REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,

SUMMARY OF THE 2003 SOUTHEAST ALASKA

COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

by

Region I
Salmon Management
Staff

REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT[1] NO. 1J04-01

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Douglas, Alaska

February 2004

[1] The Regional Information Report series was established in 1987 to provide an information access system for all unpublished divisional reports. These reports frequently serve diverse ad hoc informational purposes or archive basic uninterpreted data. To accommodate timely reporting of recently collected information, reports in this series undergo only limited internal review and may contain preliminary data; this information may be subsequently finalized and published in the formal literature. Consequently, these reports should not be cited without prior approval of the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

SECTION 2

SUMMARY OF THE 2003 SOUTHEAST ALASKA

COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

AUTHORS

Randy Bachman is the Haines area management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, P.O. Box 330, Haines, Alaska 99827. Email randy_bachman@fishgame.state.ak.us.

William Bergmann is the Petersburg area management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 16 Sing Lee Alley, Petersburg, Alaska 99833. Email: william_bergmann@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Justin Breese is the Ketchikan area assistant management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 2030 Sea Level Dr., Suite 205, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901. Email: Justin_breese@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Bill Davidson is the Sitka area management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 304 Lake St., Room 103, Sitka, Alaska 99835. Email: bill_davidson@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Phil Doherty is the Ketchikan area management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 2030 Sea Level Dr., Suite 205, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901. Email: phil_doherty@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Scott Forbes is the Petersburg/Wrangell area assistant management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 215 Front Street, Wrangell, Alaska. Email scott_forbes@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Dave Gordon is the Sitka area assistant management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 304 Lake St., Room 103, Sitka, Alaska 99835. Email: dave_gordon@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Dave Harris is the Juneau area assistant management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 802 3rd St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Email: dave_harris@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Steve Heinl is a fisheries biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 2030 Sea Level Dr., Suite 205, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901. Email: steve_heinl@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Kevin Monagle is the Juneau area management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 802 3rd St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Email: kevin_monagle@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Martina Kallenberger is a research analyst for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Commercial Fisheries, 802 3rd St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Email: martina_kallenberger@ fishgame.state.ak.us.

Scott Kelley is the regional management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 802 3rd St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Email: scott_kelley@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Troy Thynes is the Petersburg area assistant management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 16 Sing Lee Alley, Petersburg, Alaska 99833. Email: troy_thynes@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Gary Timothy is a fisheries biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Commercial Fisheries, 802 3rd St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Email: gary_timothy@fishgame.state.ak.us.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Annabelle Reedy, Region I publications specialist, produced the maps and the final document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 2.3
LIST OF TABLES 2.5
LIST OF FIGURES 2.7
ABSTRACT 2.8
ABSTRACT 2.8
INTRODUCTION 2.9
SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES 2.9
Purse Seine Chinook Salmon Harvest 2.10
Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fisheries 2.11
Inside Fisheries 2.11
Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery 2.18
Outside Fisheries 2.18
Southern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries 2.20
District 4 ..... 2.20
Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse Seine Fishery 2.22
Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery 2.25
Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements 2.25
Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements 2.26
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES 2.27
Drift Gillnet Chinook Salmon Harvests 2.27
District 1: Drift Gillnet Fishery 2.28
Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine Drift Gillnet Fishery 2.29
District 11: Taku/Snettisham Drift Gillnet Fishery 2.33
District 15: Lynn Canal Drift Gillnet Fishery 2.37
HATCHERY HARVESTS 2.41
Traditional Common Property Harvests 2.42
Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests 2.42
Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests 2.45
CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES 2.46
ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY 2.50

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
Table 2.1.	Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2003.	51
Table 2.2.	Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by district, fishery and species, 2003.	55
Table 2.3.	Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	56
Table 2.4.	Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	57
Table 2.5.	Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960-2003.	58
Table 2.6.	Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	59
Table 2.7.	Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960-2003.	60
Table 2.8	Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by section and hours open per day, 2003.	61
Table 2.9.	Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species, 2003.	65
Table 2.10.	Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	66
Table 2.11.	Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/ Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	67
Table 2.12.	Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	68
Table 2.13.	Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	69
Table 2.14.	Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	70
Table 2.15.	Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	71
Table 2.16.	Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.	72
Table 2.17.	Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.	73
Table 2.18.	Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1975 to 2003.	74
Table 2.19.	Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by species, 2003.	75
Table 2.20.	Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Stikine River, 1972 to 2003. ESSR[1] harvest not included.	76
Table 2.21.	Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Taku River, 1979 to 2003.	77
Table 2.22.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.	78
Table 2.23.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1977 to 2003.	79

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table **Page**

Table 2.24. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1963 to 2003.....80

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
Figure 2.1.	Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.	2.81
Figure 2.2.	Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species. 1960 - 2003.	2.82
Figure 2.3.	Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species. 1960 - 2003.	2.83
Figure 2.4.	Northern Southeast Alaska Inside pink salmon spawning escapement.	2.84
Figure 2.5.	Northern Southeast Alaska Outside pink salmon spawning escapement..	2.84
Figure 2.6.	Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement..	2.85
Figure 2.7.	Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.	2.86
Figure 2.8.	Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.	2.87
Figure 2.9.	Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvests from traditional and terminal harvest areas.	2.88

ABSTRACT

A total of 65.6 million salmon were harvested in the commercial common property traditional and terminal harvest area (THA), hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island and miscellaneous salmon net fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2003. The purse seine harvest of 61.4 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: 52.8 million fish from the traditional fisheries, 2.5 million from the hatchery terminal harvest areas (THAs), 5.5 million from hatchery cost recoveries, 0.5 million from Annette Island and 89,000 from miscellaneous fisheries. The 2003 common property purse seine harvest of 4.3 million chum salmon was a 39% increase over the 2002 harvest, but was the second lowest harvest in the past 10 years for the traditional and THA fisheries. The common property sockeye salmon harvest of 681,000 fish increased 440% over 2002, but the harvest was still 31% lower than the 10-year average (994,000). The drift gillnet harvest of 4.2 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: 3.4 million fish from the traditional fisheries, 545,000 fish from the hatchery THAs, 188,000 fish from Annette Island and miscellaneous fisheries combined and 76,000 fish from the hatchery cost recovery. The common property drift gillnet harvest of 3.9 million was an increase of 26% over 2002 and slightly below the 10-year average of 4.1 million.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2003 Southeast Alaska purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary river fisheries, Annette Island, and miscellaneous salmon fisheries. A discussion of fishery management actions is included and preliminary landing estimates are presented and compared to historical production. An overall summary of the regional salmon fisheries and a description of the region are available in Section 1 of this report. Reviews of the Region I troll and Yakutat set gillnet fisheries are presented in subsequent sections of this report.

SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

The purse seine fishery historically (1960–2002) accounts for 80% of the total commercial common property salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon are 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 generally harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. Since 1960, on average, chinook salmon account for less than 1%; sockeye 2%, coho 1%, pink 87%, and chum salmon 10% of the common property purse seine harvest.

Commercial salmon fishing regulations [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allow 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 2.1). 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 was also allowed in six Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs) and 10 hatchery cost recovery areas as well as the Annette Island fisheries reserve in 2003. The majority of this section will focus on the common property purse seine fisheries, which include the traditional and THAs. Hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island, and miscellaneous fisheries are discussed in later portions of this section.

For purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management, Districts 1 through 7 are grouped as "Southern Southeast" and Districts 9 through 14 as "Northern Southeast" (Figure 2.1). In general, management of the northern and southern Southeast purse seine fisheries is independent. However, because both the northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seiners are free to move among districts. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined primarily from spawning escapement information obtained from aerial surveys of sanctuary areas and streams and from fishery performance data (i.e., catch per unit effort (CPUE)). In addition, the department often charters purse seine vessels to conduct test-fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas.

The 2003 common property purse seine fishery began with Deep Inlet THA on June 1 and the traditional purse seine fishery opened June 22 in Districts 2 and 12 (Table 2.1). The traditional summer pink salmon season ran from June 22 through August 15 and the fall chum salmon season from August 17 until the season closed. The 2003 purse seine, common property harvest

(traditional and THA fisheries) was 55.3 million salmon (Table 2.2). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of 25,200 chinook, 681,400 sockeye, 394,200 coho, 49.9 million pink, and 4.3 million chum salmon. In 2003, chinook salmon accounted for less than 1% of the common property total harvest followed by sockeye and coho (1%), pink 90% and chum salmon (8%). Historical (1960–2003) purse seine harvests in traditional and THAs are presented in Table 2.3.

Purse Seine Chinook Salmon Harvest

Regulation [5 AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail, this regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not the gillnet fisheries. Further regulations [5 ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establish a quota for chinook salmon 28-inches or larger for the purse seine fishery of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2003 season the annual harvest ceiling of 366,100 fish resulted in a purse seine quota of 15,700 chinook salmon. Chinook salmon quotas are also specified for the drift gillnet (7,600 fish) and set gillnet (1,000 fish) fisheries. The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted the chinook salmon harvest guideline as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial users resulting from implementation of the PST. The regulation [5 ACC 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 does not count against the chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5 ACC 29.060 (c)] that chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error, do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline.

The primary management tool used to stay within the chinook salmon harvest guideline for the purse seine fishery is to establish periods, by emergency order, when chinook salmon greater than 28 inches may not be retained. Non-retention is usually implemented early 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 larger chinook salmon is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the chinook salmon harvest guideline is obtained, non-retention is again required. The total 2003 purse seine harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas) of chinook salmon was approximately 25,200 fish of which 24,000 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,200 as less than 28 inches. Of the large chinook salmon, approximately 7,700 were Alaska hatchery produced fish (2,300 harvested in the traditional common property fisheries and 5,400 in the hatchery terminal area fisheries. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was slightly over the 15,700 chinook salmon harvest guideline.

Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fisheries

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. In 2003, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 25.5 million fish, made up of 7,300 chinook, 146,000 sockeye, 97,000 coho, 22.4 million pink, and 2.9 million chum salmon (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.2).

Inside Fisheries

District 9 is split into two sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and Section 9-B is managed from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A is approximately the waters of the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait. It is 30 to 50 miles west of Petersburg. Major fishing areas of 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.

Section 9-A consists of two pink salmon stock groups with different run timing. The northern portion is managed based on run strength of early-run and middle-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion is managed based on returns to several late-run pink salmon streams in the Patterson Bay and Port Walter areas. Additionally, the northern area is managed to provide for escapement of sockeye salmon to Falls Lake and to provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence. For the second consecutive year initial openings to harvest Red Bluff Bay pink salmon were provided north of Falls Lake. Section 9-A openings began with three consecutive 39-hour openings between July 16 and July 25. The area was expanded to normal markers in Red Bluff by on July 20 based on strong pink salmon escapements. Catch and effort peaked for the early season on July 24-25 with three boats harvesting 39,000 pink salmon. With minimal effort this area was put on a 4-on/1-off schedule from July 28 through August 30, for seven consecutive openings. Lines in the northern portion were extended southward to Hoggatt Bay Light beginning August 7-10. The southern portion of the Section was opened on a 2-on/3-off schedule beginning August 9-10 for three consecutive openings. On August 22-25 and August 27-30 the southern boundary line was moved north to Port Herbert due to weak returns in the Port Walter and Port Armstrong Hatchery areas, and the Patterson Bay areas were included in the Section 9-A, 4-on/1-off fishing schedule. On August 29 the line inside Red Bluff Bay was moved inside of normal markers and the fishery was extended through September 1 in order to provide for an ikura fishery on pink salmon surplus to escapement needs in Red Bluff Bay. Catch and effort for Section 9-A peaked for the season during the ikura fishery with six boats harvesting 69,000 pink salmon. The total harvest in Section 9-A was 290 sockeye, 390 coho, 192,000 pinks and 7,700 chum salmon. Seasonal pink salmon harvest in the southern portion of the Section was negligible and harvest in the Red Bluff Bay area was only 31% of the most recent 10-year average harvest. Pink salmon escapements to this area were similarly below average. Falls Lake sockeye salmon escapement has been estimated by mark-recapture methodology at 6,300 fish, and Falls Lake subsistence harvest is estimated at 2,700 fish, both records for the system.

Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI), which usually is thought to have a strong contribution to the harvest along the southeastern Baranof Island shoreline experienced poor returns in 2003. Although the forecast was for a return of 150,000 coho and 2.2 million pink salmon, total returns were limited to just 22,000 coho and 311,000 pink salmon taken during AKI's cost recovery fishery.

Both Section 9-B and District 10 had excellent escapements during the 2001 parent year. It was anticipated that Section 9-B would have a strong return of pink salmon because of the very good returns to District 10 by mid July and the excellent test fishing in the area. The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred during the 39-hour opening starting on July 20. The area north of Kingsmill Point was opened, the earliest opening for pink salmon in almost 30 years. Escapements were already strong in Saginaw Bay. Effort was relatively light with only 27 purse seiners fishing, a pattern that would continue throughout the season. Harvests were very good with about one-half million fish harvested. On the next 39-hour opening during July 24 and 25 the entire Kingsmill shoreline was also opened and harvests and effort were almost exactly the same. Escapements were very strong and early; this coupled with relatively low effort would have allowed the District to be open seven days a week. However, the purse seine task force had again expressed a desire to use the 4 days on, 1 day off fishing schedule. Starting with the July 28 opening, the 4 days on, 1 day off rotation began in District 9. This was eight days earlier than in 2002 because the returns were earlier and strong. The fishery was expanded to include the Kuiu Island shoreline south to Point Cosmos and about 0.8 million fish were harvested by 50 seiners during that opening. The four-day opening was actually broken into two 39-hour openings for several reasons. One reason was to provide a distinct break in the middle of each of the four days because Point Gardner was only opened for the first part of the opening because of some localized escapement concerns. The other reason was a local processor requested that the opening be split so that they could manage their fleet more easily. Almost the entire district was opened beginning with the August 7 opening. The two 39-hour openings and then one day off schedule continued until the season closed on September 9. Effort was lower than normal with never more than 50 seiners fishing any opening. This was partly due to decreases in canning capacity region wide, which left some purse seiners sitting on the beach without markets. Decreased effort coupled with limits for most purse seiners starting around the July 20 opening meant there was no strong peak in harvest or effort throughout the season. There were five weeks during the fishery when more than 1 million fish were harvested each week in Section 9-B. The harvests were also spread throughout the area with Kingsmill producing more fish than any other area as normal but record pink salmon harvests occurred in the Rowan-Pillar area (0.55 million) and along the Port Malmesbury shoreline (2.1 million) together with very good harvests in Tebenkof Bay and along the Eliza Harbor shoreline. The harvest in Section 9-B of 7.5 million pink salmon was the third highest on record and probably would have been a record if pink salmon prices had been high enough to increase demand. There was very little strength to the fall chum salmon run. The sockeye salmon harvest of 32,000 fish was about four times the average harvest. The harvest of 50,000 coho was twice the average, as was the harvest of 291,000 chum salmon. Pink salmon escapements were at or above optimum in almost all of Section 9-B. The escapement estimate of 1.15 million pink salmon was almost twice the 600,000 target for the district. Even with greatly reduced regional effort of about 220-230 boats fishing at the peak of the fishery, about 90% of the fleet was on limits from July 20 until the end of the season. Several

major processors had record case packs and they began quitting for the season around August 20 with all major processors done harvesting by August 29.

District 10 encompasses much of the waters of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage and begins 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.

The season opened on June 29 along the mainland shoreline with the waters of Farragut Bay and adjacent waters of eastern Frederick Sound closed. The effort was low during the first two 15-hour openings but increased rapidly, especially in and around Port Houghton. Two more 15-hour openings occurred and by then it was obvious the run along the mainland was very strong. On July 16 and 17 the first 39 hour opening occurred and 30 seiners harvested 0.6 million pink salmon. On July 20 the first Admiralty shoreline opening occurred for 39 hours. Because of the strong run, the mainland was open for six days (135 hours) from July 20-25 to provide more opportunity to vessels whose markets were not as limited and to give processors more opportunity to maximize their production. This extended opening was only mildly successful with only 14 purse seiners fishing the middle two days of the opening when it was the only area open in the region. Effort and production peaked that week with 48 seiners harvesting 1.4 million pink salmon. Even with the excellent run, effort decreased rapidly because some processors directed their fleets to fish areas with higher quality fish. By August 12 only one or two boats were fishing the area each opening. The fishery was closed after August 25 due to no effort. About 90% of the harvest was taken off the mainland shoreline and Port Houghton produced a record harvest of 1.3 million pink salmon. The harvest in 2003 of 3.1 million pink salmon was the second-highest harvest since statehood and about four times the 778,000 average harvests during that time period. The sockeye salmon harvest of 27,000 fish was above the long-term average of 5,400. The only system that didn't approach the escapement goal was the Chuck River in Windham Bay. The escapement in District 10 of 1.7 million (Table 2.5) was second highest since statehood and considerably above the upper target range of 1.45 million fish. Ikura fisheries were advertised but none occurred even though there were stocks surplus to optimum spawning needs.

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. Areas open to purse seining in 2003 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index area, the west Admiralty Island shoreline (north of Fishery Point), the southwest Admiralty Island shoreline (south of Point Samuel), the Basket Bay shoreline, the Catherine Island/Kelp Bay shoreline, and the Hidden Falls THA. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 7.3 million pink and 1.7 million chum salmon.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, June 22 (stat week 26) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and the Point Augusta index fishery. The early Tenakee Inlet openings were allowed to target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings were intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength to the north end.

The Tenakee Inlet fishery was limited to four 15-hour openings. The first opening on June 22 received no effort. The following two openings on June 29 and July 3 each attracted five boats and harvests were minimal. By the fourth opening on July 6, the fleet was restricted to the outer waters of Tenakee Inlet or east of the longitude of Corner Bay point, to help boost chum salmon escapements. Seven boats fished this opening, which proved to be the last for this area. Tenakee Inlet was open for a total of four days of fishing time in 2003; the total of 60 hours was well below the 10-year average of 192 hours. The harvest of 19,000 chum salmon was 13% of the 10-year average and the harvest of 26,000 pink salmon was 4% of the 10-year average. Escapements of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems were poor, while escapements to pink salmon systems were below average but within desired escapement target ranges.

The 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 incoming pink salmon run strength in northern Chatham Strait. In 2003, a total of 759 hours of fishing time were scheduled between June 22 and September 2. After July 16, this area was opened in conjunction with openings along the Whitestone shoreline. Effort was above average during stat weeks 28-30 and peaked at 18 boats in stat week 29 (July 16 – 17). The harvest of 78,000 chum salmon was 166% of the 1993–2002 average. The harvest of 1,079,000 pink salmon was 450% of the 10-year average reflecting the very strong pink salmon return to the northern inside areas.

The Basket Bay shoreline was opened four times between August 19 and September 2. The fishery was opened only after adequate development of pink salmon escapement along the southeast Chichagof shoreline was achieved. Approximately two miles of shoreline immediately in front of and adjacent to Basket Bay were kept closed to fishing to help provide further sockeye salmon escapement into the Kook Lake system. The fishery was open for 10 days for a total of 192 hours, 79% of the 1993–2002 average. No fishing effort occurred in this area. The 2003 pink salmon index of escapement along this shoreline was equal to the most recent 10-year average.

The area north of Point Marsden along the north Admiralty Island shoreline, known as the Hawk Inlet Shoreline fishery, may operate during the month of July, according to the Northern Southeast Purse seine Fishery Management Plan [5 AAC 33.366]. In 2003, indices of north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline were adequate to conduct a fishery. During the two 10-hour fisheries conducted on July 10 and 13, a total of 10,000 sockeye, 500 coho, 178,000 pink, and 39,000 chum salmon were harvested. The fishery closed at this point as the sockeye harvest was nearing the BOF harvest cap of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the month of July. Otolith sampling by the department found that 11.9% of the sockeye salmon had thermally marked otoliths and all marks came from Snettisham Hatchery. Indices of north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline in July included:

(1) Parent-year escapement of pink salmon in northern Southeast Alaska in 2001 was mixed. Lynn Canal systems were very strong while Stephens Passage and the Taku River escapements were below the 10-year average. Inseason predictions of the pink harvest were not available; trollers in Cross Sound were targeting strong returns of coho instead of pink salmon.

(2) Test fishing was conducted on July 1 and July 8; harvests were 287% and 232% of the 1993-2002 average, respectively.

(3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline between July 1 and July 8 indicated a high abundance of pink salmon between Point Retreat and Square Cove. Pink salmon were starting to appear at the mouths of several streams in the Icy Strait/north Chatham area and intertidal/mouth counts increased substantially from July 3 to July 13. Strong showings of pink salmon were observed July 9 at Wheeler Creek (in excess of 17,000 fish) and Robinson Creek (in excess of 14,000 fish). In addition, there were large numbers of pink salmon schools building along the west Mansfield Peninsula shoreline.

(4) The pink salmon harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery in the first week of July was 17,800 fish, about 10 times the average of 1,800 fish. The harvest was six times the average for the second week of July.

(5) Taku River fish wheel catches through July 9 totaled 4,230 pink salmon, compared to an average odd-year catch of 2,240 pink salmon. The comparable harvest in 2001 was 1,450 fish. The fish wheel catches had an exceptionally high single day catch of over 1,000 pink salmon on July 8.

(6) The Juneau sport fishery pink salmon harvest rate during stat week 27 was 13 hours per pink, well below the five-year average of 36 hours and significantly better than 28 hours per pink salmon from the previous stat week.

The above assessments in total indicate a high abundance of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline, with a harvestable surplus available in the area.

Conservation of other salmon stocks must be considered in any July opening along the Hawk Inlet shoreline according to the management plan. The Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon run on July 10 was 13,800 fish, above the 10-year average of 12,300 fish. Results from the Chilkat River fish wheel program indicated that Chilkat River sockeye salmon escapements were within desired goals. The Taku River sockeye salmon run through July was very strong based on inriver and fishery performance measures.

