streams in that area.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Sections 11-B and 11-C were open for three days in SW 34 with the opening delayed until Monday to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Both sections were extended one day, for a total of four days of fishing due to a well below average fleet size predominantly focused on returns of enhanced sockeye salmon to the Snettisham Hatchery. There were two area extensions into the Speel Arm Special Harvest Area during the week with the entire SHA open for the final 24 hours of the fishery when it became evident that escapement of wild Speel Lake sockeye salmon would reach the lower bound of the BEG. A total of 42 boats made landings throughout the week with 16 of those fishing outside the Speel Arm SHA, and only nine boats fishing in Taku Inlet. Thirty-five boats made landings for a weekly total of 15,700 sockeye salmon inside the SHA. The sockeye salmon harvest for the traditional fishery (outside the SHA) was 61% of average, while CPUE was 155% of average. The first Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate was produced this week and expanded by average run timing, projected an above border run of 78,500 fish, above the 75,000 fish management target but below the preseason forecast. The above average weekly coho salmon harvests and catch rates in the early part of the season appeared to have little relation to the fall run.

Sections 11-B and 11-C were open for three days in SW 35 in anticipation of a small fleet mostly targeting enhanced sockeye salmon inside Port Snettisham and the Speel Arm SHA. The waters inside Port Snettisham were extended two additional days to provide more opportunity for harvest of enhanced sockeye salmon. A total of 37 boats made landings throughout the week with 18 boats participating in the traditional fishery outside of the Speel Arm SHA. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE in the traditional fishery were 27% and 74% of average, respectively. The projected inriver run estimate for Taku River coho salmon increased from the previous week to 83,600 fish.

Section 11-B was open for four days in SW 36 with indications of building Taku River coho salmon abundance and a traditional fishery fleet size in the previous week that was 41% of average. Section 11-C was closed for the remainder of the season as the pink salmon return to the

area appeared complete. With the minimum of the Speel Lake sockeye salmon BEG achieved, the Speel Arm SHA was opened until further notice to provide opportunity for enhanced sockeye salmon arriving late; only a handful of boats made landings there. A total of 31 boats, 70% of average, made landings in the traditional fishery with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 56% and 69% of average, respectively. CWT analysis indicated that 13% of the traditional coho salmon harvest was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish, primarily DIPAC origin. The inseason Taku River coho salmon estimate projected an inriver run of 75,000 fish, decreasing by more than 5,000 fish from the previous week.

Section 11-B was open for three days in SW 37 due to below average effort in previous weeks and indications of strong Alaska hatchery coho salmon abundance. The Speel Arm SHA remained open until further notice and received no effort throughout the week. This week was the first opening of the season where effort predominantly targeted coho salmon and the 34 boats fishing were just below average. The coho salmon harvest was 64% of average while CPUE was 92% of average. CWT analysis indicated that 42% of the coho salmon harvest was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell to 68,800 fish.

Section 11-B was open for two days in SW 38. This was approximately half of the historical average open time for the week, and was a result of the inriver coho salmon projection falling below the 75,000 fish U.S. above border management target. The increasing enhanced fish contribution to the gill net fishery and increased commercial troll CPUE in waters leading to District 11 supported this minimal opening in spite of the weak above border run size projection. The Speel Arm SHA was open concurrently with Section 11-B and again attracted no effort. Effort in the traditional fishery fell from the previous week to 21 boats with the coho salmon harvest 29% of average while CPUE was 82% of average. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 12% to the weekly coho salmon harvest. An up to date Taku River coho salmon inriver run size estimate was not available at the time the decision had to be made for the SW 39 fishery.

Section 11-B was again open for two days in SW 39. This opening was based on an anticipated drop in effort, positive indicators from the troll fishery outside of District 11, continued presence of enhanced DIPAC coho salmon in the harvest, and increased wild Taku River coho salmon CWT recoveries in the District 11 gillnet fishery. Effort fell from the previous week to 17 boats. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for the last time this season and had no effort. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 136% and 213% of their respective averages. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 76% to the weekly coho salmon harvest. The Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection based on SW 38 data generated early in SW 39 fell to 56,300 fish but once data obtained in SW 39 was incorporated, the inriver projection increased to 62,200 fish, the first increase in the run size projection in several weeks.

Based on the strong presence of enhanced DIPAC coho salmon in the SW39 harvest, Section 11-B was open for one day in SW 40. In addition, the area restriction in Taku Inlet closing the waters north of the latitude of Greely Point was utilized; the same closure used in SW 28 during sockeye salmon management to minimize harvest on Taku River stocks while allowing some opportunity on enhanced fish. Effort again fell from the previous week to six boats with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 76% and 325% of their respective averages. The Alaska hatchery contribution was estimated by CWT analysis to be 73% of the coho salmon harvest. The Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell from the previous week to 60,700 fish. With

another decreasing Taku coho run size projection, the District 11 gillnet fishery was closed for the season.

The final inseason estimate of coho salmon abundance projected 70,400 fish above the border with an escapement past Canadian commercial and test fisheries of 60,500 coho salmon. This estimate utilized data collected through SW 41 at the end of which the Canyon Island fish wheel project and the Canadian inriver fishery were done for the season. The fall chum salmon harvest in SW 34–40 was 12% of average.

The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed for the season on September 28 in SW 40.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2015 District 11 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 44 days from June 21 through September 28. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured by the total number of permits delivering fish multiplied by the number of days open to fishing each week, peaked in SW 31. Total fishing effort for the 2015 common property drift gillnet fishery was 2,399 boat days, 75% of the recent 10-year average.

The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 1,100 Chinook, 55,000 sockeye, 23,000 coho, 289,000 pink, and 475,000 chum salmon (Table 18). An additional 28,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the common property fishery in the Speel Arm SHA. Common property harvests for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon were well below their respective averages. Enhanced stocks contributed substantial numbers to the harvest of Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 1,150 fish in SW 26–40, during the traditional sockeye and coho salmon management period, was 61% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). Alaska hatchery fish contributed 27% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The Canadian traditional commercial harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was 868 fish, 58% of their BLC. The 2015 spawning escapement estimate is 32,175 Taku River large Chinook salmon.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 83,000 fish, 61% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during SW 27 and added substantial numbers to the harvests during SW 30–36. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry-planting programs at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 200 fish to the District 11 gillnet fishery. Contributions of DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery including the Speel Arm SHA totaled a minimum of 38,000 fish or 46% of the harvest. The PST defined base harvest shares for Taku River sockeye salmon in 2015 were 80% US and 20% Canada. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 36% of the 116,600 wild sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River, or 45% of the U.S. AC. The Canadian harvest was 17% of the Taku River sockeye salmon TAC or 38% of the Canadian AC. This fishery is covered in more detail in the Canadian TBR Fisheries section of this report. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith and GSI.

The preliminary estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement past all fisheries from the mark-recapture program was 130,600 fish, well above the management target range of 71,000–80,000 fish. Wild sockeye salmon escapements inside Port Snettisham were improved from recent seasons. A total of 4,888 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC-operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake, within the BEG range of 4,000–9,000 fish. The escapement

to Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2015. However, surveying conditions including high, discolored water did not provide adequate visibility and it was assumed fish were present but not visible. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the historical peak aerial survey is approximately 5,000 fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include returns to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and local Juneau area streams as well as to Alaska hatcheries and release sites. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 23,600 fish was 59% of the average. Alaska hatchery coho salmon accounted for approximately 4,800 fish or 21% of the District 11 traditional harvest in 2015. The preliminary coho salmon escapement for the Taku River was estimated at approximately 60,200 fish, within the newly adopted escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 297,000 fish was 205% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). The escapement to the Taku River is unknown. The number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 24,244 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was more than five times the 2013 parent-year catch and was 211% of the 1995–2013 odd-year average. The pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as above average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 475,000 chum salmon was 86% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). The summer chum salmon harvest of 474,600 fish comprised 99.9% of the full season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and is comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC releases in Gastineau Channel and the remote release site in Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Approximately 80% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet, and 20% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 600 fall chum salmon during SW 34 and later was 12% of the average. Most of these fall chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement to the Taku River is unknown. The number of chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island is used as an index of escapement. The 95 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2015 was 34% of the recent 10-year average. The chum salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as below average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

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

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 45 days between June 21 and September 29, 2015 (Table 15). The number of fishing days (45) is about 79% of the recent 10-year average of 57 days. Fishing effort totaled 4,262 boat-days, 93% of the average of 4,593 boat-days. The total number of permits participating in the 2015 Lynn Canal

drift gillnet fishing season was well above average but was lower than the preceding four years (217 permits as compared to the previous recent 10-year average of 184 permits). The number of drift gillnet boats participating in the District 15 gillnet fishery each week was above average in 2015 for the first five weeks of the season, and after that it was close to average. Effort peaked in SW 29 (July 12) when 187 boats actively fished in the district, 1.4 times the recent 10-year average for this week. Peak effort in the district is typical during this time as the drift gillnet fleet targets abundant hatchery chum salmon returns to Amalga and Boat Harbor release projects.

A total of 1.6 million salmon were harvested during the 2015 Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fishery (Tables 18 and 23). This harvest included 500 Chinook, 132,000 sockeye, 23,000 coho, 629,000 pink, and 837,000 chum salmon. The harvests of sockeye and pink salmon were above average while the Chinook, coho, and chum salmon harvests were below average. The 2015 Chinook salmon harvest of 500 fish was about half of the average. The sockeye salmon harvest was just above the average of 128,700 fish. The harvest of coho salmon was 54% of the average and the chum salmon harvest was 80% of the average. The chum salmon harvest was the eighth highest on record. The pink salmon harvest was nearly 3.5 times the average and the highest on record.

Of the total District 15 sockeye salmon harvest, stock composition estimates indicated approximately 58,500 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, with stock composition determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is very close to the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 33,000 fish, 80% of the average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 40,000 fish, about 1.7 times the average. The majority of this harvest originates from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay River systems.

The 2015 total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 837,000 fish was about 82% of the average. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed the majority of the chum salmon harvest (based on otolith marking results) through SW 33 (August 9). Chum salmon harvests in the district from SW 34 through the end of the season (August 16 through September 29) are considered fall chum salmon and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage stocks. An estimated 37,000 fall chum salmon were harvested in this fishery. This harvest is 54% of the average of 69,000 fish. The department managed the fall season fishery conservatively in 2015 to ensure escapement of Chilkat River fall chum salmon.

No openings occurred in Berners Bay in 2015 due to expected average returns of coho salmon to Section 15-B streams and adequate harvest opportunities in Section 15-C.

Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery

The 2015 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened according to regulation on Sunday, June 21 (Table 15). Summer season management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting returns of early Chilkat Lake and Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, while minimizing the harvest of a predicted weak run of Chilkat River Chinook salmon. The east side of Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Talsani Island in SW 26 (June 21–23) and SW 27 (June 28–30), with a six-inch maximum mesh size restriction in place. In SW 28 (July 5–7), the mesh restriction was lifted and two days were given south of the latitude of Talsani Island. Below average sockeye salmon escapement into Chilkoot Lake and continued conservation concerns for

Chilkat Chinook salmon indicated that the areas north of this latitude should not be open. In SW 29 (July 12–14) the west side of Section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point was open for two days, focusing the fishing effort on the Chilkat sockeye salmon stocks while continuing to protect Chilkat River Chinook salmon. In SW 30 (July 19–22) and SW 31 (July 26–29), Chinook conservation measures ended and sockeye catches in the Chilkat fish wheels were strong. Accordingly, Chilkat Inlet was open to the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island. Additionally, improving Chilkoot Lake sockeye escapement led to the re-opening of the east side as well as the west side south of the latitude of Seduction Point for three days in SW 30 and SW 31. Indications of strong returns to both Chilkoot and Chilkat systems from the weir and fish wheel counts led to opening Chilkat Inlet to the latitude of Letnikof Point and Chilkoot Inlet to the Tanini Point line for three days in SW 32 (August 2–5). A one-day extension was granted to harvest Chilkoot sockeye from the Mud Bay Point line to the White Rock line. Fishing time for SW 33 (August 9–12) was three days in the same area as the SW 32 initial opening.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Fall fishery management in District 15 focused on the harvest of Chilkat River fall chum, coho, and late run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in Section 15-A beginning in SW 34 (August 17–20). All of Section 15-A was open for three days with the exception of Chilkat Inlet north of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island. The same lines and number of days were maintained for SW 35 (August 23–26) and SW 36 (August 30–September 2) with projected escapement well within the ranges for Chilkoot and Chilkat sockeye salmon. Chilkat River fish wheel catches were strong and escapement into Chilkat Lake was above long and short-term historical averages. In SW 37 (September 6–9) and SW 38 (September 13–16), management continued to focus on harvesting Chilkat sockeye salmon taking into account indications that the Chilkat chum run was of average strength. The line stayed the same as in SW 36 on the Chilkat side and Lutak Inlet was closed north of Tanini point for both three-day openings. For SW 39 (September 20–23), a three-day opening, and for SW 40 (September 27–29), a two-day opening, Lutak Inlet continued to be open to the latitude of Tanini point to harvest Chilkoot sockeye salmon. Fish wheel catches on the Chilkat River projected a chum salmon escapement well within the SEG range and coho salmon runs were projected to be of average strength; Chilkat Inlet remained open south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island.

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Due to adequate coho salmon harvest opportunity in Section 15-C, Section 15-B was not open to commercial fishing in 2015.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted returns of hatchery summer chum salmon originating from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area during the initial week of the season, SW 26 (June 21–23). The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide a refuge for milling stocks of Berners River, Chilkoot Lake, and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon until assessments of run strength were made. No minimum mesh size restriction was imposed in Section 15-C in 2015. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger Point was closed to protect returns of wild Endicott River pink and chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating to streams in this part of the district. The area north of Danger Point remained closed through the end of SW 33 (August 9–12). In SW 27 (June 28–30), Section 15-C was open

for two days south of the latitude of Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point within two miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal. In SW 28 (July 5–7) and SW 29 (July 12–14), there were two-day openings in the same area with an additional one-day opening (July 14–15) in the postage stamp area, south and east of a line from the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef to Little Island light. There was a three-day opening in SW 30 (July 19–22) south of the latitude of Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point within two miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal. In SW 31 (July 26–29), SW 32 (August 2–5), and SW 33 (August 9–12) all of Section 15-C was open for three days with the exception of the area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline north of the latitude of Danger Point. This area allowed for the harvest of strong sockeye salmon returns while protecting wild chum and pink salmon returns to small systems along the western shore.

Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from SW 34 (August 17–20) through the end of the season (September 29). All of Section 15-C was opened for three days each week from SW 34 through SW 39 (September 20–23). All of Section 15-C was open for two days in SW 40 (September 27–29). Fall season effort in Section 15-C was average to below average with coho and fall chum salmon harvests estimated at 12,000 and 7,400 fish, respectively. This harvest was about half the average harvest for both coho and fall chum salmon.

District 15 Escapements

The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 71,100 fish, which was within the SEG range of 38,000–86,000 fish. This weir count was just above the recent 10-year average of 69,000 fish. In addition, 22 Chinook, 11 coho, 41,600 pink, and 185 chum salmon were enumerated at the weir. Weekly weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were above average in 2015. From SW 29 through SW 31 (July 12–August 1) the Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement through the weir peaked and 30,500 sockeye salmon were counted, about average for this time period. For the rest of the season, the weekly escapements were consistently above averages. This year there were no flood events that required removing the weir. The pink salmon weir count of 41,600 fish was 1.4 times the historical odd-year average of 30,000 fish. A large part of the pink salmon return spawns below the weir and the weir count does not represent the total pink salmon escapement to the Chilkoot River.

A DIDSON acoustic camera was used to enumerate sockeye salmon through the Chilkat Lake weir. The weir was also used to capture returning Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for age, sex, and length composition sampling and to provide scale data for the Lynn Canal stock separation project. Sockeye salmon are also examined for marks originating from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River and all captured sockeye salmon are marked with fin clips and released back into the river. Recapture events are conducted on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem to determine the ratio of tagged sockeye salmon in the population. This information is used to generate a population estimate of the Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement. Recapture events at the Chilkat Lake weir provide information on migration timing but are not extensive enough at this time to provide a significant population estimate. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon run during the migration. The total Chilkat

Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 135,000 sockeye salmon. This count was above the midpoint of the BEG range of 70,000–150,000 fish. The weir was partially destroyed by a flood event on September 29 and all counting stopped on that date.

The mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 57,500 fish in 2015. This estimate is about twice the 1994–2014 average escapement of 29,300 mainstem sockeye salmon.

The preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon is 2,439 age 1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This estimate is 66% of the historical 1991–2014 average and within the escapement goal range of 1,850–3,600 large Chinook salmon.

Pink and chum salmon aerial peak escapement counts conducted along streams on the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were about average. Aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were above average for both species.

Fall chum salmon escapement is measured by indexing the total fish wheel catch of this species. The index is based on a mark-recapture program conducted during the years 2001–2004 where it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.5% of this run annually. The 2015 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 3,171 fish from this project resulted in an estimated escapement of approximately 211,000 fish, well within the escapement goal range of 75,000 to 250,000 chum salmon. The 2015 estimated escapement is 68% of the 2005–2014 average index estimate of 310,000 chum salmon. The peak aerial survey count of 1,000 chum salmon in the Klehini River was below average but the assessment flight was conducted late due to high water conditions. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon aerial escapement surveys indicated that returns of this portion of the run were below average. A peak count of 8,500 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2015. This peak aerial count is below the average of 22,000 fish.

Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted throughout the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 49,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage. This estimate is below the historical average but within the BEG range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 2,600 fish in the Berners River, 2,250 fish in the Lace River, and 3,100 fish in the Antler/Gilkey River system. The peak aerial counts indicate an average sockeye salmon escapement into the drainages of Berners Bay. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 12,300 fish. This escapement is well above the recent 10-year average (6,600 fish). The stream count is also above the BEG range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2015 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, spring troll fisheries, Annette Island Reservation fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed to the harvest of wild stocks, although co-migrating enhanced fish contribute substantially to traditional area harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus returns. In most cases, fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed

according to allocation plans approved by the BOF. In several locations, THAs must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Hatchery SHAs are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs (cost recovery) and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

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

In 2015, 80% of the 50.6 million total all-gear salmon harvest was harvested in traditional fisheries, 10% in THA fisheries, 6% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries, and 3% in Annette Island Reservation fisheries (Conrad and Gray 2016). Of 11.5 million chum salmon harvested in 2015, 39% were harvested in traditional areas, 34% were harvested in hatchery THAs, 20% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries, and 6% was harvested in the Annette Island Reservation fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2015, in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries, were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2015, Southeast Alaska common property harvests of 8.2 million enhanced fish are estimated to account for 18% of overall harvests and 39% of overall exvessel value (Stopha *In prep*). The 2015 common property harvest proportions of enhanced salmon in the region included: 20% of Chinook, 4% of sockeye, 30% of coho, 1% of pink, and 81% of chum salmon. For comparison, 2014 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 12.3% of overall harvests and included: 13.3% of Chinook, 6.6% of sockeye, 27.2% of coho, 0.9% of pink, and 85.3% of chum salmon (Vercessi 2015); and 2013 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 10.3% of overall harvests and included: 31.8% of Chinook, 14.1% of sockeye, 25.8% of coho, 1.6% of pink, and 80.5% of chum salmon (Vercessi 2014).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

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

In 2015, purse seine fisheries harvested 11,000 large Chinook salmon and 300 jacks in traditional fisheries, and 19,000 large Chinook salmon and 300 jacks in terminal area fisheries (Table 2). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 390 large Chinook salmon in

traditional areas, 4% of total traditional harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab, 2016). Including recoveries from other states and Alaska, 2,500 large Chinook salmon, 23% of total traditional harvests, were of hatchery origin. Chinook salmon non-retention was in place for most of the 2015 season. Traditional area harvests were highest in District 4 with 8,700 Chinook salmon (81%) and District 3 with 1,200 Chinook salmon (11%). An accounting of PST Chinook salmon harvests is preliminary at this time. Total purse seine PST harvests are estimated at 12,000 out of 30,000 total large Chinook salmon harvested in common property and Annette Island Reserve fisheries. Most of the seine harvest of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, estimated at 18,000 fish, came from terminal area fisheries.

In 2015, drift gillnet fisheries harvested 19,000 Chinook salmon in traditional area fisheries and 10,000 in hatchery terminal area fisheries for a total harvest of 29,000 fish (Table 18). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 18,000 Chinook salmon to traditional area fisheries (ADF&G CWT Lab 2016). The largest traditional area harvest occurred in District 8 with 14,000 fish harvested, 47% of the combined traditional area Chinook salmon harvests. Of Chinook salmon harvest in District 8, over 95% were produced by Alaska hatcheries. No directed Chinook salmon TBR harvests occurred in 2015 and area restrictions were applied to protect Chinook salmon during later openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests.

An accounting of PST Chinook salmon gillnet harvests is preliminary at this time. Total common property fishery PST traditional gillnet harvests are estimated to include: 12,215 large Chinook salmon; Annette Island Reservation harvests of treaty fish were 1,248 fish; and TBR fishery harvests were 691 fish. Of the 29,266 total Chinook salmon harvest by common property drift gillnet gear (Table 18), 22,981 fish are initially estimated as large Chinook salmon, and 6,589 of these fish applied to the PST including the Annette Island gillnet treaty harvest of 210 fish. Most of the remainder of large Chinook salmon originated from Alaska hatcheries.

The total common property purse seine harvest of coho salmon in 2015 was 284,000 fish (Table 1). Of these, 251,000 fish (88%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 33,000 fish (12%) were harvested in terminal areas (Table 2). Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional area purse seine fishery, based on Alaska hatchery CWT recoveries, are estimated at 40,000 fish, or 16% of the traditional area harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab 2016). The largest numbers of enhanced coho salmon in traditional fisheries included 14,100 fish in District 4, 7,100 fish in District 3, and 4,900 fish in District 2.

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 251,000 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 229,000 fish (94%) in traditional fisheries and 22,000 fish (6%) in hatchery terminal areas (Table 18). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional drift gillnet fisheries based on CWT recoveries are estimated at 81,000 fish, or 35% of the total harvest from traditional areas (ADF&G, CWT 2016). Enhanced coho salmon harvests were primarily taken in two districts: 71% (57,000 fish) were from District 6 and 11% (9,000 fish) were from District 1.

Of 908,000 sockeye salmon harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2015, most (99%) were from traditional fisheries and were from wild stocks (Table 2). Approximately 22,000 enhanced sockeye salmon were taken in purse seine fisheries. The total run produced by the Snettisham Hatchery in 2015 was 162,000 sockeye salmon (*Stophia In prep*).

In 2015, 390,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries; 352,000 fish (90%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 37,000 fish (10%) were harvested in terminal harvest areas (Table 18). The 2015 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon run was

139,000 fish with 55,900 (40%) of those harvested by the common property drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries (Stopha *In prep*). Contributions of enhanced sockeye salmon to traditional fisheries are also from Taku River (Tatsamenie Lake) and Stikine River (Tahltan and Tuya Lakes) enhancement projects. Harvest in the District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery included 200 enhanced fish from the Tatsamenie Lake enhancement project; less than 1% of the total harvest. Harvest in the District 6 fishery included 7,600 enhanced fish from the Stikine enhancement projects; 5,700 fish from Tuya Lake and 1,900 fish from Tahltan Lake, 6% of the total harvest. Harvest in the District 8 fishery included 6,000 enhanced fish from the Stikine enhancement projects; 3,000 fish from Tuya Lake and 3,000 fish from Tahltan Lake, 26% of the total harvest. Terminal harvest area sockeye salmon harvests included 7,147 fish in the Boat Harbor THA and 28,335 fish in the Speel Arm SHA.

The region wide common property harvest of pink salmon by purse seine and drift gillnet was 33.5 million fish in 2015 out of total harvests of 35.1 million (Conrad and Gray 2016). Hatchery operators estimated pink salmon production harvested in common property fisheries to be 270,000 fish, 0.8% of total commercial harvest (Stopha *In prep*). Since pink salmon are generally not marked, the basis of operator's estimates is somewhat uncertain. The Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI), Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC), and Kake Non-Profit Fisheries Corporation all produce pink salmon.

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

Regional common property harvest by purse seine and drift gillnet was 8.1 million chum salmon in 2015; 81% of the most recent 10-year average total harvest of 10.0 million (Conrad and Gray 2016). The estimated contribution of enhanced chum salmon to common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries is 80% (Stopha *In prep*).

Purse seine fisheries harvest of 4.8 million chum salmon was 130% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 3.7 million fish (Table 1). Harvests included 2.2 million fish from traditional fishery areas (46%) and 2.6 million fish from hatchery terminal harvest areas (54%; Table 2). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property purse seine fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 3,700,000 fish, 77% of total purse seine harvests (Stopha *In prep*). Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

Drift gillnet common property harvest of 3.3 million chum salmon was 123% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 2.7 million fish (Table 17). Harvests included 2.0 million fish in traditional fishery areas (62%) and 1.3 million fish from hatchery terminal areas (38%; Table 18). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property drift gillnet fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 2,800,000 fish, 85% of total drift gillnet harvests (Stopha *In prep*). Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA AND SPECIAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA and SHA (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed in consultation with SSRAA to provide for broodstock and cost recovery. Surplus returns also provide some opportunity for common property harvest. Neets Bay is SSRAA's primary cost recovery location, with other terminal areas designated as common property harvest locations. In 2015, the majority of the summer chum salmon harvested inside Neets Bay, 673,000 or 44%, was harvested by the purse seine gear group, and 582,000 or 38%, was harvested for cost recovery. Terminal area seine harvests also included 21,000 coho and 9,700 Chinook salmon (Table 24). Terminal area gillnet harvests included 69,000 chum, 9,000 coho, and 1,900 Chinook salmon (Table 25). Cost recovery totals were 582,000 chum, 3,000 coho, and 3,000 Chinook salmon (Table 26).

The Neets Bay THA was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 1 through June 10 with very limited effort. The THA was next opened from June 12 through July 2 on a rotational basis between the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon (Tables 9 and 16). As a conservation measure to protect Unuk River Chinook salmon, the Neets Bay THA did not extend out to the longitude of Chin Point until July 1, 2015.

The THA was again open from August 4 to August 6, with a one-time rotation for all gear groups to target excess summer chum salmon. The return was assessed after this rotation and cost recovery goals were finalized. The Neets Bay THA then opened for a rotational fishery for all gear groups from August 14-26.

From September 16 through October 2, the THA was re-opened on a rotational schedule between the net gear groups. Friday, October 2 the Neets Bay THA was open concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10.

The troll harvest that took place in West Behm Canal and Neets Bay on returning Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon was down substantially in 2015. The West Behm troll fishery was the only major chum salmon troll fishery in Southeast Alaska for 2015. For combined spring and summer fisheries, trollers harvested 130,000 chum salmon.

Based on otolith sampling, SSRAA has estimated the total traditional commercial common property harvest for enhanced Neets Bay salmon for all gear groups was 15,000 Chinook, 94,000 coho, 495,000 summer chum, and 60,000 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 1,850,000 fish was 157% of the preseason forecast of 1,180,000 fish. The fall chum salmon total run of 345,000 fish was 164% of the preseason forecast of 210,000 fish.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet THA (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2015 for troll and drift gillnet gear to harvest enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by SSRAA. The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1 in SW 23 to November 10 in SW 46 (Table 16). The drift gillnet fishery harvested 9,400 coho and 298,000 summer chum salmon (Table 25) in the Nakat Inlet THA. Although the Nakat Inlet THA was open to troll gear, no documented troll gear landings occurred. Based on otolith sampling and analysis by SSRAA, approximately 130,000 Nakat Inlet chum salmon were harvested in the drift gillnet traditional common property fisheries, and an additional 47,000 chums were harvested in the traditional common property

purse seine fisheries. The total estimated run of 450,000 summer chum salmon was 205% of the preseason forecast of 220,000. The fall chum salmon run of 130,000 fish was 173% of the 75,000 fall chum salmon forecast.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2015 for access by the purse seine fleet to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The Kendrick Bay THA opened by regulation on June 15 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through September 30 (Table 9). The harvest consisted of 3,800 sockeye, 6,700 coho, 50,000 pink, and 257,000 summer chum salmon (Table 24) in the THA. Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the two four-day and one one-day enhanced chum salmon directed fisheries prior to SW 29, June 21–July 6 (Table 8). Harvest in those openings outside of the normal common property openings totaled 126,000 chum salmon; of those, approximately 96% were of hatchery origin, approximately 85% were Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon, and 7% were Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon. The total run for Kendrick Bay enhanced summer chum salmon was 1,026,000 fish, 137% of the preseason forecast of 745,000 fish.

Anita Bay

Anita Bay THA is opened each year to allow the harvest of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5–10. The area is open to net and troll fleets concurrently from May 1 through June 12 (Tables 9 and 16). From June 13 through August 30 the fishery operated on a rotational basis for net gear with purse seine and drift gillnet fleets alternating openings; the purse seine fleet fished first. There is no closed period for troll gear. During June and July, rotational schedules start and end at noon with the THA closed to nets for 24 hours between each gear rotation. Prior to 2009, the rotation in Anita Bay was on a 2:1 ratio with the drift gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the seine fleet fishing 24 hours. In 2009, the rotation ratio changed to 1:1 to address imbalances in the enhanced salmon allocation. The 2015 rotation was 1:1 from June 13 through July 24, and then switched to 2:1 for the duration of the rotation period, which ended on August 29. The first gillnet effort in Anita Bay occurred during SW 19 (May 3–9) and the first seine effort occurred during SW 24 (June 7–13). The last fishing effort recorded for the seine fleet occurred during SW 34 (August 16–22) and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 40 (September 27–October 3). Purse seiners harvested 5,000 Chinook, 500 sockeye, 100 coho, 7,000 pink, and 100,000 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA in 2015 (Table 24). Gillnetters harvested 5,000 Chinook, 200 sockeye, 2,000 coho, 500 pink, and 62,000 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA (Table 25).

Speel Arm

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs (including Sweetheart Creek) for 2015 was 214,000 fish from their 2010 and 2011 brood year smolt releases. The estimated total return was 139,000 sockeye salmon including broodstock. A fishery in the full Speel Arm SHA would not be considered until the minimum of the 4,000–9,000 sockeye salmon escapement goal through the weir was assured. In SW 34 (August 17), with more than 2,900 sockeye salmon through the weir and another 700 fish estimated in the creek below the weir (90% of the minimum accounted for), the SHA was opened south of the

latitude of Bogert Point and was scheduled to close concurrently with the remainder of the district. On August 20, with significant movement of fish continuing through the weir, hundreds of fish evident in the stream below the weir, and a below-average sized fishing fleet in the area, the entire SHA was opened to the head of Speel Arm for a 24-hour period. A four-hour advance notice was provided for this opening. The possibility of the reduced time period (a six-hour minimum notice was the standard in recent seasons) was given via VHF radio announcement on the grounds the previous day along with an August 19 news release. Thirty-five boats harvested 15,700 sockeye salmon and small numbers of other species of salmon in the SHA during SW 34. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for five days in SW 35 and was opened until further notice in SW 36. An additional 12,600 sockeye salmon were harvested in these two weeks for a total SHA harvest of 28,000 fish (Table 25). The SHA was opened for another eleven days into SW 39 (closing on September 22) during which there was no reported effort or harvest. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented at the DIPAC operated weir was 4,888 sockeye salmon, which is within the escapement goal range. The DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery contributed a minimum of 38,000 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 common property commercial drift gillnet fishery.

Hidden Falls

In District 12, NSRAA forecasted a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 187,000 coho, 5,400 Chinook, and 1,031,000 chum salmon for 2015. Under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, in order to derive the necessary revenues, the NSRAA Board of Directors requested that the Department of Revenue assess a \$0.10 per pound tax of all chum salmon harvested in waters described in 5 AAC 33.374(f) which includes the Hidden Falls THA and adjacent subdistricts. Under this plan, all of the chum salmon returning to the Hidden Falls Hatchery except the 160,000 needed for broodstock would be available to the common property fishery. Openings began June 21 with two additional 15-hour periods, June 25 and June 28, before the fishery was closed due to weak catches and a low abundance of chum salmon in Kasnyku Bay. Only 43,000 chum salmon were harvested during these openings (Table 24). The fishery was not opened again until August 11 and was opened for two 39-hour periods, closing for the season on August 16. No effort occurred during these two fishing periods. Approximately 246,000 escaped the fishery for a total return of 289,000 chum salmon, 28% of forecast. The broodstock goal was achieved.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

In District 13, NSRAA forecasted a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 27,500 Chinook, 22,000 coho salmon, and 1,336,000 chum salmon for 2015. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs. No cost recovery was planned this season allowing for a projected common property harvest of approximately 1,246,000 chum salmon.

The BOF, during its 2015 meeting, passed regulations requiring a time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings of 2:1 for the 2015 – 2017 seasons with the exception that from the third Sunday in June through statistical week 30, the time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings is 1:1. However, if the postseason preliminary enhanced salmon harvest value data from the previous season indicates the purse seine gear group is within its enhanced

salmon allocation percentage range, based on the five-year rolling average as described in 5 AAC 33.364, the time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings is 2:1 for the entire season. Trolling is allowed when net fisheries are closed.

By emergency order, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2015 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so ADF&G and NSRAA would have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began May 31 with four days for gillnet and two days for seine per week (Tables 9 and 16). The June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. In 2015, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of six inches prior to June 21 to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. During the period of May 31–June 21, as many as 18 gillnet boats and 19 seine boats participated in the fishery. The total harvest during this period was approximately 1,400 Chinook and 25,000 chum salmon. For the period of June 21–July 25, the 1:1 rotational schedule provided for seining on Sunday, Thursday, and Friday, gillnetting on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and trolling on Saturday of each week. For the period July 27–September 27, the time ratio was 2:1 gillnet to seine. The rotational schedule continued through September 22 when the rotational fishery was closed to allow broodstock collection of coho salmon returning to Deep Inlet. For the season, the total harvest by gear in the Deep Inlet THA as reported on fish tickets included: gillnet harvests of 3,300 Chinook, 29,000 pink, and 694,000 chum salmon; seine harvests of 3,600 Chinook, 515,000 pink, and 1.3 million chum salmon; and troll harvests of 7,600 chum salmon (Tables 24 and 25). Additionally, trollers harvested approximately 224,000 chum salmon in District 13, most of which were harvested in Sitka Sound outside of the THA. Seinners harvested approximately 121,000 chum salmon in the traditional Sitka Sound pink salmon seine fishery of which 100,000 were estimated to be of hatchery origin. The total chum salmon run to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery, including broodstock, was approximately 2,448,000 chum salmon, or about 183% of forecast. NSRAA's estimate of the total run is 2,518,000 chum salmon based on reported poundage adjusted using inseason average weight data.

