Fishery Management Report No. 05-38

2004 Commercial, Personal Use, And Subsistence Salmon Fisheries: Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries

by

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June 2005

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

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

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

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The Division of Sport Fish Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 for the publication of an overview of Division of Sport Fish management activities and goals in a specific geographic area. Since 2004, the Division of Commercial Fisheries has also used the Fishery Management Report series. 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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SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE 2004 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the commercial and subsistence/personal use salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region for the 2004 season. All five Pacific salmon species are harvested in the Region I fisheries. Approximately 62.3 million salmon were commercially harvested in Region I in 2004. The total exvessel value of the commercial salmon harvest was approximately 73.8 million dollars. For 2004, 1,682 permit holders participated in salmon season, a slight increase over 2003. With 65% of the Region I subsistence/personal use permits returned thus far, 43,000 fish were harvested, of which 86% were sockeye salmon.

Description of the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region

The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south (Figure 1). Region I is divided into two salmon net registration areas. Registration Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather. The Southeast Alaska area is divided into 17 regulatory districts, Districts 1 through 16 and the Dixon Entrance District (Figure 2). Some Registration Area A districts are further divided into regulatory sections. Registration Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The Yakutat area is further divided into the Yakutat District, extending from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District extending westward from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling (Figure 3).

For management and administrative purposes, Region I is divided into six management areas with area offices in Juneau, Ketchikan/Craig, Petersburg/Wrangell, Sitka, Haines, and Yakutat. The Craig and Yakutat offices are seasonally staffed.

Fisheries Management Organization

Management of the Region I salmon fisheries is accomplished via coordination of the area management biologists. There are six area management biologists in Region I, corresponding to the area offices. Management biologists with area responsibilities oversee the commercial salmon net (purse seine, drift and set gillnet), herring, pot shrimp, miscellaneous dive, and the subsistence/personal use fisheries in their respective areas. Management biologists with regional responsibilities oversee the groundfish, crab, shrimp beam trawl, and salmon troll fisheries. There is a closely coordinated regional management approach for every fishery because of the spatial and temporal movement of fish and fishers between the various management areas.

Historical Summary

Commercial utilization of the Region I salmon resources began in the late 1870s (Figure 4). Until the early 1900s, sockeye salmon was the primary species harvested (Figure 5). Pink salmon began to dominate the harvest in the early 1900s and in the past ten years have comprised 51 to 82% of the region's total salmon harvest (Table 1). The relative order of production (in numbers of fish) from highest to lowest is generally pink, chum, coho, sockeye, and Chinook salmon.

The harvest of salmon in Region I peaked in the late 1930s and early 1940s and declined to historical low levels in the 1950s and early 1960s (Figure 4). During the mid to late 1960s, harvests increased, but in the early 1970s, another decline in production occurred. Since the mid-

1970s, salmon production levels in Region I have generally been increasing with record harvests of Chinook (2004), sockeye (1993), coho (1994), pink (1999), and chum salmon (1996) occurring in recent years (Table 1). In 2004, the region harvested almost 27 million more fish than the all-year historic average, yet harvested 5.7 million fish less than the 10-year average of 68.0 million (Table 1).

Fishery Characteristics

Salmon are commercially harvested in Southeast Alaska (Registration Area A) with purse seines and drift gillnets; in Yakutat (Registration Area D) with set gillnets; and in both areas with hand and power troll gear. The salmon net fisheries are confined to state waters. The troll fishery operates in both state waters and in the federal waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The use of floating fish traps is restricted to the Annette Island Fishery Reserve, established by Presidential Proclamation in 1916, however, there have been no reported fish trap harvests since 1993.

Region I salmon fisheries are complex due to the mixed stock and mixed species nature of the returns and to the existence of several different gear groups that often harvest the same stocks of fish. Because the region contains approximately 5,500 salmon producing streams and tributaries of various productivity levels, it is difficult to apply stock specific fisheries management according to the run strength of individual returns. Additionally, some salmon harvested in the region originate from other states (primarily Washington and Oregon) and Canada. A fishery targeting a specific salmon stock may incur major incidental harvests of other stocks.

Fishery Participation

According to preliminary information from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), 414 purse seine, 478 drift gillnet, 168 set gillnet, 1,143 hand troll, and 961 power troll permits were active and could have been renewed and fished in 2004 (Table 2). Preliminary fish ticket information indicates that a total of 1,682 permit holders, including 211 purse seine, 351 drift gillnet, 112 set gillnet, 317 hand troll, and 691 power troll permit holders reported salmon landings in calendar year 2004. Purse seine and drift gillnet participation continued a downward trend and reached historical lows in 2004, while set gillnet, hand and power troll increased in participation but remained below the 10-year average.

Salmon Harvest

The Region I cumulative commercial salmon harvest by all gear types, including hatchery cost recovery, totaled approximately 62.3 million fish in 2004 (Table 3). The 2004 harvest compared to 2003 was as follows: Chinook 116%, sockeye 134%, coho 123%, pink 86%, and chum salmon 102%. The Region I total commercial salmon harvest proportion consisted of Chinook (< 1%), sockeye (3%), coho (5%), pink (73%), and chum salmon (18%) (Table 1). The 2004 combined Chinook harvest of 484,000 fish is the highest Chinook salmon harvest on record since statehood and almost twice the 10-year average. The 2.0 million sockeye salmon harvest ranks fourth highest in the past ten years and ninth since statehood. The coho salmon harvest of 3.0 million fish ranks seventh in the past 10-years and tenth since statehood. The pink salmon harvest of 45.4 million fish ranks sixth in the past 10-years and twelfth since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 11.3 million ranks sixth in the 10-year and since statehood (Table 1).

Harvest by Gear Type

The 2004 Region I salmon harvest by gear type and species are summarized in Tables 4 through 9. Salmon landed by purse seiners accounted for 80% of the total salmon harvest, followed by hatchery cost recovery (8%), drift gillnetters (6%) and trollers (4%) (Table 4). Trollers (hand and power) accounted for 73% of the regional landings of Chinook and 62% of the coho salmon harvest (Tables 5 and 7). Of the total harvest, purse seiners harvested 44% of the sockeye, 94% of the pink, and 50% of the chum salmon in Region I (Tables 6, 8, and 9). Drift gillnetters accounted for 39% of the sockeye and 16% of the chum salmon harvested (Tables 6 and 9). The set gillnet harvest of 4% of the sockeye and 6% of the coho salmon regional harvest (Tables 6 and 7). Approximately 13% of the Chinook and 31% of the chum salmon harvest was taken in the hatchery cost recovery fisheries (Tables 5 and 9).

Exvessel Value

The exvessel value (wholesale fish ticket value) of the 2004 Region I commercial salmon harvest was estimated at $74.0 million, a 37% increase from 2003 (Table 10; Figure 6). The exvessel estimate is considered conservative because it is based on the price reported on fish tickets and does not include subsequent price adjustments. The actual exvessel value, possibly 10 to 20% higher, will not be known until final processor reports are received and analyzed by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC).

The exvessel value by gear was highest for troll ($27.9 million), followed by purse seine ($24.0 million), hatchery cost recovery ($8.5 million), drift gillnet ($11.1 million), set gillnet gear ($1.6 million), and Annette Island/Miscellaneous ($0.8 million) (Table 10). The total regional harvest of salmon was valued at approximately: Chinook $14.4 million, sockeye $10.0 million, coho $18.7 million, pink $11.5 million, and chum salmon $19.3 million (Table 10). Historical exvessel values are presented in Table 11.

Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Fisheries

A total of 3,569 subsistence and subsistence/personal use combined salmon permits were issued in the Southeast Alaska (Registration Area A) portion of the region in 2004 (Table 12). This included 376 Haines management area subsistence permits and 3,215 subsistence/personal use combined permits, including: Juneau (1,079), Ketchikan (809), Sitka (830), Petersburg (368), and Wrangell (107) management areas. With 70% of permits returned, the preliminary reported harvest of 45,300 salmon included 8,700 fish in the Haines subsistence fishery and 37,300 fish in the subsistence/personal use combined fisheries, which include: Juneau (6,100), Ketchikan (8,500), Sitka (15,300), Petersburg (5,600), and Wrangell (1,200). Sockeye salmon made up 86% of the total regional harvest (Figure 7). The harvest numbers are not finalized until the following year when more permits are returned.

During 2004, a total of 135 subsistence permits were issued for the Yakutat area (Registration D) (Table 13). Yakutat subsistence permits are not required to be returned until the spring of the following year and only 16% of the permits have been returned and entered at this time. The average sockeye salmon harvest from 1975 through 2003 is 2,600 fish and averages 61% of the subsistence salmon harvest. (Figure 8).

