Fishery Management Report No. 08-70

Annual Management Report of the 2008 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

by

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December 2008

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

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Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Measures (fisheries)

fork length	FL
mideye to fork	MEF
mideye to tail fork	METF
standard length	SL
total length	TL

Mathematics, statistics

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

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO.08-70

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE 2008 SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

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December 2008

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

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This document should be cited as:
Davidson, W., R. Bachman, W. Bergmann, D. Gordon, S. Heinl, K. Jensen, , K. Monagle, S. Walker. 2008. Annual management report of the 2008 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No08-70, Anchorage.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES iii

LIST OF FIGURES iv

ABSTRACT 1

INTRODUCTION 1

PURSE SEINE FISHERIES 1

Purse Seine Chinook Salmon Harvest 3

Northern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries 4

- Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries 4
  - District 9 4
  - District 10 5
  - District 11 5
  - District 12 5
  - Section 13-C 8
  - District 14 8
- Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries 8
  - Section 13–A 8
  - Section 13-B 9
- Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery 11

Southern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries 11

- Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery 12
  - District 4 12
- Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries 13
  - District 1 13
  - District 2 14
  - District 3 16
  - District 5 16
  - District 6 17
  - District 7 17
- Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery 18

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS 18

Pink Salmon 19

Chum Salmon 19

Sockeye Salmon 19

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES 20

Drift Gillnet Chinook Salmon Harvests 20

District 1: Tree Point 21

Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine 22

- Fishery Overview 22
- Chinook (King) Salmon Fishery 23
- Sockeye Salmon Fishery 25
- Pink Salmon Fishery 28

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Coho Salmon Fishery 28
Chum Salmon Fishery 28

District 11: Taku/Snettisham 29

Fishery Overview 29
Chinook Fishery 30
Sockeye Fishery 30
Coho Fishery 32
Harvest and Escapement Summary 33

District 15: Lynn Canal 34

Fishery Overview 34
Section 15-A Chinook and Sockeye Fishery 35
Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries 36
Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery 36
District 15 Escapements 36

HATCHERY HARVESTS 38

Traditional Common Property Harvests 39

Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests 40

Nakat Inlet 40
Neets Bay 41
Kendrick Bay 41
Anita Bay 41
Speel Arm 42
Hidden Falls 42
Medvejie/Deep Inlet 43
Boat Harbor 44

Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests 45

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES 46

Introduction 46

Stikine River 46

Taku River 48

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES 49

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 50

REFERENCES CITED 50

TABLES 51

FIGURES 97

LIST OF TABLES

Table **Page**

1. Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 52
2. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species....53
3. Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 54
4. Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 55
5. Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2008. 56
6. Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2008. 58
7. Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2008....60
8. 2008 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub–region (in millions of index fish)....63
9. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, compared with management targets, from 1960 to 2008 (in millions of index fish) 64
10. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, compared with management targets, from 1960 to 2008 (in millions of index fish) 65
11. Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon in 2008 (in thousands of fish). 66
12. Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2008, compared to escapement goals....67
13. Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2008....68
14. Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Boat Harbor, Deep Inlet, Speel Arm, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2008....72
15. Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest(from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 77
16. Southeast Alaska 2008 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species....78
17. Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 79
18. Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 80
19. Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 81
20. Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008....82
21. Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008. 83
22. Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2008. 84
23. Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2008. 87
24. Southeast Alaska region 2008 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species. 90
25. Southeast Alaska region 2008 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by organization, and species. 90
26. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2008. 91
27. Annual Canadian Stikine River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1972–2008. 92
28. Annual Canadian Taku River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1979–2008 93
29. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2008. 94
30. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2008. 95

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure **Page**

1. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts. 98
2. Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types. 99
3. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2008. 100
4. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2008. 101
5. Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960–2008. 102
6. Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2008 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners. 103
7. Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2008 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners. 104
8. Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2008 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners. 105
9. Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1980–2008), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1982–2008), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2008). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock. 106
10. Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska. 107
11. Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1961 to 2008. 108

ABSTRACT

A total of 28.0 million salmon were harvested in the commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2008. The harvest by purse seine gear of 21.7 million fish included by harvest type: traditional fisheries (15.3 million); hatchery terminal area harvest (2.5 million); hatchery cost recovery (3.2 million); Annette Island (0.7 million) and miscellaneous (<0.1 million). Common property seine harvests of 17.8 million were similar to 2006 harvests of 16.3 million, and well below both the recent 10–year average of 49.9 million and the average since statehood. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 4.3 million fish by harvest type included: traditional fisheries (2.9 million); hatchery terminal harvest (0.9 million); and Annette Island (0.5 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 3.7 million were below the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.1 million, but above the average since statehood. Both seine and drift gillnet harvests of sockeye salmon were the lowest since 1975.

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

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2008 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries including the purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary River, and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical production. This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2008 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Tingley and Davidson 2008), as well as summaries of the 2008 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2008), and the 2008 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods 2008) are now being published as separate reports and together describe the 2008 salmon season.

PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Since the time of statehood (1960–2008) the purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 80% of the total commercial common property salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. On average, by species, the common property purse seine harvests since 1962 account for 5% of Chinook, 44% of sockeye, 18% of coho, 89% of pink, and 60% of chum salmon harvests in the region (Tingley, and Davidson, 2008). Long term average species composition of the purse seine fishery harvest in numbers of fish includes: <0.1% Chinook, 2.1% sockeye, 1.1% coho, 87.4% pink, and 9.3% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining took place in 5 Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) and 14 hatchery cost recovery locations (Figure 2) as well as in the Annette Island Reserve in 2008. Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs, hatchery

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

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

In 2008 the total harvest by purse seine gear was 21.7 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 17.8 million salmon (Table 2). Common property fisheries include traditional wild stock fisheries and terminal area fisheries where fishermen compete to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included approximately 16,000 Chinook, 74,000 sockeye, 218,000 coho, 14.3 million pink, and 3.2 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1980–2008 are presented in Table 1 for comparisons with long-term averages from 1960–2007, and during the recent 10-year period from 1998–2007. The 2008 season ranks as the 29th largest common property purse seine harvest in the 49-year period since Alaska statehood, and is about 60% of the long-term average harvest. Total common property harvests in northern districts ranked 34th since statehood (Table 3), and harvests in southern districts ranked 25th since statehood (Table 4). Charts showing long-term harvest trends for each species by sub-region are presented in Figures 3 and 4. Harvests for all species were below average for both the long term and the recent 10-year averages. Compared with the recent 10-year average harvest by species: Chinook were 69% of the average, sockeye were 11%, coho were 61%, pink were 33%, and chum salmon were 58% (Table 1).

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of all 2008 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 15.3 million fish in traditional areas and 2.5 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 3.2 million, of which 89% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 658,000. Miscellaneous harvests of 16,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by the department as well as illegally harvested fish, later confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers. Of 17.8 million salmon harvested in traditional fisheries, 14.9 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 6.8 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts. The largest traditional area harvests took place in the Ketchikan Management Area, Districts 1–4, with 11.9 million combined, and harvests were very weak or negligible in the Northern Inside districts.

The 2008 the purse seine fishery began on Sunday, June 22 in Districts 2 and 12 and included the Kendrick Bay THA, District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, Tenakee Inlet, the Hidden Falls THA, and the Point Augusta index fishery. Summaries of the 2008 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 5, 6, and 7. Purse seine fishery openings were scheduled beginning May 1 in the Anita Bay THA,

May 4 in the Deep Inlet THA, and June 14 in the Neets Bay THA. The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through an August 30–31 fishing period in Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 13, with many other districts closing earlier for the season. Sporadic openings targeting fall chum salmon took place between September 4 and September 18.

During the 2008 purse seine fishery 380 permits were issued and 213 permits were fished. (Tingley and Davidson 2008). Effort in 2008 was down by 29 permits compared with 2007, and is the second lowest effort on record following 209 permits fished in 2004. Going into the 2008 season 35 permits were purchased in a buy-back program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by subregion and district is presented in Tables 8, 9, and 10. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements is presented in Tables 11 and 12. Escapement information is described further in a later section of this report.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation [5AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2008 season, based on a coastwide Abundance Index of 1.07 derived by the Chinook Technical Committee, the Alaska annual harvest ceiling was 170,000 fish and resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 7,300 “Treaty” Chinook salmon. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5ACC 29.060(c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when large Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When non-retention is implemented, such action is preferable either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon seine allocation is harvested, non-retention is required. The total 2008 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 16,032 fish, of which 15,502 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 530 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). The seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook is estimated at 12,165. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 12,103 were designated as “hatchery add-on” Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. The total large Chinook harvest of 15,502 minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a Treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 3,399. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 3,900 fish under the Chinook salmon treaty allocation.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in Northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance, but also includes fisheries in hatchery terminal harvest areas. In 2008 traditional and THA purse seine harvests in Northern Southeast Alaska totaled 4.3 million fish, and included of 8,100 Chinook, 5,600 sockeye, 28,000 coho, 2.0 million pink, and 2.3 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 3, Figure 3). Common property harvests in Northern Southeast ranked 34th over the 49-year period since Alaska statehood, and were well below both the recent 10-year average harvest and the long-term average harvest. The harvests of Chinook and chum salmon were both above the long-term but below the most recent 10-year average harvests. The harvests of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon were below both averages. Sockeye harvests were the second lowest since 1960. Harvest of pink salmon was just 11% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 18.7 million. The harvest of chum salmon was 66% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 3.5 million.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and 9-B from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B is 50 miles west of Petersburg and encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait. Major fishing areas of Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza Harbor and Point Gardner, and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Tebenkof Bay.

Section 9-A is comprised of 2 separate stock groups for management; upper Section 9-A is managed for early to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and lower Section 9-A is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to Little Port Walter. This season no purse seine openings were provided in Section 9-A due to weak pink salmon returns to both the northern and southern portions of Section 9-A. The peak escapement index value of pink salmon to the Red Bluff Bay head stream was only 31% of the recent 10-year average and overall escapement value was below the lower range of the management target for this stock group. Escapement counts to the lower Section 9-A stock group were poor achieving only 57% of the lower range of the management target.

Section 9-B had good pink salmon escapements during the 2006 parent-year. Returns to the southern shoreline of Admiralty Island and the northern shoreline of Kuiu Island were weak and no openings occurred in 2008. The only area open to pink salmon fishing in District 9 was Tebenkof Bay. There were six 39-hour openings of Tebenkof Bay starting on August 10 and ending August 31 (Table 5). Average catches started out good at 16,600 pinks per boat, and then declined to 10,400 pinks per boat on August 14 and 15. The next 3 openings, the averages were 7,400 pinks per boat, 5,400 pinks per boat and 7,800 pinks per boat. There were no landings during the final opening. There was one fall chum salmon opening in Security Bay on September 4. Even though the escapement was good on August 31, very few fish returned in September and catches were extremely poor. The 190,000 pink salmon harvest was the poorest since 1981 and about 10% of the 1.8 million average harvest since statehood. The harvests of sockeye, coho and chum salmon were all less than 10% of the average harvests of those species since statehood. Pink salmon escapements were good in Tebenkof Bay but lacking in almost all of the other

areas. The indexed pink salmon escapement of 531,000 pink salmon for District 9 was poorest since 1988 and below the management goal range of 630,000 to 1,500,000 fish (Table 10).

District 10

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

District 10 had good pink salmon escapements during the 2006 parent-year. However, inseason it was apparent that the return would be much poorer than expected. The first 15-hour opening in the Petersburg-Wrangell Management Area occurred in District 10 on Sunday, June 29 (Table 5). The area opened did not include the Admiralty shoreline and Frederick Sound east of a line from Cape Fanshaw to Pinta Point. The same area was opened for 3 additional 15-hour openings with the final opening occurring on July 13. By that time, it was apparent that the early run of pink salmon was very weak. The Gambier Bay/Pybus Bay/Big Bend portion of the district was never opened. The effort and harvest were either non-existent or low during the 4 openings in the district. The pink salmon harvest in 2008 (Table 2) was the lowest since 1988 and far below the 777,000 fish average harvest since statehood. The sockeye, coho and chum salmon harvests were also extremely low. The pink salmon escapement index in District 10 of 350,000 fish was the poorest since 1986 and considerably below the lower end of the target range of 590,000–1,410,000 million pink salmon (Table 10).

District 11

In District 11, Sections 11-A and 11-D are designated in regulation as areas that may be opened to purse seining by emergency order. Section 11-A has not been opened since statehood and Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently. The last opening in Seymour Canal occurred in 1987 although Seymour stocks are harvested in the District 10 and District 12 purse seine fisheries. The 2008 pink salmon return to northern inside waters was exceptionally weak. The 2008 pink salmon escapement index of 180,000 fish is well below the management target range of 270,000 to 650,000 fish (Table 10). Both stock groups in this district, the Stephens Passage stock and the Seymour Canal stock, were below management target ranges for escapement.

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. However, due to weak returns of pink salmon to northern inside waters only a few areas were open to purse seining in 2008. There were openings at Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index area, Kelp Bay, and the Hidden Falls THA. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 83,000 pink and 1.8 million chum salmon (Table 2). Management of the District 12 purse seine fishery in 2008 was very conservative and most of Chatham Strait remained closed through the entire season.

Point Augusta, Tenakee Inlet, and Basket Bay

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday June 22 (Table 5) with Point Augusta and Tenakee Inlet areas open for 15 hours. Early Tenakee Inlet openings target wild

summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink salmon run strength and timing.

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 pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2008 there were eight 15-hour openings between June 22 and August 3. The CPUE for all openings combined was 30% of average and varied from 9% to 67% of average. These below average catch rates in the Icy Strait corridor, coupled with the observed lack of adequate escapement to terminal areas, caused serious concern to department management staff. Terminal area pink salmon escapement did not improve throughout July so the department did not open other fishery areas in Chatham Strait. Additionally, the Point Augusta Index fishery was not reopened after the August 3rd opening. This fishery harvested a total of 49,000 pink salmon (10% of average) and 48,000 chum salmon (88% of average) and the area was open for a total of 120 hours or 31% of the 10-year average 392 hours.

Pink salmon returns to Tenakee Inlet started out slow and remained weak throughout the 2008 season. The pink salmon harvest of 1,400 fish was <0.2% of average and the chum salmon harvest of 9,000 fish was 9% of average. The fishery was open to normal markers initially to harvest summer chum salmon but limited to the outer portion of the Inlet for the last 2 commercial openings to protect pink salmon. Purse seine effort averaged 3 boats with a peak effort of 5 boats on July 6. Fishery openings totaled 60 hours, 21% of the 10-year average 280 hours. The 2008 pink salmon escapement index for this stock is 70,000 fish, well below the management target range of 210,000 to 510,000 fish. Since 1960 there have been only 2 other years, 1975 and 1967, that Tenakee Inlet experienced escapements this low.

The Chichagof Island shoreline south of South Passage Point, known as the Basket Bay fishery, was not opened in 2008 due to weak pink salmon returns to Districts 9 to 12. The pink salmon escapement index for this stock group (Freshwater Bay Pink Stock) was 60,000 fish which is under the lower bound of the management target range of 80,000 to 180,000 fish.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. A portion of salmon stocks returning to their natal streams in Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering from the ocean through Icy Strait, and turn north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial because salmon destined to inside drift gillnet areas (Districts 11 and 15) are taken in the fishery. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by Board of Fisheries regulations. In 1989 the Board of Fisheries passed the Northern southeast seine salmon fishery management plan [5 AAC 33.366] that restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore and placed a harvest limit total of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The board authorized the department to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of the area north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed, and specifies that open areas and time must consider conservation concerns for all species in the area. In January 2006, the Board further clarified that the sockeye harvest cap applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992–1994, 1999, 2001, and 2003–2006. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used to make a decision whether to prosecute a

July purse seine fishery on this shoreline and how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by the Department in July 2008 to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon was available for harvest are as follows:

1. The 2006 pink salmon parent-year escapement index of 1.6 million for the Juneau Management area ranked 15th since 1960. The Districts 11, 12, and 15 escapement indices were within the management target ranges.
2. Test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted on June 27, July 4, July 11, and July 18. Pink salmon catch was well below average for all days of test fishing. The Point Augusta index fishery pink salmon CPUE, between statistical weeks 27–29 was 17%, 26%, 9%, 18% and 35% of the 10-year average catch. In-season predictions of the pink salmon troll catch were not available.
3. Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline between mid June and late July did not indicate an abundance of pink salmon between Pt. Retreat and Hawk Inlet.
4. Based on interviews with fishermen and pink salmon harvests in the District 111 drift gillnet fishery, it was evident that pink salmon were not abundant in the area in July. The District 11 gillnet harvest in statistical weeks 27–29 (June 29–July 15) were well below average.
5. The Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 20 was 1,600 pink salmon versus a 10-year average of 4,300 pink salmon for the same calendar date. The Chilkat fishwheel cumulative catch for the same time frame was 676 pink salmon verse a 10-year average of 1,099 pink salmon.
6. Many anglers participating in the Juneau area sport fishery release rather than keep their pink salmon, nevertheless the pink salmon harvest rate for July 14–20 was 44 hours per pink salmon, well above the 5-year average of 17 hours.

The above assessments in total indicated a weak return of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July with no harvestable surplus identified in the area. Accordingly the Hawk Inlet shoreline was not opened in July or August. This is the second consecutive year that the Hawk Inlet fishery has not been open in July, although the fishery has opened in 6 of the last 10 years.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west and southwest Admiralty Island fisheries were not open to purse seining in 2008. Results from the Point Augusta index fishery, the Hawk Inlet test fishery, and aerial survey observations indicated an exceptionally weak return of pink salmon to northern inside waters with no harvestable surplus. Returns were in fact so poor that no district or stock group in the Juneau management area met escapement management targets even though there was very little commercial exploitation. The 10-year average harvest for west Admiralty is approximately 3.2 million pink salmon and 150,000 chum salmon. The 2008 escapement index of 23,000 fish for this stock group is less than half of the lower bound of the management target range (50,000–120,000).

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's

Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. The South Arm also produces summer chum however recent escapements to the South Arm have been at historically low levels. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline may be opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon. This season Kelp Bay was opened inside a line from South Point to the southernmost tip of Catherine Island for one 15-hour period on July 13 due to a good accumulation of chum salmon in Middle Arm. Only the waters of Kelp Bay were opened due to apparent weak returns of pink salmon in the northern Chatham Strait area. No chum harvest was reported from the Kelp Bay during this opening, however, several boats were observed to be fishing in Kelp Bay during a mid-day aerial survey. Subsequent surveys indicated little additional build up of chum salmon in Middle Arm and no further openings to target chum salmon were provided. Pink salmon returns to Kelp Bay were weak and no pink salmon openings occurred. This season's pink salmon escapement index value for Kelp Bay streams was only slightly above the lower management target for this stock group. The chum salmon escapement to Middle Arm was good and in Clear River in South Arm the chum salmon escapement was poor.

Section 13-C

In Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, the first 15-hour opening was scheduled for June 29 (Table 5) with no effort occurring during the opening. A subsequent mid-week opening on July 3 also did not attract any effort. Two more openings occurred, July 6 and July 13, with a small effort on July 6. After the July 13 opening it was apparent that the pink and chum salmon returns to Section 13-C were weak and no further opening were provided for the season. The total harvest for the season was 2,300 pink salmon and 250 chum salmon. Pink salmon escapements to Section 13-C were poor with the index value achieving only 31% of the lower range of the management target. The escapement index has not been this low since the mid-1970's. There are 2 chum salmon escapement index streams in Section 13-C, including Rodman Bay and Saook Bay. Escapement to Rodman Creek was 30% of the recent 10-year average, and escapement to Saook Bay was 22% of the recent 10-year average.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. In 2008 however, no commercial purse seine openings were authorized in any part of this district because of extremely weak pink salmon returns to terminal areas of Port Fredrick and northern Chichagof Island. Approximately 2.0 million pink salmon and 66,000 chum salmon have been harvested annually from this fishery over the last 10 years. The 2008 pink salmon escapement index of 63,000 fish for this district is less than half of the lower bound of the management target range (150,000–350,000).

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13–A

In Section 13–A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm and Salisbury Sound. Pink salmon returns to Section 13–A streams were mixed in strength with the Slocum Arm area having the strongest returns. All 4 areas were first opened on August 6 (Table 5). Lisianski Inlet/Strait was opened for 39 hours August 6–7 with 15 boats harvesting 59,000 pink salmon. A second 39–hour opening was provided beginning on August 14 with

markers moved in toward the head of Lisianski Inlet. Five boats participated in this final opening and harvested 23,000 pink salmon. The pink salmon escapement index value for the Lisianski stock group was 250,000, near the upper end of the management target range. The Lisianski Inlet/Strait stock group has had weak pink salmon returns during even-years since statehood and this was the second consecutive even-year with significant harvest and generally good escapements.

The Khaz Bay/Slocum Arm seine fishery was first opened August 6 for 15 hours followed by four 39-hour periods ending August 24. Effort ranged from 5 to 7 boats harvesting a total of 270,000 pink salmon and 30,500 chum salmon. This compares to the recent 10-year average harvest of 600,000 pink salmon and 37,000 chum salmon. During the final 39-hour period a special open period from 3:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m., August 23, was provided in a limited area well inside of normal markers in Sisters Lake to harvest pink salmon in excess to escapement needs. Several hours prior to the 3:00 p.m. opening, after re-evaluating the escapement and distribution of fish, the Area Management Biologist made a field announcement moving restrictions even further toward the streams. Six boats were present at Sisters Lake at the time of the special opening but heavy rains the previous night resulted in much of the surplus entering the streams and becoming unavailable to the fishery. Escapements of pink salmon were in the mid-range of the management target for the Slocum Arm stock group and well distributed to area streams. Chum salmon escapements to Slocum Arm area streams were generally good. Portlock Harbor was opened synchronous with Slocum Arm through the 2008 season. The Portlock Harbor fishery is opened based upon the strength of pink and chum salmon returns to Black Bay. This season there was no reported effort in the Portlock Harbor fishery. The escapement index value of pink salmon was well above the upper range of the management target for this stock group. The chum salmon escapement to Black River was about equal to the recent 10-year average.

Salisbury Sound was opened for a 15-hour period on August 6 with 2 boats participating. The next opening occurred August 10-11 for 39 hours when 4 boats harvested 33,000 pink salmon and 2,600 chum salmon. Traditionally, Salisbury Sound is opened north of the latitude of Scraggy Point and includes the waters of lower Peril Strait south of Pogibshi Point. Though escapements were building off lower Salisbury Sound streams, escapements to Fish Bay and Deep Bay in lower Peril Strait justified keeping the fishery restricted to within Salisbury Sound. Improving escapements to Fish Bay and St John Baptist Bay allowed for moving the boundary south into lower Salisbury Sound and north into lower Peril Strait to the latitude of Fish Point with restrictions well inside Fish Bay for the final 39-hour opening on August 14 to 15. Subsequent aerial surveys indicated little increase in the escapements to these systems and the fishery was closed for the remainder of the season. A total of 47,000 pink salmon and 3,500 chum salmon were harvested for the season. The recent 10-year average harvest for Salisbury Sound is 800,000 pink salmon. The pink salmon escapement index value was just shy of the lower management target for this stock group.

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in 6 separate locations including Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon, and Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has 2 distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon. Northern Sitka Sound which would include areas north of Japonski Island is managed strictly based on pink salmon abundance. Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning August 3 (Table 5) and openings continued through the season synchronous with regional pink salmon openings through August 31. Pink salmon normally begin to show in Sitka Sound by the third week July, however, this season the pink salmon did not show in abundance until the end of July. An aerial survey on July 30 showed a large aggregation of surface schools of pink salmon accumulated along the shoreline of Lisianski Peninsula that extended from well inside Nakwasina Sound to Cedar Cove in Katlian Bay. Most of the accumulation in the outer reaches of Nakwasina Sound was in waters normally opened to seining and at this time there were few pink salmon holding off the streams. For the initial 15-hour fishing period on August 3, Nakwasina Sound was closed. Otherwise, traditional boundaries were used including the southern boundary which is a line from Inner Point on Kruzof Island to Makhnati Rock Light to Surf Rock to Simpson Rock Light to Tsaritsa Rock Light to Silver Point with restrictions. This line has been used for a number of seasons and effectively opens the northern and inner reaches of Eastern Channel to seining to target wild stock pink salmon while maintaining a corridor for hatchery chum salmon to pass into the Deep Inlet rotational net fishery as well as provide an area where trollers can access hatchery chum concentrated in outer Eastern Channel. By the August 6 fishing period, adequate numbers of pink salmon had moved inside of normal markers in Nakwasina Sound and normal markers were used for the opening. A 2-day on/2-day off schedule began August 10. Beginning August 18, the inner Eastern Channel area was closed due to slow recruitment of chum salmon broodstock to Medvejie Hatchery, however, the head of Silver Bay was opened for a 15-hour period due to a large accumulation of pink salmon off of the Salmon Lake outlet stream. For the following 39-hour period beginning August 23 the Kaltian Bay restriction was moved inside of normal markers to about mid-bay due to increasing escapements to Katlian Bay streams. For the final 39-hour period beginning August 27, the Sitka Sound fishery was restricted to north of the latitude of Old Sitka Rock Light to protect pink salmon returning to Granite Creek near Halibut Point. A final 15-hour period to target pink salmon was provided August 31 with Katlian Bay restricted to normal markers and Nakwasina Sound was closed in order to protect chum salmon returning to Nakwasina River. One additional 15-hour period occurred on September 7 to target wild chum salmon returning to Katlian Bay. Chum salmon catches during this opening were poor and no additional openings occurred. The total Sitka Sound harvest was 1.15 million pink salmon and 154,000 chum salmon. Of this harvest 143,000 pink salmon and 46,000 chum salmon were reported harvested from the Eastern Channel area (subdistrict 113-41). In addition, the all-gear pink salmon harvest from Deep Inlet THA fisheries totaled 218,000. The pink salmon escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group was at the upper end of the management target range.

Both pink and chum salmon returns to Whale Bay were inadequate to provide for seine openings in 2008. The pink salmon escapement index for the Whale Bay stock group was slightly above

the lower range of the management target. The peak aerial survey count of chum salmon to the Great Arm head stream was 4,200 fish, about one-third the recent 10-year average escapement.

West Crawfish Inlet was first opened August 6 for 15 hours followed by two 39-hour openings August 10 to 11 and August 14 to 15. Effort was less than 3 boats the first 2 open periods with no effort during the final 39-hour period. The total harvest for the season was 9,500 pink salmon and 1,400 chum salmon. The pink salmon escapement index value was at the upper end of the management target for this stock group. The chum salmon peak foot count was 4,300 fish or 35% of the recent 10-year average.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000. This season the sockeye return was weak and the total escapement was 10,000 sockeye salmon which is the lower bound of the biological escapement goal. This compares to the recent 10-year average escapement of 50,000 sockeye salmon.

With a good accumulation of sockeye salmon in the terminal area, Redfish Bay was opened for two 14-hour periods on July 27 and August 6. There was only minimal effort and harvest in Redfish Bay. Sockeye salmon returns to Necker Bay were insufficient to support commercial harvests. Though aerial observations seldom provides meaningful enumeration of sockeye salmon abundance at Necker Bay, the “show” of sockeye salmon in the terminal area can provide a qualitative measure of the strength of the run. The lack of “show” during a number of aerial observations indicated a small return of sockeye salmon to Necker Bay in 2008. This is the second consecutive season that aerial observations indicated a weak return of sockeye salmon to Necker Bay.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August and early September of 2008 did not indicate a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in the area. Therefore Excursion Inlet was not opened to fall chum salmon fishing. The peak chum salmon escapement index count in 2008 to Excursion River was equal to the 10-year average of 8,000 fish.