Boat Harbor

The inside portion of the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area (BHTHA), west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor, was opened 7 days per week, continuously from the start of the season (June 21) through SW 40 (September 29). The remainder of the BHTHA, waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Danger Point at 58°41.73' N. latitude and north of a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey at 58°37.05' N. latitude, was opened for two days in SW 26 (June 21–23), two days in SW 27 (June 28–30), and then continuously beginning in SW 28 (July 5) until it closed in SW 34 (August 20). The northern line of the BHTHA remained at the latitude of Danger Point throughout the season to protect Endicott River summer chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating through this portion of the BHTHA. The number of boats participating each week was below average in the first two weeks, above average for two weeks, and the season ended with about average participation. Commercial harvests of salmon from the BHTHA included 25 Chinook, 7,100 sockeye, 127,000 chum, 180 coho, and 166,000 pink salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was

about 25% of the recent 10-year average, the sockeye salmon harvest was 70% of the average; the chum salmon harvest was 50% of the average, the coho salmon harvest was 29% of the average, and the pink salmon harvest was 330% of the recent 10-year average.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by seven private non-profit hatchery permit holders from 16 locations during 2015 (Table 26). Total landings were approximately 2.9 million salmon, 76% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 3.9 million fish (Table 27). The harvest included 17,000 Chinook, 111,000 sockeye, 202,000 coho, 303,000 pink, and 2.3 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 78% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum salmon harvest was 78% of the recent 10-year average. Cost recovery harvests of Chinook, pink, coho, and chum salmon were below average, while sockeye salmon was above average.

Cost recovery harvests for the 2015 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 26, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery SHAs are shown in Figure 2. In decreasing order of magnitude, chum salmon harvests by location included: 798,000 fish by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 582,000 fish by SSRAA at Neets Bay, 513,000 fish by DIPAC at Gastineau Channel, 187,000 fish by NSRAA at Hidden Falls, and 108,000 fish by NSRAA at Silver Bay. Pink salmon harvests were well-below average including 161,000 fish at Port Armstrong and 99,000 fish by the Sitka Sound Science Center. Coho salmon cost recovery harvests were highest at Port Armstrong with 43,000 fish, Burnett Inlet with 39,000 fish, Mist Cove with 35,000 fish, Gastineau Channel with 35,000 fish, and Klawock River with 34,000 fish. Chinook salmon cost recovery harvests included 7,600 fish at Silver Bay, 4,700 fish at Herring Cove, and 2,700 fish at Neets Bay.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Cove, and Burnett Inlet SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 582,000 chum, 76,000 coho, and 7,000 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Gastineau Channel, Amalga Harbor, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for these locations included 1.3 million chum, 35,000 coho, and 75,000 sockeye salmon. Harvests in this area were lower than run strength would otherwise have allowed since DIPAC had retired much of the organization's long-term debt and in response the DIPAC board elected to provide common property purse seine openings in the Amalga Harbor SHA.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Silver Bay, Hidden Falls, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for the three locations included 295,000 chum, 48,000 coho, and 7,600 Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2012, NSRAA working with the Department of Revenue, elected to assess a 20% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters of the Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA and nearby waters in accordance with AS 16.10.455. *Cost Recovery Fisheries*. By invoking this provision, common property seine fisheries in the THA occurred on a regular basis, without disruptions to provide for cost recovery. Also, cost recovery harvests at this location were reduced compared with prior years.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KNFC) conducted cost recovery at the Gunnuk Creek and Southeast Cove SHAs. Total harvest was 80,000 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI)/NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 28,000 chum, 161,000 pink, 43,000 coho, and 36,000 sockeye salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Hatchery and in Port Saint Nicholas Bay in 2015. Total harvest was 34,000 coho salmon and 300 Chinook salmon.

The Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 99,000 pink, 1,000 chum, and 600 Chinook salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the Transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979, Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers by fishers using small skiffs. Commercial and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the PST which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

Harvest share arrangements for salmon originating in the Canadian portion of Stikine River vary by species. Harvest shares for Chinook salmon are only pertinent to large (greater than 659 MEF length) fish. Chinook salmon harvest share provisions were developed to acknowledge the traditional catches in fisheries (BLCs), which occurred prior to 2005; these included incidental catches in Canadian and U.S. commercial gillnet fisheries, U.S. and Canadian sport fisheries, the Canadian First Nation fishery, and Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery. Finally, Chinook salmon ACs for each country are based on a sliding scale determined by the magnitude of the TAC after escapement and BLCs are accounted. For sockeye salmon, the harvest sharing objective for the 2015 season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. For coho salmon, Canada was allowed a harvest of 5,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. There are no harvest share agreements for pink and chum salmon.

Canada harvests Stikine River salmon in two commercial fisheries, a First Nation food fishery, and test fisheries. The Lower River Commercial Fishery (LRCF) takes place immediately above the U.S./Canada border to about 10 miles above the border. Typically about 12 permit holders participate in the fishery which accounts for the majority of Canada's salmon harvest. The Upper River Commercial Fishery (URCF) takes place about 150 miles up river near Telegraph Creek. Typically only one permit holder participates in this fishery and the harvests are relatively small. The food fishery takes place around Telegraph Creek and at the mouth of the Tahltan River. There are three test fisheries on the Stikine River: Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery, lower river sockeye salmon test fishery, and the Tuya test fishery. The Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery is a key component of the Stikine River Chinook salmon stock assessment program; occurs when there is no directed commercial fishing from SW 19 through SW 25; takes place near the border; and has a limit of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. The lower river sockeye salmon test fishery is for sockeye salmon stock assessment purposes; takes place near the border; and is typically fished from SW 26 through SW 35. The Tuya test fishery is a new test fishery first implemented in 2008 with the intent to harvest excess Tuya River sockeye salmon. It takes place

in the mainstem of the Stikine River between the Tahltan and Tuya Rivers and occurs in late July/early August.

Preseason forecasts of Stikine River Chinook salmon provided an AC of 1,890 fish for Canada and therefore triggered directed commercial fisheries. A total of 3,134 large Chinook salmon and 1,339 nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canadian Lower River commercial fishery. The 2015 harvests from the combined Canadian commercial, food, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River included 4,233 large Chinook salmon and 1,562 nonlarge Chinook salmon. An additional 25 large Chinook salmon and 59 nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in Canadian sockeye salmon test fisheries. Canada's directed and base level fishery harvest of 4,233 large Chinook salmon was below their TAC (combined AC of 2,295 and BLC of 2,300) of 4,600 fish (Table 28).

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns as required by the TBR Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 and the SMM was used beginning in SW 28. Starting in SW 28, weekly inputs of harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide a weekly forecast of run size and TAC. Other assessment methods including inseason run reconstruction and a linear regression of CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and mainstem sockeye salmon against total inriver run size (1998–2010) were occasionally used in concert with the SMM by Canada, post SW 28 during the 2015 fishing season.

Canada's directed sockeye salmon fisheries commenced in SW 26. The LRCF was open for directed sockeye salmon fishing from SW 26 through SW 34 and weekly openings were one to four days in duration. The total sockeye salmon harvest in the LRCF was 51,660 sockeye salmon including 28 fish caught in the directed Chinook salmon fishery and 5,153 fish caught in the directed coho salmon fishery. The URCF was open three weeks in SW 27 and SW 30 for a total harvest of 202 sockeye salmon. The food fishery harvested 8,184 sockeye salmon. An additional 1,865 sockeye salmon were harvested in test fisheries. Canada's total harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2015 was 61,911 fish. Of these, 60,046 fish counted towards Canada's AC of 58,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon.

Canada's harvest of coho salmon was limited in 2015 as it typically is. Canada harvested a total of 5,652 coho salmon. The harvest included 4,923 fish in directed coho salmon fishing in SW 35 and SW 36, 696 coho harvested during the duration of directed sockeye fishing, and 33 coho in test fisheries.

TAKU RIVER

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 18%. The actual harvest share for the season is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run size of adult sockeye salmon returning from the U.S./Canada fry planting program. If the inriver escapement is projected to be above 120,000 wild sockeye salmon, Canada may, in addition to its share of the TAC, harvest the projected surplus escapement apportioned by run timing. The fishery is managed inseason based on wild fish and post season performance is based on all fish. A fishery directed at Taku River Chinook salmon is allowed when run strength warrants. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR Technical Committee providing each country harvest shares dependent on overall run size. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to

90,000 fish and a point goal of 70,000 fish. Both countries reached agreement on management targets for harvest sharing to be in place for the 2015 season: the U.S. would manage its fisheries to pass a minimum of 75,000 coho salmon above the U.S./Canada border, and Canada would manage its fisheries to ensure a minimum escapement past all fisheries of 70,000 fish.

The Taku River Canadian commercial, aboriginal, and recreational fisheries combined harvest was 1,090 large Chinook salmon (greater than 659 mm MEF, and mostly 3-ocean or older), 317 nonlarge Chinook, 19,874 sockeye, and 8,185 coho salmon in 2015 (Table 29). An additional 1,357 large Chinook, 87 nonlarge Chinook, and 1,998 coho salmon were harvested in assessment fisheries. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku River fry plants contributed an estimated 250 fish to the harvest, comprising 1% of the total sockeye harvest. The catch of large and nonlarge Chinook salmon, in all fisheries, was below the recent 10-year average. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, catch accounting for small salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to “jacks” which were typically fish under 6.25 lb or 11 lb, depending on where they were marketed), to a length-based designation (“nonlarge” Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm MEF). Hence, comparisons with catches prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. In 2015, the sockeye and coho salmon harvests were below their respective recent 10-year averages. The 37 days of commercial fishing for the season was below the recent ten-year average (not including directed Chinook salmon commercial or assessment fisheries). The seasonal fishing effort of 275 permit-days was also below average. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnets were used, with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. The maximum allowable mesh size was 8.0 inches except for the period from June 21 (SW 26) through July 1 (SW 27) at which time it was reduced to 5.5 inches in order to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually since 1984 in the Taku River to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon; total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the above-border harvest from the mark-recapture estimate. The preliminary 2015 Taku River above-border run estimate is 150,500 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 130,600 fish. This escapement estimate is above the escapement target range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 19,900 wild sockeye salmon represented approximately 17% of the TAC and was below Canada’s harvest share of 20% of the TAC plus the excess inriver run above 120,000 fish.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 13,253 sockeye salmon which is 158% of the recent 10-year average. There was no broodstock collection at Little Trapper Lake in 2015. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 1,537 sockeye salmon is the lowest count on record, 18% of the recent 10-year average of 8,739 fish, and 44% of the 2010 primary brood year count of 3,513 fish. A total of 598 fish were held for broodstock which left a spawning escapement of 939 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 339 fish, 24% of the recent 10-year average of 1,423 fish and well below the 2010 primary brood year count of 1,626 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the King Salmon Lake weir was 1,683 fish, 99% of the recent 10-year average of 1,701 fish and below the 2010 primary brood year count of 2,977 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred from

July 6 (SW 28) until October 3 (SW 40) and recovery occurred until October 9 (SW 41). The tag recovery effort occurred in both the commercial fishery and later in an assessment fishery. The preliminary postseason above-border coho salmon run estimate is 70,400 fish; taking into account the inriver catch of 10,183 fish (included are harvests of 7,886 commercial, 1,998 assessment, and 299 aboriginal) leaves a spawning escapement estimate of 60,200 fish. This is below the recent 10-year average of 99,200 fish but within the newly adopted escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish.

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES

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

The total 2015 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 2,200 Chinook, 27,000 sockeye, 34,000 coho, 777,000 pink, and 704,000 chum salmon (Conrad and Gray 2016). The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 1,400 Chinook, 5,800 sockeye, 24,000 coho, 145,000 pink, and 445,000 chum salmon (Table 30). Gillnet harvests were below average for all species except Chinook and chum salmon. Chinook salmon harvest was 150%, sockeye salmon was 59%, coho salmon was 60%, pink salmon was 51%, and chum salmon was 261% of their respective averages. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests were 750 Chinook, 21,000 sockeye, 10,000 coho, 632,000 pink, and 260,000 chum salmon (Table 31). Seine harvests were below the recent 10-year average harvest for pink salmon and above the recent average for all other species. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 71% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 893,000 fish. Annette Island all-gear pink salmon harvests of 777,000 fish were 32% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1. Annette Island all-gear chum salmon harvests of 704,000 fish were 24% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^b
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	13
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	17
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	49
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	46
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	11
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	25
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	5
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	23
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	6
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	7
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	12
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	3
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	24
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	15
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
2000	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	27
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	4
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	18
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	10
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	14
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	8
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	38
2007	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	16
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	36
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	19
2010	15,764	787	151,270	192,465	20,556,774	3,234,567	24,151,627	30
2011	25,984	1,786	499,279	347,113	55,250,451	2,701,292	58,825,905	9
2012	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785	28
2013	22,859	1,657	282,350	545,667	88,764,579	5,797,941	95,415,053	1
2014	27,185	1,105	900,955	388,692	33,471,883	2,384,335	37,174,155	21
2015	29,513	545	908,426	283,973	32,157,211	4,817,171	38,196,839	20
Averages								
1960-2014 ^c	15,066	1,013	594,435	329,076	27,609,057	2,889,850	31,438,497	
2005-2014 ^d	22,864	1,090	476,218	293,935	37,440,310	3,713,821	41,948,237	
Max. harvest ^e	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,579	9,406,979	95,415,053	
Max. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998	2013	
Min. harvest ^e	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514	3,789,373	
Min. year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969	1960	

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

^b Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^c Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^d Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^e Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 2.—2015 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species.

Fishery	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	129	0	78,414	18,170	1,485,776	578,489	2,160,978
Terminal Harvest Area	9,661	2	1266	21,376	23,241	672,337	727,883
Annette Island	752	0	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
Hatchery Cost Recovery	36	0	17	52	1,820	35,632	37,557
District 2							
Traditional	157	11	76,425	49,319	2,657,169	649,094	3,432,175
Terminal Harvest Area	1	0	3,759	6,713	49,912	256,681	317,066
District 3							
Traditional	1181	2	56,450	26,255	2,725,142	89,783	2,898,813
District 4							
Traditional	8,690	17	494,286	66,427	4,017,996	216,741	4,804,157
District 5							
Traditional	31	1	2382	1135	102,600	7,673	113,822
District 6							
Traditional	18	11	7,171	2,270	71,013	7,473	87,956
District 7							
Traditional	88	16	7,389	1,744	123,074	39,138	171,449
Terminal Harvest Area	4,818	206	531	94	7413	99,632	112,694
District 9							
Traditional	109	30	41,436	27,001	3,265,867	73,223	3,407,666
Hatchery Cost Recovery	122	0	0	0	564	12,399	13,085
District 10							
Traditional	14	149	10520	8928	1,350,478	30,974	1,401,063
District 11							
Terminal Harvest Area	16	2	912	208	41,731	222,594	265,463
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	65	495	41	28738	1,048,492	1,077,831
District 12							
Traditional	78	45	83,936	28,178	6,989,843	162,261	7,264,341
Terminal Harvest Area	678	40	849	861	78,262	43,152	123,842
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13							
Traditional	165	11	17,323	14,942	6,025,604	286,343	6,344,388
Terminal Harvest Area	3,637	2	2,490	3,769	514,836	1,302,036	1,826,770
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	12,668	337	13,005
District 14							
Traditional	42	0	22887	6,583	2626564	79,547	2,735,623
Southern Subtotals D1-8							
Traditional	10,294	58	722,517	165,320	11,182,770	1,588,391	13,669,350
Terminal Area Harvest	14,480	208	5,556	28,183	80,566	1,028,650	1,157,643
Annette Island	752	0	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
Hatchery Cost Recovery	36	0	17	39,104	1,820	35,632	76,609
Subtotal	25,562	266	748,927	242,856	11,897,178	2,912,177	15,826,966
Northern Subtotals D1-8							
Traditional	408	235	176,102	85,632	20,258,356	632,348	21,153,081
Terminal Area Harvest	4,331	44	4,251	4,838	635,519	1,567,782	2,216,765
Hatchery Cost Recovery	122	65	495	41	41,970	1,061,228	1,103,921
Subtotal	4,861	344	180,848	90,511	20,935,845	3,261,358	24,473,767
Total Southeast							
Traditional	10,702	293	898,619	250,952	31,441,126	2,220,739	34,822,431
Terminal Area Harvest	18,811	252	9,807	33,021	716,085	2,596,432	3,374,408
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	29,513	545	908,426	283,973	32,157,211	4,817,171	38,196,839
Hatchery Cost Recovery	158	65	512	39,145	43,790	1,096,860	1,180,530
Annette Island	752	0	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
Miscellaneous	7	1	2,377	526	124,051	12,379	139,341
Total	30,430	611	932,152	333,893	32,957,074	6,185,914	40,440,074

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

Table 3.—2015 Southeast Alaska fishery exvessel value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets.

Fishery	Chinook ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<i>Purse Seine</i>						
Southern Seine	\$244,258	\$4,283,081	\$592,507	\$9,259,334	\$6,750,662	\$21,129,841
Northern Seine	\$10,186	\$1,043,933	\$306,905	\$16,773,919	\$2,687,479	\$20,822,422
Terminal Seine	\$446,669	\$58,136	\$118,347	\$592,918	\$11,034,836	\$12,250,906
Total Seine Value	\$701,113	\$5,385,149	\$1,017,759	\$26,626,171	\$20,472,977	\$54,203,169
<i>Drift Gillnet</i>						
Tree Point	\$39,505	\$178,165	\$226,598	\$118,217	\$1,797,000	\$2,359,485
Prince of Wales	\$83,389	\$771,516	\$641,373	\$179,403	\$922,356	\$2,598,037
Stikine	\$423,989	\$144,886	\$171,812	\$28,669	\$658,890	\$1,428,246
Taku-Snettisham	\$33,166	\$348,647	\$132,017	\$230,323	\$1,885,993	\$2,630,146
Lynn Canal	\$15,251	\$787,393	\$132,638	\$369,366	\$2,817,299	\$4,121,948
Terminal Gillnet	\$300,942	\$235,743	\$125,875	\$169,379	\$4,965,056	\$5,796,995
Total Gillnet Value	\$896,242	\$2,466,351	\$1,430,312	\$1,095,356	\$13,046,595	\$18,934,856
<i>Set Gillnet (Yakutat)</i>						
Set Gillnet Value	\$20,972	\$529,510	\$788,095	\$80,478	\$1,719	\$1,420,775
<i>Troll</i>						
Total Troll Value	\$13,561,412	\$29,881	\$7,390,131	\$259,409	\$1,704,556	\$22,945,389
Annette Island Res.	\$52,954	\$153,859	\$109,973	\$621,585	\$2,820,045	\$3,758,415
Hatchery Cost Recovery	\$278,167	\$304,763	\$1,467,101	\$296,115	\$15,543,692	\$17,889,837
Miscellaneous	\$49,030	\$15,411	\$18,822	\$114,128	\$47,713	\$245,104
Total Salmon Value	\$15,559,890	\$8,884,924	\$12,222,193	\$29,093,242	\$53,637,296	\$119,397,545

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

Table 4.—Southeast Alaska purse seine and drift gillnet fishery values in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2015.