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska region annual total commercial salmon harvest and percentages of the total, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook[a]				Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total
	>=28"		<=21"										
1960	301,344	(6%)	-	-	533,118	(10%)	681,604	(13%)	2,712,146	(53%)	932,430	(18%)	5,160,642
1961	220,397	(1%)	-	-	682,292	(4%)	833,609	(5%)	11,459,298	(73%)	2,446,331	(16%)	15,641,927
1962	196,650	(1%)	-	-	727,437	(5%)	1,156,277	(8%)	11,255,790	(74%)	1,837,010	(12%)	15,173,164
1963	257,706	(1%)	-	-	675,750	(3%)	1,265,328	(6%)	19,115,942	(84%)	1,470,239	(6%)	22,784,965
1964	357,139	(2%)	-	-	919,124	(4%)	1,586,258	(7%)	18,580,259	(80%)	1,927,834	(8%)	23,370,614
1965	287,109	(2%)	-	-	1,076,998	(7%)	1,543,807	(10%)	10,879,097	(71%)	1,466,256	(10%)	15,253,267
1966	308,042	(1%)	-	-	1,046,075	(4%)	1,218,827	(5%)	20,350,917	(78%)	3,227,402	(12%)	26,151,263
1967	300,938	(4%)	-	-	966,398	(14%)	864,250	(12%)	3,109,343	(44%)	1,806,940	(26%)	7,047,869
1968	331,511	(1%)	-	-	826,195	(3%)	1,539,686	(5%)	25,077,871	(82%)	2,636,207	(9%)	30,411,470
1969	312,761	(4%)	-	-	811,654	(11%)	595,187	(8%)	4,872,385	(68%)	560,595	(8%)	7,152,582
1970	322,418	(2%)	-	-	667,963	(5%)	755,871	(5%)	10,619,295	(72%)	2,428,112	(16%)	14,793,659
1971	333,138	(3%)	-	-	622,746	(5%)	910,535	(7%)	9,355,233	(71%)	1,945,606	(15%)	13,167,258
1972	287,621	(2%)	-	-	918,904	(5%)	1,511,041	(8%)	12,393,119	(69%)	2,943,415	(16%)	18,054,100
1973	343,512	(3%)	-	-	1,005,609	(10%)	834,541	(8%)	6,458,875	(62%)	1,765,064	(17%)	10,407,601
1974	347,118	(4%)	-	-	687,641	(8%)	1,277,154	(14%)	4,889,146	(55%)	1,673,117	(19%)	8,874,176
1975	301,006	(5%)	-	-	244,855	(4%)	427,457	(8%)	4,030,028	(71%)	687,687	(12%)	5,691,033
1976	240,628	(3%)	-	-	594,075	(7%)	823,342	(10%)	5,334,159	(66%)	1,030,580	(13%)	8,022,784
1977	284,157	(2%)	-	-	1,089,916	(6%)	918,161	(5%)	13,904,838	(82%)	736,024	(4%)	16,933,096
1978	401,418	(2%)	-	-	788,319	(3%)	1,714,508	(7%)	21,243,378	(85%)	868,963	(3%)	25,016,586
1979	367,532	(2%)	-	-	1,073,401	(7%)	1,284,613	(9%)	10,975,941	(75%)	888,270	(6%)	14,589,757
1980	324,362	(2%)	-	-	1,106,039	(6%)	1,116,237	(6%)	14,500,376	(78%)	1,642,938	(9%)	18,689,952
1981	268,481	(1%)	-	-	1,072,201	(5%)	1,358,775	(6%)	19,038,208	(84%)	837,240	(4%)	22,574,905
1982	290,295	(1%)	-	-	1,480,597	(5%)	2,086,225	(7%)	24,244,823	(82%)	1,330,220	(5%)	29,432,160
1983	289,734	(1%)	139	-	1,557,510	(4%)	1,930,573	(5%)	37,545,837	(88%)	1,170,125	(3%)	42,493,918
1984	270,348	(1%)	-	-	1,215,913	(4%)	1,909,447	(6%)	24,705,370	(77%)	4,084,257	(13%)	32,185,335
1985	253,722	(<1%)	-	-	1,863,722	(3%)	2,597,802	(4%)	51,959,321	(87%)	3,275,417	(5%)	59,949,984
1986	262,431	(<1%)	1,158	(<1%)	1,442,984	(3%)	3,404,079	(6%)	46,172,277	(84%)	3,358,991	(6%)	54,641,920

-continued-

Table 1.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[1]				Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total
	>=28"		<=21"										
1987	261,357	(2%)	1,792	(<1%)	1,377,717	(9%)	1,543,353	(10%)	10,280,422	(64%)	2,721,664	(17%)	16,186,305
1988	263,904	(2%)	988	(<1%)	1,460,419	(8%)	1,046,662	(6%)	11,207,162	(64%)	3,535,594	(20%)	17,514,729
1989	280,062	(<1%)	4,138	(<1%)	2,124,838	(3%)	2,204,044	(3%)	59,460,203	(90%)	1,968,890	(3%)	66,042,175
1990	343,285	(1%)	3,776	(<1%)	2,155,717	(5%)	2,868,218	(7%)	32,342,002	(81%)	2,217,894	(6%)	39,930,892
1991	325,536	(<1%)	5,574	(<1%)	2,063,585	(3%)	3,197,004	(5%)	61,926,339	(87%)	3,336,042	(5%)	70,854,080
1992	233,993	(1%)	2,363	(<1%)	2,666,422	(6%)	3,696,207	(8%)	34,963,308	(75%)	4,936,516	(11%)	46,498,809
1993	279,739	(<1%)	3,962	(<1%)	3,190,960	(4%)	3,665,435	(5%)	57,299,350	(79%)	7,879,870	(11%)	72,319,316
1994	242,284	(<1%)	6,336	(<1%)	2,392,412	(3%)	5,720,885	(8%)	57,274,877	(75%)	10,403,083	(14%)	76,039,877
1995	218,454	(<1%)	1,978	(<1%)	1,795,331	(3%)	3,345,678	(5%)	47,965,506	(74%)	11,225,693	(17%)	64,552,640
1996	213,640	(<1%)	947	(<1%)	2,799,848	(3%)	3,156,938	(4%)	64,629,714	(74%)	16,043,381	(18%)	86,844,468
1997	303,898	(1%)	558	(<1%)	2,477,416	(5%)	1,974,507	(4%)	28,983,276	(64%)	11,789,226	(26%)	45,466,837
1998	232,906	(<1%)	1,705	(<1%)	1,375,356	(2%)	2,989,080	(5%)	42,535,402	(68%)	15,695,285	(25%)	62,829,734
1999	195,039	(<1%)	3,046	(<1%)	1,160,730	(1%)	3,630,234	(4%)	77,848,279	(80%)	14,930,937	(15%)	97,768,265
2000	232,541	(<1%)	1,349	(<1%)	1,229,354	(3%)	1,957,030	(5%)	20,313,426	(51%)	15,911,226	(40%)	39,644,926
2001	243,215	(<1%)	2,585	(<1%)	2,035,230	(3%)	3,300,950	(4%)	67,055,991	(82%)	8,754,416	(11%)	81,392,387
2002	386,334	(<1%)	1,583	(<1%)	806,447	(1%)	3,242,498	(6%)	45,331,007	(79%)	7,455,007	(13%)	57,194,144
2003	416,659	(<1%)	1,188	(<1%)	1,525,356	(2%)	2,498,375	(4%)	52,515,632	(77%)	11,115,085	(16%)	68,072,295
Average 1960 to 2003	289,417	(1%)	1,026	(<1%)	1,325,786	(4%)	1,958,688	(5%)	27,652,617	(77%)	4,520,388	(13%)	35,747,924
Average 1994 to 2003	268,497	(<1%)	2,128	(<1%)	1,759,748	(3%)	3,181,618	(5%)	50,445,311	(74%)	12,332,334	(18%)	67,989,635
Max. harvest and (year)	483,328	(2004)	6,336	(1994)	3,190,960	(1993)	5,720,885	(1994)	77,848,279	(1999)	16,043,381	(1996)	
Min. harvest and (year)	195,039	(1999)	139	(1983)	244,855	(1975)	427,457	(1975)	2,712,146	(1960)	560,595	(1969)	
2004	483,328	(<1%)	697	(<1%)	2,037,618	(3%)	3,083,486	(5%)	45,374,322	(73%)	11,329,396	(18%)	62,308,847

[a] Chinook troll harvest is calendar year for 1960 through September 1979, and by season (Oct. 1–Sept. 30) for 1980–2004).

Table 2.–Number of active limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, from 1977 to 2004.

