Fishery Management Report No. 11-27

Annual Management Report of the 2010 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

by

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

Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Mathematics, statistics

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

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

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ABSTRACT

A total of 37.2 million salmon were harvested in the commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2010. The harvest by purse seine gear of 29.2 million fish included by harvest type: traditional fisheries (22.1 million); hatchery terminal area harvest (2.1 million); hatchery cost recovery (4.0 million); Annette Island (0.9 million) and miscellaneous (<0.1 million). Common property seine harvests of 24.2 million were 36% above the most recent even-year (2008) harvests of 17.8 million, and well-below the recent 10-year average harvest of 42.5 million. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 5.2 million fish by harvest type included: traditional fisheries (3.6 million); hatchery terminal harvest (0.8 million); and Annette Island (0.8 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 4.4 million salmon were 12% above the10-year average harvest of 4.0 million, and above the average of 2.7 million since statehood.

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, Annual Management Report, AMR

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2010 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries including the purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary River, and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical production. This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2010 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Tingley and Davidson *In prep*), as well as summaries of the 2010 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Skannes and Hagerman 2011), and the 2010 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods and Zeiser *In prep*) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2010 salmon season.

PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

During the 51-year period since the time of statehood (1960–2010) the purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 77% of the total commercial salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. On average, by species, the common property purse seine harvests since 1962 account for 5% of Chinook, 43% of sockeye, 17% of coho, 89% of pink, and 59% of chum salmon harvests in the region (Tingley and Davidson *In prep*). Long term average species composition of the purse seine fishery harvest as percentages of the numbers of fish harvested includes: <0.1% Chinook, 2.1% sockeye, 1.1% coho, 87.3% pink, and 9.4% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining took place in 5 Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) and 12 hatchery cost recovery locations (Figure 2) as well as in the Annette Island Reserve in 2010. Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs, hatchery

cost recovery fisheries, Canadian Transboundary River fisheries, and the Annette Island Reserve are discussed in separate sections of this report.

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

In 2010 the total harvest by purse seine gear was 29.2 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 24.2 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 16,500 Chinook, 151,000 sockeye, 192,000 coho, 20.6 million pink, and 3.2 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional plus THA fisheries from 1980 to 2010 are presented in Table 1 for comparisons with long-term averages from 1960 to 2009, and during the recent 10-year period from 2000 to 2009. The 2010 season ranks as the 25th largest common property purse seine harvest in the 51-year period since Alaska statehood, and is about 19% below the long-term average harvest.

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. At $46.6 million exvessel value the purse seine fishery is the highest value salmon fishery in Southeast Alaska. Figure 3 presents recent trends in value. Values for the purse seine fishery have recently increased from a low in 2002 to current values that are more consistent with the 1990s decade. The total value includes $21.3 million for Southern Southeast Alaska (Districts 1–7), $14.2 million for Northern Southeast Alaska (Districts 9–14), and $11.1 million for seine fisheries in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA). The initial fish ticket estimates for the purse seine fishery indicated that pink salmon were worth $25.9 million, chum salmon were worth $17.9 million, sockeye salmon were worth $1.3 million, Chinook salmon were worth $ 0.7 million, and coho salmon were worth $0.9 million.

Total common property harvests in northern districts ranked 22th since statehood (Table 4), and harvests in southern districts ranked 28th since statehood (Table 5). Charts showing long-term harvest trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Figure 4. Harvests for pink salmon were below both long term averages and the recent 10-year averages. Harvests for chum salmon were above the long term average but below the recent 10-year average. Harvests for sockeye and coho salmon were below both long term and recent averages. Harvests for Chinook were greater than long term average but below the recent 10-year average. Compared with the recent 10-year average harvest by species, Chinook were 66% of the average, sockeye were 25%, coho were 60%, pink were 55%, and chum salmon were 73% (Table 1).

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of all 2010 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 22.1 million fish in traditional areas and 2.1

million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 4.0 million salmon, of which 77% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 0.9 million salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 59,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by the department or illegally harvested fish, later confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers. Of the 22.1 million salmon harvested in traditional seine fisheries, 12.6 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 9.5 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts. The largest traditional area harvests took place in Districts 1, 13, 2, 10, and 9 which together accounted for 82% of traditional harvests.

The 2010 the purse seine fishery began on Sunday, June 20 in Districts 2 and 12 and included the Kendrick Bay THA, District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, Tenakee Inlet, the Hidden Falls THA, and the Point Augusta index fishery. Summaries of the 2010 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 6, 7, and 8. Concurrent purse seine fishery openings began May 1–June 10 in Neets Bay THA and May 1–June 12 in Anita Bay THA. Rotational gear seine fisheries began June 14 in the Neets Bay THA, June 13 in the Anita Bay THA, and May 30 in the Deep Inlet THA. The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through an August 29–30 fishing period in most districts. Openings targeting fall chum salmon took place in District 2 on September 9 and 15, in Security Bay in Section 9-B on September 7 and 12, and in Sitka Sound in Section 13-B on September 7. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season at Neets Bay THA and Anita Bay THA through November 10 with minimal effort.

During the 2010 purse seine fishery 366 permits were issued and 247 permits were fished (Tingley and Davidson *In prep*). Effort in 2010 decreased by 9 permits compared with 2009. Going into the 2008 season 35 permits were purchased in a buy-back program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by subregion and district is presented in Tables 9, 10, and 11. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements is presented in Tables 12 and 13. Escapement information is described further in a later section of this report.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation [5AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2010 season, based on a coastwide Abundance Index of 1.35 derived by the Chinook Technical Committee, the Alaska annual harvest ceiling was 221,823 fish and resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 9,538 *Treaty* Chinook salmon. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5ACC 29.060(c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do

not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when large Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When non-retention is implemented, such action is preferable either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook 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 2010 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 16,551 fish, of which 15,764 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 787 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). The seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is estimated at 13,421 (Skannes, et al. 2011). Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 12,964 were designated as "hatchery add-on" Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts 622 large Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries and 15,142 were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook harvest of 15,876[1] minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a Treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 2,912. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 6,626 fish below the Chinook salmon treaty allocation for purse seine gear. The all gear U.S. harvest of Treaty Chinook in 2010 was 2.7% above the all-gear quota.

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 2010 traditional and THA purse seine harvests in Northern Southeast Alaska totaled 11.2 million fish, and included 7,000 Chinook, 29,000 sockeye, 47,000 coho, 9.2 million pink, and 1.9 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 4). Common property harvests in Northern Southeast ranked 22th over the 51-year period since Alaska statehood. Total harvests were below the recent 10-year average harvest and above the long-term average harvest. The harvests of Chinook, pink and chum salmon were above the long-term but below the most recent 10-year average harvests. The harvests of sockeye and coho, salmon were below both averages. The sockeye harvest was above the 5,600 in 2008 (the second lowest since statehood) but were only 24% of the long-term average harvest. Harvest of pink salmon increased considerably following a very low even year return in 2008.

[1] *Note*: The number harvested has been recalculated as 15,764, shown in Table 1 of this report. Calculations of Chinook salmon harvests in relation to treaty harvests and gear allocations are finalized in Table 12 of Skannes, et al., 2011.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 regulatory sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and 9-B from the Petersburg office. 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. Section 9-B is 50 miles west of Petersburg and encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait.

Section 9-A is comprised of two separate stock groups for management; Upper Section 9-A is managed for early to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and Lower Section 9-A is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to Little Port Walter. As with other areas of Northern Southeast, parent year escapements in Section 9-A in 2008 were below escapement targets, contributing to poor returns in 2010. Consequently, no openings occurred in Section 9-A during the 2010 season. The 2010 pink salmon escapement index for Upper Section 9-A improved over 2008 levels and was at the midpoint of the management target range. In Lower Section 9-A, the 2010 pink salmon escapement index was only slightly better than in 2008 and 76% of the lower bound of the management target range.

Major commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza Harbor and Point Gardner and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Tebenkof Bay. Based on the parent year's escapement, the 2010 overall return to Section 9-B was expected to be poor. The only stock group that was within its escapement goal range during the parent year was the Tebenkof stock group. The first opening in Section 9-B occurred on July 29 for 15 hours. Tebenkof Bay was opened east of line from Swaine Point to Point Ellis with Elena, Petrof, and Thetis Bays being closed. The opening was intended to target a good showing of chum salmon returning to this area. However, the harvest of chum salmon was mediocre with 5,000 fish harvested. The harvest of pink salmon was decent with 41,000 fish harvested. For the following 15-hour opening on August 1, more area of Section 9-B opened; the Eliza Harbor shoreline was open east of Carroll Island and Tebenkof Bay was opened to normal makers with the area around Tebenkof Bay expanded to include Rowan Bay and Bay of Pillars. Effort was generally low with 14 boats fishing. Harvest was good in the Eliza Harbor area with an average pink salmon harvest per boat of 14,400, but poor in Tebenkof Bay area with a pink salmon harvest of only 4,500 per boat. The opening on August 5 and 6 marked the first 39-hour opening in Section 9-B with the same area as the previous opening with an additional section of the Kuiu shoreline north of Point Sullivan opening for 15 hours on August 5. The inner portion of Eliza Harbor remained closed. Effort increased to 39 boats and the harvest was generally good with almost 500,000 pink salmon harvested. All of Section 9-B was opened for the fourth opening with some line restrictions: Point Gardner and Murder Cove were closed; inner Eliza Harbor remained closed; inner Tebenkof Bay was closed; Saginaw Bay, Security Bay, Bay of Pillars, Gedney Harbor, and Port Malmesbury were closed. Effort remained similar to the previous openings with 40 boats fishing. The harvest of pink salmon dropped to 421,000 fish with a fairly even distribution of pink salmon harvest per boat throughout the area. For the following 39-hour opening starting on August 13, many of the restrictions that closed off bays were relaxed. The same area of shoreline around Eliza Harbor was only open for 15 hours since escapements levels had been increasing slowly. Effort dropped substantially with only 18 boats fishing in Section 9-B this opening. The harvest was still decent with 332,000 pink salmon harvested, with the majority of the fish harvested coming from lower Section 9-B. Section 9-B

was opened for another 39-hour opening beginning on August 21 with the SE Admiralty Island area closed for the remainder of the year. Lines were relaxed to normal markers in Tebenkof Bay. In addition, an area inside normal markers in Elena Bay was opened for 6 hours on August 21. This opening proved to be the peak opening in terms of harvest with 532,000 pink salmon harvested. As in the previous opening, the majority of the harvest came from the lower portion Section 9-B (Tebenkof and Malmesbury area). Section 9-B was open for 3 more 39-hour openings with the final directed pink salmon opening occurring on August 29 and 30. Effort and harvest decreased in each successive opening. Security Bay was open for two 12-hour openings in September to take advantage of fall chum salmon; however, effort was minimal and harvest was poor.

The 2010 Section 9-B harvest of pink salmon was above average, while it was below average for all other salmon species. The pink salmon harvest of 2,208,400 fish was slightly above the average annual harvest since statehood of 1,812,200 fish. The Section 9-B sockeye salmon harvest of 4,900 fish was below the average of 8,100 fish; the coho salmon harvest of 20,000 fish was below the average of 21,600 fish; and the chum salmon harvest of 57,700 fish was well below the average of 126,900 fish.

Pink salmon returns to Section 9-B were generally good. All but the Eliza Harbor Stock Group in Section 9-B were within their respective escapement index goal ranges with the Eliza Harbor Stock Group indexed escapement was just below the lower end of the goal range. The Section 9-B indexed escapement of 957,000 pink salmon was within the target escapement range of 630,000 to 1,500,000 fish (Table 10).

The return of fall chum salmon to Section 9-B was good in terms of escapement. The indexed chum salmon escapement to Security Bay was within the target range. The indexed chum salmon escapement to Port Camden was within the target range for the two Port Camden runs and marked the first time in since 2006 escapement to Port Camden was within the goal range.

District 10

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

District 10 had poor pink salmon escapements during the 2008 parent-year. Therefore, it was not expected to produce a good return of pink salmon in 2010. At first it appeared the District 10 pink salmon return was going to come in as poor as forecasted. The pink salmon catch per set at the Point Gardner test fishery was above average for the first test fishing period during the first week of June; however, during the next two consecutive test fisheries, the pink salmon catch per set was well below average. In addition, observed escapement to the large mainland systems was lagging. During the third week of July, things changed. The results from the Point Gardner test fishery showed good abundance and pink salmon were seen in good numbers moving up the SE Admiralty Island shoreline. The Admiralty Island section of District 10 opened on July 25 with restrictions closing much of Gambier and Pybus Bays for 15 hours. Effort was high and catches were good with 36 boats harvesting 223,000 pink salmon. The pink catch per set dropped during the final Point Gardner test fishing period to below average, but was still higher than it has been the past several years. Pink salmon returns to the SE Admiralty Island systems looked good for

the time of year and pink salmon continued to be seen in large numbers moving up the shoreline and into the bays. District 10 opened with the same area restrictions for another 15-hour opening on July 29. Effort increased to 44 boats and harvest remained strong with 380,000 pink salmon harvested. During the next 15-hour opening on August 1, the effort fishing in District 10 dropped to 23 boats as the fleet dispersed into the newly opened Seymour Canal area in District 11. Harvest was still good with 227,000 pink salmon harvested. In addition to the good escapements to SE Admiralty Island, escapements to many of the small mainland systems started to look very good. However, escapements to most of the large mainland early run, which are typically the driver systems for this area, were still lagging. The same area along SE Admiralty Island was open for 39 hours on August 9 and 10. In addition, a small area of the mainland shoreline was open north of Rocky Point, with Windham Bay being closed, for 15-hours on August 9. Effort and harvest were high with 43 boats harvesting 678,000 pink salmon. The open area expanded to include much of District 10 during the next 39-hour opening on August 13 and 14. Line restrictions were implemented to conserve escapement to some of the mainland bays. In addition, a section of shoreline between Farragut Bay and Cape Fanshaw was open for 15 hours on August 13 to take advantage of good returns to inner Frederick Sound systems. Effort dropped to 33 boats, but harvest still remained good with 394,000 pink salmon harvested. During the next 39-hour opening on August 17 and 18, the inner Frederick Sound area closed and the mainland bays were open to normal markers with Hobart Bay being open inside normal markers. Effort and harvest dropped considerably with 19 boats harvesting only 127,000 pink salmon. Many of the boats only fished the first day of the opening due to very poor catches and better fishing elsewhere. District 10 was closed after this opening due to the time of year, declining catches and very low pink salmon sex ratios indicating the end of the run.

The 2010 District 10 harvest and escapement of pink salmon was very good. The pink salmon harvest of 2,444,000 fish (Table 2) was well above the 878,000 fish average and the 8th largest since statehood. The pink salmon escapement index of 933,000 fish was within the target range of 590,000 to 1,410,000 fish (Table 10). The escapement indexes of all District 10 stock groups were within their goal ranges. The sockeye, coho, and chum salmon harvests were above average.

District 11

District 11, Section 11-A and 11-D are designated in regulation as areas that may be opened to purse seining by emergency order. Before 2010 Section 11-A has not been opened to common property commercial seining since statehood. A portion of Section 11D, Seymour Canal, was opened 5 times for a total harvest of 546,000 pink salmon. Prior to the 2010 season Seymour Canal, was last opened in 1987. Seymour stocks are assumed to be harvested in the District 10 and District 12 Chatham Strait purse seine fisheries. In 2010 there were few fishery openings in the Chatham corridor due to poor pink salmon returns to local area stock groups. Unlike Chatham Strait, Seymour Canal stock group performance was exceptional in 2010 despite poor 2008 parent year escapements. Aerial survey observations in mid to late July indicated that Seymour fish were returning in strong numbers. Therefore on August 1, in conjunction with District 10 openings, Seymour Canal was opened to commercial seining south of the southernmost tip of Tiedeman Island for 15 hours. Four 39-hour openings followed the initial 15-hour opening. No landings were recorded for the last opening August 17-18. Peak effort of 17 permit holders landed approximately 280,000 pink salmon during the second opening August 5-6. The strong pink salmon return to Seymour Canal was not expected and very unusual

considering the 2010 pink salmon return to northern inside waters was weak overall. Both stock groups in District 11, Stephens Passage and Seymour Canal, were within management target ranges for escapement. For Seymour Canal the 2010 escapement index of 306,000 fish fell within the management target range of 160,000 to 400,000 fish. And the Stephens Passage stock group at 141,000 fish also fell within its management target range of 110,000 to 250,000 fish. The outlook for District 11 in 2011 is good based on the 2009 District 11 index of 308,000 fish, within the management target range of 270,000 to 650,000 fish.

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. However, due to weak returns of pink salmon to northern inside waters only a few areas were open to purse seining in 2010. Tenakee Inlet, Point Augusta index area, and Hidden Falls THA targeting hatchery chum salmon, were open to purse seine fisheries in 2010. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 290,000 pink and 686,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest is 5% of the 10-year average harvest of 6.0 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is 40% of the 10-year average harvest of 1.7 million fish. Management of the District 12 purse seine fishery in 2010 was very conservative as most of Chatham Strait remained closed through the entire season.

Point Augusta, Tenakee Inlet, and Basket Bay

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday June 20 with Point Augusta and Tenakee Inlet areas open for 15 hours. Early Tenakee Inlet openings target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink salmon run strength and timing.

Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2010 there were seven 15-hour openings between June 20 and August 1. Catch per unit of effort for all openings combined was 51% of average and varied from 11% to 134% of average. Below average harvest rates in the Icy Strait corridor, coupled with the observed lack of adequate escapement to several large stock groups, caused serious concern to department management staff. Chatham corridor terminal area pink salmon escapement did not improve throughout July. Consequently other traditional seine areas in Chatham Strait were not opened in 2010 and Point Augusta was closed for the season after the August 1 opening. Seine harvest totaled 190,000 pink salmon, 41% of average, and 31,000 chum salmon, 57% of average. The area was open for a total of 105 hours or 23% of the 10-year average 463 hours.

Similar to the 2008 parent year, pink salmon returns to Tenakee Inlet started out slow and remained weak throughout the 2010 season. Therefore fishery openings were restricted to outer Tenakee Inlet east of Corner Point for three 15-hour fisheries before closing for the season. While pink salmon harvest of 2,800 fish was a slight improvement over 2008, it represents only 0.4% of average. Chum salmon harvest was also very weak with 6,000 fish landed representing only 8% of average. No seine effort was observed during the first opening June 20, one vessel landed fish during the second opening June 27, and 4 permit holders landed the majority of the total harvest during the third and final opening July 4. With extremely poor harvest rates and escapement very much a concern, Tenakee Inlet was closed after the July 4th 15-hour opening. Fishery openings totaled 45 hours, 15% of the 10-year average 298 hours. The 2010 pink salmon

escapement index for this stock at 83,000 fish is well below the management target range of 210,000–510,000 fish. Since 1960 there have been only three other years, 1975, 1967, and 2008 that Tenakee Inlet experienced escapements this poor. The outlook for 2011 based on a 2009 parent year escapement index of 287,000 fish, is fair to good.

The Chichagof Island shoreline south of Tenakee Inlet, known as the Basket Bay fishery, was not opened in 2010 due to weak pink salmon returns to local Chatham stocks and other stock groups in Districts 9–13. The 2010 pink salmon escapement index for the Freshwater Bay stock group was 94,000 fish within the management target range of 80,000–180,000 fish. Expectations are good for 2011 as the 2009 parent year escapement index was 146,000 fish.

A subsistence sockeye fishery occurs in this area at the outlet stream to Kook Lake in Basket Bay. Not all the permits have been returned to date but as of this writing over 400 sockeye salmon have been reported as harvested from 23 permits fished. Sockeye escapement to Kook Lake has been monitored by a weir project funded and operated through the USFWS 2005–2007 and in again in 2010. The preliminary escapement for 2010 as counted by video camera through a net weir is estimated at 6,400 sockeye salmon, good escapement for this system.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island north of Point Marsden is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. A portion of salmon stocks returning to their natal streams in Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering from the ocean through Icy Strait, and turn north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial due to the presence of co-migrating sockeye and hatchery chum salmon, many of which are destined to inside drift gillnet areas (Districts 11 and 15). The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by Board of Fisheries regulations. In 1989 the Board of Fisheries passed 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 total of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The board authorized the department to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of the area north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable abundance of pink salmon is observed, and specifies that open areas and time must consider conservation concerns for all species in the area. Due to the increasing presence of enhanced sockeye salmon, the BOF further clarified, in 2006, the sockeye harvest cap applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992–1994, 1999, 2001, 2003–2006 and 2009.

A variety of run strength assessments are utilized to determine if a purse seine fishery is warranted and include the following:

1) Parent year pink salmon escapements: 2008 was one of the weakest adult pink salmon returns in over 30 years to the NSEI sub region. The Juneau management area overall averaged 51% of the lower bound of the management target range. Not one single stock group achieved desired escapement within management target ranges. However, the stock groups that make up District 11 performed better than most other stock groups in the Juneau management area. The 70,000 fish escapement index for the Stephens Passage stock group represents 64% of the lower bound of the management target range. The Seymour Canal stock group parent year escapement was slightly better with 110,000 fish representing 69% of the lower bound of its management target range. The District 12 portion of Lynn Canal achieved only 50 % of

the lower bound for this stock group. Finally the largest single contributor to pink salmon in District 11, Taku River, had a fishwheel index catch 33% of the 10-year average in 2008.

2) Standardized test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted on June 25, July 2, July 7, and July 14, 2010. Pink salmon harvest was well below average for all weeks of test fishing. Additionally, three early purse seine openings at Point Augusta (index fishery) between June 20 and July 11 resulted in pink salmon CPUE of 16%, 16%, and 11%, of average.
3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline conducted late June through early July did not indicate an abundance of pink salmon. Local area pink salmon streams such as Wheeler Creek and Greens Creek were slow in developing.
4) District 15 pink salmon harvest for statistical week 27, 28, and 29 (June 27–July 17) was 27%, 29%, and 29% of average. Time and area restrictions were in place as was a 6" mesh restriction for parts of the district (Section 15-C). District 11 gillnet pink salmon harvest for the same time frame ranged from 7% to 52% of the recent 10-year average; there were also time, area, and mesh restrictions in place for parts of the District 11 fishery.
5) Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 18 was 64% of average. Chilkat River fishwheel cumulative pink salmon catch through July 18 was 20% of the 10-year average.
6) Many anglers participating in the Juneau area sport fishery release rather than keep their pink salmon, nevertheless the pink salmon harvest rate for July 5–11 was 18 rod-hours per pink salmon, compared to the 5-year average of 15 rod-hours.

Overall assessment indicated a weak return of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July with no harvestable surplus identified in the area. Accordingly the Hawk Inlet shoreline was not opened in July or August. Given the poor 2008 parent year escapement to northern southeast inside waters, expectations were for little if any fishing opportunity on these stocks in 2010.

West and Southwest Admiralty

West and southwest Admiralty Island fisheries were not open to purse seining in 2010. Results from the Point Augusta index fishery, the Hawk Inlet test fishery, and aerial survey observations indicated an exceptionally weak return of pink salmon to large portions of northern inside waters. On average 4.0 million pink salmon and 213,000 chum salmon are harvested from these fisheries each year. Upper Lynn Canal, Tenakee Inlet, and Southwest Admiralty pink salmon stock groups did not meet escapement management targets even though there was little commercial exploitation in the Chatham Strait corridor. West Admiralty, as a pink salmon stock group, had a 2010 escapement index of 97,000 fish, within the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 fish. Southwest Admiralty on the other hand was below desired levels of escapement. The escapement index of 71,000 is well under the lower bound of the management target range of 100,000 to 250,000 fish. The outlook for 2011 is good based on a 2009 parent year escapement index of 155,000 fish, well within the management target range.

A subsistence sockeye fishery occurs in this area close to Angoon in Kanalku Bay. Not all the permits have been returned to date but as of this writing approximately 240 sockeye salmon have been reported as harvested from 14 permits fished. Sockeye escapement to Kanalku Lake has been monitored by a weir project funded through the USFWS and operated by ADF&G.

Escapement as counted through a metal picket weir is estimated to be just shy of 3,000 sockeye salmon, the highest weir count over the life of this project since its inception in 2001.

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. The South Arm also produces summer chum however recent escapements to the South Arm have been at historically low levels. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are typically opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery as well as harvest of wild stock chum salmon. This season chum salmon returns to Kelp Bay were weak and no chum salmon openings were provided. Pink salmon returns were also weak and there were no directed pink salmon openings this season. The pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was within the management target range and only slightly higher than 2008 levels. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Ralph's Creek in the Middle Arm of Kelp Bay was 2,600, well below the 10-year average of 10,100. The peak count in Clear River was 400 chum salmon.

Section 13-C

Section 13-C includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait. Typically, Section 13-C has a scheduled opening the last Sunday in June, however, no openings were scheduled this season due to very weak parent-year pink salmon escapements in 2008. Ultimately, no openings were provided this season as pink salmon returns were weak, as anticipated. For this stock group, there was significant improvement in the pink salmon escapement index count in 2010 compared to 2008. In 2010, the escapement index count was 257,000 pink salmon compared to a count of 71,000 in 2008, however, the 2010 count was still only 80% of the lower bound of the management target range. Also, escapements were not well distributed throughout the area with escapements to streams in Sitkoh Bay, Saook Bay, north shore of Peril Strait, and North Arm being substantially better than in 2008 with a few streams even reaching their 10-year average escapement counts. Escapements to streams in Ushk Bay, Fick Cove, Patterson Bay, South Arm, and Rodman Bay were poor and similar to 2008 escapement numbers. There are three chum salmon escapement index streams in Section 13-C, including Rodman Bay, Saook Bay, and Ushk Bay. The peak escapement count for all three streams averaged only 18% of recent ten-year average escapements.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. In 2010 however, no commercial purse seine openings were authorized in any part of this district. Weak developing pink salmon returns to terminal areas of Port Fredrick and northern Chichagof Island never improved throughout the season. Approximately 1.4 million pink salmon and 57,000 chum salmon, on average, are harvested annually from this traditional seine area. The 2010 pink salmon escapement index of 118,000 fish for this district is below the management target range of 150,000 to 350,000 fish. The District 14 outlook for 2011 is good based on a very good parent year escapement index of 265,000 fish.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

In Section 13-A, fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski Strait, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm and Salisbury Sound. The 2010 pink salmon returns to Section 13-A streams were mixed in strength. Lisianski Strait, Portlock Harbor, and Slocum Arm had exceptionally strong returns, while Lisianski Inlet and Salisbury Sound had weak returns. Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski Strait, Portlock Harbor and Slocum Arm were all initially opened on July 29 for 15 hours. Poor catches in Lisianski Inlet during this opening prompted the department not to open Lisianski Inlet for the next opening on August 1. Subsequent aerial observations indicated slow building of escapements and Lisianski Inlet remained closed for the season. In contrast, strong returns of pink salmon to Stag Bay allowed for openings in Lisianski Strait through the remainder of the season, with a total harvest of 154,000 pink salmon. Very strong returns to Portlock Harbor and Slocum Arm allowed for aggressive harvesting opportunity commensurate with the regional seine schedule through the season. The Portlock Harbor seine fishery is managed based on returns to streams in Black Bay and Goulding Harbor, and has been opened to purse seining most years. Historically, effort and harvest in the Portlock seine fishery has been minimal with only 213,000 pink salmon reportedly harvested since statehood. This season, massive returns allowed the department to liberalize restrictions in Goulding Harbor and in Black Bay beginning August 13. The season total harvest in Portlock Harbor was 559,000 pink salmon and 8,000 chum salmon.