The west Admiralty shoreline fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline north of Angoon. The fishery was open July 10 through September 2. The initial openings July 10 and 13, from the latitude of Point Couverden to Point Marsden (Point Hepburn on July 13), were the earliest of the past 10 years. Ensuing openings on July 16 and July 20 from Point Marsden to Fishery Point were based on sustained pink salmon abundance along the west Admiralty shoreline and were the first 39-hour openings for this area. On July 24, the southern line was moved to Parker Point and the southwest Admiralty shoreline was opened from Point Wilson to Point Gardner. The 4-day on/1-day off fishing regime went into affect on July 28 with a two day open fishing period from Point Marsden to Parker Point, followed by a second two day open fishing period on the Whitestone shoreline with all or part of the west Admiralty area again open. This pattern continued for the next five openings keeping portions of the west Admiralty fishery open for four consecutive days each week. This strategy was practical due to lower effort

and excellent escapement to west Admiralty streams. The final opening on September 1 was for 39 hours and had no effort. The fishery had a total of 36 fishing days for 692 hours, 206% of the 1993-2002 average of 336 hours. Harvest totals for this shoreline were 3.4 million pink, 128% of the ten-year average, and 163,000 chum salmon, 172% of the ten-year average. The pink salmon harvest was the fifth largest for this area historically and ranks third highest in the past 10 years. Effort was below average and peaked at 33 boats during stat week 30 (July 24). After the first week of August there were never more than 11 boats fishing this area. Pink salmon escapements to west Admiralty streams were well above average and above the upper management target.

The southwest Admiralty shoreline fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Angoon. The fishery was open south of Point Wilson to Point Gardner July 24, a week earlier compared to recent years. The northern boundary was moved to Point Samuel on August 2 to access abundant local and migrating pink salmon in the area. Peak harvest and effort occurred on July 24-25 when 24 boats caught 427,000 pink salmon and 16,000 chum salmon. The 4 day on/1 day off fishing regime went into effect on July 28 with a two day fishing period along the south Admiralty shoreline followed by a second two day fishing period on the Whitestone shoreline. Chum salmon runs in Chaik and Hood Bays were slow in developing, consequently the bays remained closed with the exception of one opening inside Chaik Bay on August 22. The fishery had a total of 28 fishing days for 555 hours, 223% of the 1993–2002 average of 249 hours. A little over 1.9 million pink salmon were harvested in total making this the second highest harvest historically for this area and is three times the ten year average. A total harvest of 62,400 chum salmon was slightly above the ten-year average of 58,000 fish. Pink salmon escapement was very strong with the escapement index at 150% of the ten-year average. Chum salmon escapements were mixed but overall considered to be fair.

The portion of Section 12-A, which includes Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline, has been managed during recent years to provide for expansion of the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area in July, and to manage for local area pink salmon stocks in early August. 2003 returns of Kelp Bay chum were of uncertain run strength due to earlier timing and overwhelming strength of pink salmon returns. The area was opened beginning July 16-17 for three consecutive 39-hour openings followed by three consecutive 87-hour openings (4-on/1-off) beginning July 28 through August 10. The initial 2-day opening included Kelp Bay south of Point Lull to the northern Hidden Falls THA boundary, and coincided with the 1-day opening of the THA on July 16. Twenty-five boats reported harvest of 96,000 pink and 28,000 chum salmon during the opening. With Hidden Falls THA closed from July 17 until July 28 and declining hatchery chum returns; subsequent openings of Kelp Bay were entirely directed at the harvest of local area pink salmon stocks. On the second opening July 20-21, lines were extended north to Point Thatcher, and 13 boats harvested 115,000 pink and 29,000 chum salmon. From August 2-August 10 (4-on/1-off) the Section 12-A shoreline was open from Point Thatcher to the southern end of the District at the latitude of Point Gardner, and lines were pulled inside of normal markers in Kelp Bay due to unprecedented escapements of pink salmon. Harvest for the season was 339,000 pink and 82,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest ranked over double the recent 10-year average and sixth historically. Chum salmon escapements were unknown in the South Arm of Kelp Bay and average in the Middle Arm. Pink salmon escapements were new records for all three major systems, and exceeded recent 10-year average escapements four-fold.

There were a total of eleven openings of Section 13-C during the 2003 season. Openings included five bi-weekly 15-hour openings from June 30 through July 13, three 39-hour openings in the 2-on/2-off fishing regime from July 16-17 through July 24-25, and then three 87-hour openings in the 4-on/1-off fishing regime from July 28 through August 10. The peak effort occurred on July 10 when the Hidden Falls THA was closed and 22 boats harvested 103,000 pink and 16,000 chum salmon. A large portion of Saook Bay was opened due to strong pink salmon returns. The peak harvest occurred on July16-17, when 14 boats harvested 188,000 pink and 11,600 chum, and both Saook and Rodman Bays were opened to normal markers due to strong pink salmon returns. Harvest for the season was 481,000 pink and 35,000 chum salmon. The pink harvest was nearly equal to the recent 10-year average harvest and ranked ninth historically. The chum salmon harvest was around 40% of the recent 10-year average harvest, and also ranked ninth historically. Chum salmon escapements were below average. Pink salmon escapements for Section 13-C were 2.6 times the recent 10-year average and ten of nineteen streams had record escapements.

Several separate purse seine fisheries occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 included Port Frederick, Idaho Inlet, and Port Althorp. The District 14 traditional common property purse seine fishery opened much earlier than in past years due to the early timing and strength of the pink salmon run. The total District 14 harvest of 1,908,000 pink salmon was 131% of the 10-year average, while the chum salmon harvest of 80,400 fish was 152% of the 10-year average.

There were 13 openings for the Port Fredrick fishery between July 10 and September 2. The initial opening on July 10 was restricted to a small area at the entrance to Port Fredrick to target the expected strong return of pink salmon. This was the second earliest opening date in the last 10 years reflecting the early run timing this year. All ensuing openings included the Whitestone shoreline targeting the expected surplus of pink salmon to Spaski and Whitestone Creeks. Fishery performance was well above average during the first six openings, peaking July 20-21 with 26 boats harvesting approximately 547,000 pink salmon and 27,000 chum salmon. Fishing effort tapered off significantly after the end of July when much of the local effort shifted to other areas. No more than six boats fished in any opening during August. When the 4-days on/1-day off fishing regime went into effect on July 28, processors were restricting harvests of their fleet. Port Fredrick and the Whitestone shoreline were fished on days three and four of the 4-day openings. These were days the local processor was often not taking fish due to the harvest backlog remaining from days one and two. The fishery had a total of 33 fishing days for 699 hours, 304% of the 1993-2002 average of 230 hours. Harvest totals for this shoreline were 1.85 million pink and 75,000 chum salmon, representing 130% and 200% of the respective 10-year-average harvests. The pink salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 120% of the 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement was very good for Neka River and Game Creek, but fair to poor for the remaining streams in Port Frederick.

Both Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were opened to fishing for nine days between July 16 and July 25 in order to harvest surplus pink salmon. This was only the third time in the last 12 years that these areas have been open to fishing. An additional day was scheduled into these openings outside of the regular 39-hour weekly openings to attract effort to these remote locations. Participation was average with four boats at Idaho Inlet harvesting 56,700 pink salmon. No boats

fished Port Althorp. Because escapements were not building adequately, no additional openings were held after the July 25. Final escapements to Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were average to good.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Three 12-hour openings occurred between the last week of August and the first week of September to target surplus returns of Excursion River fall chum salmon. Effort was low with only two boats participating in the first and third openings. The harvest of 2,400 chum salmon was well below the 10-year average of 21,000 fish. Escapement was good and earlier than normal for the Excursion River chum stock. There were no directed openings for pink salmon in this area, as escapements to local streams did not develop an adequate surplus.

The Chaik Bay fall chum salmon run had no harvestable surplus.

Outside Fisheries

The management plan for seine fishery openings in the outside waters of District 13 include: 1) monitoring for possible directed fisheries for summer chum in July and early September (in Nakwasina Sound), 2) monitoring for possible directed fisheries for sockeye, and 3) pink salmon management by stock group from late July through August. Season plans for pink salmon in 2003 were coordinated with region-wide management to maximize quality and value by providing more continuous fishing opportunities. Special consideration was made to limit fishing in Sitka Sound to the historic 2-on/2-off fishing pattern to prevent the potential for re-allocation of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to the Deep Inlet THA. Efforts would be made to stagger the timing of fishery openings in areas adjacent to Sitka Sound to provide more continuous fishing opportunity. Efforts would be made in remote areas when appropriate to increase fishing time beyond the regionwide fishing schedule to attract effort through the additional opportunity provided.

In Section 13-A separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, the West Chichagof area and in Salisbury Sound. Lisianski Inlet first opened on July 16-18 including a third day when the remainder of the region was not open. This opening was followed immediately with a three day opening July 19-21, bringing the extra off-cycle openings ahead of other regional opportunities. Following three, 3-day openings the area continued on the 4-on/1-off schedule for three openings through August 10. Despite good parent year escapements, the Lisianski area fishery was marked by an almost complete lack of fishing effort, and harvest. Pink salmon escapements were roughly 60% of the five most recent odd-year escapements.

The West Chichagof area fishery took place throughout the season in a contiguous area, which included Portlock Harbor, Khaz Bay and Slocum arm. Openings included a series of four, 39-hour openings from July 20-21 through August 2-3, followed by six, 87-hour openings on the regional 4-on/1-off fishing schedule. Harvest peaked during the August 7-10 fishing period when five boats harvested 185,000 pink and 13,000 chum salmon. Effort peaked at seven boats with reduced harvest the following opening. Harvest for the season was 451,000 pink and 29,000

chum salmon, 133% of the recent 10-year average and fifth highest historically. Chum salmon harvest was below the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon escapement in the Khaz-Slocum area was 142% of the recent 10-year average, and second highest historically; and was 2.5 times the recent 10-year average in the Portlock Harbor area, and ranked first historically.

Salisbury Sound was opened beginning July 20-21 for a series of four, 39-hour openings (2-on/2-off) followed by four, 87-hour openings (4-on/1-off) through August 25. Catch and effort peaked August 12-15 with 12 boats harvesting 204,000 pink and 6,700 chum salmon. Total harvest for this area was 514,000 pink and 25,000 chum salmon. This harvest of pink salmon is slightly below the recent 10-year average and ranked 13th historically. Pink salmon escapement was 122% of the most recent 10-year average and ranked second historically.

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

Sitka Sound opened for pink salmon for five 39-hour openings beginning July 16-17 through August 4-5. Initial lines were from Inner Point to Makhnati Rock Light and then along the north side of Eastern Channel to Harris Island. This boundary provides access to pink salmon and minimizes interception of Deep Inlet bound hatchery chum salmon stocks, which may be harvested in the THA. For the July 20-21 opening, some of the Sheldon Jackson College SHA was opened for common property harvest to access strong pink salmon returns to Indian River since the College did not have plans for cost recovery harvest this season. As 4-on/1-off openings began elsewhere in the region on July 28, Sitka Sound was opened on the third and fourth days in the rotation (July 30-31) to provide more continuous openings in the Sitka area. As pink salmon run strength in southern Sitka Sound became apparent, the outer boundary lines changed to a line from Inner Point to Silver Point to include portions of Eastern Channel for three openings beginning August 4-5 through August 15. Also on August 4-5, lines in Nakwasina and Katlian Bays were moved inside of normal markers to access strong returns of pink salmon in northern Sitka Sound. Chum harvest peaked for the season on August 4-5 with 57,000 chum and 77,000 pink salmon by 11 boats. With strong pink salmon returns to Sitka Sound, beginning August 7-10, Northern Sitka Sound was managed for a series of five, 87-hour openings (4-on/1-off) through August 30. During this time Southern Sitka Sound continued to be managed on the 2-on/3-off schedule. Peak pink salmon catch and effort occurred August 12-15 as 22 boats harvested 176,000 pink and 39,000 chum salmon. During the final Sitka Sound opening on September 2-3 (39-hours) and considering that a cumulative harvest of 26,000 chum salmon reported from Northern Sitka Sound (primarily Nakwasina Sound) were most likely of wild stock origins, lines in Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound were returned to normal markers. Total Sitka Sound harvest for the season was 782,000 pink and 184,000 chum salmon. This pink salmon harvest was 65% of the recent 10-year average and ranks ninth historically. Pink salmon escapement was 235% of the recent 10-year average, ranks second highest historically, and included three record-level escapements.

In Section 13-B West Crawfish Inlet and Whale Bay were opened for three, 39-hour periods from July 24-25 through August 4-5. Catch and effort was minimal for these combined areas.

The total harvest was 11,000 pink and 8,400 chum salmon. Pink salmon escapement was above the recent 10-year average.

Necker Bay was opened once for 15-hours on July 16. Redfish Bay was opened once for 15-hours on August 4. Redoubt Bay was opened for two 15-hour fishing periods on August 4 and August 9 according to the newly adopted Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 01.760), which calls for commercial openings when the projected total sockeye salmon escapement will exceed 40,000. Due to limited effort, seine harvest in all of the three sockeye salmon fisheries is considered confidential. Weirs at Redfish Bay and Redoubt Lake indicated sockeye salmon escapements of 40,000 and 70,000 fish respectively.

The relatively good harvest with modest effort levels and generally high escapement levels indicates that a greater harvest would have been possible from District 13 had stronger markets been available.

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, the PST and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST dictate management decisions in District 4. Other, non-pink salmon directed fisheries include: the McDonald Lake sockeye salmon fishery in Section 1-D (West Behm Canal), an early season opening in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2.

In 2003 the purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 29.8 million fish, made up of 18,000 chinook, 535,000 sockeye, 297,000 coho, 27.5 million pink, 1.5 million chum salmon (Table 2.6; Figure 2.3).

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the PST calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to stat week 31. 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 2003 the initial opening was July 6 (stat week 28). The pre-stat week 31 fishing plan for District 4 was based on the preseason forecast returns of 711,000 Nass and 1.2 million Skeena sockeye salmon provided by the

Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). Management actions took into account an apparent "underage" of sockeye salmon from the 1999 through 2001 seasons.

In the 2003 PST period, 84,700 sockeye salmon were harvested in: 1) the initial 10-hour opening in stat week 28; 2) one 10-hour and two 6-hour openings in stat week 29; and 3) two 6-hour and one 8-hour openings in stat week 30. The number of purse seine vessels fishing ranged from 6 to 37 during the period covered by the PST. In past years, 60 to 80% of these sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we anticipated that between 50,800 and 67,800 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery pre-stat week 31. The final targeted number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

While other purse seine fisheries are not bound by the PST, the fleet moves freely between districts, so purse seining opportunities elsewhere can affect the catch and effort in District 4.

The average number of hours, boats, days, and boat-days fished pre-stat week 31 in District 4 since the PST was signed in 1985 is down 48%, 57% and 78% respectively compared to the 1980-1984 period. The pre-stat week 31 treaty-period sockeye harvests are also down 27% despite a 283% increase in the average sockeye salmon catch-per-boat-day since 1984.

In 2003, the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 13,300 chinook, 329,700 sockeye, 74,100 coho, 6.52 million pink and 162,300 chum salmon. While the number of boats fishing in District 4 rose to 74 from a PST-period low of 61 in 2002, this is still less than half the 1985-2002 average. The 2003 sockeye harvests were 54%, coho harvests were 49%, pink harvests were 61% and chum salmon harvests were 41% of their respective 1985-2002 average.

After the PST period the district was managed based on the strength of returning Southern Southeast Alaska stocks, however, as in 2002 when the regional purse seine fishery was expanded to a 4-day on/1-day off fishing schedule the district was restricted in hours to maintain an historical amount of fishing time, effort, and harvest. This approach was taken in an effort to maintain the district’s historical harvest of Canadian salmon. The district was given a series of 12-hour openings for four consecutive days during the majority of the season. The inside districts were largely managed on 15 and 39 hour openings.

As in most areas the pink salmon returns were earlier than average and the effort in the district was very low. The peak effort was only 49 boats on July 28 in stat week 31. During the peak of the season only 30 to 40 boats fished the district during any single opening.

For the season 6.52 million pink salmon were harvested. This is below the 1985/02 average of approximately 12 million pink salmon. Sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were also well below historical numbers. These lower than average numbers are probably a reflection of the low effort and not of salmon abundance.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse Seine Fishery

Total pink salmon returns to most of southern Southeast Alaska were strong in 2003. The management plan that called for four days of fishing then one day off was implemented on July 28.

The harvest in southern Southeast Alaska could have been higher, however, the majority of the processing companies put the purse seine fleet on harvest limits during most of the month of August. At least two companies set total harvest limits for the company; those limits were then allocated among their purse seine fleet. Each company needed to adjust its fleet's harvest limits, fishing time, and fishing areas to adjust to the new fishing schedule. Also by late August, some processing companies had ended operations.

The District 1 fishery opened with four 15-hour openings beginning on July 3 (stat week 27), and three 39-hour openings before the 4-day on/1-day off started on July 28. The 4-day on/1-day off continued through August 27 – 30. The final 39-hour opening was on September 1 and 2.

Pink salmon returns to District 1 were strong overall. The total harvest of 6.64 million pink salmon was above the 1985/02 averages. In general the pink return was earlier than average and the weight of the pink salmon was above average. Overall average weight was approximately 3.8 pounds.

Effort levels remained low through most of the season with a peak of 47 boats fishing in the district in stat week 34 (August 17). For most of the season 20 to 30 boats fished in the district.

Harvest of coho and chum salmon were very near the long-term average, while sockeye salmon was below the long-term average.

The peak week for harvest occurred in stat week 32 (August 3 – 9) when 1.58 million pink salmon were harvested. After that opening, harvests dropped slightly largely due to trip limits imposed on the purse seine fleet by the processing companies. Returns to Carroll Inlet, George Inlet, and Boca de Quadra were very strong. During openings from August 27–September 2, Carroll Inlet was opened to the head stream in order to harvest pink salmon excess to escapement needs and to accommodate a potential ikura market. No fish were harvested due to the quality of the ikura and the quantity of fish available.

A test fishery was conducted near Yes Bay on July 22, 2003. The harvest of 1,100 sockeye salmon was below average and no directed commercial fishery took place in 2003. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake is 89,000 sockeye salmon, which is slightly above the upper range needed for escapement. This is the first time in the past three years that the escapement goal was reached at McDonald Lake.

The Alaska Board of Fisheries created a Hugh Smith Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan in the winter of 2002/03. Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon were designated a Stock of Management Concern due to chronic low escapements. The Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon escapement was projected to be below the number of fish needed to reach the low end of the

escapement range by mid-July of 2003. Beginning on July 29 (stat week 31) and continuing through August 13 (stat week 33) the closure designated by the Board at the entrance of Boca de Quadra was in place. Soon after the end of the Management Plan large numbers of sockeye did pass the weir and the final sockeye salmon escapement number was approximately 20,000 fish.

For the season, 1,500 chinook, 74,600 sockeye, 45,600 coho, 6.64 million pink, and 331,400 chum salmon were harvested in the traditional District 1 purse seine fishery.

As in the past several years District 2 was opened early (June 22) to target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. During the first two weeks the fishery was opened for two 4-day periods. Approximately 1,600 sockeye, 4,600 coho, 60,000 pink, and 25,000 chum salmon were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay SHA by 10 boats. In stat week 28 a harvest of over 55,000 chum occurred in the district during the initial pink salmon directed fishery. That is nearly three times the 1985/02 average.

The first directed pink salmon purse seine fishery in District 2 began on July 3 for 15 hours. Fishing effort was sporadic during the early season with as many as 27 boats fishing in stat week 28 and as few as two boats reporting harvests during openings in stat weeks 29 and 30. Pink salmon harvest for the first several openings in District 2 were modest, however by the first part of August pink salmon fishing in the district greatly improved. Starting on July 28, the district was managed on a 4-day-on/1-day-off schedule. Most of the fishing was done in 39-hour blocks. The peak weeks for fishing in the district were stat weeks 31 and 32 when 1.08 million and 1.27 million pink salmon were harvested, respectively. Pink salmon returns were especially strong to Cholmondeley Sound, Kasaan Bay, and Thorne Bay.

For the season, 480 chinook, 38,400 sockeye, 66,900 coho, 4.21 million pink, and 381,100 chum salmon were harvested in District 2.

The initial opening in District 3 was on July 21, but only one boat reported harvest from the district. Beginning on July 28 the first 4-day on/1-day off fishing schedule began. During the season pink salmon harvests were earlier than normal. In the district Section 3-A (Cordova Bay) did not produce as many pink salmon as usual, however, escapements in the area were still very good. For the season 3.55 million pink salmon were harvested which is just below the long-term average. Sockeye and chum harvests were slightly above average, while coho salmon harvests were slightly below average.

On August 14, all of El Capitan Passage in Section 3-C was opened to accommodate an ikura market, however, no fish were harvested for ikura during the season due to egg quality and quantity of pink salmon available.

For the season, 600 chinook, 24,700 sockeye, 26,100 coho, 3.55 million pink, and 160,200 chum salmon were harvested in District 3.

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 in the area, 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.

Openings in District 5 began in Shakan Bay and along the Trout Creek shoreline with the first 39-hour opening on July 24 and 25. Most of the harvest took place by August 5. About 95% of the harvest occurred along the eastern side of the district primarily along the Trout Creek shoreline. The 1.1 million pink salmon harvest in District 5 was the fourth highest since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 31,500 fish was above the annual 23,000 average since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were large for this district, both around 11,000 fish, about five times the average harvest. There were never more than 11 purse seiners fishing in the district and never more than two of these fished along the western shore. The total escapement for the District of 890,000 was above the upper end of the management target range of 330,000 to 650,000 fish.

District 6 is split into four sections two of which are fished exclusively by drift gillnet vessels. The purse seine portion of the district is 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, at times, may be fished by both the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

The first opening in District 6 occurred on July 24 and 25 with the Screen Island shoreline open. This is one of the earliest openings that has ever occurred. Effort was low with seven boats starting in the district. To fulfill the plan sanctioned by the purse seine task force, the fisheries in District 5 and 7 were opened on opposite days that District 6 was open. With District 5 and 7 open during the first 39 hours in a four-day opening, District 6 was then open the second 39-hour period. This first occurred with the opening on July 30 and 31 and then again on August 4 and 5. This opening pattern caused effort and harvests to be relatively low in district 6 compared to the size of the run that occurred. Most purse seiners had harvested their limits by the time District 6 was open during the last two days of the four-day opening. More daily openings for shorter periods (12 hours) were initiated starting August 7 to try to increase harvests of pink salmon while still attempting to keep allocation concerns to a minimum.

A total of 2 million pink salmon were harvested in the purse seine fishery in District 6 in 2003, the fourth highest harvest since statehood and four times the average annual harvest of 516,000. The harvest of all the other species of salmon was also considerably higher than on the average. The 13,600 sockeye harvested was more than 3 times the average harvest of 4,000, the 35,000 coho harvested was considerably higher than the 10,000 fish average harvest and the 33,000 chum salmon harvested was also considerably higher than the average harvest of 13,000. The total escapement in the district of 880,000 was above the upper end of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish.