	Number of Permits[ab]									
	Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Hand Troll[c]		Power Troll[c]	
Year	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished
1977	414	327	474	458	159	145	2,951	1,850	970	746
1978	420	379	492	497	164	155	3,922	2,641	976	817
1979	418	321	492	475	167	158	3,700	2,224	979	816
1980	417	336	489	466	167	159	2,436	1,667	974	842
1981	418	366	487	476	167	158	2,048	1,159	970	793
1982	421	372	486	432	164	147	1,909	1,071	968	811
1983	421	339	480	458	165	145	2,150	954	968	810
1984	422	384	481	468	164	140	2,147	864	963	795
1985	420	372	485	451	164	148	2,030	915	963	830
1986	420	369	488	461	164	154	1,983	805	957	827
1987	420	382	486	466	165	154	1,937	764	957	828
1988	420	395	485	471	165	159	1,870	778	956	829
1989	420	366	485	467	166	160	1,817	695	955	831
1990	420	365	487	471	166	159	1,782	700	956	840
1991	420	388	485	470	168	162	1,741	701	958	852
1992	420	358	485	470	170	165	1,688	647	957	841
1993	419	385	482	462	171	158	1,633	601	956	841
1994	418	404	482	455	171	151	1,579	548	954	808
1995	418	383	483	459	171	147	1,540	461	954	818
1996	417	361	483	441	171	140	1,501	412	965	738
1997	416	358	482	428	170	141	1,459	388	967	744
1998	416	381	479	428	170	142	1,409	305	967	734
1999	416	364	481	435	170	128	1,370	337	965	721
2000	416	358	480	427	170	125	1,329	316	963	713
2001	415	348	482	438	169	114	1,295	307	965	703
2002	415	275	482	394	167	88	1,249	254	965	666
2003	416	239	477	377	167	104	1,191	266	965	640
Average 1994–2003	416	347	481	428	170	128	1,392	359	963	729
Preliminary 2004	414	211	478	351	168	112	1,143	317	961	691

[a] Issued data provided by Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (www.cfec.state.ak.us).
[b] Fishing data provided by Alex
[c] Hand and power troll permits fished are for the calander year, not season.

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska region commercial salmon harvest, in numbers, by harvest type and fishery, 2004.

Fishery	Large Chinook >=28"	Small Chinook <=21"	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Total Seine	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064
Southern Seine[a] Total	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817
Traditional	28,689	91	575,826	225,953	19,507,988	1,464,440	21,802,987
Hatchery Terminal	1,618		1,242	6,579	18,365	121,026	148,830
Northern Seine[b] Total	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247
Traditional	4,652	498	316,498	154,826	21,674,207	2,313,128	24,463,809
Hatchery Terminal	4,338	98	6,991	11,909	1,396,249	1,785,853	3,205,438
Total Drift Gillnet	20,148	-	797,969	316,192	944,447	1,830,083	3,908,839
Tree Point	1,998	-	142,357	30,891	407,441	291,718	874,405
Prince of Wales	2,735	-	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,480	613,342
Stikine	7,410	-	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854
Taku-Snettisham	2,291	-	241,127	45,289	150,272	130,792	569,771
Lynn Canal	765	-	143,598	51,887	88,644	581,204	866,098
Hatchery Terminal	4,949	-	51,236	22,877	32,414	677,893	789,369
Set Gillnet	2,734	-	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708
Total Troll[c]	341,897	-	5,009	1,914,883	57,199	171,182	2,490,170
Hand Troll Total	18,102	-	148	108,629	2,403	861	130,143
Traditional	13,013	-	146	108,504	2,402	824	124,889
Hatchery Terminal	284	-	-	5	-	-	289
Experimental	4,805	-	2	120	1	37	4,965
Power Troll Total	323,795	-	4,861	1,806,254	54,796	170,321	2,360,027
Traditional	272,112	0	4,635	1,801,863	54,540	158,385	2,291,535
Hatchery Terminal	1,326	-	-	1,601	8	1,842	4,777
Experimental	50,357	-	226	2,790	248	10,094	63,715
Total Annette Isl. Res.	1,912	2	30,743	30,883	715,774	97,664	876,978
Seine	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
Drift Gillnet	1,523	-	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
Total Annette Is. Troll[c]	53	-	1	1,730	124	17	1,925
Hand Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power Troll	53		1	1,730	124	17	1,925
Trap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery Cost Recovery	61,707	-	210,665	220,606	974,597	3,507,871	4,975,446
Miscellaneous[d]	2,162	8	4,393	4,725	62,289	30,852	104,429
Southern Totals[e]	138,584	604	971,376	998,593	20,924,256	2,992,890	26,026,303
Northern Totals[f]	321,144	93	977,952	1,832,758	24,071,290	8,329,164	35,532,401
Yakutat Totals[g]	10,129		88,290	252,135	23,268	1,600	375,422
	469,857	697	2,037,618	3,083,486	45,018,814	11,323,654	61,934,126
Region Totals	469,857	697	2,037,618	3,083,486	45,374,322	11,323,654	62,289,634

[a] Districts 101–108.
[b] Districts 109–114.
[c] Catch accounting period for the 2004 chinook salmon season goes from October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004.
[d] Includes salmon that were confiscated, caught in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.
[e] Districts 101–108, 150, and 152 (troll fishery Oct. 1–Sept 30).
[f] Districts 109–116, 154, 156, and 157 (troll fishery Oct. 1– Sept 30).
[g] Districts 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 189, 191, 192 (troll fishery Oct. 1– Sept 30).

Table 4.–Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2004.

Year[a]	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll[a]		Annette Is.		Hatchery[b]		Misc.[c]		Total
1960	3,789,373	(73%)	432,438	(8%)	177,916	(3%)	707,570	(14%)	53,345	(1%)	-	-	-	-	5,160,642
1961	13,778,020	(88%)	766,804	(5%)	288,253	(2%)	627,467	(4%)	181,383	(1%)	-	-	-	-	15,641,927
1962	12,394,256	(82%)	1,010,200	(7%)	274,139	(2%)	896,277	(6%)	598,292	(4%)	-	-	-	-	15,173,164
1963	20,120,230	(88%)	1,232,700	(5%)	283,814	(1%)	1,051,912	(5%)	96,309	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	22,784,965
1964	20,060,487	(86%)	1,431,389	(6%)	302,962	(1%)	1,188,373	(5%)	387,403	(2%)	-	-	-	-	23,370,614
1965	12,490,889	(82%)	1,426,018	(9%)	252,443	(2%)	1,044,147	(7%)	39,770	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	15,253,267
1966	22,697,106	(87%)	1,658,535	(6%)	257,968	(1%)	880,209	(3%)	657,445	(3%)	-	-	-	-	26,151,263
1967	5,151,431	(73%)	880,264	(12%)	222,423	(3%)	782,935	(11%)	10,816	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	7,047,869
1968	27,306,485	(90%)	1,432,710	(5%)	189,474	(1%)	1,213,591	(4%)	269,210	(1%)	-	-	-	-	30,411,470
1969	5,100,084	(71%)	1,019,273	(14%)	239,486	(3%)	762,873	(11%)	30,866	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	7,152,582
1970	12,116,863	(82%)	1,756,060	(12%)	166,361	(1%)	644,570	(4%)	109,740	(1%)	-	-	-	-	14,793,594
1971	10,503,078	(77%)	1,595,052	(12%)	257,560	(2%)	811,568	(6%)	433,366	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	13,600,624
1972	14,259,003	(79%)	1,938,787	(11%)	199,356	(1%)	1,223,588	(7%)	433,366	(2%)	-	-	-	-	18,054,100
1973	7,311,874	(70%)	1,859,357	(18%)	198,960	(2%)	994,022	(10%)	43,385	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	10,407,598
1974	5,572,498	(63%)	1,570,936	(18%)	170,621	(2%)	1,446,708	(16%)	113,064	(1%)	-	-	-	-	8,873,827
1975	3,929,881	(69%)	868,518	(15%)	196,956	(3%)	582,077	(10%)	110,901	(2%)	2,700	(<1%)	-	-	5,691,033
1976	5,026,317	(63%)	1,372,788	(17%)	219,928	(3%)	955,233	(12%)	446,652	(6%)	-	-	-	-	8,020,918
1977	12,245,751	(72%)	2,523,128	(15%)	364,933	(2%)	1,075,489	(6%)	629,734	(4%)	92,459	(1%)	-	-	16,931,494
1978	19,596,101	(78%)	1,690,223	(7%)	309,944	(1%)	2,122,959	(8%)	1,293,536	(5%)	-	-	3,807	(<1%)	25,016,570
1979	9,955,755	(68%)	1,884,809	(13%)	424,247	(3%)	1,917,913	(13%)	359,761	(2%)	35,448	(<1%)	11,773	(<1%)	14,589,706
1980	13,579,693	(73%)	2,179,192	(12%)	445,334	(2%)	1,280,831	(7%)	1,191,723	(6%)	752	-	10,177	(<1%)	18,687,702
1981	17,472,456	(77%)	2,094,807	(9%)	428,332	(2%)	1,708,369	(8%)	729,389	(3%)	137,749	(1%)	6,931	(<1%)	22,578,033
1982	23,750,598	(81%)	1,976,165	(7%)	379,365	(1%)	2,076,865	(7%)	1,227,906	(4%)	20,639	(<1%)	8,413	(<1%)	29,439,951
1983	35,376,038	(83%)	2,527,651	(6%)	271,593	(1%)	2,074,636	(5%)	2,091,874	(5%)	143,178	(<1%)	10,251	(<1%)	42,495,221
1984	24,332,275	(76%)	3,133,809	(10%)	337,983	(1%)	1,978,546	(6%)	1,736,331	(5%)	640,062	(2%)	10,557	(<1%)	32,169,563
1985	50,238,448	(84%)	4,117,020	(7%)	467,788	(1%)	2,842,091	(5%)	1,611,119	(3%)	640,062	(1%)	35,707	(<1%)	59,952,235
1986	46,156,636	(84%)	3,161,172	(6%)	268,174	(<1%)	2,606,524	(5%)	2,047,763	(4%)	367,868	(1%)	35,458	(<1%)	54,643,595
1987	8,691,660	(54%)	3,016,762	(19%)	413,943	(3%)	1,818,784	(11%)	538,333	(3%)	1,642,715	(10%)	90,459	(<1%)	16,212,656
1988	11,276,489	(64%)	2,605,532	(15%)	518,455	(3%)	1,327,935	(8%)	1,058,584	(6%)	645,811	(4%)	61,563	(<1%)	17,494,369
1989	54,315,514	(82%)	4,450,699	(7%)	580,479	(1%)	3,504,883	(5%)	2,691,297	(4%)	444,565	(1%)	43,401	(<1%)	66,030,838
1990	30,330,838	(76%)	2,917,511	(7%)	530,825	(1%)	2,965,476	(7%)	1,727,293	(4%)	1,414,924	(4%)	45,422	(<1%)	39,932,289
1991	62,191,634	(88%)	2,803,393	(4%)	404,417	(1%)	2,455,397	(3%)	1,127,702	(2%)	1,811,164	(3%)	68,797	(<1%)	70,862,504
1992	34,808,120	(75%)	3,832,020	(8%)	632,425	(1%)	2,886,859	(6%)	1,190,707	(3%)	3,094,606	(7%)	45,990	(<1%)	46,490,727
1993	60,196,878	(83%)	3,946,447	(5%)	598,618	(1%)	4,090,616	(6%)	1,725,815	(2%)	1,727,084	(2%)	49,886	(<1%)	72,335,344
1994	60,075,945	(79%)	4,255,756	(6%)	570,976	(1%)	4,923,149	(6%)	725,117	(1%)	5,386,836	(7%)	76,180	(<1%)	76,013,959
1995	51,650,711	(80%)	4,885,907	(8%)	514,753	(1%)	2,902,998	(4%)	2,165,624	(3%)	2,374,544	(4%)	53,726	(<1%)	64,548,263