Massive returns of pink salmon to Slocum Arm streams allowed for liberalized lines beginning August 13 and openings continued though August 30. The highest effort occurred during the August 13–14 39-hour period when 31 boats harvested 738,000 pink salmon. The total harvest for the season was 2,250,000 pink salmon, greatly exceeding the previous record harvest of 1,020,000 set in 2006. Additionally, 101,000 chum salmon were harvested, just shy of the record harvest of 106,000 set in 2000. Sister Lake, located in the heart of the Slocum Arm area, provided for challenging management this season. During an aerial survey on August 9, a large surplus of pink salmon was found massing inside of closed waters where two productive streams enter the marine waters on the north side of Sister Lake. One stream enters at the head of a narrow embayment, while nearby, another stream enters on the side of the embayment. With fish massed between the two streams, this made it impossible to move the line and effectively harvest the surplus without jeopardizing escapements to the outer stream. It was decided that two different lines would be used during the course of a 39-hour opening scheduled August 13-14. A line exposing the outer stream would be allowed for a 1-hour period from 5:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m. and then, for the remainder of the 39-hour opening, a line further out the bay would be used protecting the outer stream. This was announced in the regional seine news release on August 11. The area management biologist was stationed in Sister Lake on board a state vessel to observe the fishery. Assessment of fish distribution the afternoon before the opening indicated that a majority of the pink salmon had moved closer to the head stream and, as announced in the news release, the lines would be ineffective at harvesting a large portion of the available surplus. With the desire to harvest the terminal surplus fish before quality deteriorated the area management biologist made a field announcement over the marine VHF radio that the line to be used from 5:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m., as announced in the news release, would likely be adjusted immediately prior to the opening based on observed fish distribution with the possibility of extending time beyond 6:00 a.m. if needed. Immediately prior to the opening, the inner line was moved closer to

the mouth of the inner stream and at approximately 5:45 a.m., it was announced that the inner line would remain effective until 7:00 a.m. It is estimated that approximately 165,000 pink salmon and 15,000 chum salmon were harvested by 7 boats during the 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. period and by the end of the 39-hour fishing period a total of 220,000 pink salmon were harvested by 9 boats in Sister Lake. Escapements to Slocum Arm area streams were well distributed and the index escapement count was in the middle of the management target range.

Salisbury Sound was opened beginning August 13 for 39 hours based on developing pink salmon escapements to area streams and subsequently open for a second 39-hour period. With poor catches and little increase in escapements the fishery was closed for the remainder of the season. The escapement index for the Salisbury Sound stock group was slightly below the lower management 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 29 with openings continuing through August 30 synchronous with regional openings. Observations of early accumulations of pink salmon in terminal areas suggested a possible strong return of pink salmon to Sitka Sound streams. As the season progressed, however, it became apparent that pink salmon returns were more modest in strength but adequate to allow fishing opportunities through the season. A final 13-hour opening to target wild chum salmon returning to Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound occurred on September 7, harvesting 20,000 chum salmon. The total harvest of pink salmon in Sitka Sound, including harvest in the Deep Inlet THA, was 767,000 which is 77% of the recent ten-year average harvest. A total of 237,000 chum salmon were harvested in the traditional Sitka Sound seine fishery and it is estimated that 50,000 were wild chum salmon. Pink salmon escapements were very good with the escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group just above the upper range of the management target.

Both pink and chum salmon returns to Whale Bay were inadequate to provide for seine openings in 2010. The pink salmon escapement index for the Whale Bay stock group was near the lower end of the management target range. The peak aerial survey count of chum salmon to the Great Arm head stream was 2,420 fish, about 18% of the recent 10-year average escapement. West Crawfish Inlet was first opened July 29 for 15 hours followed by four additional 39-hour periods ending August 18. Effort and harvest were minimal throughout the season. The pink salmon escapement index for West Crawfish Inlet was slightly above the upper range of the management target. The chum salmon peak count was 8,170 fish or 71% of the recent 10-year average.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000 sockeye salmon. Through the season the projection remained well below the 40,000-fish threshold and the final total weir count was 17,030 sockeye salmon, within the escapement goal range for this stock. This compares to the recent ten-year average escapement of approximately 45,000 sockeye salmon.

Based on aerial observations, sockeye returns to Redfish Bay appeared to be very strong and Redfish Bay was opened for two 14-hour periods on July 29 and August 1. Effort and harvest is confidential. Based on aerial observations, sockeye salmon returns to Necker Bay were insufficient to support commercial harvests.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August and early September of 2010 did not indicate a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in the area. Therefore Excursion Inlet was not opened to fall chum salmon fishing. The peak chum salmon index count in 2010 at 9,300 fish was above 10-year average index counts of 7,000 fish and within the management target range of 4,000 to 18,000 fish. The outlook for 2011 is fair to poor based on parent year escapement index peak counts in 2006 and 2007 of 2,200 and 6,000 fish.

Similarly, the Southwest Admiralty Island fall chum salmon fishery was not open in 2010 as no harvestable surplus was identified. The 2010 index escapement to Chaik River, the primary fall chum producer in the area, at 900 fish is approximately 11% of the 10-year average. The outlook for 2011 is poor based on below average parent year index escapements in 2006 and 2007 of 8,700 and 4,500 fish.

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, Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) harvest sharing provisions, and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST drive management decisions in District 4.

Fisheries targeting species other than pink salmon include early season openings in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum, and a fall chum salmon fisheries in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2 and in Cordova Bay in Section 3-A.

In 2010 the common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 13.0 million fish and ranked as the 28th largest harvest of the 51 years since Alaska statehood. The harvest included around 9,500 Chinook, 122,000 sockeye, 146,000 coho, 11.4 million pink, and 1,312,000 chum salmon (Table 5, Figure 6). Harvests were below both the recent 10-year average for all species, below the long-term average for sockeye, coho, and pink salmon, equal to the long-term average for Chinook, and above the long-term average for chum salmon.

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery

District 4

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

The 2010 Pacific Salmon Treaty (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 prior to Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) statistical week 31 (referred to as the treaty period). The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2010 the initial opening was July 4 during statistical week 28 (Table 7). The fishing plan for District 4 before statistical week 31 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon return forecast of approximately 865,000 for the Nass and 665,000 million for the Skeena. Management actions took into account the low pre-season forecast and the "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through the 2009 seasons.

In the 2010, week 28–30 treaty period, 4,617 sockeye were harvested in the following: a 10-hour opening in Week 28; two 15-hour openings in Week 29; and one 15-hour opening in Week 30 (Table 1). Sockeye catch during the treaty period is the lowest in District 4 since the treaty was signed in 1985. A total of 21 purse seine vessels, the second lowest since 1985, fished in the district during the treaty period. In past years 60% to 80% of treaty-period sockeye have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 2,770 and 3,700 Nass and Skeena sockeye may have been harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye harvested, and the actual catch by stock, will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year. Catches in the initial July 4 opening are confidential due to less than three boats fishing.

The average numbers of hours, boats and boat-days fished pre-Week 31 in District 4 since the Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed in 1985 are down 55%, 57% and 82% respectively compared to the 1980–1984 period. The total pre-Week 31 Treaty-period sockeye harvest is also down 39% despite a 280% increase in the average sockeye catch-per-boat-day since 1984. The seine fleet moves freely between districts as various species are harvested, so seining opportunities elsewhere affect the effort and catch in District 4.

Fishing periods occurred more regularly after the Treaty period ended (Table 7). There were two 15-hour openings during statistical week 31. Effort actually decreased from 12 vessels to 11 vessels during each of the openings in statistical week 31. Harvest rates were well below average during the first opening on July 25, with seiners landing an average of 1,390 pinks per vessel. Catch rates improved slightly during the 15-hour opening on July 29, with seiners landing an average of 3,500 pinks per vessel. Catch rates were low for all species during these two openings. District 4 was open for another 15-hour opening on August 1 during statistical week 32; effort remained very low with 9 boats averaging 5,900 pinks per boat. Beginning on August

5, District 4 was open for the first of seven 39-hour periods this 2-days-on/2-days-off fishing regime remained in place for the remainder of the season. This was the season high for catch rates in a single District 4 opening during 2010, with 14 boats averaging 14,400 pinks per vessel. Effort peaked on the opening beginning on August 9 with 21 vessels averaging 11,000 pinks per vessel. There were 444,000 pinks landed during statistical week 33. Harvest rates and effort both continued to decline during statistical week 34 and 35. The season finished with a 39-hour opening in statistical week 36 beginning on August 29, 2010, with seiners landing an average of 950 pinks per vessel. Effort in District 4 was concentrated around Cape Chirikof, Cape Bartolome and the south side of Cape Addington. The Dall Island and Cape Ulitka had poor catch rates for most of the season and strong west winds prevented more boats from fishing in District 4.

In the 2010 season the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested approximately 987,100 pink salmon, 17,850 sockeye, 13,800 coho salmon, 56,600 chum salmon, and 240 Chinook salmon (Table 2). During the 2010 season, 43 purse seine vessels fished in District 4, this is the lowest effort level during the treaty period and well below the 1985–2009 average of 169. In the 2010 District 4 purse seine fishery the harvest of all salmon species were below the 1985–2009 averages.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point to 54º40’ N. latitude 131º 45’ W. longitude and north of the US/Canada border in Dixon Entrance. Purse Seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel, which is immediately south of Ketchikan, and on 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.

The District 1 purse seine fishery opened on July 4 (Table 7) for 15 hours with normal early season lines, which included all waters of Section 1-F south of a line from Cone Island to Point Davison, then due west to the District 2 boundary. There was moderate effort with 24 boats averaging 1,400 pinks per boat. There was only one 15-hour opening during statistical week 28, due to poor catch rates and poor early escapements. Two 15-hour openings occurred during statistical week 29 with both effort and catch rates increasing. For the opening occurring on July 11, 39 boats averaged 2,960 pinks per boat. The second opening of statistical week 29, occurring on July 15, had the same lines with increased effort, 43 boats averaged 2,400 pinks per boat.

Escapements into the early District 1 systems had stalled after an initial early push of fish and no common property fishery took place in District 1 on Sunday, July 18. Aerial surveys during this closure indicated increasing escapements into the early run-timing systems in East Behm Canal and Boca De Quadra. The district was open again on Thursday, July 22 with expanded lines that included the southern portion of the Gravina Island shoreline. Effort increased substantially during this opening due to limited open areas in other districts throughout southeast. Eighty one vessels averaged 3,169 pinks per vessel. Out of the 81 vessels in District 1, 30 were on the Gravina Island shoreline and boats were fishing up to three nautical miles offshore in Clarence Strait.

Two 15-hour openings took place in statistical week 31 with effort peaking at 113 boats for the open period on July 29. Catch rates were good for the amount of effort throughout the district and the Gravina Island shoreline continued to hold a lot of boats. The fish continued to move well off-shore and purse seine vessels were as far as six seine sets off the beach. One more 15-hour opening took place on August 1, with 104 boats averaging 6,700 pinks per boat. Beginning Thursday, August 5, District 1 was open for the first of seven 39-hour openings. For the first day of this open period lines were expanded up to Brunn Point in Carroll Inlet to harvest surplus pink salmon along the Carroll Point shoreline bound for Carroll Inlet systems. Harvest rates averaged 12,500 pinks per vessel with 98 vessels participating. Harvest rates in the district remained strong and were above average for the rest of the season. There was particularly strong fishing around Point Sykes, Boca De Quadra and on the Gravina Island shore.

The McDonald Lake action plan dictates that the northern portion of the Gravina Island shore remain closed through statistical week 31, but the effort off shore on the southern portion of Gravina Island was very high and Traitors Cove Creek, the largest pink salmon producing stream in West Behm Canal, was behind the desired escapement level so the northern portion of Gravina remained closed through statistical week 33. Effort began to drop off during statistical week 33 as fishing opportunities in other districts throughout Southeast Alaska became available. Two 39-hour openings took place in statistical week 34 with the northern portion of Gravina Island open for the first time. Catch rates remained stable with 71 boats averaging 9,300 pinks per boat for the opening beginning August 17, and 76 boats averaging 7,000 pinks per boat for the opening beginning on August 21. The last District 1 opening occurred on August 29 and 30, for 39 hours where 21 seiners landed 50,800 pinks or 2,400 pinks per vessel. District 1 was open for 21 days of fishing time in 14 openings for a total of 378 hours of open fishing time. 147 vessels fished in District 1 compared to the 1985–2009 average of 151 vessels.

The District 1 traditional purse seine pink salmon harvest of approximately 6.3 million (Table 2) was 107% of the 1985–2009 Treaty period average of 5.9 million. Weekly harvests of pink salmon were below average through statistical week 30 and then above average during statistical weeks 31–35. Indexed escapement to the district of 2.35 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 1.02 to 2.71 million (Table 10).

The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake in 2010 is 72,500 sockeye salmon (Table 13). This is within the sustainable escapement goal range. The biological escapement goal of 65,000–85,000 was changed during the 2006 board cycle to a sustainable escapement goal of 70,000–100,000 and was then changed again to a sustainable escapement goal of 55,000–120,000 during the 2009 board of fish cycle. The District 1 purse seine sockeye salmon harvest of 54,100 was 42% of the 1985–2009 average of 105,860.

There were no management actions taken during the 2010 salmon season due to Hugh Smith sockeye conservation. During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. At no point in the season did the Hugh Smith Lake projected sockeye run size fall below the minimum escapement goal range, therefore no sockeye management closures were taken. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 15,646 sockeye salmon, within the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 (Table 13).

The District 1 traditional purse seine chum salmon harvest of around 405,900 was 124% of the 1985–2009 average. Chum harvests were near average through statistical week 32, then rose well above average during statistical weeks 33–35. The traditional coho salmon harvest of 58,800 was 150% of the 1985–2009 average. Coho harvest was above average during most of the season. The Chinook salmon harvest of 150 was 27% of the 1985–2009 average. There was non-retention of Chinook for most of the season.

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 54º 40' N. latitude, 132º 17.50' W. longitude. Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the 4 major inlets, which include Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound and Thorne Bay, where productive salmon streams are located. The run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. Hatchery chum salmon have been entering the district in large enough numbers to warrant early fishing time, as early as mid-June, for the seine fleet. These hatchery chums are returning to Kendrick Bay.

The waters of Kendrick Bay were open by regulation, continuously to purse seine harvest beginning, Tuesday, June 15, statistical week 25. A limited portion of District 2 was opened beginning on June 20 in statistical week 26 and June 28 in statistical week 27 to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon to Kendrick Bay (Tables 7 and 8). The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54º 47.10 N. latitude (approximately ½ nautical mile south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northern tip of Polk Island. These openings outside Kendrick Bay were generally 87 hours, or 4 days, in duration each week and lasted for 3 weeks, occurring on Sunday through Wednesday each week. These openings target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon at a time when few wild stock salmon are available, and are managed to maximize the quality of those chum salmon. Nine purse seine vessels fished the first opening and 35 fished the second with harvests for both weeks totaling 58,300 chum salmon.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 4, statistical week 28 for 15 hours (Table 7). After the traditional Sunday fishery closed, portions of District 2 re-opened to target Kendrick Bay chum salmon. This allowed 3 days of fishing in the district to target Kendrick Bay hatchery chum since the interception of pink salmon was low. Effort increased to 48 boats with the fleet landing 12,800 chum salmon for the week.

During the traditional fishing period there were 12 openings ranging from 15 to 39 hours in duration following earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Tables 7 and 8). Pink salmon escapements into District 2 were slow to build throughout the month of July and catch rates were very poor until the first week of August. There were three 15-hour openings that occurred during statistical weeks 28 and 29, pink catches were below average and the district was only open below the latitude of the northernmost tip of Polk Island. Escapements into the District 2 systems were very poor and catch rates were well below average after statistical week 29. No common property fishery took place in District 2 on Sunday, July 18. One 15-hour opening occurred in the district during statistical week 30 on Thursday, July 22. At this time escapements were beginning to build in Kasaan Bay and Cholmondeley Sound but, the open fishing area was kept below the latitude of Polk Island to further assess the run strength returning to Kasaan Bay and Cholmondeley Sound.

The district was open for one 15-hour period during statistical week 31 on July 25; catch rates were very low with 11 boats averaging 1,500 pinks per boat. Aerial surveys over this closure period showed increasing escapements into Cholmondeley Sound with good fish transiting the waters of Clarence Strait. District 2 was open again on August 1, with the northern line expanded to the latitude of Windy Point. Harvest rates improved with 10 vessels averaging 8,000 pinks per boat. Beginning Thursday, August 5, District 2 was open for the first of seven 39-hour openings. Effort remained low during the first 39-hour open period, 15 boats landed 254,500 pinks or 16,900 pinks per boat. Two 39-hour openings occurred during statistical week 33, overall catch and effort remained low due to better fishing on the Gravina Island shoreline just across Clarence Strait. Effort and catch peaked during the 39-hour opening beginning on August 18, with 40 vessels harvesting 463,600 pinks or 11,600 pinks per vessel. During this open period the fishing area was expanded north to the latitude of Windfall Harbor. The last common property opening in District 2 targeting pink salmon occurred on August 29 and 30 where 26 boats harvested 112,600 pinks or 4,300 pinks per vessel. For this opening and the opening that began on August 25, the northern line was expanded to include the waters south of Totstoi Point and also included a small open area on the Cleveland Peninsula shoreline. A total of 103 purse seine vessels fished District 2, below the 1985–2009 treaty period average of 155. The district was open to purse seine fishing a total of 648 hours.

The District 2 purse seine harvest of 2.0 million pink salmon (Table 2) was 47% of the 1985–2009 average of 4.16 million. Chum salmon harvests in the District 2 purse seine fishery were well above average in the early portion of the season but below average mid-season. The total season harvest of 431,300 chum salmon was 105% of the 1985–2009 average of 411,100. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 37, 38 and 39 before closing for the season (see Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). The District 2 sockeye harvest of 36,700 was 88% of the 1985–2009 average of 41,800, while the coho harvest of 41,100 was 86% of the average of 48,200. The Chinook salmon harvest of 39 fish was 10% of the average of 386. There was non-retention of Chinook for most of the season. Indexed escapement to the district of 708 thousand pink salmon was at the upper end of the management target range of 0.29–0.77 million (Table 10).

District 3

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

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Thursday, July 22 in statistical seek 30 (Table 7). There were 13 openings, ranging from 15 to 39 hours each; however the two 15-hour open periods in statistical week 34 had portions of the subdistrict that were only open on the first day of a two day fishery. There was no effort during the first two 15-hour openings on July 22 and July 25. Only one vessel made a landing in each of the next two openings occurring on July 29 and August 1.

Escapements began to progress throughout the district and the 39-hour opening that began on Thursday, August 5 marked the first opening of a 2 days on/2 days off purse seine fishing schedule in the Ketchikan area and throughout southeast Alaska. During this first 39-hour opening a portion of lower Cordova Bay, south of Mellon Rock light, was open in Section 3-A, and outer portions of Section 3-B, including Boca De Finas channel on the first day only. Sea Otter Sound was not open at this time due to lack of fish moving into the area. Five boats made landings during this opening averaging 16,200 pinks per boat. Escapements continued to build in Section 3-A and lines were slowly expanded north, escapements into Section 3-B and 3-C started out slow and at this point were still weak. During the opening beginning on August 13, Section 3-A lines were expanded north to the latitude of Round Point, Sections 3-B and 3-C were not open. Catch rates peaked during this 39-hour opening, with catch rates of 18,900 pinks per boat. After the opening on August 13, pink salmon began showing up in Section 3-B and Section 3-C. There was a surplus of pink salmon outside of Edna Bay in Sea Otter Sound and during the opening beginning on August 21; 23 boats harvested 200,000 pink salmon. Sea Otter Sound was open for the first day only. The last opening targeting pink salmon in District 3 occurred on August 29 and 30 where 26 vessels landed 112,600 pinks or 4,300 pinks per vessel. A total of 75 purse seine vessels fished in District 3, below the 1985–2009 Treaty period average of 129. The district was open for a total of 333 hours.

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 1.3 million fish (Table 2) was 32% of the 1985–2009 average of 4.1 million. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average throughout the season; the seasonal harvest of approximately 4,300 was 18% of the 1985–2009 average of 23,000. The Coho salmon harvest of 13,400 was below the average of 31,100. Chum salmon harvests were below average all season; the total season chum salmon harvest of 62,000 was 52% of the average of 118,000. The Chinook salmon harvest of 47 was 16% of the 1985–2009 average of 302. There was non-retention of Chinook for most of the season. Indexed escapement to the district of 1.58 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million (Table 10).

District 5

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

The 2010 returns to District 5 were not expected to be good. The parent year escapement index in 2008 was within goal range for the district but only one of the two stock groups was within goal range. The first opening in District 5 occurred on August 1 for 15 hours in the Affleck Canal/Port Beuclerc area (Table 7). No deliveries were made during this first open period. The next 39-hour opening on August 5 had minimal effort in the same area with only 5 boats fishing. The harvest was decent with 144,000 pink salmon. The next opening in District 5 occurred on August 9 and 10 for 39 hours. The Affleck Canal area was open for the full two-days. Additionally, the Kosciusko Island shoreline was open for 15 hours south of the Barrier Islands with Shakan Bay closed. Effort increased to 15 boats and harvest also increased to 206,000 pink salmon. Escapements at this time were spotty throughout the district with some areas showing decent escapement and other areas on the slow side. The southern portion of District 5, with line restrictions in place that closed upper Affleck and Warren Channel, was open for 39 hours on August 13 and 14. Effort decreased slightly to 12 boats and harvest decreased substantially to 101,000 pink salmon harvested. District

5 was open for an additional three 39-hour periods, then closing for the season on August 30. For the remaining openings, the southern portion of District 5 opened with the line restrictions lifted in Affleck Canal and effort and harvest were minimal during these openings.

District 5 harvest of 519,000 pink salmon was above the average harvest of 406,000 fish since statehood (Table 2). Chum salmon harvest of 12,700 fish was well below the average of 22,900 fish. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were minimal, as is the historical trend. The indexed pink salmon escapement of 350,000 was near the middle of the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 fish (Table 10).

District 6

District 6 is divided into 4 sections for management purposes. Purse seining in District 6 is limited to Sections 6-C and 6-D. These purse seine portions of the district are between 15 and 30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most of the waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock. Section 6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast that may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

District 6 was expected to have a good return of pink salmon to seine fishing areas of the district based on parent year escapements. Pink salmon did not return as well as expected. Returns of pink salmon in 2010 to District 6 were spotty, with areas of good escapement intermingled with areas of lackluster escapements. The Etolin Island side of District 6 did not have a large enough return to warrant any directed pink salmon fishing on the eastside of Clarence Strait; however, the Prince of Wales side of Clarence straight had mediocre to excellent escapements. The first opening in District 6 occurred on August 13 for 15 hours along the Ratz Harbor shoreline (Table 7). Effort was light and harvest was good with 3 boats harvesting 95,000 pink salmon. The next opening occurred on August 17 and 18 for 39 hours in the same area. Effort remained low with 4 boats fishing and harvest was poor with 31,000 pink salmon harvested. The final opening was a 39-hour opening on August 21 and 22. Effort was very low and harvest was poor.

The 2010 District 6 purse seine harvest of all salmon was below average with a total of 134,000 pink salmon harvested (Table 2), which was well below the average annual harvest of 613,000 fish since statehood. Commercial harvest of other salmon species included: 700 sockeye salmon, which was below the average of 5,000 fish; 1,500 coho salmon which was below the average of 11,200 fish; and 850 chum salmon which was below the historical average of 15,000 fish. The indexed pink salmon escapement in District 6 was 432,000 fish and was within the target escapement range of 210,000 to 570,000 fish (Table 10).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into two sections for management purposes, Section 7-A (northern) and 7-B (southern). Streams in Section 7-A have early and middle runs of pink salmon; whereas Section 7-B streams are comprised largely of middle to late returns of pink salmon. The Section 7-A fishery is known as the Anan fishery since management actions in 7-A are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek. Historically, the District 7 purse seine fishery has primarily harvested pink salmon. Beginning in 1997, chum

salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract additional purse seiners to the area.

The 2010 return of pink salmon was expected to be good, given that the 2008 parent year indexed escapement from both stock groups were near the upper end of their respective escapement goal ranges. The 2010 return did not materialize as expected and fishing time in Section 7-A was limited. Additionally, no fishing opportunities were scheduled in Section 7-B due to the poor pink salmon returns. The Anan fishery (Section 7-A) opened for purse seining on July 4 for 15 hours (Table 7). Effort was light and harvest was poor with 6 boats harvesting 8,000 pink salmon. The Anan fishery opened for the second and last time for 15 hours on July 11. Effort increased to 37 boats fishing and harvest remained very poor with 30,000 pink salmon harvested. The chum salmon harvest during this opening was very good with over 31,000 chum salmon harvested. Escapement to Anan Creek at this point was behind what it should be for this time of year and escapements to other systems were starting to lag as well. Thus, District 7 did not open again in 2010.