Similarly, the Southwest Admiralty Island fall chum salmon fishery was not open in 2008 because no harvestable surplus was identified. The 2008 index escapement to Chaik River, the primary fall chum producer in the area, at 4,100 fish was approximately half of the 10-year average.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

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

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

In 2008 the common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 13.5 million fish and ranked as the 25th largest harvest of the 49 years since Alaska statehood. The harvest included 7,900 Chinook, 69,000 sockeye, 190,000 coho, 12.3 million pink, and 883,000 chum salmon (Table 4, Figure 4). Harvests were below both the recent 10-year average and the long-term average for all species in 2008.

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the PST agreement 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 Canadian Nass and Skeena sockeye prior to Statistical 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 in-river escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2008 the initial opening was July 6 during Statistical Week 28 (Table 6). The fishing plan for District 4 before Statistical Week 31 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon return forecast of 479,000 for the Nass and 1.27 million for the Skeena. Management actions took into account an apparent "overage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through the 2007 seasons.

In the 2008 Treaty period, 6,262 sockeye were harvested in; an 8-hour opening in Week 28; a 10-hour opening in Week 29; and a 15-hour opening in Week 30 (Table 6). The number of purse seine vessels fishing ranged from 3 to 16 per opening during the Treaty period. In past years 60% to 80% of Treaty-period sockeye have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 3,760 and 5,010 Nass and Skeena sockeye were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the Treaty period. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye harvested, and the actual harvest by stock, will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year. This was the second lowest sockeye harvest in District 4 since 1985.

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

The average numbers of hours, boats, and boat-days fished before Statistical Week 31 in District 4 since the Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed in 1985 are down 55%, 55% and 82% respectively compared to the 1980–1984 period. The total sockeye harvest before the Statistical Week 31 Treaty-period is also 36% lower despite a 290% increase in the average sockeye harvest per boat-day since 1984.

Fishing periods occurred more regularly after the Treaty period ended (Table 6). There were two 15-hour openings during Statistical Week 31. Effort increased from 16 vessels during the Treaty period to 47 vessels participating in the second opening of Statistical Week 31, occurring on July 30. Harvest rates were below average with seiners landing an average of 2,800 pinks per vessel. There were two 15-hour openings in Statistical Weeks 32. Effort increased to 60 vessels during the August 3 opening. This was the season high for effort in a single District 4 opening during 2008. Harvest rates during Statistical Week 32 improved to 6,000 pinks per vessel. District 4 was open for the first of six 39-hour periods on August 10, Statistical Week 33, which started a 2-

days-on/2-days-off fishing regime that remained in place for the remainder of the season. Effort dropped to 37 vessels during Statistical Week 33, and pink salmon harvest rates peaked at 19,000 pinks per vessel. There were 1,183,134 pinks landed during Statistical Week 33. Harvest rates and effort both continued to decline during Statistical Week 34. The season finished with two 39-hour openings in Statistical Week 35, with seiners landing an average of 7,000 pinks per vessel during the opening on August 26 and 27. The average landing was 2,100 pinks per vessel during the last opening occurring on August 30 and 31 Effort in District 4 was concentrated around Cape Chirikof, Cape Addington and Cape Ulitka.

In the 2008 season the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 2.85 million pink salmon, 41,154 sockeye, 68,689 coho, 98,550 chum, and 469 Chinook salmon (Table 2). During the 2008 season, 84 purse seine vessels fished in District 4, up from a low of 60 in 2004, but this effort level remains below the 1985–2007 average of 176. In the 2008 District 4 purse seine fishery the harvest of all salmon species were below the 1985–2007 averages.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point to 54º40’ N. latitude 131º 45’ W. longitude and north of the US/Canada border in Dixon Entrance. Purse Seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel, which is immediately south of Ketchikan, and on the Gravina Island shoreline as the season progresses and escapements begin to improve. The run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is generally early and provides the first opportunity in the Ketchikan area for harvest of returning wild stock pink salmon.

The District 1 purse seine fishery opened on July 6 (Table 6) for 15 hours with conservative lines that protected most of the northern portions of the district. These lines continued for the next 3 weeks due to poor early returns to Boca de Quadra and east Behm Canal. By statistical week 30 escapements were building slowly and harvest rates were very poor. There was only one 15-hour opening during Statistical Weeks 30, occurring on July 24 and one opening during Statistical Week 31, occurring on July 30. Effort was low through Statistical Week 30 ranging from a low of 6 boats during the July 17 open period in Statistical Week 29 and a high of only 22 boats during the July 30 open period. Escapements continued to build and during Statistical Week 32 the district had two 15-hour openings. Harvest rates averaged 4,500 pinks per vessel for the first open period and improved to 8,100 pinks per vessel during the second opening of Statistical Week 32. The lower portion of Gravina Island was opened for the first time during the second opening in Statistical Week 32. As harvest rates in the district improved, escapements also improved dramatically and on Sunday, August 10, Statistical Week 33, District 1 had its first 39-hour opening. Fishing was allowed on upper Gravina Island as well as expanded lines in Carroll Inlet to harvest excess pink salmon. This 39-hour opening marked the first of six 39-hour fishing periods and the start of a 2-days-on/2-days-off fishing regime. These lines remained in place for the remainder of the season as harvest rates remained stable and escapement continued to build. During the first 39-hour period in Statistical Week 33, effort and harvest both peaked with 54 vessels landing 790,000 pink salmon or 14,600 pinks per vessel. On Friday, August 22, the waters of west Behm Canal were opened for one 39-hour period to target excess pink salmon in Behm Canal. This was the first common property fishery that has taken place in west Behm Canal since 2003. The last District 1 opening occurred on August 30 and 31 for 39 hours where

19 seiners landed 79,000 pinks or 4,100 pinks per vessel. District 1 was open for 19 days of fishing time in 13 openings. 90 vessels fished in District 1 compared to the 1985–2007 average of 170 vessels. District 1 was open for a total of 339 hours in 2008.

The District 1 purse seine pink salmon harvest of approximately 3.0 million (Table 2) was 52% of the 1985–2007 Treaty period average of 5.8 million. Weekly harvests of pink salmon were generally below average with the exception of Statistical Weeks 33 and 34 where they were slightly above average. Indexed escapement to the district of 2.15 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 1.33 to 3.00 million (Table 9).

There were no purse seine openings in 2008 targeting McDonald Lake sockeye salmon in the upper west Behm Canal portion of the district. Additionally, the lack of adequate pink salmon during the weeks leading up to Statistical Week 33 caused the Gravina Island shoreline to remain closed, effectively eliminating any McDonald Lake sockeye interception along this shoreline. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake is 21,000 sockeye salmon (Table 12). This is the seventh time in the past 8 years that the escapement goal has not been met. The escapement goal was changed during the 2007 board cycle from a biological escapement goal of 65,000–85,000 to a sustainable escapement goal of 70,000–100,000. The District 1 purse seine sockeye salmon harvest of 6,963 was 6% of the 1985–2007 average of 108,000.

There were management actions taken and open areas were modified in 2008 due to Hugh Smith sockeye conservation. During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. Beginning in Statistical Week 29 the return of sockeye to Hugh Smith Lake was below the number needed to project a minimum total adult sockeye escapement of 8,000 fish. Closures at the mouth of Boca de Quadra were implemented and persisted for 6 openings, through Statistical Week 33. These closures during Statistical Week 29 and 30 included those waters in District 1 east of a line from Quadra Point to Slate Island Light to Black Rock Light to a point on the mainland shore at 55º01.40’ N. latitude, 131º00.20’ W. longitude. The sockeye projection into Hugh Smith Lake continued to be below the cumulative number of sockeye needed to meet the lower end of the escapement goal. The openings occurring during Statistical Weeks 31–33 had further restrictions in front of Boca De Quadra. Restrictions in District 1 included those waters east of a line from Foggy Point Light to Black Rock Light to the southernmost tip of Black Island. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 3,590 sockeye salmon; this is below the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 (Table 12).

The District 1 purse seine chum salmon harvest of 72,221 was 22% of the 1985–2007 average, and the coho salmon harvest of 40,368 was 105% of the 1985–2007 average. Chum harvests were below average for the entire season. Coho harvest was well above average during Statistical Weeks 33 and 34, and at or below average the rest of the season. Chinook salmon harvests were below average. The purse seine fishery was on non-retention of Chinook for most of the season.

District 2

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1 and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54º 40’ N. latitude, 132º 17.50 W. longitude. Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the 4 major inlets, which include Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound and Thorne Bay, where productive streams are located. The run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is

generally later than District 1. Hatchery chum salmon have been entering the district in large enough numbers to warrant early fishing time, as early as mid-June, for the seine fleet. These hatchery chums are returning to Kendrick Bay.

A limited portion of District 2 was opened beginning on June 22 in Statistical Week 26 and June 29 in Statistical Week 27 to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon to Kendrick Bay (Tables 6 and 7). The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54º 47.10 N. latitude (approximately ½ mile south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northern tip of Polk Island. The waters of Kendrick were open continually to purse seine harvest beginning, Sunday, June 22, Statistical Week 26. These openings outside Kendrick were generally 87 hours, or 4 days, in duration each week and lasted for 3 weeks, occurring on Sunday through Wednesday each week. These openings target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon at a time when few wild stock salmon are available, and are managed to maximize the quality of those chum salmon. Eleven seine vessels fished the first opening and 17 fished the second with harvests for both weeks totaling about 35,000 chum salmon.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 6, Statistical Week 28 for 15 hours (Table 6). During this week there were 3 days of fishing in the district to target Kendrick Bay hatchery chum since the interception of pink salmon was low. Effort increased to 29 boats with the fleet landing 85,000 chum salmon for the week.

During the traditional fishing period there were 13 openings ranging from 15 to 63 hours in duration following earlier openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Tables 6 and 7). Weak pink salmon escapements and poor fishery performance data throughout District 2 dictated minimal open area and time throughout July and into early August. The district remained closed during Statistical Week 31 and during Statistical Week 32 was open for two 15-hour periods. Harvest rates improved and 14 vessels averaged 12,000 pinks per vessel for the August 3 opening. During the first week of August escapements also began to build rapidly. For the August 6 open period the fishing area was extended north to the latitude of Windy Point and 29 vessels averaged 9,000 pinks per vessel. Beginning August 10, Statistical Week 33, District 2 was opened for the first of six 39-hour periods. Effort peaked during the August 14 opening with 42 vessels harvesting 668,000 pinks or 15,900 pinks per vessel. During this open period the fishing area was expanded north to Windfall Harbor and included a portion of the Ship Island shoreline to target pink salmon bound for west Behm Canal. The last opening in District 2 targeting pink salmon occurred on August 30 and 31 where 17 boats harvested only 55,000 pinks or 3,200 pinks per vessel. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 37 and 38 before closing for the season (See Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). A total of 83 purse seine vessels fished District 2. The district was open to fishing a total of 927 hours.

The District 2 purse seine harvest of 2.39 million pink salmon (Table 2) was 57% of the 1985–2007 average of 4.1 million.

Chum salmon harvests in the District 2 purse seine fishery were above average in the early portion of the season but below average after mid-season. Approximately 3,900 fall chum salmon were harvested in late season openings Statistical Weeks 37 and 38 in the Cholmondeley Sound portion of the district. The total season harvest of 295,963 chum salmon was 72% of the 1985–2007 average of 412,000. The District 2 sockeye harvest of 10,104 was 24% of the 1985–2007 average of 41,700, while the coho harvest of 34,492 was 71% of the average of 48,000. The

Chinook salmon harvest of about 18 fish was 5% of the average of 386. Indexed escapement to the district of 0.94 million pink salmon was above the management target range of 0.29–0.77 million (Table 9).

District 3

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

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Thursday, July 24 in Statistical Week 30 (Table 6). There were 10 openings, ranging from 15 to 39 hours each, prior to the region-wide traditional-area purse seine closure after August 31. Harvests in District 3 started off the season very poor with no effort for the first open period and no effort for the 15-hour open period on August 3, Statistical Week 32. Escapements improved in the district towards the end of July and into early August, and District 3 was open for a 39-hour period on August 10 in Statistical Week 33. Escapements built at a rapid pace and during the 39-hour August 18 and 19 open period in Statistical Week 34, the district was open almost entirely to the normal closures listed in regulation. Effort and harvest also peaked during this opening with 89 vessels landing 963,000 pinks or 10,800 pinks per vessel. The last opening targeting pink salmon in District 3 occurred on August 30 and 31 where 31 vessels landed 145,000 pinks or 4,600 pinks per vessel. The pink salmon run in District 3 appears to have started late yet peaked during Statistical Week 34, which is the normal peak timing for the district. Harvests of sockeye remained below average throughout the season. A total of 117 purse seine vessels fished in District 3, close to the 1985-2007 Treaty period average of 130. The district was open for a total of 294 hours. Portions of Section 3-A reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 37 and 38 (See the Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section).

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 2.7 million fish (Table 2) was 67% of the 1985–2007 average of 4.0 million. Sockeye salmon harvests were poor throughout the season; the seasonal harvest of approximately 5,448 was 23% of the 1985–2007 average of 23,000. The Coho salmon harvest of 36,675 was above the average of 30,600. Chum salmon harvests were below average early in the season and rose above average during Statistical Weeks 33 and 34; the total season chum salmon harvest of 156,007 was 129% the average of 120,600. The Chinook salmon harvest of 50 was 17% of the 1985–2007 average. Indexed escapement to the district of 1.98 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million (Table 9).

District 5

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

The 2008 season was poor. Fisheries opened on August 10 in District 5. The initial opening was later in the season than normal and fishing area was limited. There were only 2 openings in District 5, both in Calder bay. Effort was extremely low with only one boat fishing during one opening. The indexed pink salmon escapement for the District of 272,000 was just above the lower end of the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 fish (Table 9).

District 6

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

The first opening of District 6 occurred on August 6 for 15 hours when the waters off Mosman, Burnett and McHenry Inlets were opened (Table 6). Effort was low but pink catches were relatively good with 6 seiners averaging 7,300 pinks and 70 chums per boat. The second opening of District 6 was for 39 hours on August 10 and 11 and also included the Ratz Harbor shoreline, south of Ratz Harbor. Harvests were good with 13 seiners averaging 12,500 pinks per boat. There was one more 39-hour opening in the same area with 19 boats averaging 10,900 pinks per boat. Returns were declining quickly and the last opening in District 6 only included the waters off Mosman, Burnett and McHenry Inlets. The opening time was reduced to 15 hours and 4 seiners averaged 8,000 pinks per boat.

A total of 444,000 pink salmon were harvested in the 2008 purse seine fishery in District 6 (Table 2). This harvest was below the average annual harvest since statehood of 543,000 fish. The 1,750 sockeye harvest was below the average harvest of 4,400 fish; the 3,400 coho harvest was below the 10,000 fish average harvest; and the 3,400 chum salmon harvest was considerably below the average harvest of 13,500 fish. The indexed pink salmon escapement in the district of 402,000 fish was within the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 fish (Table 9).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into the early and middle run northern portion (Section 7-A), which is known as the Anan fishery, and a later run into lower Ernest Sound (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 additional purse seiners to the area.

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 6 (Table 6). Three additional 15-hour openings occurred through July 24 with the effort varying between 3 and 18 seiners each opening. Harvest rates on pink salmon were fair to excellent during these openings with harvests ranging between 3,700 and 18,600 pinks per boat. Chum salmon harvests started very slow and increased as the season progressed with 18 seiners averaging 900 fish boat during the last opening of Section 7-A. The Anan fishery closed after July 24 to attempt to increase overall escapements in the early and middle run systems. The first opening of Section 7-B was on August 3 for 15 hours. The fishing area during this first opening, and the following opening, was

restricted to an area north of a line from Ernest Point to Union Point. The purpose of this restriction was to reduce the harvest of McDonald Lake sockeye. Fishing was poor with 21 seiners averaging 2,500 pinks and 600 chums per boat. Sockeye harvests averaged 22 fish per boat. The second opening of Section 7-B was on August 6. Seiners averaged 6,300 pinks, 350 chums and 53 sockeye per boat. The third opening of Section 7-B occurred on August 10 and 11 and marked the first time Union Bay was opened. Effort was the highest of the season with 23 seiners fishing and they averaged 10,800 pinks per boat, 270 chums per boat and 75 sockeye per boat. The final opening of the season in Section 7-B was for 39 hours on August 14 and 15 with catches averaging 9,500 pinks per boat, 160 chums per boat and 60 sockeye per boat. The season was closed earlier than usual to try to increase escapements to the later run systems in lower Section 7-B. A total of 835,000 pink salmon were harvested in the 2008 purse seine fishery in District 7 (Table 2). This harvest was slightly above the average annual harvest since statehood of 827,000 fish. The 1,800 sockeye harvest was considerably below the average harvest of 7,800 fish; the 3,800 coho harvest was below the 5,700 fish average harvest; and the 46,000 chum salmon harvest was below the average harvest of 72,000 fish. This chum harvest was the lowest since 1992 which was before major chum enhancement started producing large numbers of fish that returned to release sites in District 7 and West Behm Canal. The indexed pink salmon escapement in the district of 585,000 fish was near the top end of the management target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish (Table 9).

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 2008. These fisheries target chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound and Cordova Bay.

Fall chum salmon fishing began in District 2 on September 10 with the last opening occurring on September 18 (Table 6). A total of two 12-hour openings occurred. As in recent years, the migration of chum salmon was early and condensed. Estimated chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or above desired escapement levels (Table 11). Aerial surveys conducted in early September in Cholmondeley Sound indicated chum escapements were proceeding at historical levels. Conservative lines were drawn but harvests were low so after 2 openings the fishery was closed for the season. Approximately 3,900 fall chum salmon were harvested in District 2, which is well below the long-term average. During the fall 2008 season a weir was operated at Disappearance Creek, this was the first time a weir was operated at Disappearance Creek since 1984. The Disappearance Creek weir count was approximately 51,000 chum salmon with a mark-recapture estimate of 55,000.

A portion of Section 3-A reopened for two 12-hour openings, one occurring on Wednesday September 10 in Statistical Week 37, and one on Monday, September 15 in Statistical Week 38 to harvest fall chum salmon. Approximately 3,700 fall chum were harvested in Section 3-A.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2008 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2008). Please note that ADF&G has recently completed work to review escapement goals and stock assessment information in preparation for the 2009 Board of Fish meetings. As

part of that process, pink salmon escapement indices and escapement goals were updated, sustainable escapement goals were established for chum salmon, and escapement goals for 3 stocks of sockeye salmon were updated. The information that is presented here is based on these updates.

PINK SALMON

The total 2008 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 9.6 million index fish ranked 23rd since 1960—the lowest since 1990, and just over half of the recent 10-year average of 17.1 million. The total index was just about equal to the recent 10-year average of 17.7 million, but was the lowest odd-year index since 1997. Although escapement goals were reached for the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Outside sub-regions, escapements were extremely poor in Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, and the escapement goal was not reached for the first time since 1988 (Table 8, Figures 5–8). Management targets for pink salmon were not met for 8 of the 15 districts with management targets, including all 7 districts in Northern Southeast Inside sub-region (Tables 9 and 10).

CHUM SALMON

ADF&G has recently completed work to establish sustainable escapement goals for chum salmon in Southeast Alaska. Survey information from 88 Southeast Alaska chum salmon index streams was divided into appropriate stock groups by area and run-timing. For summer runs, which are typically harvested in mixed-stock fisheries, stocks were divided into aggregates of streams in Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside sub-regions, as has been done for pink salmon (Table 11, Figure 9). Escapement goals were also established for individual fall-run stocks that support, or have supported, a directed fishery. Summer chum salmon runs were notably poor over most of the region. Escapement goals were not met in Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Inside sub-regions, and the index for the Southern Southeast sub-region was the lowest in the entire 1980–2008 series and 86% below the long-term average. The estimated escapement of 2,000 chum salmon at Fish Creek, near Hyder, was 10 percent of the long-term average of 25,000 fish. With the exception of Port Camden, fall runs were better, particularly in Cholmondeley Sound and at the Chilkat River.

SOCKEYE SALMON

Escapement goals for 3 stocks have been reviewed and updated. The sustainable escapement goal of 70,000 to 100,000 for McDonald Lake will be changed to a new sustainable goal of 55,000 to 120,000 based on updated estimates of escapement at the lake. The sustainable escapement goal of 80,000 to 200,000 for Chilkat Lake (based on mark-recapture estimates) will be updated to a new sustainable escapement goal of 70,000 to 150,000 (based on weir/sonar counts at the lake). The biological escapement goal for the Chilkoot River will also be revised from 50,000 to 91,000, to a new sustainable goal of 38,000 to 86,000, based on updated escapement information. Sockeye salmon runs were poor over the entire region in 2008, and escapement goals were met for only 2 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems that currently have escapement goals (Table 12).

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 10). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings occurred in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor and Deep Inlet in 2008 (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in following sections.

The 2008 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened Monday, May 5 in Districts 8 beginning a 5-week period for the directed harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon returns under a harvest sharing agreements with Canada (Table 13). A directed fishery for Taku River Chinook salmon did not occur in 2008. The traditional drift gillnet sockeye salmon fisheries began Sunday, June 8 in Districts 6 and 8, and Sunday, June 15 in other districts. Fall chum salmon and coho salmon management began August 17 in District 11, August 24 in District 15, and on August 31 in Districts 1, 6, and 8. Traditional seasons ran through October 1 and 2 in Districts 1, 6 and 8, through October 8 in Districts 11 and 16. Some Terminal Area fisheries were open through November 10 and 11 (Table 14).

The 2008 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 3.8 million salmon. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of around 32,000 Chinook, 265,000 sockeye, 337,000 coho, 561,000 pink, and 2,589,000 chum salmon (Tables 15). Harvest of 32,043 Chinook salmon (including jacks) was 148% of the recent 10-year average of 21,613. Harvest of 265,000 sockeye was 47% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Harvest of 337,000 coho was 8% above the recent 10-year average harvest. Pink salmon harvest of 561,000 was 49% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Chum salmon harvest of 2.59 million was 29% above the recent 10-year average harvest of 2.01 million. The common property harvest catch composition by species included: 0.8% Chinook, 7% sockeye, 9% coho, 15% pink, and 68% chum salmon. Historical 1980–2006 drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests for each species are presented in Table 15. Figure 11 shows historical trends since 1960.

A breakdown of 2008 drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district is presented in Table 16. Common property harvests of 3.8 million include 2.9 million in traditional fisheries and 0.9 million in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery harvests by drift gillnet gear were minimal. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation were 480,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 1,212,000 from District 1, 341,000 from District 6, 185,000 from District 8, 1,020,000 from District 11, and 1,192,000 from District 15.

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Regulations [5AAC 29.060(b)(2)] was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to allocate 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery. The new regulation changed the gillnet allocation for Chinook from a fixed number of 7,600 to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all gear quota, excluding directed fisheries in Districts 8 and 11 and Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty 5,000 fish baseline and a risk factor apportioned between fisheries. The BOF adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the Pacific Salmon Treaty

(PST). The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels, if needed, may include early-season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2008 all-gear Chinook salmon quota of 170,000 was determined to be 4,930 fish. The 2008 drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 32,043 fish (Table 15). Of these 2,885 were small (under 28 inches) and 29,158 were over 28 inches. Total harvest of large Chinook salmon included approximately 17,669 Alaska Hatchery fish, 5,704 terminal exclusion fish (Stikine River), leaving around 8,379 Chinook designated as Treaty Harvest. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2008 season was roughly 3,449 fish above the 4,930 Chinook salmon harvest cap. The overall U.S. harvest of Treaty Chinook was below the all-gear quota. Driftnet harvests of Treaty Chinook above the drift gillnet allocation are in large part an artifact due to a combination of a CWT tag loss problem and inconsistent CWT sampling of returns to the Deep Inlet THA.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT

The June 30, 1999 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2008 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total return of 479,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2008 Nass sockeye was therefore 38,502 fish.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. The preliminary 2008 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 24,000 fish, and below the AAH.

In 2008 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 15, statistical week 25 (Table 13). The fishery was open a total of 1,512 hours, slightly more than the 1985 to 2007 Treaty period average of 1,325. The fishery received 4 days of fishing time from the opening week until statistical week 30 when it was reduced to 2 days of fishing because the purse seine fleet was only open for one day of fishing the same week. Fishing time remained at 2 days for Statistical Week 31 then was increased to 4 days in statistical week 32 as the pink salmon harvests by purse seine increased dramatically. Fishing time then increased to 5 days each week from Statistical Week 33 to 35. During Statistical Week 36 it was reduced to 4 days. The final 5 openings Tree Point remained open for 4 days each week based on exceptional coho harvests. A total of 54 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 44% of the 1985–2007 average of 122 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2008 included 1,880 Chinook, 34,113 sockeye, 95,992 coho, 271,166 pink and 239,850 chum salmon (Table 16). In 2008 the District 1 gillnet harvest of 34,113 sockeye salmon was 31% of the 1998–2007 10-year average of 107,000 (Table 17). The

cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 22,316 fish, or about 65% of the season's total sockeye harvest. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average throughout the season. The pink salmon harvest of 271,166 was about 50% of the recent 10-year average of 485,000. The chum salmon harvest of 239,850 was about 94% of the 10-year average of 254,000. The coho salmon harvest of 95,992 was 232% of the average of 41,600; this is the largest coho harvest at Tree Point. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,880 was about 37% more than the average of 1,369.

During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. During statistical week 31, the sockeye projection into Hugh Smith Lake continued to be below the cumulative number of sockeye needed to meet the lower end of the escapement goal. According to the Hugh Smith Lake sockeye action plan the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery will have area restrictions to try and pass sockeye salmon into Hugh Smith Lake. For the open periods during Statistical Weeks 31 to 33, Section 1-B was open in those waters south of 54º54.50’ N. latitude approximately one mile south of Foggy Point. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 3,590 sockeye salmon, below the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000.

Beginning on August 31, Statistical Week 36, the District 1 gillnet fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns. Coho harvests were strong throughout the summer and continued to be strong throughout the fall portion of the Tree Point fishery. Fishing time was stable at 4 days a week through Statistical Week 40. Coho escapements to the systems around Ketchikan were good.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of Districts 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. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is usually based on sockeye stock assessment in the early part of the season, pink salmon in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. The 2008 season, though, was the fourth consecutive season in recent years that a directed Stikine River king salmon fishery occurred in District 8, and the first 5 weeks of fishing in the district were based on king salmon stock assessment. The Pacific Salmon Treaty specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River king, sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The 2008 gillnet harvest in District 6 included 1,049 king, 30,533 sockeye, 116,074 coho, 90,217 pink, and 102,156 chum salmon (Tables 16 and 18). All salmon harvests were below average with sockeye, pink, and chum harvests far below average at 29%, 24%, and 40% of their respective 10-year averages. An estimated 432 king salmon in the District 6 harvest (41%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. The total king salmon harvest in District 6 was approximately 87% of the 10-year average. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine River

sockeye salmon to the District 6 total sockeye harvest was 9,800 fish or 32% of the harvest. An estimated 51,094 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, 44% of the total coho harvest. The total District 6 coho salmon harvest was approximately 72% of the 10-year average.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 46 days from June 8 through October 1 (Table 13). This was slightly below the 1998–2007 average fishing time of 48 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 statistical weeks 24 through 31 and statistical weeks 37 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below the 10-year average for every week of season with the exception of weeks 24 and 38. The greatest effort in vessels fishing, 85 boats, and the greatest number of boat days (340) occurred in week 38. The total season effort was 2,196 boat days, approximately 68% of the 1998–2007 average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (subdistricts 106-41 and 106-42) harvested an estimated 9,700 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 47% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 700 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 7% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 13,049 king, 35,679 sockeye, 34,479 coho, 18,105 pink, and 81,876 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Tables 16 and 19). King and coho salmon harvests were above their respective 10-year averages while sockeye, pink, and chum salmon harvests were below average. The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 32,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 90% of the District 8 sockeye harvest. The District 8 fishery started on May 5th and included 5 weeks of directed king salmon fishing before the usual sockeye opening occurred in week 24 (June 8). Gillnet time in the directed king salmon fishery was limited to 8 total days over these 5 weeks. District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on October 1st. Excluding the directed king salmon fishery, the district was open for 50 days, approximately 106% of the 10-year average for the usual sockeye/coho fishery. An estimated 27% of the District 8 coho salmon harvest (9,146 fish) was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The Alaska hatchery king salmon contribution in District 8 was estimated at 5,648 fish, 43% of the total harvest. The weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 during the usual fishery (weeks 24 through 40) was above average every week with the exception of weeks 24, 28, 30 and 40. The season effort of 2,329 boat-days in District 8, during the usual fishery, was well above the 1998–2007 average of 1,545 boat-days.