Year	Purse Seine	Drift Gillnet
1975	\$6,097,904	\$4,144,342
1976	\$11,064,253	\$8,605,228
1977	\$24,528,760	\$11,849,486
1978	\$27,664,646	\$9,750,459
1979	\$19,632,769	\$11,434,552
1980	\$29,487,986	\$9,388,349
1981	\$36,786,344	\$9,393,150
1982	\$28,147,770	\$10,423,447
1983	\$33,292,294	\$7,602,633
1984	\$35,000,066	\$13,498,190
1985	\$52,018,934	\$17,083,901
1986	\$53,893,815	\$14,585,793
1987	\$22,739,529	\$19,227,191
1988	\$53,314,374	\$32,342,986
1989	\$91,241,060	\$20,578,737
1990	\$44,821,503	\$16,439,366
1991	\$36,071,105	\$12,037,061
1992	\$51,054,882	\$20,850,361
1993	\$52,894,318	\$15,904,271
1994	\$61,164,567	\$17,207,769
1995	\$55,806,812	\$16,899,040
1996	\$42,813,455	\$14,430,995
1997	\$40,813,997	\$11,143,699
1998	\$45,509,746	\$11,345,286
1999	\$56,402,089	\$11,489,118
2000	\$38,060,764	\$10,940,909
2001	\$48,742,800	\$11,316,836
2002	\$20,244,170	\$8,132,853
2003	\$26,705,739	\$8,903,210
2004	\$31,672,452	\$11,778,867
2005	\$36,073,649	\$12,753,519
2006	\$27,536,028	\$20,007,955
2007	\$49,646,050	\$15,081,267
2008	\$40,986,039	\$24,209,429
2009	\$48,417,377	\$18,578,453
2010	\$56,238,100	\$26,618,998
2011	\$122,177,082	\$31,126,506
2012	\$73,082,389	\$37,475,213
2013	\$154,063,995	\$29,456,345
2014	\$58,358,331	\$28,379,708
2015	\$54,203,169	\$18,934,856

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2014 (CFEC 2016).

Fish ticket data for 2015.

Table 5.—Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^b
1985	7,996	-	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	11
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	50
1987	643	1038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	37
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	49
1989	547	2191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	22
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	38
1991	1859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	13
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	18
1993	1513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	12
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	4
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	27
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	14
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	16
1998	6,442	1556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	10
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	3
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	19
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	15
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	9
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	7
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	6
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	5
2006	5,258	1056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	23
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	20
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	40
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	21
2010	6,490	520	29,484	46,565	9,157,767	1,921,639	11,162,465	25
2011	8,188	1536	212,057	229,181	45,587,909	1,171,493	47,210,364	1
2012	5,828	264	22,298	12,233	1,843,648	2,036,133	3,920,404	44
2013	8,421	724	111,603	213,995	39,322,373	4,512,883	44,169,999	2
2014	2,144	132	18,691	30,130	3,487,391	1,285,687	4,824,175	35
2015	4,739	279	180,353	90,470	20,893,875	2,200,130	23,369,846	8
Averages								
Average 1960 to 2014 ^c	5,151	656	120,711	101,769	9,954,687	1,777,091	11,960,064	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^d	6,236	607	78,668	82,287	16,009,427	2,257,738	18,434,963	
Max. harvest ^e	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,587,909	6,246,728	47,210,364	
Max. harvest year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996	2011	
Min. harvest ^e	12	106	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	156,706	
Min. harvest year	1976	1983	1975	1976	1976	1977	1976	

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

^b Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^c Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^d Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^e Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 6.—Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^b
1985	13,539	-	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	13
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	4
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	52
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	41
1989	12,551	1814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	18
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	5
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	23
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	9
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	19
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	7
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	26
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	16
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	8
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	31
2001	7,631	1309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	20
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	12
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	21
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	15
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	48
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	10
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	30
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	17
2010	9,274	267	121,786	145,900	11,399,007	1,312,928	12,989,162	32
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	37
2012	15,092	529	148,047	263,193	17,328,907	2,790,613	20,546,381	22
2013	14,438	933	170,747	331,672	49,442,206	1,285,058	51,245,054	3
2014	25,041	973	882,264	358,562	29,984,492	1,098,648	32,349,980	11
2015	24,774	266	728,073	193,503	11,263,336	2,617,041	14,826,993	29
Averages								
Average 1960 to 2014 ^c	9,915	357	473,723	227,305	17,654,308	1,112,727	19,478,335	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^d	16,628	482	397,551	211,648	21,430,883	1,456,083	23,513,275	
Max. harvest ^e	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	56,465,139	
Max. harvest year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998	1996	
Min. harvest ^e	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467	988,340	
Min. harvest year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969	1969	

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

^b Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^c Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^d Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^e Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 7.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2015 (gray shading indicates no fishery occurred in this area on this date).

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

-continued-

Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

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

Table 8.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2015 (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date).

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

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 3.

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

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Table 8.–Page 3 of 3.

Week	Date	Days	Districts Subdivided into Sections															
			1 A	1 B	1 C	1 D	1 E	1 F	2	3 A	3 B	3 C	4	5	6 B	6 D	7 A	7 B
36	30-Aug	Sun																
	31-Aug	Mon									18	18		18	18	18		
	1-Sep	Tue									21	21		21	21	21		
	2-Sep	Wed																
	3-Sep	Thu																
	4-Sep	Fri								12								
	5-Sep	Sat																
37	6-Sep	Sun																
	7-Sep	Mon																
	8-Sep	Tue																
	9-Sep	Wed																
	10-Sep	Thu																
	11-Sep	Fri								12								
	12-Sep	Sat																
38	13-Sep	Sun																
	14-Sep	Mon																
	15-Sep	Tue																
	16-Sep	Wed																
	17-Sep	Thu																
	18-Sep	Fri								12								
	19-Sep	Sat																
39	20-Sep	Sun																
	21-Sep	Mon																
	22-Sep	Tue																
	23-Sep	Wed								12								
	24-Sep	Thu																
	25-Sep	Fri																
	26-Sep	Sat																

Table 9.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA), and Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area (SHA) in Southeast Alaska in 2015 (gray shaded cells indicate that no fishery occurred for this area and date).

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

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 5.

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

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Table 9.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay ^a	Kendrick Bay ^b	Anita Bay ^c	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
32	2-Aug	Sun		24	12			15
	3-Aug	Mon		24				
	4-Aug	Tue	12	24				
	5-Aug	Wed		24	12			15
	6-Aug	Thu		24				
	7-Aug	Fri		24				
	8-Aug	Sat		24	12			
33	9-Aug	Sun		24				15
	10-Aug	Mon		24				
	11-Aug	Tue		24	12		19	
	12-Aug	Wed		24			20	15
	13-Aug	Thu		24				
	14-Aug	Fri	12	24	12			
	15-Aug	Sat	12	24			18	
34	16-Aug	Sun		24			21	15
	17-Aug	Mon		24	12			
	18-Aug	Tue	12	24				
	19-Aug	Wed	12	24				15
	20-Aug	Thu		24	12			
	21-Aug	Fri		24				
	22-Aug	Sat	12	24				
35	23-Aug	Sun	12	24	12			15
	24-Aug	Mon		24				
	25-Aug	Tue		24				
	26-Aug	Wed		24	12			15
	27-Aug	Thu		24				
	28-Aug	Fri		24				
	29-Aug	Sat		24	12			
36	30-Aug	Sun		24				15
	31-Aug	Mon		24				
	1-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	2-Sep	Wed		24	24			15
	3-Sep	Thu		24	24			
	4-Sep	Fri		24	24			
37	5-Sep	Sat		24	24			
	6-Sep	Sun		24	24			15
	7-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	8-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	9-Sep	Wed		24	24			15
	10-Sep	Thu		24	24			
	11-Sep	Fri		24	24			
12-Sep	Sat		24	24				
38	13-Sep	Sun		24	24			15
	14-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	15-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	16-Sep	Wed	12	24	24			15
	17-Sep	Thu	12	24	24			
	18-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	19-Sep	Sat		24	24			

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Table 9.–Page 4 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay ^a	Kendrick Bay ^b	Anita Bay ^c	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
39	20-Sep	Sun	12	24	24			15
	21-Sep	Mon	12	24	24			
	22-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	23-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	24-Sep	Thu	12	24	24			
	25-Sep	Fri	12	24	24			
	26-Sep	Sat		24	24			
40	27-Sep	Sun		24				
	28-Sep	Mon	12	24				
	29-Sep	Tue	12	24				
	30-Sep	Wed		24				
	1-Oct	Thu						
	2-Oct	Fri	12					
	3-Oct	Sat	24					
41	4-Oct	Sun	12					
	5-Oct	Mon	24					
	6-Oct	Tue	24					
	7-Oct	Wed	24					
	8-Oct	Thu	24					
	9-Oct	Fri	24					
	10-Oct	Sat	24					
42	11-Oct	Sun	24					
	12-Oct	Mon	24					
	13-Oct	Tue	24					
	14-Oct	Wed	24					
	15-Oct	Thu	24					
	16-Oct	Fri	24					
	17-Oct	Sat	24					
43	18-Oct	Sun	24					
	19-Oct	Mon	24					
	20-Oct	Tue	24					
	21-Oct	Wed	24					
	22-Oct	Thu	24					
	23-Oct	Fri	24					
	24-Oct	Sat	24					
44	25-Oct	Sun	24					
	26-Oct	Mon	24					
	27-Oct	Tue	24					
	28-Oct	Wed	24					
	29-Oct	Thu	24					
	30-Oct	Fri	24					
	31-Oct	Sat	24					
45	1-Nov	Sun	24					
	2-Nov	Mon	24					
	3-Nov	Tue	24					
	4-Nov	Wed	24					
	5-Nov	Thu	24					
	6-Nov	Fri	24					
	7-Nov	Sat	24					

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Table 9.–Page 5 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay ^a	Kendrick Bay ^b	Anita Bay ^c	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
46	8-Nov	Sun	24					
	9-Nov	Mon	24					
	10-Nov	Tue	12					
	11-Nov	Wed						
	12-Nov	Thu						
	13-Nov	Fri						
	14-Nov	Sat						

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

- ^a Neets Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from noon May 1 to noon June 10. From October 6 through the October 12 season closure the THA was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.
- ^b Kendrick Bay THA: open continuously for purse seine gear from June 15 through September 30.
- ^c Anita Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 11. From midnight September 1 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was open continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

Table 10.—2015 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish).

Subregion	2015 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	4.30	3.00	8.00
Northern Southeast Inside	5.25	2.50	6.00
Northern Southeast Outside	2.84	0.75	2.50
Total	12.39		

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district, for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, from 2006 to 2015.

Sub-region	District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE ^a	101		+					+	+	+		1.02	2.71
SSE	102		+	+	+		+	+	+	+		0.29	0.77
SSE	103		+						+	+		0.95	2.54
SSE	105	-							+			0.25	0.66
SSE	106								+			0.21	0.57
SSE	107						-					0.26	0.69
SSE	108			-					+	-		0.02	0.06
NSEI ^b	109			-				-	+			0.63	1.5
NSEI	110			-				-		-		0.59	1.41
NSEI	111			-				-		-		0.27	0.65
NSEI	112			-		-		-		-		0.53	1.26
NSEI	113		+	-		-	+	-		-	+	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114		+	-		-	+		+	-	+	0.15	0.35
NSEI	115			-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	0.03	0.07
NSEO ^c	113						+		+	+	+	0.75	2.50

^a SSE = Southern Southeast subregion.

^b NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside subregion.

^c NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside subregion.

Table 12.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2006–2015.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE ^a	101	E Behm		+		+			+	+	+		0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	+		0.1	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	-	+	+					+	+	-	0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan		+	+	+		+	+	+	+		0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moirra		+	+	+				+			0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall		+						+	+		0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta		+	+					+	+		0.3	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock		+		+				+	+		0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound								+			0.1	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal			-					+			0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shiple Bay	-						-	+	-		0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett		+				-		+	+		0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor		+	+					+	+		0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay			-	-			-		-	-	0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass			-				-				0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan						-					0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay		+			+			+	+		0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine			-					+	-		0.02	0.06
NSEI ^b	109	E Baranof	+		-			+	-		-		0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor			-	-	-		-		-		0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay			-	-			-	+		+	0.13	0.3
NSEI	109	SE Baranof			-		-	+	-	+			0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof								+			0.21	0.5
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay			-			+		+		+	0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton			-				-		-		0.38	0.9
NSEI	110	Portage Bay	-		-					+	-		0.03	0.07
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier			-	-					-	+	0.17	0.4
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal			-	-			-		-		0.16	0.4
NSEI	111	Stephens			-			+	-		-		0.11	0.25

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Table 12.–Page 2 of 2.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay		+	-				-	-	-	-	0.08	0.18
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay	-	+		+		+	-	+	-		0.06	0.14
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	+		-	+		+			-	+	0.02	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty		+	-		-		-		-	+	0.1	0.25
NSEI	112	Tenakee			-		-		-		-		0.21	0.51
NSEI	112	W Admiralty	+		-					+	-	-	0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound		+	-		-	+	-		-	+	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	Homeshore						+		+	-	+	0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof		+	-		-	+		+	-	+	0.12	0.28
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal			-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	0.03	0.07
NSEO ^c	113	Lisianski		+		+		+	+	+		+	0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound			-		-						0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound					+	+	+	+	+		0.21	0.7
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm								+	+		0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish	+	+			+		+	+	+	+	0.03	0.1
NSEO	113	Whale Bay		+						+	+	+	0.04	0.15

^a SSE = Southern Southeast subregion.

^b NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside subregion.

^c NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside subregion.

Table 13.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2015 (in thousands).

Stock	Southern Southeast	Northern Southeast Inside	Northern Southeast Outside	Cholmondeley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River	Chilkat River
Enumeration Method	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Estimated Escapement
Run-type	Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
No. Streams	15	63	9	2	2	1	1	1
1980	85	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	62	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	31	60	13	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	62	162	25	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	95	159	89	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	116	149	54	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	106	141	40	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	102	106	25	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	225	162	29	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	104	53	18	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	70	107	35	30	4	20	5	275
1991	86	76	50	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	101	153	36	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	159	228	21	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	119	272	18	43	5	5	4	30
1995	98	209	27	35	3	14	6	72
1996	246	931	37	62	5	19	9	66
1997	77	226	43	31	4	5	34	85
1998	178	197	25	59	6	32	8	127
1999	95	318	27	100	2	20	10	277
2000	153	443	104	36	3	13	17	245
2001	147	229	66	45	<i>ND</i>	4	18	305
2002	63	397	23	39	0	6	5	206
2003	74	210	36	75	1	9	6	166
2004	101	242	85	60	3	13	5	329
2005	80	185	82	15	2	3	1	202
2006	80	282	66	54	2	15	2	689
2007	146	149	42	18	1	5	6	323
2008	13	99	56	50	1	12	8	441
2009	46	107	17	39	2	5	1	329
2010	51	77	28	76	5	7	6	89
2011	179	125	25	93	2	5	3	360
2012	155	177	38	54	4	10	2	287
2013	86	278	23	13	2	3	8	166
2014	47	91	28	48	4	6	11	142
2015	115	166	26	73	7	22	12	207
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	62	119	25	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	-	-	-	48	7	15	18	250

ND= No data

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

Table 14.—Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2015, compared to escapement goals.

Stock	Goal Type ^a	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	21,300	8,000–18,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	70,200	55,000–120,000		Expanded Foot Survey
Stikine—mainstem	SEG	39,100	20,000–40,000		Run Reconstruction
Stikine—Tahltan ^b	BEG	33,159	18,000–30,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	4,888	4,000–9,000		Weir Count
Taku—inriver	SEG	132,500	71,000–80,000	Above Goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	14,000	7,000–25,000		Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	71,100	38,000–86,000		Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	135,100	70,000–150,000		Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	95,100	30,000–70,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Lost River	SEG	302	1,000	Below Goal	Peak Boat Survey
Klukshu River ^b	BEG	11,615	7,500–15,000		Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	BEG	15,000	13,000–26,000		Peak Aerial Survey

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

^b Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 15.—Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2015 (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date).

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

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 3.