The 2010 harvest of all salmon species was poor in District 7, however, escapement of pink salmon was good with both stock groups escapement within or above their escapement goal ranges. A total of 37,800 pink salmon were harvested in the 2010 (Table 2). This harvest was well below the average annual harvest of 928,000 fish since statehood and was the 4th lowest harvest on record. Sockeye salmon harvest of 1,000 fish was below the average of 8,500 fish; coho salmon harvest of 70 fish was well below the average of 6,000 fish; and chum salmon harvest of 34,000 was less than half the average of 80,100 fish. The 2010 chum salmon harvest was the eighteenth largest since 1992, which was prior to major chum salmon enhancement projects started producing large numbers of fish that returned to release sites in District 7 and West Behm Canal. The indexed pink salmon escapement in the district of 463,000 fish was near the middle of the management target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish (Table 10). Indexed escapement to Anan Creek was good and the Anan Stock group was within its goal range (Table 11). The Union Bay stock group indexed escapement was slightly above its goal range largely due to a late, large surge of fish to one system.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns was limited to District 2 in 2010, although in recent years there has been a fishery in Section 3-A. These fisheries target chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound and Cordova Bay.

Directed fall chum salmon fishing began in District 2 on September 9 (Table 7). A total of three 12-hour openings occurred. Approximately 17,500 fall chum salmon were harvested in District 2, which is well below the long-term average. Estimated chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or above desired escapement levels (Table 12).

Chum catch rates during the last directed summer pink salmon fisheries and aerial surveys conducted in early September in Cholmondeley Sound indicated a potential surplus of chum salmon available for harvest. The Clarence strait corridor was opened for the first opening but Cholmondeley Sound remained closed. Total catch was below average but the effort was low and catch rates were above average. During the opening occurring on September 15 lines were moved slightly south into Cholmondeley Sound. Catch rates were very poor. No opening took place over the next week so the chum salmon escapement could be further assessed. The final directed chum salmon opening occurred on September 26, nine boats harvested 4,180 chums.

2010 was the third year that a weir was operated at Disappearance Creek. The Disappearance Creek weir count was approximately 62,000 chum salmon with a mark-recapture estimate of 85,600.

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

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2010 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Skannes et al. 2011).

PINK SALMON

The total 2010 pink salmon escapement index of 11.2 million ranked 16th since 1960 and was 74% of the recent 10-year average of 15.2 million. Biological escapement goals were met for all three sub-regions in Southeast Alaska (Table 9, Figure 5). Escapements were weak in a few stock groups in the Northern Southeast Inside subregion, but nearly all of these stocks showed significant improvement over the 2008 parent-year escapements. Management targets for pink salmon were met for 11 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 10) and, at a finer scale, for 38 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 11).

Southern Southeast Sub-region

The Southern Southeast sub-region includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2010 pink salmon all-gear harvest of 13.7 million was 57% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 5.9 million fell within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish. Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all districts and for all 18 pink salmon stock groups within this sub-region.

Northern Southeast Inside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Inside sub-region includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2010 all-gear pink salmon harvest of 6.5 million was 50% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 3.2 million fell within the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish. Escapement indices were slightly below management targets for 4 of the 7 Districts and for 7 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this sub-region.

Northern Southeast Outside Sub-region

The Northern Southeast Outside sub-region includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon all-gear harvest of 3.8 million was 142% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.0 million fell within the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish, and escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for 6 of 7 pink salmon stock groups within this sub-region.

CHUM SALMON

ADF&G has recently completed work to establish sustainable escapement goals for chum salmon in Southeast Alaska. Survey information from 88 Southeast Alaska chum salmon index streams was divided into appropriate stock groups by area and run-timing. For summer runs, which are typically harvested in mixed-stock fisheries, stocks were divided into aggregates of streams in Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside sub-regions, as has been done for pink salmon. Escapement goals were also established for individual fall-run stocks that support, or have supported, a directed fishery.

Summer chum salmon runs were poor over most of the region and sustainable escapement goals were not met in two of the three sub-regions in Southeast Alaska (Figure 9, Table 12). Fall chum salmon returns were low to average, with the exception of a strong return to Cholmondeley Sound, but escapement targets were reached for all five of the fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals (Table 12). In 2010, ADF&G conducted the third year of a weir study at Disappearance Creek, in Cholmondeley Sound, to estimate the escapement of fall-run chum salmon. The total escapement estimate to Disappearance Creek was approximately 86,000, and the weir count of 62,000 was one of the largest counts at that location compared to weir counts from 1965 to 1984.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2010, sockeye salmon escapement targets were met for 12 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 13). The Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon run was the only stock below goal in 2010. The McDonald Lake sockeye salmon run was listed as a "stock of management concern" at the 2009 Board of Fisheries meeting and a new escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 sockeye salmon was adopted at that time. The escapement at McDonald Lake in 2010 was within this new goal for the first time since 2005**.**

Drift Gillnet Fisheries

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (Sections 8-A and 8-B), District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 10). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings occurred in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor and Deep Inlet in 2010 (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

The 2010 drift gillnet fishery opened Monday, June 14 in District 6, Sunday, June 20 in Sections 1-B, Section 11-B, and in Sections 15-A and 15-C, and Monday, June 21 in District 8 (Table 14). These traditional drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon harvests since there were no directed drift gillnet fisheries to harvest of Stikine River or Taku River Chinook salmon in 2010. THA fisheries began with continuous, concurrent gear harvest periods in Neets Bay on May 15 and in Anita Bay on May 1. Continuous gillnet openings began in Nakat Inlet on June 1 and in Boat Harbor on June 20 (Table 15). Traditional fisheries management emphasis shifted in Districts 6 and 8 from sockeye salmon to pink salmon throughout August, then switched to coho salmon beginning August 29. Section 11-B management shifted to fall species August 16; District 15 shifted management to fall chum and coho salmon August 22; and District 1 shifted

to fall species management August 29. Traditional seasons ran through September 28 in District 1, through September 28 in Districts 11 and 15, and through October 12 in District 6 and through October 14 in District 8.

The 2010 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 4.4 million salmon. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of around 19,500 Chinook, 388,000 sockeye, 504,000 coho, 1,316,000 pink, and 2,220,000 chum salmon (Tables 16 and 17). Harvest of Chinook salmon (including jacks) was 76% of the recent 10-year average of 25,800. Harvest of sockeye was 73% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Harvest of coho was 167% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Pink salmon harvest was 135% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Chum salmon harvest of 2.22 million was 4% above the recent 10-year average harvest of 2.14 million. The common property gillnet harvest composition by species included: 0.4% Chinook, 9% sockeye, 11% coho, 30% pink, and 50% chum salmon. Historical 1980–2009 drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests for each species are presented in Table 16. Figure 11 shows historical trends since 1960. The most notable trend is the large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992. These harvests are attributable to hatchery production. The largest harvests in the history of the fishery have occurred in 1995 and 2006, when harvests neared 5 million overall, with a record of 3.1 million chum salmon harvested in 2006.

A breakdown of 2010 drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district is presented in Table 17. Common property harvests of 4.4 million include 3.6 million in traditional fisheries and 0.8 million in hatchery terminal areas. There were no cost recovery harvests by drift gillnet gear in 2010. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation were 797,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 1,047,000 from District 1, 748,000 from District 6, 187,000 from District 8, 747,000 from District 11, and 875,000 from District 15.

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was $24.8 million in 2010 based on fish tickets (Table 3). This value include $13.5 million of chum salmon, $4.2 million of sockeye salmon, $4.4 million of coho salmon, $0.7 million of Chinook salmon, and $1.9 million of pink salmon. Recent trends of value have been upward since a low point in 2002. Values in 2010 are consistent with values of $15–20 million from 1985 to 1995 (Figure 12).

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

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

The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2010 all-gear Chinook salmon quota of 221,823 was determined to be 6,433 fish. The 2010 drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 19,520 fish (Table 16). Of these 3,058 were small (under 28 inches) and 16,462 were over 28 inches. Total gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included approximately 12,127 Alaska Hatchery fish, and 566 terminal exclusion fish. The hatchery “add-on” was calculated at 11,171 leaving around

5,680 Chinook designated as Treaty Harvest. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2010 season was roughly 753 fish below the 6,433 Chinook salmon harvest cap. The all gear U.S. harvest of Treaty Chinook was 2.6 % above the all-gear quota.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT

The June 30, 1999 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2010 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total return of 865,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2010 Nass sockeye was therefore 91,770 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 the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. The preliminary 2010 post season estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 45,000 fish, slightly above the AAH.

In 2010 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 20, statistical week 26 (Table 14). The fishery was open a total of 1,440 hours, slightly more than the 1985 to 2009 Treaty period average of 1,369. The fishery received 4 days of fishing time from the opening week through statistical week 29. The pink salmon management plan went into effect beginning in statistical week 30. The district 1 purse seine fleet received only one day of fishing during this week so the district 1 drift gillnet fishery received only two days of fishing time. During statistical week 31 the drift gillnet fishery received four days of fishing time and then it was extended to 5 days of fishing beginning in statistical week 32 because the purse seine fleet was open for at least three days of fishing in District 1 the same week. District 1 purse seine catches of pink salmon remained strong so the fishing time remained at 5 days each week through statistical week 35. During statistical week 36 it was reduced to 4 days. During statistical weeks 36-39 Tree Point was open for 4 days each week based on above average coho harvests. The last opening occurred on September 26, 2010, for two days. A total of 68 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 58% of the 1985–2009 average of 117 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2010 included around 1,400 Chinook, 62,700 sockeye, 87,900 coho, 569,500 pink salmon and 325,100 chum salmon (Tables 17 and 18). In 2010 the District 1 gillnet harvest of 62,680 sockeye salmon was 47% of the 1985–2009 treaty period average of 134,600. The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 29,197 fish, or about 47% of the season's total sockeye harvest. Sockeye salmon harvests rates were below average for the first four weeks of the season, and then remained average to slightly above average for the remainder of the season. The pink salmon harvest of 569,500 was about 109% of the treaty period average of 524,000. The chum salmon harvest of 325,100 was about 107% of the treaty period average of 304,000. The coho salmon harvest of 87,900 was 196% of

the treaty period average of 44,850. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,400 was about 97% of the treaty period average 1,475.

During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. At no point in the season did the Hugh Smith projected run size fall below the escapement goal range, therefore no sockeye management closures were taken. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 15,650 sockeye salmon, within the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000.

Beginning on August 31, statistical week 36, the District 1 gillnet fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns. Coho harvests were strong throughout the summer and continued to be strong throughout the fall portion of the Tree Point fishery. Fishing time was stable at 4 days a week through statistical week 39, during statistical week 39 catch rates dropped below average and the last opening occurred during statistical week 40 and Tree Point was only open two days. Coho escapement counts to the systems around Ketchikan were below average, however inclement weather forced surveys to be conducted outside of the optimal run-timing.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Sections 6-A (Sumner Strait), 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D (Clarence Strait). The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Section 8-A and Section 8-B, waters north and south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and the migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is usually based on preseason forecasts for the initial openings and then switches to inseason assessment based on fishery performance and inriver stock assessment. Salmon species migrate through the districts at different times allowing management to target different species during different time periods throughout the season. Chinook salmon display the earliest run timing and initial early season management in District 8 is based on Chinook salmon abundance. In June as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to the returns of sockeye salmon in the area. In August the emphasis of management is based on pink salmon and then switches to coho salmon for the remainder of the season. In 2010, the preseason forecast for Chinook salmon projected a weak run with no harvestable surplus available for commercial harvest. Inseason assessment of the Chinook salmon run indicated that the preseason forecast was correct and there were no directed fisheries. In 2010, all Chinook salmon commercially harvested in Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries were incidental to the harvest of other salmon species.

The 2010 commercial gillnet harvest in District 6 was about 2,500 Chinook, 112,400 sockeye, 225,500 coho, 309,600 pink, and 98,000 chum salmon (Tables 17 and 19). With the exception of chum salmon, all salmon harvests were near or above the 10-year average. Chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon harvests were approximately 160%, 115%, 163%, and 103% of their respective ten-year averages. Chum salmon harvest was less than half of the recent 10-year average. The preliminary estimate of Stikine River sockeye salmon harvested in District 6 was

18,359 fish or approximately 16% of the harvest. Burnett Inlet/Neck Lake sockeye salmon contribution was estimated at 11,300 sockeye (10%) of the District 6 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 963 Chinook salmon in the District 6 harvest (38%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 100,425 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, 46% of the total coho salmon harvest. However, this total does not include coho salmon of hatchery origin that were sampled by the department, but could not be ascribed to a specific district because the deliveries included a mixture of both districts. Due to this problem the estimated percentage hatchery coho contribution should be considered a minimum.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 47 days from June 14 through October 12. Total fishing time was slightly below the most recent 10-year average. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D was open by regulation from statistical weeks 25 through 31 and statistical weeks 37 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was above average for every week of the season with the exception of weeks 29, 30, 40, and 42. The greatest effort in vessels fishing (105 boats), and the greatest number of boat days (315) both occurred in week 33. The total season effort was above average at 3,161 boat days.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 & 42) harvested an estimated 14,919 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 25% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 3,441 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 6% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

The District 8 total season gillnet harvest included 2,400 Chinook, 32,700 sockeye, 42,800 coho, 58,600 pink, and 51,000 chum salmon (Tables 17 and 20). Coho and pink salmon harvests were 161% and 158% of their respective 10-year averages while Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon harvests were 23%, 70%, and 47% of their respective averages. The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 28,323 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 87% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 40% (17,414 fish) of the District 8 coho salmon harvest was of Alaskan hatchery origin. However, this total should be considered a minimum because coho salmon of hatchery origin were sampled by the department that could not be ascribed to a district due to problems sampling the harvest. The Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contribution in District 8 was estimated at 1,112 fish, 47% of the total harvest.

The District 8 fishery started on June 21 after being postponed one week as a Stikine Chinook conservation measure. District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on October 12. The 47 days the district was open is near average excluding the directed Chinook salmon fishery. The average days fished in District 8 including the directed Chinook salmon fisheries is 51 days. The weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 was variable with weeks 27 and 33 through 41 being above average and weeks 26, 28 through 32, and 42 being below average. The season effort of 1,378 boat-days was below the 2000-2009 average of 1,967 boat-days.

The Districts 6 and 8 fisheries harvest mixed stocks. Returns to the Stikine River were estimated for sockeye salmon in each district and the Stikine River Chinook salmon contribution was estimated for District 8. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of stock composition and the inseason proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon were estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions determined from port sampling efforts.

Chinook (King) Salmon Fishery

The directed Stikine River Chinook salmon drift gillnet fishery did not occur in 2010, the second consecutive season in the past six years not to have a directed Chinook salmon fishery. The preseason run forecast of 23,000 large Stikine Chinook salmon resulted in no U.S. Total Allowable Catch (TAC). Fishermen and processors were notified that an in-season run estimate would be produced in late May and, if inseason indicators allowed, a limited directed fishery could occur.

The total number of large Stikine Chinook salmon harvested by District 8 gillnetters from statistical weeks 26 through 29 incidental to the directed sockeye salmon fishery was approximately 520 fish. Due to Stikine Chinook salmon conservation concerns the initial sockeye salmon gillnet opening was postponed by one week in District 6 and by two weeks in District 8. Troll hatchery access openings were also reduced for Stikine Chinook salmon conservation in statistical weeks 23 through 25. Two of the three hatchery access areas (the two having the highest component of Stikine Chinook salmon in the harvests) within District 8 were reduced to one day openings in statistical weeks 23 through 25. District 8 troll hatchery access openings through the end of June resulted in a total harvest of 426 Stikine Chinook salmon. The District 8 sport fish Stikine Chinook salmon harvest estimate from statistical weeks 18 through 29 was 994 fish. The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon through week 29, including the Federal Stikine subsistence fishery was 1,993 fish. The post-season estimate of the total run was approximately 20,400 large Chinook salmon based upon mark-recapture information, with the U.S. TAC being 0 large Stikine Chinook salmon. Total Chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine was estimated at approximately 15,200 fish, slightly above the lower end goal of 14,000 fish. Escapement to Little Tahltan River, the main indicator system on the Stikine with a weir, decreased from last year with and estimated escapement of 1,057. The most recent ten-year average escapement to this system is approximately 5,900 fish. Andrews Creek escapement was within the goal range this season with approximately 1,205 Chinook salmon estimated.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The District 6 gillnet season began at 12:00 noon on Monday, June 14 (statistical week 25), for an initial two-day period (Table 14). Due to a recent Board of Fish actions, the first two fishing periods targeting sockeye salmon were scheduled to open preseason on Mondays to allow fishermen and processors to plan for potential openings if the inseason indicators showed a harvestable surplus of Chinook salmon and to minimize interactions between commercial gillnetters and sport fishermen on weekends during the Stikine Chinook run. There were no additional area restrictions implemented in District 6 for the initial opening and District 8 remained closed. Traditionally, the first sockeye salmon opening is two days. Extending fishing time in the districts is based on fishery performance information gathered by biologists conducting interviews with fishermen on the grounds during the openings. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average in most areas and the fishery was allowed to close as announced. For this initial sockeye salmon opening 16 boats fished in Clarence Strait (106-30) and 57 boats fished in Sumner Strait (106-41). The preseason Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecasted a Stikine River TAC of 118,700 sockeye salmon and a Tahltan TAC of 66,326 sockeye salmon. Based on the SMM, the allocation to U.S. fisheries was 59,336 Stikine River sockeye salmon, which includes 33,163 Tahltan fish.

During statistical week 26 (June 20–June 26), there were 52 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 15 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 40 boats fishing in District 8 during the total three days of fishing. This was the first opening of the season in District 8. Lines for the initial commercial opening in District 8 were expanded beyond the Stikine River flats to mitigate the interception of Chinook salmon returning to the Stikine River. The initial opening was announced for two days in each district and was extended by an additional day in both districts due to above average sockeye catch rates observed on the grounds. In both districts sockeye salmon catch rates were slightly above the 10-year average and most, if not all, fishermen were using nets designed to catch sockeye salmon. The harvest pattern in District 6 was of concern because the catch rates in the Point Baker section of the district were below expectations, whereas this section is usually a high harvest area. The inseason sockeye salmon stock assessment for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 33% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish and 23% were Tuya fish. In District 8, 24% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 24% were Tuya fish.

During statistical week 27 (June 27–July 3), there were 49 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 42 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 77 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial three days this week due to near average sockeye catch rates in both districts and adequate inriver indications. Those boats targeting sockeye in District 8 had above average catch rates. The District 6 sockeye salmon catch rates were split, with Clarence Strait and the Macnamara shoreline having solid catch rates, while the Point Baker area, although improved from the previous week, continued to have below-average catch rates. With sub-average sockeye salmon catch rates in Sumner Strait and above average catch rates elsewhere, a 24-hour midweek opening in District 8 was announced. The inseason sockeye salmon stock assessment for sub-district 106-41 for week 27 indicated that 13% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 16% were Tuya fish. The District 8 inseason stock assessment indicated that 22% of the harvest were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 24% Tuya fish. The first inseason Stikine River sockeye salmon run estimate was produced this week and resulted in a total run that was approximately 20,000 fish less than the preseason forecast. This estimate reduced the U.S. TAC to 50,400 Stikine sockeye salmon with 29,300 Tahltan fish. The U.S. Tahltan sockeye catch estimate to date was 19,000 fish.

During statistical week 28 (July 4–July 10), Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial two days. There were 21 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 27 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 39 boats fishing in District 8 for the week. Surveys on the fishing grounds indicated that sockeye salmon catch rates were above average in District 6 (with the Point Baker area showing marked improvement) and above average for those boats targeting sockeye salmon in Section 8-B. With average to above average sockeye salmon catch rates and a proportion of the District 8 fleet targeting chum salmon, a 24-hour extension was announced in both districts. The inseason percentage of thermally marked Tahltan sockeye salmon in sub-district 106-41 harvest fell to 13% while the marked Tuya fish contributed 16%. In District 8, marked Tahltan fish contributed 35% while marked Tuya fish contributed 59% of the harvest. The SSM estimate this week increase to above the preseason forecast with the total Stikine sockeye U.S. TAC of 73,000 fish with a Tahltan AC of 50,400 fish. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was 21,000 fish. The mainstem total run forecast decreased from the previous week to approximately 47,400 fish resulting in a U.S. TAC of 8,500 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem fish to date was 4,400 fish.

During statistical week 29 (July 11–July 17), 30 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 30 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 23 boats fished in District 8 during the initial open period. This was the initial week of the McDonald Lake sockeye salmon conservation period. The BOF-adopted Action Plan for this stock of concern prescribed a maximum of two days fishing time for weeks 29–31 in District 6. Any additional time during this three-week period would be in the form of a midweek opening in District 8. The effort fell substantially this week in both districts. Sockeye salmon catch rates were above average in District 6 and in District 8. Due to the reduced effort in both districts, strong catch rates in District 6, and harvestable surplus indicated by the model, a 24-hour mid-week opening occurred in District 8. The inseason sockeye salmon stock assessment for week 29 indicated that the thermally marked Tahltan fish contributed 2% of the District 6 catch and 5% of the District 8 catch. The marked Tuya fish contributed 2% and 34% in Districts 6 and 8, respectively. The SMM increased the total TAC for Stikine River sockeye salmon to approximately 140,000 fish with a Tahltan terminal run estimate decreasing to approximately 97,700 fish, which resulted in a U.S. TAC of 36,400 fish. Other stock groups also had an increase in their projected abundance for the week. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 23,200 sockeye salmon. It was believed inseason that the estimates of abundance generated by the SMM were biased high based on nearly ideal fishing conditions causing the CPUE data used in the model to overestimate actual abundance.

During statistical week 30 (July 18–July 24), there were 58 boats fishing in District 6 and 41 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial two days. Effort was reduced from the previous week and was lowest of the season to this point in District 6. Sockeye salmon catch rates in District 6 continued to be above average; however, due to McDonald Lake sockeye salmon conservation, only two days were allowed. Effort in District 8 remained stable and below average. Catch rates in District 8 dropped from previous weeks and because of concerns over mainstem stocks, no additional time was granted in District 8. The inseason sockeye salmon stock assessment for week 30 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed 1% of the District 6 catch and 4% of the District 8 catch. The Tahltan component of the catch in Districts 6 and 8 declined markedly after week 30. Near ideal fishing conditions continued during this week and the SSM estimate increased slightly to a total Stikine River sockeye salmon TAC of 152,500 fish, which resulted in an estimated U.S. Tahltan TAC of 76,250 fish this week. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon through week 30 was estimated near 23,600 fish. The SMM estimated a U.S. mainstem harvest of 8,000 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 23,400 fish.

During statistical week 31 (July 25–July 31), there were 64 boats fishing in District 6 and 41 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial two days. Sockeye salmon catch rates continued to be above average in District 6 and near average for the small number of boats targeting sockeye salmon in District 8. The model produced this week decreased the mainstem run estimate and the assessment from the Tahltan River weir showed the potential for weaker escapement than would have been expected. Due to constraints from McDonald Lake sockeye salmon and concern for Stikine mainstem stocks, no addition time was given in either district. This was the last week of restrictions based on McDonald Lake sockeye salmon and for sockeye salmon based management in both districts. The final SMM estimated a total U.S. harvest of 45,600 Stikine sockeye salmon broken into 23,700 Tahltan fish, 12,900 Tuya fish, and 9,000 mainstem fish. The U.S. TAC for each component was 33,800 Tahltan fish, 16,100 Tuya fish, and 23,000 mainstem fish.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During statistical weeks 32 through 35 (August 1–August 28), both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon. Section 6-D was closed from week 32 through week 36. Both districts were initially open for two days the first week due to the below average harvest, below average abundance in most of the area's earlier pink salmon runs, as well as continued concerns for Stikine mainstem sockeye salmon stocks. Indicators showed an abundance increase that allowed 3-day openings for the remainder of the pink salmon management period. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because lower prices for pink salmon and catches of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2010 season, the fishing effort and total pink salmon harvest was generally above the weekly 10-year average in both districts throughout the pink salmon management period. Above-average coho salmon harvests and an increase in the price paid for pink salmon were likely the catalysts behind the increased effort and harvest in both districts.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the Districts 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. During statistical week 36 (August 29–September 4) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management, the District 6 fishery harvested 121,898 coho salmon, approximately 54% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest. The Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon returns made up a significant component of this early coho salmon harvest with an estimated contribution of 49,000 coho to the District 6 fishery prior to week 36. The average weekly Alaska hatchery coho salmon catch rate in the District 6 fishery was above-average until week 30, at which point it remained below average until week 34. Weeks 35 through 38 had above average hatchery catch component and from week 39 throughout the end of the season the hatchery component remained below the 10 year average. Total average weekly coho salmon catch rates in District 6 were near to above average though out the season with only weeks 29, 30, and 40 being slightly below average. In District 8, weekly coho salmon harvests were generally above-average throughout the end of the season. Coho salmon harvests in both districts tapered off the after weeks 38 and 39. During the coho salmon management period both districts had three-day openings except for weeks 39 and 42, which were two-day openings. The 2010 gillnet season in both districts ended at noon on Tuesday, October 12.

Chum Salmon Fishery

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are harvested incidental to directed fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon returning to Anita Bay in some years contribute significantly to chum salmon harvests in both districts and particularly harvests in District 8. Migration patterns in 2010 seemed to be an anomaly as the chum salmon returning to Anita Bay did not seem to follow historical patterns and the interception of chum salmon, particularly in District 8, was well below that of recent years. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum salmon made up 17.5% of the total Districts 6 and 8 chum salmon harvest. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up 32% of the total chum harvest in District 6.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

Escapements to sockeye, pink, and coho salmon to local systems were acceptable. Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local systems were generally below average to average.

Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 72,000 fish. This escapement is the first time escapement has been within the goal range since 2005. Pink salmon escapement goals were met in Southern Southeast as a whole, but District 6 was one of the weaker areas in the region. Escapement of coho salmon as a whole is not monitored. However, indications from the Stikine River and a few other systems around Southeast where escapement is monitored, generally indicated an average return of coho salmon.

The 2010 post-season run size estimate of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon is 167,029 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 46,682 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 1,547 fish, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 53,336 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 22,860 fish (within the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish), the estimated Tuya escapement of 15,687 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 25,163 fish (within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish). The post-season estimate of the total contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 32% of the sockeye salmon harvest.