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, which is 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into the early run northern portion of Section 7-A, which is known as the Anan fishery and a later run into lower Ernest Sound or Section 7-B. Until recently the area was primarily a pink salmon harvesting area.

Beginning in 1997 chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract purse seiners to the area.

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 3, which was three days earlier than the preseason plan due to good, early escapements. Three additional 15-hour openings occurred prior to the first 39-hour opening on July 16 and 17. At this point, early run escapements and harvests were very good. Effort was consistent but never very high with no more than 34 boats fishing any single opening. Anan closed after July 25 to attempt to get more uniform escapement in Section 7-A. Section 7-B opened on July 24 with excellent harvests; most boats had harvested their limits by the end of the morning on the first day. Harvests remained high throughout most of the season. Although there were considerable fish still available in the district, the last harvest occurred on August 22. The season closed on September 7. This was the third highest harvest since statehood and the third odd year in a row with more than 3.5 million pink salmon harvested. Harvests of sockeye (42,000), coho (23,000) and chum salmon (219,000) were all more than three times the average harvests since statehood. No ikura fisheries occurred even though there were stocks surplus to spawning. The pink salmon escapement index of 833,000 was slightly below the upper end of the management target range of 4000,000 to 850,000 fish.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to Districts 2 and 3 in 2003. These fisheries targets chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound, however Section 3-A was also opened as an experimental fall fishery. Fall chum salmon fishing began on September 10 and closed on September 30 in District 2. As in recent years, the migration of chum salmon was early and condensed. The Department experimented with a short (2-hour) opening to harvest a large build up in the West and South Arms of Cholmondeley Sound. Approximately 142,000 fall chum salmon were harvested, which is above the long-term average. Chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or above needed escapement levels.

Only one opening was allowed in Section 3-A. No harvests were reported from the area.

Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements

The total pink salmon escapement index of 21.3 million ranked third highest since 1960, which was well above the 1990s average of 15.8 million, and was very similar to the 2001 parent year escapement index of 19.2 million. Escapement indices were above the recently established biological escapement goal ranges for all three-sub regions: Southern Southeast index of 10.8 million (upper escapement goal of 9 million); Northern Southeast Inside index of 6.7 million (upper escapement goal of 5.5 million); and Northern Southeast Outside index of 3.8 million (upper escapement goal of 1.75 million) (Figures 2.4 - 2.6). The escapement index of 10.8 million for the Southeast Alaska sub-region exceeded the upper range of the escapement goal by 20% (Table 2.7). The escapement index of 6.7 million for Northern Southeast Inside sub-region exceeded the upper end of the escapement goal by 22%. The escapement index of 3.8 million for Northern Southeast Outside sub-region exceeded the upper range of the escapement goal by

117%. Escapements were well distributed: escapement indices for all 45 pink salmon stock groups were within or above management target ranges, and 29 of 45 were above the 1990s average. Escapement indices were also within or above management target ranges for all Districts.

Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements

Programs to estimate escapements of sockeye salmon were in place for nine systems in southern Southeast Alaska in 2003: Eek, Hetta, Hugh Smith, Luck, Klawock, McDonald, Salmon (Karta), Salmon Bay (N. Prince of Wales), and Thoms Lakes. All estimates at this time are preliminary.

The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 19,600. This escapement exceeded the upper end of the recently established biological escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. This stock was formally adopted as a Stock of Concern, at the 2003 Board of Fish meetings. As part of an action plan to rebuild the stock, an egg take is scheduled at different levels depending on the number of sockeye salmon that return to the lake, and the fry are pen-reared in the lake to pre-smolt size prior to release the following summer. No egg take took place in 2003, because the escapement was in excess of the escapement goal, and fish will not be pen-reared in the lake next summer.

The escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 89,000 fish, based on the expanded foot survey index; just above the long-term average, and an increase over the past 2 years' escapements of 43,000 (2001), and 26,000 (2002). Salmon Lake escapement was estimated at 7,000 sockeye salmon, based on an expanded foot survey index (below the average of 12,000). Klawock Lake had a preliminary weir count of 6,000 sockeye salmon through November 3.

Mark-recapture estimates of the sockeye salmon escapements to Klawock, Hetta, Eek, and Salmon Bay lakes have not been completed at this time. Preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimates are over 10,000 sockeye salmon to Thoms Lake and approximately 20,000 to Luck Lake.

Escapements of summer and fall run chum salmon appeared to be slightly below average – the index of peak survey estimates to 82 streams was 18% below the 1982-2002 average. Estimates of chum salmon for several streams in Portland Canal and Behm Canal were not obtained because the earlier than normal pink run masked escapements of chum salmon there. The escapement of chum salmon into Fish Creek at the head of Portland Canal was estimated to be 39,000 based on expanded foot survey counts; this was well above the long-term average of 24,000, and continued a trend of improving chum salmon escapements there since 1997.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 2.7). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Additionally, drift gillnet openings in 2003 occurred in THAs at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Earl West Cove, Speel Arm, Deep Inlet and Boat Harbor (Figure 2.8). THAs, cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in a later section of this report; this section will concentrate on the traditional common property drift gillnet fishing season.

The 2003 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened June 15. The traditional summer season ran from June 15 through August 15 and the fall season from August 17 until the season closure on October 16 (Table 2.8). The 2003 drift gillnet harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and THA fisheries) was 3.9 million salmon (Table 2.9). The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 10,700 chinook, 599,000 sockeye, 434,000 coho, 1.4 million pink, and 1.5 million chum salmon. Chinook salmon accounted for less than 0.1%, sockeye 15%, coho 11%, pink 34%, and chum salmon 39% of the total common property harvest. Historical (1960–2003) drift gillnet harvests in combined traditional and THAs are presented in Table 2.10 and Figure 2.9.

Drift Gillnet Chinook Salmon Harvests

Regulations [5 AAC 29.060(b)(2)] specify a seasonal harvest guideline of 7,600 chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery, not including chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries. The Board of Fisheries adopted this harvest limit as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the reduced chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the PST. The board has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels should include early season area closures for the protection of mature wild chinook and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The 2003 drift gillnet landings of chinook salmon totaled approximately 10,700 fish (7,200 terminal and 3,500 common property). Of these, approximately 8,200 fish were from Alaska hatcheries addons (7,100 terminal area, 1,100 common property harvest) that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest was roughly 5,100 fish below the 7,600 chinook salmon harvest guideline.

Early season area closures adjacent to the Stikine, Taku, and Chilkat Rivers were maintained, as in recent years, to minimize the harvest of mature chinook taken incidental to the harvest of sockeye salmon.

District 1: Drift Gillnet Fishery

The June 30, 1999 U.S.-Canada agreement relating to the Pacific Salmon Treaty 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 AAH of the Nass sockeye run. For the 2003 season, DFO forecast a total run of 711,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200 thousand or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

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 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 sets drift 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 District 1 drift gillnet fishery was initially opened Sunday June 15 (stat week 25) for a four day fishery with weekly four day fisheries continuing through stat week 29 (Table 2.8). Beginning July 20 (stat week 30), with the implementation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan, the fishery was open for five days a week through stat week 35, which ended August 30. The fishery was open four days in stat week 36, four days in stat week 37, five days in stat week 38, and four days in stat week 39. Sockeye and chum salmon harvests were generally below average throughout the season. Pink salmon harvests were well above average early in the season when harvests are relatively low but fell below average beginning in early August when the bulk of the harvest occurs. The coho salmon harvest, which was above average early in the season, fell slightly below average in late July, and then rose to above average in late August. The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan in stat week 30 was 84,200 fish, or about 80% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest.

During the period (stat weeks 30-36) when the pink salmon management plan was in effect, harvests of pink, sockeye and chum salmon were generally below average.

Beginning on September 7 (stat week 37), the fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns, which were generally above average in these weeks. The above average catches were achieved even with reduced effort at Tree Point in 2003.

A total of 106,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery in 2003 (Table 2.11). The sockeye salmon harvest and number of boat-hours and boats fished was below the 1985-2002 average and the hours fished was above average. The number of boats fishing annually since the treaty was signed has dropped from a high of 198 in 1986 to 71 in 2003. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2003 season.

Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine Drift Gillnet Fishery

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of District 6 and 8. The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 fishery consists of Section 8-A, waters north of the Stikine flats, and Section 8-B, waters south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and to the migration patterns which expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Management of District 6 and 8 is based on sockeye stock assessment in the early part of the season, pink in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. The PST specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The 2003 gillnet harvest in District 6 included 420 chinook; 117,000 sockeye; 212,000 coho; 471,000 pink, and 300,000 chum salmon (Table 2.12). The harvests of chinook and sockeye salmon were below the 1993–2002 averages, while the coho, pink and chum salmon harvest was above average. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon to the District 6 total harvest was 24,600 fish or 21% of the harvest. First year returns of enhanced sockeye salmon to SSRAA Neck Lake project contributed an estimated 430 fish (0.4%) to the District 6 fishery. An estimated 175 chinook salmon in the District 6 harvest (42%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. Although the coho salmon harvest was only 8% above the 1993-2003 average it was the seventh highest since statehood. An estimated 94,500 coho salmon were of Alaska hatchery origin, 45% of the total coho salmon harvest. The chum salmon harvest was 22% above the 1993-2002 average and the third highest since statehood. The pink salmon harvest was 12% above the 1993-2002 average. The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 59 days from June 15 through October 14. This was 40% above the 1993–2002 average fishing time of 42.3 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D was open by regulation from stat weeks 25 through 31 and stat week 38 through the end of the season. Fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below the average for the most of the season. The greatest effort in vessels fishing was 88 boats in stat week 37 while the greatest number of boat days, 320, occurred in stat week 37. The total season effort was 3,804 boat days, 96% of the 1993-2002 average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 and 42) harvested an estimated 21,600 Stikine River sockeye, 26% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested 1,500 Stikine River sockeye, 5% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 300 chinook, 42,000 sockeye, 39,000 coho, 76,000 pink, and 52,000 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 2.13). The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 31,200 Stikine River sockeye, 74% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. The District 8 fishery started on July 6 and ran through October 14. The 56 days the district was open is above the 1993–2002 average of 46 days. District 8 was not opened until stat week 28 due to the potential of a weak Tahltan sockeye salmon run. Once it became apparent that the Stikine River was as strong as forecasted, extended fishing time occurred in District 8. As a result of the delayed

opening of the fishery, comparison of the 2003 harvest to the 10-year average is meaningless. An estimated 18% of the coho salmon harvest (7,060 fish) was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 was below average for most openings except during stat weeks 37 (early September) through 41 (early October). The season effort of 1,250 boat-days in District 8 was 89% of the 1993–2002 average of 1,413 boat-days. The District 8 test fishery did not take place in 2003.

Harvests in Districts 6 and 8 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine stocks is estimated only for sockeye salmon. The proportions of Stikine sockeye salmon in the Districts 6 and 8 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of each stock and the proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes.

The District 6 gillnet season began 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 15 (stat week 25) for a 48 hour period. This opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. District 8 was closed for this opening to limit harvest of the Tahltan sockeye salmon stock. Due to the potential for a weak Tahltan run below the desired escapement of 24,000 fish to that system, no openings were expected in District 8 and no fishery extensions were expected in District 6 for the first three to four stat weeks of the fishing season. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 for stat week 25 was below the 1993-2002 average for this week. However, the fishery was open in stat week 25 in only five years during the 1993-2002 period. There were 27 boats fishing in Sumner Strait (106-41) and four boats fishing in Clarence Strait (106-30) during this opening. The otolith readings for District 6 for stat week 25 indicated that the harvest in Sumner Strait had a low proportion of marked Tahltan bound fish (7.6%) and a relatively high proportion of Tuya fish (9.9%). The preseason Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecasted a total Stikine River total allowable catch (TAC) of 184,000 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 71,060. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 61,500 Stikine River fish, including 35,500 Tahltan fish. The pre-season forecast was used for stat weeks 25-27 and the inriver test fishery CPUE data was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season.

During stat week 26 (June 22-June 28) there were 36 boats fishing in Sumner Strait and 9 boats fishing in Clarence Strait. The sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 was above the 1993-2002 average for this stat week however there was no fishery extension in District 6 and District 8 remained closed.

During stat week 27 (June 29-July 5) there were 56 boats fishing in Sumner Strait and 10 boats fishing in Clarence Strait. The District 6 sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE was below the 1993-2002 averages. District 8 remained closed and no extension was given in District 6 for this opening. This week the SMM switched from the preseason forecast to a forecast based on the Canadian inriver test fishery CPUE for the stat week 28 projections. The otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for stat week 27 indicated that 19.2% and 19.2% of the harvest was comprised of thermally marked Tuya and Tahltan fish, respectively. The estimated U.S. harvest by the end of this stat week was 5,900 Tahltan sockeye salmon, while the SMM projected a U.S. TAC of 23,300 Tahltan sockeye salmon.

During stat week 28 (July 6-July 12), District 8 was opened for an initial two days with restrictions in areas outside of the northern entrance to Wrangell Narrows and a line that

prevented fishing in and near the river mouth (old Stikine closure line). The decision to open District 8 was based on very good Canadian testing fish and lower river commercial CPUE as well as very good catches at the Rock Island tagging site. There were 49 boats fishing in District 6 (33 in Clarence Strait and 36 in Sumner Strait) and 37 boats fishing in District 8. Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that the sockeye salmon CPUE for the two-day opening in District 6 was above the 1993-2002 average and well above the 10-year average in District 8. A one-day fishery extension occurred in both districts. On average, the peak Tahltan abundance occurs in District 6 in stat week 27; however, the 2003 stat weeks were earlier than average, therefore stat week 28 was similar to the stat week 29 historical averages. This historical timing projected that the majority of the Tahltan run would have passed through the District 6 fishery. The estimated U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 8 was 4,400 making a total U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye of 14,700 fish through stat week 28 and the TAC from the SMM was 42,700 Tahltan sockeye salmon.

During stat week 29 (July 13-July 19), 66 boats fished in District 6 and 52 fished in District 8. Conditions in the Stikine River continued to be good with good harvest rates in the Canadian test fishery and lower river commercial fishery. Both districts were open for an initial 3 days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys showed that sockeye salmon CPUE for the 3-day opening was average in District 6 and above average in District 8. A 1-day mid-week opening occurred in District 8. The otolith readings for stat week 29 indicated that the marked Tahltan and Tuya fish contributed 10% of the District 6 harvest and 22% of the District 8 harvest. The SMM run prediction continued to increase. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this stat week was 17,700 sockeye salmon and the TAC was 40,400. An enlarged closure around Salmon Bay was implemented to allow for increased sockeye salmon escapement into that lake system.

During stat week 30 (July 20-July 26) there were 84 boats fishing in District 6 and 65 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days. The CPUE in District 6 was below the 10-year average while in District 8 CPUE was above average. A two-day midweek opening occurred in District 8 to take advantage of a seemingly good Stikine mainstem sockeye salmon run. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 22,400 fish with a TAC from the SMM of 44,400 Tahltan fish. Based on historical migratory timing information and the relatively low abundance of thermally marked Tahltan and Tuya fish in the prior stat week it was assumed that these stocks were mostly through the fisheries. This was the final week of directed sockeye salmon fishing in Districts 6 and 8. The final model run in stat week 32 indicated a total U.S. harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon to be 54,500 with a total U.S. TAC of 104,400. The U.S. Tahltan harvest was estimated to be 22,800 with a U.S. TAC of 41,400. Escapement through the Tahltan weir reached 54,900 sockeye salmon marking the third highest on record and the first time in six years that the Tahltan escapement goal has been met.

During stat week 31 (July 27-August 2) both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon through stat week 35 (August 24-30). Typically this switch from sockeye to pink salmon management occurs during stat week 33, however, this year's stat weeks were shifted almost a week earlier than most years and a large early return of pink salmon was present. Both districts were open four days per week during this time. Section D of District 6 was closed from stat week 32 through stat week 37 by regulation. Pink harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and harvests of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2003 season, the fishing effort

was substantially less than the 1993-2002 average in most weeks. High salmon harvests in other districts, as well as high abundance of Dungeness crab, resulted in reduced effort in Districts 6 and 8. However, the total pink salmon harvest was above the 1993-2002 average.

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries. During stat week 36 (August 31 – September 6) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the change to coho salmon management, the fishery harvested 106,500 coho salmon, approximately 50% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest. The Alaska coho salmon hatchery contribution to the District 6 fishery was above average in most weeks. Weekly harvests of wild coho salmon in District 8 were generally well above average. Both districts were open three or four days per week for stat weeks 36 through 41 (August 31 – October 8) due to the projections of extremely high coho salmon escapements throughout the region. The highest harvest of coho salmon occurred during stat week 38. The season ended with a final two-day opening during stat week 42 (October 12-14).

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be at least average. Alaska hatchery chum salmon accounted for 35% of the District 6 harvest and 13% of the District 8 harvest.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to “local” systems were near or above the 10-year average. Pink salmon escapement was very good throughout the region. Coho salmon escapement was generally very good in indicator systems. The Stikine River coho salmon run was large with an estimated inriver return of 105,000 fish.

The total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was approximately 268,400 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 54,200 Stikine sockeye salmon, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 57,400 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 54,000 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 13,900 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 89,000 fish.

The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 34% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The Sumner Strait fishery (Section 6-A) harvested approximately 21,600 Stikine salmon or 24% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area. The Clarence Strait fishery (Sections 6-B, 6-C, and C-D) harvested approximately 1,400 Stikine sockeye salmon, or 5% of the harvest in those sections. The District 8 fishery, at the mouth of the Stikine, harvested approximately 31,200 Stikine sockeye or 74% of the total sockeye salmon harvest for the season. These numbers are considered very preliminary, as of December 1, and may be subject to significant changes as the post season stock identification process continues.

District 11: Taku/Snettisham Drift Gillnet Fishery

The Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery (District 11) 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. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon later in the season. Management of the fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye 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 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. It is important to note that the 2003 season was the fourth year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes traditional and terminal harvest areas, harvested 1,500 chinook, 238,200 sockeye, 24,300 coho, 114,200 pink, and 170,900 chum salmon (Table 2.14).

The 1999 PST affects management of the fishery because the Taku River, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs plus annual Canadian harvests of 18% of the TAC of wild sockeye and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku 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 fish is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish.

The 2003 traditional fishery was open for a record total of 78 days from June 15 through October 16, and the Speel Arm Terminal Harvest Area (THA) fishery was open for 39 days from August 3 through September 11 for a total of 103 days of fishing opportunity. Peak participation in the fishery occurred during stat weeks 28 through 32, with stat week 29 having the highest participation of 125 boats. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in stat week 32 when the Speel Arm THA opened and 105 boats fished for four days in the traditional areas, and 53 boats fished for seven days in the Speel Arm THA for a total of 791 boat days. Fishing effort for the season in the common property fishery was 4,774 boat days, 130% of the 1993–2002 average. The harvests in the traditional fishery totaled 1,470 chinook, 205,400 sockeye, 23,700 coho, 112,400 pink, and 170,400 chum salmon. The harvest in the Speel Arm THA fishery totaled two chinook, 32,700 sockeye, 630 coho, 1,800 pink, and 450 chum salmon. Common property harvest totals for chinook, coho, and chum salmon were below average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 163% of the 1993–2002 average, and the harvest of

pink salmon was 112% of the 1993-2002 average. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvests of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvests of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the Taku drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing restrictions in time, area, and gear. Three days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31) during stat week 25, the first week of the season, which began June 15. The sockeye harvest during the first week was 72% of the ten-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 89% of the 1993–2002 average. Sixty-three boats participated in the initial opening of 2003. Fishing time for stat week 26 was set for three days and sockeye salmon harvests and CPUE were below average for the week. Fishery participation increased to 79 boats. The inseason projection of sockeye salmon inriver run size of 284,500 indicated a strong run, and fishing time was initially set for three days during stat week 27. Strong sockeye harvest rates in Taku Inlet, good numbers of sockeye in the Canyon Island fish wheels, and strong harvests in the Canadian inriver sockeye salmon fishery prompted a 24 hour extension in Section 11-B. Fishery participation during stat week 27 increased to 85 boats, and sockeye salmon harvests jumped to 184% of the ten year average. Sockeye salmon CPUE jumped to 160% of the ten-year average during stat week 27. The inseason projection of run size decreased to an inriver abundance estimate of 191,500 sockeye salmon. Fishing time was set at four days during stat week 28, and fishery participation increased to 114 boats. Sockeye harvest increased to 209% of the ten-year average, and sockeye salmon CPUE increased to 163% of the 1993-2002 average for stat week 28. The inseason projection of the run size increased to an inriver abundance estimate of 200,100 sockeye salmon.