Week	Date	Day	Districts (Subdivided into Sections)									
			1		6		8		11		15	
			B	A	B	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
32	2-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	3-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	4-Aug	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	5-Aug	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	24	24	24	24	12
	6-Aug	Thu	12					12	12	12		
	7-Aug	Fri										
	8-Aug	Sat										
	33	9-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
10-Aug		Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
11-Aug		Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
12-Aug		Wed	24	12	12	12	12	24	24	24	24	12
13-Aug		Thu	12					12	12	12		
14-Aug		Fri										
15-Aug		Sat										
34	16-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12					
	17-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12		12
	18-Aug	Tues	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	19-Aug	Wed		12	12	12	12	24	24	24		24
	20-Aug	Thu						24	24	12		24
	21-Aug	Fri						12	12			
	22-Aug	Sat										
35	23-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	24-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	25-Aug	Tues	24	12	12	12	12	24	24	24		24
	26-Aug	Wed	24					24	12	12		12
	27-Aug	Thu	12					24				
	28-Aug	Fri						12				
	29-Aug	Sat										
36	30-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	31-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	1-Sep	Tues	24	12	12	12	12	24		24		24
	2-Sep	Wed	24					24		12		12
	3-Sep	Thu	12					12				
	4-Sep	Fri										
37	6-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	7-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	8-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	9-Sep	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	10-Sep	Thu	12									
	11-Sep	Fri										
	12-Sep	Sat										
38	13-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	14-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	15-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	12		24		24
	16-Sep	Wed	24	12	12	12	12			12		12
	17-Sep	Thu	12									
	18-Sep	Fri										
	19-Sep	Sat										

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Table 15.–Page 3 of 3.

Week	Date	Day	Districts (Subdivided into Sections)										
			1		6		8		11		15		
			B	A	B	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	
39	20-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12			12		12
	21-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24			24		24
	22-Sep	Tues	24	24	24	24	24	12			24		24
	23-Sep	Wed	24	12	12	12	24				12		12
	24-Sep	Thu	12				12						
	25-Sep	Fri											
	26-Sep	Sat											
40	27-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12			12	12	12
	28-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	12			24	24	24
	29-Sep	Tues	24	12	12	12	12				12	12	12
	30-Sep	Wed	24										
	1-Oct	Thu	12										
	2-Oct	Fri											
	3-Oct	Sat											
41	4-Oct	Sun				12							12
	5-Oct	Mon				24							24
	6-Oct	Tues				12							24
	7-Oct	Wed											12
	8-Oct	Thu											
	9-Oct	Fri											
	10-Oct	Sat											

Table 16.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, Deep Inlet and Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2015.

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

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Table 16.–Page 2 of 5.

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

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Table 16.–Page 3 of 5.

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

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Table 16.–Page 4 of 5.

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

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Table 16.–Page 5 of 5.

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

Note: This table shows all openings from statistical weeks 18–46. Early season, concurrent gear openings from weeks 18–21 and late season concurrent gear openings from weeks 42–45 are not shown since the THAs are open continuously. Nakat Inlet and Anita Bay THAs during these periods are opened by regulation.

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

^b Neets Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 10. From noon October 2 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was again opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

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

^d Boat Harbor THA: the portion of the THA inside of Boat Harbor proper was open continuously to drift gillnet gear from the third Sunday in June (6/21/15) through August 20 unless modified by emergency order. Waters of the THA outside of Boat Harbor are managed by EO.

Table 17.—Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	15
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	26
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	29
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	32
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	8
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	30
1991	18,456	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	31
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	24
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	18
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	12
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	5
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	16
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	22
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	11
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	10
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	20
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	14
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	28
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	19
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	21
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	23
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	7
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	13
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	25
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	17
2010	19,316	388,105	503,136	1,315,953	2,219,596	4,446,106	9
2011	31,009	517,994	237,961	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,708	4
2012	26,240	498,100	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,294	3
2013	34,524	456,008	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,618	1
2014	27,877	497,968	554,301	1,417,432	2,381,367	4,878,945	6
2015	29,266	389,752	251,020	1,372,627	3,287,124	5,329,789	2
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2014 ^b	15,694	505,553	259,726	971,260	1,199,485	2,951,718	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^c	32,925	462,103	336,127	1,136,331	2,678,900	4,646,387	
Max. harvest ^d	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,517,702	6,018,818	
Max. harvest year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2012	2013	
Min. harvest ^d	4,598	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	
Min. harvest year	1983	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^c Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^d Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 18.—Southeast Alaska 2015 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by area, harvest type, and species.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,290	28,155	39,768	148,141	452,759	670,113
Terminal Harvest Area	2,057	1,018	18,236	8,875	367,512	397,698
Annette Island	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	694,411
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	4,421	234	1,993	458	61,881	68,987
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	268,829
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,083	55,096	23,169	288,625	475,181	843,154
Terminal Harvest Area	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	3,257	520	1,281	28,627	694,286	727,971
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	498	124,430	23,278	462,865	709,826	1,320,897
Terminal Harvest Area	25	7,147	178	166,344	127,005	300,699
Subtotals						
Traditional	19,439	352,498	228,929	1,160,373	2,036,165	3,797,404
Terminal Harvest Areas	9,827	37,254	22,091	212,254	1,250,959	1,532,385
Common Property Total	29,266	389,752	251,020	1,372,627	3,287,124	5,329,789
Annette Island	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646
Total	30,679	395,548	274,871	1,517,586	3,731,751	5,950,435

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	10
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	26
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	27
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	29
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	20
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	11
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	24
1995	1024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	7
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	21
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	19
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	33
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	28
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	30
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	12
2004	2069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	25
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	23
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	38
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	32
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	34
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	35
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	8
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	18
2012	4,024	64,394	73,576	217,281	757,675	1,116,952	13
2013	4,483	55,948	111,133	763,434	329,680	1,264,678	6
2014	4,473	57,192	116,437	763,838	274,202	1,216,142	9
2015	3,347	29,173	58,004	157,016	820,271	1,067,811	16
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2014 ^b	1,848	109,155	38,183	419,025	233,998	802,208	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^c	3,596	65,119	72,905	428,627	398,560	968,807	
Max. harvest ^d	4,922	394,137	116,437	1,349,929	820,271	1,840,372	
Max. harvest year	2009	1993	2014	1989	2015	1989	
Min. harvest ^d	337	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	138,601	
Min. harvest year	1970	1960	1963	1960	1969	1960	

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

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^c Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^d Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 20.—Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	21
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	38
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	50
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	20
1991	2,842	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	30
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	22
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	14
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	34
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	37
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	29
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	32
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	13
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599	44
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	25
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	748,216	19
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	18
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690	40
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895	17
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	868,972	12
2015	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	694,411	24
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2014 ^b	1,506	107,066	106,834	314,860	113,220	643,485	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^c	2,105	84,881	143,697	289,481	171,572	691,735	
Max. harvest ^d	3,008	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	1,462,525	
Max. harvest year	2011	1996	1992	1989	1999	2001	
Min. harvest ^d	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	
Min. harvest year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^c Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^d Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 21.—Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	49
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	42
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	52
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	53
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	33
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	37
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	32
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	21
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	22
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	12
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	15
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	13
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	25
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	10
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	27
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	44
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	43
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	11
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	14
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	526,398	1
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	325,368	4
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	17
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	7
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	187,483	16
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	8
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067	5
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486	6
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	176,616	19
2015	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	268,829	9
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2014 ^b	4,166	30,500	17,910	28,877	43,729	125,181	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^c	12,644	45,033	31,930	53,805	156,643	300,056	
Max. harvest ^d	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827	526,398	
Max. harvest year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006	2006	
Min. harvest ^d	7	0	0	0	1	1,530	
Min. harvest year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2015. No harvest data in Alexander database for 1960 and 1962.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1962 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^c Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^d Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2015.

Table 22.—Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	20
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	43
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	17
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	32
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	35
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	25
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	26
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	12
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	28
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	7
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	19
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	16
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	36
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	21
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	18
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	6
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	13
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	22
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	23
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	15
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	29
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	8
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	10
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	4
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	3
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	762,216	11
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	1
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,014	5
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	1,114,088	2
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	502,994	24
2015	1,150	83,431	23,572	296,575	475,456	880,184	9
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2014 ^b	3,894	99,658	41,748	114,570	204,318	464,187	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^c	5,319	137,495	39,835	145,016	550,109	877,774	
Max. harvest ^d	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350	1,207,675	
Max. harvest year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009	2011	
Min. harvest ^d	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	48,162	
Min. harvest year	1998	1967	1975	1965	1975	1975	

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^c Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^d Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 23.—Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1985–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank ^a
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	7
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	21
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	15
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	16
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	22
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	24
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	28
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	17
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	36
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	10
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	23
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	31
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	29
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	44
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	32
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	19
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	26
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	20
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	33
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	14
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	30
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	6
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	13
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	8
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	9
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	12
2011	1,177	63,788	33,761	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,477	3
2012	2,736	224,643	23,321	353,271	1,567,227	2,171,198	1
2013	1,148	122,097	68,009	127,703	1,509,501	1,828,459	2
2014	1,396	234,682	58,117	90,602	1,303,009	1,687,806	4
2015	523	131,577	23,456	629,209	836,831	1,621,596	5
Averages							
Average 1960 to 2014 ^b	1,433	159,979	53,604	82,858	450,364	748,238	
Average 2005 to 2014 ^c	1,079	128,742	43,309	183,497	1,042,317	1,398,943	
Max. harvest ^d	6,099	471,914	140,764	629,209	1,567,227	2,171,198	
Max. harvest year	1984	1989	1994	2015	2012	2012	
Min. harvest ^d	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	
Min. harvest year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

^a Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2015.

^b Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1984 are included in average but not shown in table.

^c Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

^d Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2015.

Table 24.—Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2015.

THA Area	Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	239	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718	
Average 1990–2007		15	-	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
Neets Bay	1998	58	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
	2009	7,807	0	47	11	226	7,676	15,767
	2010	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
	2011	8,701	8	133	8,071	179	89,447	106,539
	2012	5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
2014	6,288	103	108	36,180	284	45,961	88,924	
2015	9,661	2	1,278	21,428	25,044	672,885	730,298	
Average 1998–2015		3,729	-	192	11,284	2423	134,119	151,175

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THA Area	Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	0	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	0	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	1	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	0	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	0	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	316	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
	2009	93	0	1,692	929	24,594	74,033	101,341
	2010	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
2011	91	1	2,946	3,338	39,037	227,079	272,492	
2012	35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010	
2013	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,017	
2014	205	1	1,464	1,902	92,211	106,378	202,161	
2015	1	0	3,759	6,713	49,912	256,681	317,066	
Average 1994–2015		56	-	1,751	1,673	33,421	136,012	172,916
Klawock Inlet	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Anita Bay	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
	2009	2,579	23	187	213	15,746	31,917	50,665
	2010	2,926	166	746	616	15,239	142,551	162,244
	2011	3,136	175	108	98	40,719	82,942	127,178
	2012	5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
	2014	2,680	292	84	337	779	30,569	34,741
2015	4,818	206	531	94	7413	99,632	112,694	
Average 2004–2015		3,147	-	222	281	9,867	95,173	108,838
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1991	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1992	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1993	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1994	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1995	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1996	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1997	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	1998	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	1999	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2000	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
2001	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399	
2002	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806	
2003	350	0	6	4	693	16,310	17,363	
2004	0	0	0	0	29	371	400	
Average 1990–2004		1,185	-	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Amalga Harbor	2012	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
	2014	24	4	1,440	132	860	227,048	229,508
	2015	16	2	912	208	41,731	222,594	265,463
Average 2012–2015		54	-	2,699	160	20,206	485,738	508,859

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THA Area	Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	5,120	183	1,316	7,427	32,940	1,752,950	1,799,936
	2009	3,207	239	2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2010	2,662	243	2,290	2,630	97,815	649,691	755,331
2011	2,419	420	111	1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682	
2012	4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486	
2013	3,185	284	4,230	5,139	427,921	1,204,748	1,645,507	
2014	418	81	484	76	3,277	252,398	256,734	
2015	678	40	849	861	78,262	43,152	123,842	
Average 1990–2015		5,909	-	5,060	5,579	512,915	1,372,326	1,902,268
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	118,871	802,653	926,533
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,706
2012	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636	
2013	3,814	3	2,378	2,489	184,557	581,669	774,910	
2014	1,341	13	1,905	2,147	147,548	590,875	743,829	
2015	3,637	2	2,490	3,769	514,836	1,302,036	1,826,770	
Average 1992–2015		1,358	-	980	1,428	127,393	651,227	782,397

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THA Area	Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2015 Seine THA Summary:								
Neets Bay	2015	9,661	2	1278	21,428	25044	672,885	730,298
Kendrick Bay	2015	1	0	3,759	6,713	49,912	256,681	317,066
Anita Bay	2015	4,818	206	531	94	7413	99,632	112,694
Amalga Harbor	2015	16	2	912	208	41,731	222,594	265,463
Hidden Falls	2015	678	40	849	861	78,262	43,152	123,842
Deep Inlet	2015	3,637	2	2,490	3,769	514,836	1,302,036	1,826,770
Total 2015 Seine THA		18,811	252	9,819	33,073	717,198	2,596,980	3,376,133

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

Table 25.—Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2015.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	42	1095	1885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	140	2542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	69	1368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	399	425	3908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	763	1252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	598	1187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	105	1348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	83	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	57	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
2010	63	2066	3350	27,628	131,761	164,868	
2011	99	3,206	1,340	21,979	192,009	218,633	
2012	159	2,035	2,955	13,413	429,753	448,315	
2013	160	1,369	3,808	70,162	95,245	170,744	
2014	59	1,362	15,023	55,454	81,574	153,472	
2015	130	1,012	9,389	8,863	298,199	317,593	
Average 1990-2015		39	682	2,001	9,689	76,082	88,492
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	2000	13	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	33956	0	13466	47716
	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2028	0	0	0	143	2171
	2009	3,705	0	950	0	4142	8,797
	2010	1,795	1	7868	0	1,774	11,438
	2011	2,818	1	6,221	9	34,572	43,621
	2012	2,461	17	8,122	10	13,820	24,430
	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,427
2014	3,147	2	10,072	27	8,339	21,587	
2015	1,927	6	8,847	12	69,313	80,105	
Average 1998-2015		1,279	2	8,485	6	12,451	22,223
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990-1996		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
2005	4	0	0	0	31	35	
Average 1990–2005		4,512	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1268	330	2263	3946
	2004	1457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3320	194	3202	1865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,805	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,295	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	3,929	296	7,166	1484	61,587	74,462
	2011	6,205	496	313	3,536	67,183	77,733
	2012	3,618	382	1805	322	97,874	104,001
	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1929	58,456	73,265
	2014	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
	2015	4,421	234	1,993	458	61,881	68,987
	Average 2002–2015		3,196	253	2,885	1,043	52,205
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3980	1399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1115	136,493
	2010	9	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
	2011	72	63,496	1011	6109	220	70,908
	2012	3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1245	74,494
	2014	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
	2015	67	28,335	403	7950	275	37,030
Average 1998–2015		19	31,918	425	2,860	495	35,717

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	718	651	1486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2568	1163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,442
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,566
	2012	4,691	320	1022	28,029	183,309	217,372
2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,747	
2014	3,402	943	1,062	83,777	278,245	367,429	
2015	3,257	520	1,281	28,627	694,286	727,971	
Average 1993–2015		2,328	443	1,111	26,207	346,691	376,780
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,340
	2012	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,391
	2014	58	20,777	313	6,280	77,458	104,886
2015	25	7,147	178	166,344	127,005	300,699	
Average 1995–2015		94	9,906	322	37,709	191,545	239,576
2014 Gillnet THA Summary:							
Nakat Inlet	2015	130	1,012	9,389	8,863	298,199	317,593
Neets Bay	2015	1,927	6	8,847	12	69,313	80,105
Anita Bay	2015	4,421	234	1,993	458	61,881	68,987
Speel Arm	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
Deep Inlet	2015	3,257	520	1,281	28,627	694,286	727,971
Boat Harbor	2015	25	7,147	178	166,344	127,005	300,699
Total 2015 Gillnet THA		37,254	22,091	212,254	1,250,959	1,532,385	1,532,385

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska region 2015 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.