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 Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. If the Taku Chinook run strength is sufficient, the fishery may target Chinook salmon in May and early June; sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August; and coho and fall chum salmon in the fall. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon through mark-recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams in the district. The 2010 season was the 11th year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham.

The Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) affects management of the fishery because the Taku River, a major transboundary river (TBR) extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be primarily managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs. The return of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon determines harvest sharing arrangements of surplus Taku River sockeye salmon between Canada and the U.S. Revised Annex IV language of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for all sockeye, wild and enhanced, based on documented enhanced sockeye returns resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. In 2010 80% of the allowed sockeye salmon harvest was assigned to the U.S. while Canada was assigned a 20% harvest share. The PST also has provisions for Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for an above-border run size minimum of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of 3,000 coho salmon is allowed for stock assessment

purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000 fish, then the directed inriver Canadian harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish.

In 2003 the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in section 11-B, and in 2005, US and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for a directed Chinook salmon fishery. As the result of a bilateral review, the escapement goal range for large Taku River Chinook is 19,000 to 36,000 large Chinook salmon, with a point goal of 25,500 fish, beginning with the 2009 season. The US Allowed Catch (AC) is determined by a Pacific Salmon Commission bilaterally agreed on formula based, during the early season, on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast, and revised in-season based on the in-season run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The AC applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (659mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regimes (AABM) allocation although the historical base harvest of 940 Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. allowed catch is shared between gillnet, troll, and sport fisheries occurring in District 11, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006 the BOF made changes increasing the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll to three days in a week where the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for the directed Chinook fishery. There were no directed commercial Chinook fisheries in District 11 in 2010. Although a small allowed catch of Taku Chinook was available to the U.S. based on the preseason forecast, it was deemed too small to provide for manageable directed commercial fisheries. However, sport fish bag limit and gear restrictions in District 11 were liberalized between April 25 and June 30.

The 2010 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 54 days from June 20 through October 14. Participation in the fishery peaked in statistical week 31 with 139 boats fishing. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, also peaked for the common property fishery in statistical week 31. Total fishing effort for the 2010 common property drift gillnet fishery was 2,835 boat days, 78% of the 2000–2009 (10-year) average. The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled around 1,700 Chinook, 62,000 sockeye, 62,200 coho, 132,300 pink, and 489,000 chum salmon. And an additional 14,660 sockeye were harvested in the common property fishery in the Speel Arm SHA (Tables 17 and 21). Common property harvests for coho, pink, and chum salmon were above the 10-year average. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the 2010 District 11 drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time, area, and gear restrictions during statistical weeks 26–42 when the management emphasis is on sockeye and coho salmon.

Chinook Fishery

A pre-season terminal run forecast of 41,328 large Taku River Chinook salmon provided an Allowed Catch (AC) of 1,782 fish for directed Chinook fisheries in District 11. Because there was AC available from the preseason forecast, the District 11 sport fishery enjoyed liberalized bag limits and liberalized gear from April 25 until June 30. However, due to the limited Chinook AC, ADF&G postponed potential directed commercial openings until the first inseason estimate

of run strength was generated. In statistical week 21 the first inseason estimate declined slightly from the preseason forecast, but still provided a small amount of AC. Weekly commercial targets were calculated based on available AC and the historical Chinook run timing for the area each week. When compared to average daily fleet catches from previous directed Chinook fisheries in District 11 in 2005, 2006, and 2009, the weekly targets were too small to allow for manageable fisheries in 2010. The inseason estimate of run strength generated in SW 25 had declined to a level that did not provide any AC for directed commercial fisheries, and although the preliminary postseason terminal run estimate of 36,791 large Taku Chinook was slightly higher than the final inseason estimate, it was still below the threshold that provides AC for U.S. directed fisheries. A District 11 harvest, or Baseline Catch (BLC), of 3,500 large Chinook salmon is allowed for in the PST for combined U.S. sport and commercial sockeye gillnet fisheries. The harvest of 1,400 fish in the sport and 640 fish in the drift gillnet fisheries in District 11 was well within the allowed BLC of large Taku Chinook in 2010.

Sockeye Fishery

Management emphasis for the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to sockeye salmon beginning in statistical week 26. In statistical week 26, Section 11-B was opened for the average 3 days and 66 boats harvested 633 Chinook of which 346 were large Taku fish. The sockeye harvest and CPUE were both 31% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 27 was initially two days in Section 11-B. But due to smaller than anticipated fleet size and a significant portion of the fleet using 6" gear and targeting enhanced summer chum salmon, a one day extension was granted. Fifty nine boats harvested 433 Chinook of which 288 were large Taku Chinook. The sockeye harvest was 25% and the sockeye CPUE was 43% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 28 was set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage due to poor sockeye stock strength, and a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point was imposed to conserve for wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened concurrent with Stephens Passage to provide access to enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to this remote release site. Effort increased to 114 boats and 215 Chinook were harvested, six of which were large Taku fish. The total gillnet harvest of large Taku Chinook salmon for the directed Chinook fishery accounting period, statistical weeks 19–28, was 2,046 fish. This includes 1,406 fish harvested in Juneau area sport fisheries, and 640 fish incidentally caught in the directed sockeye drift gillnet fishery, well below the 3,500 fish base line catch allotment for these fisheries. Sockeye harvest and CPUE were respectively 22% and 31% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time for statistical week 29 was again set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve for wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Effort increased to 136 boats and sockeye harvest and CPUE were 35% and 48% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis revealed that 9.6% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin contributed 2.8% of the harvest in Taku Inlet this week.

Fishing time for statistical week 30 was set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve for wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Effort

remained steady at 135 boats with sockeye harvest and CPUE of 66% and 97% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis revealed that 17.6% of the sockeye salmon from Taku Inlet and 30.2% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephens Passage during this week were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 1.7% to the Taku Inlet harvest.

Fishing time for statistical week 31 was set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve for wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Effort peaked for the season with 139 boats, and sockeye harvest and CPUE were 48% and 67% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis revealed that 5.1% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin, and 3.1% were of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie and Trapper Lake origin.

Fishing time for statistical week 32 was initially set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve for wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Due to a significant decrease in effort, the highest sockeye CPUE of the season, strong inriver indicators, and the most recent Taku Management Model run indicating plenty of available allowed catch, a one day extension was granted in Taku Inlet. Effort dropped to 61 boats and sockeye harvest and CPUE were 51% and 113% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis indicated that 10.4% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

Fishing time for statistical week 33 was set for two days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point to conserve for wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Due to adequately developing pink salmon returns to local streams, Section 11-C was opened for two days. Effort declined to 49 boats and the sockeye harvest and CPUE were 15% and 44% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis indicated 33.3% of the harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

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 return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from statistical week 28 through statistical week 33 to allow the harvest of remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34) was closed to fishing during weeks 26–34 to limit harvest of wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. Beginning early in the season, assessment programs indicated continued weak sockeye salmon escapement to Crescent Lake, monitored by the DIPAC operated sonar counting site. Escapements through the Speel Lake weir improved from recent years. For the first time since 2006, the escapement to Speel Lake exceeded the lower bound of the escapement goal range, a positive result of the conservative time and mesh restrictions imposed in Stephens Passage. In week 34 a strong pulse of fish through the Speel Lake weir brought the cumulative escapement above the 4,000 fish lower bound of the goal range. Because of this, the Speel Arm SHA was opened to common property fishing in weeks 34 and 35 to target enhanced Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

Coho Fishery

Beginning in statistical week 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifts to coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted nine weeks, beginning on August 16 in statistical week 34, and lasting until October 14 in statistical week 42. Fishing time in Section 11-B during statistical week 34 was increased to three days due to strong coho returns, and the opening was delayed until Monday August 16th to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Section 11-C was opened for three days due to adequately developing pink salmon returns to local systems. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 163% and 199% of the 10-year average.

Fishing time in Sections 11-B and 11-C was set for 4 days in statistical week 35, with the Speel Arm SHA open for three days to target enhanced Snettisham Hatchery sockeye. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE was 184% and 108% of the 10-year average. 14,650 sockeye were harvested in the Speel Arm SHA. An otolith sample obtained and analyzed by DIPAC indicated 97% of this harvest was enhanced Snettisham Hatchery sockeye.

Fishing time in statistical week 36 was set for four days in Sections 11-B , three days in the Speel Arm SHA, and 11-C was closed as the pink salmon returns to the area were complete. Coho harvest and CPUE were 186% and 119% of the ten year average. Effort in the Speel Arm SHA is confidential and the harvest negligible.

Based on good coho catches in the District 11 fishery, being past the peak period of wild fall chum presence, and continued strong inseason coho estimates, openings of four days per week were held for the remainder of the season. The Section 11-B sockeye salmon harvest for the weeks 34–42 was 35% of the 10-year average. The coho salmon harvest in statistical weeks 37–42 was 244% the 10-year average. The final inseason coho estimate generated in week 40 was for 117,800 fish inriver, an escapement past all fisheries of 104,400 fish with 76% of the run past Canyon Island. The fall chum salmon harvest in statistical weeks 34–42 was 93% of the 10-year average.

The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed on October 14 in statistical week 42.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 1,680 fish is 91% of the 10-year average harvest for the weeks fished. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 37% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program's preliminary estimate of escapement is 29,300 large Chinook salmon, within the current escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 large fish.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 76,600 fish, 41% of the 10-year average. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during statistical week 28 and added significant numbers to the harvests during statistical weeks 29 through 34. The final contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until post-season analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry-plants was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry-planting programs at Tatsamenie and Trapper Lakes contributed an estimated 910 fish to the fishery with all of these harvested in Taku Inlet. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery including the

Speel Arm SHA totaled 20,700 fish or 27% of the harvest. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 63% of the 79,000 fish total allowed harvest for U.S. wild Taku River sockeye salmon. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The preliminary estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement past all fisheries from the mark-recapture program was 87,400 fish, above the escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. Wild sockeye salmon escapements inside Port Snettisham were improved from recent seasons. A total of 5,643 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake, well above the minimum of the 4,000-13,000 fish escapement goal range. This is the first time the Speel Lake lower bound has been met since 2006, and the strongest escapement since 2005. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored with DIPAC's split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake again this year. The net upstream count of 2,832 fish was not separable by species. It is known that all species of pacific salmon do enter Crescent Lake; however sockeye salmon is the predominant species. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the historical average peak aerial survey is approximately 7,000 fish. ADF&G and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the utility of this data.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 62,200 fish was 197% of the 10-year average. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 5,100 fish or 8.2% to the District 11 common property harvest in 2010. The preliminary coho escapement for the Taku River was estimated to be approximately 104,400 fish, surpassing the minimum in-river goal of 38,000.

Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 132,400 fish was 117% of the 10-year average, with increased harvest rates stimulated by the increased pink salmon price. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 8,868 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 188% of the 2008 parent-year and was 74% the 2000–2009 odd-year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of about 489,000 chum salmon was 116% of the 10-year average. The summer chum salmon harvest of 485,000 fish comprised 99.2% of the season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (statistical week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 62% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, and 38% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of around 3,700 fall chum salmon during statistical week 34 and later was 93% of the 10-year average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. The 94 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2010 was 28% of the 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement to the Taku River was 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 4 major stocks of sockeye salmon (Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem and Berners River). Hatchery chum salmon are also important harvests during the first 4 weeks of the summer season. This fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon during the fall season.

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 43 days between June 20 and September 28, 2010 (Table 14). The number of fishing days is below average (71% the 2000–2009 average of 60 days). Fishing effort totaled 4,069 boat-days (1.1 times the 2000–2009 average of 3,726 boat-days). The total number of permits participating in the 2010 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishing season was well above average, (202 permits as compared to the previous 10-year average of 146 permits). The numbers of drift gillnet boats participating in the District 15 gillnet fishery each week were also well above average each week during 2010. Effort peaked in week 28 (July 4) when 166 boats were counted in the district. The increase in effort in this area at this time has been typical in recent years. The majority of the fleet targets hatchery chum salmon during the first month of this fishery in Section 15-C.

A total harvest of 1.1 million salmon took place during the 2010 Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fishery (Tables 17 and 22). This harvest included 875 Chinook, 101,000 sockeye, 66,000 coho, 171,000 pink and 765,000 chum salmon. The harvests of Chinook, coho, pink and chum salmon are all above average. The sockeye salmon harvest is close to average. The 2010 Chinook salmon harvest of 875 fish is slightly above the 2000-2009 average (1.2 times this average). The coho salmon harvest is 1.5 times the previous 10-year average. The harvest of pink, and chum salmon is 1.9 and 1.1 times the 10-year averages for these species, respectively. The sockeye salmon harvest is 90% of the previous 10-year average of 113,000 fish.

Of the total District 15 sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 32,000 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested as determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is 64% of the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 48,200 fish, 1.1 times the 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 21,000 fish, also 1.1 times the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay river systems.

The 2010 total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 764,600 fish is almost 1.1 times the previous 10-year average. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 98% (based on otolith marking results) of the total summer chum harvest during statistical weeks 25 through 33 (June 20–August 14). An estimated 69,400 fall chum salmon was harvested in this fishery. Chum salmon harvest in the district from statistical weeks 34 through the end of the season (August 15 through September 28) are considered fall chum salmon and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage stocks. The 2010 catch of fall chum salmon just exceeded the recent 10-year average of 58,000 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 66,000 fish. This harvest was approximately 1.5 times the recent 10-year average of 44,000 fish. Due to below average expectations for Berners River coho salmon, Section 15-B was closed to commercial drift gillnet fishing in 2010. The harvest of 171,000 pink salmon is approximately 1.9 times the previous ten-year average and is the highest harvest since 2005.

Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery

The 2010 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 20 (Table 14). Summer season management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting returns Chilkat Lake sockeye and Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point west of a line from Seduction Point to Talsani Island to Eldred Rock to Sullivan rock light to a point within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Point Sherman in the first week (June 20–June 22) of this fishery. Due to an expected average return of Chilkat River Chinook salmon, Chilkat Inlet remained closed during the first week of the fishing season. The eastern shoreline of Section 15-A was closed for most of the summer season to protect expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while directing harvest on Chilkat River mainstem and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon on the western side of Section 15-A. This area was open three days in week 27 (June 27–June 30) and three days in week 28 (July 4–July 7) with Chilkat Inlet open south of the Glacier Point–Twin Coves line. The western area of Section 15-A was open for three days each in weeks 29 through 32 with Chilkat Inlet open south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island in weeks 30–32. All of Section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point including Chilkat Inlet south of north Kochu Island was initially open for three days in week 33 (August 8–August 11) with Chilkoot Inlet open south of the latitude of Mud Bay point. An extension was granted this week to include two additional days only in an area north of Mud Bay point to the White Rock line in Lutak Inlet to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. In week 34 (August 16–August 20), all of Section 15-A was open south of the latitude of Seduction Point with Chilkat Inlet open to north Kochu Island. Due to better than expected returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, a one day extension was granted in Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of Mud Bay point to the White Rock line in Lutak Inlet to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in excess of escapement needs.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Fall fishery management focused on the harvesting Chilkat River fall chum, coho and late run Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon in Section 15-A beginning in statistical week 35 (August 22). The section opened for 3 days south of the latitude of north Kochu Island in Chilkat Inlet with Lutak Inlet open to the White Rock line. In week 36 this area was open for three days except, Chilkat Inlet was open for two days to protect weak returns of Chilkat River fall chum salmon. From week 39 through the end of the season this same area was open for three days each except Chilkoot Inlet was open south of a line from Tanini Point to Taiya Point. Due to poor returns of Chilkat River fall chum salmon, Section 15-A was open for two days each from week 37 (September 5) through the end of the season in week 40 (September 28). The northern line in Chilkat Inlet was moved south to the Glacier Point–Twin Cove line in week 38 (September 12) and to the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island in week 39 and 40. (September 19 and September 26). Due to continued poor returns for fall chum salmon, the district closed on week 40 (September 28).

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Due to below average expectations for Berners Bay coho salmon, Section 15-B did not open during the 2010 season.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted larger than average returns of hatchery summer chum salmon originating from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area during the initial week of the season (June 20–June 22). The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide protection for expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. In addition, six inch minimum mesh size gear restriction was in place for most of the summer season in Section 15-C to reduce the harvest of sockeye salmon while targeting hatchery chum salmon. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger point was also closed to protect wild Endicott River chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating to streams in this area of the district. The area north of Danger Point remained closed through statistical week 31 (July 31). In weeks 27 and 28 (June 27–July 7), Section 15-C was open for two days south of latitude Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point with an additional day each week in what is known as the "postage stamp area" (south of a line from a point on the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef light to Vanderbilt Reef light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to the latitude of Little Island light). This area was open for an additional day to target hatchery chum salmon while minimizing exploitation rates on expected poor return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. In week 29 (July 11–July 13), two days were granted in Section 15-C south of the latitude of Point Bridget on the eastern side and south of the latitude of Danger Point on the western side. This reduction in time and area in Section 15-C was in response to poor Chilkoot River weir counts at that time. Two days of fishing time in this same area in Section 15-C was granted with three days of fishing time in the postage stamp area during statistical weeks 30 and 31 (July 18–July 28). All of Section 15-C was open for three days each in weeks 32 to 35 (August 1–August 25) except an area two nautical miles of the western shoreline at the latitude of Lance Point north to the latitude of Point Sherman. This closed area was designed to protect poor returns of wild Endicott River chum salmon.

Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from weeks 35 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for 3 days in weeks 36 (August 29–September 4) and two days each in weeks 37–40 (September 5–September 28). The season closed after week 40 to protect poor returns of Chilkat River fall chum salmon. Fall season effort in the entire district was above average in 2010. Coho and fall chum salmon harvests in 2010 were estimated at 66,000 and 69,400 fish, respectively. This harvest was slightly above average for fall chum salmon. Section 15-C closed for the season on September 28 (week 40).

District 15 Escapements

The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 71,700 fish, which fell within the sustainable escapement goal range of 38,000–86,000 fish (Table 13). This weir count was almost 1.2 times the 2000–2009 average of 61,500 fish. In addition, 6 Chinook, 90 coho, 30,900 pink and 410 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. Weekly weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were generally below or near average all season with the exception of statistical weeks 30 and 31 (July 18–July 31) where 13,000 and 26,700 (10-year

average is 7,900 and 11,800, respectively) sockeye salmon were enumerated. The pink salmon weir count was 82% of the historical even year average of 37,500 fish. A large part of the pink salmon return spawns below the weir. Although the pink salmon weir count was below average, the 2010 pink salmon return to the Chilkoot River was above average.

A DIDSON acoustic camera was used again in 2010 to enumerate sockeye through the Chilkat Lake weir. The weir was also used to capture returning Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for age-sex and length composition sampling and to sample fish for tag ratios originating from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River and all captured sockeye salmon larger than 360 mm (MEF) are marked with fin clips and released back into the river. Recapture events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem to determine the ratio of tagged sockeye salmon in the population. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 62,000 sockeye salmon. This count was slightly below the biological escapement goal range of 70,000–150,000 fish. The preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 35,000 fish. The 2010 estimate is very close to the 2000–2009 average escapement estimate of 36,000 fish.

Preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon is 1,800 age-1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This estimate is near the historical 1991–2009 average and near the lower end of the escapement goal range of 1,850–3,600 large fish.

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

Fall chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be significantly below average. The Board of Fisheries recommended a sustainable escapement goal range of 75,000 to 175,000 fall chum salmon to the Chilkat River drainage during the 2009 meeting in Sitka. 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 2002-2004 where it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.5% of this return annually. The 2010 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 5,049 fish from this project resulted in a escapement of approximately 91,000 fish. The average index estimate for this species is 333,000 fish. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini River was well below average. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement aerial surveys indicated that returns of this portion of the run was also below average. A peak count of 7,500 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2010. This peak aerial count is below the previous 10-year average of 30,000 fish.

Chilkat River coho escapement was above average in 2010. Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted through the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 89,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage. This estimate is well above the previous 10-year average and just above the biological escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 1,100 fish. The peak aerial count is near the previous 10-year average of 1,300 fish. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 7,500 fish. This escapement

was well above the five-year average (5,141) and the highest since 2004. This stream count is near the mid-point of the biological escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2010 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed on the harvest of wild stocks, although 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 Alaska Board of Fisheries. In several locations terminal harvest areas (THAs) must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs) are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated by evaluation of coded wire tag (CWT) recovery information, and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT rates are specified in hatchery annual management plans, harvests are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs, and used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are increasingly used to estimate chum or sockeye harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked, however, there is currently no comprehensive program in place to sample returning adults throughout the region. Beginning in 2006 SSRAA funded a program to sample salmon harvested in traditional fisheries in southern Southeast for otoliths at delivery locations in Ketchikan and Petersburg and from samples collected by ADF&G port sampling staff on board salmon tenders. DIPAC Inc. also conducts port sampling at delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska. NSRAA conducts sampling primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2010, of the 37.2 million total all-gear salmon harvest, 75% were harvested in traditional fisheries, 8% in THA fisheries, 12% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries, and 5% in Annette Island reservation fisheries (Tingley and Davidson 2011). Of 9.5 million chum produced in 2010, 35% were harvested in traditional areas, 27% were harvested in hatchery THAs, and 35% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2010 in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries are in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2010 Southeast Alaska harvests of enhanced fish in common property (traditional and terminal area) fisheries, for combined gear types (includes troll gear), were estimated to account for 18% of overall harvests including: 22% of Chinook, 8% of sockeye, 28% of coho, 2% of pink, and 72% of chum based on hatchery annual reports (White 2011). The combined value of these harvests is estimated at $38 million.

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

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

In 2010 purse seine fisheries harvested 15,764 large Chinook in common property fisheries (Table 1). An estimated 13,421 of seine harvests of Chinook are estimated to be from Alaska hatcheries and 2,912 are designated as Treaty harvests (Skannes, et al. 2011). Seine Treaty harvests were well below the seine allocation of 9,538 Chinook salmon. Purse seine harvests of 15,142 occurred in hatchery terminal harvest areas in Districts 1, 7, 12, and 13, and harvests were minimal in traditional areas.

In 2010 drift gillnet fisheries harvested 16,462 large Chinook in common property fisheries including 6,032 in traditional areas and 10,430 in terminal harvest areas (Table 17). Terminal harvests occurred primarily in Districts 1, 7, and 13. An estimated 11,127 Chinook are estimated to be from Alaska hatcheries, 566 are designated as wild terminal exclusion harvests, and Treaty harvests of 5,680 Chinook were below the drift gillnet allocation of 6,433.

Troll fisheries harvested an estimated 20,878 hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in 2010, 10.7% of total Chinook salmon harvests. Around 21% of the all gear Chinook salmon harvest of 280,601, including sport harvests, is estimated to have originated from Alaska hatchery production.

The total common property seine harvest of coho salmon in 2010 was around 192,500 (Table 1). Of these 170,700 were harvested in traditional fisheries and only 21,800 were harvested in terminal areas (Table 2). Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the purse seine fishery are estimated at 35,500 fish, or 18.5% of the total (White 2011). 45% of enhanced coho harvests were from District 1, but significant harvests occurred in Districts 2 (21%), 9 (9%), 10 (9%), 12 (8%) and 4 (7%).

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 503,800 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 483,300 in traditional fisheries and 20,500 in hatchery terminal areas (Table 17). Enhanced coho contributions are estimated by hatchery operators at 251,800, or 50% of harvests (White 2011). Around 65% of enhanced coho were harvested in District 6, followed by 15% in District 1, and 11% in District 8. The overall estimated contribution of enhanced coho to combined seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 24%.

Of 151,300 sockeye harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2010 most (93.6%) were from traditional fisheries (Table 2). Very few enhanced sockeye are likely to have been harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2010.

Of 388,100 sockeye salmon harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries in 2010, 92.6% were harvested in traditional fisheries, and 28,700 were from hatchery terminal areas (Table 17). The major contribution of enhanced sockeye salmon was an estimated 42,500 sockeye from the DIPAC Hatchery program. Returns included 21,450 to the Speel Arm THA, 930 to the Taku River fishery and 19,720 to the Stikine River fishery (White 2011). SSRAA estimated common property sockeye harvests of 11,700 from the Burnette Inlet and Neck Lake projects.

The regionwide common property seine harvest of pink salmon was 20.6 million fish in 2010. The only significant hatchery production of pink salmon is at the Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI) in Section 9-A. In 2010 AKI harvested 642,000 pink salmon for cost recovery in the SHA. Traditional (common property) fisheries did not open in 2010 in Section 9-A due to poor returns of wild stocks to the area. Of 2.2 million pink salmon harvested in Section 9-B, AKI has estimated 481,000 (22%) to be from hatchery production. In Section 13-B SJ-SSSC harvested 29,500 pink salmon for cost recovery. Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation estimates a pink salmon contribution of 17,000 pinks to common property fisheries in District 9.

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

Common property purse seine harvests of 3.2 million chum salmon in 2010 were 73% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 4.4 million (Table 1). Purse seine fisheries included 1.5 million from traditional fishery areas (45%) and 1.8 million from hatchery terminal harvest areas (54%) (Table 2). Total combined contributions estimated by SSRAA, NSRAA, and DIPAC to common property seine fisheries were 2,393,000 or 74% of total harvests (White 2011).

In contrast with harvests in seine areas, drift gillnet harvests of 2.2 million chum salmon were 4% above the most recent 10-year average harvest of 2.1 million (Table 16). Harvests included 1.5 million in traditional fishery areas (70%) and 0.7 million from hatchery terminal areas (30%; Table 17). Total combined contributions estimated by NSRAA, SSRAA, and DIPAC to common property drift gillnet fisheries were 1,903,000 million chum or 86% of the common property drift gillnet harvest (White 2011).