Fishing time was set for four days for stat week 29. Fishery participation increased to the season high of 125 boats. Sockeye harvest dropped to 74% of the ten-year average for the week, and sockeye salmon CPUE dropped to 64% of the 1993–2002 average. The inseason projection of inriver run size increased to 254,300. Fishing time for stat week 30 was set at three days. Fishery participation during stat week 30 dropped to 112 boats. Strong sockeye harvests in the district, good numbers of sockeye in the Canyon Island fish wheels, and strong sockeye salmon harvests in the Canadian inriver fishery indicated an extension was warranted. Preliminary sockeye scale analysis from the Section 11-B harvest indicated few of the depressed Tatsamenie sockeye stock in the harvest, and concern for Port Snettisham wild sockeye stocks resulted in a 24 hour extension in Taku Inlet north of the recently revised Pete's Rock to Point Bishop line to target Taku River sockeye salmon. Sockeye salmon harvests rebounded to 105% of the 1993-2002 average, and CPUE increased to 110% of the ten-year average during stat week 30. The inseason projection of run size decreased to an inriver abundance estimate of 221,000 sockeye salmon. Fishing time for stat week 31 was set for 2 days in Taku Inlet to conserve the expected weak Tatsamenie sockeye salmon run component, and for 3 days in Stephens Passage with Section 11-C also open for fishing. A surge of sockeye past the Speel Lake weir, along with a review of historical sockeye otolith data from Stephens Passage that indicated very few Tatsamenie sockeye in the historical Stephens Passage harvest, led to a 48-hour extension in Stephens Passage and the entrance of Port Snettisham to target the returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. The inseason projection of run size decreased to an inriver abundance estimate of 207,000. 114 boats participated in the fishery during stat week 31, and the sockeye harvest rose to 122% of the ten-year average due to the contribution of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

CPUE during stat week 31 decreased to 85% of the 1993–2002 average. Fishing time for stat week 32 was again set for two days in Taku Inlet to limit harvest on the Tatsamenie sockeye salmon component of the Taku run. Stephens Passage was opened for four days and the Speel Arm THA was opened until further notice in order to harvest returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE during stat week 32 were the highest of the season, with 56,000 sockeye harvested in the common property fishery, 382% of the ten year average, and sockeye CPUE was 165% of the 1993-2002 average. Fishing time in Taku Inlet for stat week 33 was again set for two days to conserve the Tatsamenie sockeye salmon stock, with fishing time in Stephens Passage set for four days. Both sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE during stat week 33 for the common property fishery were well above average.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time and gear in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point differed from that in Taku Inlet to effectively harvest the return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum salmon. A mesh size restriction of a minimum 6-inch web opening was imposed during stat weeks 29 through 31 in areas of Stephens Passage south of Circle Point. This allowed harvest of hatchery chum from the Limestone Inlet remote releases while limiting harvest rates on wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from stat week 29 through 34 to allow the harvest of the remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Lower Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-20) was open to fishing beginning July 27 when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon became available. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34, and 111-35) was closed to fishing through stat week 30 to limit harvest rates on wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. By late July, assessment programs indicated good escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes. Beginning July 27, portions of the area inside Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week, primarily to harvest the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery. On August 3, the Speel Arm THA opened to target those returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

The fall fishing season in District 11 lasted nine weeks, from August 17 in stat week 34 until October 16 in stat week 42. During stat weeks 35 and 36, weekly fishing time was limited to two days in Taku Inlet to conserve the weak run of Taku River fall chum salmon. Fishing time in Stephens Passage, however, was set at three days each week to provide opportunity to continue the harvest of returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. Weekly fishing time was increased to four days during stat weeks 37 and 38 in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage to provide opportunity to harvest Taku River coho salmon. Due to near record coho inriver abundance estimates, being well above the PST mandated 38,000 above border coho salmon, and very low fishing effort, section 11-B was extended for 24 hours in stat week 38 and was open seven days a week for stat weeks 39 through 41. The 2003 season ended with four days of fishing in stat week 42. The season coho harvest was well below average for the fishery, and the coho salmon CPUE was below the ten-year average for the entire season except for stat weeks 27 and 37. The coho escapement to the Taku River was estimated at 168,800 fish, the second highest escapement on record, well above the above border goal specified in the PST of 38,000 coho salmon.

The common property chinook salmon fishery harvest of 1,500 fish was 50% of the 1993–2002 average. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 16% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program at Canyon Island estimated a

preliminary 42,000 chinook salmon up river, near the middle of the escapement goal range of from 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

The District 11 common property sockeye salmon fishery harvest was 238,200 fish, 158% of the 1993–2002 average. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the traditional fishery during stat week 29 and added significant numbers to the harvests during stat weeks 30 through 34. Fishers targeting on returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye and Limestone Inlet hatchery chum salmon, increased the amount and percentage of fishing effort that occurred in Stephens Passage. The contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham 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 a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 800 fish to the fishery. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 gillnet fishery totaled 80,000 fish or 34% of the harvest. These were predominately Snettisham Hatchery fish but also included a small number of thermally marked fish from a fry-planting program at Chilkat Lake in upper Lynn Canal. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham stocks to the weekly harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 21,000 or 9% wild Port Snettisham fish, and 135,500 or 57% Taku River fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 65% of the 207,500 US sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The final estimate of Taku River above border sockeye salmon escapement from the mark-recapture program was 193,500 fish, 242% of the upper escapement goal range. Adequate wild sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 7,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake, operated by DIPAC. The escapement to Crescent Lake was not enumerated through a weir, but DIPAC did operate a split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake in 2003. The total upstream count from this device was approximately 8,000 fish by August 25 when technical problems discontinued the operation of the sonar apparatus. The management goals for escapements to the two systems were a minimum of 4,000 fish to Speel Lake and 22,000 fish to Crescent Lake. The department and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the “usability” of this data.

The common property fishery harvest of 171,000 chum salmon was 55% of the 1993–2002 average. The summer chum salmon harvest of 169,500 fish comprised 99% of the season’s harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (stat week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to both DIPAC hatcheries in Gastineau Channel and to the DIPAC remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a preliminary estimate of 163,200 fish or 95% of the harvest. As in recent years, a gear restriction of a minimum of 6-inch mesh size net was employed during the last half of July during the fishery openings in Section 11-B south of Circle Point. This allowed harvest of hatchery chum returning to the Limestone Inlet remote release site while limiting harvest rates on wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks. Approximately 64% of the District 11 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 34% in Stephens Passage, and

2% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 1,800 fall chum salmon, during stat week 34 and later, was 27% of the 1993–2002 average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the 250 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement, and although there was an increase from 2002, this years fish wheel count for stat weeks 34 through 42 was 95% of the ten-year average and 52% of the 1985-2002 average.

The District 11 common property pink salmon fishery harvest of 114,200 fish was 113% of the 1993–2002 average. 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 15,500 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 170% of the parent year (2001) and was 189% the 1993–2001 odd year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as above average.

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 fishery harvest of 24,300 fish was 50% of the 1993–2002 average. Weekly coho salmon harvests and CPUE were below average except for stat weeks 27 and 37. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 1,750 fish or 7% of the District 11 harvest. The final estimate of coho salmon escapement above Canyon Island was over 171,500 fish, surpassing the above border escapement goal of 38,000. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

District 15: Lynn Canal Drift Gillnet Fishery

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of District 15 including Section 15-A in upper Lynn Canal, Section 15-C in lower Lynn Canal, and Section 15-B in Berners Bay (Figure 2.7). The fishery targets three major stocks of sockeye salmon, Chilkat Lake/River, Chilkoot Lake, and Berners River, and hatchery chum salmon during the summer season. The fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon during the fall season.

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery (District 15) was opened for a total of 76 days between June 15 and October 15. Fishing time was 1.5 times over the previous ten-year average. Fishing effort totaled 3,944 boat days, which is 1.1 times the 1993–2002 average of 3,708 boat days. Similar to recent years, fishing effort was higher during early weeks of the summer season in Section 15-C where the drift gillnet fleet targeted hatchery chum salmon. A higher than average number of boats was observed participating in the Section 15-C fishery from stat weeks 25 through 27 (June 15 through July 5). In contrast, there were lower than average numbers of boats fishing in Section 15-A during the first five weeks of the season.

A total harvest of 603,300 salmon occurred during 2003 in the Lynn Canal district common property fisheries (Table 2.15). This harvest included 660 chinook, 95,100 sockeye, 59,700 coho, 53,600 pink, and 394,100 chum salmon (Table 2.15). The harvest of chinook salmon was 85% of the recent 10-year-average while harvests of pink salmon were 1.1 times 1993-2002 average.

The total sockeye salmon harvest of 95,100 fish was 71% of the recent 10-year average. Based on scale pattern analysis, approximately 32,300 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, which is 1.3 times the recent 10-year-average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 50,200 fish, 55% of the 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 12,600 fish, 75% of the recent 10-year average again based on scale pattern analysis. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay systems, as well as other smaller local sockeye salmon stocks.

The total chum harvest of 394,100 fish was 82% of the 10-year average. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 346,000 of the total 348,800 summer chum salmon harvest during stat weeks 26 through 31 (June 22–August 2). Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum salmon represented 94% of the summer chum salmon harvest in Lynn Canal. There was an estimated 45,700 fall chum salmon (from stat week 35 to end of season) harvested in the fishery, 66% of the recent 10-year average of 69,600 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 59,600 fish. This harvest was 1.1 times the recent 10-year average of 55,800 fish. Because the District 115 coho return was very good, Berners Bay in section 15-B was opened for three days each south of the latitude of Cove Point during stat weeks 37 through 42 (September 14 through October 15). The harvest of 10,400 coho salmon from this section was the fourth highest since statehood (highest 13,800 fish in 1994). Other than 2002 and 2003, the Berners Bay area has not been opened to commercial drift gillnet salmon fishing since 1995.

The 2003 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 15. Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon during early portions of the summer season while minimizing harvests of Chilkoot Lake sockeye and Chilkat River chinook salmon. To protect expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, eastern portions of Section 15-A were closed from the start of the season through stat week 30 (July 26). During the initial two weeks of the season, Section 15-A was opened for two days west of a line beginning at a point within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Point Sherman, to Sullivan Rock Light, to Eldred Rock Light, to the southernmost tip of Talsani Island, to the northernmost tip of Talsani Island, to Seduction Point. With the exception of modifying lines inside Chilkat Inlet, this area was opened for two days in stat weeks 25 and 26, and 3 days in stat week 27, four days in week 28 and three days each in stat weeks 29 and 30. Due to below desired numbers of early run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon enumerated at the Chilkoot River weir, Chilkoot Inlet remained closed through stat week 30 (July 26). Chilkat Inlet was opened to the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line in stat week 26 (June 22 to June 24) and then opened between three and four days to the latitude of Letnikof Point from stat weeks 27 to 31. During stat week 31 (July 27) all of Section 15-A was open south of the latitude of Mud Bay point. In stat weeks 32 and 33, all of Section 15-A south of the latitude of the White Rock line in Lutak Inlet was open for three days each. During stat week 34 (August 17), all of Section 15-A including Lutak Inlet to the mouth of the Chilkoot River was open for three days each through stat week 38 (4 days). Lutak Inlet was open continuously south of the

White Rock line during stat weeks 32 and 33 and open to the mouth of the Chilkoot River on a continual basis from stat weeks 34 through 38 (August 17 through September 17). This action was taken to harvest larger than expected returns of the late run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. The final opening in Section 15-A was for three days south of a line at the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island in stat week 40 (September 28).

The fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted returns of hatchery summer chum salmon from the Amalga and Boat Harbor remote release sites. The eastern side of Section of 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to protect expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon from the start of the season though stat week 30 (June 15 through July 23). In addition to area closures, 6-inch minimum gillnet mesh size restrictions were implemented in Section 15-C, except for the Boat Harbor area, to minimize the harvest of Chilkoot Lake sockeye while harvesting hatchery chum salmon during the early season. The mesh restriction was in place from the start of the season through stat week 30. All of Section 15-C was open from stat week 31 through the end of the season when Chilkoot Lake weir counts of late run sockeye salmon were projected to meet escapement goals.

Fishing time in Section 15-C was driven primarily by Chilkoot River weir counts through mid-August. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including Boat Harbor during the initial 2 weeks of the season, weeks 25 and 26 (June 15 and 22). A total of three days of fishing was allowed in weeks 27 (June 29) and 28 (July 6) with the third day limited to a smaller sub-area of Section 15-C agreed upon at the 2002 Drift Gillnet Fishery Task Force meeting (south from 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). Fishing time in weeks 29, 30, and 31 (July 13, 20, and 27) was extended to four days total with the third and fourth days in weeks 29 and 30 limited to the sub area south of Vanderbilt Reef light. Fishing area was expanded in week 31 to include all waters of the Section except the area adjacent to the Endicott River. The closed waters adjacent to the Endicott River restriction was dropped beginning in week 33 (August 10). During weeks 32 through 34 (August 3 to August 17), all of 15-C was open for 3 days. Fishing time was reduced to two days in week 35 (August 24) to protect Chilkat River fall chum salmon. Fishing time was increased to three days in weeks 36 and 37 and weeks 39 through 42 and to four days in week 38 to target abundant coho salmon. Section 15-C closed for the season on October 15.

For the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area, extended fishing time was allowed as in recent years to provide access to hatchery chum salmon returns. For the first time the Boat Harbor proper area (inside) was opened on a continual basis very early in the season from week 26 (June 22). The remainder of the Boat Harbor area was then opened continuously beginning week 28 through week 33 (July 6 through August 16).

Full retention was invoked by emergency order for the Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery beginning on stat week 27 (June 26). By industry request, the department rescinded this emergency order prior to the stat week 28 commercial drift gillnet opening (July 3).

The closure of the Endicott River mouth was designed to protect returns of wild summer chum salmon to this system. To further protect Endicott River chum salmon, the Boat Harbor area was reduced in size by moving the northern boundary south from Lance Point to Danger Point. Escapement into the Endicott River system was again much improved since these strategies were enacted.

Fall management began in stat week 35 (August 24). All of Section 15-A south of Seduction Point was opened between two and three days in stat weeks 35 through 37 to target coho salmon. During stat week 36 (August 31), Section 15-A was opened south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island and in Chilkoot Inlet between Mud Bay Point and the White Rock line during stat week 37 (September 7) to protect fall chum returning to the Klehini and Chilkat Rivers while harvesting Chilkoot Lake late run sockeye salmon. The northern boundary line in the Chilkat Inlet shifted northward to provide sanctuary for the returning Klehini and Chilkat River fall chum salmon returns during the fall season. The last opening in Section 15-A was for two days south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island during stat week 38 (September 14). All of Section 15-A was closed during stat weeks 39-42 (September 21 to October 15) to protect Chilkat drainage fall chum salmon. All of Section 15-C was opened between two and three days each from stat week 35 through the end of the season in stat week 42. The targeted species at this time was primarily coho salmon. Berners Bay in Section 15-B was open for three days each south of the latitude of Cove Point in stat weeks 38 through 42 (September 14 through October 15) to harvest coho salmon. Management of the expected poor returns of Klehini and Chilkat River fall chum salmon drove the fall fishery in the district during this time.

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was again above the recent 10-year average. The visual weir count for the early run stock, through stat week 28 (July 12) was 12,300 sockeye salmon, which was under the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 16,500 fish. The visual weir count for the late run stock (stat week 29 to the end of the run) was 62,150 fish, just above the upper bound goal of 60,000 fish. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 74,460 fish, which was 1.5 times the lower escapement goal range of 50,500 fish (both stocks combined). In addition 12 chinook, 15 coho, 55,400 pink and 500 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. An additional 2,000 to 5,000 pink salmon were observed spawning below the weir as it was being removed for the season.

The Chilkat Lake weir was installed again in 2003 to recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. The weir was also used to enumerate returning adult salmon to Chilkat Lake. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from a mark-recapture (M-R) experiment. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River; the sockeye salmon are marked with fin clips and numbered T-bar tags and released. Recovery events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem. The visual weir count for the early stock (through stat week 32) at Chilkat Lake was 13,500 sockeye salmon, which was slightly below the lower bound goal range of 14,000 fish. The late stock weir count of 38,900 sockeye salmon just exceeded the lower end goal of 38,000 fish. The preliminary Chilkat Lake M-R estimate of 147,300 fish is just over 2.2 times the total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement point goal of 65,000 fish. The preliminary M-R escapement estimate for Chilkat

River mainstem sockeye salmon is 19,700 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is only available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2003 estimate is 62% of the 1994–2002 average m-r estimate of 31,900.

For Chilkat River chinook salmon, the preliminary M-R estimate using the Chilkat River fish wheels is 5,600 age-1.3 and older chinook salmon. This is 1.2 times the historical 1993-2002 average and above the upper bound escapement goal of 3,500 fish.

Pink and chum salmon aerial and foot peak escapement counts conducted along the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally above average for both species. These summed peak counts were just over the ten-year average for chum and pink salmon. Foot and aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were below average for chum and well above for pink salmon.

Klehini River chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be above average. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini was 4,000 fish. This peak survey count is 75% of the 10-year average. Chilkat River fall chum salmon return based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were above average in comparison to the recent 10-year-average and close to the long-term average. A peak count of 34,600 chum salmon is almost twice the recent 10-year average. The 2003 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 3,800 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish project was 1.7 times the historical average of 2,300 fish. Preliminary results of a mark-recapture experiment to estimate the run size for Chilkat drainage fall chum salmon indicated that 214,900 fall chum salmon migrated past the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project during 2003.

Coho salmon escapement counts for District 15 were very good. Peak foot escapement surveys conducted on index streams within the Chilkat River drainage for coho salmon indicated above average escapements for all systems. Chilkat River coho salmon escapements based on fish wheel catch were very good this year. The lower Chilkat River fish wheel catch of 5,300 coho salmon was the highest on record and well above average for this species.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 950 fish. This count is about 65% of the previous 10-year average. The coho salmon escapement estimate for Berners River was just over 10,000 fish, just over the upper end of the escapement goal range of 9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2003 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in common property fisheries (traditional and THA) and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated through coded wire tag and, in limited instances, thermal mark recoveries. Thermal marking programs are in place for chum and sockeye salmon enhancement programs in northern and central Southeast Alaska.

Coded wire tags are used predominantly to estimate hatchery coho and chinook salmon production, no thermal marking programs are currently in place for these species.

Traditional Common Property Harvests

With the exception of chinook and coho salmon, and in limited instances for sockeye and chum salmon, reliable information is not available for the harvest of hatchery-produced salmon in the traditional common property fisheries. Pink salmon production releases are seldom coded-wire tagged or thermally marked and there are no sampling programs in place, making it difficult to accurately estimate fishery contributions.

From a management standpoint, the availability of hatchery fish is of most concern in those mixed stock fisheries where fishery performance information is used for inseason management. During 2003, intensive coded-wire-tag sampling programs were conducted throughout Southeast Alaska to estimate contributions of hatchery and wild chinook and coho salmon stocks to commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on sampling harvests of chinook and coho salmon in the troll and net fisheries throughout the region. In addition, harvests in commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were sampled to estimate of wild and hatchery chum and sockeye salmon stocks during selected periods. A more detailed discussion of coded-wire-tagged contributions of wild and hatchery chinook and coho salmon is presented in a Section 3 of this report (Southeast and Yakutat Troll Fisheries).

Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests

In District 1, both Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay were opened to harvest salmon returning to SSRAA sites in 2003. Nakat Inlet opened in stat week 23 (June 1) for a rotational fishery purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was managed on a rotational basis until September 17 when the THA was opened on a continual basis for all gear groups and remained opened until stat week 44. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 360 sockeye, 280 coho, 9,000 pink, and 86,700 chum salmon during the 2003 season in Nakat Inlet and the drift gillnet fleet harvested 600 sockeye, 2,400 coho, 5,500 pink, and 39,300 chum salmon (Tables 2.16 and 2.17).

Neets Bay opened in stat week 23 for a rotational purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was opened in the early summer to target on excess chinook and late summer to target on fall coho and chum salmon. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 310 chinook, 15,100 coho, and 46,000 chum salmon and the drift gillnet fishery harvested 31,500 coho and 37,100 chum salmon (Tables 2.16 and 2.17).

In District 2, Kendrick Bay opened June 22 and remained open through September 2. Approximately 80 sockeye, 120 coho, 900 pink, and 2,100 summer chum salmon were harvested.

In District 7, Earl West Cove (Eastern Passage SHA; 107-45) rotational fisheries for purse seine/gillnet opened in stat week 25 (June 15–21). The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area was opened to all gear groups concurrently. It remained open until stat week 44 (October 26 – November 1). The drift gillnet fishery harvested 6,200 Chinook, 230 sockeye, 1,500 coho, 2,700 pink, and 75,600 chum salmon from Earl West Cove.

Anita Bay (Anita Bay SHA: 107-35) rotational fisheries for purse seine/drift gillnet opened in stat week 25 (June 15-21). This was the second year that hatchery returns were harvested in the common property fishery at Anita Bay. From 1994 to 2000 pink and chum salmon were harvested for hatchery cost recovery. The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area opened to all gear groups concurrently. It remained open unit stat week 44. No purse seiners or trollers participated in the fishery. Drift gillnetters harvested 50 Chinook, 30 sockeye, 1,270 coho, 330 pink, and 2,260 chum salmon from Anita Bay.

In District 11, the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery expected the fourth year of returning large adult sockeye salmon to total 218,000 fish from their 1998 and 1999 brood year smolt releases. The timing and magnitude of the return was not known with a high degree of certainty because this was only the fourth year of significant sockeye salmon returns to Snettisham Hatchery. The actual return of 121,200 adult sockeye salmon was accompanied by over 109,000 sockeye jacks, a surprise to hatchery managers. As anticipated, the return provided sufficient fish to hold a common property drift gillnet fishery inside Port Snettisham in the Speel Arm Terminal Harvest Area. Management of the Speel Arm THA fishery was planned to allow adequate escapements of wild sockeye salmon stocks to the nearby Crescent Lake and Speel Lake drainages. Escapements to those systems were monitored closely, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was opened when escapement levels to these systems were sufficient. The Speel Arm THA was opened continuously from August 3 to September 11 (stat weeks 32–37) to harvest hatchery sockeye salmon excess to the broodstock and cost recovery needs at the Snettisham Hatchery. Harvest totals for the fishery included two chinook, 32,700 sockeye, 630 coho, 1,800 pink, and 450 chum salmon, harvested by a total of 64 boats. Most of the fishing effort in the THA occurred during the first stat week of the fishery when 53 boats harvested 19,200 sockeye salmon. Little fishing effort occurred after August 30. Snettisham Hatchery also contributed an estimated 48,000 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the traditional District 11 commercial drift gillnet fishery. The projection for the 2004 return to the Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon program is for a total return of 442,000 fish, an increase from the 2003 total return of 211,000 fish. Contributions to harvests in the traditional District 11 and Speel Arm THA fisheries should increase in 2004 as well.

In District 12, NSRAA forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 3.45 million chum, 27,000 chinook and 156,000 coho salmon. The NSRAA board initially set the cost recovery chum salmon goal at 385,000 and the Broodstock goal was 114,000. Due to a low bid price per pound combined with small chum salmon average weight (6.8 lbs), NSRAA increased the cost recovery harvest goal in-season to 525,000. The Hidden Falls THA was opened for common property harvest as planned on June 22 and again on June 29. Since a small troll fishery for hatchery chinook salmon returns was ongoing in late June, Kasnyku Bay remained closed as provided under the newly revised 5 AAC 33.374 District 12: Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest

Management Plan. Except for the opening on July 3, Kasnyku Bay remained closed throughout the season to provide an area for NSRAA to meet cost recovery and broodstock goals. Common property catch and effort peaked on July 3 with 304,000 chum and 90,000 pink salmon by 120 boats. As it became apparent that the chum salmon return in numbers of fish was substantially below forecast, and average fish size was below normal, the THA remained closed on July 10, July 20, and July 24. A 39-hour pink salmon fishery occurred in Kelp Bay, an adjacent area, July 16-17 through July 24-25 where 73,000 chum salmon were harvested, many of which were likely hatchery chum salmon. From August 2-10 shoreline on both sides of the Hidden Falls THA was opened providing opportunity to harvest pink salmon, however Hidden Falls chum returns had largely declined by this time and few additional chum salmon were harvested. Total common property harvest in the Hidden Falls THA was 4,400 chinook, 525,000 pink and 1.36 million chum salmon. With total cost recovery harvest of 608,000, approximately 75,000 were harvested in adjacent area fisheries with 120,000 for broodstock. The total 2003 season run size was about 2.2 million, 63% of the forecast return.