District	Hatchery	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Cove	4,732	0	0	0	0	4,732
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	2,687	32	3,267	320	582,288	588,594
3	POWHA	Klawock River	0	0	34,089	0	0	34,089
3	POWHA	Port Saint Nicholas	319	0	0	0	0	319
6	SSRAA	Burnette Inlet	0	0	39,052	0	0	39,052
9	AKI/NSRAA	Port Armstrong	1,238	35,952	42,564	161,416	28,129	269,299
9	KNFC	Southeast Cove	2	5	0	15	7,240	7,262
9	KNFC	Gunnuk Creek	1	23	5	3,211	73,235	76,475
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	28	76	34,906	11,384	513,072	559,466
11	DIPAC	Amalga	37	419	36	18,187	798,026	816,705
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	74,866	0	0	0	74,866
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	0	0	12,676	344	186,574	199,594
12	NSRAA	Mist Cove	0	2	35,151	724	8	35,885
13	SSSC/NSRAA	Crescent Bay	635	3	0	98,657	765	100,060
13	SSSC	Sitka Sound South	0	0	0	248	0	248
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay	7,642	0	0	8,336	107,966	123,944
Total			17,321	111,378	201,746	302,842	2,297,303	2,930,590
Total by Permit Holder (Organization)			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA			7,419	32	42,319	320	582,288	632,378
POWHA			319	0	34,089	0	0	34,408
KNFC			3	28	5	3,226	80,475	83,737
AKI			1,197	35,952	20,996	161,226	28,128	247,499
DIPAC			65	75,361	34,942	29,571	1,311,098	1,451,037
NSRAA			8,317	2	69,395	9,594	294,549	381,857
SSSC			1	3	0	98,905	765	99,674
Total			17,321	111,378	201,746	302,842	2,297,303	2,930,590

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

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2015.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1979	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5003	132744	1	137749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,857,449	3,262,693
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	27,729	406	38,334	295,235	713,384	3,204,048	4,279,136
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,096	0	125,664	201,028	148,506	3,055,726	3,549,020
2013	29,548	222	49,609	272,288	968,095	2,099,940	3,419,702
2014	11,659	0	123,029	373,416	234,090	1,389,601	2,131,795
2015	17,256	65	111,378	201,746	302,842	2,297,303	2,930,590
Averages							
Average 1981 to 2014	21,904	-	45,698	198,399	777,876	2,091,617	3,135,560
Average 2005 to 2014	27,485	-	83,644	259,923	551,555	2,958,239	3,880,985

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

Table 28.—Annual Canadian Stikine River harvests from all fisheries, 1972–2015.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large ^a	Jacks ^a					
1972	0	0	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	0	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	0	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	0	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	0	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,636	73	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,381
1980	2,367	18	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,600
1981	1,617	28	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,514
1982	2,568	24	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,640
1983	1,456	650	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,823
1984 ^b	726	70	5,327	1	62	0	6,186
1985	1,203	197	26,804	2,175	2,356	536	33,271
1986	2,056	999	17,846	2,506	107	307	23,821
1987	2,528	462	11,283	6,513	646	459	21,891
1988	2,833	500	16,538	2,322	418	733	23,344
1989	3,018	331	21,639	6,842	825	674	33,329
1990	2,610	994	19,964	4,442	496	499	29,005
1991	1,807	693	25,138	2,893	394	208	31,133
1992	2,635	445	29,242	2,123	122	231	34,798
1993	2,757	447	52,698	2,791	29	395	59,117
1994	2,303	457	53,380	3,452	90	173	59,855
1995	2,001	1,058	66,777	3,645	48	263	73,792
1996	2,931	519	90,148	1,459	25	232	95,314
1997	4,701	318	68,197	412	269	222	74,119
1998	2,354	456	50,486	933	55	13	54,297
1999	3,935	1,383	47,202	573	11	8	53,112
2000	4,245	676	31,535	737	181	144	37,518
2001	3,517	174	29,341	1,994	78	56	35,160
2002	3,438	947	22,607	2,827	19	33	29,871
2003	2,866	1,873	69,571	1,889	850	112	77,161
2004	4,048	2,666	88,451	762	8	134	96,069
2005	20,049	1,297	88,089	991	0	39	110,465
2006	15,776	2,078	102,733	596	4	14	121,201
2007	10,510	1,727	61,472	240	0	2	73,951
2008	7,932	1,077	37,097	2,935	88	90	49,219
2009	2,316	737	51,082	6,475	362	193	61,165
2010	3,196	1,155	55,471	6,042	209	122	66,195
2011	3,170	1,819	61,947	6,231	3	99	73,269
2012	5,215	1,333	34,922	6,624	0	363	48,457
2013	3,371	1,641	36,371	8,100	161	461	50,105
2014	3,335	768	44,056	5,751	45	66	54,021
2015	4,233	1,596	61,911	5,652	297	167	73,856
Averages							
1972–2014 ^c	4,533	1,001	36,030	3,205	408	238	43,984
2005–2014	7,487	1,363	57,324	4,399	87	145	70,805

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

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

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

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

Table 29.—Annual Canadian Taku River harvests from all fisheries, 1979–2015.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large ^a	Jacks ^a					
1979 ^b	397		13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	49,116
1980	610		22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	75,119
1981	459		10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,350
1982	354		3,144	51	202	3	3,754
1983	465	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,945
1984	594	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,935
1985	630	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,366
1986	585	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,602
1987	427	106	13,887	6,519	6,250	2,270	29,459
1988	954	186	12,967	3,643	1,030	733	19,513
1989	1,232	139	18,805	4,033	695	42	24,946
1990	1,606	128	21,474	3,685	378	12	27,283
1991	1,477	432	25,380	5,439	296	2	33,026
1992	1,866	147	29,862	5,541	0	7	37,423
1993	1,944	171	33,523	4,634	16	15	40,303
1994	2,484	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,603
1995	1,752	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,509
1996	3,499	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,720
1997	2,939	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	30,066
1998	1,272	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,868
1999	1,640	259	21,151	5,575	0	0	28,625
2000	3,043	174	28,468	5,447	0	0	37,132
2001	2,863	347	48,117	3,099	0	25	54,451
2002	3,014	646	31,726	3,802	0	0	39,188
2003	3,679	1,181	33,024	3,643	4	0	41,531
2004	3,953	745	20,359	9,684	0	0	34,741
2005	7,716	821	22,102	8,259	0	0	38,898
2006	8,334	216	21,446	11,669	391	0	42,056
2007	2,542	744	17,249	8,073	0	0	28,608
2008	2,418	469	19,509	3,973	0	0	26,369
2009	7,036	1,137	11,260	9,766	0	0	29,199
2010	5,469	700	20,661	14,408	0	0	41,238
2011	3,277	669	24,543	12,478	0	0	40,967
2012	2,965	607	30,113	14,072	0	0	47,757
2013	738	669	25,173	10,374	0	0	36,954
2014	2,472	657	17,795	16,568	0	0	37,492
2015	2,447	404	19,881	10,183	0	0	32,915
Averages							
1979–2014	2,408	408	22,779	6,920	2,027	1,312	35,809
2005–2014	4,297	669	20,985	10,964	39	0	36,954

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

^b 1979 is commercial catch only.

Table 30.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2015.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	38	15775	2,565	191,854	38779	249,011
1981	211	25594	5092	214052	24366	269315
1982	267	43475	6,712	162,244	26814	239,512
1983	170	21994	7,887	212,944	17444	260,439
1984	39	23707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	39353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	894	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	608	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	692	9,826	74,552	472,644	246,349	804,063
2011	1,282	17,298	48,007	241,564	288,516	596,667
2012	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
2013	1,151	7,269	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,024
2014	1,094	8,675	45,305	484,572	98,023	637,669
2015	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646
Averages						
Average 1980 to 2014	729	24,143	31,725	327,431	108,910	492,938
Average 2005 to 2014	939	9,889	39,611	284,893	170,430	505,762
Max. harvest	3,447	76,054	74,552	823,081	444,627	971,989
Max. harvest year	2001	1993	2010	1989	2015	1995
Min. harvest	38	3,813	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harvest year	1980	2008	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 31.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2015.

Year	Chinook ^a	Jacks ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	-	1861	909	464,336	17272	484,381
1981	4	-	1316	1100	245151	4747	252318
1982	18	-	2430	3,024	422,196	12635	440,303
1983	3	-	5939	3,335	999,270	4996	1,013,543
1984	15	-	9559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	-	6133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	-	5500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	-	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	-	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	-	14572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	-	7732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	-	5068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	-	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	-	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	-	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	-	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	-	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	-	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	-	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	-	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	-	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	-	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	-	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	112	7	4,943	10,408	854,881	68,069	938,420
2011	420	-	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	225	-	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,521	635,733
2013	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
2014	193	-	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
2015	752	-	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
Averages							
Average 1980 to 2014	248	-	8,172	6,938	700,920	26,431	742,710
Average 2005 to 2014	192	-	7,442	7,262	892,547	54,599	962,043
Max. harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,137,912	259,504	2,187,479
Max. harvest year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2013	2015	2013
Min. harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harvest year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

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

- No data for Jack Chinook.

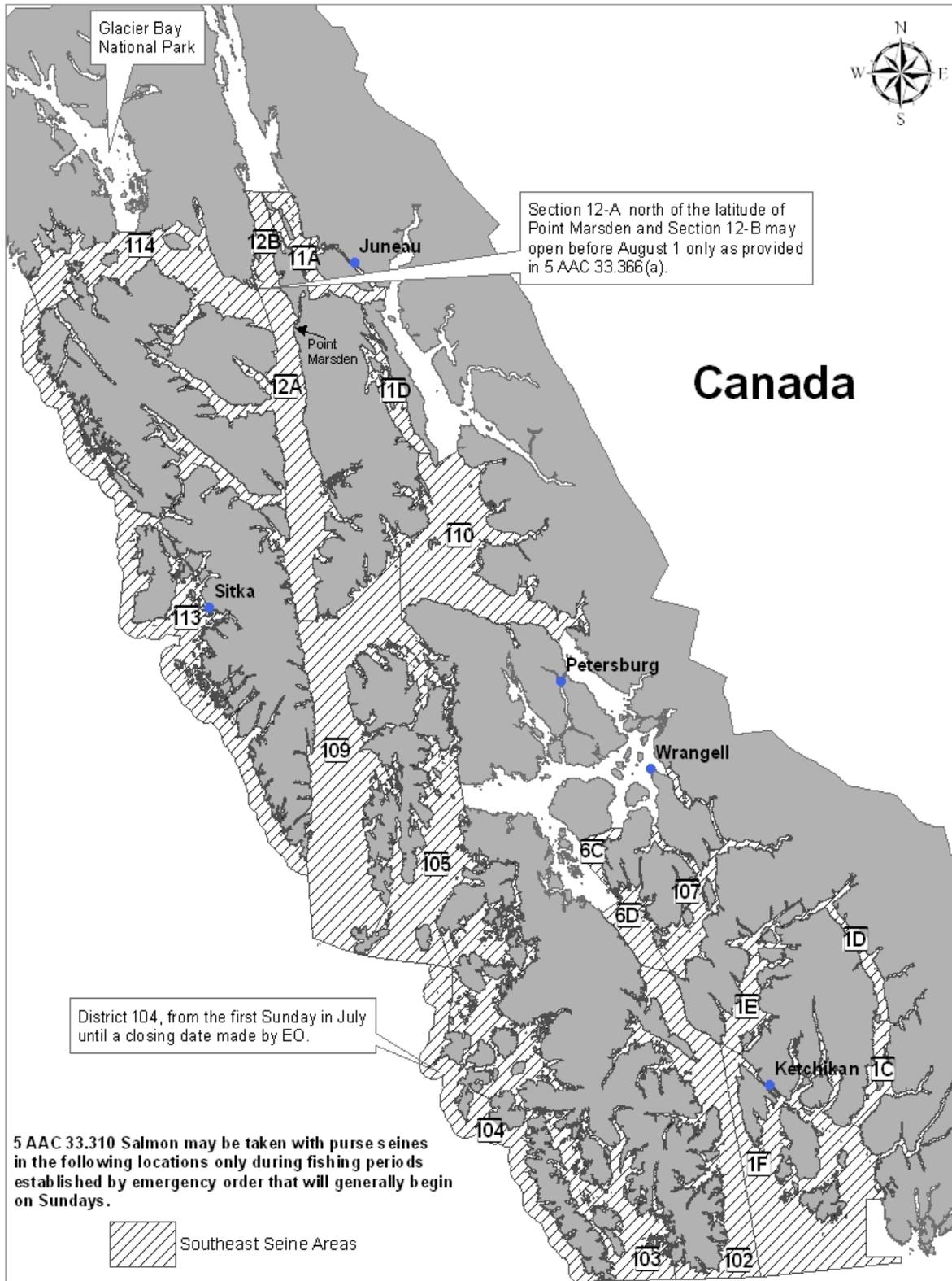


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods and areas are determined by emergency order.

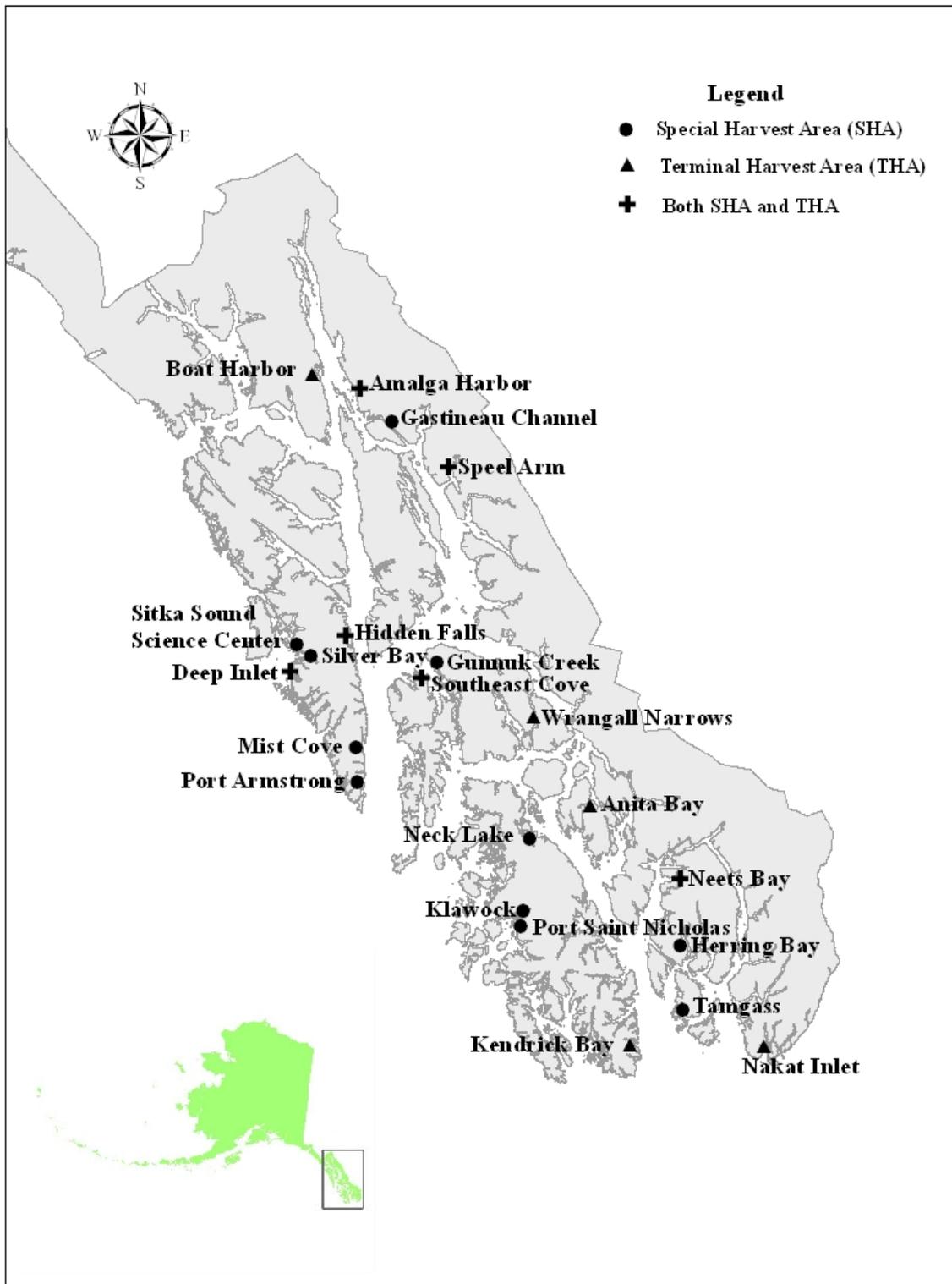


Figure 2.—Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property terminal harvest areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery special harvest areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.

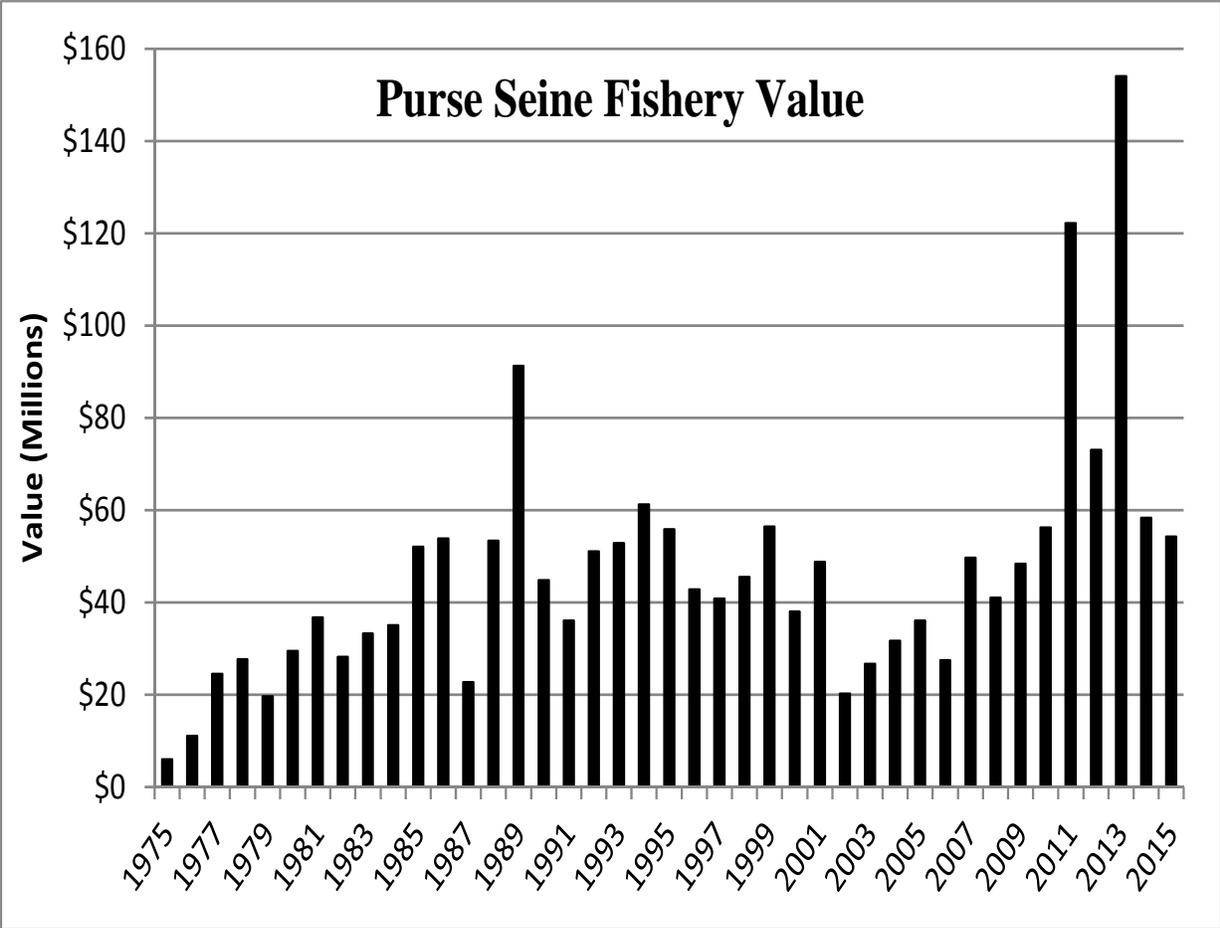


Figure 3.—Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2015.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2014 (CFEC 2016). Fish ticket data for 2015.