The three major hatchery organizations have also estimated contributions of 365,348 chum salmon to troll fisheries (White 2011), representing 93% of combined troll chum salmon harvests of 395,000 in 2010 (Tingley and Davidson *In prep*). All-gear estimated hatchery contributions to common property chum salmon harvests of 4,662,000 of 5,849,000 chum salmon harvested represents an overall hatchery contribution estimate of 80%.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed by SSRAA, in consultation with the department primarily to conduct cost recovery, but there is some opportunity for terminal harvest in common property fisheries. In 2010, most of the summer chums returning to Neets Bay were harvested for cost recovery. The Neets Bay THA was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 1 through June 12 with very limited effort (Tables 8 and 15). The THA was next opened from June 13 through 24 on a rotational basis between the gillnet and seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon. On September 30 through October 7, the THA was re-opened on a rotational schedule between the net gear groups, and then on Friday, October 8 the Neets Bay THA was open concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10. The combined harvest for both the purse seine and gillnet fleets inside the Neets Bay THA was 7,600

Chinook, 22,200 coho salmon, 140 pink salmon and 1,800 chum salmon (Tables 23 and 24). The total return for enhanced Neets Bay salmon for all gear groups was 21,000 Chinook, 186,000 coho, 1,531,000 summer chum, and 246,000 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total return of 1,531,000 was 137% of the preseason forecast. Cost recovery totals were 1,224,000 chum salmon, 21,600 coho salmon, and 8,500 Chinook (Table 25).

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2010 for troll and gillnet gear only to harvest enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1, statistical week 23, to November 10, statistical week 46 for gillnet and troll (Table 15). The drift gillnet fishery harvested 3,350 coho, 129,000 summer chum salmon and 2,800 fall chum salmon (Table 24) in the Nakat Inlet THA. Although Nakat Inlet THA was open from June 1 through November 10 to troll gear, no documented landings occurred. Harvest of enhanced Nakat Inlet coho, summer chum and fall chum salmon in common property fisheries outside the THA were 18,300, 109,700 and 18,000 respectively. The total return included approximately 21,600 coho, 238,700 summer chum and 21,000 fall chum salmon. The total return of summer chum was 125% of the preseason forecast.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2010 for access by the seine fleet to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The 2010 Kendrick Bay forecast was 544,000 summer chum salmon. The Kendrick Bay THA was opened by regulation beginning June 15 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through November 10 (Table 8). 48 vessels took part in this fishery with approximately 5,800 sockeye, 2,900 coho, 40,800 pink, and 165,000 summer chum salmon (Table 23). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the 4 day chum salmon directed fisheries prior to statistical week 29 (July 11). Chum harvest in those openings totaled 179,100 chum salmon; of those chum salmon approximately 99% were of hatchery origin, with approximately 87% being Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon. The total return for Kendrick Bay enhanced summer chum salmon was 487,830; this was 113% of the preseason forecast.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Statistical area 107-35) is opened each year to allow the harvest of surplus Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5–10. The area was opened for concurrent net fisheries from May 1 through June 12 (Tables 8 and 15). From June 13 through August 30 the fishery operated on a rotational basis with purse seine and drift gillnet fleets alternating openings with the purse seine fleet fishing first. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past 4 seasons, starting and ending at noon with the area closed for 24 hours between each fishery. The gillnet fleet would fish for 24 hours followed by a 24-hour closure and be followed by the seine fleeting fishing for 24 hours. Prior to 2009, the gillnet fleet fished 48 hours and seine fleet fished 24 hours. The first gillnet effort in Anita Bay occurred during statisstical week 22 (May 23 –29) and the first seine effort occurred June 18 in statistical week 25. The last fishing effort recorded for seiners

occurred during statistsical week 38 (Sept. 12–18) and the last recorded effort by gillnetters occurred during statistical week 40 (Sept. 26–Oct. 2). This was the seventh consecutive year that hatchery returns to the THA at Anita Bay were harvested by the seine fleet since the release site was changed from Earl West Cove to Anita Bay in 2001. Purse seiners harvested 3,100 Chinook, 750 sockeye, 600 coho, 15,200 pink, and 142,600 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA in 2010 (Table 23). Gillnetters harvested 3,900 Chinook, 300 sockeye, 7,200 coho, 1,500 pink, and 61,600 chum salmon inside the THA (Table 24). Seine effort was concentrated between July 17 and August 11 when returns of chum salmon had built up in the terminal area.

Speel Arm

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns in 2010 was 198,600 fish from their 2005 and 2006 brood year smolt releases. The actual return was 67,600 sockeye salmon, 34% of forecast, including broodstock. Because of recent poor returns to Speel Lake no fishery in the Speel Arm SHA was contemplated until the 4,000 fish minimum escapement through the weir was realized. In week 34 a pulse of over 2,000 fish were passed through the Speel Lake weir, and the Speel Arm SHA was opened for 3 days in week 35 concurrent with the Section 11-B and 11-C fishery (Table 15). Thirty five boats harvested 14,650 sockeye and minor numbers of other species of salmon (Table 24). An otolith sample obtained and analyzed by DIPAC indicated 97% of the sockeye harvest was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The majority of the harvest occurred on the first day of the opening. The Speel Arm SHA was again opened for 3 days in week 36, but the effort was less than three boats and the harvest negligible. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 5,643 sockeye salmon (Table 13), well above the minimum of the escapement goal range, the first time the minimum of the goal range has been achieved since 2006. This improvement is attributed to the time and gear restrictions imposed in Stephens Passage during weeks 28–33. DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery contributed an estimated 20,700 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 common property commercial drift gillnet fishery.

Hidden Falls

In District 12, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 7,100 Chinook, 220,000 coho, and 1,625,000 chum salmon. The NSRAA board set the chum salmon cost recovery goal at 1,612,000 pounds or approximately 200,000 fish and the broodstock goal was 130,000 fish. Kasnyku Bay remained closed to seining through June to continue to allow trollers access to hatchery Chinook salmon as provided under Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan (5AAC 33.374). The Hidden Falls THA opened for purse seining on June 20 (Table 8). With no expectation of cost recovery harvest through the following week, the Hidden Falls THA was opened mid-week, on June 24. Both openings had similar effort and harvest with approximately 55 boats harvesting around 30,000 chum salmon. Openings continued on a Sunday/Thursday through July 4 when it became necessary to keep the THA closed for NSRAA to achieve cost recovery and broodstock goals. With cost recovery and broodstock goals met, the fishery was opened on July 15 with 90 boats harvesting 207,000 chum salmon. Openings continued on a Sunday, Thursday schedule (except for August 5 when District 12 closed) until August 9 when the regional seine schedule changed to a 2-day on/2-day off schedule. The final opening occurred August 13-14. The total common property harvest for the season was 650,000 chum salmon (Table 23). Another 218,000 chum salmon were caught for cost recovery and 116,000 were used for broodstock for a total return of

984,000. Additionally 98,000 pink salmon, 2,600 coho salmon, 2,300 sockeye salmon and 2,700 Chinook salmon were harvested in the common property seine fishery.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

In District 13, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecasted a return to the Medvejie Hatchery and the Deep Inlet THA of 14,600 coho, 23,800 Chinook and 1,078,000 chum salmon. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA).

The Alaska Board of Fisheries in 2009 changed the net fishery allocation in the Deep Inlet THA Management Plan from a 2:1 to a 1:1 time ratio of gillnet to seine beginning the third Sunday in June when chum salmon are the target species. The time ratio prior to the third week in June would remain 2:1 gillnet to seine when hatchery king salmon are the target species. The change of the time ratio of fishing time was for the purpose of bringing the two gear groups closer to their baseline allocation percentages of enhanced salmon value as specified under the Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan (5 AAC 33.364). Additionally, the Board of Fisheries has allowed trolling to occur when net fisheries are closed and when trolling does not interfere with cost recovery. The new allocation plan for the Deep Inlet THA will sunset after the 2011 season.

The NSRAA Board decided at their March meeting in Sitka that this season's chum salmon cost recovery goals for the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet return was 1.14 million pounds or approximately 143,000 chum salmon. The broodstock goal was 60,000 chum salmon. This allowed for a projected common property harvest of approximately 875,000 chum salmon. This season the NSRAA Board opted to try a new strategy for cost recovery harvest in the Deep Inlet THA. Rather than attempt to conduct cost recovery in Deep Inlet in July when chum salmon numbers are lower, cost recovery efforts would not begin until around the middle of August during the peak of the return. NSRAA staff was directed to make the decision on when to close the THA inseason based on observation of abundance and catch rates. This was to better time the closure when fish densities were high in order that cost recovery would take the least amount of time possible. Once cost recovery was completed the THA would be reopened on short notice allowing trollers two days of fishing prior to allowing for net fisheries to begin. Also, seiners would be allowed to fish in the THA first with a rolling schedule of 2-days seine and 2-days gillnet for the remainder of the season.

By emergency order, issued under 5AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2010 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so the department and NSRAA 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 30 with 4 days gillnet to 2 days seine per week (Tables 8 and 15). The May/June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest king salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery. In 2010, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches prior to June 19 to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. During the period of May 30–June 19, as many as 20 gillnet boats and 9 seine boats participated in the fishery. Seine effort was minimal

until June 13 when 6 boats participated. The total harvest during this period was approximately 2,400 Chinook salmon, and 6,000 chum salmon. Beginning June 20, the scheduled included seining on Sundays, Thursdays, and Fridays and gillnetting on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and trolling Saturdays of each week. This schedule remained in effect through August 15 when the Deep Inlet THA was closed to common property fishing in order for NSRAA to achieve cost recovery goals. During the Southeastern Alaska August troll coho closure, trolling remained open in the waters of Eastern Channel and portions of Sitka Sound August 11–14, in accordance with 5 AAC 129.112, to target hatchery chum salmon. On August 27, with cost recovery goals met, it was announced that the Deep Inlet THA would open beginning with trolling on August 28–29, then seining on August 30 and August 31 and gillnetting on September 1 and September 2. The schedule for the remainder of the season included 2 days seining and 2 days gillnetting on a rolling schedule for the remainder of the season. This schedule remained in effect through September 30 when the fishery was closed for the season. The total seasonal harvest by gear in the Deep Inlet THA included: for gillnet–4,700 Chinook salmon, 45,000 pink salmon and 297,000 chum salmon (Table 24); for seine–3,700 Chinook salmon, 119,000 pink salmon and 803,000 chum salmon (Table 23); and for troll–53 Chinook salmon and 6,500 chum salmon. Trollers harvested an additional 111,000 chum salmon outside of the THA during the season with approximately 14,000 of those harvested during the August coho closure. Seiners harvested approximately 237,000 chum salmon in the traditional Sitka Sound seine pink salmon fishery of which 187,000 were estimated to be hatchery origin. Cost recovery harvested 147,000 chum salmon and 48,000 were used for broodstock bring the total run to approximately 1.6 million chum salmon.

Boat Harbor

The inside portion of the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area (west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season on June 20 through week 36 on September 1 (Table 15). The remainder of the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area (those waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Danger Point at 58°41.73' N. latitude and north of a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey at 58°37.05' N. latitude) was opened continuously beginning in week 27 (June 27) through week 34 (August 19). As in previous years, the northern line of the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area remained at the latitude of Danger Point through the summer season to protect Endicott River summer chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating through this area. The number of boats participating in this terminal harvest area each week was generally above average during the summer fishery. Commercial harvests of salmon from the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area included 140 Chinook, 11,300 sockeye, 178,500 chum, 900 coho and 38,000 pink salmon (Table 24). Harvests for all species except chum salmon were above average for this area. The chum salmon harvest is 78% of the previous ten-year average of 227,600 summer chum salmon.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by 7 private non-profit hatchery permit holders from 14 locations during 2010 (Tables 25 and 26). Historical cost recovery harvests are shown in Table 27. Total landings were approximately 4.3 million fish, 97% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.4 million. The harvest included 28,000 Chinook, 38,000 sockeye, 295,000 coho, 713,000 pink, and 3.2 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 75% of the total cost

recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish and were 96% of the recent 10-year average harvest. The sockeye salmon harvest was 37% of the recent 10-year average. Coho harvest was 96% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Chinook harvests were 78% of the recent 10-year average. The pink salmon harvest was 113% of the recent 10-year average harvest.

2010 season cost recovery harvests are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Tables 25 and by organization in Table 26; locations of hatchery special harvest areas are shown in Figure 2. The largest chum salmon harvests by location included 1,224,000 by SSRAA at Neets Bay 1,004,000 by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 504,000 by DIPAC at Gastineau Channel, 338,000 by NSRAA at Hidden Falls, and 147,000 by NSRAA at Deep Inlet/Silver Bay. Pink salmon harvests were above average with 713,000 fish, and 89% of total cost recovery of pink salmon were harvested by Armstrong Keta, Inc. Coho cost recovery harvests were highest at the Hidden Falls Hatchery with 117,000, followed by Port Armstrong with 66,000, Neck Lake with 50,000, Gastineau Channel with 23,000, Neets Bay with 22,000, Mist Cove with 11,000, Klawock Lake with 3,300, and Herring Cove with 2,300. Sockeye salmon harvests from the Speel Arm SHA were 38,000 fish, well-below the recent 10-year average of 105,000 (Table 27). Chinook harvests in the region were below the recent 10-year average harvest. The largest harvests of Chinook salmon occurred at Herring Cove SHA with 9,600, Neets Bay with 8,500, and Silver Bay with 5,600.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Cove, and Neck Lake SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,224,000 chum, 74,000 coho, and 18,000 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Port Snettisham SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,508,000 chum, 23,300 coho, 38,000 sockeye, and about 500 Chinook salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Silver Bay, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for the four locations included 516,000 chum, 16,000 pink, 128,000 coho, and 7,600 Chinook salmon.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KNFC) conducted cost recovery at the Southeast Cove SHA. Total harvest was 26,500 pink salmon and 550 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 634,000 pink, 48,000 chum, 66,000 coho, and 1,900 Chinook salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Lake SHA. Total harvest was 3,300 coho salmon.

Sheldon Jackson-Sitka Sound Science Center (SJ-SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 29,500 pink and 2,400 chum 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 U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the 2010 season was to equally share the total allowable catch (TAC) of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there were sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. Directed Stikine Chinook salmon fisheries were not conducted in 2010. Fishery openings for sockeye salmon were based on weekly run strength and the TAC as defined by the harvest sharing agreement. Canada is allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

The preseason run size estimate of 22,900 large Chinook salmon was below the threshold run size limit of 28,100 fish. The threshold number is the sum of the midpoint escapement goal (21,000) + the Canadian base level catch (2,300) + the US base level catch (3,400) + the inriver test fishery catch (1,400). Should the preseason run size estimate be below 28,100 large Chinook salmon, neither country is permitted to prosecute a targeted net fishery on Stikine bound Chinook salmon. Both countries, however, are permitted to harvest their base level catch taken in the course of the targeted sockeye fisheries. Canada is permitted to prosecute a test fishery designed to provide inseason run estimates while harvesting a maximum of 1,400 large Chinook.

Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 19,700 to 22,300 Chinook salmon. Managers used the daily catch and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site to make daily run projections. Joint weekly run size estimates were calculated on Wednesday or Thursday of the current week and were used to set the following week's fishery openings. Managers used the average of the model and mark-recapture estimates in weeks 23–34. All inseason projections indicated a run size that was less than the preseason expectation and below the 2002–2009 average run size. Based on mark-recapture data from the inriver commercial fishery, the preliminary postseason estimated terminal run size of Stikine Chinook salmon was 20,356 large Chinook salmon, near the final inseason estimate of 21,924 large Chinook salmon.

The 2010 Little Tahltan escapement of 1,057 fish represents approximately 7% of the total inriver escapement of 15,171 fish, compared to the average of approximately 17%.

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries as required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 187,700 fish and was used during weeks 25 through 27.

After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries;

the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait); and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait). Other assessment methods including inseason run reconstruction and a linear regression of CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and mainstem sockeye against total inriver run size (1998–2007) were used in concert with the SMM by Canada post week 27. The weekly inputs to the Tahltan sockeye salmon regression model included the cumulative weekly CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon (1998–2008: from week 28 to 33 all correlations were significant and ranged from an r^2 of 0.67 in week 28 to an r^2 of 0.91 week 33). The weekly inputs to the Tahltan run reconstruction model included the total catch to date of Tahltan, Tuya and mainstem bound sockeye salmon which was expanded by a professional estimate of harvest rate (40–50%) and further expanded by the run fraction though the fishery.

Catches from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries, and sport fishery in the Stikine River in 2010 included: 1,766 large Chinook (includes 30 release mortalities), 1,001 jack Chinook (includes 23 release mortalities), 50,543 sockeye, 5,301 coho, 209 pink and 122 chum salmon (Table 28). In addition some pink and chum salmon were released; all of the 232 steelhead caught were released. The catch of large Chinook salmon was 26% of the 10-year average of 6,750 fish while the catch of jack Chinook salmon was 85% of average. The sockeye salmon catch was 7% below the average of 54,215 fish. The estimated contribution of sockeye salmon from the Canada/U.S. fry-planting program to the combined Canadian aboriginal and commercial fisheries was 30,478 fish, 60% of the catch. The coho catch was 5.4 times the average of 986 fish. A total of 1,364 large Chinook and 140 jack Chinook was harvested by the commercial fleet under the auspices of a test fishery. The PST test fishery quota was 1,400 large Chinook to be taken, in proportion to historical average run timing, between weeks 19 and 25 (May 2 to June 19).

Twelve licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 12 licenses being active in any one week. Both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Although there was no directed Chinook fishery in 2010 the commercial fishing fleet served as a test fishery during weeks 19–25 (May 2 to June 19), with a capped catch quota of 1,400 fish. The fleet targeted sockeye salmon for a total of 23 days, below the average of 31 days. The coho salmon fishery was opened for a total of 16 days, above the average of 8 days.

A total of 22,860 sockeye salmon was counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2010; 27% below the average of 31,550 fish. The 2010 count was within the goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. A preliminary estimate of 9,670 fish (42%) originated from the fry-planting program. A total of 158 sockeye salmon was sacrificed at the weir for stock composition analysis. In addition, a total of 4,352 sockeye salmon was collected for broodstock, resulting in a spawning escapement of 18,350 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake, within the goal range.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are calculated using stock ID, test fishery and inriver commercial catch data. Because the test fishery was not conducted at the outset of the sockeye run a decision was made to use the commercial fishery CPUE to assess inseason run size. Proxy test CPUE were used for week 25 and 26 to complete the total coverage of the sockeye run. The proxy figures were based on the linear relationship between the commercial CPUE and the test fishery CPUE in 1986–2004. Based on this run reconstruction approach, the preliminary escapement estimates are 25,163 Mainstem and 15,687 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of

the Stikine River. The 2010 Mainstem spawning escapement was within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers, and in some years have been targeted in the Excess to Salmon Spawning Requirements (ESSR) fishery, which did not operate in 2010.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 1,057 large fish were counted in 2010, which was 83% below average and below the escapement goal range (2,700–5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large Chinook salmon). The mark-recapture estimate of an escapement of 15,171 large Chinook salmon to the Stikine River was 47% of average but within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 18,000 fish.

Coho salmon aerial surveys of 6 index sites conducted in November totaled 1,715 fish, 47% of the average of 3,750 salmon.

TAKU RIVER

The harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the US to harvest 80% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 20%. The harvest share is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the return of adult sockeye from the U.S./Canada fry planting program. Additionally, if the inriver escapement is projected to be above 100,000 sockeye, Canada may harvest up to 20% of the inriver projection over 100,000 sockeye. However, the total TAC is managed on wild fish only. A fishery directed at Taku Chinook salmon is allowed when run-strength warrants. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR committee. The U.S. directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border escapement of 38,000 fish, and Canada is allowed a harvest of Taku River coho on a sliding scale depending on the inseason projections of above border run size. Both countries are working to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River.

The Taku River fishers harvested 5,321 large Chinook, 723 jack Chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 20,236 sockeye, and 10,485 coho salmon in 2010 (Table 29). The sockeye salmon harvest was 81% of the 2000-2009 average of 25,059 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 627 fish to the harvest, comprising 3% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 58% above the average (3,369 fish), while the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 54% above the average of 470 fish. The harvest of coho salmon was twice the average of 5,045 fish. There were 53 days of fishing, 17% above the average of 53 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 415 boat-days was 13% above the average of 352 boat-days. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Maximum allowable mesh size was 20.4 cm (8 inch mesh).

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes to provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually from 1984 to 2010 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon (i.e., border escapement); total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The preliminary 2010 estimate of above border run is 107,951 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 87,423 fish, which is above the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 19,609 wild sockeye (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 24% of the total TAC and above the Canadian TAC of 16,172 wild fish.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count of 3,372 sockeye salmon was 25% of the 2000–2009 average of 13,544 fish. There was no broodstock collection in 2010. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 3,515 sockeye salmon was 39% of the average of 9,015 fish. A total of 1,400 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 2,115 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 1,626 fish, 49% of the average count of 3,302 fish. The King Salmon Lake weir count was 2,977 fish and was 95% above the average of 1,529 fish.

A Chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2010. The above border Chinook salmon run estimate is 32,065 large (3-ocean and larger) fish. Accounting for inriver harvest results in a spawning escapement estimate of 26,626 large Chinook salmon, which is 70% of the average of 37,748 large fish, and within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. The above border run was estimated to be 117,846 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 103,361 fish. The spawning escapement was 91% of the average of 113,323 coho salmon and above the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES

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

The total 2010 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears totaled 943 Chinook, 14,800 sockeye, 85,000 coho, 1,327,000 pink, and 314,000 chum salmon. The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of around 700 Chinook, 9,800 sockeye, 74,000 coho, 469,000 pink, and 243,000 chum salmon (Table 30). Gillnet harvests were below the recent 10-year average for Chinook, and sockeye salmon and over twice the 10-year average for coho, pink, and chum salmon. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests were about 110 Chinook, 4,900 sockeye, 11,000 coho, 858,000 pink, and 71,500 chum salmon (Table 31). Seine harvests were below the 10-year average harvest for Chinook and sockeye, above average for coho and pink, and almost three times the average, which set a new record for chum salmon harvest. In 2010 salmon migration routes were generally from the south, which favored Annette Island harvests of Southeast Alaska salmon stocks.

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TABLES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	11,701	-	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	36
1981	10,264	-	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	32
1982	30,529	-	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	26
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	18
1984	20,762	-	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	24
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	11
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	15
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	44
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	41
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	9
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	21
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	4
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	19
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	5
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	6
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	10
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	2
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	20
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	13
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	1
2000	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	23
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	3
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	16
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	8
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	12
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	7
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	33
2007	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	14
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	31
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	17
2010	**15,764**	**787**	**151,270**	**192,465**	**20,556,774**	**3,234,567**	**24,151,627**	**25**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	14,319	992	613,795	326,997	26,025,638	2,799,937	29,781,676	
2000 to 2009[d]	23,686	1,214	599,684	320,223	37,192,436	4,406,667	42,543,910	
Max. harvest[e]	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	71,961,636	9,406,979		
Max. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	1999	1998		
Min. harvest[e]	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514		
Min. year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	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 2010.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 2.–2010 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species.