In District 13, NSRAA forecast chum salmon returns for 2003 of 1,450,000 to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the Terminal Area, and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA). The Silver Bay SHA is expanded to include Eastern Channel before July 24 until after the regional troll closure, approximately August 20. NSRAA planned for a cost recovery goal of 166,000 and a broodstock goal of 50,000. Due to a lower cost recovery contract price for chum salmon and smaller average weights, NSRAA increased the cost recovery goal inseason to 218,000. To meet NSRAAs goals while providing for harvest opportunity in accordance with the DEEP INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN (5 AAC 33.376) which requires 2:1 time ratio of drift gillnet to purse seine, terminal area fisheries were planned with one day per week for purse seine gear, two days per week for drift gillnet gear, and four days per week for cost recovery (or troll gear) until cost recovery goals are achieved. For the third season FULL RETENTION AND UTILIZATION OF SALMON (5 AAC 39.325) was implemented in the Deep Inlet THA along with full reporting of all harvest retained for personal use, and not sold to a licensed buyer.

Deep Inlet THA fisheries were planned to begin June 1, 2003 with one day for seine gear and two days for drift gillnet gear scheduled through August 16. The fishery start date was moved two weeks ahead of the 2002 schedule and one month ahead of the traditional start date for the fishery at the request of the drift gillnet fishermen on the NSRAA board who wanted increased access to hatchery produced chinook salmon passing by the Deep Inlet THA en route to their Silver Bay release site. The department complied with this request after determining that there were no wild stock concerns and those landings by net gear during the new June fishery extension could be sampled in compliance with the Pacific Salmon Treaty without additional expense to the department. Harvest during the first two stat weeks of June totaled 145 chinook and 230 chum by up to seven drift gillnet boats participating. Harvest during the month of June were 530 chinook and 6,100 chum by drift gillnet gear and 210 chinook salmon and 30,100 by seine gear, with most of the purse seine harvest on June 29. Eight purse seine boats and eight drift gillnet boats participated during the June openings.

Throughout July, up to 12 drift gillnet boats harvested 300 chinook and 46,000 chum, while up to seven seine boats caught 170 chinook and 50,000 chum salmon. July cost recovery totaled approximately 50,000 chum salmon. July chum salmon returns of approximately 150,000 were well below forecast levels and brought NSRAA to one-fourth of the seasonal cost recovery goal instead of the projected 50% by the end of July. In response, NSRAA took action to close the inner 2/3 portion of Deep Inlet beginning on July 20 to provide for cost recovery.

When generally stronger, August returns also came in below the forecast. NSRAA closed the THA fisheries from August 16 through August 30 in order to provide for cost recovery. From August 6 to August 14, up to 28 drift gillnet boats caught 52,000 chum salmon. During two early August purse seine days up to nine seiners harvested 35,000 chum salmon. Cost recovery had reached about 60% of goal by the time of the closure. When cost recovery goals were met at the end of August the entire Deep Inlet THA was re-opened for a full rotation of two purse seine days and four drift gillnet days per week which continued through the end of September. The department closed the outer portion of the Deep Inlet THA from September 18-30 in order to reduce the harvest of wild coho salmon consistent with past management practices. September harvest included 109,500 chum by up to 45 drift gillnet boats and 264,400 chum salmon by up to 24 purse seine boats. Harvest peaked for the season during the opening following the closure with a purse seine harvest of 213,900 chum and a drift gillnet harvest of 78,100 chum salmon.

Total harvest for the season included 379,000 in the THA purse seine fishery, 149,000 in the Sitka Sound purse seine fishery, 213,000 in the THA drift gillnet fishery, 72,000 in the Sitka Sound troll fishery, 208,000 for NSRAA cost recovery, and 50,000 for broodstock. The total 2003 run size was 1.07 million, 73% of the forecast.

In District 15, extended fishing time was allowed at the vicinity of the Boat Harbor area to target hatchery chum salmon returns. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including Boat Harbor during the initial stat week of the season. The Boat Harbor proper area (inside) was then opened on a continual basis from stat week 26. The remainder of the Boat Harbor area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section 15-C, from the latitude of Danger Point to a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey was then opened continuously between stat week 28 through stat week 34 to harvest hatchery chum salmon. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 30 chinook, 3,800 sockeye, 120 coho, 5,900 pink, and 72,000 chum salmon (Table 2.17). The chum salmon harvest was primarily composed of hatchery fish returning to the Boat Harbor remote release site. The 2003 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest did not meet the 1995–2002 average of 143,000 and also was far below the preseason Boat Harbor return forecast of 178,000 chum salmon.

Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests

Harvests of salmon for hatchery cost recovery purposes were reported from 14 locations during 2003. Salmon landings totaled approximately 5.8 million fish (Table 2.18). The harvest consisted of 45,700 chinook, 75,900 sockeye, 328,700 coho, 420,100 pink, and 4.9 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 85% of the total cost recovery harvest. Across the Region, cost recovery

of chum salmon increased by almost 2 million fish over the 10-year average (2.9 million), where as pink salmon cost recovery dropped three-fold (1.3 million to 0.4 million). The harvest of coho salmon increased 19% in 2003 from the 10-year average (277,000 to 328,600 fish).

Cost recovery harvests by hatcheries are presented in Table 2.19. Port Armstrong of Armstrong Keta, Inc., harvested 74% of Region I cost recovery pink salmon. Of the total regional chinook cost recovery harvest of 45,700 fish, 58% was taken in the Silver Bay SHA. Hidden Falls SHA harvested 42% of the region's coho cost recovery. DIPAC conducted chum salmon cost recovery fisheries only in Amalga Harbor (1.8 million). Snettisham Hatchery harvested approximately 75,600 sockeye salmon from their cost recovery fisheries in Speel Arm and Gilbert Bay, 99% of the regions total harvest.

The Southern Southeast Alaska Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) conducts a cost recovery program at their Neets Bay facility. In 2003, SSRAA harvested 6,400 chinook, 51,000 coho, and 1.05 million summer and fall chum salmon for cost recovery (Table 2.19).

In 2003 Armstrong-Keta, Inc. (AKI) harvested 22,300 coho and 311,000 pink salmon for cost recovery. AKI had forecast a large return of 2.2 million pink and 147,000 coho salmon, however AKI, along with wild pink salmon stocks in the nearby Port Walter area, experienced poor returns. These poor returns are most likely due to poor marine survival affecting this local area.

In 2003, the NSRAA chum salmon harvest was 604,300 at the Hidden Falls hatchery, 16% above the goal of 525,000. The Deep Inlet cost recovery was 204,900 chum, and the Silver Bay cost recovery was 2,760 chum salmon for a total of 207,700 fish. This harvest was just below the goal of 218,000 for the Medvejie Hatchery. Very little fishing was done in the Silver Bay SHA in order to provide for NSRAAs broodstock needs. NSRAA cost recovery harvest of coho salmon included 136,600 at Hidden Falls and 34,100 at Mist Cove for a total of 170,100 coho salmon. Additional cost recovery harvest included 10,300 chinook at Hidden Falls, 2,600 chinook at Deep Inlet, and 26,400 chinook at Silver Bay, for a total of 39,400 chinook salmon.

In 2003, Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) did not conduct any cost recovery harvest. In 2003 SJC had forecast a total return on only 25,000 pink salmon, most of which was needed for broodstock, and their water supply was shut down due to campus wide construction project.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

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 PST which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the sockeye season was to equally share the total allowable catch (TAC) of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there was sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. New fisheries directed at Stikine chinook salmon will not be developed without the consent of both parties. Management of new directed chinook salmon fisheries will be abundance-based through an approach to be developed by the committee. Canada is allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho 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.

As required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST, preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 184,000 fish. In 2003, the preseason forecasts were used during stat 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; and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30. Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available inseason for the lower inriver fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of over-estimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon, which was expected to be above average in 2003.

Preliminary harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River in 2003 included: 1,400 large chinook, 1,060 jack chinook, 58,800 sockeye, 190 coho, 850 pink, and 110 chum salmon (Table 2.20). In addition to these harvests, approximately 7,000 sockeye were taken in an Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River, 400 sockeye for biological samples on the Tahltan River and 2,780 sockeye salmon in the test fishery. Harvests of all species except jack chinook salmon were below average. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 40% below the 1993–2002 average of 2,300 fish and the harvest of jack chinook salmon was 103% above the average of 500 jacks. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 34% above the previous 10-year average of 43,800 sockeye salmon. An estimated 18,500 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were harvested in inriver fisheries, 31% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest.

Eleven licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 11 licenses being active in any one week. The total effort in terms of boat-days was 267, 27% below the previous 10-year average of 366 boat-days. Each gillnetter was allowed the use of one gillnet which could be a drift or set net. A maximum mesh size restriction of 150 mm through July 13 was implemented to reduce the incidental harvest of chinook salmon. In 1997, the upstream fishing boundary for the lower river fishery was moved approximately 25 km upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. In 2001, the boundary was again

moved back downstream to the original line at the Porcupine River, which kept approximately 40 km closed to fishing.

A total of 54,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2003, twice the 1992-2002 average of 26,900 fish. An estimated 23,600 fish (44%) originated from the fry-planting program. The number of planted fish is based on the proportion of thermal marked sockeye salmon otoliths in a random sample of fish collected at Tahltan weir (n=400). In 2003, 3,900 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 49,600 sockeye salmon, which is well above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are estimated indirectly by computing the ratio of Tahltan to Mainstem and Tuya components in the total inriver sockeye salmon run. Stock identification data are collected in the lower river commercial and test fisheries. The ratios of Tahltan: Mainstem and Tahltan:Tuya are applied to the estimated inriver Tahltan run size to develop an estimate of the total inriver sockeye salmon run. The escapements are estimated by subtracting the inriver harvests from the inriver run estimate. The escapement estimates are 67,000 Mainstem and 21,000 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2003 Mainstem spawning escapement was well above 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 are targeted in the ESSR fishery, which harvested approximately 7,000 fish in 2003. The fate of the remaining Tuya fish is unknown.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 6,500 large fish were counted. The escapement for large chinook salmon was 22% above the goal of 5,300 fish (2,700-5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large chinook salmon). A mark-recapture study was conducted again in 2003 to estimate total chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine. This number has not been generated to date. However, a reasonable estimate, based on the weir count and the average contribution of the Little Tahltan chinook salmon to the Stikine River population, is 33,200 fish. This number is 6% below the 10-year average of 35,300 fish and 19% above the upper end escapement goal of 28,000 fish.

The Canadian aerial survey for coho salmon was not conducted this year due to poor weather. The preliminary mark and recapture estimate for coho salmon was 105,000 fish.

Taku River commercial fishers harvested 2,400 large chinook, 550 jack chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 33,000, sockeye, 3,600 coho salmon and 30 steelhead in 2003 (Table 2.21). The sockeye salmon harvest was 7% above the 1993-2002 average of 30,900 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 260 fish to the catch, comprising 0.8% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 54% of the average of 6,100 fish. The harvest of large chinook was 6% above the average (1,900 fish), while the harvest of jack chinook was three times the average (200 fish). There were 44 days of fishing, 96% of the average of 46 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 275 boat-days was 74% of the average of 371 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. Mesh sizes were restricted to less than 150 mm through July 16 to

minimize the incidental harvest of chinook salmon. In addition to the commercial harvest, 510 chinook, 270 sockeye, 420 coho, and 30 steelhead salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2003.

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, and Kuthai Lakes 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 2003 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 2003 estimate of border escapement is 193,500 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 160,900 fish, well above the upper end of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. According to the preliminary postseason run estimate of approximately 328,900 sockeye salmon, the Canadian harvest (excluding test fishery harvests) of 32,700 fish represented approximately 12.9% of the TAC. These estimates will be revised after completion of postseason analysis of stock composition, harvest, and escapement data.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 31,200 sockeye salmon. This is the highest count on record and is 173% above the average count of 11,400 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2003 was 4,500 sockeye salmon. This was 43% below the 1993-2002 average 7,900 fish, however, it should be noted however that the 2001 count, which was more than twice the previous record, strongly influences this average. A total of 1,300 fish were utilized for broodstock, leaving a spawning escapement of 3,200 sockeye salmon, which includes 240 fish that were held but released unspawned. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 7,800 fish, 54% above the 1993-2002 average count of 5,100 fish.

A chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2003. The preliminary above border escapement estimate is 46,200 large (three-ocean and larger) chinook salmon, 19,100 medium, and 3,800 small chinook salmon. Accounting for inriver harvest results in a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 43,200 large, 17,400 medium, and 3,800 small fish. The spawning escapement of large chinook salmon is 19% below the 1992-2002 average of 53,400 fish, but within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish. A carcass weir was again operated by the Taku River Tlingit First Nations (TRTFN) on the Nakina River to obtain tag and age-length-sex data on chinook salmon. A total of 2,680 carcasses were enumerated at the weir.

The spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred through October 8 (stat week 41). Tag recovery occurred through October 10 (stat week 41). The preliminary above-border escapement was estimated to be 171,600 fish and after accounting for an inriver harvest of 2,750 results in a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 168,800 fish. The spawning escapement is 50% above the 1992-2002 average of 85,000 coho salmon and more than three times the upper limit of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY

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 (Table 2.22). The small 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 (Tables 2.23 and 2.24). The Annette Island gill net fleet harvested approximately 3,900 sockeye, 33,100 coho, 103,500 pink, and 46,400 chum salmon (Table 2.23). The 2003 Annette Island purse seine harvest was approximately 3,900 sockeye, 6,800 coho, 466,00 pink, and 9,600 chum salmon Table 2.24).

Table 2.1. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2003.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	EWC	AB	HF	DI
22	1-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	2-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	3-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	8-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	9-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
25	15-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	15
	16-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-
26	22-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	12	15	15
	23-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	24-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	25-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	26-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	27-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	28-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
27	29-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	15	15
	30-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	1-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	2-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	3-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	4-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
28	6-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	15
	7-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	8-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	9-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	10-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	11-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	12-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
29	13-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	24	-	12	15	15
	14-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-

Table 2.1. (page 2 of 4)

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	EWC	AB	HF	DI
	15-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	16-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	17-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	24	20	20	24	20	20	-	-	24	12	12	15	-
	18-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	19-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
30	20-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	19	19	19	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	19	24	19	19	24	19	19	-	-	24	12	-	-	15
	21-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	24	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	22-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	23-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
	24-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	8	19	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	24	-	19	19	19	19	24	19	19	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	25-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	-	20	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	26-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
31	27-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	15
	28-Jul	Mon	15	-	-	15	19	19	19	19	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	-	19	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	15	-
	29-Jul	Tue	15	-	-	15	24	24	24	24	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	24	20	20	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	30-Jul	Wed	15	-	-	15	24	24	24	24	10	19	-	19	19	-	19	24	19	19	-	24	24	19	24	-	19	19	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	31-Jul	Thu	15	-	-	15	20	20	20	20	10	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	1-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
	2-Aug	Sat	15	-	-	15	19	19	19	19	12	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	-	19	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
32	3-Aug	Sun	15	-	-	15	20	24	24	24	12	20	-	-	-	-	20	24	20	20	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	15
	4-Aug	Mon	15	-	15	15	19	24	24	24	12	19	-	19	19	-	-	24	19	19	-	24	24	19	24	-	19	19	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	5-Aug	Tue	15	-	15	15	20	20	20	20	12	20	-	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	6-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	7-Aug	Thu	19	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	12	19	-	12	12	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
	8-Aug	Fri	20	-	20	20	20	24	24	24	12	20	-	12	12	-	20	24	20	20	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	9-Aug	Sat	19	-	-	19	19	24	24	24	12	19	-	12	12	-	19	24	19	19	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
33	10-Aug	Sun	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	12	20	-	12	12	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	-	-	24	12	-	-	15
	11-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	12-Aug	Tue	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	12	19	-	12	12	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	-	-	19	19	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	13-Aug	Wed	20	-	-	20	20	24	24	24	12	20	-	12	12	-	20	24	20	20	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	14-Aug	Thu	19	-	19	19	19	24	24	24	12	19	-	12	12	-	19	24	19	19	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	15-Aug	Fri	20	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	12	20	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	16-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
34	17-Aug	Sun	18	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	12	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	18-Aug	Mon	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	12	21	-	12	12	-	21	24	21	21	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	19-Aug	Tue	18	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	12	18	-	12	12	-	18	24	18	18	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	20-Aug	Wed	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	12	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	21-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	22-Aug	Fri	18	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	12	12	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
	23-Aug	Sat	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	12	12	-	21	24	21	21	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
35	24-Aug	Sun	18	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	12	12	-	18	24	18	18	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	25-Aug	Mon	21	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	26-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	12	-	-

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 3 of 4)

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	EWC	AB	HF	DI
	27-Aug	Wed	18	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	12	12	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	28-Aug	Thu	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	21	-	12	12	-	21	24	21	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	29-Aug	Fri	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	18	-	12	12	-	18	24	18	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	30-Aug	Sat	21	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
36	31-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	15
	1-Sep	Mon	18	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	12	12	-	18	21	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	18	12	-	24	-	12	-	-
	2-Sep	Tue	21	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	12	12	-	21	-	21	-	-	21	21	18	-	-	21	21	-	-	21	12	-	-	-
	3-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	12	12	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	15
	5-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
	6-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	12	12	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
37	7-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	12	12	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	15
	8-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	9-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	15
	11-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
	12-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	14-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15
	15-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
	16-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-
	17-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	15
	18-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-
39	21-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	14
	22-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
	24-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	14
	26-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-
	27-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	28-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	14
	29-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	-	-
	30-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
	1-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
	2-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
	3-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
41	5-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-
	6-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
	7-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 4 of 4)

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	EWC	AB	HF	DI
	9-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
	11-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-
42	12-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	24	-	-
	13-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	24	-	-
	14-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	24	-	-
	15-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	24	-	-
	16-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	17-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	18-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
43	19-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	20-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	21-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	22-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	23-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	24-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	25-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
44	26-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	27-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	28-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	29-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	30-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	31-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	1-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	24	12	-	-
45	2-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
46	9-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-

NKT = Nakat Inlet
NB = Neets Bay
KB = Kendrick Bay
AB = Anita Bay
EWC = Earl West Cove
HF = Hidden Falls
DI = Deep Inlet

Table 2.2. Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by district, fishery and species, 2003.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	1,618	74,650	45,552	6,644,012	331,395	7,097,227
Terminal Harvest Area	314	365	15,361	9,032	132,708	157,780
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,353	67	50,739	6,083	1,047,418	1,110,660
Annette Island	84	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
District 2						
Traditional	478	38,357	66,904	4,212,559	381,142	4,699,440
Terminal Harvest Area	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
District 3						
Traditional	606	24,654	26,124	3,550,267	160,185	3,761,836
District 4						
Traditional	13,362	329,719	74,120	6,521,143	162,284	7,100,628
District 5						
Traditional	76	11,691	11,439	1,083,205	31,517	1,137,928
District 6						
Traditional	476	13,646	34,991	1,970,874	33,296	2,053,283
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	-	6,131	-	-	6,131
District 7						
Traditional	688	42,140	22,805	3,520,926	219,030	3,805,589
Terminal Harvest Area	350	6	4	693	16,310	17,363
District 9						
Traditional	451	32,371	50,448	7,735,780	298,354	8,117,404
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	14	56,349	314,412	1,209,466	1,580,241
District 10						
Traditional	652	27,278	4,232	3,120,151	62,037	3,214,350
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	-	-	-	1,820,506	1,820,506
District 12						
Traditional	940	65,657	34,996	6,780,300	405,282	7,287,175
Terminal Harvest Area	4,377	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
Hatchery Cost Recovery	10,335	214	9	67,829	604,317	682,704
District 13						
Traditional	355	5,539	2,965	2,248,773	282,201	2,539,833
Terminal Harvest Area	407	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
Hatchery Cost Recovery	29,035	9	2	31,401	207,663	268,110
District 14						
Traditional	83	11,973	3,029	1,907,955	80,423	2,003,463
Southern Subtotals[1]						
Traditional	17,304	534,857	281,935	27,502,986	1,318,849	29,655,931
Terminal Harvest Area	667	453	15,484	10,652	151,112	178,368
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,353	67	56,870	6,083	1,047,418	1,116,791
Annette Island	84	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
Subtotal	24,408	539,248	361,109	27,985,737	2,526,997	31,437,499
Northern Subtotals[2]						
Traditional	2,481	142,818	95,670	21,792,959	1,128,297	23,162,225
Terminal Harvest Area	4,784	3,290	1,065	587,992	1,736,679	2,333,810
Hatchery Cost Recovery	39,370	237	56,360	413,642	3,841,952	4,351,561
Subtotal	46,635	146,345	153,095	22,794,593	6,706,928	29,847,596
Total Southeast						
Traditional	19,785	677,675	377,605	49,295,945	2,447,146	52,818,156
Terminal Harvest Area	5,451	3,743	16,549	598,644	1,887,791	2,512,178
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	25,236	681,418	394,154	49,894,589	4,334,937	55,330,334
Hatchery Cost Recovery	45,723	304	113,230	419,725	4,889,370	5,468,352
Annette Island	84	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
Misc.[3]	8	2,585	277	68,330	17,836	89,036
Total	71,051	688,178	514,481	50,848,660	9,251,761	61,374,131