Harvests in Districts 6 and 8 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine River stocks is estimated for sockeye salmon in each district, and this season the Stikine River king salmon contribution was estimated in District 8. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 6 and 8 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of each stock and the inseason proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River king salmon were estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions determined from port sampling efforts.

Chinook (King) Salmon Fishery

The fourth consecutive commercial directed Stikine River king salmon drift gillnet fishery in recent years occurred in statistical weeks 19 through 23 of the 2008 season. The preseason terminal run forecast was approximately 46,000 adult king salmon. The U.S. total allowable catch based on this forecast was approximately 12,000 fish. The fishery was limited to the waters in District 8 in order to target adult Stikine king salmon. One hundred twenty-seven gillnetters

made landings of king salmon over the course of this 5-week fishery. A total of 8 days were fished within this time period. The gillnet fleet harvested the bulk of the adult Stikine king salmon in District 8 with an estimated 7,265 fish caught through week 29. The sport fishery was open continuously from statistical week 18 through 29 with liberalized bag and gear limits. The sport fishery harvested an estimated 1,352 adult Stikine king salmon during this time period. The troll fishery had six 5-day openings and two 3-day openings throughout most of District 8 from week 19 through 26. The spring troll fishery was closed by regulation on June 30. The troll fishery accounted for 1,054 Stikine king salmon in District 8. The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine king salmon through week 29, including the federal Stikine subsistence fishery, was 9,694 fish. The preliminary post-season estimate of the terminal run, which was released October 22nd, was 37,000 large king salmon and was based upon mark-recapture information. Based upon that estimate, the U.S. allowable catch was 9,150 large Stikine king salmon. Total king salmon escapement to the Stikine was estimated at approximately 19,700 fish, above the point goal of 17,400 fish. Little Tahltan River is the main indicator system on the Stikine, and a weir is used to provided accurate escapement estimates. Escapement improved from last year but was still under the minimum escapement goal with approximately 2,657 fish counted this season. The 10-year average king count on this system is approximately 6,800 fish. Andrews Creek king escapement was within the goal range this season with approximately 980 kings estimated.

The directed Stikine king gillnet fishery in District 8 began at 8:00 am on Monday, May 5 (statistical week 19) for a 48-hour period (Table 13). The 2-day opening was determined by a significantly larger preseason forecast compared to the 2007 season and corresponding one-day openings. The Stikine River flats remained closed throughout the directed king fishery. Small area closures again occurred, although to a lesser extent, to reduce conflicts between commercial and sport fishers and for steelhead conservation. Several of the 2008 season area closures were dependent on the weekly openings of the gillnet fishery, and the reduced (2-day or less) openings that occurred each week of the directed Stikine king fishery resulted in few area closures. Another steelhead conservation tool that was put into place in 2006 and continued in 2008 was a minimum mesh size of 7 inches for gillnetters throughout the directed Stikine king fishery. Thirty-one gillnetters made landings in District 8 during the initial opener and several more boats fished but had no harvest. The vast majority of boats fished in Section 8-B, and this trend would remain throughout the directed Stikine king gillnet fishery. A unique dynamic of the fishery was the proximity to town, and few fishermen spent entire openings fishing since many of them would return to the harbor for awhile and then go back out fishing. The average gillnet catch rate in the initial opening was similar to the previous 3 years. The first inseason run estimate was not released until statistical week 22 due to lack of inriver catch data for the scheduled preliminary inseason estimate release during statistical week 21; therefore the preseason forecast was used for the first 4 weeks of the directed Stikine king fishery. The estimated District 8 gillnet harvest during week 19 was 330 large kings. The U.S. weekly AC (allowable catch) guideline, based on historical run timing and the preseason forecast, was approximately 700 Stikine kings. After factoring in the troll and sport fish harvests and deducting the hatchery component, the total U.S. harvest was slightly below the weekly guideline.

During statistical weeks 20 (May 11–May 17) and 21 (May 18–May 24), District 8 was opened with the same area and time as week 19. Gillnet effort increased steadily as the season progressed with 53 boats making landings in week 20 and 96 boats in week 21. The effort in week 20 was nearly identical to that seen in the respective weeks of the 2005 and 2007 season while the week 21 effort was similar to the increased effort seen in the 2006 season. The

cumulative harvest of large Stikine kings by the U.S. fisheries was estimated to be approximately 3,800 fish during week 21. The weekly allowable catch guideline was exceeded during week 21. After the base level was factored in, the AC guideline was exceeded by approximately 300 large kings during this opening. The average catch rate in week 21 showed a minimal increase from the previous week compared to the past 3 seasons, and this contributed to a reduced opening in week 22. The increase in effort from week 20 to 21 was surprising and became the greatest increase in effort seen from week to week during the directed king fishery over the past 4 seasons. Inadequate in-river data through week 21 resulted in sticking with the preseason forecast for an additional week. The U.S. total allowable catch at this point was approximately 15,400 large Stikine kings.

During statistical weeks 22 (May 25–May 31) and 23 (June 1–June 7), openings were reduced to 24 hours with the Stikine River flats remaining closed. The week 22 opening began on Tuesday, May 27 instead of the usual Monday opener due to the Memorial Day holiday. Gillnet effort reached its highest point during the directed king fishery in week 22 and 23 with 103 boats making landings each week. The estimated U.S. harvest of large Stikine kings in week 22 was 1,500 fish and in week 23 was 1,600 fish. The actual harvests were approximately 64% and 69% of the corresponding weekly AC guidelines in week 22 and 23, respectively. The first inseason terminal run forecast was released in week 22 and reduced the preseason forecast to 43,000 fish. This forecast resulted in a total U.S. allowable harvest of 13,350 fish. The estimated cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries was approximately 7,100 large Stikine kings by the end of week 23. The terminal run forecast dropped by another 1,000 fish in week 23 to 42,000 fish. The corresponding U.S. allowable catch at this point was approximately 12,500 fish. The average catch rate in week 23 fell well below the average from the past 3 seasons, and this combined with a dropping forecast and high effort resulted in a significant area closure off the mouth of the river in week 24. The week 23 opening was the last opening directed at Stikine kings and the following week began the sockeye management period.

During statistical week 24, a 2-day opening was announced due to an above-average Tahltan sockeye forecast. The vast majority of gillnetters that fished in District 8, however, kept their king gear on. Effort was reduced substantially mostly due to the significant area closure which closed the waters east of a line running from Blind Slough (Mitkof Island) to the south tip of Vank Island down the eastern shoreline of Woronkofski Island, to a similar longitude on Etolin Island. Seventy boats made landings this week in District 8. The U.S. large Stikine king harvest during week 24 was estimated at approximately 1,300 fish. The actual harvest was around 50% of the weekly AC guideline. The hatchery king component also began to become substantial this week representing over 30% of the gillnet harvest and the hatchery proportion would continue to increase significantly through week 29. In week 24, the terminal run forecast again fell by another 1,000 fish to 41,000 large Stikine kings resulting in a U.S. AC of 11,950 fish. The cumulative U.S. Stikine king harvest through week 24 was approximately 8,200 fish.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The District 6 gillnet season began at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 8 (statistical week 24) for a 2-day period, mirroring the District 8 opening (Table 13). In District 8, the Stikine River flats remained closed and a further closure was implemented to conserve Stikine kings. The first sockeye salmon opening is normally 2 days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. Additional fishing time was not warranted this week. This season was similar to last season in that the vast

majority of boats in District 8 were targeting kings so the sockeye catch rates were not indicative of the strength of the run. The sockeye catch rates in District 6 were well below average for the 13 boats that made landings. Three boats fished in Clarence Strait (106-30) for this initial sockeye opening. Seventy boats made landings in District 8. The preseason Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecasted a total Stikine River TAC (total allowable catch) of 160,643 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 91,285 fish. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 80,321 Stikine River fish, including 45,643 Tahltan fish.

During statistical week 25 (June 15–June 21), there were 17 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 8 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 76 boats fishing in District 8 during the 2-day opening. No additional time was warranted this week due to generally low sockeye catch rates. The small number of boats actually targeting sockeye in District 8 had well above average catch rates, however, the sockeye catch rates in District 6 were well below average. The majority of effort in District 8 this week was focused on returning Anita Bay kings in the southern part of the district. The inseason otolith readings for Sumner Strait (sub-district 106-41) indicated that 15.1% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 19.0% were thermally marked Tuya fish. In District 8, 15.7% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 40.3% were thermally marked Tuya fish.

During statistical week 26 (June 22–June 28), there were 32 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 13 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 88 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial 3 days this week due to solid sockeye catch rates in District 8 and strong inriver indications. Considerably more boats in District 8 switched to sockeye gear, but the majority was still targeting enhanced kings. Both districts were extended for an additional 24-hour period due to solid sockeye catch rates in District 8, a small fleet in District 6, and excellent sockeye catch rates in the inriver fishery. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for week 26 indicated that 14.4% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 38.6% were thermally marked Tuya fish. The District 8 otoliths indicated 21.6% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 37.7% thermally marked Tuya fish. The Stikine sockeye model predicted a total run slightly larger than the preseason forecast this week. The model forecasted a U.S. TAC of 86,000 Stikine sockeye with 50,000 Tahltan fish. The U.S. Tahltan sockeye catch estimate at this point was 5,550 fish.

During statistical week 27 (June 29–July 5), District 6 and 8 were opened for an initial 4 days. There were 27 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 41 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 75 boats fishing in District 8 for the week. Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that sockeye catch rates were below average in both districts even when based only upon boats fishing with sockeye gear in District 8. The effort dropped substantially toward the end of the opening due to the 4th of July holiday and lower catches. No additional time was warranted this week. The percentage of thermally marked Tahltan sockeye salmon in subdistrict 106-41 rose slightly to 14.9% while the marked Tuya fish contributed 31.3%. In District 8, marked Tahltan fish contributed 20.1% while marked Tuya fish contributed 33.4%. The Stikine sockeye model estimate decreased the total Stikine sockeye U.S. TAC to 70,000 fish with a Tahltan TAC of 36,000 fish. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was 11,000 fish. The mainstem total run forecast produced by this week's model projected a run slightly larger than the preseason estimate.

During statistical week 28 (July 6–July 12), 13 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 35 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 65 boats fished in District 8. Time was reduced to an initial 3 days of fishing

in both districts. Fishing ground surveys showed that sockeye catch rates were below average in District 8 but above average in Sumner Strait (106-41). The Clarence Strait (106-30) sockeye catches were low due to poor weather limiting fishing opportunities. The effort fell substantially this week due mainly to boats leaving for the Juneau area where chum catches were rapidly increasing. An additional 2-day midweek opening was announced this week in District 8 due to good catch rates in Sumner Strait and a small fleet size. The inseason otolith readings for week 28 indicated that the marked Tahltan fish contributed 13.1% of the District 6 catch and 13.9% of the District 8 catch. The marked Tuya fish contributed 26.0% and 32.7% in District 6 and 8, respectively. The SMM decreased the Tahltan component to 90,000 fish, with a U.S. TAC of 33,000 fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 14,000 sockeye salmon. The model run produced by Canada this week suggested that the total Tahltan run was likely closer to 60,000 sockeye. This lower forecast was made using a correlation between historical inriver catch rate data and Tahltan sockeye weir counts. Rather than abandoning the model mid-season, though, the higher Tahltan forecast was used with a verbal caveat that a 70,000 Tahltan sockeye total run size may be more appropriate. U.S. fisheries had harvested a small Tahltan sockeye component at this point and the thermal marked proportions were decreasing significantly in both districts.

During statistical week 29 (July 13–July 19), there were 50 boats fishing in District 6 and 61 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial 2 days. This week marked the beginning of conservation measures for McDonald Lake sockeye and the District 6 fishery was scheduled to have 2-day openings from week 29 through week 31. Any additional time over this period would be in the form of midweek openings in District 8. The majority of fishermen in District 8 had switched to larger gear to target chum and were fishing in the southern reaches of the district. Fishing ground surveys showed sockeye catch rates for the small amount of boats that were actually targeting sockeye in District 8 were well above the 10-year average. The sockeye catch rates in District 6 were average to above average. Solid sockeye catch rates and a small sockeye fleet resulted in an additional 2-day midweek opening in District 8. The inseason otolith readings for week 29 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 2.6% of the District 6 catch and 7.7% of the District 8 catch. The SMM estimated a U.S. Tahltan TAC of 31,000 sockeye this week. Again, the estimated total Tahltan sockeye run size was likely inflated by the model. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon through week 29 was estimated at 16,000 fish. The SMM estimated a U.S. mainstem harvest of 5,000 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 13,000 fish.

During statistical week 30 (July 20–July 26), there were 39 boats fishing in District 6 and 38 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial 2 days. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average. No additional time was warranted in either district this week. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem harvest of 6,500 fish with a U.S. TAC of 15,000 fish. Marked Tahltan/Tuya sockeye were nearly nonexistent in District 6 this week while 3.3% and 9.1% made up the marked Tahltan and Tuya components in District 8, respectively. The SMM estimated the total Tahltan run size at 72,000 fish, with a U.S. TAC of 23,000 fish.

During statistical week 31 (July 27–August 2), there were 24 boats fishing in District 6 and 52 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial 2 days. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average and additional fishing time was once again not warranted. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem harvest of 8,000 fish with a U.S. TAC of 17,000 fish. The Tahltan run size dropped slightly to 71,000 fish. This was the last week of sockeye management

in both districts. The final inseason SMM run, released in week 35, estimated a total U.S. harvest of 40,390 Stikine sockeye salmon broken into 17,242 Tahltan fish, 14,680 Tuya fish, and 8,468 mainstem fish. The US TAC for each component was 32,490 Tahltan fish, 8,795 Tuya fish, and 12,800 mainstem fish.

The 2008 preliminary post-season run size estimate of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon is approximately 111,000 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 42,400 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 428 fish, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 34,700 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 10,500 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 8,300 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 14,500 fish. The preliminary post-season estimate of the total contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 64% of the sockeye salmon harvest.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During statistical weeks 32 through 35, both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon. Both districts were open 2 days a week during this period. Section D of District 6 was closed from week 32 through week 36. Poor returns of pink salmon throughout this time period resulted in below-average gillnet openings. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and catches of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2008 season, the fishing effort was substantially less than the 1998–2007 average in District 6; however, in District 8 the effort was generally well above average for this time period. The anticipated enhanced chum return in District 8 was the catalyst behind the increased effort in the district at this time. Total pink salmon harvests were far below the 10-year averages in both districts.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. During statistical week 36 (August 31–September 6) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management the District 6 fishery harvested 47,260 coho salmon, approximately 41% of the total District 6 coho salmon catch. The weekly Alaska hatchery coho salmon catch rate in the District 6 fishery was average to above-average the vast majority of the season. Total average weekly coho catch rates reflected the hatchery contribution in District 6 and were above the weekly 10-year average the majority of the season. The weekly coho harvests in District 6 were generally well below average due to well below average effort. In District 8, weekly coho harvests were above average most of the season due to the high effort. Coho harvests in both districts tapered off significantly the last 3 weeks of the season. Both districts had a 3-day opening in week 36, followed by two 4-day openings in weeks 37 and 38, and then two 3-day openings in weeks 39 and 40. The 2008 gillnet season in both districts ended at noon on Wednesday, October 1.

Chum Salmon Fishery

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Alaska hatchery chum salmon returning to Anita Bay contributed significantly to chum harvests in both districts, particularly harvests in District 8. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum made up 19% of the total chum harvest in District 6 and

50% in District 8. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up nearly 37% of the total chum harvest in District 6.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to "local" systems were generally below the 10-year average. Pink salmon escapement was generally below average throughout Southern Southeast although the escapement goal was achieved.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. If run strength is sufficient, the fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June, sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon in the fall. In 2008, due to preseason forecast and inseason run strength estimates that were below the necessary threshold, there was no directed Chinook fishery in District 11. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams in the district. The 2008 season was the 9th 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 both the traditional area and the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, harvested 1,700 Chinook, 116,700 sockeye, 37,350 coho, 90,200 pink, and 774,100 chum salmon (Tables 16 and 20).

The 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 salmon and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye salmon resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for an above-border run size minimum of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of 3,000 coho salmon is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000 fish, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish.

In 2003 the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in section 11-B, and in 2005, US and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for a directed Chinook salmon fishery to occur. The US Allowed Catch (AC) was determined by a Pacific Salmon Commission bilaterally agreed on formula based, during the early season, on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast, and revised in-season based on the in-season run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The AC

applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (659mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regimes (AABM) allocation although the historical base harvest of 940 Chinook salmon continues to be counted as Treaty fish. The U.S. allowed catch is shared between gillnet, troll and sport fisheries, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006 the BOF made changes slightly increasing the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll to 3 days in a week where the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to 5 days in a week the gillnet fishery is open for 2 or more days. A 7 inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for the directed Chinook fishery.

The 2008 traditional fishery was open for a total of 49 days from June 15 through October 8. Due to poor wild sockeye returns to Port Snettisham systems the Speel Arm SHA fishery was not opened for common property drift gillnetting in 2008. Participation in the fishery peaked during the sockeye salmon fishery in statistical week 31 with 141 boats fishing. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in statistical week 31. Total fishing effort for the 2008 common property drift gillnet fishery was 3,113 boat days, 92% of the 1998-2007 (10-year) average. The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 2,200 Chinook, 116,700 sockeye, 37,350 coho, 90,200 pink and 774,100 chum salmon. Common property harvests for Chinook, coho, and chum salmon were above the 10-year average. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the District 11 drift gillnet fishery are limited to imposing time restrictions during the directed Chinook salmon fishery during statistical weeks 18–24, and time, area, and mesh restrictions during statistical weeks 25–42 when the management emphasis is on sockeye and coho salmon.

Chinook Fishery

The pre-season terminal run forecast of 39,500 large Taku River Chinook salmon was insufficient to allow a directed Chinook fishery in District 11 beginning the first Monday in May. The inseason Chinook run projections generated did not support directed Chinook fisheries in District 11.

Sockeye Fishery

Because of concern over the weak 2008 Chinook return, the first week of directed sockeye salmon management in statistical week 25 was held to only 2 days of fishing time in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). Additionally, the northern boundary of the open area was moved south to the latitude of Jaw Point. By regulation, gillnets fished in D11 through the fourth Saturday in June are restricted to a maximum mesh size of 6 inches. The sockeye salmon harvest during this week was 78% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 174% of the 10-year average. Forty-four boats participated in the initial sockeye salmon opening.

Fishing time for statistical week 26 was 3 days, with Taku Inlet closed north of the latitude of Jaw Point. The 6 inch mesh restriction regulation remained in effect. Fishery participation increased to 59 boats and sockeye salmon harvests were 68% and CPUE was 82% of the 10-year average for the week.

Fishing time for statistical week 27 was set for the 10-year average of 4 days in Taku Inlet Stephens Passage based on good sockeye salmon catches in the Canyon Island fish wheels providing a good inriver estimate and projection and strong chum salmon harvests in the district. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers to access enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returns to Limestone Inlet and Gastineau Channel. Fishery participation increased to 77 boats and the sockeye harvest declined to 53% of the 10-year average. The chum harvest of 113,900 fish was over 3 times the 10-year average for the statistical week.

Fishing time for statistical week 28 was reduced to 3 days in Section 11-B with increasing effort and weakening Canyon Island sockeye salmon fish wheel catches. Participation increased to 116 boats, and the sockeye harvest and CPUE declined to 31%and 32% of the 10-year average.

During statistical week 29, 11-B was open for 2 days due to poor fishery and Canyon Island fish wheel catches, and to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks beginning to transit the area. The sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE increased dramatically from the previous week to 103% and 181% of the 10-year average. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 9% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 32% from Stephens Passage during this week were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin contributed 15% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and 9% from Stephens Passage this week.

During statistical week 30, Section 11-B was opened for 2 days in the waters north of Circle Point. The waters south of Circle Point were opened for 3 days with a 6 inch minimum mesh requirement to protect wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks transiting the area. The week's sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE increased to 152% and 142% of the 10-year average for the 135 boats fishing. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 14% from Taku Inlet and 71% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephens Passage during this week were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 16% to Taku Inlet and 2% to Stephens Passage harvests.

During statistical week 31, 11-B was again open for 2 days in the waters north of Circle Point due to poor inriver indicators, and for 3 days in the waters south of Circle Point with a 6 inch minimum mesh restriction to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye while providing opportunity on the enhanced chum salmon returning to the area. The District 11 sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 108% and 106% of the 10-year average. Participation for the season peaked in week 31 with 141 boats making landings. Otolith analysis revealed that 25% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 71% from Stephens Passage during this week were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin , and 11% of the harvest from Taku Inlet were of TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin.

During Statistical week 32, Section 11-B was open for 2 days in the waters north of Circle Point based on improved inriver indicators, but poor model projections. Section 11-B south of Circle Point was opened for the average 3 days without the 6 inch mesh restriction as the period of historical peak presence of wild Port Snettisham sockeye stocks in the area was past. Participation in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery declined to 114 boats in statistical week 32, and the sockeye salmon harvest declined dramatically to 50% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis indicated that 23% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 60% of the harvest from Stephen's Passage were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

The opening day for the District 11 statistical week 33 drift gillnet fishery was delayed until Monday to avoid conflict with the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area

waters. With below average effort and sockeye salmon CPUE, improved Taku inriver indicators but with the model indicating below desired escapement levels for the week as well as slowly developing escapements to wild Port Snettisham wild systems, Section 11-B was open for 2 days in statistical, week 33. The fleet declined to 84 boats in week 33, harvesting 2,800 sockeye salmon, only 18% of the 10-year average for the week. Otolith analysis indicated 27% of the harvest from Taku Inlet was of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point often differs from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve wild Taku and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon as well as effectively harvest the return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from statistical week 27 through statistical week 33 to allow the harvest of remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Port Snettisham (subdistricts 111-33, 111-34) was closed to fishing through statistical week 37 to limit harvest of wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. Beginning early in the season, assessment programs indicated weak sockeye salmon escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes. The Speel Arm SHA was not opened to common property fishing in the 2008 season.

Coho Fishery

Beginning in statistical week 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted 7 weeks, beginning on August 17 in statistical week 34, and lasting until October 8 in statistical week 41 (Table 13). During statistical week 33, the first inseason estimate of inriver coho salmon abundance was generated, projecting 103,000 fish above border and Section 11-B was opened for the average 3 days in Statistical week 34. Unfortunately, the above border test fishery that was to provide the second event for the inseason mark recapture inriver estimates from both coho and sockeye salmon tagged at the Canyon Island fish wheels did not take place in 2008. Based on good coho catches in the District 11 fishery and average numbers of fish caught in the Canyon Island fish wheels, openings of 3 days per week were held for the remainder of the season. The District 11 sockeye salmon harvest for the weeks 34–36 averaged 23% of the 10-year average each week. The coho salmon harvest in statistical week 34 was 213% the 10-year average. In Statistical weeks 35 and 36 the District 11 coho salmon harvest was 159% of the 10-year average, and in statistical week 37 the coho harvest was 127% of the ten year average. In statistical week 38 both effort and harvest were close to 50% of the 10-year average, mainly due to strong catches in nearby District 15 drawing away much of the fleet. Based on the last solid coho salmon inriver estimate generated in statistical week 33 and the observed catches in the Canyon Island fish wheels, it was estimated that the PST minimum of 38,000 coho salmon passed above the border was realized by statistical week 37. An abbreviated above border test fishery provided a post season in river escapement estimate of 85,600 coho salmon. Although not approaching historical peak levels, the fall chum salmon harvest in statistical weeks 34–41 was 130% of the 10-year average. Participation was fairly stable in statistical weeks 34–37 averaging 42 boats each week, then dropped rapidly, approximately halving each week with less than 3 boats participating on the final week of the season. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed on October 8 in statistical week 41.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 2,200 fish is 126% of the 10-year average harvest for statistical weeks 25–41. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 42% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program estimated a preliminary escapement of 21,300 large Chinook salmon, below the current escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 large fish.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 116,700 fish, 74% of the 10-year average. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during statistical week 27 and added significant numbers to the harvests during statistical weeks 29 through 32. Drift gillnetters targeting 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 final contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until post-season analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry-plants was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 10,140 fish to the fishery, 9% of total sockeye harvests, with 89% of these fish harvested in Taku Inlet. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery totaled 31,800 fish or 27% of the harvest. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild stocks to the weekly harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 5,727 or 5% wild Port Snettisham fish, and 79,156, or 68% Taku River fish. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The preliminary estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement past all fisheries from the mark-recapture program was 70,650 fish, approximately equal to the lower bound of the escapement goal range. Because a normal test fishery was not conducted during weeks 34–42 for second event sampling, the above border sockeye contribution for this time period was estimated from Canyon Island fish wheel CPUE data. Poor wild sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 1,763 sockeye salmon, less than the 4,000 fish lower bound of the escapement goal range, were counted through the DIPAC-operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored with DIPAC's split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake again this year. The net upstream count of 1,903 fish was not separable by species. It is known that all species of pacific salmon do enter Crescent Lake; however sockeye salmon is the predominant species. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the average peak aerial survey for 1987–2008 is approximately 7,100 fish. ADF&G and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the utility of this data.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 37,350 fish was 130% of the 10-year average. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 2,450 fish or 7% of the District 11 common property harvest in 2008. The coho escapement for the Taku River was estimated to be approximately 85,600 fish, surpassing the minimum in-river goal of 38,000. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 90,200 fish was 75% of the 10-year 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 4,704 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 22% of the 2006 parent-year and was 35% the 1986–2006 even-year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 774,100 chum salmon was 240% of the 10-year average and the largest on record. The summer chum salmon harvest of 768,700 fish comprised 99% of the season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (statistical week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 65% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, and 35% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 5,400 fall chum salmon during statistical week 34 and later was 131% of the 10-year average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. The 330 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2008 was 105% of the 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of District 15 encompassing Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery targets 4 major stocks of sockeye salmon (Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem and Berners River). Hatchery chum salmon are also important harvests during the first 4 weeks of the summer season. This fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon into the fall season.

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 43 days between June 15 and October 8, 2008 (Table 13). The number of fishing days was well below average (71% the 1998–2007 average of 61 days). Fishing effort totaled 2,648 boat-days, also below average (74% of the 1998–2007 average of 3,373 boat-days). The total number of permits participating in the 2008 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishing season was above average, (150 permits as compared to the previous 10-year average of 138 permits). The numbers of drift gillnet boats participating in the District 15 gillnet fishery each week were near or above average especially during the peak of the hatchery chum return where effort was well above average in section 15-C. The increase in effort in this area at this time has been typical in recent years. The majority of the fleet targets hatchery chum salmon during the first month of this fishery.