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Table 4.–Page 2 of 2.

Year[a]	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll[a]		Annette Is.		Hatchery[b]		Misc.[c]		Total
1996	72,547,199	(84%)	4,052,371	(5%)	474,783	(1%)	3,285,153	(4%)	1,066,239	(1%)	5,178,045	(6%)	71,601	(<1%)	86,675,391
1997	32,426,882	(71%)	3,861,436	(8%)	530,584	(1%)	2,310,028	(5%)	649,343	(1%)	5,655,779	(12%)	91,387	(<1%)	45,525,439
1998	49,057,331	(78%)	4,332,833	(7%)	365,039	(1%)	2,218,176	(4%)	1,070,302	(2%)	5,700,976	(9%)	89,256	(<1%)	62,833,913
1999	81,768,383	(84%)	4,347,194	(4%)	351,396	(<1%)	3,043,477	(3%)	1,068,721	(1%)	7,053,481	(7%)	139,129	(<1%)	97,771,781
2000	27,180,692	(69%)	3,917,053	(10%)	338,124	(<1%)	1,947,674	(5%)	1,128,736	(3%)	5,028,361	(13%)	95,943	(<1%)	39,636,583
2001	67,965,608	(84%)	4,138,347	(5%)	382,060	(<1%)	2,740,633	(3%)	2,224,126	(3%)	3,854,849	(5%)	89,800	(<1%)	81,395,423
2002	45,891,149	(80%)	3,129,105	(5%)	331,848	(<1%)	1,847,208	(3%)	1,548,231	(3%)	4,378,603	(8%)	98,216	(<1%)	57,194,144
2003	55,331,699	(81%)	3,926,523	(6%)	281,529	(<1%)	2,004,764	(3%)	674,026	(1%)	5,759,988	(8%)	93,598	(<1%)	68,072,127
Average 1960–2003	28,636,781	(80%)	2,544,516	(7%)	350,377	(1%)	1,858,422	(5%)	893,515	(2%)	1,437,119	(4%)	32,669	(<1%)	35,753,398
Max.catch (year)	81,768,383	(1999)	4,885,907	(1995)	632,425	(1992)	4,923,149	(1994)	2,691,297	(1989)	7,053,481	(1999)	139,129	(1999)	
Min.catch (year)	3,789,373	(1960)	432,438	(1960)	166,361	(1970)	582,077	(1975)	10,816	(1967)	752	(1980)	3,807	(1978)	
2004	49,621,064	(80%)	3,908,839	(6%)	312,708	(<1%)	2,490,170	(4%)	876,978	(1%)	4,975,446	(8%)	104,429	(<1%)	62,289,634

[a] Salmon harvest by calander year.
[b] Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.
[c] Includes salmon that were confiscated, caught in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 5.–Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chinook salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll[a]		Annette Is.		Hatchery[b]		Misc.[c]		Total[a]
1960	6,509	(2%)	11,523	(4%)	908	(<1%)	282,404	(94%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,344
1961	4,134	(2%)	9,440	(4%)	2,534	(1%)	204,289	(93%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,397
1962	10,145	(5%)	10,161	(5%)	2,747	(1%)	173,597	(88%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,650
1963	6,659	(3%)	6,427	(2%)	941	(<1%)	243,679	(95%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,706
1964	16,819	(5%)	9,371	(3%)	1,488	(<1%)	329,461	(92%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,139
1965	14,992	(5%)	11,892	(4%)	1,323	(<1%)	258,902	(90%)		-	-	-	-	-	287,109
1966	11,874	(4%)	12,527	(4%)	1,555	(1%)	282,083	(92%)	3	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	308,042
1967	9,054	(3%)	16,464	(5%)	742	(<1%)	274,678	(91%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,938
1968	13,335	(4%)	12,902	(4%)	697	(<1%)	304,455	(92%)	122	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	331,511
1969	6,731	(2%)	15,175	(5%)	1,935	(1%)	288,920	(92%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	312,761
1970	5,909	(2%)	9,449	(3%)	2,299	(1%)	304,707	(95%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,364
1971	4,799	(1%)	15,681	(5%)	2,062	(1%)	310,596	(93%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	333,138
1972	16,730	(6%)	25,125	(9%)	2,467	(1%)	243,150	(85%)	149	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	287,621
1973	8,754	(3%)	24,501	(7%)	2,733	(1%)	307,499	(90%)	25	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	343,512
1974	6,750	(2%)	15,483	(4%)	2,214	(1%)	322,652	(93%)	15	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	347,114
1975	2,056	(1%)	9,077	(3%)	2,224	(1%)	287,646	(96%)	3	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	301,006
1976	1,428	(1%)	7,224	(3%)	1,830	(1%)	230,101	(96%)	45	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	240,628
1977	5,242	(2%)	5,578	(2%)	2,549	(1%)	270,714	(95%)	72	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	284,155
1978	13,972	(3%)	8,266	(2%)	3,057	(1%)	375,427	(94%)	197	(<1%)	-	-	486	(<1%)	401,405
1979	10,079	(3%)	13,738	(4%)	4,232	(1%)	338,299	(92%)	339	(<1%)	-	-	832	(<1%)	367,519
1980	11,701	(4%)	5,433	(2%)	2,800	(1%)	301,387	(94%)	180	(<1%)	-	-	611	(<1%)	322,112
1981	10,264	(4%)	6,317	(2%)	2,069	(1%)	251,910	(93%)	301	(<1%)	-	-	748	(<1%)	271,609
1982	30,529	(10%)	14,710	(5%)	1,456	(<1%)	249,590	(84%)	838	(<1%)	-	-	963	(<1%)	298,086
1983	13,578	(5%)	4,734	(2%)	976	(<1%)	271,515	(93%)	367	(<1%)	-	-	6	(<1%)	291,176
1984	20,762	(8%)	10,345	(4%)	1,062	(<1%)	235,646	(87%)	236	(<1%)	937	(<1%)	1,263	(<1%)	270,251
1985	21,535	(8%)	10,386	(4%)	1,231	(<1%)	218,577	(85%)	713	(<1%)	2,658	(1%)	1,121	(<1%)	256,221
1986	13,271	(5%)	8,441	(3%)	1,428	(1%)	239,373	(90%)	121	(<1%)	1,093	(0%)	1,537	(1%)	265,264
1987	6,284	(2%)	8,430	(3%)	2,072	(1%)	268,841	(93%)	565	(<1%)	2,376	(1%)	932	(<1%)	289,500
1988	12,165	(5%)	9,079	(4%)	893	(<1%)	210,761	(86%)	941	(<1%)	9,649	(4%)	1,044	(<1%)	244,532
1989	17,103	(6%)	9,579	(3%)	798	(<1%)	228,800	(82%)	892	(<1%)	19,680	(7%)	1,395	(<1%)	278,247
1990	14,777	(4%)	14,693	(4%)	663	(<1%)	289,403	(83%)	1,840	(1%)	26,692	(8%)	390	(<1%)	348,458
1991	17,107	(5%)	18,457	(5%)	1,747	(1%)	271,510	(80%)	4,015	(1%)	25,995	(8%)	703	(<1%)	339,534
1992	20,320	(9%)	11,285	(5%)	2,025	(1%)	175,351	(77%)	1,210	(1%)	16,723	(7%)	1,371	(1%)	228,285
1993	12,291	(4%)	18,011	(6%)	1,311	(<1%)	241,479	(81%)	639	(<1%)	23,252	(8%)	2,746	(1%)	299,729
1994	21,089	(9%)	16,735	(8%)	3,897	(2%)	161,488	(73%)	230	(<1%)	17,750	(8%)	1,513	(1%)	222,702