Fishery	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	148	40	54,106	56,619	6,327,548	404,647	6,843,108
Terminal Harvest Area	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
Annette Island	112	7	4,946	10,851	858,205	71,524	945,645
Hatchery Cost Recovery	18,058	0	0	23,919	768	1,129,364	1,172,109
District 2							
Traditional	39	17	36,743	41,064	2,005,063	431,316	2,514,242
Terminal Harvest Area	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
District 3							
Traditional	47	3	4,312	13,387	1,335,314	62,078	1,415,141
District 4							
Traditional	244	4	17,851	13,831	987,059	56,519	1,075,508
District 5							
Traditional	11	9	454	854	519,264	12,736	533,328
District 6							
Traditional	1	3	712	1,504	130,876	853	133,949
District 7							
Traditional	0	20	1,000	69	37,819	33,954	72,862
Terminal Harvest Area	2,926	166	746	616	15,239	142,551	162,244
District 9							
Traditional	30	61	4,943	19,981	2,208,375	57,747	2,291,137
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,389	206	4	77,123	642,023	46,551	767,296
District 10							
Traditional	30	142	7,908	14,512	2,443,957	19,434	2,485,983
District 11							
Hatchery Cost Recovery	299	0	642	284	5,764	1,382,961	1,389,950
District 12							
Traditional	20	19	2,906	2,443	192,676	36,724	234,788
Terminal Harvest Area	2,662	243	2,290	2,630	97,815	649,691	755,331
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,845	200	61	116,885	3,245	337,714	459,950
District 13							
Traditional	43	15	9,240	4,115	3,549,852	353,282	3,916,547
Terminal Harvest Area	3,696	30	722	561	118,871	802,653	926,533
Hatchery Cost Recovery	5,631	0	10	15	42,605	180,558	228,819
District 14							
Traditional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Subtotals D1-8							
Traditional	490	96	115,178	127,328	11,342,943	1,002,103	12,588,138
Terminal Area Harvest	8,784	171	6,608	18,572	56,064	310,825	401,024
Annette Island	112	7	4,946	10,851	858,205	71,524	945,645
Hatchery Cost Recovery	18,058	0	0	25,747	768	1,129,364	1,173,937
Subtotal	27,444	274	126,732	182,498	12,257,980	2,513,816	15,108,744
Northern Subtotals D9-14							
Traditional	132	247	26,472	43,374	8,941,081	469,295	9,480,601
Terminal Area Harvest	6,358	273	3,012	3,191	216,686	1,452,344	1,681,864
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9,164	406	717	194,307	693,637	1,947,784	2,846,015
Subtotal	15,654	926	30,201	240,872	9,851,404	3,869,423	14,008,480
Total Southeast							
Traditional	622	343	141,650	170,702	20,284,024	1,471,398	22,068,739
Terminal Area Harvest	15,142	444	9,620	21,763	272,750	1,763,169	2,082,888
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	**15,764**	**787**	**151,270**	**192,465**	**20,556,774**	**3,234,567**	**24,151,627**
Hatchery Cost Recovery	27,222	406	717	220,054	694,405	3,077,148	4,019,952
Annette Island	112	7	4,946	10,851	858,205	71,524	945,645
Miscellaneous	16	5	1,192	375	46,712	11,007	59,307
Total	**43,114**	**1,205**	**158,125**	**423,745**	**22,156,096**	**6,394,246**	**29,176,531**

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

Table 3.–2010 Fishery Exvessel Value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total Value
Purse Seine						
Southern Seine	$ 22,545	$ 951,475	$ 487,869	$ 14,461,129	$ 5,387,376	$ 21,310,394
Northern Seine	$ 2,277	$ 227,130	$ 234,003	$ 11,086,940	$ 2,663,119	$ 14,213,469
Terminal Seine	$ 665,642	$ 95,252	$ 166,052	$ 326,350	$ 9,819,141	$ 11,072,437
Total Seine Value	$ 690,464	$ 1,273,857	$ 887,924	$ 25,874,419	$ 17,869,636	$ 46,596,300
Drift Gillnet						
Tree Point	$ 52,753	$ 679,763	$ 791,646	$ 865,086	$ 2,252,666	$ 4,641,914
Prince of Wales	$ 51,845	$ 1,200,236	$ 1,878,845	$ 435,748	$ 613,722	$ 4,180,397
Stikine	$ 64,072	$ 373,464	$ 383,762	$ 100,826	$ 342,747	$ 1,264,871
Taku	$ 72,657	$ 686,868	$ 599,554	$ 170,340	$ 2,914,040	$ 4,443,459
Lynn Canal	$ 20,996	$ 1,015,913	$ 599,798	$ 174,067	$ 3,678,872	$ 5,489,646
Terminal Gillnet	$ 458,503	$ 284,287	$ 151,269	$ 134,819	$ 3,735,290	$ 4,764,168
Total Gillnet Value	$ 720,826	$ 4,240,532	$ 4,404,874	$ 1,880,885	$ 13,537,337	$ 24,784,454
Set Gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set Gillnet (Yakutat)	$ 15,315	$ 1,052,270	$ 904,946	$ 199,471	$ 4,232	$ 2,176,234
Troll						
Winter Troll	$ 4,574,534					$ 4,574,534
Spring Troll	$ 2,002,382	$ 921	$ 58,538	$ 10,498	$ 232,433	$ 2,304,772
Summer Troll	$ 6,131,488	$ 13,980	$ 14,268,178	$ 99,077	$ 1,705,302	$ 22,218,025
Total Troll Value	$ 12,708,404	$ 14,901	$ 14,326,716	$ 109,575	$ 1,937,735	$ 29,097,331
Annette Island Res.	$ 35,011	$ 148,660	$ 117,056	$ 1,791,727	$ 1,746,103	$ 3,838,557
Hatchery Cost Rec.	$ 437,539	$ 173,423	$ 1,614,792	$ 1,146,320	$ 21,264,715	$ 24,636,789
Miscellaneous	$ 276	$ 10,227	$ 2,023	$ 57,923	$ 62,520	$ 132,969
TOTAL VALUE	**$ 14,607,835**	**$ 6,913,869**	**$ 22,258,332**	**$ 31,060,320**	**$ 56,422,278**	**$ 131,262,635**

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

Table 4.–Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	512	-	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	48
1981	2,280	-	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	32
1982	3,643	-	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	23
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	31
1984	1,808	-	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	30
1985	7,996	-	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	8
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	45
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	33
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	44
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	19
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	34
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	10
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	15
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	9
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	2
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	24
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	11
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	13
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	7
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	1
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	16
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	12
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	6
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	5
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	4
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	3
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	20
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	17
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	36
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	18
2010	**6,490**	**520**	**29,484**	**46,565**	**9,157,767**	**1,921,639**	**11,162,465**	**22**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	5,045	1,315	124,899	101,304	8,962,174	1,736,243	10,930,322	
2000 to 2009[d]	8,878	715	116,034	95,252	14,759,159	2,910,762	17,890,800	
Max. harvest[e]	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	35,180,383	6,246,728		
Max. harvest year	1995	1994	1965	1994	1999	1996		
Min. harvest[e]	12	106	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357		
Min. harvest year	1976	1983	1975	1976	1976	1977		

[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 2010

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 5.–Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	11,189	-	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	31
1981	7,984	-	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	30
1982	26,886	-	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	29
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	12
1984	18,954	-	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	21
1985	13,539	-	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	11
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	3
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	47
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	36
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	5
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	16
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	4
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	20
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	8
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	17
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	6
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	23
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	14
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	7
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	27
2001	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	18
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	10
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	19
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	13
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	43
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	9
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	26
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	15
2010	**9,274**	**267**	**121,786**	**145,900**	**11,399,007**	**1,312,928**	**12,989,162**	**28**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	9,274	334	488,893	225,690	17,063,396	1,063,659	18,851,246	
2000 to 2009[d]	14,808	500	483,650	224,971	22,433,277	1,495,905	24,653,110	
Max. harvest	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653		
Max. harvest year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998		
Min. harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467		
Min. harvest year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	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 2010.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 6.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2010.

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

–continued–

Table 6.–Page 2 of 3.

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

-continued-

Table 6.–Page 3 of 3.

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

Table 7.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2010. (*Note*: Sections 1-C,1-D, and 1-E did not open in 2009 so are omitted from this table.)

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

-continued-

Table 7.–Page 2 of 3.

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

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Table 7.–Page 3 of 3.

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

Note: A final 12-hour opening in District 2 on Sept. 26, in week 40 is not shown in the table.

Table 8.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2010.

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

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 4.

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

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Table 8.–Page 3 of 4.

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

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Table 8.–Page 4 of 4.

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

[a] Neets Bay THA continuous, concurrent gear, openings were from noon, May 1 to noon, June 10 and noon, October 8 to noon, November 10 are not all shown.

[b] Kendrick Bay THA was open to seine gear continuously from noon, June 15 to midnight, September 30.

[c] Anita Bay THA continuous, concurrent gear, openings were from midnight, May 1 to noon, June 12 and midnight, September 1 to noon, November 10 are not all shown in table.

Table 9.–2010 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub–region (in millions of index fish).

Sub-region	2010 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	5.9	3.0	8.0
Northern Southeast Inside	3.2	2.5	6.0
Northern Southeast Outside	2.0	0.75	2.50
Total	11.2		

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district, for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (blank cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, from 2001 to 2010.

Sub-region	District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE[a]	101	+	+	+		+		+				1.02	2.71
SSE	102	+	+	+		+		+	+	+		0.29	0.77
SSE	103	+	+	+	+	+		+				0.95	2.54
SSE	105	+	+	+		+	-					0.25	0.66
SSE	106	+		+	+	+						0.21	0.57
SSE	107	+		+		+						0.26	0.69
SSE	108	+		+	+	+			-			0.02	0.06
NSEI[b]	109					+			-			0.63	1.50
NSEI	110			+					-			0.59	1.41
NSEI	111								-			0.27	0.65
NSEI	112		+	+	+	+			-		-	0.53	1.26
NSEI	113			+				+	-		-	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	+		+		+		+	-		-	0.15	0.35
NSEI	115					+			-	+	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO[c]	113			+		+						0.75	2.50

[a] SSE = Southern Southeast sub-region.

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

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

Table 11.– Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (blank cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2001–2010.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE[a]	101	E Behm	+	+	+		+		+		+		0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+		0.10	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	+		+			-	+	+			0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan	+	+	+		+		+	+	+		0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moira				-			+	+	+		0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall		+		+			+				0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta		+			+		+	+			0.30	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock	+		+	+	+		+		+		0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound	+		+	+							0.10	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal	+	+	+	+	+			-			0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay	+		+		+	-					0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett	+	+	+		+		+				0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor	+	+	+	+	+		+	+			0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay	+		+	+	+			-	-		0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass	+		+		+			-			0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan	+		+		+						0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay	+	+	+		+		+			+	0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine	+		+	+	+			-			0.02	0.06
NSEI[b]	109	E Baranof				+	+	+		-			0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor					+			-	-	-	0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay		+		+	+			-	-		0.13	0.30
NSEI	109	SE Baranof		-	-	-	+			-		-	0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof		+	+								0.21	0.50
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay			+	+				-			0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton			+					-			0.38	0.90
NSEI	110	Portage Bay				+		-		-			0.03	0.07
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier				+	+			-	-		0.17	0.40
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal								-	-		0.16	0.40
NSEI	111	Stephens		+			+			-			0.11	0.25

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Table 11.–Page 2 of 2.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	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			+	+	+		+	-		-	0.10	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	0.70
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm	+		+								0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish	-	+		+	+	+	+			+	0.03	0.10
NSEO	113	Whale Bay	+	+	+	+	+		+				0.04	0.15

[a] SSE = Southern Southeast sub-region.

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

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

Table 12.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2010 (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	**13**	**63**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
1980	76	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	56	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	22	60	10	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	54	162	21	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	79	159	78	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	93	149	31	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	87	141	30	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	77	106	17	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	201	162	19	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	85	53	15	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	64	107	28	30	4	20	5	275
1991	68	76	36	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	91	153	25	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	131	228	16	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	111	272	14	43	5	5	4	30
1995	92	209	19	35	3	14	6	61
1996	222	931	30	62	5	19	9	59
1997	69	226	50	31	4	5	34	88
1998	147	197	19	59	6	32	8	130
1999	85	318	32	100	2	20	10	283
2000	95	443	96	36	3	13	17	270
2001	125	229	58	45		4	18	312
2002	55	397	19	39	0	6	5	206
2003	66	210	30	75	1	9	6	166
2004	74	242	86	60	3	13	5	310
2005	66	185	77	15	2	3	1	202
2006	76	282	57	54	2	15	2	704
2007	132	149	34	18	1	5	6	331
2008	13	99	46	50	1	12	8	451
2009	41	107	15	39	2	5	1	337
2010	**47**	**77**	**24**	**76**	**5**	**7**	**6**	**91**
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	68	149	19	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound				48	7	15	18	170

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

Table 13.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2010, compared to escapement goals.

Stock	Goal Type[a]	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	15,600	8,000–18,000		Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	72,500	55,000–120,000		Expanded Peak Survey
Stikine—mainstem	SEG	62,500	20,000–40,000	Above Goal	Estimated
Stikine—Tahltan[b]	BEG	22,800	18,000–30,000		Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	5,600	4,000–13,000		Weir Count
Taku—in-river	SEG	87,900	71,000–80,000	Above Goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	17,100	7,000–25,000		Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	71,700	38,000–86,000		Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	61,800	70,000 to 150,000	Below Goal	Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	48,000	30,000–70,000		Weir Count
Lost River	SEG	1,525	1,000		Peak Foot or Boat Survey
Klukshu River[b]	BEG	18,900	7,500–15,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	BEG	19,500	13,000–26,000		Peak Aerial Survey

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

[b] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 14.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2010.

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

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

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Table 14.–Page 3 of 3.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)												
			1		6				8		11		15		
Week	Date	Day	A	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
37	5-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	6-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	7-Sep	Tue		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12		12
	8-Sep	Wed		24	12	12	12	12	12	12	24				
	9-Sep	Thu		12							12				
	10-Sep	Fri													
	11-Sep	Sat													
38	12-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12
	13-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24
	14-Sep	Tue		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12		12
	15-Sep	Wed		24	12	12	12	12	12	12	24				
	16-Sep	Thu		12							12				
	17-Sep	Fri													
	18-Sep	Sat													
39	19-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	20-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	21-Sep	Tue		24	12	12	12	12	12	12	24		12		12
	22-Sep	Wed		24							24				
	23-Sep	Thu		12							12				
	24-Sep	Fri													
	25-Sep	Sat													
40	26-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	27-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	28-Sep	Tue		12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		12		12
	29-Sep	Wed			12	12	12	12	12	12	24				
	30-Sep	Thu									12				
	1-Oct	Fri													
	2-Oct	Sat													
41	3-Oct	Sun			12	12	12	12	12	12	12				
	4-Oct	Mon			24	24	24	24	24	24	24				
	5-Oct	Tue			24	24	24	24	24	24	24				
	6-Oct	Wed			12	12	12	12	12	12	24				
	7-Oct	Thu									12				
	8-Oct	Fri													
	9-Oct	Sat													
42	10-Oct	Sun			12	12	12	12	12	12	12				
	11-Oct	Mon			24	24	24	24	24	24	24				
	12-Oct	Tue			12	12	12	12	12	12	24				
	13-Oct	Wed									24				
	14-Oct	Thu									12				
	15-Oct	Fri													
	16-Oct	Sat													

Table 15.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Boat Harbor, Deep Inlet, Speel Arm, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2010.

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

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 4.

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

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet[a]	Boat Harbor[b]	Deep Inlet	Neets Bay[c]	Anita Bay[d]
35	22-Aug	Sun	24	24	15		12
	23-Aug	Mon	24	24	15		12
	24-Aug	Tue	24	24			
	25-Aug	Wed	24	24			
	26-Aug	Thu	24	24			12
	27-Aug	Fri	24	24			12
	28-Aug	Sat	24	24			
36	29-Aug	Sun	24	24			
	30-Aug	Mon	24	24			12
	31-Aug	Tue	24	24			12
	1-Sep	Wed	24	12	15		12
	2-Sep	Thu	24		15		24
	3-Sep	Fri	24				24
	4-Sep	Sat	24				24
37	5-Sep	Sun	24		15		24
	6-Sep	Mon	24		15		24
	7-Sep	Tue	24				24
	8-Sep	Wed	24				24
	9-Sep	Thu	24		14		24
	10-Sep	Fri	24		14		24
	11-Sep	Sat	24				24
38	12-Sep	Sun	24				24
	13-Sep	Mon	24		14		24
	14-Sep	Tue	24		14		24
	15-Sep	Wed	24				24
	16-Sep	Thu	24				24
	17-Sep	Fri	24		14		24
	18-Sep	Sat	24		14		24
39	19-Sep	Sun	24				24
	20-Sep	Mon	24				24
	21-Sep	Tue	24		14		24
	22-Sep	Wed	24		14		24
	23-Sep	Thu	24				24
	24-Sep	Fri	24				24
	25-Sep	Sat	24		14		24
40	26-Sep	Sun	24		14		24
	27-Sep	Mon	24				24
	28-Sep	Tue	24				24
	29-Sep	Wed	24		14		24
	30-Sep	Thu	24		14	12	24
	1-Oct	Fri	24			12	24
	2-Oct	Sat	24				24

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Table 15.–Page 4 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet[a]	Boat Harbor[b]	Deep Inlet	Neets Bay[c]	Anita Bay[d]
41	3-Oct	Sun	24				24
	4-Oct	Mon	24			12	24
	5-Oct	Tue	24			12	24
	6-Oct	Wed	24				24
	7-Oct	Thu	24				24
	8-Oct	Fri	24			12	24
	9-Oct	Sat	24			24	24
42	10-Oct	Sun	24			24	24
	11-Oct	Mon	24			24	24
	12-Oct	Tue	24			24	24
	13-Oct	Wed	24			24	24
	14-Oct	Thu	24			24	24
	15-Oct	Fri	24			24	24
	16-Oct	Sat	24			24	24

[a] Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1 to November 10. Openings not shown at end of season.

[b] Boat Harbor THA was open by regulation noon, June 20 to noon, September 1 when closed by Emergency Order . Outer Boat Harbor THA is opened by Emergency Order.

[c] Neets THA concurrent gear openings were from noon, May 15 to noon, June 10 and from noon, October 8 to noon, November 10. Early- and late- season openings are not shown in this table.

[d] Anita Bay THA concurrent gear openings were from midnight May 1to noon, June 12 and from midnight, September 1 to noon, November 10. Early- and late-season openings are not shown in this table.

Table 16.–Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	5,433	-	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	30
1981	6,317	-	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	31
1982	14,710	-	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	32
1983	4,598	-	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	28
1984	10,338	-	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	22
1985	10,386	-	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	10
1986	8,441	-	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	21
1987	8,430	-	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	24
1988	9,079	-	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	27
1989	9,579	-	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	3
1990	14,693	-	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	25
1991	18,456	1	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	26
1992	11,285	-	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	19
1993	18,011	-	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	13
1994	16,735	-	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	7
1995	13,342	-	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	1
1996	9,982	-	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	11
1997	11,006	-	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	17
1998	5,937	-	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	6
1999	8,983	-	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	5
2000	13,475	-	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	15
2001	13,644	-	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	9
2002	10,216	-	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	23
2003	10,704	-	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	14
2004	20,148	-	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	16
2005	49,901	5,853	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	18
2006	43,714	3,488	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	2
2007	26,215	3,852	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	8
2008	29,159	2,885	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	20
2009	22,965	2,256	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	12
2010	**16,462**	**3,058**	**388,078**	**503,751**	**1,315,795**	**2,219,585**	**4,446,729**	**4**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	14,118	367	508,945	245,652	928,838	1,032,577	2,730,496	
2000 to 2009[d]	24,014	1,833	530,786	300,807	973,577	2,136,442	3,967,459	
Max. harvest[e]	49,901	5,853	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,126,853		
Max. harv. year	2005	2005	1996	1994	1989	2006		
Min. harvest[e]	4,598	1	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887		
Min. harv, year	1983	1991	1975	1960	1960	1960		

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2010.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska 2010 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species.

Fishery	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,428	16	62,680	87,863	569,510	325,087	1,046,584
Terminal Harvest Area	1,858	0	2,067	11,218	27,628	133,535	176,306
Annette Island	692	0	9,823	74,109	469,320	242,894	796,838
District 6							
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,223	1,250	112,428	225,520	309,566	97,948	747,935
District 7							
Terminal Harvest Area	3,792	137	296	7,166	1,484	61,587	74,462
District 8							
Traditional (Stikine)	1,562	797	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	187,483
District 11							
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,288	388	61,947	62,204	132,354	489,035	747,216
Terminal Harvest Area	3	6	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
District 13							
Terminal Harvest Area	4,696	1	295	456	45,087	296,731	347,266
District 15							
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	531	201	89,628	64,937	133,335	586,623	875,255
Terminal Harvest Area	81	62	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
Subtotals							
Traditional	6,032	2,652	359,420	483,296	1,203,375	1,549,698	3,604,473
Terminal Harvest Areas	10,430	406	28,658	20,455	112,420	669,887	842,256
Common Property Total	**16,462**	**3,058**	**388,078**	**503,751**	**1,315,795**	**2,219,585**	**4,446,729**
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annette Island	692	0	9,823	74,109	469,320	242,894	796,838
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**17,154**	**3,058**	**397,901**	**577,860**	**1,785,115**	**2,462,479**	**5,243,567**

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

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	1,531	-	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	17
1981	1,448	-	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	34
1982	3,522	-	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	31
1983	1,113	-	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	11
1984	1,494	-	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	12
1985	2,787	-	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	8
1986	1,271	-	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	-	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	21
1988	2,041	-	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	22
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	24
1991	2,077	-	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	15
1992	1,061	-	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	9
1993	1,249	-	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	-	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	19
1995	1,024	-	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	-	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	6
1997	1,608	-	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	16
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	14
2000	1,196	-	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	28
2001	1,393	-	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	23
2002	1,127	-	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	25
2003	829	-	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	10
2004	2,069	-	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	20
2005	1,701	10	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	18
2006	2,179	92	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	33
2007	1,966	91	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	27
2008	3,977	82	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	29
2009	4,920	2	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	30
2010	**3,286**	**16**	**64,747**	**99,081**	**597,138**	**458,622**	**1,222,890**	**7**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	1,608	6	113,388	33,273	406,937	209,664	764,876	
2000 to 2009[d]	2,136	28	86,200	56,571	408,482	289,501	842,918	
Max. harvest[e]	4,920	92	394,137	**99,081**	1,349,929	734,344		
Max. harv.	2009	2006	1993	**2010**	1989	1995		
Min. harvest[e]	337	2	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033		
Min. harv, year	1970	2009	1960	1963	1960	1969		

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

[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 2010.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	580	-	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621	49
1981	1,565	-	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049	22
1982	1,671	-	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	43
1983	567	-	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	40
1984	895	-	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	29
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	18
1987	853	-	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	34
1988	2,961	-	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	45
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	17
1991	2,842	1	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	26
1992	1,374	-	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	19
1993	995	-	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	-	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	13
1995	951	-	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	-	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	-	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	-	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	-	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	-	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	30
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	33
2003	422	-	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	-	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	25
2005	1,526	46	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,737	211	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	28
2007	1,852	292	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	12
2008	1,049	570	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599	39
2009	1,625	513	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	21
2010	**1,223**	**1,250**	**112,428**	**225,520**	**309,566**	**97,948**	**747,935**	**16**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	1,391	33	109,540	99,271	313,015	113,325	636,574	
2000 to 2009[d]	1,375	163	98,056	138,659	300,921	216,153	755,326	
Max. harvest[e]	2,961	570	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409		
Max. harv. year	1988	2008	1996	1992	1989	1999		
Min. harvest[e]	46	1	10,354	336	1,246	502		
Min. harv, year	1960	1991	1960	1960	1960	1960		

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2010.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	631	-	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764	36
1981	283	-	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579	42
1982	1,052	-	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	29
1983	47	-	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	40
1984	14	-	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	45
1985	20	-	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	44
1986	109	-	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	37
1987	201	-	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	47
1988	776	-	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	48
1989	388	-	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	28
1990	682	-	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	32
1991	1,366	-	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	27
1992	1,045	-	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	16
1993	1,799	-	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	17
1994	1,996	-	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	8
1995	1,702	-	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	11
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	9
1998	460	-	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	20
1999	1,049	-	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	6
2000	1,671	-	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	22
2001	7	-	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	39
2002	25	-	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	38
2003	312	-	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	7
2004	7,410	-	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	10
2005	24,293	2,677	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	27,014	3,019	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	526,398	1
2007	14,627	2,836	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	325,368	4
2008	13,049	1,550	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	13
2009	2,406	424	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	5
2010	**1,562**	**797**	**32,737**	**42,772**	**58,610**	**51,005**	**187,483**	**12**
Averages								
1962 to 2009[c]	3,661	219	30,622	16,495	25,846	35,321	112,164	
2000 to 2009[d]	9,081	1,051	46,590	26,478	36,983	108,165	228,348	
Max. harvest[e]	27,014	3,019	154,150	44,891	114,555	343,827		
Max. harv. year	2006	2006	1996	1994	1964	2006		
Min. harvest[e]	7	424	0	0	0	1		
Min. harv, year	2001	2009	1975	1975	1975	1975		

[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 1962 to 2010. No harvest data in Alexander database for 1960 and 1962.
[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1962 to 1979 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 1962 to 2010.

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	2,251	-	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	10
1981	1,721	-	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	25
1982	3,014	-	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	34
1983	888	-	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	43
1984	1,773	-	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	29
1985	2,632	-	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	16
1986	2,584	-	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	38
1987	2,076	-	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	13
1988	1,777	-	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	27
1989	1,811	-	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	30
1990	3,480	-	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	20
1991	3,214	-	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	21
1992	2,341	-	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	8
1993	6,748	-	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	23
1994	5,047	-	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	4
1995	4,660	-	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	15
1996	2,659	-	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	12
1997	2,804	-	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	31
1998	794	-	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	17
1999	1,949	-	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	14
2000	1,154	-	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	3
2001	1,698	-	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	9
2002	1,850	-	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	18
2003	1,467	-	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	19
2004	2,345	-	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	11
2005	20,195	3,106	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	24
2006	11,123	138	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	5
2007	1,223	229	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	6
2008	1,721	472	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	2
2009	5,694	1,106	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	1
2010	**1,291**	**394**	**76,607**	**62,241**	**132,785**	**489,063**	**762,381**	**7**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	4,019	101	95,316	41,511	109,466	169,913	420,326	
2000 to 2009[d]	4,847	505	186,460	31,884	115,126	420,095	758,916	
Max. harvest[e]	20,195	3,106	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350		
Max. harv. year	2005	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009		
Min. harvest[e]	794	138	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678		
Min. harv, year	1998	2006	1967	1975	1965	1975		

[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 2010.
[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1980	440	-	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	41
1981	1,300	-	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	37
1982	5,451	-	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	20
1983	1,983	-	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	13
1984	6,099	-	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	6
1985	3,260	-	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	2
1986	2,772	-	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	16
1987	3,223	-	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	10
1988	1,257	-	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	11
1989	1,955	-	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	17
1990	670	-	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	19
1991	746	-	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	23
1992	610	-	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	12
1993	741	-	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	31
1994	980	-	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	5
1995	831	-	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	18
1996	642	-	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	26
1997	838	-	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	24
1998	682	-	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	39
1999	559	-	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	27
2000	297	-	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	14
2001	1,672	-	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	21
2002	582	-	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	15
2003	663	-	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	28
2004	805	-	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	9
2005	710	-	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	25
2006	343	1	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	1
2007	773	290	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	8
2008	560	99	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	3
2009	519	162	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	4
2010	**612**	**263**	**100,968**	**65,870**	**171,054**	**764,629**	**1,103,396**	**7**
Averages								
1960 to 2009[c]	1,419	11	161,054	53,983	66,112	370,197	652,776	
2000 to 2009[d]	692	55	112,697	44,390	91,213	717,302	966,350	
Max. harvest[e]	6,099	290	471,914	140,764	351,562	1,094,246		
Max. harv. year	1984	2007	1989	1994	1992	2006		
Min. harvest[e]	276	1	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562		
Min. harv, year	1963	2006	1975	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".
[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2010.
[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1979 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 2010.

Table 23.–Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2010.