A total harvest for the District of 1.19 million salmon occurred during 2008 in the Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fishery (Tables 16 and 21). This harvest included 560 Chinook, 47,000 sockeye, 47,000 coho, 26,000 pink, and 1.07 million chum salmon. The harvests of chum and coho salmon were generally above average with the exception of sockeye and pink salmon. The 2008 coho salmon harvest of 47,000 fish is slightly above average (1.1 times the

previous 10-year average). The 2008 harvest of sockeye, Chinook, and chum salmon is 37%, 90%, and 1.9 times the 10-year averages for these species, respectively. The District 15 harvest of pink salmon in 2008 is 32% of the recent 10-year average.

Of the total district sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 7,500 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested as determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is 15% of the recent 10-year average and the lowest harvest since 2000. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 22,000 fish, 36% 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 17,500 fish, very close to the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay river systems.

The total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 1.07 million fish is almost 1.9 times the previous 10-year average and the second highest commercial harvest on record for the district. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 95% (based on otolith sampling of the catch) of the total summer chum harvest during statistical weeks 25 through 34 (June 15–August 23). An estimated 80,900 fall chum salmon was harvested in this fishery. Chum salmon harvest in the District from statistical weeks 34 through the end of the season (August 19 through October 10) are considered fall chum salmon and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage stocks. The 2008 catch was 1.6 times the recent 10-year average of 51,000 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 47,000 fish. This harvest was approximately 1.2 times the recent 10-year average of 42,000 fish. Due to below average expectations for the 2008 coho salmon return Berners Bay (Section 15-B) was closed to commercial drift gillnet fishing in 2008.

Section 15-A Chinook and Sockeye Fishery

The 2008 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 15 (Table 13). Summer season management of section 15-A was directed at harvesting expected larger than average returns of summer chum salmon while protecting expected poor returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, unexpected lower than average returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon and below average returns of Chilkat River Chinook salmon. Section 15-A was opened for 2 days each south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island in statistical weeks 25–27 (June 15–July 5). To protect poor returns of Chilkoot Lake and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon while directing limited harvest on Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon, Section 15-A was open for 2 days each along the western side of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Seduction Point from statistical week 28–31 (July 6–July 29). Section 15-A was only open for 2 days in Chilkoot and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point to the White Rock line in statistical week 32 (August 3–5) to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon when it was thought minimum escapement goals would be met early in the season. The departments forecast of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was for an above average return of this stock in 2008. Chilkat Inlet was closed for all of the summer season to protect Chilkat River Chinook and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. Section 15-A was opened for 2 days each south of the latitude of Seduction Point for the remainder of the summer season in statistical weeks 33–34 (August 10–August 19).

Fall fishery management focused on the harvesting Chilkat River fall chum and coho salmon within Section 15-A beginning in statistical week 35. The section opened for 3 days south of the latitude of Seduction Point in statistical week 35 and 2 days in statistical week 36 with a 6”

minimum mesh size restriction to reduce the harvest rate on Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. The same area was open in statistical week 37 except Chilkat Inlet was open south of the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line for 2 days with a 6 inch minimum mesh size gear restriction. This area was open for 3 days in statistical week 38 (Sept. 14–Sept 17) with the gear restriction. The northern boundary line moved northward to the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island in statistical week 39 for 3 days to harvest above average returns of Chilkat River drainage fall chum and coho salmon with no gear restrictions. All of section 15-A was open for 3 days with no gear restrictions in statistical weeks 40 and 41 (Sept. 28–Oct. 8) south of the latitude of Letnikof Point in Chilkat Inlet and south from a line at Tanini Point to Taiya Point within Chilkoot Inlet.

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted larger than average returns of hatchery summer chum salmon originating from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area during the initial week of the season. The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide protection for expected poor returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger point was also closed to protect wild Endicott River chum salmon and other wild stocks to streams in this area. This area remained closed through statistical week 32 (August 5). A 6” minimum mesh size gear restriction was put in place in Section 15-C from statistical week 28 through week 31 to protect northbound Chilkat Lake and Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon returns to the district. In statistical week 27 through week 31 (June 29–July 30), Section 15-C was open for 2 days with an additional day in what is known as the “postage stamp area” (south of a line from a point on the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef light to Vanderbilt Reef light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to the latitude of Little Island light). This area was open for an additional day to target hatchery chum salmon while reducing exploitation rates on Chilkat Lake and Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. In statistical week 32, 2 days were granted in Section 15-C south of the latitude of Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point with a mesh size restriction minimum of 6 inches. Two days of fishing time in all of Section 15-C was granted except for the area within 2 nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal north to the latitude of Point Sherman. This closure was in place to protect poor return of chum salmon to the Endicott River.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from statistical week 35 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for 2 days each in statistical weeks 35–37, and 3 days each in weeks 38 to the end of the season to target Chilkat River fall chum salmon and Lynn Canal bound coho salmon. Fall season effort in the entire district was near average in 2008. Harvests of coho during the fall season included 18,100 coho and 13,300 chum. Section 15-C closed for the season on October 8 (statistical week 41).

Due to below average expectations for Berners Bay coho salmon, Section 15-B did not open during the 2008 season.

District 15 Escapements

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was 57% of the recent 10-year average. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 33,000 fish, which

was well below the escapement goal range of 50,000–90,000 fish. In addition 31 Chinook, 10 coho, 15,105 pink and 327 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. Weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were generally low all season with the exception of statistical week 31 (July 27–August 2) where 18,100 sockeye salmon were enumerated.

The Chilkat Lake weir was used this season to enumerate sockeye salmon with DIDSON sonar equipment and sample marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. Abundance estimates for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from mark-recapture (m-r) methods. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River. All captured sockeye salmon larger than 360 mm (MEF) 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. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 71,700 sockeye salmon. This count was just within the biological escapement goal range of 70,000–150,000 fish. The preliminary m-r escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 36,000 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2008 estimate is near the 1998–2007 average M-R estimate of 34,000 fish.

The preliminary m-r escapement estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon using mark-recapture methods is 3,233 age-1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This estimate is near the historical 1998–2007 average and well within the escapement goal range of 1,850–3,600 large fish.

Pink and chum salmon aerial and foot peak escapement counts conducted along the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally below average for chum and pink salmon. Foot and aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were generally above average for chum salmon and below average for pink salmon.

Klehini River chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be well above average. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini was 15,000 fish. This peak survey count is well above the average peak aerial survey count of 6,000 fish for years 1998 to 2007. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were near average in comparison to the recent 10-year average and above the long-term average. A peak count of 25,500 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2008. This peak aerial count is near the previous 10-year average. The 2008 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 6,770 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project was 1.5 times the historical average of 4,400 fish.

Chilkat River coho escapements based on fish wheel catch was above average in 2008. The season total fish wheel catch of 3,200 fish is 1.2 times the 1998–2007 average. Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted through the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 57,400 coho salmon returned to spawn in the drainage. This estimate is below the previous 10-year average but well within the biological escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 1,000 fish. The peak aerial count is just below the previous 10-year average of 1,400 fish. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 6,870 fish. This stream count is well within the biological escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2008 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed on the harvest of wild stocks, although migrating enhanced fish contribute substantially to traditional area harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus returns. In most cases fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. In several locations terminal harvest areas (THAs) must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs) are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated by evaluation of Coded Wire Tag (CWT) recovery information, and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT rates are specified in hatchery annual management plans, harvests are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs, and used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are increasingly used to estimate chum or sockeye harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked, however, recovery of data from returning adult salmon is not always possible since a comprehensive program to sample returning adults in not in place that would sample all returns. Beginning in 2006 SSRAA funded a program to sample traditional fisheries for otoliths using ADF&G port sampling staff on board salmon tenders and at delivery locations in Petersburg. DIPAC Inc. also conducts port sampling at delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska. NSRAA conducts sampling primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2008, of the 28.0 million total all-gear salmon harvest, 70% were harvested in traditional fisheries, 12% in THA fisheries, and 12% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries (Tingley, and Davidson 2008). Of 9.0 million chum produced in 2008, 31% were harvested in traditional areas, 34% were harvested in hatchery THAs, and 32% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2008 in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries are in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2007 Southeast Alaska harvests of enhanced fish in common property (traditional and terminal area) fisheries, for combined gear types, were been estimated at 18% of Chinook, 3% of sockeye, 22% of coho, 2.9% of pink, and 73% of chum based on hatchery annual reports (White 2008). Hatchery annual reports are submitted by December 15 each year, so similar enhanced contributions for each species are not yet available for 2008.

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundance based harvests allowed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, to comply with allocations established for the different gear groups, and to allow for additional harvests of Chinook produced by Alaska hatchery programs.

Coded wire tags are intensively sampled in various fisheries to provide this accounting. In 2008 purse seine fisheries harvested 15,502 large Chinook in common property fisheries including 680 in traditional fisheries and 14,800 in hatchery terminal areas (Table 2). An estimated 12,165 of all seine harvests of Chinook are estimated to be from Alaska hatcheries and 3,399 were designated as Treaty harvests. Seine Treaty harvests were 46% below the seine allocation of 7,310 Chinook. Substantial purse seine harvests occurred in hatchery terminal harvest areas in Districts 1, 7, 12, and 13.

In 2008 drift gillnet fisheries harvested 29,158 large Chinook in common property fisheries including 18,159 in traditional fisheries and 11,000 in hatchery terminal area fisheries (Table 16). An estimated 17,571 Chinook are estimated to be from Alaska hatcheries, around 5,704 were of wild Stikine River origin, and Treaty harvests around 7,428 Chinook were 50% above the 2008 gillnet allocation of 4,930 Chinook. Due to a combination of coded-wire tagging and port sampling problems in hatchery terminal areas in 2008, the drift gillnet harvest of Treaty fish is most likely lower than tag sampling would indicate and the harvest of hatchery fish would be somewhat greater. Overall the Treaty catch of Chinook was within the U.S. total allowable harvest for all gear groups.

The total common property seine harvest of coho salmon in 2008 was 218,388 (Table 2). Of these 206,000 were harvested in traditional fisheries and only 12,000 were harvested in terminal areas. Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the purse seine fishery are estimated at 22,250 fish, or 10.2% of the total. 37% of enhanced coho harvests were in District 4, but significant harvests occurred in Districts 1, 2, 3, and 12.

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 337,447 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 330,000 in traditional fisheries and 7,000 in hatchery terminal areas. Enhanced coho contributions are estimated at 95,000, or 28% of harvests. Around 54% of enhanced coho were harvested in District 6, followed by 33% in District 1, and 10% in District 8. The overall estimated contribution of enhanced coho to combined seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 21.1%.

Of 74,000 sockeye harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2008 most (96%) were from traditional fisheries (Table 2). Very few enhanced sockeye are likely to have been harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2008.

Of 265,000 sockeye harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries in 2008, 95% were harvested in traditional fisheries, and 13,000 were from hatchery terminal areas (Table 16). The major contribution of enhanced sockeye salmon were an estimated 28,000 sockeye from the Port Snettisham Hatchery program to the District 11 drift gillnet fishery. Snettisham enhanced sockeye represented 38% of gillnet sockeye harvests in District 11. SSRAA estimated a total drift gillnet harvest of 2,500 sockeye from returns to Burnett Inlet and Neck Lake.

Other production is from joint enhancement activities in US-Canada Transboundary Rivers. Around 10,200 enhanced sockeye originated from Tatsamenie Lake and were harvested in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery. In District 6, drift gillnet fishermen harvested about 5,300

Tahltan Lake and 4,500 Tuya Lake sockeye, a combined total of 9,800 fish. In District 8 drift gillnet fishermen harvested about 10,300 Tahltan Lake and 13,700 Tuya Lake sockeye, a combined total of 24,000 fish. The Tuya Lake enhancement project contributed around 14,750 sockeye to U.S. fisheries in Districts 6 and 8. The Tahltan Lake enhancement project contributed around 11,500 sockeye to U.S. fisheries in Districts 6 and 8. Around 60% of Tahltan Lake harvests in U.S. fisheries originated from enhancement. The total Sockeye harvest in District 6 was 30,500, and total sockeye harvest in District 8 was 35,700. Of 66,200 sockeye harvested in Districts 6 and 8, 26,200 (40%) were from enhancement within the Stikine River drainage system.

The common property seine harvest of pink salmon was 14.3 million fish in 2008. Only 216,000 pinks were harvested in THA fisheries throughout the region, and only 96,000 were harvested in hatchery cost recovery fisheries. The only significant hatchery production of pink salmon in the region is at the Port Armstrong Hatchery in Section 9-A. There were no commercial purse seine openings in this area in 2008 due to poor returns to both the hatchery and to wild stocks in the area.

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

Common property purse seine harvests of 3.2 million chum salmon in 2008 were 58% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 5.6 million (Table 1). Purse seine fisheries included 0.9 million from traditional fishery areas (29%) and 2.3 million from hatchery terminal harvest areas (71%) (Table 2). A breakout of harvest to traditional fisheries is not available at this time, however the total hatchery contribution of chum salmon to common property fisheries is estimated at 2,400,000 or 76% of the common property seine harvest.

In contrast with harvests in seine areas, drift gillnet harvests of 2.6 million chum salmon were 29% above the most recent 10-year average harvest (Table 15). Harvests included 1.8 million in traditional fishery areas (70%) and 0.8 million from hatchery terminal areas (30%; Table 16). Total combined contributions estimated by NSRAA, SSRAA, and DIPAC to common property drift gillnet fisheries are 2.4 million chum or 94% of the common property drift gillnet harvest. The majority of gillnet harvest take place in traditional fishing areas.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2008 for troll and gillnet gear only to harvest surplus enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1, Statistical Week 23, to November 10, Statistical Week 46 for gillnet and troll (Table 14). For the 2008 season the northern closure line in Nakat was removed, the 500 yard stream closures remained in effect. The drift gillnet fishery harvested 1,607 coho and 79,725 chum salmon (Table 23) in the Nakat Inlet THA. Although Nakat Inlet

THA was open from June 1 through November 10 to troll gear, no documented landings occurred.

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed by the department, in consultation with SSRAA primarily to conduct cost recovery, but there is some opportunity for terminal harvest in common property fisheries. In 2008, nearly all of the fish returning to Neets Bay were harvested for cost recovery. Cost recovery totals were 659,745 chum salmon, 64,478 coho salmon, and 10,439 Chinook (Table 24). The Neets Bay THA (Subdistrict 101-95) was opened for troll fisheries beginning on May 1, and then was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 15 through June 10 with very limited effort. The Neets Bay THA was next opened from June 11-20 on a rotational basis between the gillnet and seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon. On October 10–14, the Neets Bay THA was opened on a rotational schedule then on Wednesday, October 15 the Neets Bay THA was open concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10. Harvests for all of these fisheries were confidential (Tables 22 and 23).

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2008 for access by the seine fleet to harvest surplus chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The Kendrick Bay THA was opened continuously beginning June 22 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through November 10 (Table 7). Forty-five vessels took part in this fishery with approximately 1,503 sockeye, 2,650 coho, 20,523 pink, and 163,571 summer chum salmon (Table 22). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the 4 day chum salmon directed fisheries prior to statistical week 29 (July 13). Chum harvest in those openings totaled 120,389 chum salmon; of those chum salmon approximately 269,400 or 96.1% were of hatchery origin, with approximately 87% being Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Statistical area 107-35) is opened each year to allow the harvest of surplus Chinook, chum, and coho salmon returns, produced by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5–10. The area was opened for concurrent net fisheries from May 1 through June 1 (Tables 7 and 14). From June 2 through October 11, rotational fisheries for purse seine and drift gillnet occurred with the purse seine fishery opening first. The first gillnet effort in Anita Bay occurred on May 15 and the first seine effort on June 17. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past 4 seasons, starting and ending at noon with the area closed for 24 hours between each fishery. Seiners fished 24 hours and gillnetters fished 48 hours which meant the seiners had an opening every fifth day. The last fishing effort by seiners occurred on September 10 and the last effort by gillnetters was October 4. Concurrent fisheries resumed on October 12 and ran through November 10 without any additional harvest. This was the fifth year that hatchery returns were harvested in the terminal harvest area at Anita Bay by seiners since the release site was change from Earl West Cove to Anita Bay in 2001. Purse seiners harvested 2,231 king, 58 sockeye, 223 coho, 887 pink and 46,345 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA in 2008 (Table 22). The chum harvest is approximately 18,000 fish more than the gillnet harvest within the terminal area. Gillnetters harvested another 50,000 chum

salmon in the waters of District 8 just north of Anita Bay during general openings designed to harvest returns of Stikine sockeye. Seine effort was concentrated between July 13 and August 7 when returns of either king or chum salmon had built up in the terminal area. Gillnetters harvested 1,741 king, 88 sockeye, 3,480 coho, 376 pink and 28,651 chum salmon inside the THA (Table 23).

Speel Arm

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns in 2008 was 224,000 fish from their 2003 and 2004 brood year smolt releases. The actual return was 96,000 sockeye salmon including broodstock and jacks. Although the return would have provided sufficient fish to hold a common property drift gillnet fishery inside Port Snettisham in the Speel Arm SHA, wild sockeye salmon escapements to Speel and Crescent Lakes did not reach adequate levels to open the area. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 1,763 sockeye salmon, below the minimum of the escapement goal range. DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery contributed an estimated 30,200 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 traditional area commercial drift gillnet fishery. The midpoint projection for the 2009 return to the Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon program is for a total return of 228,000 fish.

Hidden Falls

In District 12, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 200,000 coho, 21,600 Chinook and 2.0 million chum salmon. The NSRAA board set the cost recovery chum salmon goal at 3.016 million pounds or approximately 377,000 fish and the broodstock goal was 120,000 fish. The Hidden Falls THA opened for purse seining on June 22 and again on June 29 (Table 7). Since a small troll fishery for hatchery Chinook salmon was ongoing in late June, Kasnyku Bay remained closed as provided under Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan (5AAC 33.374). A mid-week opening occurred Thursday, July 3, followed by an opening on Sunday, July 6. Subsequently, it was announced that there would be no mid-week pink salmon opening region-wide and the Hidden Falls fishery was not opened again until Sunday, July 13. By this time cost recovery harvests had totaled nearly 2.7 million pounds or 90% of the seasonal goal. The next opening occurred mid-week on July 17. It was announced on July 18 that no pink salmon openings would occur on Sunday, July 20 and given the need to finish cost recovery harvesting and secure broodstock the Hidden Falls THA was not opened as well. Throughout the season recruitment of broodstock into Kasnyku Bay was inadequate and a significant number of chum salmon had to be captured well outside Kasnyku Bay and towed to the barrier seine. By July 22 it was announced that the seasonal goal for broodstock had been transferred inside the barrier net and Hidden Falls was opened July 24. The fishery was opened again on July 27 but with weak pink salmon returns in the Northern Inside Area, the outer boundary of the Hidden Falls THA was moved to within one nautical mile of the shoreline in order to conserve pink salmon. Sunday and mid-week 15-hour openings continued through August 6 followed by two 39-hour periods August 10–11 and August 14–15. For the final two 39-hour periods the fishery was restricted to within the waters of Takatz Bay. Fishing effort at Hidden Falls peaked on July 13 and July 17 with 125 boats participating each of the 2 openings. The harvest during the week beginning on July 13 was 629,000 chum salmon. For the season, the common property fishery in the Hidden Falls THA harvested 1.75 million chum salmon, 33,000 pink salmon, 7,400 coho salmon, 1,300 sockeye salmon and 5,100 Chinook salmon (Table 22). The cost recovery and brood stock harvest was 371,000 and 157,000

chum salmon respectively, for a total return of 2.24 million chum salmon to the THA. The total return was 112% of the preseason forecast.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

In District 13, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 16,900 coho, 43,000 Chinook and 1,450,000 chum salmon. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA).

The Alaska Board of Fisheries during its January 2006 meeting adopted several new regulations concerning the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet hatchery fisheries. One regulation allows ADF&G to require that commercial gillnets fished in the Deep Inlet THA prior to July 1 have a minimum mesh size of 6 inches. The purpose of the minimum mesh restriction is to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay that are passing through the Deep Inlet THA. The Board of Fisheries also closed a portion of the terminal harvest area, during the period May 1–21. The western boundary of the THA from Long Island to the Baranof Island shoreline was moved eastward to 135° 21.52’ W. longitude to exclude a small area traditionally used by trollers during that period. Additionally, changes were made to the Silver Bay SHA which adds additional open area for cost recovery harvest, intending to increase cost recovery opportunities for NSRAA while minimizing disruption to existing common property fisheries targeting hatchery chum salmon.

The NSRAA Board decided at their March meeting in Sitka that this season’s chum salmon cost recovery goals for the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet return was 2.192 million pounds or approximately 274,000 chum salmon. Also the broodstock goal was 60,000 chum salmon. This allowed for a projected common property harvest of approximately 1,116,000 chum salmon.

In accordance with the Deep Inlet Management Plan, rotational fishery schedules followed a 2:1 ratio of gillnet fishing time to purse seine fishing time. Additionally, the Board of Fisheries has allowed trolling to occur when net fisheries are closed and when trolling does not interfere with cost recovery. By emergency order, issued under 5AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2008 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so the department and NSRAA have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began May 4 with a double rotational schedule of 4 days gillnet to 2 days seine per week (Table 7). The May/June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest king salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery. In 2008, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches prior to June 20, to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. In the gillnet fishery little or no effort occurred until May 26. From May 26 through June 27, 5 to 19 gillnet boats participated during each open period. Daily catch rates of Chinook salmon first exceeded 100 fish beginning May 30 with a peak harvest of 1,965 Chinook salmon occurring during the week beginning June 16. During the May/June period a total of 5,800 Chinook salmon were harvested by drift gillnet gear. Significant chum salmon harvests occurred beginning June 23 with a total of 9,000 fish

harvested through June 27. The first seine effort during the May/June period occurred June 15 with a peak effort of 16 boats on June 25. Seiners harvested 1,600 Chinook salmon and 11,000 chum salmon for the period ending June 28. In the Deep Inlet THA the drift gillnet fleet harvested 7,062 Chinook salmon and the seine fleet harvested 2,644 Chinook salmon for a total harvest of 9,700.

Deep Inlet THA openings during the periods June 29–July 26 and August 10–23, were scheduled for a single rotation, of 2 days for gillnet and 1 day for seine per week. Additionally, area within Deep Inlet would be closed in order to help achieve the season's cost recovery goal. Cost recovery in the Deep Inlet THA was scheduled to take a 2-week break beginning July 27, due to historically slow cost recovery harvest during this period. For this time period there would be a double rotational schedule, of 4 days of gillnet and 2 days of seine per week, and all of Deep Inlet would be opened to commercial fishing.

The rotational fishery followed the preseason schedule through August 14 after which the fishery was closed to accommodate cost recovery efforts. By August 21, cost recovery harvest was at 98% of the seasonal goal and it was announced that the rotational fishery would open August 25 on a double rotational schedule. At this time broodstock accumulation at the Medvejie Hatchery was behind schedule and a statement was added to the news release warning that the Deep Inlet fishery may revert back to a single rotation if needed to secure broodstock in Deep Inlet. By August 28 it was apparent that insufficient broodstock was available at Medvejie hatchery and the Deep Inlet THA was restricted to a single rotation with portions of Deep Inlet closed beginning August 31. On September 2 it was announced that the Deep Inlet THA would be closed until further notice after September 3. The Deep Inlet THA remained closed for the season.

The total hatchery chum salmon harvest by gear included: 300,000 in the seine fishery (Table 22); 210,000 in the gillnet fishery (Table 23); 266,000 in the cost recovery fishery (Table 24, combining Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs), and approximately 43,000 were caught in the troll fishery. The troll fishery targets chum salmon staging in the Eastern Channel area outside of the THA and less than 1,000 were harvested within the THA. Seine harvest of hatchery chum salmon outside of the THA in traditional seine fisheries was estimated at 46,000 fish. Additionally, 32,000 chum salmon returned to Medvejie Hatchery and utilized for broodstock. The total return for the season was of 898,000 hatchery chum salmon. This represented 62% of the preseason forecast return. The 32,000 chum salmon that returned to Medvejie Hatchery was well short of the goal of 60,000 chum salmon. It is unclear why returns to Medvejie were below projections though there are 2 possibilities. One possibility is that the Medvejie releases suffered poorer survivals than the Deep Inlet releases. The other possibility is that a larger than normal portion of the Medvejie return entered the Eastern Channel corridor through the southern reaches and were harvested in the Deep Inlet THA. This latter theory is supported by the troll fleet targeting chum salmon were concentrated more in the area directly west of the THA rather than in Eastern Channel, a more traditional staging area for hatchery chum salmon.

Boat Harbor

The Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area (THA) in subdistrict 115-11 was opened to commercial drift gillnet gear in 2008 to harvest enhanced chum salmon returns produced by the Douglas Island Pink and Chum Inc (DIPAC). The Boat Harbor proper area (west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season

(June 15) through week 37 (September 9). The remainder of the Boat Harbor area (those waters within 2 nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Danger Point at 58°41.73' N. latitude and north of a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey at 58°37.05' N. latitude) was opened continuously beginning in statistical week 27 through week 34 (June 29–August 19). As in previous years, the northern line of the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area remained at the latitude of Danger Point through the summer season. This area closed for the season in statistical week 37 (September 10). The drift gillnet fishery harvested approximately 130 Chinook, 12,100 sockeye, 467,000 chum salmon, 800 coho and 15,400 pink salmon. The chum salmon harvest in this THA was the highest on record. Generally the 2008 catch of all other species was near the previous 10-year average.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by 7 permit holders from 15 locations during 2008 (Tables 24 and 25). Total landings were approximately 3.5 million fish, 70% the recent 10-year average harvest of 5.0 million. The harvest included 41,725 Chinook, 40,000 sockeye, 326,000 coho, 96,000 pink, and 3.0 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 86% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish and was 15% below the recent 10-year average harvest of 3.5 million (Table 26). The sockeye salmon harvest was 41% of the recent 10-year average. Chinook harvests of were 133% of the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon was only 10% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Coho harvest was 6% above the recent 10-year average harvest.

2008 season cost recovery harvests are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Tables 24 and 25; locations of hatchery special harvest areas are shown in Figure 2. The largest chum salmon harvests by location included 949,000 by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 769,000 by DIPAC at Gastinau Channel, and 735,000 by SSRAA at Neets Bay, 530,000 by NSRAA at Hidden Falls, and 276,000 by NSRAA at Deep Inlet/Silver Bay. Pink salmon harvests were relatively small with less than 100,000 harvested compared with a 10-year average harvest of around 1.0 million. Both Sheldon Jackson and Armstrong Keta, Inc. produced pink salmon. Coho cost recovery harvests were highest at the Hidden Falls Hatchery with 131,000, followed by Neets Bay with 64,000, Port Armstrong with 40,000, Klawock Lake with 25,000, Gastinau Channel with 25,000, and Neck Lake with 18,000. Sockeye salmon harvests from the Speel Arm SHA were 39,000 and below the recent 10-year average of 97,000. Chinook harvests in the region were 33% above the recent 10-year average harvest. The largest harvests of Chinook salmon occurred at Neets Bay SHA with 10,400, Silver Bay with 10,000, Herring Cove with 9,700, and Deep Inlet with 8,100.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Cove, and Neck Lake and Burnette Inlet SHAs. Total harvest for all 3 locations included 660,000 chum, 105,000 coho, and 20,200 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for all 3 locations included 1,689,000 chum, 25,000 coho, 40,000 sockeye, and 770 Chinook salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Silver Bay, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for 3 of the 4 locations included 649,000 chum, 19,000 pink, 131,000 coho, and 20,600 Chinook salmon. (*Note*: Fish tickets for NSRAA's coho salmon cost recovery

harvest at Mist Cove have not been entered by the publication time for this report. NSRAA reports 8,000 coho harvested at Mist Cove SHA in 2008; however those totals are not included above or in any tables or figures in this report).