[1] Districts 101-108
[2] Districts 109-114
[3] Includes salmon that were confiscated or caught in commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 2.3. Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	6,509	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373
1961	4,134	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020
1962	10,145	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256
1963	6,659	422,633	316,491	18,189,644	1,186,260	20,121,687
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975
1965	14,992	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,186
1966	11,877	480,519	452,057	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,676
1967	9,054	600,628	188,965	2,807,783	1,545,059	5,151,489
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284
1969	6,731	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,099,984
1970	5,909	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,174,407
1971	4,799	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,495,932
1972	16,730	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,271,467
1973	8,754	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,316,094
1974	6,750	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,583,200
1975	2,056	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,926,380
1976	1,428	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,025,146
1977	5,242	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,437,911
1978	13,972	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	20,107,855
1979	10,079	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	10,025,866
1980	11,701	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	14,065,997
1981	10,264	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,724,774
1982	30,529	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	24,198,223
1983	13,578	776,695	340,381	33,666,216	579,168	36,389,421
1984	20,762	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,881,333
1985	21,535	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,747,858
1986	13,271	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	47,047,138
1987	6,284	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,558	8,748,062
1988	12,165	654,748	157,003	8,826,732	1,625,841	11,783,285
1989	17,103	823,178	330,986	52,065,064	1,079,183	55,581,167
1990	14,777	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,832,208
1991	17,107	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,757,713
1992	20,320	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	35,178,690
1993	12,291	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,960,251
1994	21,089	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,244,776
1995	26,777	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	52,842,602
1996	23,155	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	73,290,385
1997	10,841	1,578,041	183,773	24,790,537	5,863,690	32,757,639
1998	16,167	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,051,724
1999	20,850	425,298	416,415	71,961,631	8,944,189	81,768,383
2000	22,044	489,221	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,692
2001	22,314	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608
2002	18,725	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149
Average 1993 to 2002						
	19,425	993,570	478,377	46,727,739	6,656,966	55,195,321
Max. harvest (Year)	30,529 (1982)	1,690,471 (1993)	967,691 (1994)	71,961,631 (1999)	9,406,979 (1998)	
Min. harvest (Year)	1,428 (1976)	61,784 (1975)	70,193 (1975)	2,572,279 (1960)	332,514 (1969)	
2003	25,236	681,418	394,154	49,894,589	4,334,937	55,330,334

Table 2.4. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,377	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790
1961	2,738	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739
1962	3,308	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575
1963	3,992	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278
1964	6,155	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277
1965	6,451	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739
1966	6,071	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233
1967	2,349	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133
1969	4,173	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744
1970	3,684	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691
1971	2,595	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552
1972	5,957	158,478	151,679	3,020,331	1,394,276	4,730,721
1973	4,062	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833
1974	1,559	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277
1975	108	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457
1976	12	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706
1977	233	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260
1978	501	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738
1979	797	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992
1980	512	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041
1981	2,280	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512
1982	3,643	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114
1983	2,796	60,516	54,457	5,323,568	271,365	5,712,702
1984	1,808	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653
1985	7,996	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291
1986	1,384	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191
1987	1,681	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854
1988	1,151	13,323	24,973	1,301,426	654,215	1,995,088
1989	2,738	98,358	56,519	11,964,439	336,131	12,458,185
1990	1,707	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072
1991	4,704	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885
1992	2,786	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733
1993	4,958	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455
1994	10,317	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138
1995	25,144	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209
1996	21,995	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060
1997	6,682	51,485	68,222	11,784,794	3,534,890	15,446,073
1998	7,998	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013
1999	16,153	104,204	232,408	35,180,378	6,148,314	41,681,457
2000	19,283	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585
2001	13,374	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122
2002	12,235	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751
Average 1993 to 2002						
	13,814	108,374	180,265	16,839,062	4,332,072	21,473,586
Max. harvest (Year)	25,144 (1995)	353,618 (1965)	467,296 (1994)	35,180,378 (1999)	6,246,728 (1996)	
Min. harvest (Year)	12 (1976)	5,286 (1975)	1,744 (1976)	80,819 (1976)	30,357 (1977)	
2003	7,265	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035

Table 2.5. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960-2003.

	District							
Year	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	Total
1960	31,190	59,137	44,252	87,546	104,569	27,242	6,225	360,160
1961	154,949	83,976	157,756	310,862	506,272	97,114	22,190	1,333,119
1962	124,044	147,231	94,598	185,929	203,318	58,235	13,306	826,661
1963	153,247	75,961	318,860	645,562	1,108,532	196,289	44,851	2,543,303
1964	187,859	126,773	110,426	217,898	283,097	67,978	15,533	1,009,564
1965	256,384	58,915	122,076	100,863	547,714	75,150	17,172	1,178,274
1966	205,882	116,213	206,198	191,159	203,015	48,670	1,281	972,418
1967	104,265	48,622	46,151	139,318	197,699	166,296	37,998	740,348
1968	268,013	240,863	337,024	329,681	217,300	49,843	2,562	1,445,286
1969	137,181	80,400	51,073	320,797	541,851	207,636	8,925	1,347,862
1970	141,274	192,547	294,955	443,762	209,053	66,260	14,255	1,362,107
1971	184,158	156,829	185,990	367,111	386,446	298,829	68,281	1,647,645
1972	159,608	182,561	705,072	334,688	304,019	36,216	8,275	1,730,439
1973	33,279	234,285	214,956	384,226	366,402	235,541	53,821	1,522,511
1974	49,775	99,141	380,173	314,052	399,166	27,012	6,172	1,275,492
1975	85,397	31,609	107,214	201,112	511,957	133,431	12,600	1,083,320
1976	385,542	154,384	280,820	659,816	1,734,455	341,320	77,991	3,634,327
1977	109,336	80,869	67,252	218,605	359,332	39,272	8,974	883,640
1978	343,715	357,001	172,187	898,406	776,648	85,439	19,523	2,652,918
1979	648,709	570,578	446,923	835,945	1,785,864	172,181	71,945	4,532,144
1980	274,244	363,409	179,151	639,985	330,752	99,250	29,440	1,916,231
1981	294,831	321,708	209,246	673,708	1,331,398	286,750	26,235	3,143,876
1982	611,213	557,522	481,143	849,482	675,407	193,747	40,764	3,409,278
1983	370,216	268,959	552,222	924,271	1,209,050	280,239	63,398	3,668,356
1984	505,702	354,893	569,205	629,621	957,709	260,200	34,854	3,312,184
1985	977,470	941,580	910,171	1,546,044	1,754,249	869,225	348,773	7,347,511
1986	639,520	269,124	209,021	943,233	410,049	77,070	2,341	2,550,358
1987	462,829	1,034,338	656,177	552,816	547,076	173,218	108,404	3,534,858
1988	417,576	417,675	170,829	522,515	263,141	81,967	41,160	1,914,863
1989	696,494	978,305	330,432	881,439	621,200	260,975	41,747	3,810,593
1990	489,916	1,022,716	151,247	673,340	440,752	145,347	133,837	3,057,153
1991	1,025,915	1,024,003	296,366	1,263,281	797,372	210,860	3,986	4,621,784
1992	869,105	1,176,575	413,375	771,508	814,132	106,386	57,791	4,208,872
1993	875,052	608,058	151,489	1,030,400	849,579	337,904	28,797	3,881,278
1994	1,398,727	1,370,955	979,275	1,411,217	1,683,838	295,108	188,928	7,328,048
1995	854,714	306,240	205,121	880,769	1,399,081	498,045	17,528	4,161,498
1996	1,858,698	518,337	757,617	1,055,693	1,904,168	45,445	2,243	6,142,201
1997	1,039,699	703,743	709,274	1,710,872	3,105,381	654,321	29,172	7,952,461
1998	1,392,474	829,142	765,553	1,305,440	2,921,515	100,260	61,978	7,376,362
1999	2,723,297	1,855,106	815,681	2,413,429	6,570,349	1,141,912	101,944	15,621,718
2000	1,675,951	868,315	330,496	875,848	2,103,234	59,431	13,037	5,926,312
2001	1,069,511	1,032,685	485,239	1,052,029	2,804,124	795,054	174,410	7,413,051
2002	1,563,650	1,164,551	475,414	1,112,844	2,886,707	193,617	35,872	7,432,654
2003	1,154,689	1,669,429	543,868	1,548,527	5,176,849	407,013	40,397	10,540,772
Lower Target	400,000	650,000	320,000	400,000	1,150,000	320,000	*	3,250,000
Upper Target	850,000	1,450,000	730,000	850,000	2,650,000	730,000	*	7,250,000
Max. Escapement	2,723,297	1,855,106	979,275	2,413,429	6,570,349	1,141,912	348,773	
(Year)	(1999)	(1999)	(1994)	(1999)	(1999)	(1999)	(1985)	
Min Escapement	31,190	31,609	44,252	87,546	104,569	27,012	1,281	
(Year)	(1960)	(1975)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	(1974)	(1966)	

* No escapement goal

Table 2.6. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	5,132	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583
1961	1,396	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281
1962	6,837	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681
1963	2,667	181,150	169,592	4,417,456	488,544	5,259,409
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698
1965	8,541	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,447
1966	5,806	207,448	281,703	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,443
1967	6,705	387,034	68,671	448,952	227,540	1,138,902
1968	8,670	158,591	254,989	14,370,503	1,085,398	15,878,151
1969	2,558	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340
1970	2,225	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987
1971	2,204	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526
1972	10,773	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282
1973	4,692	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041
1974	5,191	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221
1975	1,948	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424
1976	1,416	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611
1977	5,009	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491
1978	13,471	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363
1979	9,282	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763
1980	11,189	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652
1981	7,984	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944
1982	26,886	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484
1983	10,782	716,179	285,924	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336
1984	18,954	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869
1985	13,539	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157
1986	11,887	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445
1987	4,603	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,911	3,897,806
1988	11,014	641,425	132,030	7,525,284	971,231	9,280,984
1989	14,365	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329
1990	13,070	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766
1991	12,403	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749
1992	17,534	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387
1993	7,333	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423
1994	10,772	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807
1995	1,633	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502
1996	1,160	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139
1997	4,159	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809
1998	8,169	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318
1999	4,697	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926
2000	2,761	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107
2001	8,940	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486
2002	6,490	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398
Average 1993 to 2002	5,611	885,197	298,112	29,888,677	2,324,894	33,402,492
Max. harvest	26,886	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	
(Year)	(1982)	(1997)	(1986)	(1996)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1,160	49,124	22,228	448,952	35,467	
(Year)	(1996)	(1971)	(1969)	(1967)	(1969)	
2003	17,971	535,310	297,419	27,513,638	1,469,961	29,834,299

Table 2.7. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960-2003.

	District							
Year	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	Total
1960	206,021	68,702	188,822	53,887	8,468	17,109	1,044	544,053
1961	93,972	31,337	86,127	49,614	49,076	51,883	17,030	379,039
1962	667,046	137,357	541,724	192,912	75,767	200,092	3,303	1,818,201
1963	769,223	336,382	492,503	74,913	44,920	123,385	16,840	1,858,166
1964	790,504	264,943	545,038	53,921	240,510	128,631	14,503	2,038,050
1965	367,356	185,349	734,111	113,876	69,959	61,162	4,752	1,536,564
1966	1,056,911	488,451	855,909	105,465	133,129	182,085	12,255	2,834,205
1967	213,428	24,254	68,247	53,489	15,977	32,995	2,846	411,235
1968	796,504	319,599	284,936	137,254	116,074	129,193	25,519	1,809,079
1969	503,924	285,821	242,746	47,599	51,820	65,434	4,554	1,201,898
1970	749,207	130,676	374,950	55,493	59,295	130,274	14,789	1,514,684
1971	466,417	390,895	766,110	99,254	162,710	194,482	9,315	2,089,183
1972	697,982	175,849	463,708	55,123	62,220	163,478	3,774	1,622,135
1973	647,907	223,702	382,620	119,749	105,686	146,865	7,590	1,634,118
1974	580,317	206,121	477,465	36,551	103,580	117,682	3,303	1,525,018
1975	629,229	497,170	721,288	134,911	162,349	319,845	4,074	2,468,867
1976	2,316,748	619,711	1,235,369	182,378	290,771	891,091	20,581	5,556,649
1977	780,793	518,549	1,049,844	85,359	374,715	608,393	1,263	3,418,916
1978	1,982,872	424,066	1,462,032	235,765	248,014	427,513	3,427	4,783,689
1979	1,057,512	622,734	1,492,287	251,103	269,386	407,457	56,267	4,156,746
1980	1,883,242	599,481	2,041,414	114,094	92,853	301,935	1,909	5,034,930
1981	1,846,769	474,874	1,887,282	273,660	112,459	117,401	16,689	4,729,134
1982	1,342,657	347,207	1,392,997	96,473	211,355	353,647	44,270	3,788,606
1983	2,130,234	970,940	2,017,388	221,668	136,326	347,168	18,467	5,842,191
1984	3,547,090	772,402	2,668,312	147,757	117,036	251,225	13,635	7,517,458
1985	3,404,122	897,313	3,827,375	656,552	834,014	806,530	53,284	10,479,189
1986	4,394,328	1,503,889	4,819,765	637,276	711,272	667,171	13,264	12,746,964
1987	2,204,649	463,723	1,735,469	134,148	196,993	288,137	59,380	5,082,498
1988	1,213,648	462,266	1,102,957	132,253	185,399	273,237	9,228	3,378,989
1989	2,565,923	722,730	2,832,853	352,826	525,210	878,078	70,481	7,948,102
1990	1,739,355	925,362	2,355,379	355,133	457,970	366,570	57,617	6,257,386
1991	1,649,380	629,446	1,966,170	592,130	503,182	583,533	123,269	6,047,110
1992	2,778,359	865,051	1,454,090	181,376	223,589	808,249	57,103	6,367,817
1993	2,118,965	895,116	2,915,539	614,400	620,173	664,080	13,269	7,841,543
1994	1,781,656	626,104	1,999,147	428,032	628,324	504,076	34,500	6,001,838
1995	3,822,158	910,231	3,417,418	510,394	628,827	728,511	14,775	10,032,313
1996	6,012,365	3,100,893	6,637,508	870,520	669,939	625,235	29,956	17,946,416
1997	2,322,395	808,289	1,766,713	620,924	506,959	529,980	14,036	6,569,296
1998	3,103,956	1,145,607	2,751,460	341,806	648,665	540,930	26,050	8,558,473
1999	2,794,519	1,716,482	3,449,080	2,829,953	3,130,522	793,534	57,591	14,771,682
2000	1,885,571	1,120,354	1,768,655	578,543	321,585	460,594	12,775	6,148,077
2001	4,349,052	1,153,623	3,258,783	1,036,900	995,285	880,005	116,395	11,790,043
2002	3,245,730	1,682,665	3,142,870	684,172	597,041	556,967	8,476	9,917,921
2003	3,764,724	1,339,411	2,981,396	886,453	881,582	832,929	157,407	10,843,902
Lower Target	1,330,000	400,000	1,130,000	330,000	400,000	400,000	*	4,000,000
Upper Target	3,000,000	1,100,000	2,550,000	650,000	850,000	850,000	*	9,000,000
Max. Escapement	6,012,365	3,100,893	6,637,508	2,829,953	3,130,522	891,091	157,407	
(Year)	(1996)	(1996)	(1996)	(1999)	(1999)	(1976)	(1991)	
Min. Escapement	93,972	24,254	68,247	36,551	8,468	17,109	1,044	
(Year)	(1961)	(1967)	(1967)	(1974)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	

* No escapement goals

Table 2.8 Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by section and hours open per day, 2003.

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas						
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D*	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Earl West	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
23	1-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
	2-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-
	5-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-
	6-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
23	7-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	-
24	8-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
	9-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	15	-
	12-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	15	-
	13-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	15-Jun	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	16-Jun	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	-	-	-	-	24
	17-Jun	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	18-Jun	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	15	-
	19-Jun	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	15	-
	20-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	-
	21-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
26	22-Jun	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	-	12
	23-Jun	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	12	-	-	24
	24-Jun	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	24
	25-Jun	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	15	24
	26-Jun	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	15	24
	27-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	28-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	24
27	29-Jun	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
	30-Jun	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
	1-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
	2-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	15	24
	3-Jul	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24
	4-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
	5-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	24
28	6-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	24
	7-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	12	-	-	24
	8-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	-	24
	9-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	24
	10-Jul	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	24	24	-	15	24
	11-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
	12-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24
29	13-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	24
	14-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
	15-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	12	-	-	24	12	-	-	24

-continued-

Table 2.8 (page 2 of 4)

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas						
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D*	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Earl West	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
	16-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	24	-	15	24
	17-Jul	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	15	24
	18-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24
	19-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	24	-	-	24
30	20-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	24	12	-	-	24
	21-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-	24
	22-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	24
	23-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	24	12	-	-	12	-	15	24
	24-Jul	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	12	-	15	24
	25-Jul	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	24	-	-	24
	26-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
31	27-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	24
	28-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	24
	29-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	-	12	12	-	-	24
	30-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-	24	12	-	15	24
	31-Jul	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	24	12	-	12	12	-	12	24	-	15	24
	1-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	24
32	3-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	12	24	12	-	24
	4-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	-	24	12	24	-	24
	5-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
	6-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	12	12	-	-	24	24	15	24
	7-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	15	24
	8-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
	9-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	24	24	-	24
33	10-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	24
	11-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	24
	12-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	12	-	-	24	24	-	24
	13-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	24	15	24
	14-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	15	24
	15-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	24	24	-	24
	16-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	24
34	17-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	-	-	12	24	-	24
	18-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	-	12	24	24	-	24
	19-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	-	24	12	24	-	24
	20-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	12	24	-	12	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
	21-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	24	24	-	24
	22-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	24
	23-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
35	24-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	-	12	-	24	24	24	-	24
	25-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	12	12	-	12	12	24	-	24
	26-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	12	24	-	24
	27-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	24	-	12	12	-	-	24	24	-	24
	28-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	24
	29-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	24
	30-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	24	24	-	24

-continued-

Table 2.8 (page 3 of 4)

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas						
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D*	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Earl West	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
36	31-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	12	-	-	12	24	-	24
	1-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	12	24	-	24
	2-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	12	-	24	15	24
	3-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	12	-	24	12	24	15	24
	4-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
	5-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	15	24
	6-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	15	24
37	7-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
	8-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	-	24	-	24	15	24
	9-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	-	12	12	24	15	24
	10-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	24	-	24
	11-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	15	24
	12-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	15	24
	13-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24
38	14-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	24
	15-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	-	-	12	-	15	24
	16-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	12	-	15	24
	17-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	-	12	-	-	-	24
	18-Sep	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	12	12	24	-	24	12	-	15	24
	19-Sep	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	12	-	15	24
	20-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
39	21-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	24	-	-	13	-	-	24
	22-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	12	13	-	-	24
	23-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-	14	24
	24-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	12	12	12	24	-	12	12	-	14	24
	25-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	-	24
	26-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	14	24
	27-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	12	-	14	24
40	28-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	12	12	24	-	24	12	-	-	24
	29-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	12	-	-	14	24
	30-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	12	-	12	-	14	24
	1-Oct	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	12	12	12	24	24	-	12	-	-	24
	2-Oct	Thu	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-	-	24
	3-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	24
	4-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	12	-	-	24
41	5-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	12	12	24	12	-	-	-	-	24
	6-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	12	-	-	24
	7-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	12	12	12	-	-	24
	8-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	12	12	24	-	24	-	-	-	24
	9-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	12	-	-	24
	10-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	-	24
	11-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24
42	12-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	12	12	24	12	24	24	-	-	24
	13-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	24
	14-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	24

-continued-

Table 2.8 (page 4 of 4)

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas						
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D*	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Earl West	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
	15-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	16-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	17-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	18-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
43	19-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	20-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	21-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	22-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	23-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	24-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	25-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
44	26-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	27-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	28-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	29-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	30-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	31-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24
	1-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	12	24	-	-	24
45	2-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
46	9-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2.9. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species, 2003.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	677	105,263	63,619	621,372	246,264	1,037,195
Terminal Harvest Area	152	615	33,919	5,544	76,344	116,574
Annette Island	691	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,393	187,574
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	421	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,254	1,100,333
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	6,171	226	1,522	2,680	75,620	86,219
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,465	205,433	23,704	112,395	170,420	513,417
Terminal Harvest Area	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
Hatchery Cost Recovery		75,565		18	27	75,610
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	635	91,287	59,621	47,755	322,445	521,743
Terminal Harvest Area	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
Subtotals						
Traditional	3,510	561,045	397,796	1,328,332	1,091,084	3,381,767
Terminal harvest areas	7,193	37,634	36,435	26,507	436,987	544,756
Common Property	10,703	598,679	434,231	1,354,839	1,528,071	3,926,523
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	75,565	-	18	27	75,610
Annette Island	691	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,393	187,574
Misc.[1]	2	19	44		317	382
Total	11,396	678,198	467,334	1,458,353	1,574,808	4,190,089

[1] Includes salmon that were harvested in commercial test fisheries and sold.