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Table 5. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll[a]		Annette Is.		Hatchery[b]		Misc.[c]		Total
1995	26,777	(12%)	13,342	(6%)	9,374	(4%)	133,743	(62%)	133	(<1%)	31,405	(15%)	1,281	(1%)	216,055
1996	23,155	(10%)	9,982	(4%)	4,854	(2%)	148,691	(67%)	243	(<1%)	33,496	(15%)	1,410	(1%)	221,831
1997	10,841	(4%)	11,006	(4%)	3,264	(1%)	242,960	(81%)	505	(<1%)	30,144	(10%)	2,294	(1%)	301,014
1998	16,167	(7%)	5,937	(2%)	2,804	(1%)	196,245	(82%)	304	(<1%)	15,943	(7%)	1,390	(1%)	238,790
1999	20,850	(10%)	8,983	(4%)	5,108	(3%)	149,723	(74%)	744	(<1%)	15,100	(7%)	1,093	(1%)	201,601
2000	22,044	(10%)	13,475	(6%)	2,460	(1%)	152,480	(67%)	4,769	(2%)	31,637	(14%)	719	(<1%)	227,584
2001	22,314	(9%)	13,638	(5%)	2,631	(1%)	159,234	(63%)	4,156	(2%)	49,028	(19%)	783	(<1%)	251,784
2002	18,725	(5%)	10,216	(3%)	2,510	(1%)	326,828	(84%)	1,818	(0%)	28,445	(7%)	859	(<1%)	389,401
2003	25,236	(9%)	10,704	(4%)	3,842	(1%)	324,733	(72%)	780	(0%)	45,723	(14%)	868	(<1%)	411,886
Average 1960 to 2003	13,747	(5%)	11,680	(4%)	2,314	(1%)	251,898	(87%)	640	(<1%)	9,721	(<1%)	645	(<1%)	290,644
Max. harvest (year)	39,984	(2004)	25,125	(1972)	9,374	(1995)	375,427	(1978)	4,769	(2000)	61,707	(2004)	2,746	(1993)	
Min. harvest (year)	1,428	(1976)	4,734	(1983)	663	(1990)	133,743	(1995)	3	(1975)	937	(1984)	6	(1983)	
2004	39,984	(8%)	20,148	(4%)	2,734	(1%)	352,551	(73%)	1,914	(0%)	61,707	(13%)	2,170	(<1%)	481,208

[a] Calendar year

[b] Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.

[c] Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 6. –Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total sockeye salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	358,697	(67%)	127,058	(24%)	44,671	(8%)	939	(<1%)	1,753	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	533,118
1961	418,952	(61%)	169,724	(25%)	82,403	(12%)	1,264	(<1%)	9,949	(1%)	-	-	-	-	682,292
1962	411,748	(57%)	233,082	(32%)	73,937	(10%)	1,181	(<1%)	7,489	(1%)	-	-	-	-	727,437
1963	422,605	(63%)	194,420	(29%)	52,517	(8%)	2,014	(<1%)	4,194	(1%)	-	-	-	-	675,750
1964	570,250	(62%)	246,250	(27%)	90,175	(10%)	1,004	(<1%)	11,445	(1%)	-	-	-	-	919,124
1965	672,001	(62%)	279,349	(26%)	120,417	(11%)	1,872	(<1%)	3,359	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,076,998
1966	480,024	(46%)	334,702	(32%)	185,360	(18%)	679	(<1%)	45,310	(4%)	-	-	-	-	1,046,075
1967	600,602	(62%)	274,038	(28%)	88,431	(9%)	157	(<1%)	3,170	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	966,398
1968	494,851	(60%)	245,865	(30%)	80,776	(10%)	574	(<1%)	4,129	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	826,195
1969	338,357	(42%)	348,350	(43%)	123,540	(15%)	437	(<1%)	970	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	811,654
1970	308,198	(46%)	240,538	(36%)	115,795	(17%)	485	(<1%)	2,947	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	667,963
1971	162,253	(26%)	329,017	(53%)	130,547	(21%)	929	(<1%)	-	(0%)	-	-	-	-	622,746
1972	324,893	(35%)	450,148	(49%)	134,617	(15%)	1,068	(<1%)	8,178	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	918,904
1973	342,336	(34%)	532,485	(53%)	128,466	(13%)	1,204	(<1%)	1,118	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,005,609
1974	236,064	(34%)	364,312	(53%)	82,418	(12%)	2,215	(<1%)	2,615	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	687,624
1975	61,784	(25%)	108,574	(44%)	73,291	(30%)	584	(<1%)	622	(0%)	-	-	-	-	244,855
1976	135,192	(23%)	322,017	(54%)	130,603	(22%)	1,241	(<1%)	5,022	(1%)	-	-	-	-	594,075
1977	328,932	(30%)	541,443	(50%)	186,001	(17%)	5,713	(1%)	26,967	(2%)	-	-	-	-	1,089,056
1978	272,197	(35%)	358,917	(46%)	130,681	(17%)	2,804	(<1%)	23,619	(3%)	-	-	101	(<1%)	788,319
1979	397,137	(37%)	472,610	(44%)	164,813	(15%)	7,018	(1%)	31,345	(3%)	-	-	478	(<1%)	1,073,401
1980	510,956	(46%)	408,296	(37%)	159,564	(14%)	2,921	(<1%)	23,734	(2%)	-	-	568	(<1%)	1,106,039
1981	438,921	(41%)	438,824	(41%)	149,273	(14%)	7,476	(1%)	37,528	(4%)	1	(<1%)	178	(<1%)	1,072,201
1982	445,385	(30%)	749,348	(51%)	212,882	(14%)	2,459	(<1%)	70,317	(5%)	1	(<1%)	205	(<1%)	1,480,570
1983	776,695	(50%)	586,574	(38%)	152,571	(10%)	7,973	(1%)	32,478	(2%)	1	(<1%)	1,218	(<1%)	1,556,497
1984	457,206	(38%)	593,901	(49%)	102,565	(8%)	9,654	(1%)	49,740	(4%)	7	(<1%)	2,283	(<1%)	1,214,285
1985	716,342	(38%)	830,238	(45%)	234,896	(13%)	7,713	(<1%)	67,946	(4%)	18	(<1%)	6,569	(<1%)	1,863,722
1986	587,730	(41%)	658,611	(46%)	150,770	(10%)	6,883	(<1%)	36,510	(3%)	6	(<1%)	2,474	(<1%)	1,442,984
1987	310,282	(23%)	736,200	(53%)	259,989	(19%)	9,722	(1%)	54,186	(4%)	1,121	(<1%)	6,217	(<1%)	1,377,717
1988	654,748	(45%)	600,925	(41%)	162,168	(11%)	9,341	(1%)	30,979	(2%)	85	(<1%)	2,173	(<1%)	1,460,419
1989	823,178	(39%)	893,976	(42%)	329,454	(16%)	20,171	(1%)	50,496	(2%)	66	(<1%)	7,490	(<1%)	2,124,831
1990	965,918	(45%)	767,492	(36%)	344,606	(16%)	9,176	(<1%)	59,644	(3%)	75	(<1%)	8,806	(<1%)	2,155,717
1991	1,051,269	(51%)	711,874	(34%)	229,903	(11%)	9,805	(<1%)	45,130	(2%)	1,478	(<1%)	14,126	(1%)	2,063,585
1992	1,336,889	(50%)	922,069	(35%)	314,175	(12%)	22,854	(1%)	61,169	(2%)	2,108	(<1%)	7,158	(<1%)	2,666,422
1993	1,690,471	(53%)	1,021,899	(32%)	345,887	(11%)	25,337	(1%)	95,063	(3%)	7,595	(<1%)	4,708	(<1%)	3,190,960