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KAKE) conduced cost recovery at the Keku Islands SHA. Total harvest was 2,700 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 30,000 pink, 40,000 coho, and 200 Chinook salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Lake SHA. Total harvest was 25,000 coho salmon.

Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) conducted cost recovery at the SJC Hatchery-SHA. Total harvest was 42,600 pink and 2,300 chum salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979 Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers by fishers using small skiffs. Commercial and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the 2 nations since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the sockeye salmon season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there were sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. Directed Stikine Chinook salmon fisheries were conducted for the fourth consecutive year with the consent of both parties in accordance with the PST. Fishery openings were based on weekly run strength and the TAC as defined by the catch sharing agreement. Canada is allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

The preseason Chinook salmon forecast was used during weeks 19–22. After week 22, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. After week 24, mark–capture estimates were generated to complement the Stikine Chinook Management Model (SCMM) estimate; the average run size generated from the mark-recapture estimates and the SCMM were used to project inseason run size in some weeks. The weekly inputs to the model included: the catch and effort data from Kakwan Point, the District 108 sport, troll, and gillnet catch. The Canadian sport and gillnet catches were also added to the model. Weekly guideline quotas were established in District 108 and Canada based on the historical run

timing curves mentioned above. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 38,000 to 43,000 Chinook salmon. Based on mark-recapture data from the inriver commercial fishery and stratified by statistical weeks, the preliminary postseason estimated terminal run size of Stikine Chinook salmon was 38,000 large Chinook salmon equal to the final preliminary inseason estimate of 38,000 large Chinook salmon, and below the preseason forecast of 46,100 large Chinook salmon. The final inseason model run projected a Canadian AC of 9,400 large Chinook salmon. The 2008 Little Tahltan escapement of 2,657 fish represents approximately 13% of the total inriver escapement of 19,700 fish, compared to the average of approximately 17%.

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries as required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 228,600 fish. In 2008, the preseason forecasts were used during statistical weeks 25 and 26. After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait); and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait).

In 2008 the estimated harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River were: 7,860 large Chinook, 1,067 jack Chinook, 33,614 sockeye, 2,398 coho, 88 pink, and 90 chum salmon (Table 27). A test fishery to assess the potential to harvest Tuya fish in the upper river captured 1,921 sockeye and 14 Chinook salmon. There was no Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River in 2008, a total of 100 sockeye salmon were harvested for biological samples on the Tahltan River and 1,111 sockeye salmon were harvested in the lower Stikine River test fishery. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 26% above the 1998-2007 average of 6,246 fish and the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 91% of above the average of 1,170 jack Chinook salmon. The increased harvest of Chinook salmon was a result of the new agreement allowing directed Chinook salmon fishing. The sockeye salmon harvest was 62% of the average of 54,333. An estimated 19,882 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were harvested in inriver fisheries, 59% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest.

Twelve licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 12 licenses being active in any one week. Both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. The fishery was open for 55 days, 30% above the 1998–2007 average of 43 days and total effort in terms of boat-days was 566, 33% above the average of 426 boat-days. The increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing May 4 rather than mid-June, in order to allow directed Chinook salmon fishing. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm (5.9 inches) to 20.3 cm (8.0 inches) to facilitate 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. This area was closed during 2001–2003 but reopened during 2004 and remained open through 2007 but was not fished in 2008.

A total of 10,516 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2008, 37% of the 1998–2007 average of 28,200 fish. An estimated 4,627 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=100). In 2008, 2,364 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 8,052 sockeye salmon, which is below 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 2008 escapement estimates are 14,492 Mainstem and 6,061 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2008 Mainstem spawning escapement was below the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers, and in some years have been targeted in the Excess to Salmon Spawning Requirements (Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements or ESSR fishery, which did not operate in 2008.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 2,657 large fish were counted in 2008, nearly within the escapement goal range (2,700–5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large Chinook salmon). The mark-recapture estimate of an escapement of 19,718 large Chinook salmon to the Stikine River was the second lowest on record and was 55% of the 1998–2007 average of 35,987 large fish.

Coho salmon aerial surveys of 8 index sites conducted in November totaled 1,147 fish, 29% of the average of 3,921 salmon.

TAKU RIVER

The harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the US to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada 18%. Additionally, if the inriver escapement is projected to be above 100,000 sockeye, Canada may harvest up to 20% of the inriver projection over 100,000 sockeye, and the US and Canada will equally share any production from the joint Taku enhancement efforts. A fishery directed at Taku Chinook salmon is allowed when run-strength warrants. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR committee. The U.S. directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border escapement of 38,000 fish, and Canada is allowed a harvest of Taku River coho on a sliding scale depending on the inseason projections of above border run size. Both countries are working to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River.

The Taku River fishers harvested 914 large Chinook, 330 jack Chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 19,445 sockeye, and 3,839 coho salmon in 2008 (Table 28). The sockeye salmon harvest was 75% of the 1998–2007 average of 26,040 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 1,906 fish to the harvest, comprising 10% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 76% of the 1998–2007 average of 5,078 fish. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 33% of

the average (2,797 fish), while the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 90% of the average of 368 fish. There were 33 days of fishing, 70% of the average of 47 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 245 boat-days was 69% of the average of 358 boat-days. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Maximum allowable mesh size was 15.0 cm.

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes to provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually from 1984 to 2008 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 2008 estimate of border escapement is 98,700 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 70,439 fish, which is near the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 19,445 sockeye (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 21% of the total TAC and was below the Canadian TAC of 21,278.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count of 3,831 sockeye salmon was 26% of the 1998–2007 average of 14,658 fish. A total of 104 fish were held for broodstock which left a spawning escapement of 3,727 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2008 was 8,976 sockeye salmon, 3% above the 1998–2007 average of 8,725 fish. A total of 2,800 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 6,176 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 1,547 fish, 37% of the 1998–2007 average count of 4,200 fish. The King Salmon Lake weir count was 888 compared to a range of 5 to 5,000 fish during its 4 prior years of operation.

A Chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2008. The above border Chinook salmon run estimate is 29,966 large (3-ocean and larger) fish. Accounting for inriver harvest results in a spawning escapement estimate of 27,383 large Chinook salmon, which 60% of the 1998–2007 average of 45,004 large fish, and is within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. The postseason border escapement was estimated to be 84,232 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 80,393 fish. The spawning escapement was 63% of the average of 100,820 coho salmon and above the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES

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

The total 2008 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears totaled 740 Chinook, 5,800 sockeye, 37,000 coho, 926,000 pink, and 153,000 chum salmon (Tingley and Davidson 2008). The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 600 Chinook, 3,800 sockeye, 40,000 coho, 300,000 pink, and 136,000 chum salmon (Table 29). Overall gillnet harvests were close to the average. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests of 50 Chinook,

2,000 sockeye, 7,500 coho, 626,000 pink, and 22,000 chum salmon (Table 30). Seine harvests were also near the average.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report includes contributions from area management biologists throughout the region, who manage the fisheries described. Scott Walker, William Bergmann, Kevin Monagle, and Dave Gordon managed the purse seine fisheries and provided summaries. Justin Breese, Bo Meredith, Scott Forbes, Troy Thynes, Dave Harris, Randy Bachman, and Eric Coonradt manage or assist with the drift gillnet and terminal area fisheries and provided fishery summaries. Steve Heinl provided sections summarizing escapement information for pink, chum, and sockeye salmon. Kathleen Jensen prepared text and tables describing Canadian fisheries on transboundary rivers. Al Tingley updated tables and figures. Jim Craig reviewed the entire manuscript to ensure publications standards were met. Bill Davidson wrote regional parts and was editor.

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TABLES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	6,509	–	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373	49
1961	4,134	–	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020	33
1962	10,145	–	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256	36
1963	6,659	–	422,605	316,449	18,188,335	1,186,182	20,120,230	26
1964	16,819	–	570,250	506,341	17,305,646	1,661,431	20,060,487	27
1965	14,992	–	672,001	556,981	10,061,346	1,185,569	12,490,889	35
1966	11,874	–	480,024	451,888	18,906,895	2,846,425	22,697,106	25
1967	9,054	–	600,602	188,959	2,807,759	1,545,057	5,151,431	45
1968	13,335	–	494,851	463,270	24,083,473	2,251,556	27,306,485	21
1969	6,731	–	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,100,084	46
1970	5,909	–	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,116,863	38
1971	4,799	–	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,503,078	40
1972	16,730	–	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,259,003	32
1973	8,754	–	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,311,874	43
1974	6,750	–	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,572,498	44
1975	2,056	–	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,929,881	48
1976	1,428	–	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,026,317	47
1977	5,242	–	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,245,751	37
1978	13,972	–	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	19,596,101	28
1979	10,079	–	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	9,955,755	41
1980	11,701	–	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	34
1981	10,264	–	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	30
1982	30,529	–	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	24
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	17
1984	20,762	–	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	23
1985	21,535	–	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	11
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	15
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	42
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	39
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	9
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	20
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	4
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	18
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	5
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	6
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	10
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	2
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	19
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	13
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	1
2000	20,703	1,341	489,221	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,692	22
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	3
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	16
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	8
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	12
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	7
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	31
2007	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,032	46,460,911	14
2008	**15,502**	**530**	**74,389**	**218,388**	**14,304,263**	**3,208,238**	**17,821,310**	**29**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	13,990	1,002	631,414	330,379	26,084,118	2,776,621	29,837,524	
1998 to 2007	22,480	1,531	677,307	359,173	43,307,845	5,569,879	49,938,215	
Max. harvest	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	71,961,636	9,406,979	81,768,382	
Max. harv. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	1999	1998	1999	
Min. harvest	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514	3,789,373	
Min. harv. year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969	1960	

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

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

Fishery	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1	30	33	6,962	40,368	3,046,975	72,221	3,166,589
Traditional	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
Terminal Harvest Area	52	0	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
Annette Island	10,439	0	0	64,478	0	659,745	734,662
Hatchery Cost Recovery							
District 2	14	59	10,104	34,492	2,387,042	295,963	2,727,674
Traditional	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
Terminal Harvest Area							
District 3	50	17	5,446	36,582	2,719,077	156,074	2,917,246
Traditional							
District 4	469	5	41,154	68,689	2,847,717	98,550	3,056,584
Traditional							
District 5	0	0	0	67	12,811	95	12,973
Traditional							
District 6	3	18	1,750	3,371	444,295	3,379	452,816
Traditional							
District 7	32	34	1,776	3,811	834,944	46,176	886,773
Traditional	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
Terminal Harvest Area							
District 9	0	0	28	2,760	189,707	6,276	198,771
Traditional	86	0	2	39,831	30,290	2,826	73,035
Hatchery Cost Recovery							
District 10	0	12	21	0	341	141	515
Traditional							
District 11	772	0	668	132	3,272	1,554,845	1,559,689
Hatchery Cost Recovery							
District 12	19	5	2,667	10,849	50,304	56,566	120,410
Traditional	5,094	177	1,316	7,427	32,939	1,747,776	1,794,729
Terminal Harvest Area	2,458	0	7	130,959	13,372	383,058	529,854
Hatchery Cost Recovery							
District 13	64	16	1,270	5,138	1,555,271	194,681	1,756,440
Traditional	2,644	87	329	1,864	152,870	320,189	477,983
Terminal Harvest Area	18,133	0	6	180	48,689	266,868	333,876
Hatchery Cost Recovery							
District 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional	30	33	6,962	40,368	3,046,975	72,221	3,166,589
Southern Subtotals D1–8							
Traditional	598	166	67,192	187,380	12,292,861	672,458	13,220,655
Terminal Area Harvest	7,083	67	1,566	2,970	29,970	210,151	251,807
Annette Island	52	0	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
Hatchery Cost Recovery	10,439	0	0	64,478	0	659,745	734,662
Subtotal	18,172	233	70,715	262,280	12,949,276	1,564,341	14,865,017
Northern Subtotals D9–14							
Traditional	83	33	3,986	18,747	1,795,623	257,664	2,076,136
Terminal Area Harvest	7,738	264	1,645	9,291	185,809	2,067,965	2,272,712
Hatchery Cost Recovery	21,449	0	683	171,102	95,623	2,207,597	2,496,454
Subtotal	29,270	297	6,314	199,140	2,077,055	4,533,226	6,845,302
Total Southeast							
Traditional	681	199	71,178	206,127	14,088,484	930,122	15,296,791
Terminal Area Harvest	14,821	331	3,211	12,261	215,779	2,278,116	2,524,519
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	15,502	530	74,389	218,388	14,304,263	3,208,238	17,821,310
Hatchery Cost Recovery	31,888	0	683	235,580	95,623	2,867,342	3,231,116
Annette Island	52	0	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
Miscellaneous	0	3	750	232	6,418	8,583	15,986
Total	47,442	533	77,779	461,652	15,032,749	6,106,150	21,726,305

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

Table 3.–Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	1,377	–	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790	44
1961	2,738	–	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739	23
1962	3,308	–	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575	45
1963	3,992	–	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278	14
1964	6,155	–	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277	24
1965	6,451	–	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739	27
1966	6,071	–	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233	25
1967	2,349	–	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587	37
1968	4,665	–	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133	20
1969	4,173	–	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744	35
1970	3,684	–	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691	26
1971	2,595	–	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552	36
1972	5,940	–	158,386	151,533	3,016,932	1,392,721	4,725,512	33
1973	4,062	–	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833	39
1974	1,559	–	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277	47
1975	108	–	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457	48
1976	12	–	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706	49
1977	233	–	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260	41
1978	501	–	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738	40
1979	797	–	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992	38
1980	512	–	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	46
1981	2,280	–	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	30
1982	3,643	–	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	21
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	29
1984	1,808	–	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	28
1985	7,996	–	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	8
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	43
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	31
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	42
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	18
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	32
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	10
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	15
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	9
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	2
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	22
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	11
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	13
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	7
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	1
2000	18,228	1,055	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585	16
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	12
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	6
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	5
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	4
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	3
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	19
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,118	13,340,796	17
2008	**7,821**	**297**	**5,631**	**28,038**	**1,981,432**	**2,325,629**	**4,348,848**	**34**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	4,958	669	128,621	104,390	9,073,546	1,709,395	11,021,578	
1998 to 2007	9,480	1,024	130,108	129,189	18,689,607	3,529,507	22,488,913	
Max. harvest	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	35,180,383	6,246,728	41,681,456	
Max. harv. year	1995	1994	1965	1994	1999	1996	1999	
Min. harvest	12	106	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	156,706	
Min. harv, year	1976	1983	1975	1976	1976	1977	1976	

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

Table 4.–Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	5,132	–	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583	47
1961	1,396	–	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281	43
1962	6,837	–	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681	31
1963	2,667	–	181,122	169,550	4,416,147	488,466	5,257,952	39
1964	10,664	–	310,442	326,773	10,120,868	1,045,463	11,814,210	30
1965	8,541	–	318,383	313,472	4,955,259	236,495	5,832,150	37
1966	5,803	–	206,953	281,534	14,186,275	569,308	15,249,873	24
1967	6,705	–	387,008	68,665	448,928	227,538	1,138,844	48
1968	8,670	–	158,444	254,706	14,354,183	1,084,349	15,860,352	23
1969	2,558	–	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340	49
1970	2,225	–	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987	38
1971	2,204	–	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526	35
1972	10,773	–	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282	33
1973	4,692	–	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041	42
1974	5,191	–	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221	44
1975	1,948	–	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424	46
1976	1,416	–	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611	40
1977	5,009	–	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491	32
1978	13,471	–	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363	21
1979	9,282	–	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763	36
1980	11,189	–	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	29
1981	7,984	–	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	28
1982	26,886	–	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	27
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	12
1984	18,954	–	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	20
1985	13,539	–	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	11
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	3
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	45
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	34
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	5
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	15
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	4
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	19
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	8
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	16
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	6
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	22
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	14
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	7
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	26
2001	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	17
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	10
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	18
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	13
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	41
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	9
2008	**7,681**	**233**	**68,758**	**190,350**	**12,322,831**	**882,609**	**13,472,462**	**25**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	9,032	333	502,791	225,986	17,010,501	1,067,190	18,815,833	
1998 to 2007	13,001	507	547,199	229,984	24,618,238	2,040,373	27,449,302	
Max. harvest	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	56,465,139	
Max. harv. year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998	1996	
Min. harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467	988,340	
Min. harv, year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969	1969	

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

Table 5.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2008.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			9		10	11	12	13		14		
Week	Date	Day	A	B	All	D	A	A	B	A	B	C
26	6/22	Sun	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	6/23	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/24	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/25	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/26	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/27	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/28	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	6/29	Sun	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	15	–	–
	6/30	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/1	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/2	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/3	Thu	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	15	–	–
	7/4	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/5	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	7/6	Sun	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	15	–	–
	7/7	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/8	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/9	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/10	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/11	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/12	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	7/13	Sun	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	15	–	–
	7/14	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/15	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/16	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/17	Thu	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	7/18	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/19	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	7/20	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/21	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/22	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/23	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/24	Thu	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	7/25	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/26	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	7/27	Sun	–	–	–	–	15	–	14	–	–	–
	7/28	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/29	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/30	Wed	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
	7/31	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/1	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/2	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	8/3	Sun	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	–
	8/4	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/5	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/6	Wed	–	–	–	–	15	19	15	–	–	–
	8/7	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
	8/8	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/9	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

–continued–

Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			9		10	11	12	13		14		
Week	**Date**	**Day**	**A**	**B**	**All**	**D**	**A**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**C**
33	8/10	Sun	–	19	–	–	19	19	19	–	–	–
	8/11	Mon	–	20	–	–	20	20	20	–	–	–
	8/12	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/13	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/14	Thu	–	19	–	–	19	19	19	–	–	–
	8/15	Fri	–	20	–	–	20	20	20	–	–	–
	8/16	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	8/17	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/18	Mon	–	18	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	–
	8/19	Tue	–	21	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–
	8/20	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/21	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/22	Fri	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/23	Sat	–	21	–	–	–	18	18	–	–	–
35	8/24	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–
	8/25	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/26	Tue	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/27	Wed	–	21	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
	8/28	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
	8/29	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/30	Sat	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	8/31	Sun	–	21	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
	9/1	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/2	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/3	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/4	Thu	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/5	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/6	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	9/7	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/8	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/9	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/10	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
	9/11	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/12	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/13	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2008.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections														
			1				2	3			4	5	6			7	
Week	Date	Day	C	D	E	F	All	A	B	C	All	All	B	C	D	A	B
26	6/22	Sun	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/23	Mo	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/24	Tue	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/25	We	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/26	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/27	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/28	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	6/29	Sun	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/30	Mo	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/1	Tue	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/2	We	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/3	Thu	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/4	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/5	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	7/6	Sun	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	15	–
	7/7	Mo	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/8	Tue	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/9	We	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/10	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/11	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/12	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	7/13	Sun	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	15	–
	7/14	Mo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/15	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/16	We	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/17	Thu	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–
	7/18	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/19	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	7/20	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/21	Mo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/22	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/23	We	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/24	Thu	–	–	–	15	15	15	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	15	–
	7/25	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/26	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	7/27	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/28	Mo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/29	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/30	We	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7/31	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/1	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/2	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
32	8/3	Sun	–	–	–	15	15	15	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	15
	8/4	Mo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/5	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/6	We	–	–	–	15	15	15	15	–	15	–	–	–	15		15
	8/7	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/8	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/9	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

–continued–

Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections														
			1				2	3			4	5	6			7	
Week	**Date**	**Day**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**All**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**All**	**All**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B**
33	8/10	Sun	–	–	–	19	19	19	19	–	19	19	–	–	19	–	19
	8/11	Mon	–	–	–	20	20	20	20	–	20	20	–	–	20	–	20
	8/12	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/13	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/14	Thu	–	–	–	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	–	–	19	–	19
	8/15	Fri	–	–	–	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	–	–	20	–	20
	8/16	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	8/17	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/18	Mon	–	–	–	18	18	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	–
	8/19	Tue	–	–	–	21	21	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	–
	8/20	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/21	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/22	Fri	–	–	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/23	Sat	–	–	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	8/24	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/25	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/26	Tue	–	–	–	18	18	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/27	Wed	–	–	–	21	21	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/28	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/29	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8/30	Sat	–	–	–	18	18	18	18	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	8/31	Sun	–	–	–	21	21	21	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/1	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/2	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/3	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/4	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/5	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/6	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	9/7	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/8	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/9	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/10	Wed	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/11	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/12	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/13	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	9/14	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/15	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/16	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/17	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/18	Thu	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/19	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/20	Sat	–	–	–	19	19	19	19	–	19	19	–	–	19	–	19

Table 7.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2008.

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

–continued–

Table 7.–Page 2 of 4.

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

–continued–

Table 7.–Page 3 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
34	8/17	Sun	–	–	12	–	–
	8/18	Mon	–	–	–	–	–
	8/19	Tue	–	–	–	–	–
	8/20	Wed	–	–	–	–	–
	8/21	Thu	–	–	12	–	–
	8/22	Fri	–	–	12	–	–
	8/23	Sat	–	–	–	–	–
35	8/24	Sun	–	–	–	–	15
	8/25	Mon	–	–	–	–	–
	8/26	Tue	–	–	12	–	–
	8/27	Wed	–	–	12	–	15
	8/28	Thu	–	–	–	–	–
	8/29	Fri	–	–	–	–	–
	8/30	Sat	–	–	–	–	–
36	8/31	Sun	–	–	12	–	15
	9/1	Mon	–	–	12	–	–
	9/2	Tue	–	–	–	–	–
	9/3	Wed	–	–	–	–	15
	9/4	Thu	–	–	–	–	–
	9/5	Fri	–	–	12	–	–
	9/6	Sat	–	–	12	–	–
37	9/7	Sun	–	–	–	–	–
	9/8	Mon	–	–	–	–	–
	9/9	Tue	–	–	–	–	–
	9/10	Wed	–	–	12	–	–
	9/11	Thu	–	–	12	–	–
	9/12	Fri	–	–	–	–	–
	9/13	Sat	–	–	–	–	–
38	9/14	Sun	–	–	–	–	–
	9/15	Mon	–	–	12	–	–
	9/16	Tue	–	–	12	–	–
	9/17	Wed	–	–	–	–	–
	9/18	Thu	–	–	–	–	–
	9/19	Fri	–	–	–	–	–
	9/20	Sat	–	–	12	–	–
39	9/21	Sun	–	–	12	–	–
	9/22	Mon	–	–	–	–	–
	9/23	Tue	–	–	–	–	–
	9/24	Wed	–	–	–	–	–
	9/25	Thu	–	–	12	–	–
	9/26	Fri	–	–	12	–	–
	9/27	Sat	–	–	–	–	–
40	9/28	Sun	–	–	–	–	–
	9/29	Mon	–	–	–	–	–
	9/30	Tue	–	–	12	–	–
	10/1	Wed	–	–	12	–	–
	10/2	Thu	–	–	–	–	–
	10/3	Fri	–	–	–	–	–
	10/4	Sat	–	–	–	–	–
41	10/5	Sun	–	–	12	–	–
	10/6	Mon	–	–	12	–	–
	10/7	Tue	–	–	–	–	–
	10/8	Wed	–	–	–	–	–
	10/9	Thu	–	–	–	–	–
	10/10	Fri	–	–	12	–	–
	10/11	Sat	–	–	12	–	–

–continued–

Table 7.–Page 4 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
42	10/12	Sun	–	–	24	–	–
	10/13	Mon	12	–	24	–	–
	10/14	Tue	12	–	24	–	–
	10/15	Wed	–	–	24	–	–
	10/16	Thu	–	–	24	–	–
	10/17	Fri	–	–	24	–	–
	10/18	Sat	–	–	24	–	–
43	10/19	Sun	–	–	24	–	–
	10/20	Mon	–	–	24	–	–
	10/21	Tue	–	–	24	–	–
	10/22	Wed	–	–	24	–	–
	10/23	Thu	–	–	24	–	–
	10/24	Fri	–	–	24	–	–
	10/25	Sat	–	–	24	–	–
44	10/26	Sun	–	–	24	–	–
	10/27	Mon	–	–	24	–	–
	10/28	Tue	–	–	24	–	–
	10/29	Wed	–	–	24	–	–
	10/30	Thu	–	–	24	–	–
	10/31	Fri	–	–	24	–	–
	11/1	Sat	–	–	24	–	–
45	11/2	Sun	–	–	24	–	–
	11/3	Mon	–	–	24	–	–
	11/4	Tue	–	–	24	–	–
	11/5	Wed	–	–	24	–	–
	11/6	Thu	–	–	24	–	–
	11/7	Fri	–	–	24	–	–
	11/8	Sat	–	–	24	–	–
46	11/9	Sun	–	–	24	–	–
	11/10	Mon	–	–	12	–	–
	11/11	Tue	–	–	–	–	–
	11/12	Wed	–	–	–	–	–
	11/13	Thu	–	–	–	–	–
	11/14	Fri	–	–	–	–	–
	11/15	Sat	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8.–2008 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub–region (in millions of index fish).

	2008 Pink Salmon	Biological Escapement Goal	
Sub–region	**Index**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
Southern Southeast	6.4	3	8
Northern Southeast Inside	1.5	2.5	6
Northern Southeast Outside	1.8	0.75	2.5
Total	**9.6**	–	–

Table 9.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, compared with management targets, from 1960 to 2008 (in millions of index fish).