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	242	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**
Average 1998–2010		2,219	-	112	7,721	847	87,758	98,658
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	1	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	1	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	2	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	1	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	3	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	321	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	313	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**
Average 1994–2010		49	-	1,406	922	17,799	123,729	143,906
Klawock	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770

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Table 23.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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**
Average 2004–2010		2,392	-	182	331	6,353	84,176	93,478
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1992	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1993	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1994	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1995	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1996	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1997	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1999	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	2000	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	2001	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2002	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2003	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2004	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
Average 1990–2004		1,185	–	12	224	175	9,582	11,178
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
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	5,094	177	1,316	7,427	32,939	1,747,776	1,794,729
	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**
Average 1990–2010		6,849	-	5,955	6,473	612,405	1,582,393	2,214,623

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Table 23.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	**3,696**	**30**	**722**	**561**	**118,871**	**802,653**	**926,533**
Average 1992–2010		986	-	828	1,230	108,170	669,283	780,509

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

Table 24.–Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2010.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	0	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	0	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	0	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	0	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	0	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	0	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	0	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	0	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	0	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	0	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	0	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	95	10	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	69	14	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	55	2	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
	2010	**63**	**0**	**2,066**	**3,350**	**27,628**	**131,761**	**164,868**
Average 1990–2010		18	-	417	929	3,906	41,969	47,240
Neets Bay	1998	62	0	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	2000	13	0	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	0	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2,028	0	0	0	0	143	2,171
	2009	3,705	0	0	950	0	4,142	8,797
	2010	**1,795**	**0**	**1**	**7,868**	**0**	**1,774**	**11,438**
Average 1998–2010		761		1	9,106	3	6,931	16,802
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	0	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	0	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	0	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	–	8	1,946	83	40	2,212

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Table 24.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West Cove	1990	6,039	0	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	0	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	0	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	0	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	0	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	0	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	0	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	0	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	0	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	0	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	0	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	0	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	0	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	0	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	0	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	–	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	0	6	0	0	4	135
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	–	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	0	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	0	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	553	14	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	613	14	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,303	17	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,741	64	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,246	49	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	**3,792**	**137**	**296**	**7,166**	**1,484**	**61,587**	**74,462**
Average 2002–2010		1,640	-	224	2,730	839	44,665	50,131
Speel Arm	1998	3	0	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	0	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	0	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	0	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	0	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	0	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	0	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	17	2	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
	2010	**3**	**6**	**14,660**	**37**	**431**	**28**	**15,165**
Average 1998–2010		11	-	28,584	380	2,291	523	31,790

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Table 24.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1993	79	0	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	0	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	0	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	0	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	0	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	0	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	0	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	0	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	0	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	0	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	0	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	0	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	0	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	705	13	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,471	97	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,062	48	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	0	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	**4,696**	**1**	**295**	**456**	**45,087**	**296,731**	**347,266**
Average 1993–2010	1,538	-	406	1,067	21,412	340,773	365,204	
Boat Harbor	1995	257	0	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	0	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	0	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	0	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	0	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	0	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	0	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	0	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	0	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	0	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	0	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	0	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	0	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	100	30	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	81	43	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	**81**	**62**	**11,340**	**933**	**37,719**	**178,006**	**228,141**
Average 1995–2010		78	-	9,235	338	19,996	192,430	222,088

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

Table 25.–Southeast Alaska region 2010 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.

District	Permit Holder [a]	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Cove	9,564	0	2,297	0	0	11,861
	SSRAA	Neets Bay	8,494	0	21,622	768	1,224,351	1,255,235
3	POWHA	Klawock Lake	0	0	3,288	0	0	3,288
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake	0	0	49,731	0	0	49,731
9	KNFC	Gunnuk Hatchery	0	0	433	26,506	555	27,494
	AKI	Port Armstrong	1,914	4	66,323	634,462	48,295	750,998
	NSRAA	Mist Cove	0	0	10,800	34	4	10,838
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	37,617	0	0	0	37,617
	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	469	29	22,987	449	503,536	527,470
	DIPAC	Amalga harbor	18	613	284	5,315	1,004,022	1,010,252
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	2,045	61	116,885	3,245	337,714	459,950
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay	5,603	0	0	8,649	30,743	44,995
	NSRAA	Deep Inlet	0	6	13	4,409	147,327	151,755
	SJ-SSSC	Crescent Bay	28	4	2	29,547	2,488	32,069
		Total [b]	**28,135**	**38,334**	**294,665**	**713,384**	**3,299,035**	**4,373,553**

[a] 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
SJ-SSSC: Sheldon Jackson-Sitka Sound Science Center

[b] Total harvest by gear includes seine (shown in Table 2) and raceway/fish ladder harvest of 353,601 (8% of total).

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska region 2010 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by organization, and species.

Permit Holder[a]	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA	18,058	0	73,650	768	1,224,351	1,316,827
POWHA	0	0	3,288	0	0	3,288
KNFC	0	0	433	26506	555	27494
AKI	1914	4	66,323	634,462	48,295	750,998
DIPAC	487	38,259	23,271	5,764	1,507,558	1,575,339
NSRAA	7,648	67	127,698	16,337	515,788	667,538
SJ-SSSC	28	4	2	29,547	2,488	32,069
Total	**28,135**	**38,334**	**294,665**	**713,384**	**3,299,035**	**4,373,553**

[a] 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
SJ-SSSC: Sheldon Jackson-Sitka Sound Science Center

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2010.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1,478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,857,449	3,262,693
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	**27,729**	**406**	**38,334**	**294,665**	**713,384**	**3,204,048**	**4,278,566**
Averages							
1977 to 2009	21,281	31	41,210	179,232	767,989	1,909,307	2,758,655
2000 to 2009	35,986	3	104,664	307,905	632,541	3,325,262	4,406,360

[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 commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1972–2010.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large	Jacks [a]					
1972	0	–	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	–	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	–	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	–	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	–	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	–	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	–	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	–	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,446
1981	1,404	–	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,273
1982	2,387	–	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,780
1984 [b]	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	6,092
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,039
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,096
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,363
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,587
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,265
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,184
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,571
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,348
1994	1,790	350	45,095	3,381	90	173	50,879
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,702
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,834
1997	4,483	286	65,559	401	269	222	71,220
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,184
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,435
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808
2001	1,491	103	25,600	233	78	56	27,561
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,368
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,389
2004	3,906	2,568	85,018	275	8	134	91,909
2005	19,898	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	107,379
2006	15,736	2,078	101,405	72	4	14	119,309
2007	10,505	1,727	60,013	52	0	2	72,299
2008	7,860	1,067	33,651	2,398	88	90	45,154
2009	2,264	738	47,029	5,985	362	193	56,570
2010	**1,766**	**1,001**	**50,543**	**5,301**	**209**	**122**	**58,942**
Averages							
1972 to 2009 [c]	2,990	739	31,624	2,407	450	240	38,256
2000 to 2009	6,750	1,182	54,215	986	159	82	63,375

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 <735 fl.

[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 commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1979–2010.

	Chinook						
Year	**Large[a]**	**Jacks[a]**	**Sockeye**	**Coho**	**Pink**	**Chum**	**Total**
1979[b]	97	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816
1980	310	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819
1981	159	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050
1982	54	0	3,144	51	202	3	3,454
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	0	7	35,808
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,615
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	29,961
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,763
1999	958	257	21,063	4,887	0	0	27,165
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	0	0	34,599
2001	1,583	118	47,870	3,068	0	25	52,664
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	0	0	36,867
2003	2,171	784	32,997	3,584	4	0	39,540
2004	2,612	451	20,268	6,416	0	0	29,747
2005	7,611	821	21,858	5,086	0	0	35,376
2006	7,599	207	21,184	8,867	391	0	38,248
2007	1,041	440	16,525	5,276	0	0	23,282
2008	914	330	19,445	3,839	0	0	24,528
2009	6,931	1,167	11,086	5,803	0	0	24,987
2010	**5,321**	**723**	**20,236**	**10.485**	**0**	**0**	**36,675**
Averages							
80-09	1,824	266	22,788	4,998	1,977	1,059	32,911
00-09	3,369	470	25,059	5,045	40	3	33,984

[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, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	38	-	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	-	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	-	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	-	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	-	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	-	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	-	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	-	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	-	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	-	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	-	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	-	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	-	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	-	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	-	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	-	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	-	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	-	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	-	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	-	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	-	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	-	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	-	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	-	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	-	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	-	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	506	3	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	853	41	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	606	2	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	-	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	**692**	**-**	**9,823**	**74,109**	**469,320**	**242,894**	**796,838**
Averages							
1980 to 2009	662	2	26,176	28,798	317,074	89,766	462,477
2000 to 2009	1,321	5	10,723	31,890	201,168	100,923	346,030
Max. harvest	3,447	41	76,054	**74,109**	823,081	**242,894**	971,989
Max. harv. year	2001	2007	1993	**2010**	1989	**2010**	1995
Min. harvest	38	2	3,813	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harv, year	1980	2008	2008	1980	2003	1983	2005

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

Table 31.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2010.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	-	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	-	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	-	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	-	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	-	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	-	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	-	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	-	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	-	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	-	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	-	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	-	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	-	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	-	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	-	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	-	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	-	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	-	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	-	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	-	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	-	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	-	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	-	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	**112**	**7**	**4,946**	**10,851**	**858,205**	**71,524**	**945,645**
Averages							
1980 to 2009	249	1	8,235	6,982	635,499	17,309	668,274
2000 to 2009	461	2	10,449	7,918	790,954	24,495	834,278
Max. harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	**71,524**	1,715,648
Max. harv. year	2000	2010	2001	1986	2001	**2010**	2001
Min. harvest	–	–	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harv. year	–	–	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

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

FIGURES

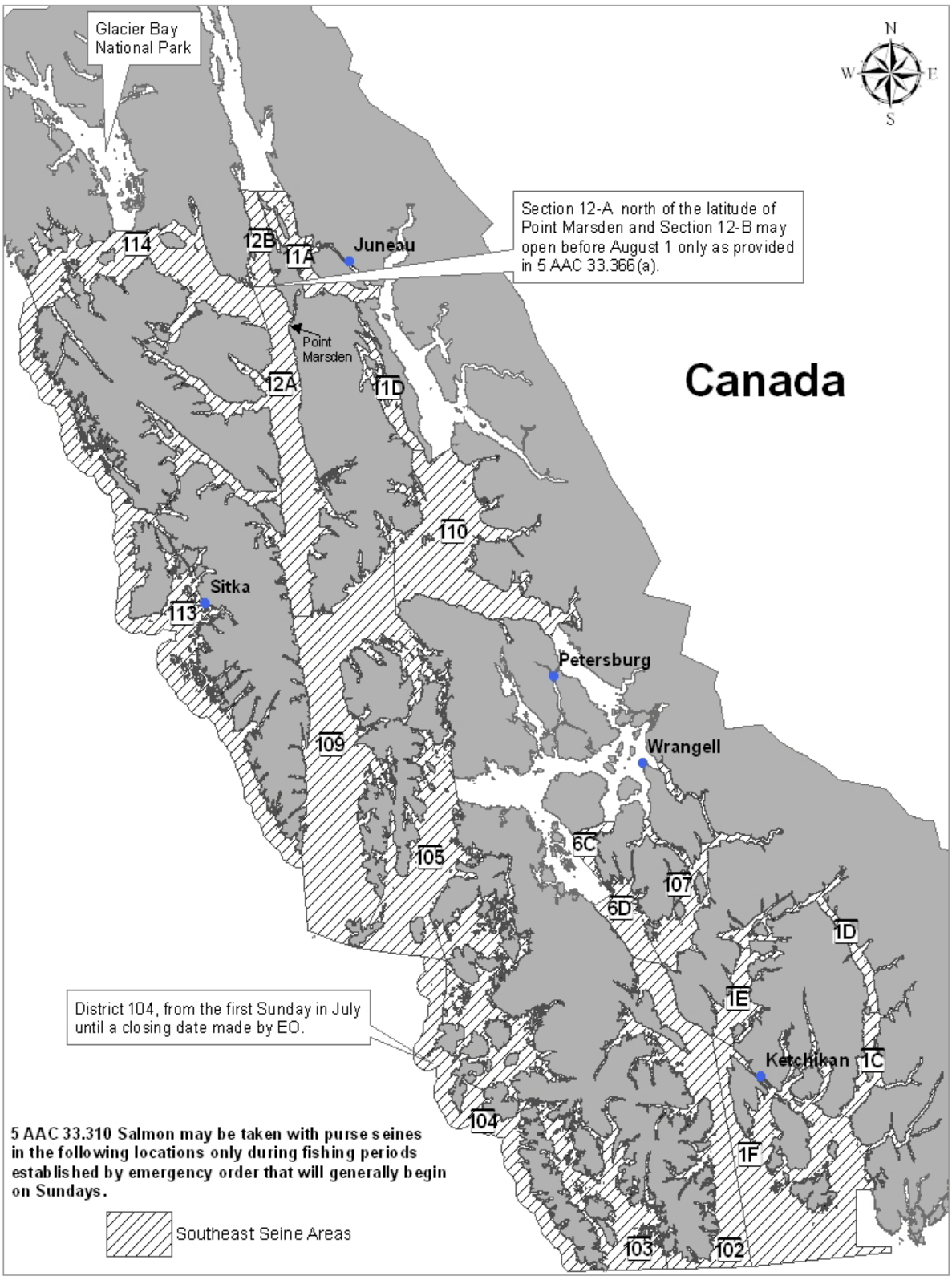

Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods areas are determined by emergency order.

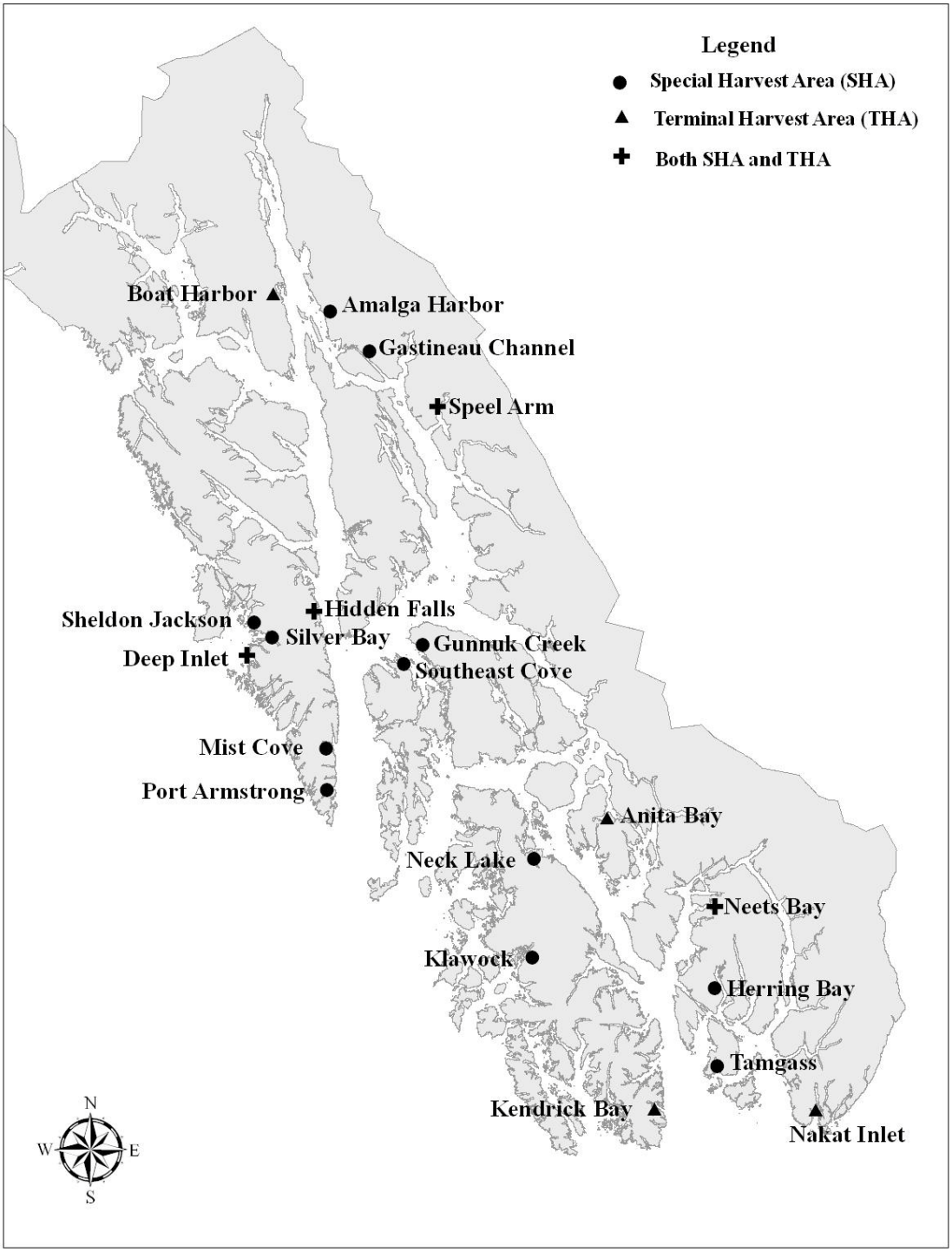

Figure 2.–Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.

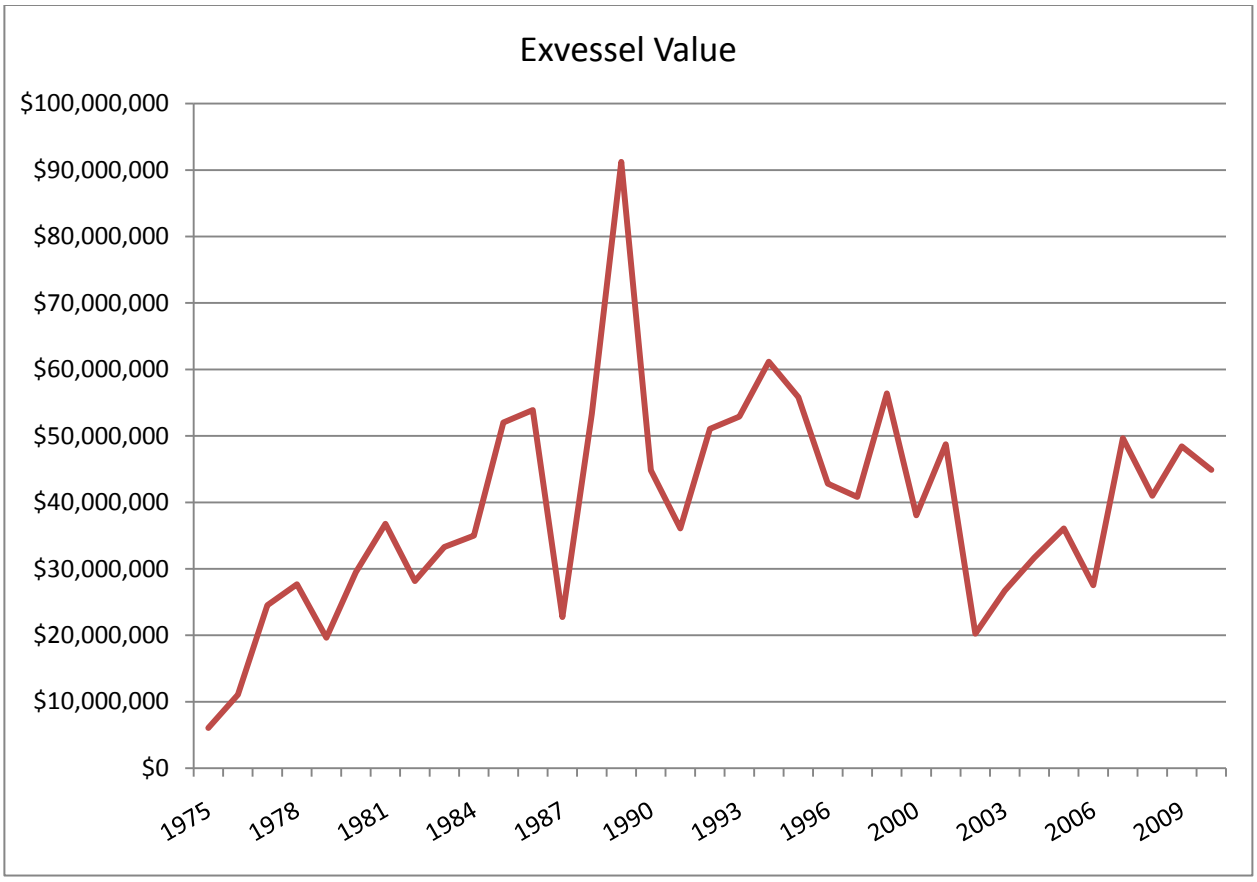

Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2010.

Note: Data from CFEC including preliminary data for 2010.

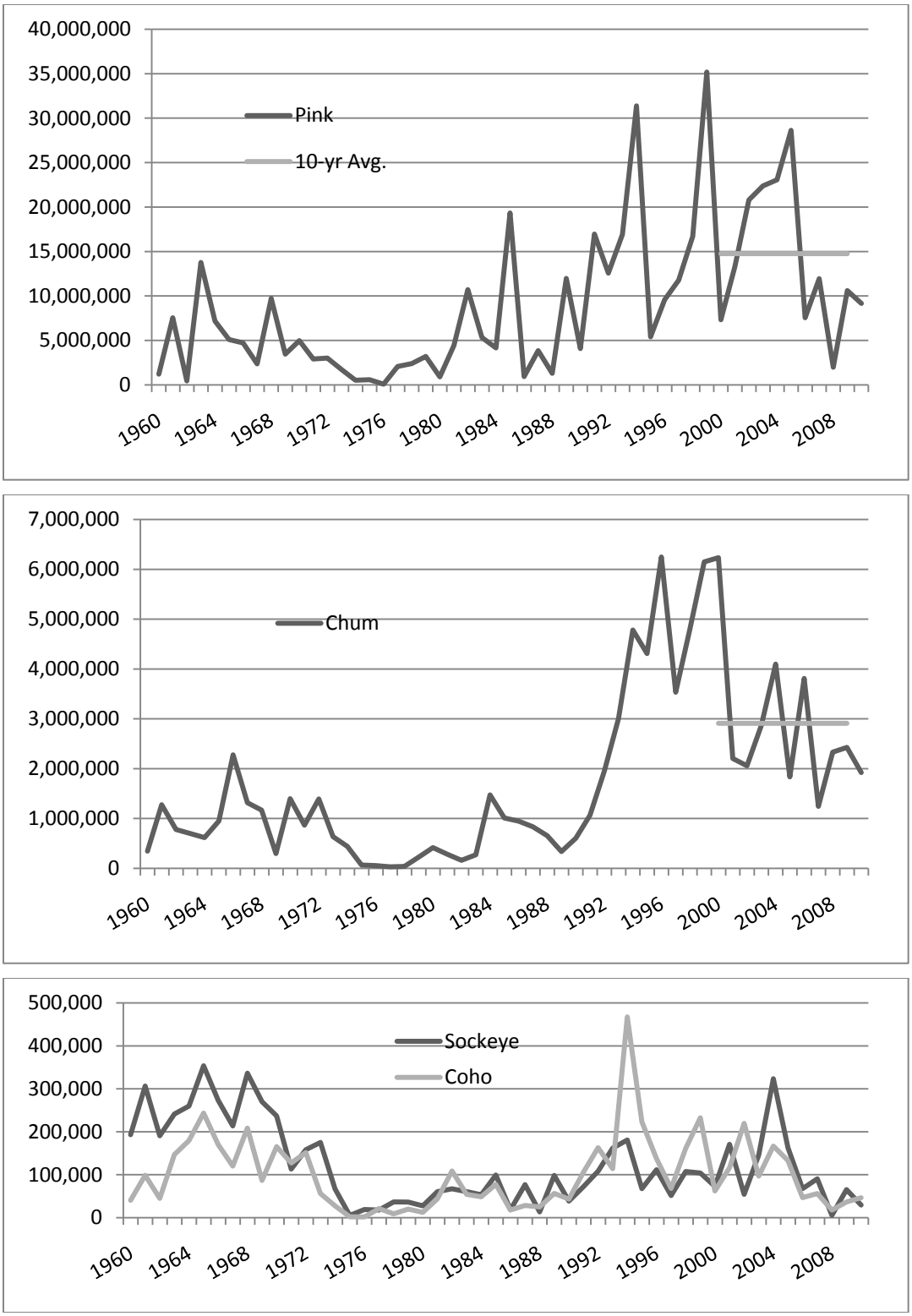

Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, by species, from 1960 to 2010.

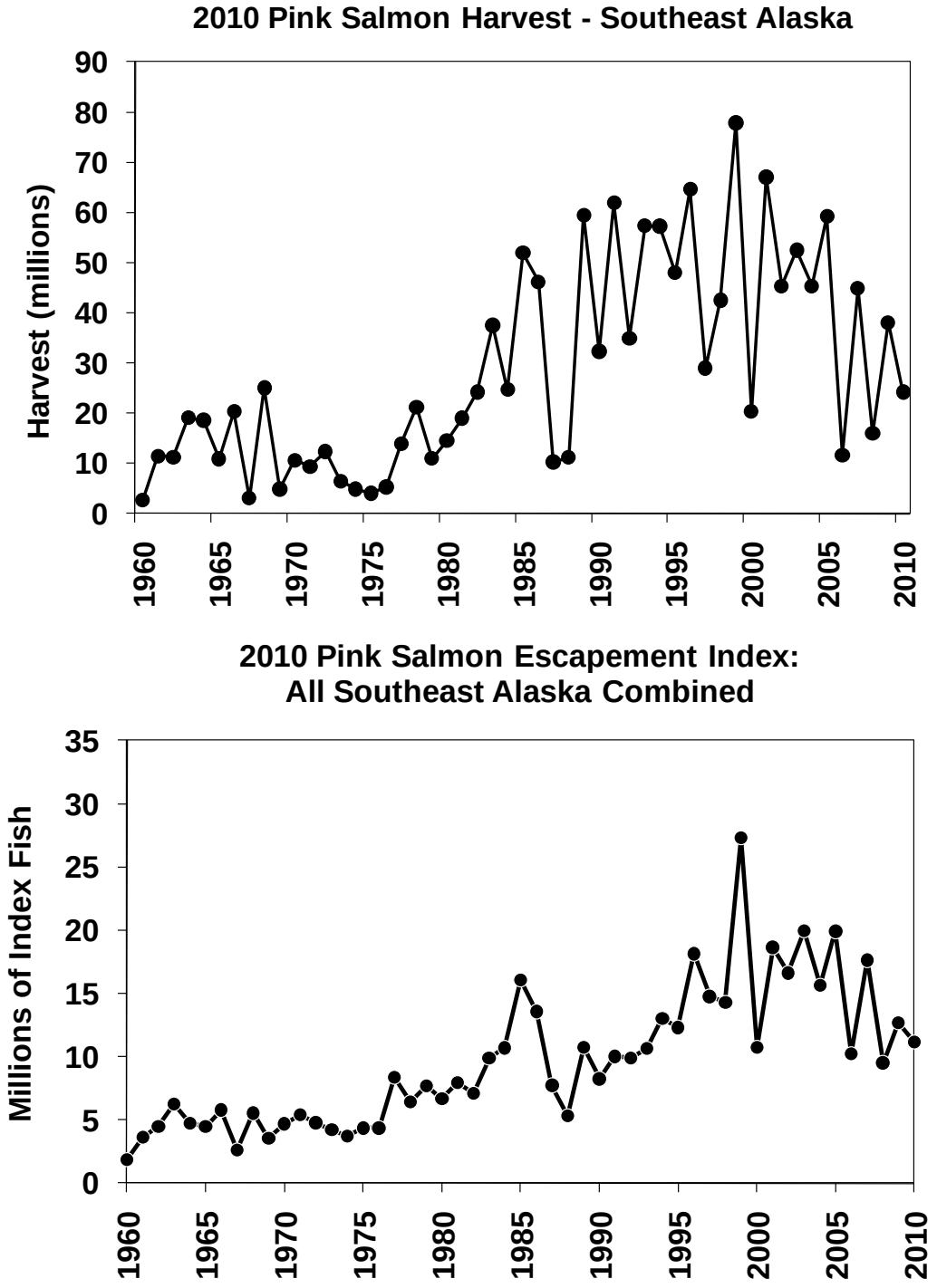

Figure 5.–Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960 to 2010.