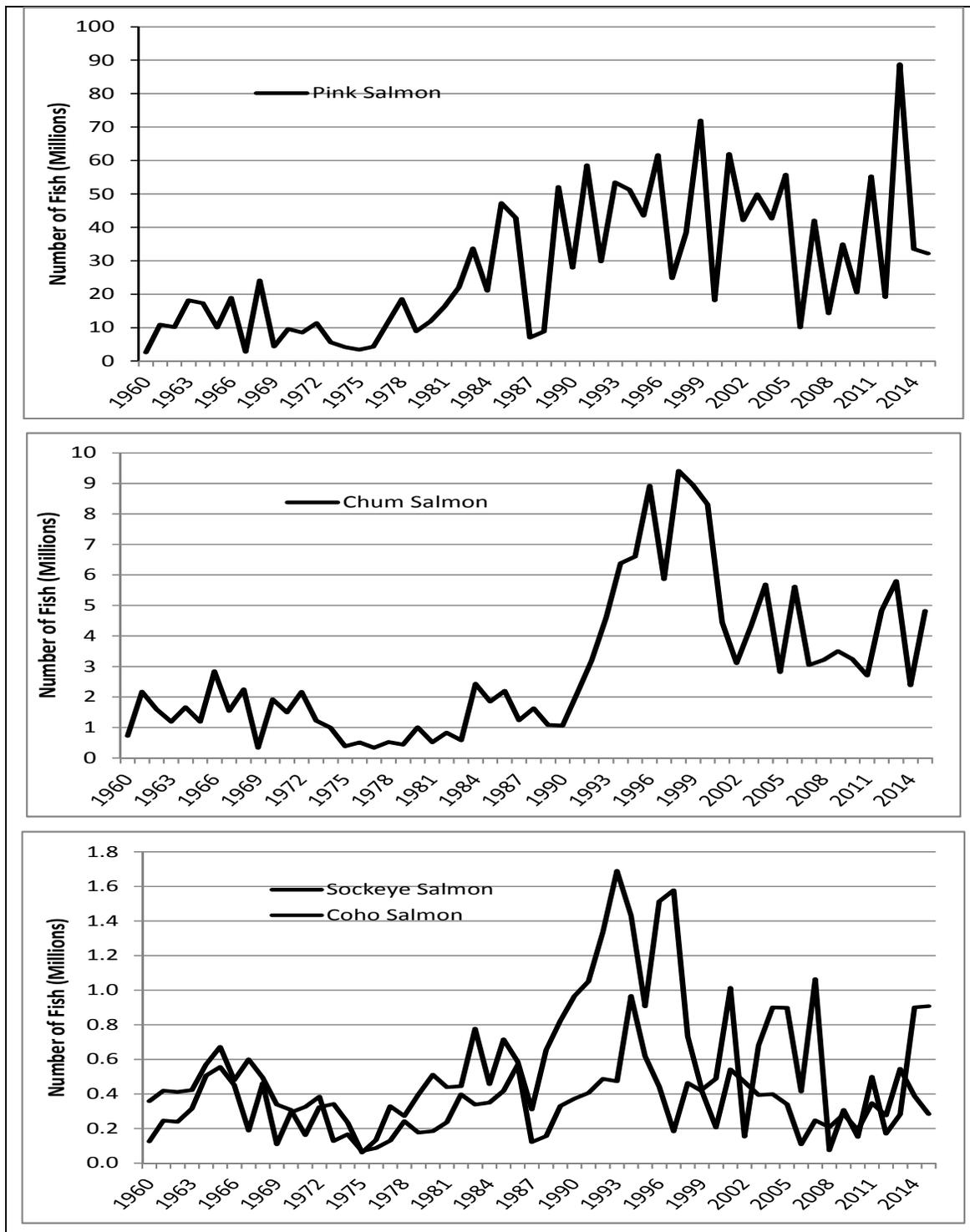


Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, from 1960 to 2015.

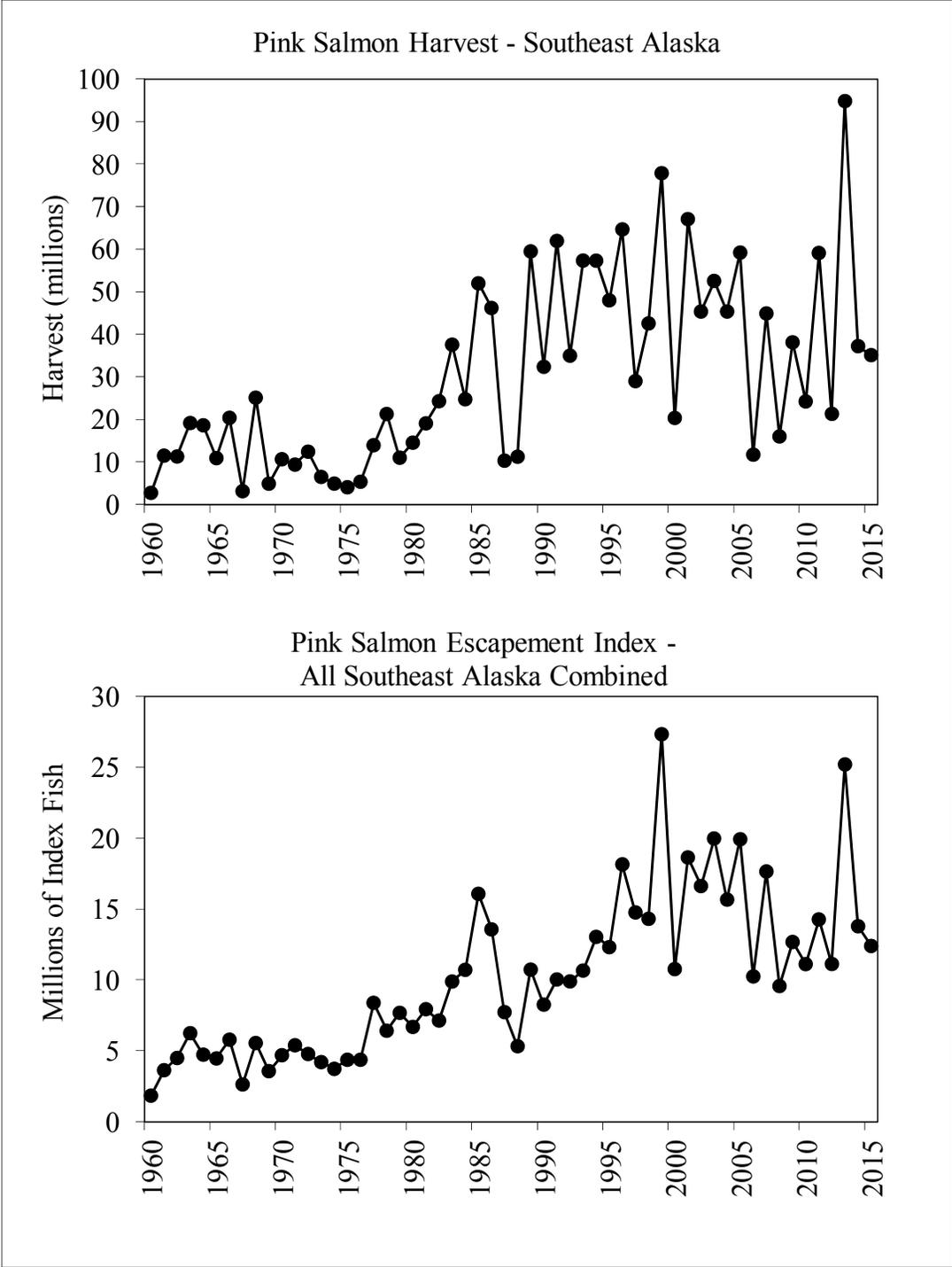


Figure 5.—Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all sub-regions combined, from 1960 to 2015.

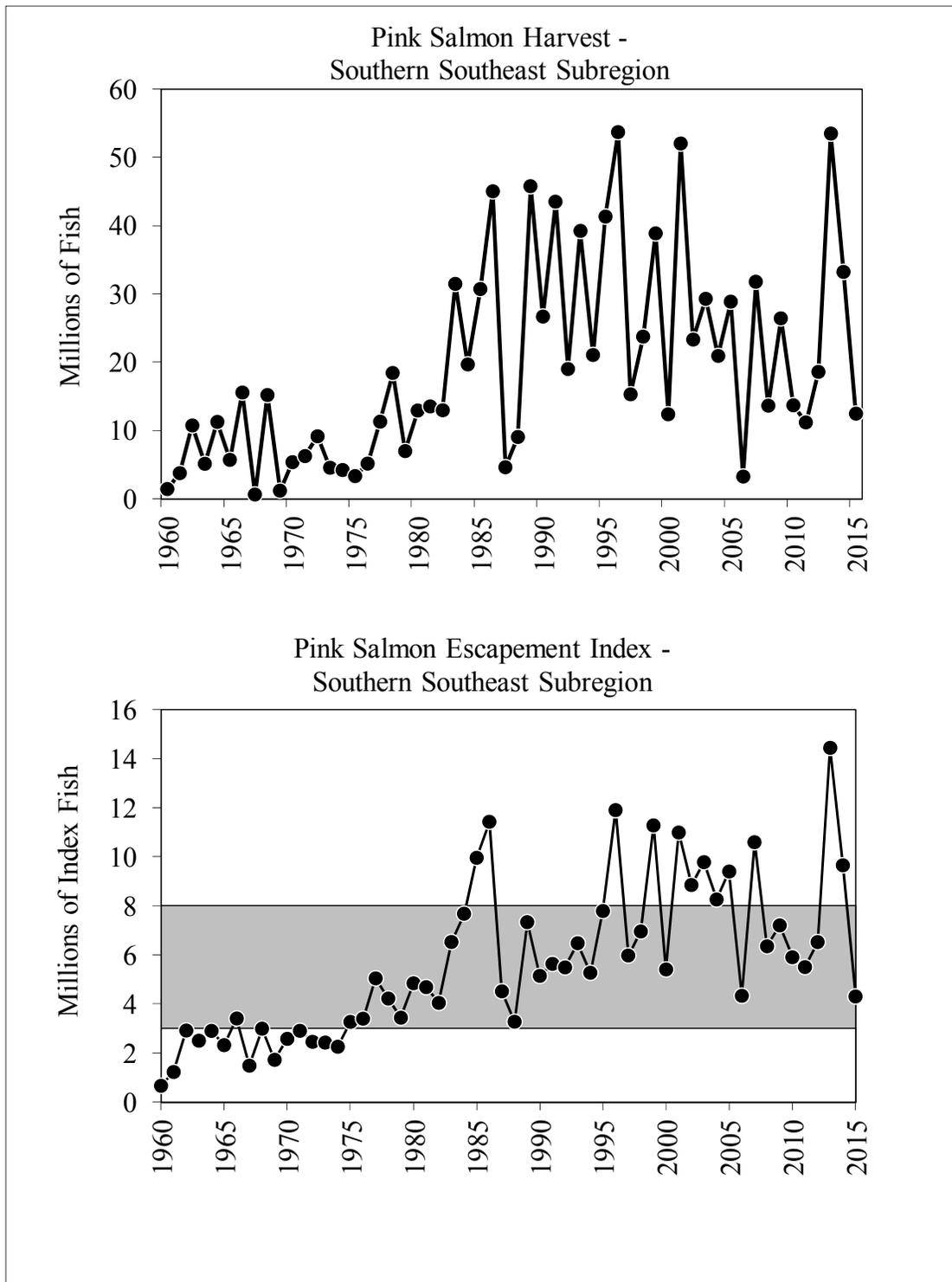


Figure 6.—Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2015 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.

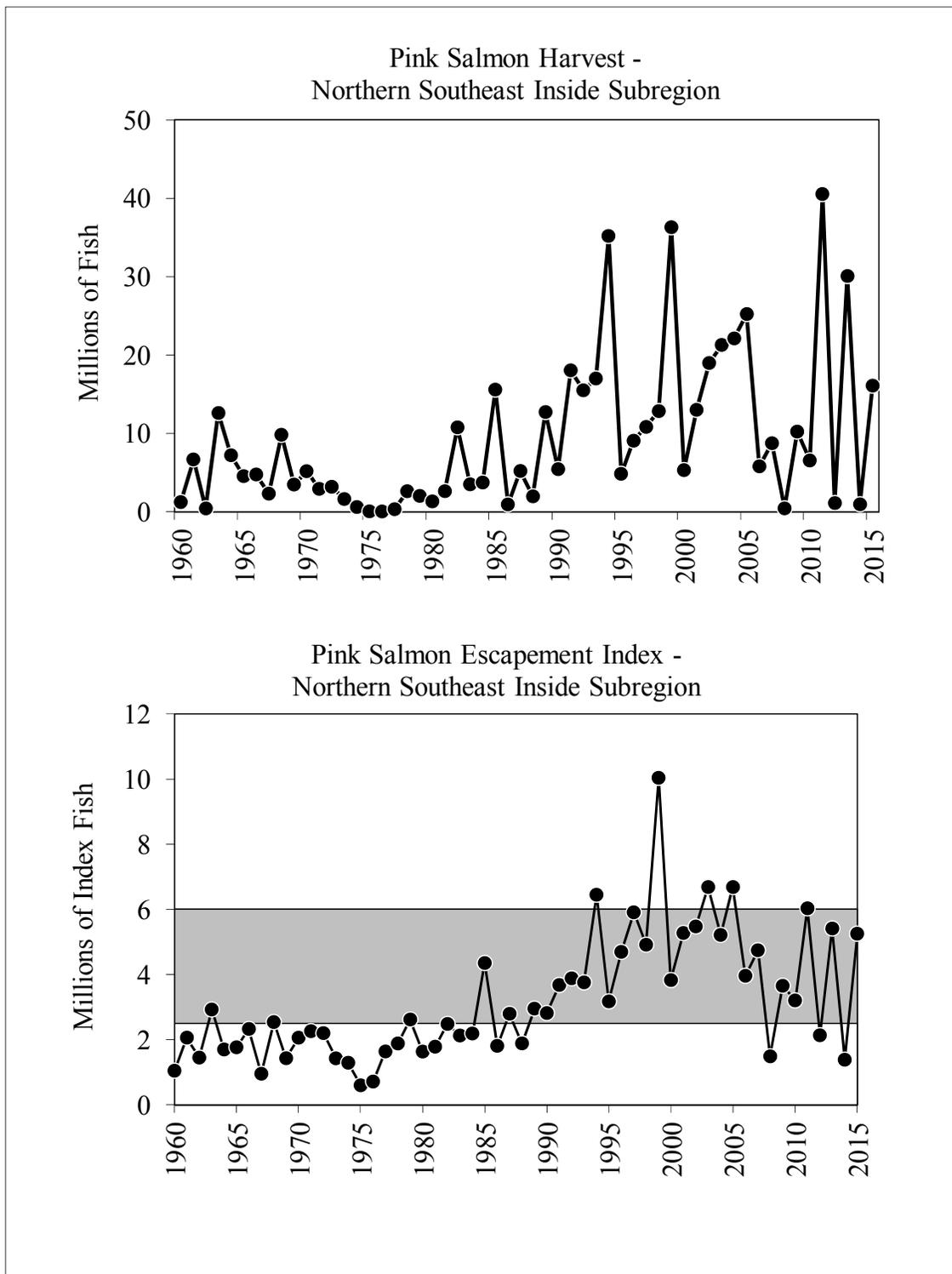


Figure 7.—Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2015 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 sub-districts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.