Table 2.10. Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165
1983	4,734	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,651
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,357	3,016,762
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	687,270	1,144,450	2,605,532
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,031,917	4,052,371
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194
2000	13,475	496,564	167,623	679,452	2,559,939	3,917,053
2001	13,638	686,533	294,154	1,568,609	1,575,413	4,138,347
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,119,698
Average 1993 to 2002	12,133	671,598	369,321	1,126,997	1,906,597	4,085,704
Max. harvest (year)	25,125 (1972)	1,026,591 (1996)	698,125 (1994)	2,769,875 (1989)	2,559,939 (2000)	
Min. harvest (year)	4,734 (1983)	108,574 (1975)	37,986 (1960)	55,984 (1960)	199,887 (1960)	
2003	10,703	598,679	434,231	1,354,839	1,528,071	3,926,523

Table 2.11. Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/ Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	201,693
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,732
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,149
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,678
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	558,977
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	383,809
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,855
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	401,925
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,060,245
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,369
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	656,573
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,129
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,791
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,142
Average 1993 to 2002						
	1,282	165,801	44,594	501,306	407,349	1,120,331
Max. harvest (year)	3,654 (1979)	394,137 (1993)	97,538 (1991)	1,349,929 (1989)	734,344 (1995)	
Min. harvest (year)	337 (1970)	14,281 (1960)	3,110 (1963)	19,823 (1960)	20,033 (1969)	
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.12. Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827
1999	518	104,888	203,301	491,181	448,409	1,248,297
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	477,871
Average 1993 to 2002	826	163,251	196,552	420,249	245,695	1,026,496
Max. harvest	2,961	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	
(year)	(1988)	(1996)	(1992)	(1989)	(1999)	
Min. harvest	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	
(year)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	
2003	421	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,254	1,100,333

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.13. Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	7,824	13,635	27,479	5,584	8,189	62,711
1961	7,243	21,557	36,858	52,295	12,535	130,488
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943
1975	1,529	-	-	-	1	1,530
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	8,061
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000
1999	1,049	36,548	28,437	48,550	117,196	231,780
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,958
Average 1993 to 2002	1,299	57,327	18,339	32,913	48,500	158,378
Max. harvest	9,342	154,150	44,891	114,555	135,623	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1964)	(1996)	
Min. harvest	7	-	-	-	1	
(year)	(1984)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.14. Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	352,730	600,696
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,435	923,069
2001	1,692	292,100	22,359	122,776	235,807	674,734
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	553,257
Average 1993 to 2002	2,936	150,592	49,147	101,162	312,284	615,748
Max. harvest	10,949	292,100	188,501	401,525	669,435	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1994)	(2000)	
Min. harvest	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	
(year)	(1998)	(1967)	(1975)	(1965)	(1975)	
2003	1,467	238,160	24,335	114,166	170,874	549,002

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.15. Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457
2000	297	109,510	35,638	21,001	758,248	924,694
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,565	697,372
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	909,911
Average 1993 to 2002	782	133,976	55,855	50,212	481,977	722,396
Max. harvest	6,099	471,914	140,764	351,562	758,248	
(year)	(1984)	(1989)	(1994)	(1992)	(2000)	
Min. harvest	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	
(year)	(1963)	(1975)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,122	603,259

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.16. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1990	-	103	604	1,444	10,531
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	531	531	7,134	47,957
Nakat Inlet	1992	-	53	361	1,497	16,843
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	443	796	60,319	37,965
Nakat Inlet	1994	-	24	129	5,513	45,057
Nakat Inlet	1995	-	150	1,099	9,200	131,415
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	18	935	2,204	296,181
Nakat Inlet	1997	-	390	1,177	11,132	239,156
Nakat Inlet	1998	1	302	385	2,681	188,489
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	383	138	8,520	44,866
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	1,181	730	5,545	51,731
Nakat Inlet	2001	4	490	34	5,478	36,449
Nakat Inlet	2002	-	930	592	13,350	46,263
Nakat Inlet	2003	4	363	284	9,012	86,739
Average 1993 - 2002		1	431	602	12,394	111,757
Neets Bay	1998	63	1,135	141	8,918	891,029
Neets Bay	2000	23	0	0	8	984
Neets Bay	2002	607	2	42,365	0	9,156
Neets Bay	2003	310	2	15,077	20	45,969
Average 19993 - 2002		231	379	14,169	2,975	300,390
Kendrick Bay	1994	-	335	420	2,948	99,171
Kendrick Bay	1995	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217
Kendrick Bay	1996	1	548	177	1,167	155,044
Kendrick Bay	1997	2	1,204	160	9,055	243,886
Kendrick Bay	1998	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911
Kendrick Bay	1999	-	390	493	4,673	42,045
Kendrick Bay	2000	-	1,182	295	1,212	76,991
Kendrick Bay	2001	-	221	540	5,259	32,518
Kendrick Bay	2002	-	108	120	1,790	4,352
Kendrick Bay	2003	3	82	119	927	2,094
Average 1993 - 2002		1	869	454	9,767	130,459
Klawock	1990	-	2	112	60	4,596
Average 1993 - 2002		0	2	112	60	4,596
Earl West	1990	2698	2	1	32	49
Earl West	1991	1220	1	2451	9	221
Earl West	1992	931	9	1	13	48
Earl West	1993	1145	2	474	6	414
Earl West	1994	829	1	28	2	1,725
Earl West	1995	816	37	4	464	34,878
Earl West	1996	831	3	0	0	311
Earl West	1997	999	1	14	3	15,632
Earl West	1998	602	2	3	11	13,452
Earl West	1999	761	4	0	27	7,636
Earl West	2000	1149	78	30	292	35,131
Earl West	2001	4397	19	11	410	8,562
Earl West	2002	1831	10	338	637	8,990
Earl West	2003	350	6	4	693	16,310
Average 1993 - 2002		1,336	16	90	185	12,673
Port Armstrong	1995	-	16	6,685	306,796	61
Average 199 - 2002		-	16	6,685	306,796	61
Hidden Falls	1990	179	3,487	773	207,188	257,987
Hidden Falls	1991	-	-	-	-	-
Hidden Falls	1992	1,159	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129
Hidden Falls	1993	2,447	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182
Hidden Falls	1994	4,492	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059
Hidden Falls	1995	22,223	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002
Hidden Falls	1996	19,989	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359
Hidden Falls	1997	5,791	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980
Hidden Falls	1998	6,259	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116
Hidden Falls	1999	13,650	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575
Hidden Falls	2000	18,449	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107
Hidden Falls	2001	12,186	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670
Hidden Falls	2002	9,791	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544
Hidden Falls	2003	4,377	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104
Average 1993 - 2002		11,528	8,155	9,746	771,505	2,153,459
Deep Inlet	1992	12	5	3,038	537	168,270
Deep Inlet	1993	43	425	3,196	58,834	458,223
Deep Inlet	1994	42	887	3,370	20,249	395,917
Deep Inlet	1995	2,494	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373
Deep Inlet	1996	1,344	758	667	98,450	1,072,888
Deep Inlet	1997	420	1,750	545	144,320	817,008
Deep Inlet	1998	337	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499
Deep Inlet	1999	405	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457
Deep Inlet	2000	375	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459
Deep Inlet	2001	548	408	415	72,174	222,198
Deep Inlet	2002	775	164	199	92,241	118,558
Deep Inlet	2003	407	631	145	63,173	379,575
Average 1993 - 2002		678	946	1,376	125,382	864,658

Table 2.17. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198
Nakat Inlet	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969
Nakat Inlet	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403
Nakat Inlet	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506
Nakat Inlet	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113
Nakat Inlet	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441
Nakat Inlet	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474
Nakat Inlet	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361
Nakat Inlet	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053
Nakat Inlet	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879
Nakat Inlet	2000	0	69	1,368	689	19,697
Nakat Inlet	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719
Nakat Inlet	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408
Nakat Inlet	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261
Average 1993 - 2002		2	178	742	1,079	32,765
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693
Neets Bay	2000	13	0	0	0	45
Neets Bay	2001	0	0	491	0	3
Neets Bay	2002	294	0	33,956	0	13,466
Neets Bay	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083
Average 19923- 2002		92	2	8,612	9	5,302
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6
Wrangell Narrows	1991	787	1	626	1	1
Wrangell Narrows	1992	19	3	949	30	3
Wrangell Narrows	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34
Wrangell Narrows	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195
Wrangell Narrows	1996	0	0	489	0	0
Average 1993 - 2002		135	8	1,946	83	40
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4
Anita Bay	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263
Average 1993 - 2002		0	0	917	0	4
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109
Earl West	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837
Earl West	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995
Earl West	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874
Earl West	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771
Earl West	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110
Earl West	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859
Earl West	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658
Earl West	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638
Earl West	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118
Earl West	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161
Earl West	2001	5,923	833	880	5,528	76,329
Earl West	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575
Earl West	2003	6,171	226	1,522	2,680	75,620
Average 1993 - 2002		4,540	267	3,403	926	42,609
Blind Slough	1990	63	6	0	0	4
Blind Slough	1992	78	0	0	0	0
Blind Slough	1993	171	0	0	0	0
Average 1993 - 2002		125	0	0	0	0

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Speel Arm	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399
Speel Arm	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116
Speel Arm	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	917
Speel Arm	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454
Average 1993 - 2002		10	15,551	347	1,746	811
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306
Deep Inlet	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913
Deep Inlet	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527
Deep Inlet	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932
Deep Inlet	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662
Deep Inlet	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124
Deep Inlet	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253
Deep Inlet	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104
Deep Inlet	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,526
Deep Inlet	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584
Deep Inlet	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892
Average 1993 - 2002		350	385	1,340	20,229	367,193
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495
Boat Harbor	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725
Boat Harbor	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,054
Boat Harbor	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154
Boat Harbor	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346
Boat Harbor	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	255,161
Boat Harbor	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,585
Boat Harbor	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845
Boat Harbor	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677
Average 1993 - 2002		102	10,088	293	13,288	142,796

Table 2.18. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1975 to 2003.

Year	Adult Chinook	Jacks	Total Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	-			-	2,700	-	-	2,700
1977	-			-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1979	-			-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	-	-	-	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	-	-	-	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	-	-	-	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	-	-	7	26,836	171,356	453,204	653,277
1985	2,658	-	-	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	642,720
1986	1,093	-	-	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	368,961
1987	2,371	5	2,376	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,647,467
1988	9,648	1	9,649	85	7,539	115,729	512,809	665,109
1989	19,602	78	19,680	66	18,921	213,371	192,527	483,925
1990	26,394	298	26,692	75	125,762	880,750	381,645	1,468,308
1991	25,995	-	25,995	1,478	294,490	1,112,888	376,313	1,863,154
1992	16,695	28	16,723	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,128,052
1993	23,252	-	23,252	7,595	106,489	332,803	1,256,945	1,773,588
1994	17,680	70	17,750	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,422,336
1995	31,129	276	31,405	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,437,354
1996	33,496	-	33,496	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,419,625
1997	30,122	22	30,144	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,716,067
1998	15,943	-	15,943	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,732,862
1999	15,016	84	15,100	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,083,681
2000	31,636	1	31,637	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,091,635
2001	49,028	-	49,028	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,952,905
2002	28,445	-	28,445	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,371,738
Average: 1993 to 2002								
	27,575	45	27,620	42,588	276,773	1,328,342	2,975,992	4,700,179
2003	45,723	-	45,723	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988

Table 2.19. Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by species, 2003.

District	Permit Holder[1]	Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay SHA	6,353	67	51,105	6,083	1,047,613	1,111,221
3	POWHA	Klawock SHA	-	-	21,029	-	-	21,029
6	SSRAA	Burnett Inlet SHA	-	-	6,131	-	-	6,131
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake SHA	-	-	46,704	-	-	46,704
9	KAKE	Keku Island SHA	-	12	-	2,929	1,198,604	1,201,545
9	KAKE	Kake SHA	-	-	-	-	10,753	10,753
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove SHA	-	-	34,075	627	-	34,702
9	AKI	Port Armstrong SHA	-	2	22,274	310,856	109	333,241
11	DIPAC	Amalga Harbor SHA	-	-	-	-	1,820,506	1,820,506
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Chan. SHA	-	-	10,704	-	-	10,704
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm SHA	-	75,565	-	18	27	75,610
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls SHA	10,335	214	136,626	68,227	604,330	819,732
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet SHA	2,640	7	2	31,312	204,903	238,864
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay SHA	26,395	2	-	89	2,760	29,246
		Total	45,723	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988

[1] SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
POWHA: Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
KAKE: Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation
AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.
DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Table 2.20. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Stikine River, 1972 to 2003. ESSR[1] harvest not included.

Year	Large Chinook[2]	Small Chinook[3]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	-	-	4,373	-	-	-	4,373
1973	200	-	3,670	-	-	-	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	-	-	-	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	-	-	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	-	-	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	-	-	-	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	-	-	-	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 [4]	643	59	5,327	1	62	-	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	45,092	3,367	90	173	50,862
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	65,404	401	269	222	71,065
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	1,480	103	25,600	78	233	56	27,550
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,368
Averages							
1972 to 2002	1,679	328	23,541	2,647	515	275	28,985
1993 to 2002	2,320	522	43,766	1,257	96	154	48,116
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,389

[1] ESSR = Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements

[2] Chinook salmon >28"

[3] Chinook salmon <21"

[4] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Table 2.21. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Taku River, 1979 to 2003.

							Commercial Effort		
Year	Large Chinook[1]	Small Chinook[2]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Boat Days	Days Open
1979 [3]	97	-	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	310	-	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819	476	39
1981	159	-	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54	-	3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645	390	64
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635	288	30
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066	178	16
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302	148	17
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115	280	26
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011	185	15
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559	284	25
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	-	7	35,808	291	27
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244	363	34
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303	497	74
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404	428	51
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	-	-	50,615	415	65
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	-	1	29,961	394	46
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	-	2	25,763	299	42
1999	958	257	21,181	4,888	-	-	27,284	300	34
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	-	-	34,599	351	39
2001	1,645	181	47,712	3,002	-	25	52,565	382	42
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	-	0	36,867	286	33
Averages									
1979 to 2002	1,083	160	23,075	4,876	3,023	1,968	34,186	320	36
1993 to 2002	1,870	198	30,897	6,070	19	7	39,061	372	46
2003	2,408	547	32,997	3,584	-	-	39,536	275	44

[1] Chinook salmon >28".

[2] Chinook salmon <21", commercial harvest.

[3] 1979 - commercial harvest only.

Table 2.22. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	-	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1961	-	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	-	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	-	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	-	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	-	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	-	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	-	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	-	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	-	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1972	135	8,139	4,688	413,584	4,518	431,064
1973	25	1,118	324	41,692	226	43,385
1974	15	2,615	1,006	109,053	375	113,064
1975	3	621	562	108,217	1,108	110,511
1976	45	5,010	1,223	435,801	2,838	444,917
1977	49	13,449	1,366	292,787	2,602	310,253
1978	135	6,071	4,371	702,157	1,344	714,078
1979	250	15,478	3,684	189,580	1,260	210,252
1980	139	6,098	1,789	449,292	1,013	458,331
1981	86	10,618	1,647	194,206	1,199	207,756
1982	553	24,412	4,576	517,637	913	548,091
1983	194	4,545	6,270	802,700	1,776	815,485
1984	182	16,474	5,595	649,458	6,284	677,993
1985	366	10,903	3,540	522,679	1,563	539,051
1986	-	3,068	1,410	458,860	1,788	465,126
1987	-	6,099	2,513	86,812	4,205	99,629
1988	94	2,051	87	34,312	383	36,927
1989	328	2,730	477	496,262	482	500,279
1990	443	7,914	1,288	452,225	798	462,668
1991	70	709	318	93,935	303	95,335
1992	36	1,258	142	67,951	520	69,907
1993[a]	36	4,202	610	329,476	1,313	335,637
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average 1960 to 1993	157	7,489	2,763	292,700	2,498	305,550
Max. harvest	553	44,815	15,975	802,700	11,597	
(Year)	(1982)	(1966)	(1966)	(1983)	(1964)	
Max. harvest	3	621	87	6,925	226	
(Year)	(1975)	(1975)	(1988)	(1967)	(1973)	
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] There has been no reported trap gear harvest since 1993.

Table 2.23. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1977 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977[a]	22	12,088	768	76,237	8,926	98,041
1978	36	15,507	2,187	33,612	16,362	67,704
1979	89	15,556	1,726	52,604	11,666	81,641
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	258	43,158	6,665	162,109	26,784	238,974
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	801	39,353	55,804	296,036	76,844	468,838
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,033	749,655
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
Average 1993 to 2002	955	27,108	36,238	335,857	113,443	513,600
Max. harvest (Year)	3,447 (2001)	76,054 (1993)	55,804 (1991)	823,081 (1989)	175,598 (1998)	
Max. harvest (Year)	22 (1977)	3,935 (1998)	768 (1977)	33,612 (1978)	8,926 (1977)	
2003	691	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,393	187,574

[a] Prior to 1977 there was little to no commercial drift gillnet fishing in the waters of the Annette Island Reserve

Table 2.24. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1963 to 2003.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	-	28	42	1,309	78	1,457
1964	-	416	164	5,204	704	6,488
1965	-	14	24	257	2	297
1966	3	495	169	12,660	243	13,570
1967	-	26	6	24	2	58
1968	-	147	283	16,320	1,049	17,799
1970	-	21	-	1,024	-	1,045
1972	14	39	18	1,459	772	2,302
1975	-	1	8	183	198	390
1976	-	12	131	620	972	1,735
1977	1	1,430	3,411	212,933	3,665	221,440
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	-	311	229	63,800	3,511	67,851
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	3,004	421,896	12,603	439,951
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
Average 1993 to 2002	359	12,514	7,101	750,730	19,220	789,924
Max. harvest	2,202	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	
(Year)	(2000)	(2001)	(1986)	(2001)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1	1	6	24	2	
(Year)	(1977, 1996)	(1975)	(1967)	(1967)	(1965)	
2003	84	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409

[a] Prior to 1963 there was little to no commercial purse seine fishing in the waters of the Annette Island Reserve

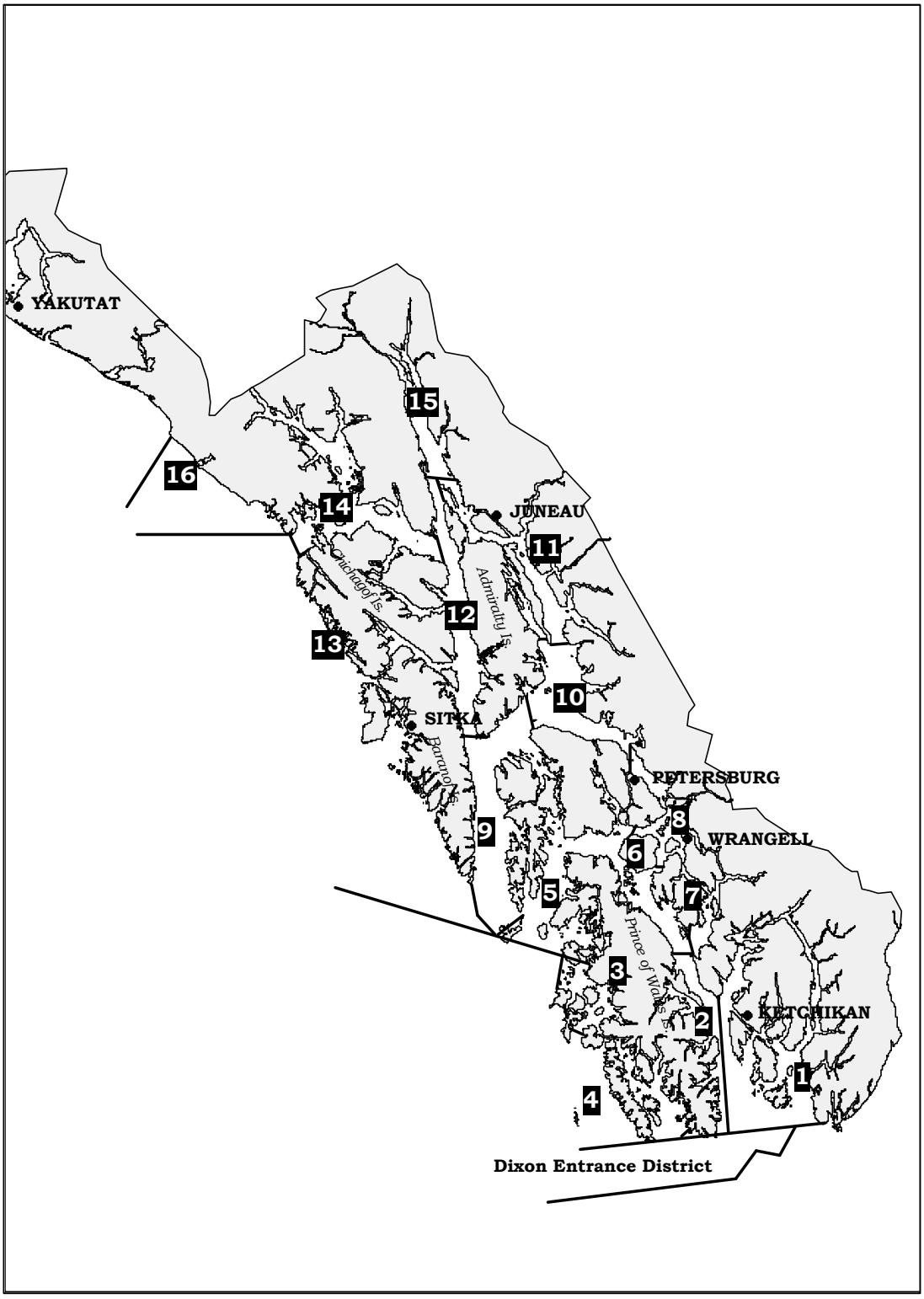

Figure 2.1. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

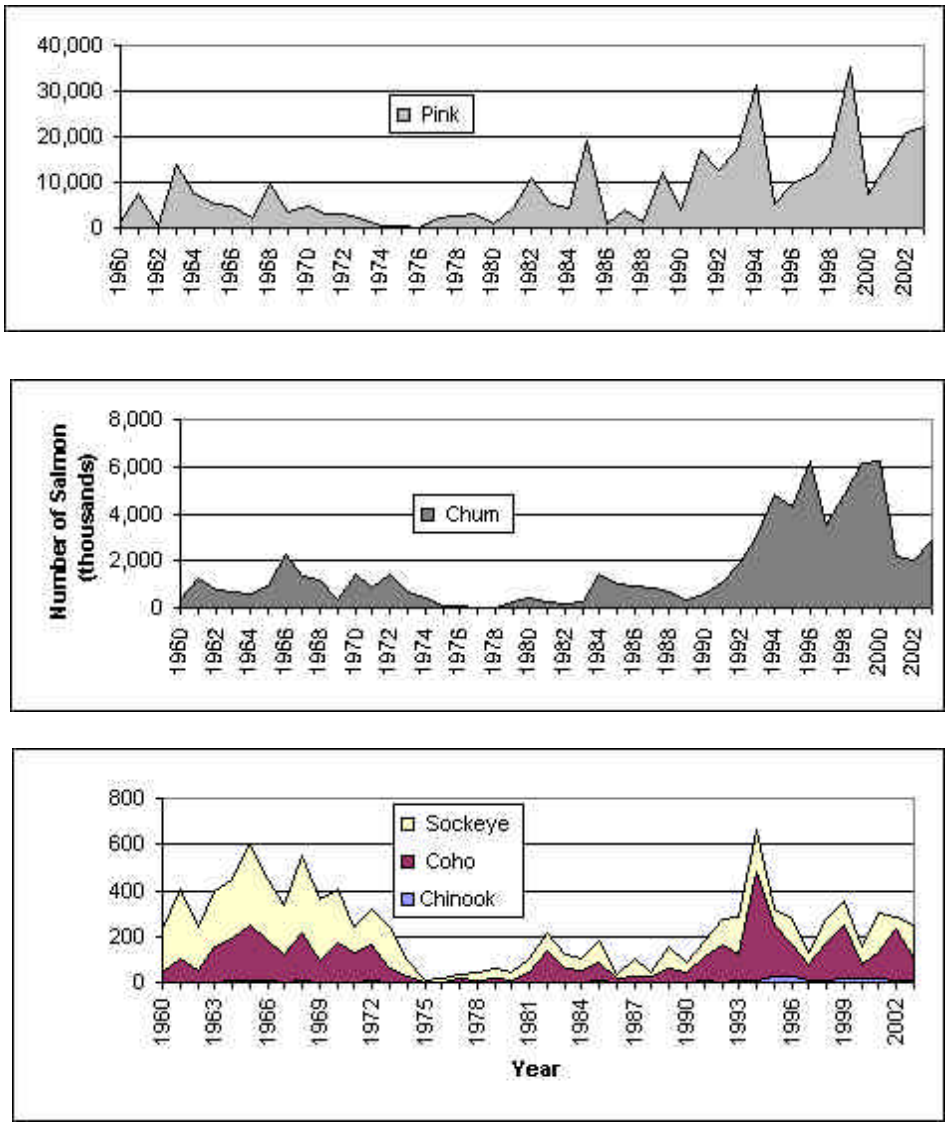

Figure 2.2. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species. 1960 - 2003.