	District							
Year	**101**	**102**	**103**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**Total**
1960	0.24	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.04	0.05	0	0.66
1961	0.31	0.1	0.37	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.04	1.22
1962	0.79	0.21	0.73	0.41	0.31	0.45	0.01	2.91
1963	0.73	0.23	0.77	0.24	0.2	0.28	0.04	2.5
1964	0.77	0.28	0.73	0.36	0.38	0.34	0.04	2.9
1965	0.39	0.18	0.8	0.45	0.29	0.2	0.01	2.32
1966	0.98	0.35	0.92	0.39	0.33	0.41	0.03	3.4
1967	0.43	0.14	0.47	0.22	0.11	0.09	0.01	1.48
1968	0.92	0.26	0.8	0.39	0.35	0.21	0.05	2.99
1969	0.49	0.23	0.51	0.15	0.12	0.2	0.01	1.72
1970	0.87	0.18	0.8	0.21	0.18	0.3	0.04	2.57
1971	0.71	0.36	0.88	0.29	0.27	0.36	0.03	2.9
1972	0.86	0.19	0.63	0.2	0.19	0.36	0.02	2.45
1973	0.73	0.24	0.66	0.25	0.31	0.2	0.02	2.42
1974	0.82	0.21	0.61	0.14	0.22	0.24	0.01	2.25
1975	0.99	0.44	0.93	0.22	0.32	0.34	0.01	3.26
1976	1.06	0.38	1.01	0.14	0.44	0.36	0.02	3.39
1977	1.87	0.45	1.23	0.27	0.31	0.89	0.03	5.04
1978	1.59	0.38	1.33	0.27	0.24	0.4	0.01	4.22
1979	0.73	0.41	1.22	0.31	0.29	0.41	0.06	3.43
1980	1.8	0.46	1.62	0.24	0.33	0.36	0.04	4.84
1981	1.51	0.33	1.89	0.38	0.3	0.24	0.03	4.68
1982	1.39	0.28	1.4	0.24	0.31	0.36	0.06	4.04
1983	2.2	0.79	2.14	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.05	6.52
1984	3.16	0.72	2.54	0.46	0.33	0.42	0.04	7.67
1985	3.2	0.79	3.66	0.67	0.82	0.77	0.05	9.95
1986	4.03	0.95	4.46	0.65	0.72	0.56	0.06	11.42
1987	1.83	0.38	1.57	0.17	0.22	0.3	0.05	4.51
1988	1.14	0.38	1.07	0.19	0.21	0.26	0.02	3.27
1989	2.39	0.57	2.5	0.45	0.52	0.83	0.08	7.33
1990	1.59	0.47	1.77	0.41	0.47	0.38	0.06	5.14
1991	1.42	0.51	1.97	0.63	0.41	0.58	0.11	5.63
1992	2.63	0.71	1.23	0.14	0.19	0.53	0.06	5.49
1993	1.77	0.61	2.42	0.58	0.56	0.49	0.04	6.47
1994	1.58	0.34	1.78	0.39	0.64	0.51	0.04	5.27
1995	3.1	0.5	2.63	0.53	0.6	0.39	0.03	7.79
1996	4.23	1.58	4.27	0.66	0.59	0.55	0.03	11.9
1997	2	0.67	1.59	0.61	0.52	0.54	0.04	5.97
1998	2.44	0.82	2.19	0.4	0.56	0.51	0.04	6.95
1999	2.58	1.23	3.3	1.7	1.56	0.83	0.07	11.28
2000	1.73	0.89	1.7	0.33	0.3	0.43	0.01	5.4
2001	3.71	1.15	3.14	1.05	1.01	0.81	0.12	10.99
2002	3.03	1.25	2.69	0.68	0.57	0.58	0.04	8.85
2003	3.17	1.13	2.67	0.97	0.89	0.79	0.15	9.78
2004	2.48	0.64	3.3	0.64	0.58	0.56	0.06	8.26
2005	2.89	1.22	2.63	1.03	0.71	0.8	0.11	9.4
2006	1.36	0.63	1.33	0.24	0.34	0.37	0.05	4.33
2007	3.98	1.42	3.48	0.45	0.54	0.67	0.05	10.59
2008	**2.15**	**0.94**	**1.98**	**0.27**	**0.4**	**0.59**	**0.01**	**6.35**
Lower Target	1.02	0.29	0.95	0.25	0.21	0.26	0.02	3
Upper Target	2.71	0.77	2.54	0.66	0.57	0.69	0.06	8

Table 10.–Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, compared with management targets, from 1960 to 2008 (in millions of index fish).

	Northern Inside Districts							Northern Outside
Year	**109**	**110**	**111**	**112**	**Inside–113**	**114**	**115**	**Outside–113**
1960	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.14
1961	0.49	0.4	0.25	0.53	0.22	0.14	0.03	0.35
1962	0.4	0.39	0.16	0.3	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.13
1963	0.51	0.41	0.34	0.83	0.37	0.44	0.03	0.82
1964	0.52	0.4	0.14	0.33	0.16	0.12	0.02	0.13
1965	0.6	0.25	0.13	0.34	0.22	0.19	0.02	0.38
1966	0.59	0.44	0.39	0.54	0.22	0.11	0.03	0.05
1967	0.23	0.18	0.09	0.2	0.1	0.14	0.01	0.2
1968	0.7	0.64	0.37	0.46	0.24	0.1	0.03	0.02
1969	0.31	0.28	0.09	0.36	0.17	0.2	0.02	0.42
1970	0.41	0.57	0.32	0.46	0.18	0.09	0.02	0.06
1971	0.45	0.61	0.24	0.5	0.14	0.29	0.03	0.23
1972	0.39	0.59	0.45	0.41	0.25	0.09	0.03	0.12
1973	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.41	0.08	0.21	0.02	0.36
1974	0.22	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.19
1975	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.5
1976	0.17	0.14	0.06	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.26
1977	0.39	0.28	0.16	0.39	0.22	0.18	0.02	1.71
1978	0.38	0.35	0.12	0.51	0.4	0.09	0.02	0.32
1979	0.68	0.68	0.26	0.51	0.3	0.14	0.04	1.62
1980	0.36	0.43	0.11	0.39	0.23	0.09	0.02	0.21
1981	0.37	0.39	0.13	0.46	0.25	0.15	0.02	1.47
1982	0.65	0.57	0.25	0.53	0.33	0.12	0.03	0.61
1983	0.49	0.32	0.27	0.51	0.35	0.16	0.03	1.24
1984	0.57	0.37	0.27	0.42	0.39	0.14	0.02	0.85
1985	0.99	0.92	0.47	0.91	0.42	0.49	0.15	1.76
1986	0.64	0.25	0.12	0.52	0.2	0.07	0.02	0.33
1987	0.51	0.96	0.47	0.37	0.3	0.12	0.06	0.42
1988	0.52	0.41	0.16	0.44	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.17
1989	0.71	0.97	0.24	0.55	0.32	0.14	0.03	0.44
1990	0.62	1.03	0.17	0.47	0.33	0.13	0.06	0.3
1991	1.04	1.02	0.18	0.85	0.43	0.13	0.02	0.72
1992	0.9	1.07	0.44	0.85	0.43	0.15	0.04	0.53
1993	0.76	0.61	0.16	1.21	0.57	0.42	0.03	0.43
1994	1.43	1.28	1	1.62	0.62	0.4	0.1	1.32
1995	0.8	0.34	0.23	1.06	0.17	0.55	0.03	1.35
1996	1.68	0.47	0.83	1.19	0.34	0.14	0.05	1.55
1997	1.13	0.75	0.82	2.06	0.32	0.77	0.06	2.88
1998	1.19	0.85	0.73	1.38	0.52	0.18	0.06	2.44
1999	2.73	1.89	0.84	2.41	0.88	1.13	0.15	6
2000	0.9	0.89	0.34	0.93	0.6	0.12	0.05	1.53
2001	1.14	1.08	0.48	1.25	0.52	0.75	0.05	2.37
2002	1.43	1.3	0.51	1.38	0.53	0.28	0.04	2.3
2003	1.12	1.73	0.57	1.51	1.27	0.42	0.05	3.51
2004	1.28	1.28	0.5	1.29	0.54	0.27	0.05	2.19
2005	1.75	1.11	0.49	1.98	0.71	0.55	0.08	3.84
2006	1.09	0.78	0.37	0.95	0.46	0.24	0.07	1.96
2007	1.04	0.84	0.44	1.2	0.79	0.39	0.06	2.31
2008	**0.53**	**0.35**	**0.18**	**0.24**	**0.1**	**0.06**	**0.02**	**1.75**
Lower Target	0.63	0.59	0.27	0.53	0.32	0.15	0.03	0.75
Upper Target	1.5	1.41	0.65	1.26	0.76	0.35	0.07	2.5

Table 11.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon in 2008 (in thousands of fish).

	Summer Run			Fall Run				
Stocks:	**Southern Southeast**	**Northern Southeast**		**Cholmondeley Sound**	**Port Camden**	**Security Bay**	**Excursion River**	**Chilkat River**
		Inside	**Outside**					
No. of Streams:	**13**	**63**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Enumeration Type:	**Peak Index**							**Estimated Escapement**
Year								
1980	76	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	56	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	22	60	10	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	54	162	21	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	79	159	78	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	93	149	31	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	87	141	30	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	77	106	17	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	201	162	19	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	85	53	15	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	64	107	28	30	4	20	5	275
1991	68	76	36	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	91	153	25	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	131	228	16	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	111	272	14	43	5	5	4	30
1995	92	209	19	35	3	14	6	61
1996	222	931	30	62	5	19	9	59
1997	69	226	50	31	4	5	34	88
1998	147	197	19	59	6	32	8	130
1999	85	318	32	100	2	20	10	283
2000	95	443	96	36	3	13	17	270
2001	125	229	58	45		4	18	312
2002	55	397	19	39	0	6	5	206
2003	66	210	30	75	1	9	6	166
2004	74	242	86	60	3	13	5	310
2005	66	185	77	15	2	3	1	202
2006	76	282	57	54	2	15	2	704
2007	132	149	34	18	1	5	6	331
2008	**13**	**99**	**46**	**47**	**1**	**12**	**8**	**451**
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	68	149	19	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	–	–	–	48	7	15	18	170

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

Table 12.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2008, compared to escapement goals.

Stock	District	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal	Comment	Estimate Type
Hugh Smith Lake	101	3,500	8,000–18,000	Under goal	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	101	21,000	55,000–120,000	Under goal	Expanded Peak Survey
Stikine – mainstem	108	14,500	20,000–40,000	Under goal	Estimated
Stikine – Tahltan Lake	CN[a]	10,500	18,000–30,000	Under goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	111	1,750	4,000–13,000	Under goal	Weir Count
Taku – inriver	111	70,500	71,000–80,000	Under goal	Mark–recapture
Redoubt Lake	113	10,000	7,000–25,000		Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	115	33,000	38,000–86,000	Under goal	Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	115	71,700	70,000 to 150,000		Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	182	22,000	30,000–70,000	Under goal	Weir Count
Lost River	182	146	1,000–2,300	Under goal	Peak Aerial Survey
Alsek – Klukshu River	C[a]	2,700	7,500–15,000	Under goal	Weir Count
East Alsek – Doame River	182	8,000	13,000–26,000	Under goal	Peak Aerial Survey

[a] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 13.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2008.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)													
			1			6				8		11		15		
Week	**Date**	**Day**	**A**	**B**	**F**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**
18	4/27	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4/28	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4/29	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4/30	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/1	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/2	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/3	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	5/4	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/5	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
	5/6	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
	5/7	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	5/8	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/9	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/10	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	5/11	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/12	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
	5/13	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
	5/14	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	5/15	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/16	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/17	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	5/18	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/19	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
	5/20	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
	5/21	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	5/22	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/23	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/24	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	5/25	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/26	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/27	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
	5/28	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	5/29	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/30	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5/31	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	6/1	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/2	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
	6/3	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	6/4	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/5	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/6	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6/7	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

–continued–

Table 13.–Page 2 of 4.

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

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Table 13.–Page 3 of 4.

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

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Table 13.–Page 4 of 4.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)													
			1			6				8		11		15		
Week	**Date**	**Day**	**A**	**B**	**F**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**
36	8/31	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	–	–	12
	9/1	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	–	–	24
	9/2	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	–	–	12
	9/3	Wed	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	–	–	–
	9/4	Thu	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/5	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/6	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	9/7	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–
	9/8	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–
	9/9	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–
	9/10	Wed	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–
	9/11	Thu	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–
	9/12	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/13	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	9/14	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	12
	9/15	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	24
	9/16	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	24
	9/17	Wed	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	12
	9/18	Thu	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–
	9/19	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/20	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	9/21	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	–	12
	9/22	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	24
	9/23	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	24
	9/24	Wed	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	–	12
	9/25	Thu	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/26	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9/27	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	9/28	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	–	12
	9/29	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	24
	9/30	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	24
	10/1	Wed	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	–	12
	10/2	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10/3	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10/4	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	10/5	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	12
	10/6	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24
	10/7	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24
	10/8	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	12
	10/9	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10/10	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10/11	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 14.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Boat Harbor, Deep Inlet, Speel Arm, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2008.

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

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Table 14.–Page 2 of 5.

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

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Table 14.–Page 3 of 5.

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

–continued–

Table 14.–Page 4 of 5.

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

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Table 14.–Page 5 of 5.

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

Table 15.–Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	11,523	–	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	49
1961	9,440	–	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804	48
1962	10,161	–	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200	45
1963	6,427	–	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700	43
1964	9,371	–	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389	40
1965	11,892	–	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018	41
1966	12,527	–	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535	36
1967	16,464	–	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264	46
1968	12,902	–	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710	39
1969	15,175	–	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273	44
1970	9,449	–	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060	34
1971	15,681	–	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052	37
1972	25,125	–	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787	31
1973	24,501	–	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357	33
1974	15,483	–	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936	38
1975	9,077	–	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518	47
1976	7,224	–	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788	42
1977	5,578	–	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128	27
1978	8,266	–	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223	35
1979	13,738	–	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809	32
1980	5,433	–	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	28
1981	6,317	–	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	29
1982	14,710	–	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	30
1983	4,598	–	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	26
1984	10,338	–	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	20
1985	10,386	–	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	9
1986	8,441	–	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	19
1987	8,430	–	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	22
1988	9,079	–	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	25
1989	9,579	–	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	3
1990	14,693	–	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	23
1991	18,456	1	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	24
1992	11,285	–	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	17
1993	18,011	–	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	11
1994	16,735	–	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	6
1995	13,342	–	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	1
1996	9,982	–	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	10
1997	11,006	–	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	15
1998	5,937	–	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	5
1999	8,983	–	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	4
2000	13,475	–	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	13
2001	13,644	–	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	8
2002	10,216	–	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	21
2003	10,704	–	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	12
2004	20,148	–	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	14
2005	49,901	5,853	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	16
2006	43,714	3,488	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,663	4,796,029	2
2007	26,215	3,852	501,627	175,246	984,250	2,484,769	4,175,959	7
2008	**29,158**	**2,885**	**264,877**	**337,447**	**560,609**	**2,588,989**	**3,783,965**	**18**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	13,620	275	516,123	242,171	944,053	964,701	2,680,943	
1998 to 2007	20,294	1,319	568,148	311,371	1,137,250	2,013,124	4,051,506	
Max. harvest	49,901	5,853	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,126,663	4,885,907	
Max. harv. year	2005	2005	1996	1994	1989	2006	1995	
Min. harvest	4,598	–	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	
Min. harv, year	1983	–	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

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

Table 16.–Southeast Alaska 2008 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species

Fishery	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,880	68	34,113	95,992	271,166	239,850	643,069
Terminal Harvest Area	2,097	14	802	1,607	4,488	79,868	88,876
Annette Island	606	2	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
District 6							
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,049	570	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599
District 7							
Terminal Harvest Area	1,741	64	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
District 8							
Traditional (Stikine)	13,049	1,550	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738
District 11							
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,721	472	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492
Terminal Harvest Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confiscated Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13							
Terminal Harvest Area	7,061	48	314	1,534	60,061	210,358	279,376
District 15							
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	460	69	34,535	46,115	10,658	605,887	697,724
Terminal Harvest Area	100	30	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
Subtotals							
Traditional	18,159	2,729	251,553	330,009	480,308	1,803,864	2,886,622
Terminal Harvest Areas	10,999	156	13,324	7,438	80,301	785,125	897,343
Common Property Total	29,158	2,885	264,877	337,447	560,609	2,588,989	3,783,965
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	1,493	1,493
Annette Island	606	2	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29,764	2,887	268,690	377,469	860,294	2,726,470	4,265,574

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

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	1,214	–	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601	49
1961	907	–	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684	46
1962	1,498	–	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684	40
1963	508	–	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948	47
1964	1,098	–	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507	39
1965	1,079	–	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845	48
1966	642	–	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519	37
1967	2,186	–	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698	45
1968	589	–	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993	35
1969	676	–	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	200,917	44
1970	337	–	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,091	30
1971	778	–	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,138	42
1972	1,298	–	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,876	34
1973	1,008	–	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	559,340	33
1974	776	–	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	384,058	38
1975	1,963	–	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,837	43
1976	1,816	–	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	402,381	36
1977	1,182	–	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,059,968	12
1978	2,591	–	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407	25
1979	3,654	–	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289	41
1980	1,531	–	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	16
1981	1,448	–	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	32
1982	3,522	–	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	29
1983	1,113	–	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	10
1984	1,494	–	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	11
1985	2,787	–	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	7
1986	1,271	–	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	–	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	20
1988	2,041	–	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	21
1989	2,015	–	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	–	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	23
1991	2,077	–	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	14
1992	1,061	–	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	8
1993	1,249	–	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	–	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	18
1995	1,024	–	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	–	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	6
1997	1,608	–	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	15
1998	1,160	–	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	–	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	13
2000	1,196	–	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	27
2001	1,393	–	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	22
2002	1,127	–	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	24
2003	829	–	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	9
2004	2,069	–	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	19
2005	1,701	10	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	17
2006	2,179	92	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	31
2007	1,966	91	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	26
2008	**3,977**	**82**	**34,915**	**97,599**	**275,654**	**319,718**	**731,945**	**28**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	1,490	4	115,914	31,198	414,524	204,674	767,804	
1998 to 2007	1,546	19	107,719	52,468	489,700	297,395	948,847	
Max. harvest	3,977	92	394,137	97,599	1,349,929	734,344	1,840,372	
Max. harv. year	2008	2006	1993	2008	1989	1995	1989	
Min. harvest	337	10	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	138,601	
Min. harv, year	1970	2005	1960	1963	1960	1969	1960	

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

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

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	46	–	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	49
1961	416	–	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679	44
1962	1,308	–	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356	33
1963	1,560	–	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129	19
1964	2,082	–	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581	22
1965	1,802	–	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785	14
1966	1,665	–	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023	25
1967	1,318	–	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352	45
1968	1,316	–	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611	34
1969	877	–	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381	40
1970	782	–	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197	46
1971	1,336	–	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102	21
1972	2,548	–	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688	35
1973	1,961	–	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673	30
1974	1,929	–	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020	42
1975	2,587	–	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726	39
1976	386	–	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514	48
1977	671	–	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720	29
1978	2,682	–	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094	36
1979	2,720	–	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266	15
1980	580	–	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621	47
1981	1,565	–	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049	20
1982	1,671	–	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	41
1983	567	–	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	38
1984	895	–	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	27
1985	1,687	–	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	–	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	17
1987	853	–	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	32
1988	2,961	–	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	43
1989	1,544	–	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	–	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	16
1991	2,842	1	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	24
1992	1,374	–	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	18
1993	995	–	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	–	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	13
1995	951	–	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	–	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	–	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	–	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	–	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	–	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	28
2001	1,138	–	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	–	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	31
2003	422	–	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	–	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	23
2005	1,526	46	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,737	211	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	26
2007	1,852	292	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	12
2008	**1,049**	**570**	**30,533**	**116,074**	**90,217**	**102,156**	**340,599**	**37**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	1,393	11	111,135	97,978	321,186	109,924	641,628	
1998 to 2007	1,211	55	105,631	160,245	376,923	255,210	899,275	
Max. harvest	2,961	570	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	1,462,525	
Max. harv. year	1988	2008	1996	1992	1989	1999	2001	
Min. harvest	46	–	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	
Min. harv, year	1960	–	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	

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

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	618	−	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893	41
1961	1,431	−	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244	29
1962	2,911	−	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924	12
1963	3,106	−	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035	31
1964	4,516	−	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357	16
1965	6,372	−	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013	23
1966	4,604	−	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170	13
1967	5,021	−	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303	28
1968	3,199	−	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676	21
1969	3,717	−	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617	22
1970	9,342	−	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146	17
1971	9,254	−	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749	24
1972	8,199	−	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943	33
1973	1,529	−	0	0	0	1	1,530	47
1974	1,123	−	18	6,074	722	124	8,061	44
1975	1,443	−	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803	19
1976	531	−	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395	32
1977	91	−	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025	39
1978	631	−	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764	34
1979	283	−	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579	40
1980	1,052	−	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	27
1981	47	−	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	38
1982	14	−	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	43
1983	20	−	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	42
1984	109	−	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	35
1985	201	−	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	45
1986	776	−	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	46
1987	388	−	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	26
1988	682	−	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	30
1989	1,366	−	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	25
1990	1,045	−	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	14
1991	1,799	−	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	15
1992	1,996	−	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	7
1993	1,702	−	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	10
1994	1,717	−	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1995	2,566	−	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	8
1996	460	−	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	18
1997	1,049	−	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	5
1998	1,671	−	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	20
1999	7	−	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	37
2000	25	−	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	36
2001	312	−	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	6
2002	7,410	−	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	9
2003	24,293	2,677	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2004	27,014	3,019	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,637	526,208	1
2005	14,627	2,836	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,547	325,342	4
2006	13,049	1,550	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	11
2007	618	−	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893	41
2008	**1,431**	**−**	**9,979**	**11,612**	**10,198**	**11,024**	**44,244**	**29**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	3,484	185	30,380	15,792	25,989	30,924	106,755	
1998 to 2007	7,687	853	45,218	24,708	41,251	96,701	216,418	
Max. harvest	27,014	3,019	154,150	44,891	114,555	343,637	526,208	
Max. harv. year	2006	2006	1996	1994	1964	2006	2006	
Min. harvest	7	1,550	0	0	0	–	1,530	
Min. harv, year	2001	2008	1975	1975	1975	–	1975	

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

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	8,810	–	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010	39
1961	7,434	–	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789	42
1962	5,931	–	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252	46
1963	2,652	–	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432	47
1964	2,509	–	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410	44
1965	4,170	–	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707	48
1966	4,829	–	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785	43
1967	5,417	–	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749	45
1968	4,904	–	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763	38
1969	6,986	–	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234	40
1970	3,357	–	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646	24
1971	6,945	–	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054	33
1972	10,949	–	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138	20
1973	9,799	–	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085	30
1974	2,908	–	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813	34
1975	2,182	–	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162	49
1976	1,757	–	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544	35
1977	1,068	–	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895	31
1978	1,926	–	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907	37
1979	3,701	–	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073	26
1980	2,251	–	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	8
1981	1,721	–	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	23
1982	3,014	–	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	32
1983	888	–	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	41
1984	1,773	–	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	27
1985	2,632	–	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	14
1986	2,584	–	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	36
1987	2,076	–	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	11
1988	1,777	–	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	25
1989	1,811	–	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	28
1990	3,480	–	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	18
1991	3,214	–	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	19
1992	2,341	–	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	6
1993	6,748	–	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	21
1994	5,047	–	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	3
1995	4,660	–	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	13
1996	2,659	–	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	10
1997	2,804	–	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	29
1998	794	–	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	15
1999	1,949	–	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	12
2000	1,154	–	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	2
2001	1,698	–	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	7
2002	1,850	–	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	16
2003	1,467	–	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	17
2004	2,345	–	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	9
2005	20,195	3,106	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	22
2006	11,123	138	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	4
2007	1,223	229	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	5
2008	**1,721**	**472**	**116,693**	**37,349**	**90,162**	**774,095**	**1,020,492**	**1**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	4,032	72	95,563	41,700	110,965	141,733	394,066	
1998 to 2007	4,380	347	183,520	29,089	123,190	323,397	663,923	
Max. harvest	20,195	3,106	293,043	188,501	401,525	774,095	1,020,492	
Max. harv. year	2005	2005	2001	1994	1994	2008	2008	
Min. harvest	794	138	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	48,162	
Min. harv, year	1998	2006	1967	1975	1965	1975	1975	

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

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	1,453	–	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	49
1961	683	–	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652	46
1962	806	–	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015	45
1963	276	–	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947	48
1964	771	–	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967	47
1965	1,735	–	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646	38
1966	868	–	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929	36
1967	1,171	–	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452	42
1968	1,489	–	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173	43
1969	1,615	–	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133	40
1970	1,774	–	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143	33
1971	2,905	–	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141	34
1972	988	–	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939	30
1973	2,479	–	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510	32
1974	1,671	–	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102	20
1975	816	–	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263	41
1976	2,142	–	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273	28
1977	1,214	–	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020	27
1978	536	–	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420	44
1979	3,572	–	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156	31
1980	440	–	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	39
1981	1,300	–	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	35
1982	5,451	–	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	18
1983	1,983	–	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	11
1984	6,099	–	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	5
1985	3,260	–	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	2
1986	2,772	–	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	14
1987	3,223	–	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	8
1988	1,257	–	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	9
1989	1,955	–	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	15
1990	670	–	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	17
1991	746	–	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	21
1992	610	–	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	10
1993	741	–	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	29
1994	980	–	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	4
1995	831	–	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	16
1996	642	–	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	24
1997	838	–	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	22
1998	682	–	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	37
1999	559	–	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	25
2000	297	–	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	12
2001	1,672	–	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	19
2002	582	–	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	13
2003	663	–	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	26
2004	805	–	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	7
2005	710	–	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	23
2006	343	1	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	1
2007	773	290	156,798	18,137	89,782	823,189	1,088,969	6
2008	**560**	**99**	**46,655**	**46,932**	**26,034**	**1,072,135**	**1,192,415**	**3**
Averages								
1960 to 2007	1,455	6	164,152	54,507	64,928	345,650	630,698	
1998 to 2007	709	29	125,208	42,257	81,813	576,628	826,644	
Max. harvest	6,099	290	471,914	140,764	351,562	1,094,246	1,390,002	
Max. harv. year	1984	2007	1989	1994	1992	2006	2006	
Min. harvest	276	–	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	
Min. harv, year	1963	–	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

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

Table 22.–Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2008.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1.444	10.531	12.682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	242	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718
Average 1991–2007		15	–	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
Neets Bay	1998	63	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	**4,911**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**235**	**5,151**
Average 1998–2008		1,205	–	127	7,763	995	106,041	116,132
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	1	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	1	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	2	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	1	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	3	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	321	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	313	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	**0**	**8**	**1,503**	**2,652**	**20,523**	**163,571**	**188,257**
Average 1994–2007		45	–	1,063	656	15,484	121,487	138,735
Klawock	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770

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Table 22.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho		Chum	Total
Anita Bay	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	**4,275**	**12**	**31**	**20**	**4,176**	**40,805**	**49,319**
Average 2004–2008		2,248	–	68	297	2,697	82,953	88,287
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1992	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1993	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1994	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1995	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1996	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1997	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1999	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	2000	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	2001	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2002	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2003	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2004	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
Average 1990–2004		1,185	–	12	224	175	9,582	11,178
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	**5,094**	**177**	**1,316**	**7,427**	**32,939**	**1,747,776**	**1,794,729**
Average 1990–2008		**7,283**	–	**6,341**	**7,002**	**639,240**	**1,625,039**	**2,285,486**

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Table 22.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	**2,644**	**87**	**329**	**1,864**	**152,870**	**316,888**	**474,682**
Average 1992–2008		733	–	864	1,310	113,455	684,183	800,555

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

Table 23.–Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2008.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	0	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	0	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	0	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	0	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	0	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	0	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	0	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	0	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	0	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	0	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	0	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	95	10	1.348	2.387	20.994	156.552	181.386
	2008	**69**	**14**	**802**	**1,607**	**4,488**	**79,725**	**86,705**
Average 1991–2008		13	–	313	829	2,680	35,664	39,500
Neets Bay	1998	62	0	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	2000	13	0	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	0	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	**2,028**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**143**	**2,171**
Average 1998–2008		363	–	1	10,046	4	7,726	18,139
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	0	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	0	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	0	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	–	8	1,946	83	40	2,212
Earl West Cove	1990	6,039	0	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	0	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	0	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	0	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	0	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	0	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	0	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	0	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	0	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	0	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	0	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	0	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	0	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	0	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	0	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	–	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120

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Table 23.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	0	6	0	0	4	135
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	–	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	0	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	0	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	553	14	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	613	14	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,303	17	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	**1,741**	**64**	**88**	**3,480**	**376**	**28,651**	**34,400**
Average 2002–2008		1,103	–	213	1,899	809	44,554	48,594
Speel Arm	1998	3	0	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	0	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	0	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	0	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	0	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	0	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	0	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	17	2	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
Average 1998–2006		13	–	30,131	418	2,498	578	33,637
Deep Inlet	1993	79	0	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	0	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	0	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	0	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	0	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	0	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	0	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	0	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	0	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	0	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	0	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	0	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	0	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	705	13	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,471	97	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	**7,061**	**48**	**314**	**1,534**	**60,061**	**210,358**	**279,376**
Average 1993–2008		1,152	–	428	1,146	21,156	357,140	381,031

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Table 23.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Boat Harbor	1995	257	0	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	0	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	0	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	0	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	0	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	0	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	0	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	0	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	0	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	0	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	0	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	0	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	0	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	**100**	**30**	**12,120**	**817**	**15,376**	**466,248**	**494,691**
Average 1995–2008		78	–	8,881	286	14,332	185,509	209,090

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

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska region 2008 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.