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Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1994	1,430,610	(60%)	686,792	(29%)	206,683	(9%)	21,777	(1%)	41,615	(2%)	3,322	(<1%)	1,613	(<1%)	2,392,412
1995	907,120	(51%)	640,971	(36%)	153,723	(9%)	27,323	(2%)	55,503	(3%)	8,448	(<1%)	2,243	(<1%)	1,795,331
1996	1,514,523	(54%)	1,026,591	(37%)	209,029	(7%)	11,024	(<1%)	29,859	(1%)	6,636	(<1%)	2,186	(<1%)	2,799,848
1997	1,578,041	(64%)	645,516	(26%)	110,078	(4%)	39,430	(2%)	41,365	(2%)	58,879	(2%)	4,107	(<1%)	2,477,416
1998	732,790	(53%)	501,291	(36%)	77,189	(6%)	6,474	(<1%)	16,554	(1%)	34,590	(3%)	6,468	(<1%)	1,375,356
1999	425,298	(37%)	545,681	(47%)	128,751	(11%)	5,730	(<1%)	21,867	(2%)	24,075	(2%)	9,328	(1%)	1,160,730
2000	489,221	(40%)	496,564	(40%)	99,182	(8%)	4,467	(<1%)	22,529	(2%)	107,244	(9%)	10,097	(1%)	1,229,304
2001	1,013,151	(50%)	686,533	(34%)	141,449	(7%)	8,992	(<1%)	41,245	(2%)	138,233	(7%)	4,684	(<1%)	2,034,287
2002	154,478	(19%)	464,138	(59%)	112,656	(14%)	1,247	(<1%)	34,821	(4%)	36,859	(2%)	2,248	(<1%)	806,447
2003	681,418	(45%)	598,679	(59%)	154,384	(14%)	4,596	(<1%)	7,806	(4%)	75,869	(2%)	2,604	(<1%)	1,525,356
Average 1960 to 2003	614,312	(46%)	508,770	(38%)	153,666	(12%)	7,180	(1%)	27,779	(2%)	11,516	(<1%)	2,508	(<1%)	1,325,730
Max.harvest(year)	1,690,471	(1993)	1,026,591	(1996)	345,887	(1993)	39,430	(1997)	95,063	(1992)	210,665	(2001)	14,126	(1991)	
Min.harvest(year)	61,784	(1975)	108,574	(1975)	44,671	(1960)	157	(1967)	622	(1975)	1	(1981-83)	101	(1978)	
2004	900,557	(44%)	797,969	(39%)	88,282	(4%)	5,009	(<1%)	30,743	(2%)	210,665	(10%)	4,393	(<1%)	2,037,618

[a] Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.
[b] Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 7.–Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total coho salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	125,871	(18%)	37,986	(6%)	119,149	(17%)	396,211	(58%)	2,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	681,604
1961	246,524	(30%)	52,743	(6%)	128,670	(15%)	399,932	(48%)	5,740	(1%)	-	-	-	-	833,609
1962	239,382	(21%)	98,404	(9%)	170,776	(15%)	643,740	(56%)	3,975	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,156,277
1963	316,449	(25%)	112,776	(9%)	141,365	(11%)	693,050	(55%)	1,688	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,265,328
1964	506,341	(32%)	172,411	(11%)	169,780	(11%)	730,766	(46%)	6,960	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,586,258
1965	556,981	(36%)	166,452	(11%)	122,207	(8%)	695,887	(45%)	2,280	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,543,807
1966	451,888	(37%)	155,922	(13%)	66,252	(5%)	528,621	(43%)	16,144	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,218,827
1967	188,959	(22%)	134,029	(16%)	97,211	(11%)	443,677	(51%)	374	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	864,250
1968	463,270	(30%)	202,955	(13%)	92,005	(6%)	779,500	(51%)	1,956	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,539,686
1969	109,956	(18%)	65,101	(11%)	32,555	(5%)	388,443	(65%)	400	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	596,455
1970	293,435	(39%)	163,354	(22%)	30,279	(4%)	267,647	(35%)	2,499	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	757,214
1971	325,772	(35%)	158,957	(17%)	37,848	(4%)	391,279	(43%)	4,706	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	918,562
1972	385,221	(26%)	274,206	(18%)	46,293	(3%)	791,941	(53%)	324	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,497,985
1973	128,220	(15%)	123,948	(15%)	41,776	(5%)	540,125	(65%)	1,006	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	835,075
1974	166,836	(13%)	186,482	(15%)	77,593	(6%)	845,109	(66%)	570	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,276,590
1975	70,193	(16%)	102,372	(24%)	37,403	(9%)	214,219	(50%)	1,354	(<1%)	2,700	(1%)	-	-	428,241
1976	87,344	(11%)	155,968	(19%)	51,540	(6%)	525,270	(64%)	5,545	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	825,667
1977	130,902	(14%)	183,044	(20%)	92,230	(10%)	506,432	(55%)	8,671	(1%)	-	-	-	-	921,279
1978	242,961	(14%)	221,134	(13%)	139,500	(8%)	1,100,902	(64%)	5,642	(0%)	-	-	1,337	(<1%)	1,711,476
1979	176,354	(14%)	81,324	(6%)	95,866	(7%)	918,832	(72%)	5,263	(<1%)	5,893	(<1%)	665	(<1%)	1,284,197
1980	184,570	(16%)	109,516	(10%)	119,684	(11%)	697,181	(62%)	7,839	(<1%)	-	(<1%)	23	(<1%)	1,118,813
1981	237,402	(17%)	114,535	(8%)	132,579	(10%)	860,867	(63%)	14,245	(1%)	5,003	(<1%)	550	(<1%)	1,365,181
1982	397,369	(19%)	194,471	(9%)	148,857	(7%)	1,315,871	(63%)	17,498	(1%)	12,514	(0%)	2,898	(<1%)	2,079,619
1983	340,381	(17%)	210,332	(11%)	81,573	(4%)	1,276,370	(65%)	25,123	(1%)	4,220	(<1%)	199	(<1%)	1,949,191
1984	350,041	(19%)	190,950	(10%)	182,256	(10%)	1,132,644	(60%)	30,849	(2%)	26,836	(0%)	-		1,890,960
1985	417,852	(16%)	309,380	(12%)	202,783	(8%)	1,599,695	(61%)	75,384	(3%)	33,386	(1%)	3,685	(<1%)	2,642,165
1986	568,410	(17%)	395,889	(12%)	92,097	(3%)	2,127,172	(63%)	35,790	(1%)	143,799	(4%)	1,328	(<1%)	3,364,485
1987	121,974	(8%)	165,249	(11%)	124,407	(8%)	1,041,020	(69%)	8,681	(1%)	50,465	(3%)	4,448	(<1%)	1,516,244
1988	157,003	(15%)	163,808	(15%)	205,926	(19%)	500,202	(47%)	23,870	(2%)	7,539	(1%)	3,503	(<1%)	1,061,851
1989	330,989	(15%)	234,423	(11%)	176,773	(8%)	1,415,517	(64%)	35,104	(2%)	18,921	(1%)	3,551	(<1%)	2,215,278
1990	372,471	(13%)	351,039	(12%)	148,891	(5%)	1,832,415	(63%)	63,146	(2%)	125,762	(4%)	2,536	(<1%)	2,896,260
1991	405,592	(13%)	545,376	(17%)	166,731	(5%)	1,718,319	(54%)	71,282	(2%)	294,490	(9%)	3,350	(<1%)	3,205,140
1992	488,399	(13%)	645,159	(18%)	290,095	(8%)	1,929,830	(53%)	32,690	(1%)	268,913	(7%)	2,529	(<1%)	3,657,615
1993	473,138	(13%)	417,681	(11%)	237,446	(6%)	2,395,874	(65%)	48,900	(1%)	106,476	(3%)	2,117	(<1%)	3,681,632

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Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1994	967,691	(17%)	698,125	(12%)	343,843	(6%)	3,466,726	(61%)	51,452	(1%)	188,847	(3%)	6,753	(<1%)	5,723,437
1995	617,777	(19%)	415,158	(12%)	295,030	(9%)	1,750,167	(52%)	42,044	(1%)	215,431	(6%)	663	(<1%)	3,336,270
1996	441,457	(14%)	368,570	(12%)	227,802	(7%)	1,906,299	(61%)	30,846	(1%)	166,941	(5%)	3,825	(<1%)	3,145,740
1997	183,773	(9%)	131,240	(7%)	322,776	(16%)	1,170,288	(59%)	39,467	(2%)	135,179	(7%)	405	(<1%)	1,983,128
1998	464,716	(15%)	412,446	(14%)	197,629	(7%)	1,636,711	(55%)	49,365	(2%)	234,675	(8%)	3,436	(<1%)	2,998,978
1999	416,415	(12%)	351,559	(10%)	187,055	(5%)	2,272,461	(63%)	18,189	(1%)	349,239	(10%)	4,140	(<1%)	3,599,058
2000	206,479	(10%)	167,623	(8%)	170,948	(9%)	1,125,219	(56%)	57,055	(3%)	268,171	(13%)	399	(<1%)	1,995,894
2001	542,643	(16%)	294,050	(9%)	205,233	(6%)	1,845,201	(56%)	57,055	(2%)	350,565	(11%)	2,936	(<1%)	3,297,683
2002	469,438	(14%)	435,538	(13%)	200,838	(6%)	1,312,339	(41%)	64,880	(2%)	750,153	(23%)	5,487	(<1%)	3,238,673
2003	394,154	(16%)	434,231	(17%)	74,343	(3%)	1,223,458	(49%)	39,879	(2%)	328,650	(13%)	3,643	(<1%)	2,498,358
Average 1960 to 2003	335,523	(17%)	241,044	(12%)	143,770	(7%)	1,121,669	(57%)	23,139	(1%)	93,063	(5%)	1,464	(<1%)	1,959,671
Max.harvest(year)	967,691	(1994)	698,125	(1994)	343,843	(1994)	3,466,726	(1994)	75,384	(1985)	750,153	(1999)	6,753	(1994)	
Min. harvest (year)	70,193	(1975)	37,986	(1960)	30,279	(1970)	214,219	(1975)	324	(1972)	7,539	(1988)	199	(1983)	
2004	399,267	(13%)	316,192	(10%)	196,930	(6%)	1,914,883	(62%)	30,883	(1%)	220,606	(7%)	4,725	(<1%)	3,083,486