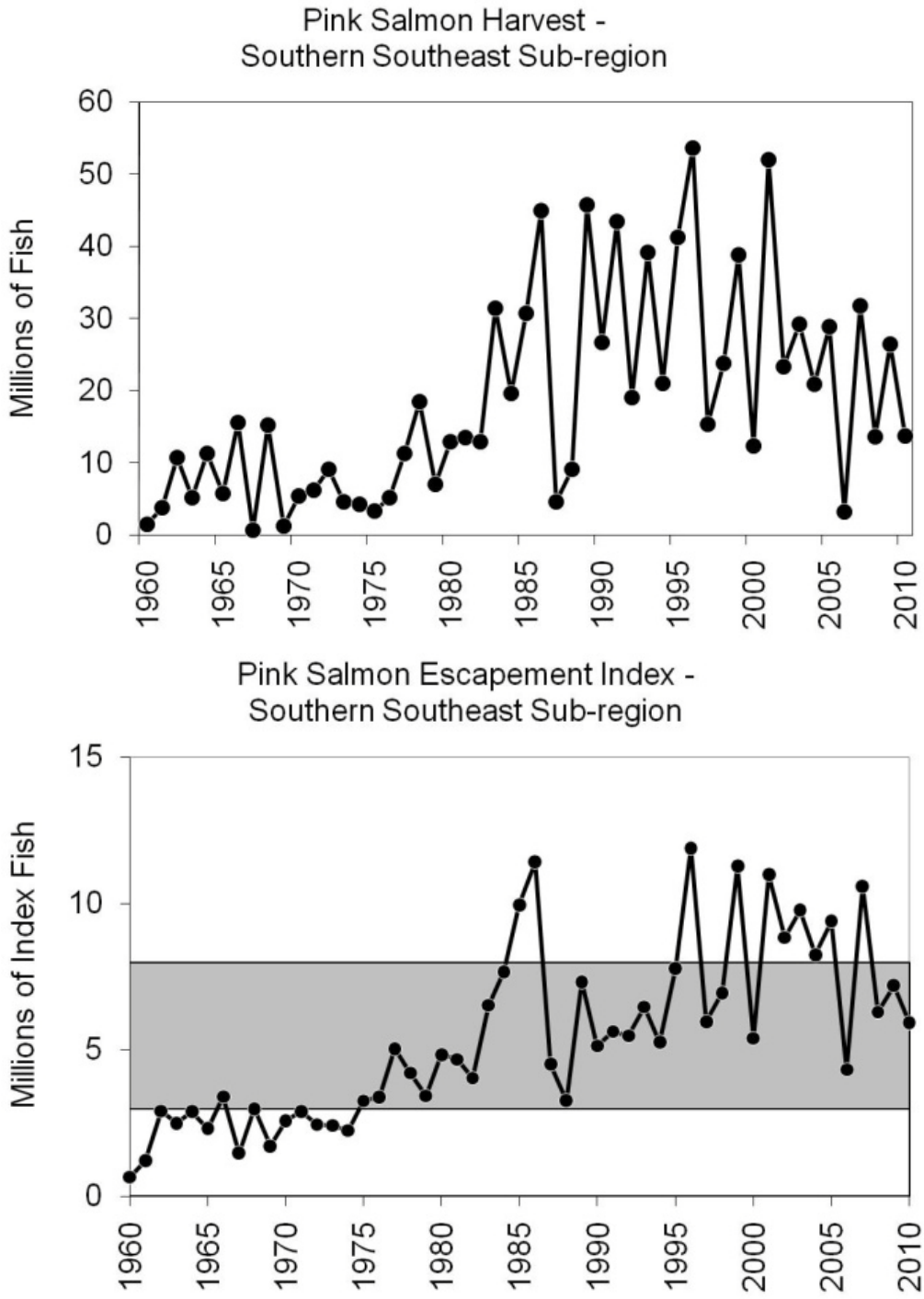

Figure 6.–Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2010 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.

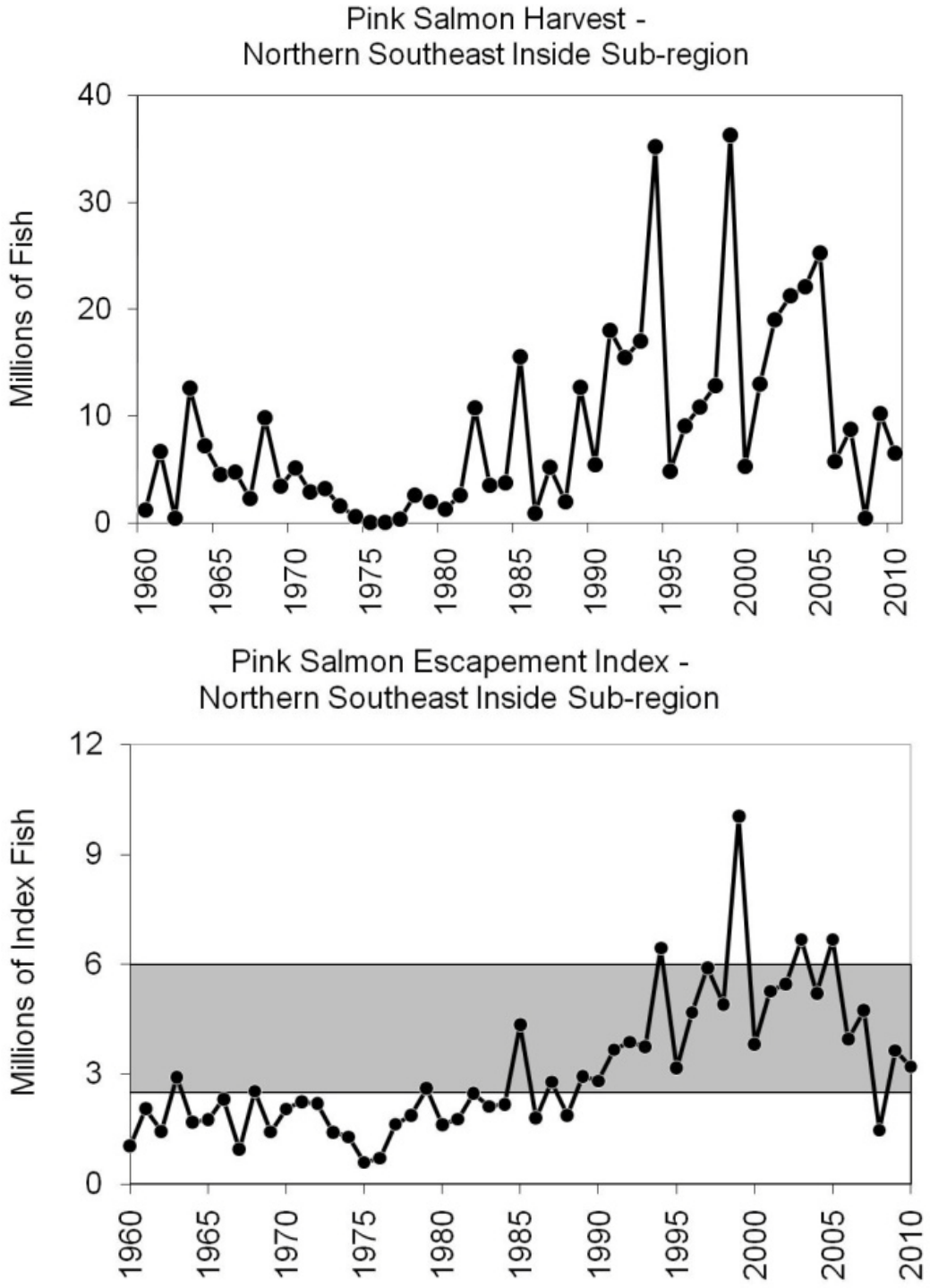

Figure 7.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2010 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.

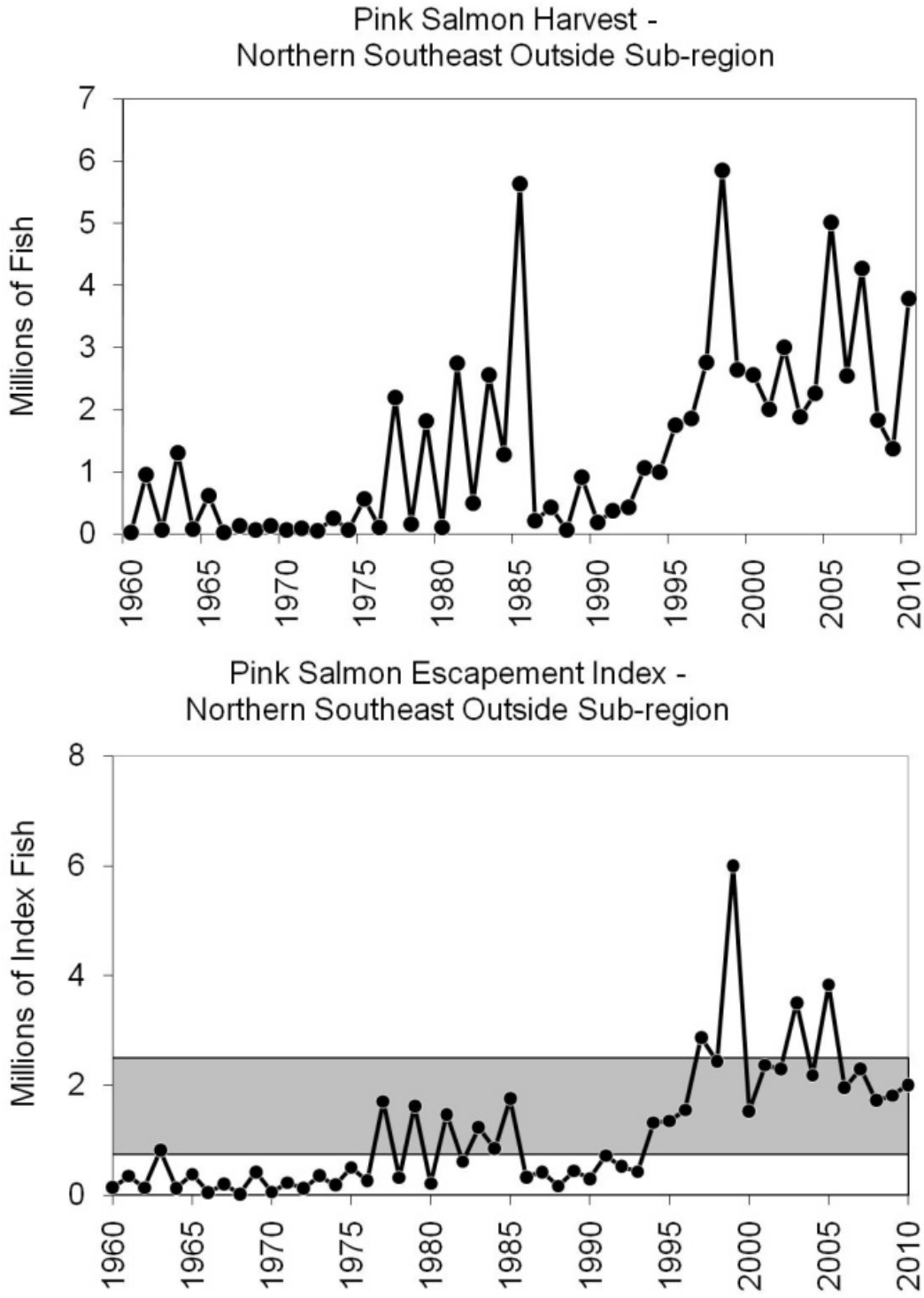

Figure 8.–Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2010 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

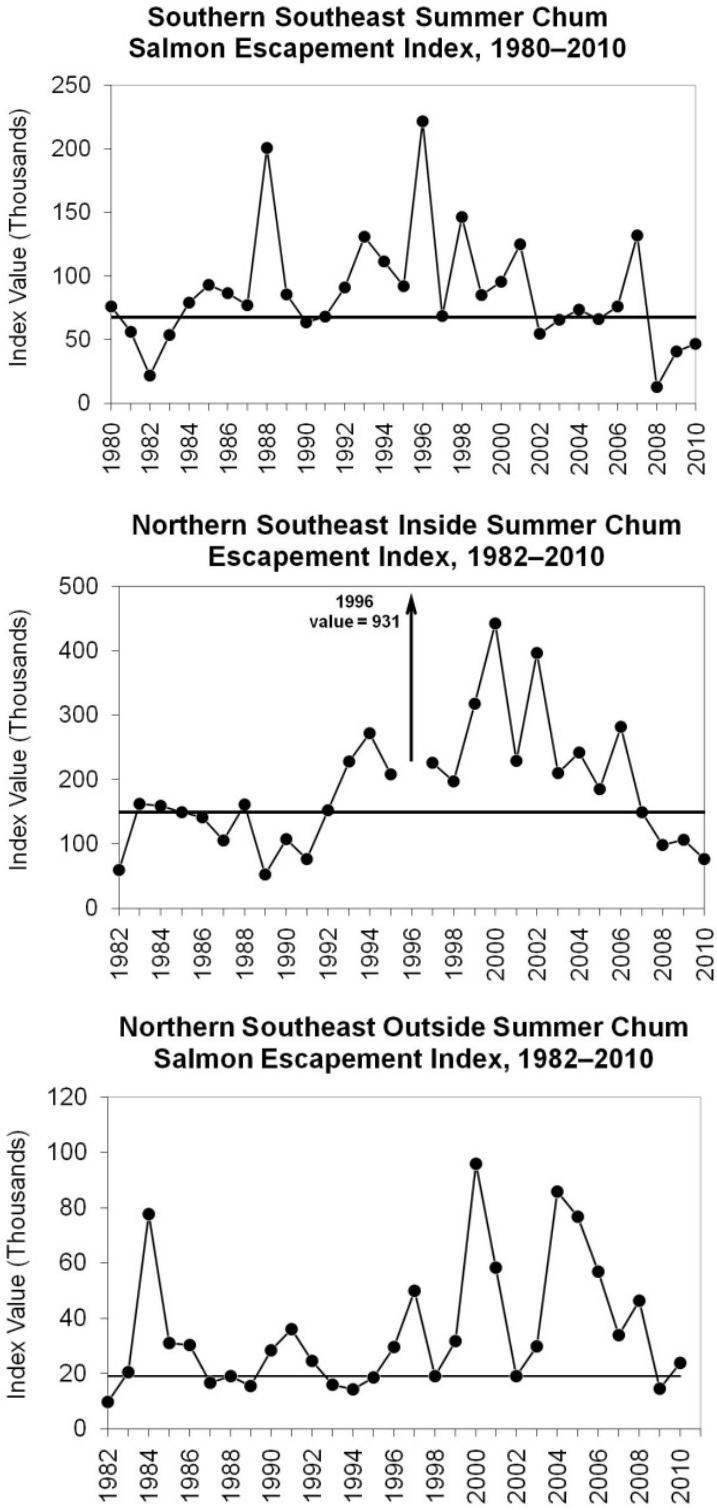

Figure 9.–Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1980–2010), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1982–2010), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2010). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

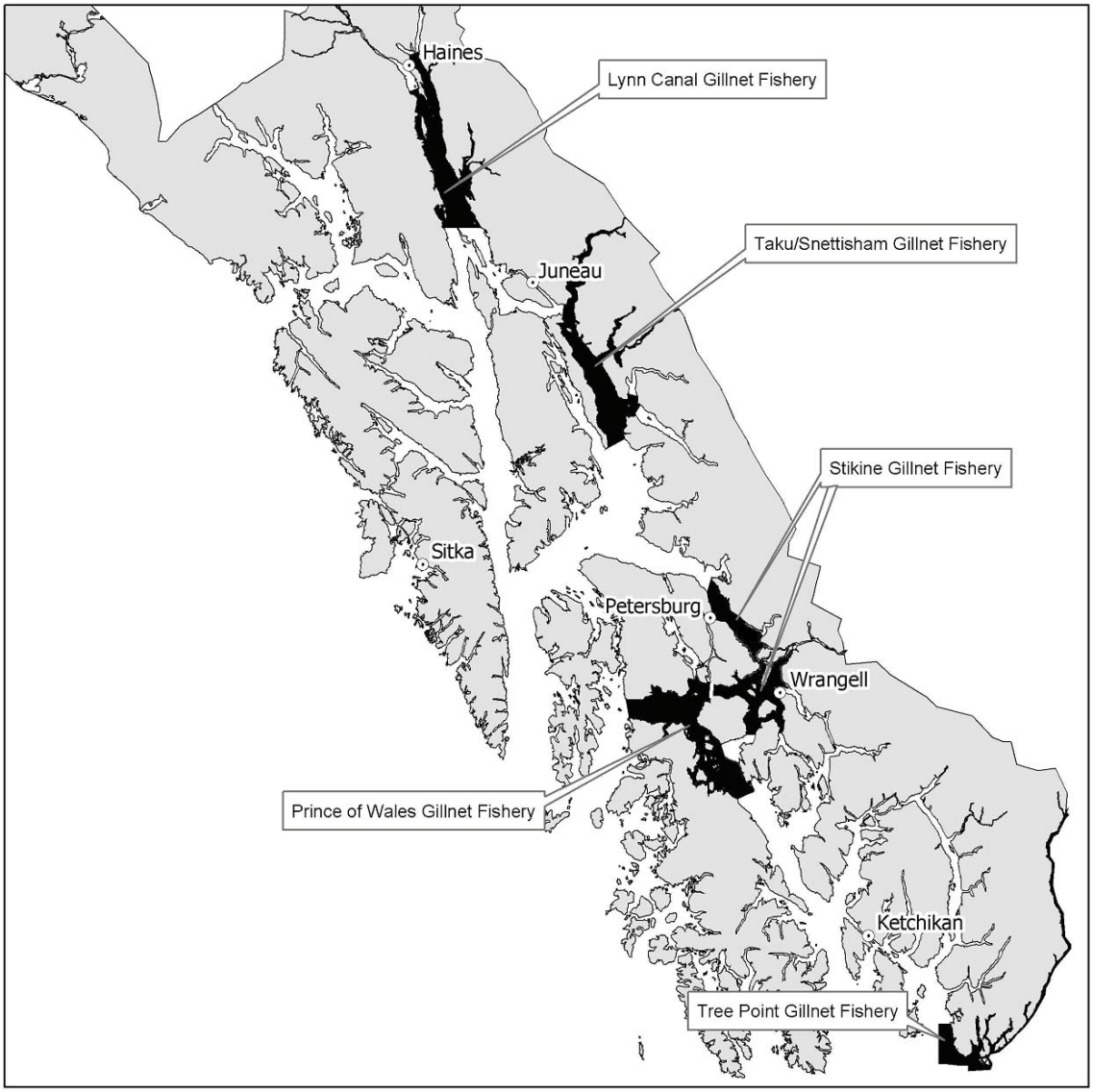

Figure 10.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

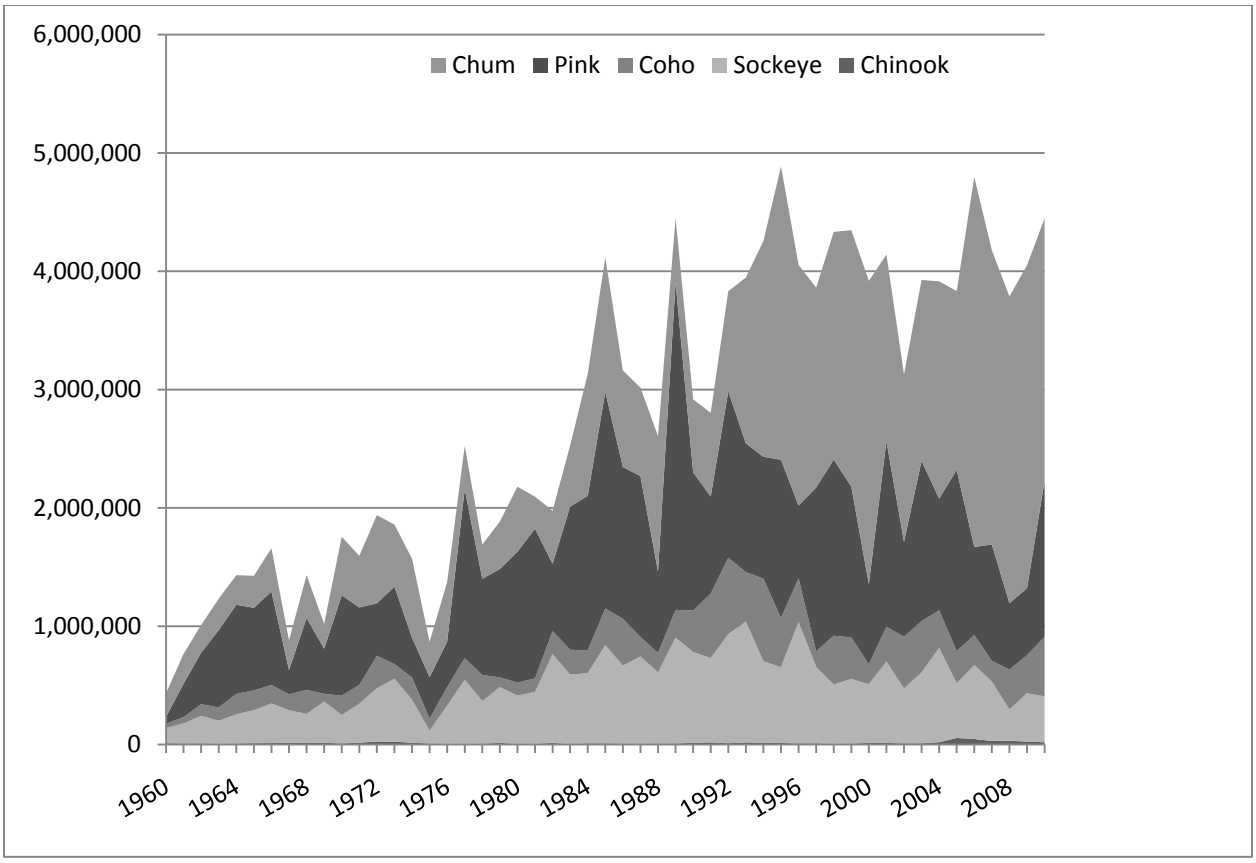

Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1961 to 2010.

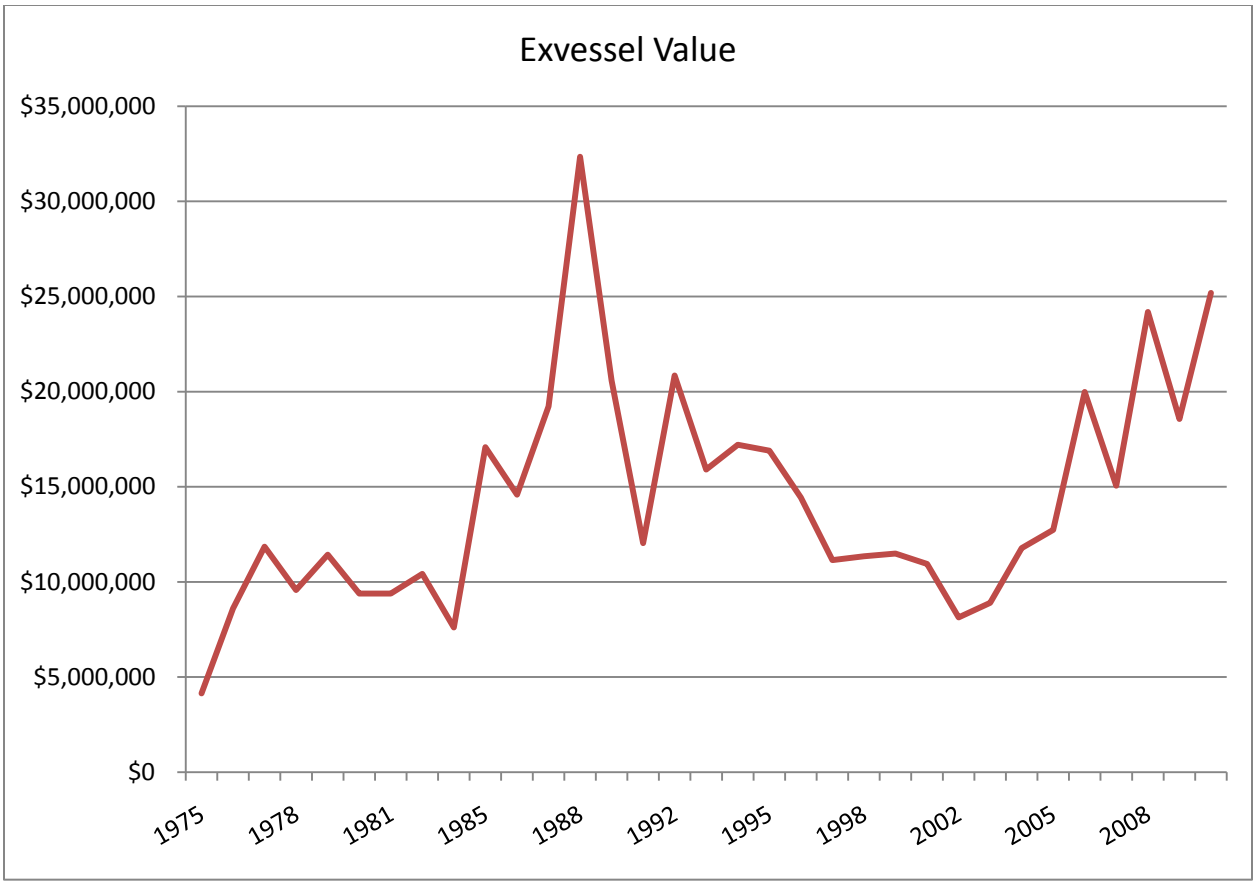

Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests) from 1975 to 2010.

Note: Data from CFEC including preliminary data from 2010.