District	Permit Holder[a]	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Cove	9,744	0	0	13,066	0	0
	SSRAA	Neets Bay	10,439	0	0	64,478	0	659,745
3	POWHA	Klawock Lake	0	0	0	25,351	0	0
6	SSRAA	Burnette Inlet	0	0	31	8,686	52	0
	SSRAA	Neck Lake	0	0	0	18,376	0	0
9	KAKE	SE Cove	0	0	0	0	0	2,718
	AKI	Port Armstrong	179	0	2	39,831	30,290	108
	NSRAA	Mist Cove [b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	DIPAC	Port Snettisham	0	0	39,014	0	0	0
	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	764	0	169	24,905	1,049	742,945
	DIPAC	Amalga harbor	8	0	499	82	2,223	946,429
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	2,458	0	7	130,959	13,372	383,058
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay	9,994	0	0	12	11	4,580
	NSRAA	Crescent Bay	0	0	0	75	42,565	2,260
	SJC	Deep Inlet	8,139	0	6	93	6,113	261,521
		Total	**41,725**	**0**	**39,728**	**325,914**	**95,675**	**3,003,364**

[a] Permit holder organization acronyms and names are as follows:
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
SJC: Sheldon Jackson College
AIR: Annette Island Reservation

[b] Harvest at the Mist Cove SHA was not available at the time of this report and is not included in report totals in tables or text.

Table 25.–Southeast Alaska region 2008 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by organization, and species.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assn	20,183	0	31	104,606	52	659,745
Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.	772	0	39,682	24,987	3,272	1,689,374
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assn	20,591	0	13	131,064	19,496	649,159
Prince of Wales Hatchery Assn.	0	0	0	25,351	0	0
Armstrong Keta, Inc.	179	0	2	39,831	30,290	108
Sheldon Jackson College	0	0	0	75	42,565	2,260
Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	2,718
Total	**41,725**	**0**	**39,728**	**325,914**	**95,675**	**3,003,364**

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	–	–	–	–	92,459	–	92,459
1978	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
1979	–	–	–	5,893	29,555	–	35,448
1980	–	–	–	–	–	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1,478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,857,449	3,262,693
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,920,845	5,681,163
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	**41,725**	**0**	**39,728**	**325,914**	**95,675**	**3,003,364**	**3,506,406**
Averages							
1977 to 2007	20,009	33	39,114	170,587	794,562	1,849,871	2,874,175
1998 to 2007	31,391	12	96,627	306,239	1,002,477	3,538,593	4,975,339
Percentages							
2008 compared to '98–'07 avg harvest	133%	–	41%	106%	10%	85%	70%
2008 % by species	1%	–	1%	9%	3%	86%	100%

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

Table 27.–Annual Canadian Stikine River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1972–2008.

Year	Chinook	Jacks [a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	0	–	4,373	0	0	0	0
1973	200	–	3,670	0	0	0	0
1974	100	–	3,500	0	0	0	0
1975	1,202	–	2,252	50	0	0	0
1976	1,160	–	3,644	13	0	0	0
1977	162	–	6,310	0	0	0	0
1978	500	–	5,000	0	0	0	0
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	264
1980	2,231	–	20,919	6,769	756	771	362
1981	1,404	–	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	284
1982	2,387	–	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	828
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	714
1984 [b]	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	2
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	240
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	194
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	219
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	261
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	127
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	199
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	71
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	132
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	67
1994	1,790	350	45,095	3,381	90	173	84
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	270
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	183
1997	4,483	286	65,559	401	269	222	33
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	209
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	14
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	103
2001	1,491	103	25,600	233	78	56	30
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	17
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	0
2004	3,906	2,568	85,018	275	8	134	0
2005	19,898	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	0
2006	15,736	2,078	101,405	72	4	14	0
2007	10,505	1,727	60,013	52	0	2	0
2008	**7,860**	**1,067**	**33,614**	**2,398**	**88**	**90**	**0**
Averages							
1972 to 2007 [c]	2,875	726	31,140	2,308	463	245	136
1998 to 2007	6,246	1,170	54,333	239	121	56	37

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

[a] Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5–3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on sampling, i.e. jack<660 mid-eye-to-fork or <735 fl.

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

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

Table 28.–Annual Canadian Taku River commercial and food fisheries harvests, 1979–2008

	Chinook							
Year	**Large[a]**	**Jacks[a]**	**Sockeye**	**Coho**	**Pink**	**Chum**	**Steelhead**	**Total**
1979[b]	97	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	254	49,070
1980	310	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	457	75,276
1981	159	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	108	31,158
1982	54	0	3,144	51	202	3	1	3,455
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	213	29,858
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	367	43,002
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	32	20,098
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	48	17,350
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	223	28,338
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	86	18,097
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	24	23,421
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	22	26,200
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	5	30,564
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	0	7	31	35,839
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	11	38,255
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	233	46,536
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	209	48,613
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	98	50,713
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	160	30,121
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	176	25,939
1999	958	257	21,063	4,887	0	0	81	27,246
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	0	0	192	34,791
2001	1,583	118	47,870	3,068	0	25	8	52,672
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	0	0	11	36,878
2003	2,171	784	32,997	3,584	4	0	27	39,567
2004	2,612	451	20,268	6,416	0	0	0	29,747
2005	7,611	821	21,858	5,086	0	0	1	35,377
2006	7,599	207	21,184	8,867	391	0	0	38,248
2007	1,041	440	16,525	5,276	0	0	0	23,282
2008	**914**	**330**	**19,445**	**3,839**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24,528**
Averages								
79–06	1,620	223	22,989	5,045	2,516	1,629	106	34,128
97–06	2,797	368	26,040	5,078	40	3	50	34,375

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

[b] 1979 is commercial catch only

Table 29.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	38	–	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	–	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	–	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	–	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	–	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	–	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	–	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	–	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	–	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	–	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	–	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	–	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	–	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	–	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	–	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	–	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	–	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	–	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	–	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	–	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	–	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	–	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	–	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	–	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	–	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	–	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	506	3	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	853	41	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	**606**	**2**	**3,813**	**40,022**	**299,685**	**135,988**	**480,116**
Averages							
1980 to 2007	665	2	27,640	28,338	324,980	87,035	468,660
Max. harvest	3,447	41	76,054	55,803	823,081	175,598	971,989
Max. harv. year	2001	2007	1993	1991	1989	1998	1995
Min. harvest	38	2	3,813	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harv, year	1980	2008	2008	1980	2003	1983	2005

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

Table 30.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2008.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	–	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	–	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	–	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	–	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	–	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	–	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	–	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	–	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	–	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	–	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	–	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	–	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	–	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	–	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	–	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	–	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	–	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	–	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	–	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	–	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	–	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	–	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	–	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	–	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	**52**	**–**	**1,957**	**7,452**	**626,445**	**21,987**	**657,893**
Averages							
1980 to 2007	262	0	8,485	6,672	600,931	16,386	632,736
Max. harvest	2,202	4	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	1,715,648
Max. harv. year	2000	2003	2001	1986	2001	1998	2001
Min. harvest	–	–	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harv, year	–	–	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

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

FIGURES

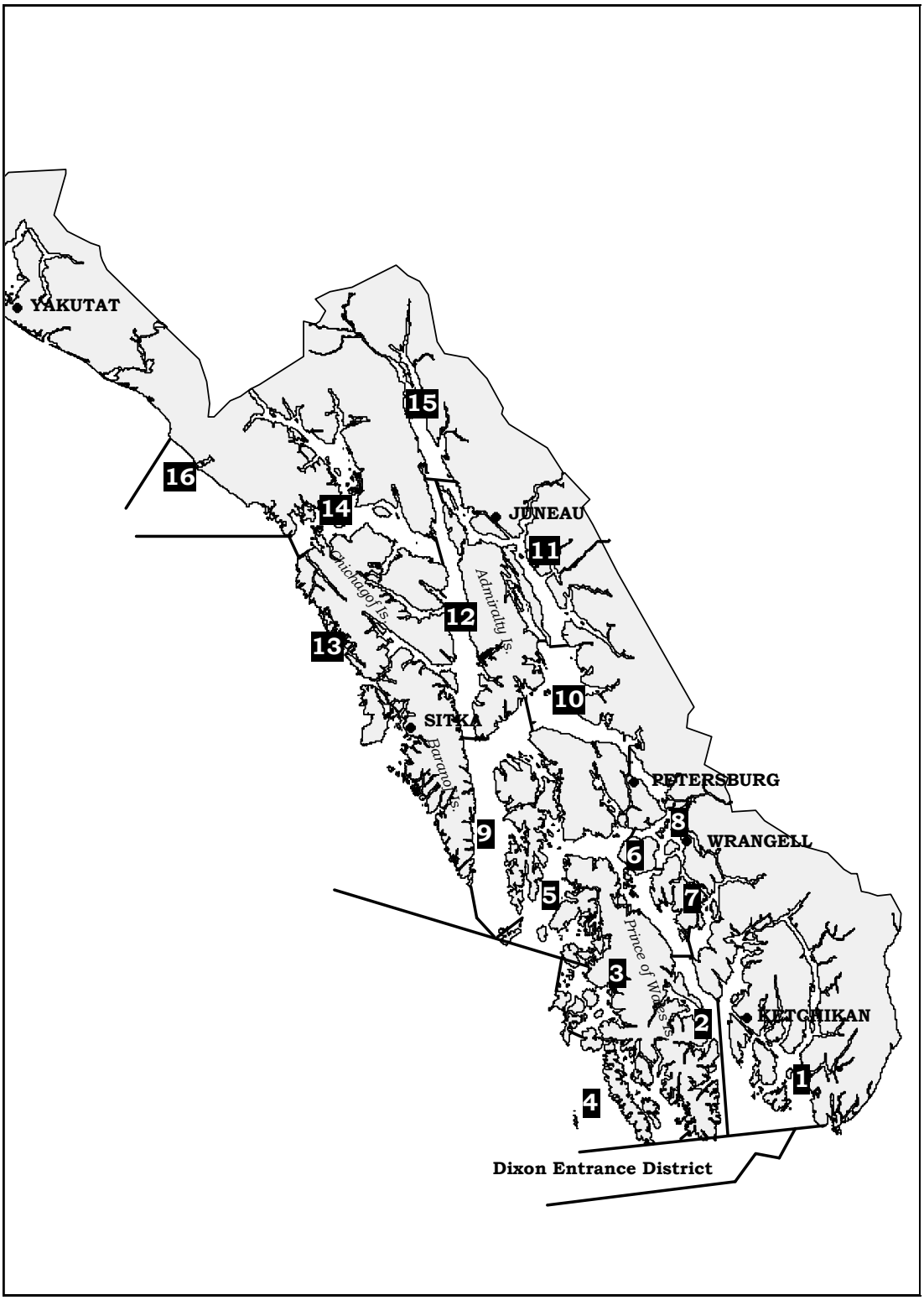


Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

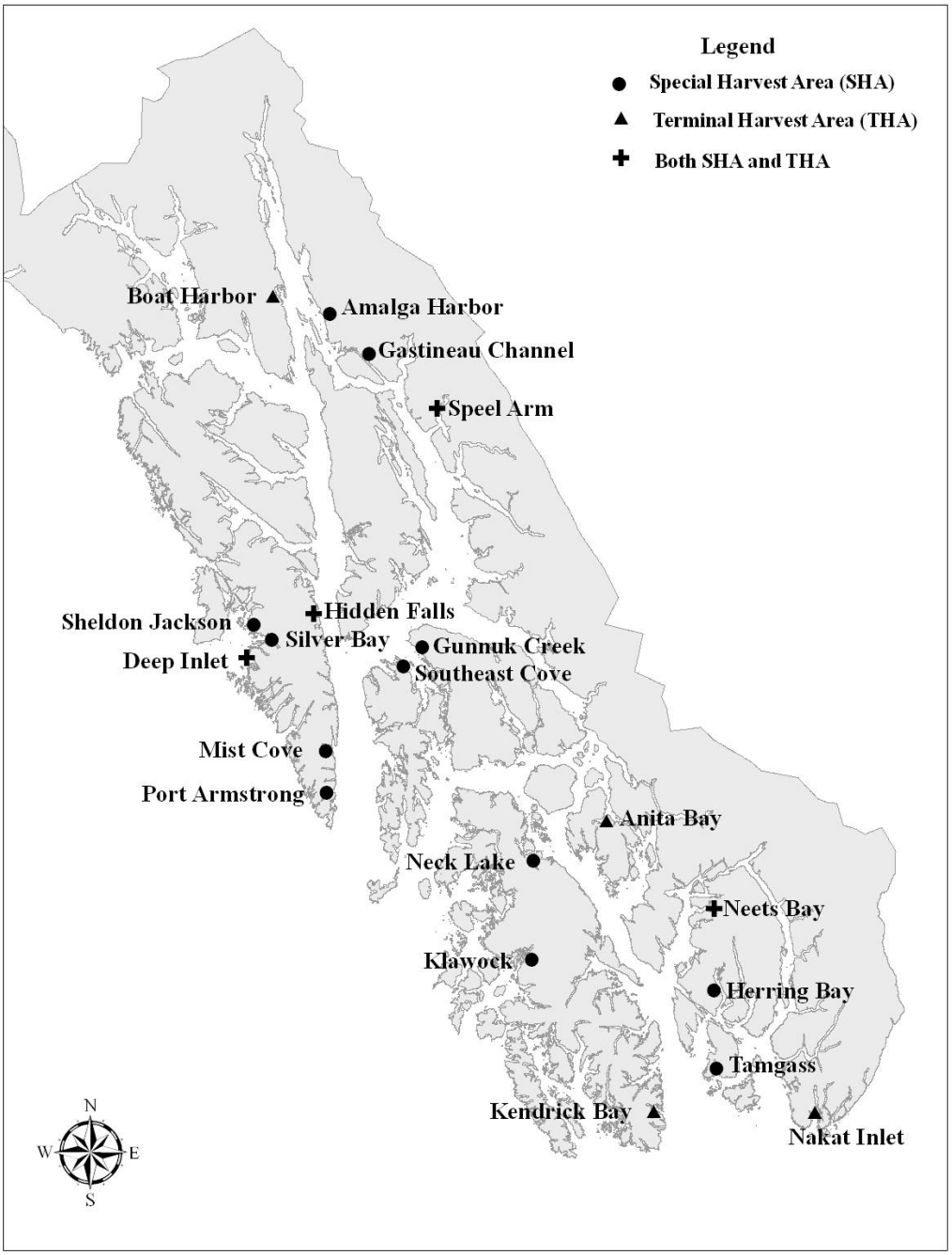


Figure 2.–Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.

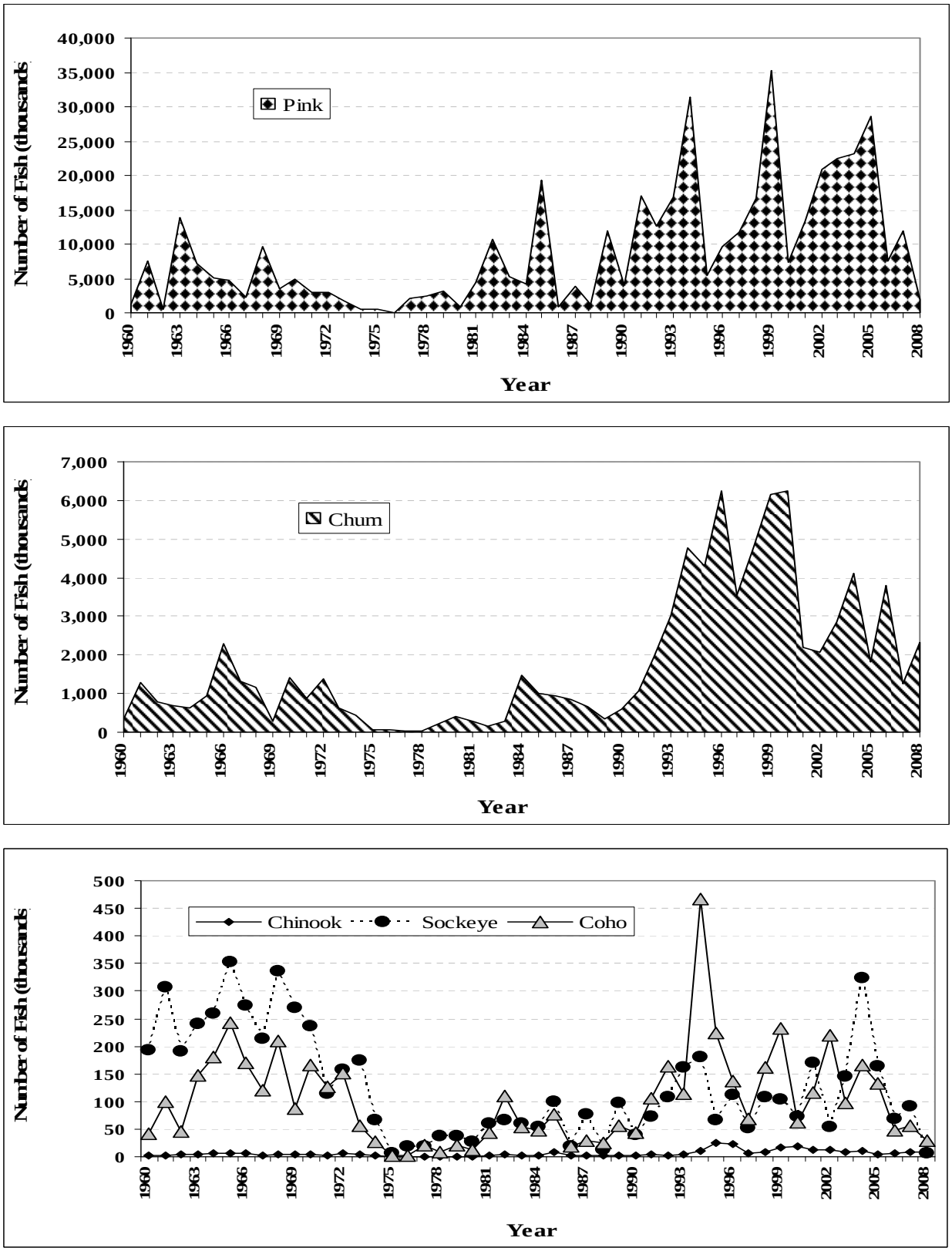


Figure 3.–Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2008.

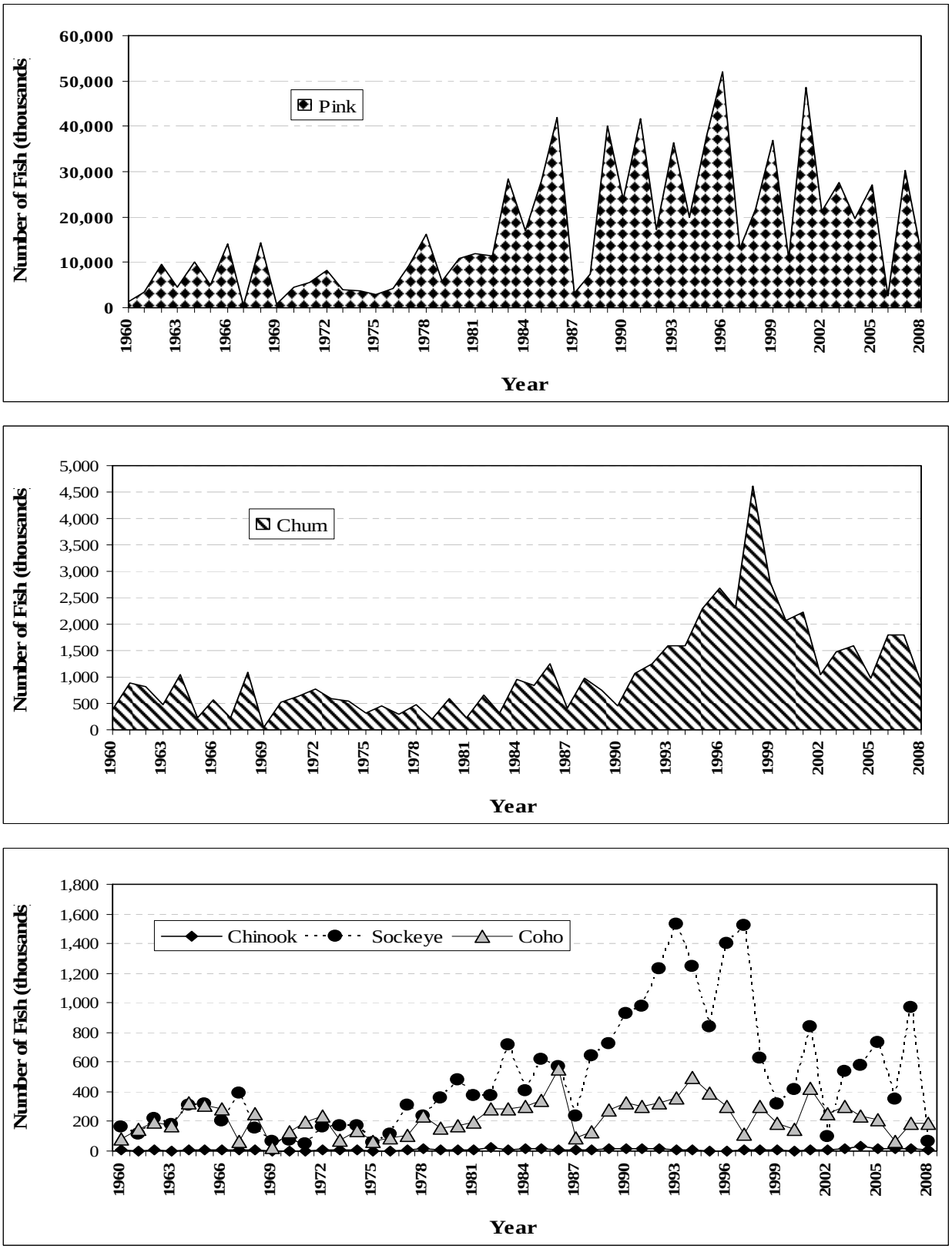


Figure 4.–Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2008.

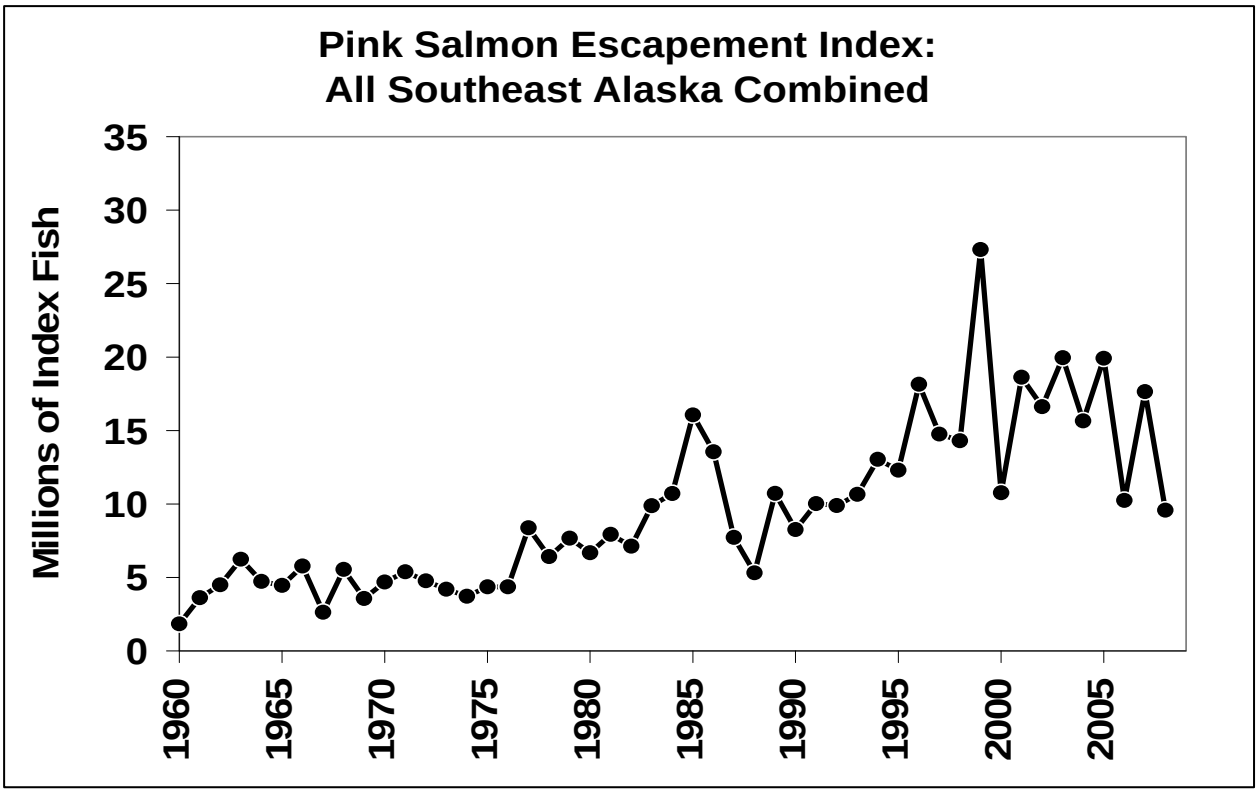
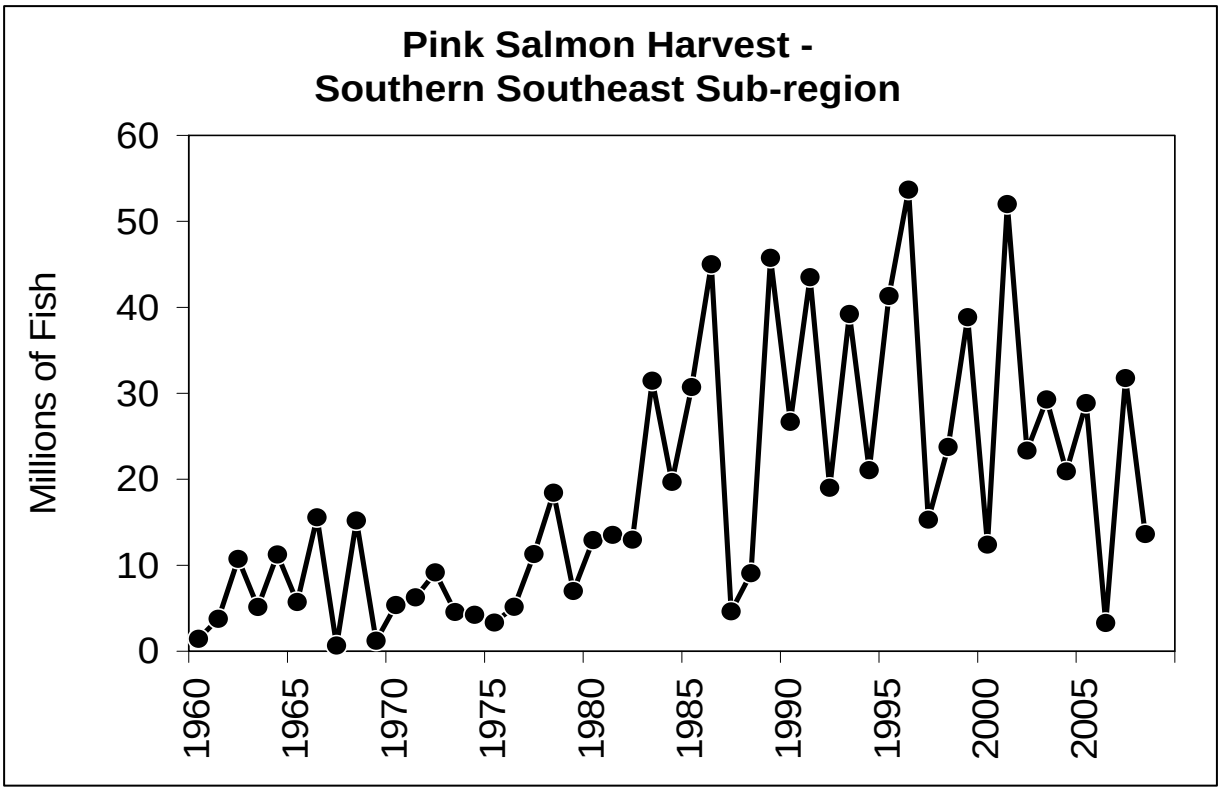


Figure 5.–Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960–2008.