[a] Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.
[b] Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 8.–Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total pink salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	2,572,279	(95%)	55,984	(2%)	12,911	(<1%)	25,563	(1%)	45,409	(2%)	-	-	-	-	2,712,146
1961	10,936,344	(95%)	282,997	(2%)	63,608	(1%)	19,303	(<1%)	157,046	(1%)	-	-	-	-	11,459,298
1962	10,139,595	(90%)	435,132	(4%)	26,063	(<1%)	75,083	(1%)	579,917	(5%)	-	-	-	-	11,255,790
1963	18,188,335	(95%)	653,826	(3%)	78,697	(<1%)	106,939	(1%)	88,145	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	19,115,942
1964	17,305,646	(93%)	753,312	(4%)	40,038	(<1%)	124,566	(1%)	356,697	(2%)	-	-	-	-	18,580,259
1965	10,061,346	(92%)	698,339	(6%)	4,402	(<1%)	81,127	(1%)	33,883	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	10,879,097
1966	18,906,895	(93%)	790,314	(4%)	1,405	(<1%)	63,623	(0%)	588,680	(3%)	-	-	-	-	20,350,917
1967	2,807,759	(90%)	205,683	(7%)	31,580	(1%)	57,372	(2%)	6,949	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,109,343
1968	24,083,473	(96%)	607,275	(2%)	2,130	(<1%)	126,271	(1%)	258,722	(1%)	-	-	-	-	25,077,871
1969	4,313,575	(89%)	381,729	(8%)	64,271	(1%)	83,727	(2%)	29,238	(1%)	-	-	-	-	4,872,540
1970	9,589,943	(90%)	848,425	(8%)	7,841	(<1%)	70,072	(1%)	102,907	(1%)	-	-	-	-	10,619,188
1971	8,514,499	(87%)	655,473	(7%)	80,797	(1%)	104,557	(1%)	-	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	9,770,369
1972	11,363,527	(95%)	444,375	(4%)	3,092	(<1%)	166,771	(1%)	415,043	(0%)	-	-	-	-	12,019,457
1973	5,611,363	(86%)	654,224	(10%)	16,990	(<1%)	134,586	(2%)	41,692	(2%)	-	-	-	-	6,526,216
1974	4,174,551	(85%)	338,346	(7%)	4,211	(<1%)	263,083	(5%)	109,053	(2%)	-	-	-	-	4,888,591
1975	3,414,308	(78%)	350,199	(8%)	80,277	(2%)	76,844	(2%)	108,400	(10%)	-	-	-	-	4,358,049
1976	4,290,526	(77%)	384,349	(7%)	28,493	(1%)	194,370	(3%)	436,421	(10%)	-	-	-	-	5,572,154
1977	11,444,267	(79%)	1,428,899	(10%)	75,530	(1%)	281,009	(2%)	581,957	(9%)	92,459	(1%)	-	-	14,465,149
1978	18,545,091	(91%)	812,947	(4%)	30,525	(<1%)	617,633	(3%)	1,235,444	(2%)	-	-	1,738	(<1%)	20,343,487
1979	8,934,010	(76%)	915,976	(8%)	151,937	(1%)	629,103	(5%)	305,998	(9%)	29,555	(<1%)	9,361	(<1%)	11,745,869
1980	11,869,988	(84%)	1,107,273	(8%)	143,135	(1%)	267,174	(2%)	1,105,482	(5%)	-	-	7,324	(<1%)	14,181,047
1981	16,268,867	(84%)	1,264,900	(7%)	133,756	(1%)	579,436	(3%)	653,409	(6%)	132,744	(1%)	5,096	(<1%)	19,361,043
1982	22,049,191	(87%)	569,486	(2%)	9,850	(<1%)	503,306	(2%)	1,101,642	(8%)	7,346	(<1%)	4,002	(<1%)	25,286,967
1983	33,666,216	(91%)	1,209,372	(3%)	25,278	(<1%)	498,470	(1%)	2,017,294	(4%)	120,688	(<1%)	8,416	(<1%)	36,966,967
1984	21,070,213	(86%)	1,308,086	(5%)	19,870	(<1%)	572,567	(2%)	1,556,283	(6%)	171,356	(0%)	8,519	(<1%)	24,524,638
1985	47,233,196	(90%)	1,832,570	(4%)	16,410	(<1%)	963,339	(2%)	1,424,695	(3%)	470,949	(1%)	18,105	(<1%)	52,357,638
1986	42,788,318	(96%)	1,282,418	(3%)	7,263	(<1%)	181,706	(<1%)	1,823,069	(1%)	61,178	(<1%)	28,325	(<1%)	44,687,971
1987	7,018,562	(65%)	1,359,526	(13%)	12,920	(<1%)	486,355	(4%)	338,763	(8%)	994,190	(9%)	70,106	(1%)	10,831,931
1988	8,826,732	(69%)	687,270	(5%)	120,212	(1%)	519,367	(4%)	890,272	(20%)	115,729	(1%)	47,580	(<1%)	12,867,514
1989	52,070,066	(89%)	2,769,875	(5%)	57,195	(<1%)	1,771,409	(3%)	2,550,624	(3%)	213,371	(<1%)	27,663	(<1%)	58,455,765
1990	27,915,150	(88%)	1,168,061	(4%)	30,840	(<1%)	771,665	(2%)	1,546,186	(3%)	880,750	(3%)	29,350	(<1%)	31,729,125
1991	58,592,358	(95%)	820,409	(1%)	3,052	(<1%)	427,326	(1%)	933,309	(2%)	1,112,888	(2%)	36,997	(<1%)	61,947,786
1992	29,769,079	(84%)	1,408,331	(4%)	18,526	(<1%)	673,805	(2%)	954,756	(4%)	2,111,411	(6%)	27,400	(<1%)	35,530,486

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Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1993	53,414,515	(95%)	1,087,670	(2%)	9,909	(<1%)	902,766	(2%)	1,521,934	(1%)	332,763	(1%)	29,793	(<1%)	56,275,447
1994	51,280,083	(87%)	1,030,607	(2%)	12,324	(<1%)	942,783	(2%)	498,031	(3%)	3,459,436	(6%)	51,613	(<1%)	58,702,002
1995	43,498,508	(93%)	1,337,764	(3%)	54,041	(<1%)	714,312	(2%)	1,925,156	(2%)	411,701	(1%)	24,024	(<1%)	46,908,149
1996	61,649,487	(96%)	615,311	(1%)	31,295	(<1%)	812,899	(1%)	867,799	(1%)	609,316	(1%)	43,607	(<1%)	64,171,969
1997	24,790,537	(84%)	1,384,200	(5%)	93,658	(<1%)	545,308	(2%)	410,054	(3%)	1,695,171	(6%)	64,348	(<1%)	29,372,518
1998	38,436,679	(90%)	1,489,395	(3%)	86,066	(<1%)	261,093	(1%)	799,296	(2%)	1,411,511	(3%)	51,351	(<1%)	42,632,509
1999	71,961,631	(92%)	1,274,207	(2%)	29,554	(<1%)	540,859	(1%)	896,414	(1%)	3,053,685	(4%)	91,929	(<1%)	77,870,145
2000	18,156,691	(85%)	679,459	(3%)	64,349	(<1%)	187,364	(1%)	918,280	(9%)	267,913	(1%)	39,377	(<1%)	21,390,368
2001	61,951,322	(92%)	1,568,742	(2%)	32,230	(<1%)	258,943	(0%)	1,995,215	(0%)	1,189,294	(2%)	60,128	(<1%)	67,055,874
2002	42,137,936	(93%)	800,521	(2%)	15,590	(<1%)	85,749	(0%)	1,363,274	(2%)	853,059	(2%)	72,459	(<1%)	45,328,588
2003	49,894,749	(95%)	1,354,839	(3%)	48,418	(<1%)	159,643	(0%)	569,512	(5%)	420,141	(1%)	68,330	(<1%)	52,515,632
Average 1960 to 2003	25,034,259	(91%)	934,275	(3%)	42,740	(<1%)	384,756	(1%)	775,963	(3%)	459,514	(2%)	21,067	(<1%)	27,652,572
Max. harvest (year)	71,961,631	(1999)	2,769,875	(1989)	151,937	(1979)	1,771,409	(1989)	2,550,624	(1989)	3,459,436	(1994)	91,929	(1999)	
Min. harvest (year)	2,572,279	(1960)	55,984	(1960)	1,405	(1966)	19,303	(1961)	6,949	(1967)	7,346	(1982)	1,738	(1978)	
2004	42,596,809	(94%)	944,447	(2%)	23,207	(<1%)	57,199	(0%)	715,774	(2%)	974,597	(2%)	62,289	(<1%)	45,374,322