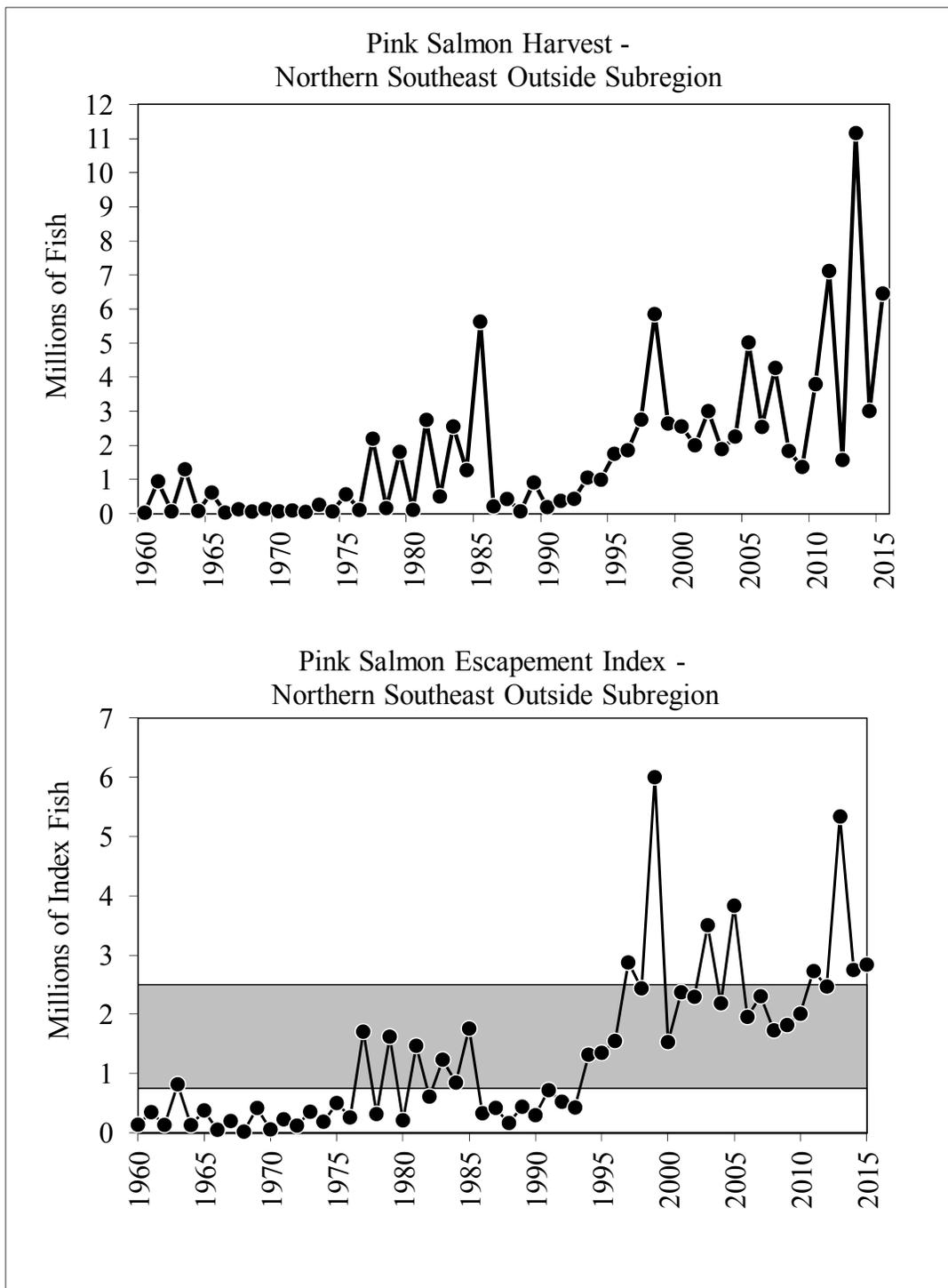


Figure 8.—Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2015 (District 113, sub-districts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

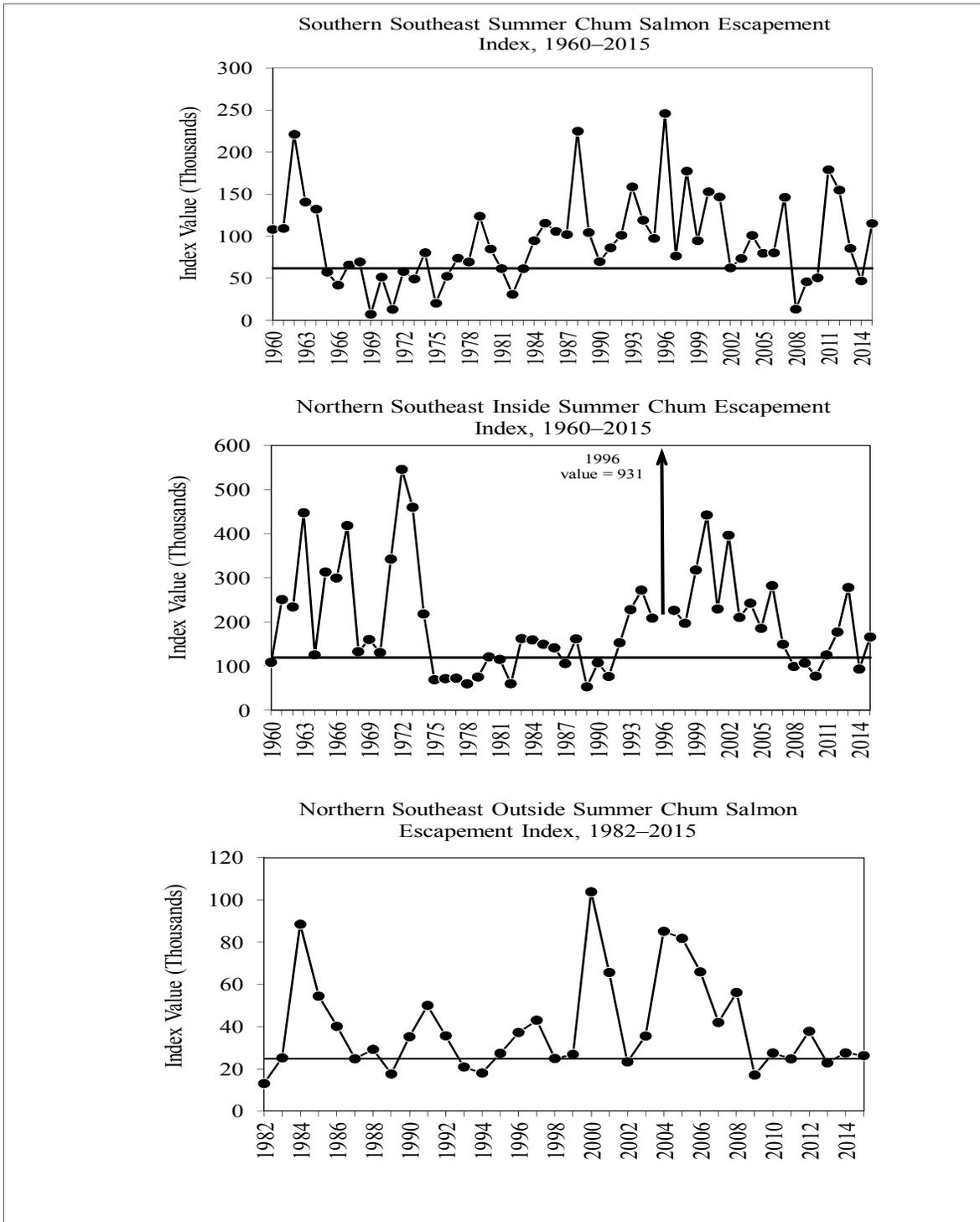


Figure 9.—Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2015), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2015), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2015). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

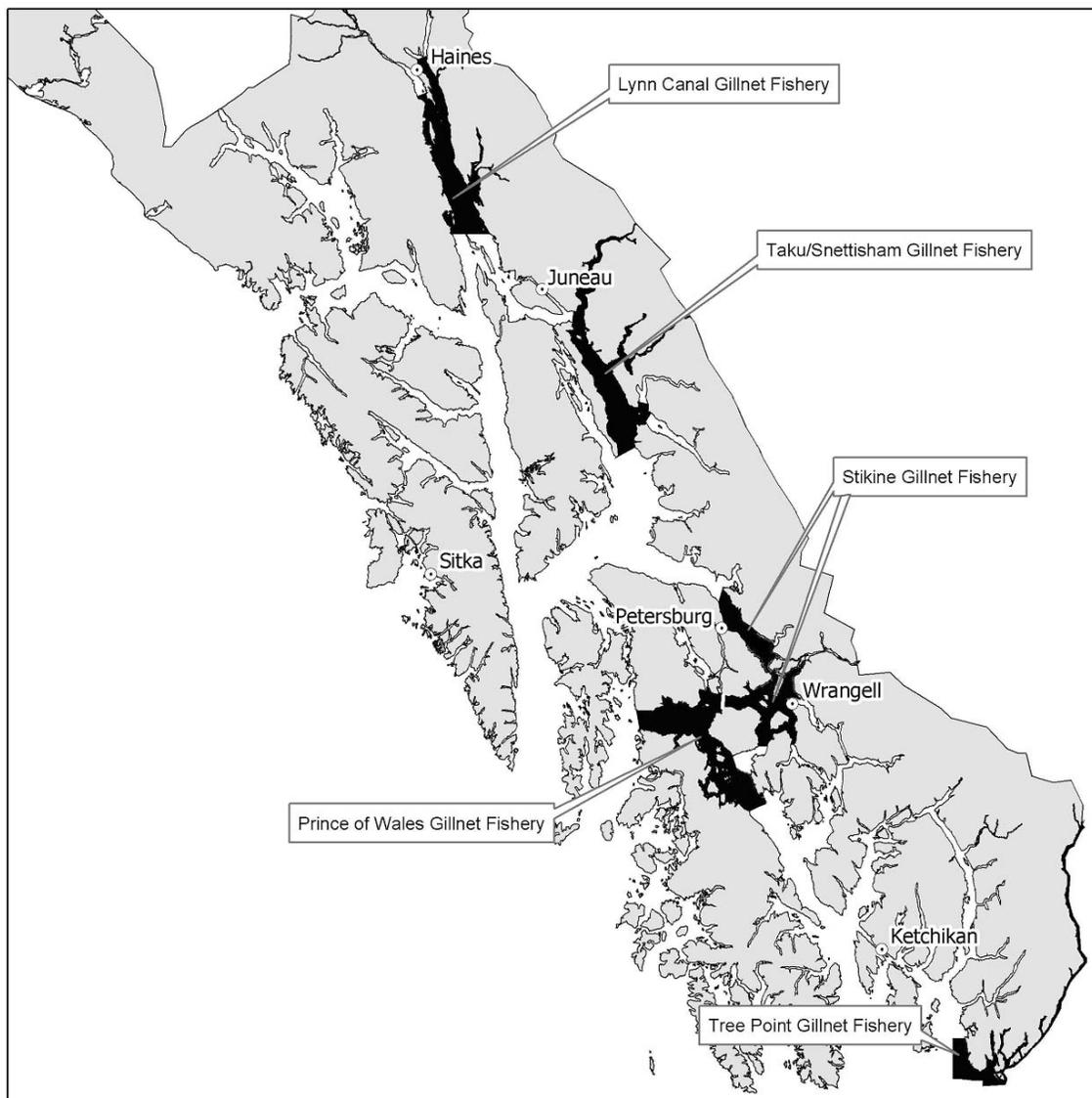


Figure 10.—Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

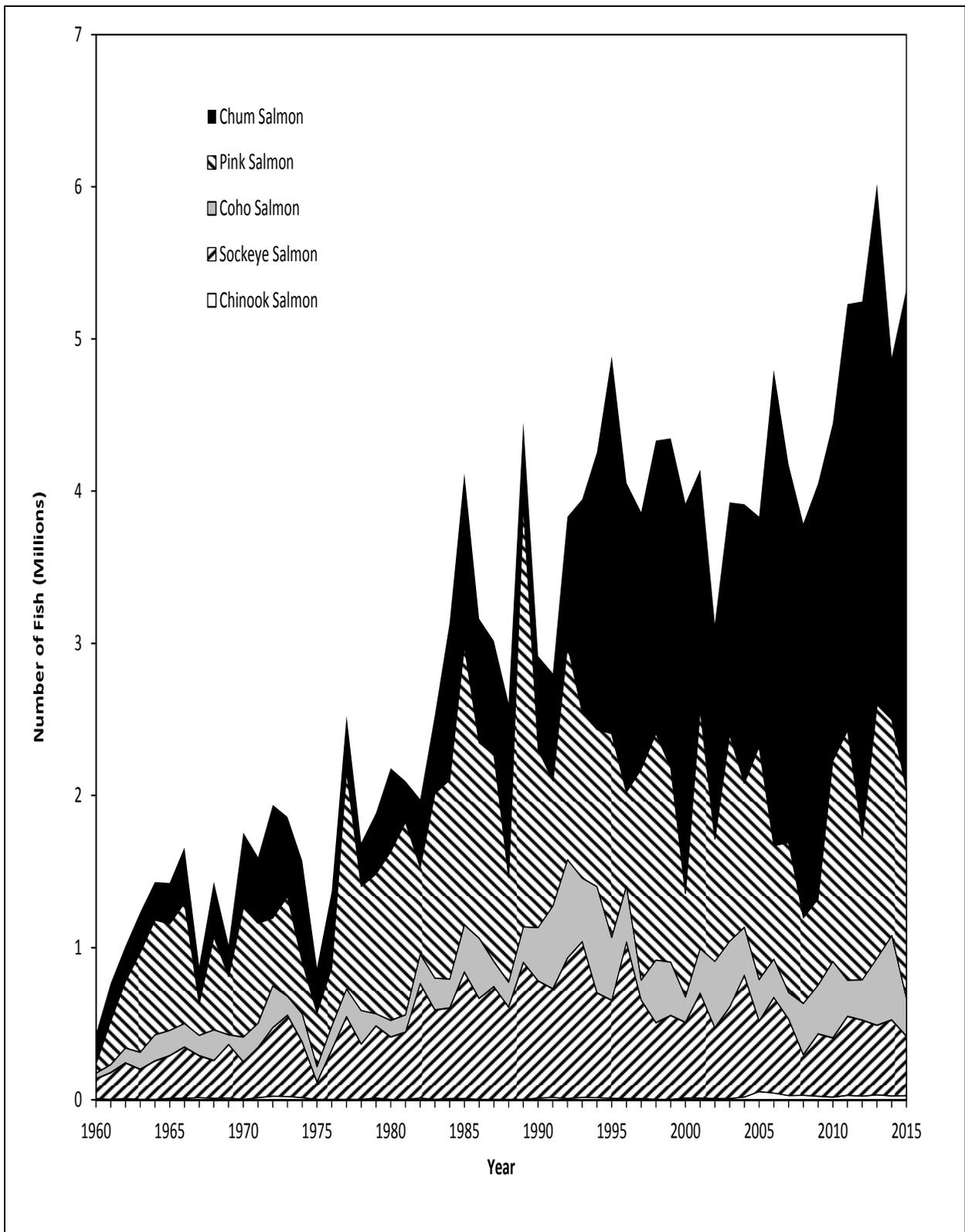


Figure 11.—Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2015.

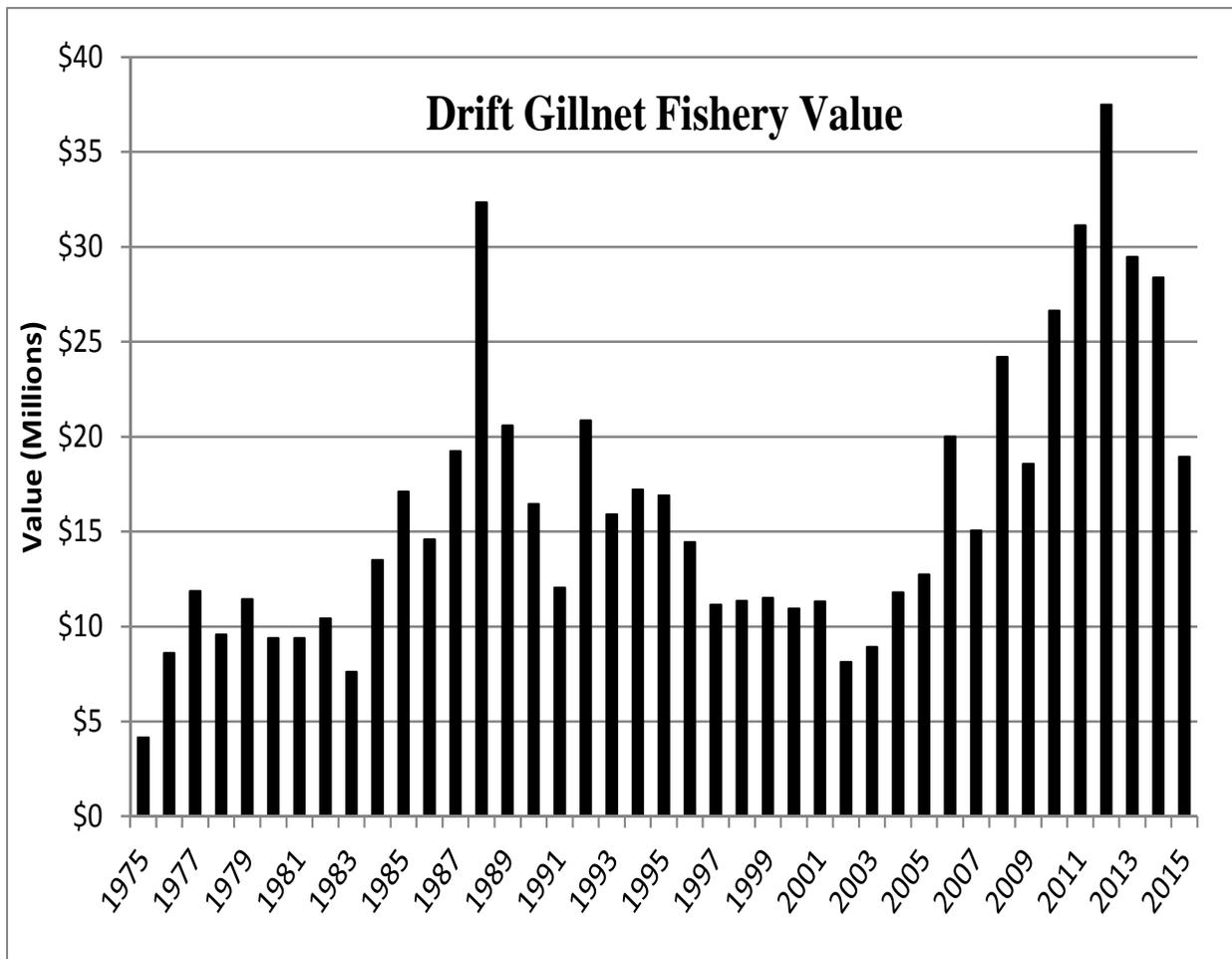


Figure 12.—Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests) from 1975 to 2015.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2014 (CFEC 2016). Fish ticket data for 2015.