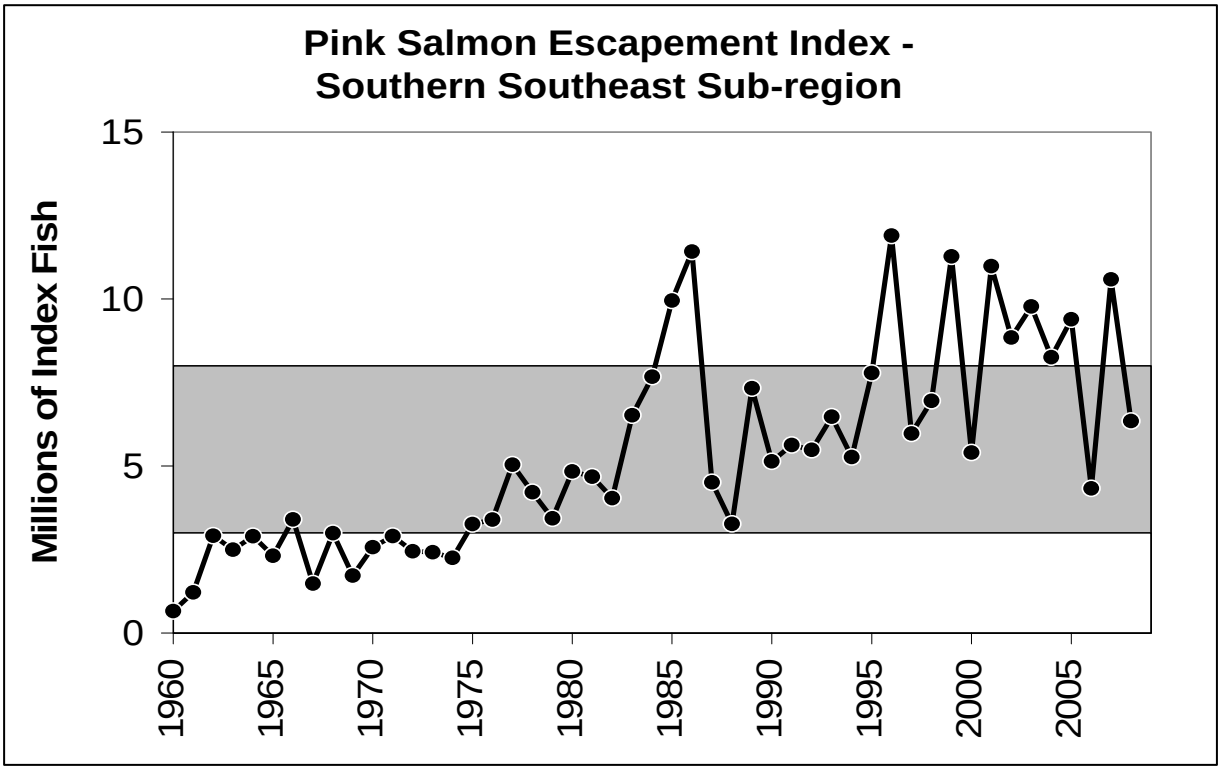
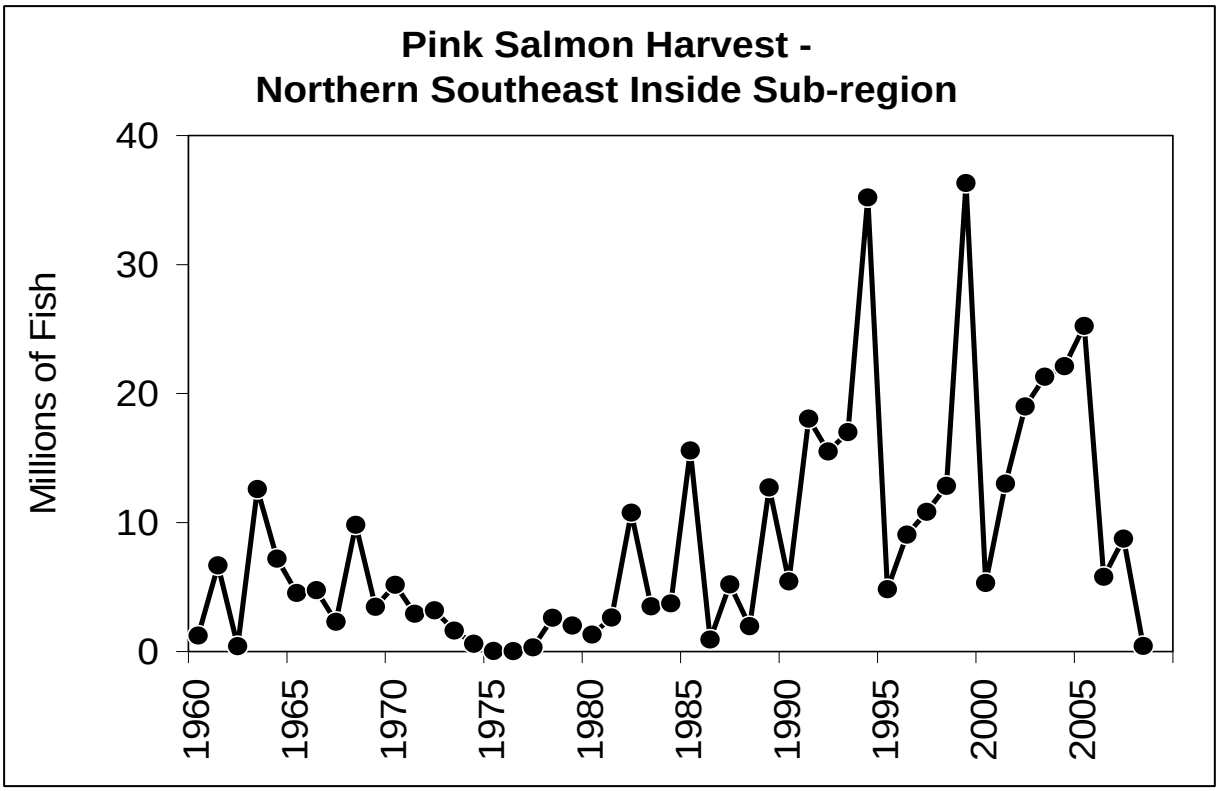


Figure 6.–Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2008 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.



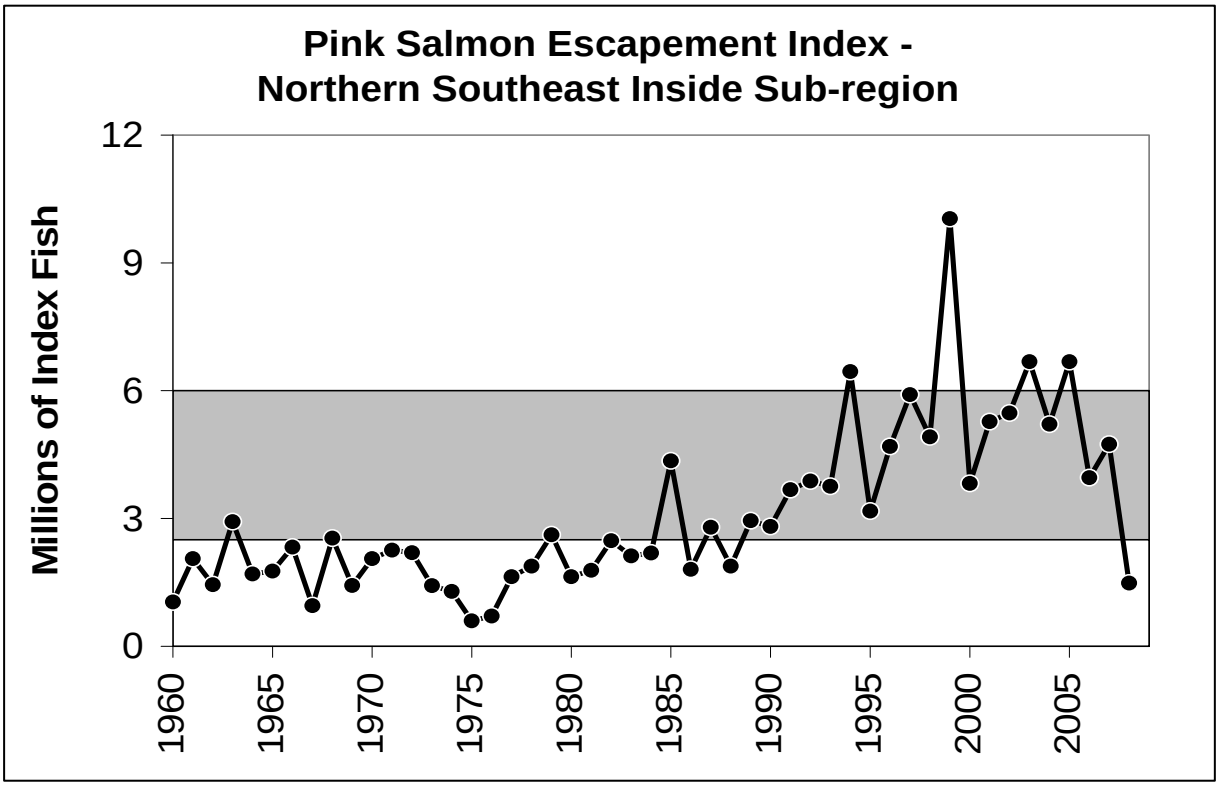
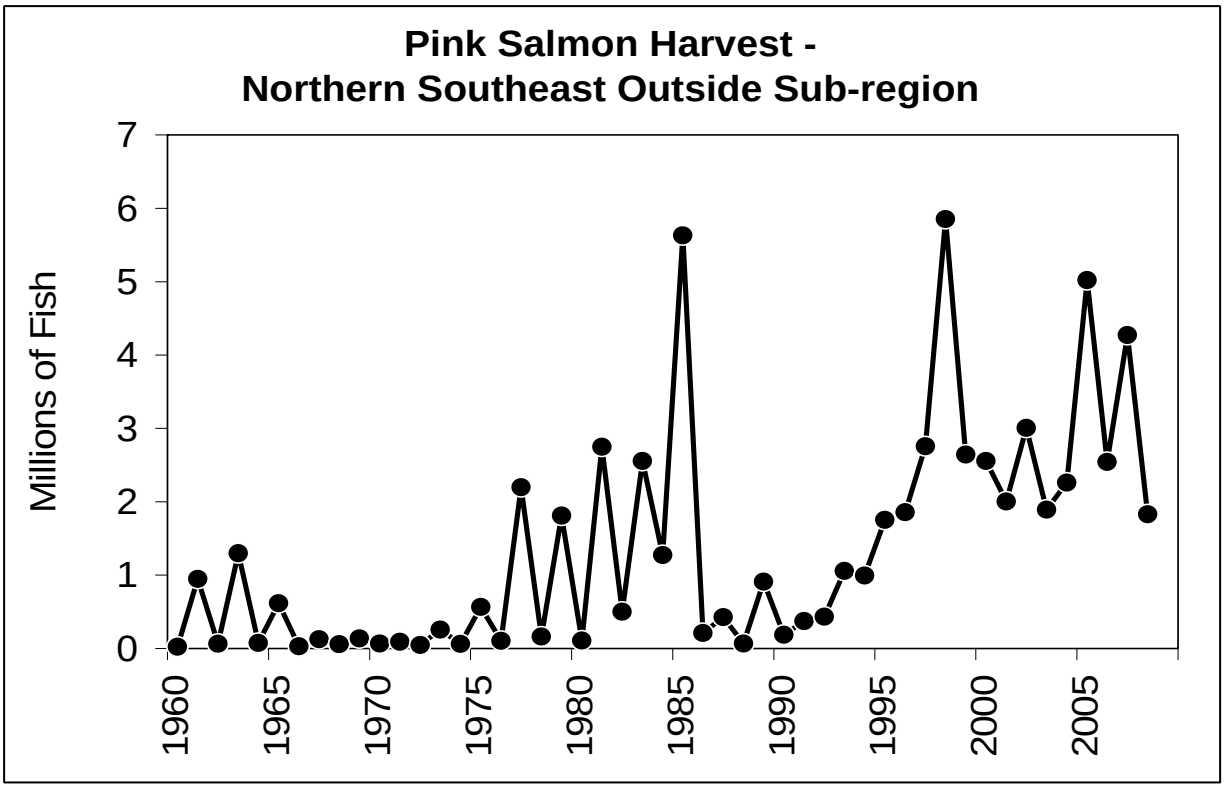


Figure 7.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2008 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.



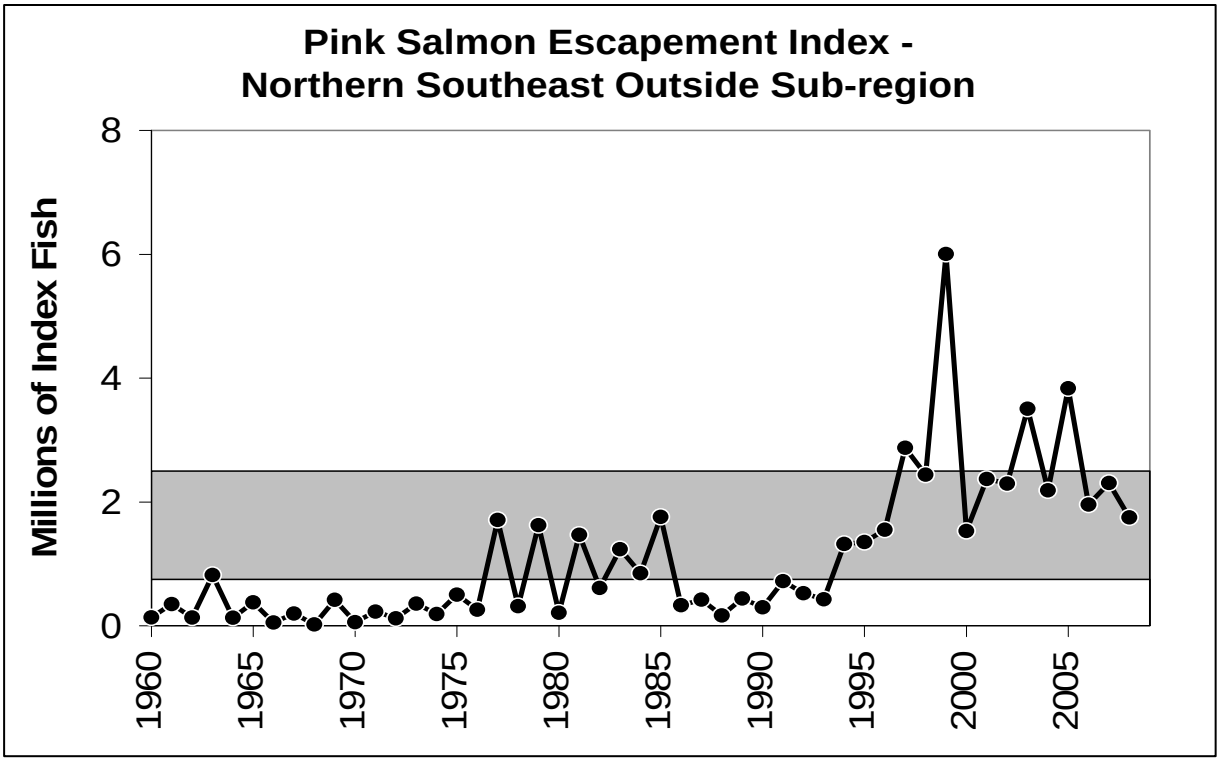


Figure 8.–Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2008 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

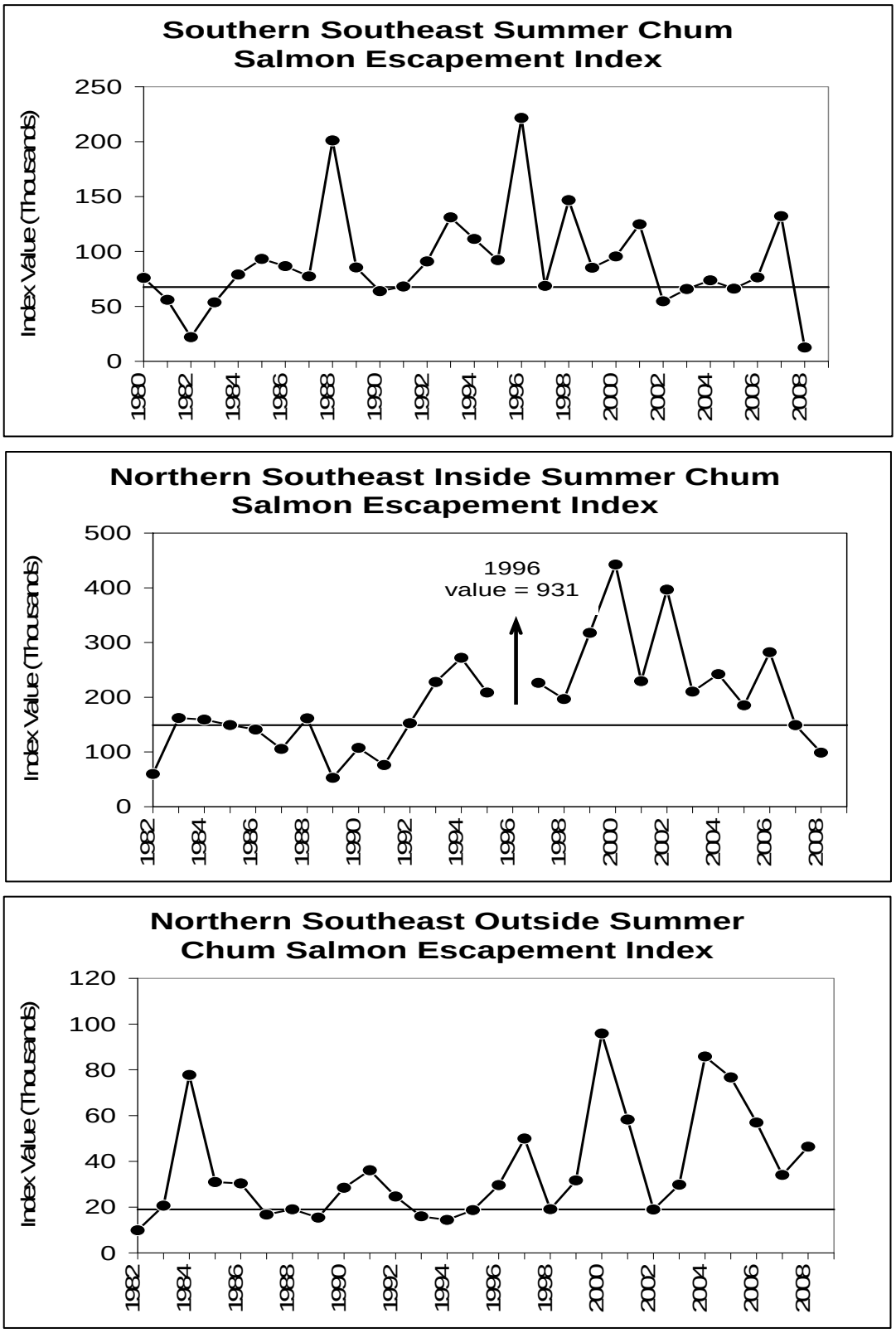


Figure 9.–Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1980–2008), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1982–2008), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2008). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

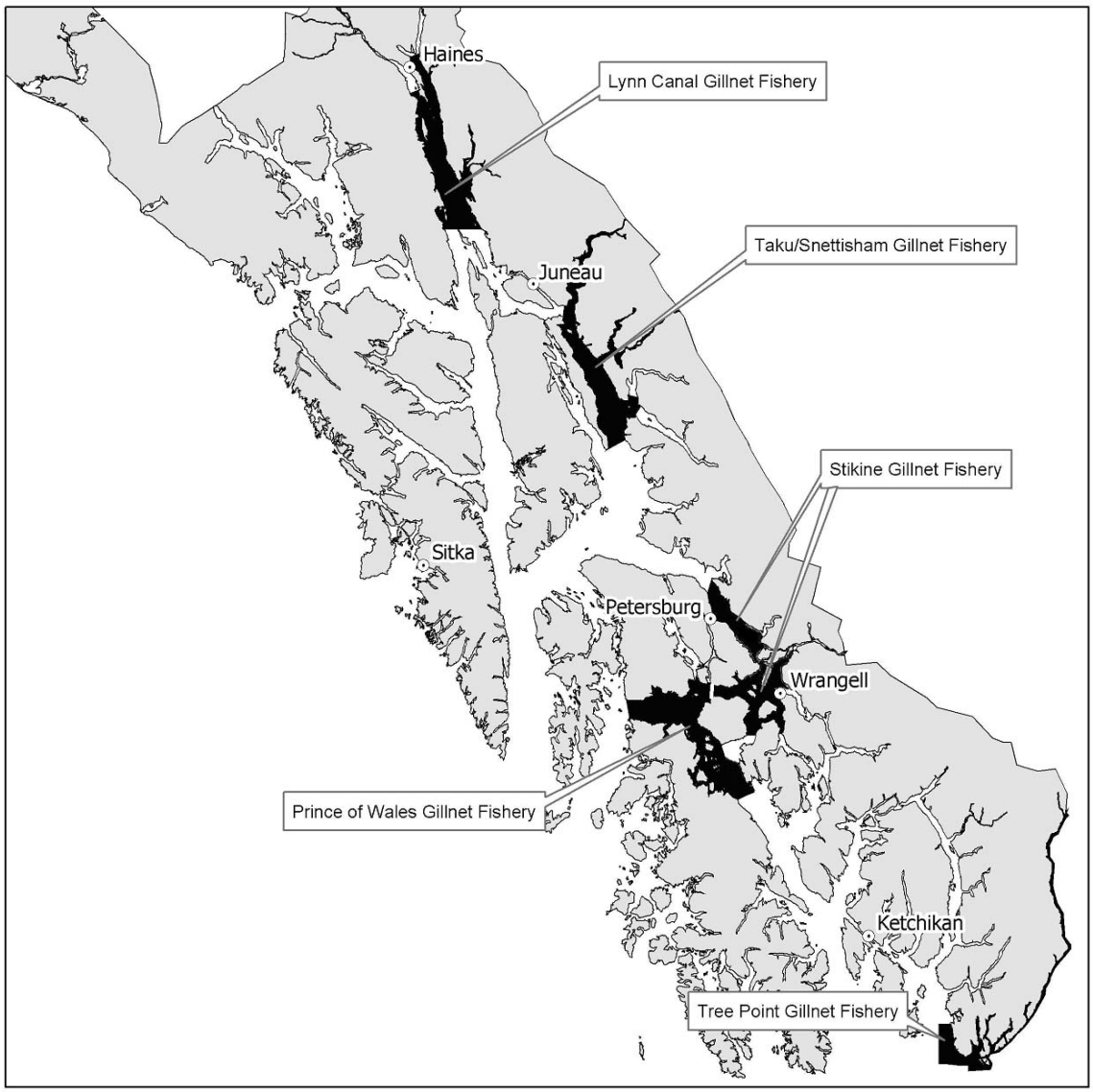


Figure 10.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

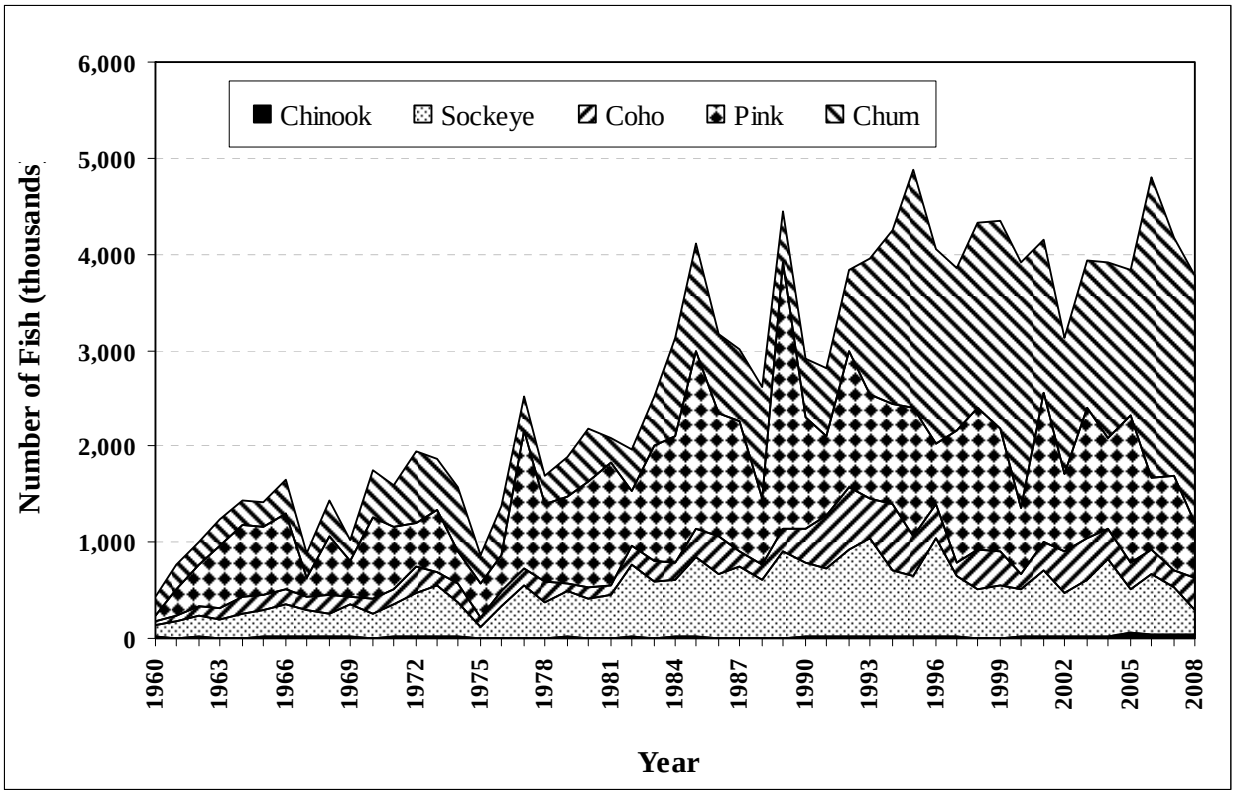


Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1961 to 2008.