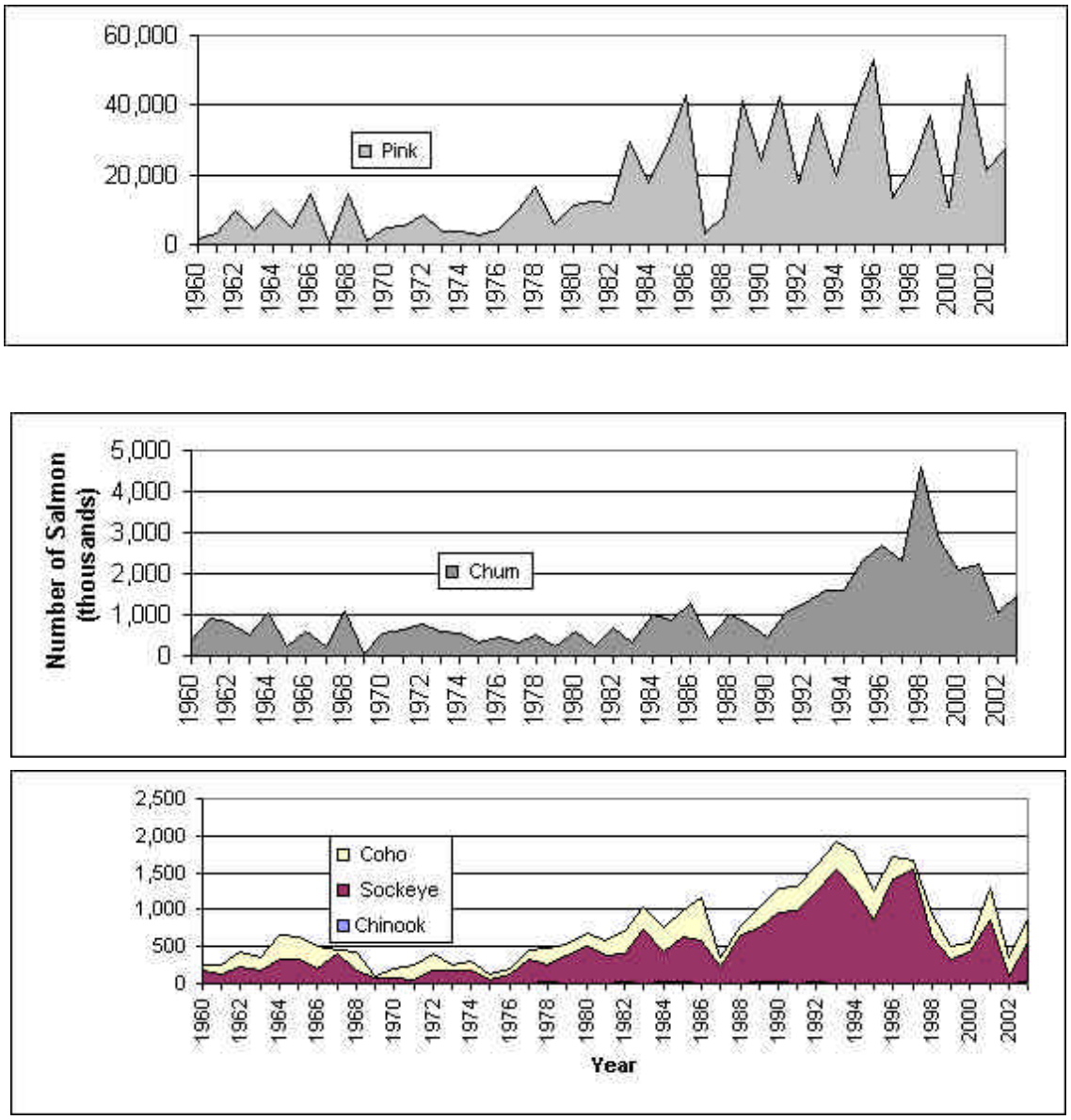

Figure 2.3. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species. 1960 - 2003.

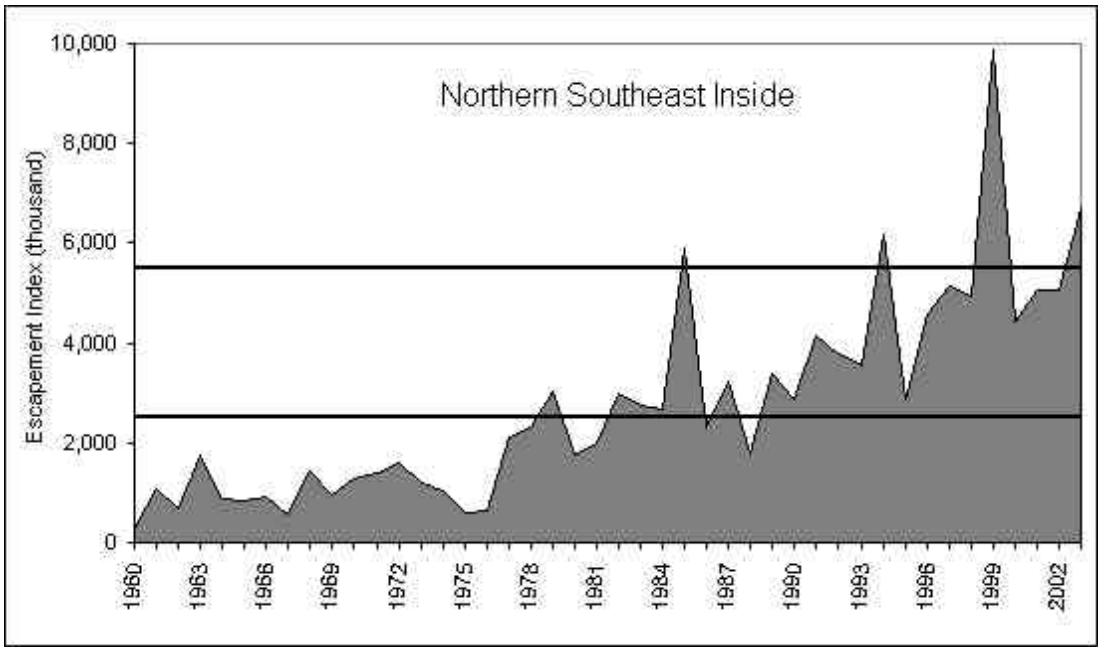

Figure 2.4. Northern Southeast Alaska Inside pink salmon spawning escapement. Black horizontal lines represent upper and lower bounds of biological escapement goals.

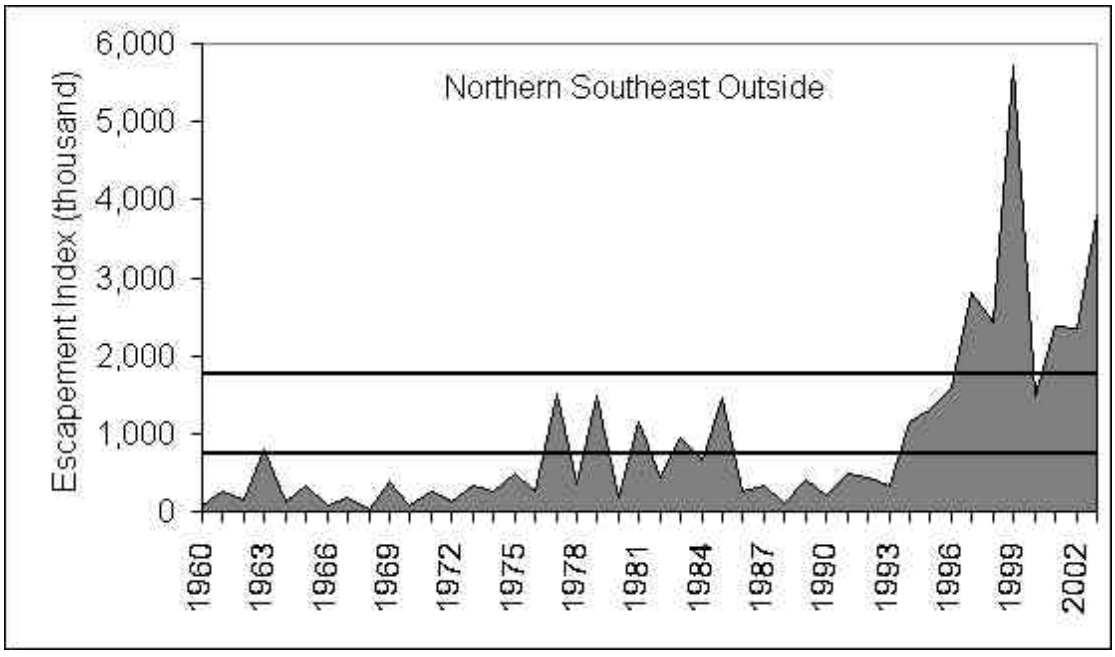

Figure 2.5. Northern Southeast Alaska Outside pink salmon spawning escapement. Black horizonal lines represent upper and lower bounds of biological escapement goals.

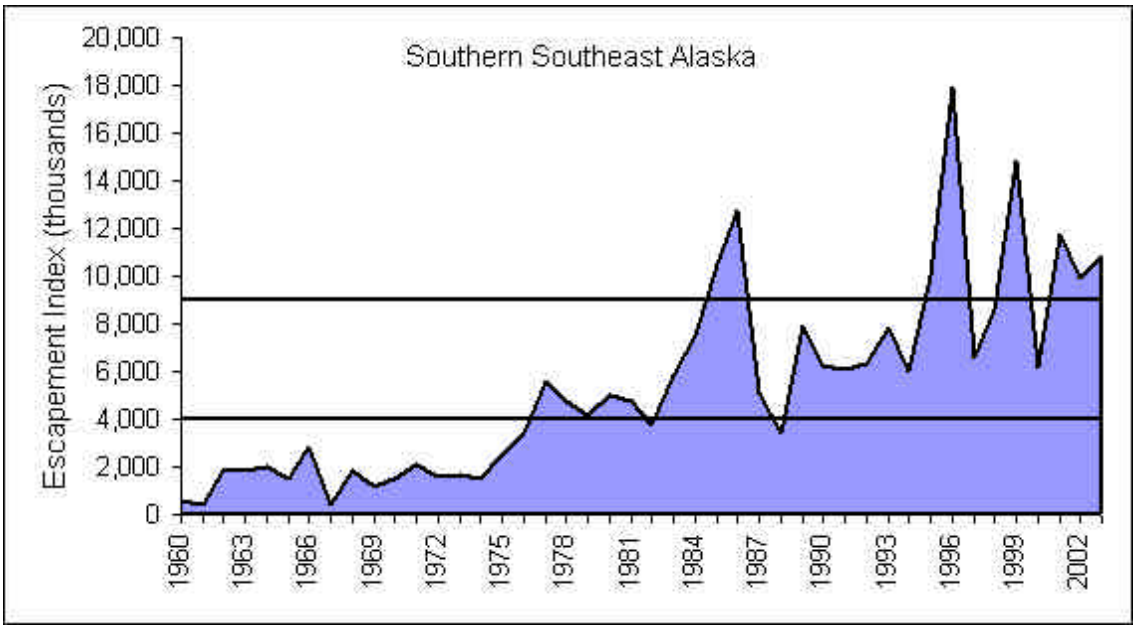

Figure 2.6. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement. Black horizontal lines represent upper and lower bounds of biological escapement goals.

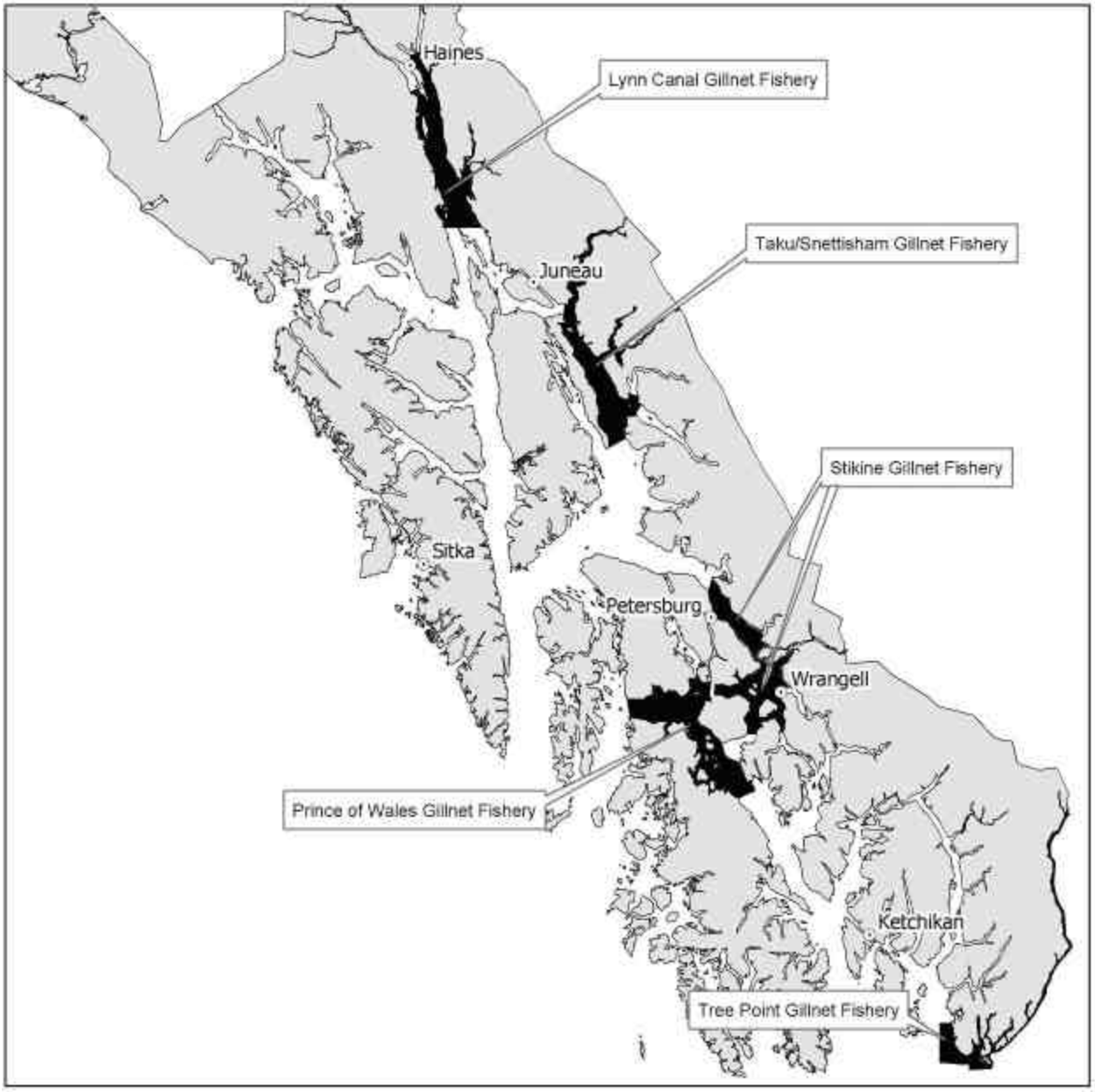

Figure 2.7. Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

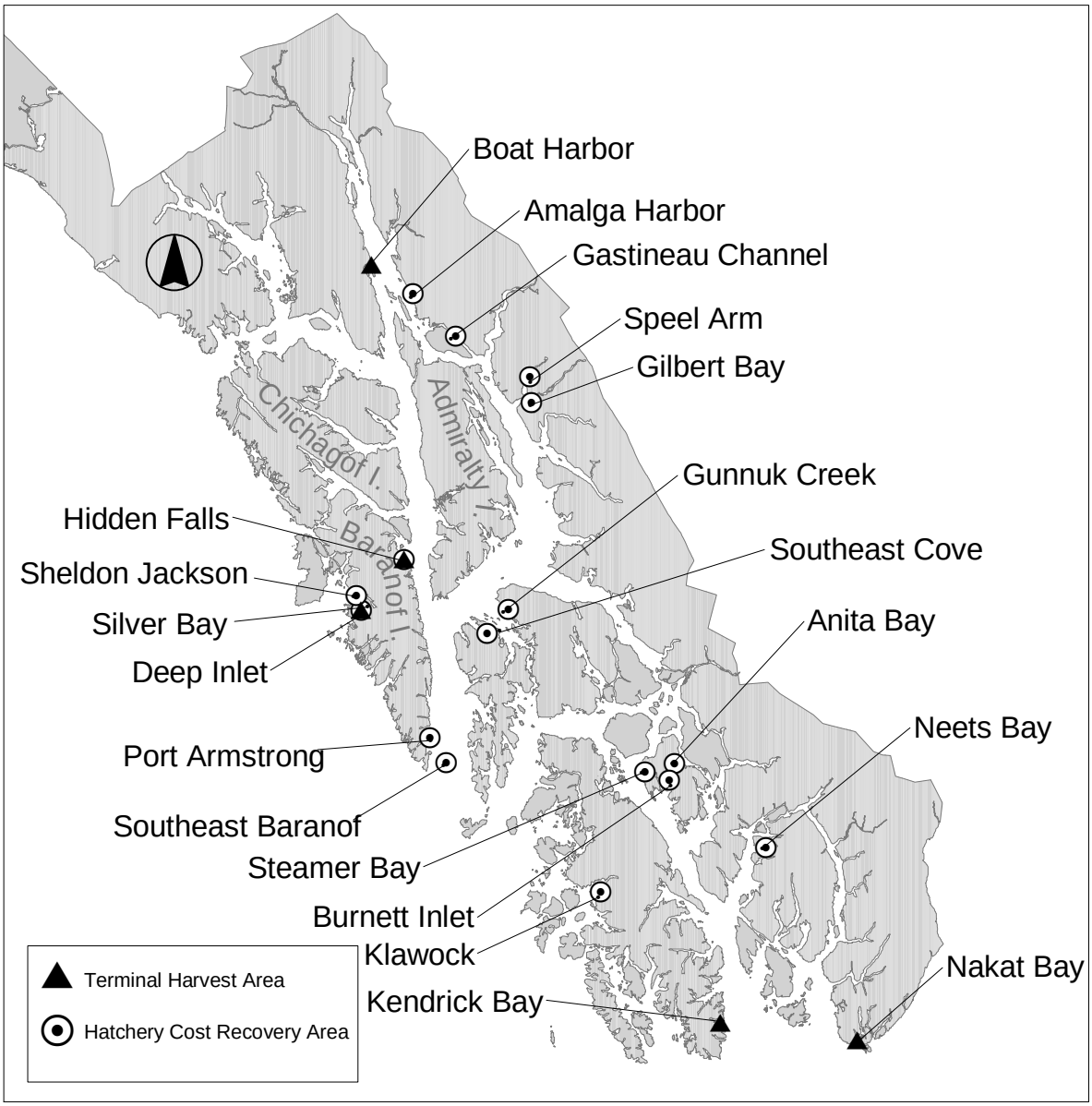

Figure 2.8. Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.

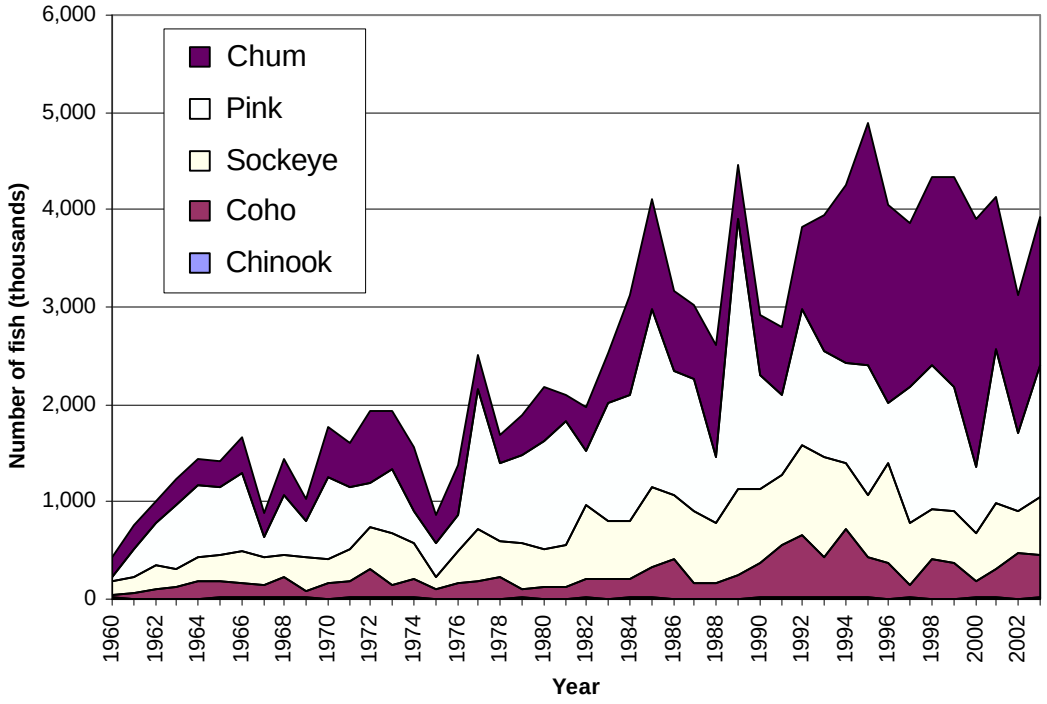

Figure 2.9. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvests from traditional and terminal harvest areas.