[a] Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.
[b] Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 9.–Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chum salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	726,017	(78%)	199,887	(21%)	277	(<1%)	2,453	(<1%)	3,796	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	932,430
1961	2,172,066	(89%)	251,900	(10%)	11,038	(<1%)	2,679	(<1%)	8,648	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,446,331
1962	1,593,386	(87%)	233,421	(13%)	616	(<1%)	2,676	(<1%)	6,911	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,837,010
1963	1,186,182	(81%)	265,251	(18%)	10,294	(1%)	6,230	(<1%)	2,282	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,470,239
1964	1,661,431	(86%)	250,045	(13%)	1,481	(<1%)	2,576	(<1%)	12,301	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,927,834
1965	1,185,569	(81%)	269,986	(18%)	4,094	(<1%)	6,359	(<1%)	248	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,466,256
1966	2,846,425	(88%)	365,070	(11%)	3,396	(<1%)	5,203	(<1%)	7,308	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,227,402
1967	1,545,057	(86%)	250,050	(14%)	4,459	(<1%)	7,051	(<1%)	323	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,806,940
1968	2,251,556	(85%)	363,713	(14%)	13,866	(1%)	2,791	(<1%)	4,281	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,636,207
1969	332,514	(59%)	208,918	(37%)	17,203	(3%)	1,708	(<1%)	258	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	560,601
1970	1,919,378	(79%)	494,294	(20%)	10,147	(<1%)	3,235	(<1%)	1,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,428,441
1971	1,495,755	(77%)	435,924	(22%)	6,306	(<1%)	7,602	(<1%)	5,290	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,950,877
1972	2,168,632	(74%)	744,933	(25%)	12,887	(<1%)	11,634	(<1%)	226	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,938,312
1973	1,221,201	(69%)	524,199	(30%)	8,995	(<1%)	10,460	(1%)	375	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,765,230
1974	988,297	(59%)	666,313	(40%)	4,185	(<1%)	13,818	(1%)	1,306	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,673,919
1975	381,540	(55%)	298,296	(43%)	3,761	(1%)	2,784	(<1%)	3,810	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	690,191
1976	511,827	(49%)	503,230	(48%)	7,462	(1%)	4,251	(<1%)	15,193	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,041,963
1977	336,408	(45%)	364,164	(49%)	8,623	(1%)	11,621	(2%)	25,605	(3%)	-	-	-	-	746,421
1978	521,880	(61%)	288,959	(34%)	6,181	(1%)	26,193	(3%)	16,437	(2%)	-	-	145	(<1%)	859,795
1979	438,175	(47%)	401,161	(43%)	7,399	(1%)	24,661	(3%)	57,064	(6%)	-	-	437	(<1%)	928,897
1980	1,002,478	(62%)	548,674	(34%)	20,151	(1%)	12,168	(1%)	30,312	(2%)	752	(<1%)	1,651	(<1%)	1,616,186
1981	517,002	(61%)	270,231	(32%)	10,655	(1%)	8,680	(1%)	40,300	(5%)	1	(<1%)	359	(<1%)	849,271
1982	828,476	(63%)	448,362	(34%)	6,320	(<1%)	5,639	(<1%)	24,237	(2%)	778	(<1%)	345	(<1%)	1,313,394
1983	579,168	(47%)	516,639	(42%)	11,195	(1%)	20,308	(2%)	104,949	(9%)	18,269	(<1%)	344	(<1%)	1,233,382
1984	2,434,053	(67%)	1,030,527	(28%)	32,230	(1%)	28,053	(1%)	86,916	(2%)	453,204	(1%)	309	(<1%)	3,630,357
1985	1,849,523	(56%)	1,134,446	(34%)	12,468	(<1%)	52,767	(2%)	112,679	(3%)	133,051	(4%)	6,227	(<1%)	3,301,161
1986	2,198,907	(66%)	815,813	(24%)	16,616	(<1%)	51,390	(2%)	109,029	(3%)	161,792	(5%)	1,794	(<1%)	3,355,341
1987	1,234,558	(45%)	747,357	(27%)	14,555	(1%)	12,846	(<1%)	127,711	(5%)	594,563	(22%)	8,756	(<1%)	2,740,346
1988	1,625,841	(47%)	1,144,450	(33%)	29,256	(1%)	88,264	(3%)	65,415	(2%)	512,809	(15%)	7,263	(<1%)	3,473,298
1989	1,079,555	(54%)	542,846	(27%)	16,259	(1%)	68,986	(3%)	84,519	(4%)	192,527	(10%)	3,302	(<1%)	1,987,994
1990	1,062,522	(48%)	616,226	(28%)	5,825	(<1%)	62,817	(3%)	82,102	(4%)	381,645	(17%)	4,340	(<1%)	2,215,477
1991	2,125,308	(63%)	707,277	(21%)	2,984	(<1%)	28,437	(1%)	102,290	(3%)	376,313	(11%)	13,621	(<1%)	3,356,230
1992	3,193,433	(65%)	845,176	(17%)	7,604	(<1%)	85,030	(2%)	75,489	(2%)	695,451	(14%)	7,532	(<1%)	4,909,715
1993	4,606,463	(58%)	1,401,186	(18%)	4,065	(<1%)	525,160	(7%)	136,341	(2%)	1,256,796	(16%)	10,711	(<1%)	7,940,722

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Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1994	6,376,472	(61%)	1,823,497	(18%)	4,229	(<1%)	330,375	(3%)	133,380	(1%)	1,717,481	(17%)	14,688	(<1%)	10,400,122
1995	6,600,529	(59%)	2,478,672	(22%)	2,585	(<1%)	277,453	(2%)	126,294	(1%)	1,707,559	(15%)	25,515	(<1%)	11,218,607
1996	8,918,577	(55%)	2,033,267	(13%)	1,803	(<1%)	406,240	(3%)	166,573	(1%)	4,536,244	(28%)	20,506	(<1%)	16,083,210
1997	5,863,690	(50%)	1,689,474	(14%)	808	(<1%)	312,042	(3%)	214,681	(2%)	3,736,406	(32%)	20,233	(<1%)	11,837,334
1998	9,406,979	(60%)	1,923,764	(12%)	1,351	(<1%)	117,642	(1%)	100,331	(1%)	4,004,257	(26%)	26,611	(<1%)	15,580,935
1999	8,944,189	(60%)	2,166,218	(14%)	928	(<1%)	74,704	(0%)	164,969	(1%)	3,611,928	(24%)	32,639	(<1%)	14,995,575
2000	8,306,381	(52%)	2,559,879	(16%)	1,185	(<1%)	478,144	(3%)	164,969	(1%)	4,353,396	(27%)	45,351	(<1%)	15,909,305
2001	4,436,178	(51%)	1,564,210	(18%)	406	(<1%)	467,830	(5%)	126,455	(1%)	2,125,390	(24%)	21,269	(<1%)	8,741,738
2002	3,110,189	(42%)	1,410,100	(19%)	204	(<1%)	117,528	(2%)	83,438	(1%)	2,720,006	(36%)	17,163	(<1%)	7,458,628
2003	4,336,128	(39%)	1,528,070	(14%)	542	(<1%)	286,410	(3%)	56,049	(1%)	4,889,605	(44%)	18,153	(<1%)	11,114,957
Average 1960 to 2003	2,639,089	(58%)	848,320	(19%)	7,884	(<1%)	92,611	(2%)	61,193	(1%)	867,732	(19%)	7,029	(<1%)	4,523,857
Max. catch (year)	9,406,979	(1998)	2,559,879	(2000)	32,230	(1984)	525,160	(1993)	214,681	(1997)	4,889,605	(2003)	45,351	(2000)	
Min. catch (year)	332,514	(1969)	199,887	(1960)	204	(2002)	1,708	(1969)	226	(1,972)	1	(1981)	145	(1978)	
2004	5,684,447	(50%)	1,830,083	(16%)	1,555	(<1%)	171,182	(2%)	97,664	(1%)	3,507,871	(31%)	30,852	(<1%)	11,323,654

[a] Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.
[b] Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska region salmon exvessel value, harvest, average weight, and price paid per pound by gear and species, 2004.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Fishery			Exvessel Value in Dollars[a]			
Purse Seine[b]	426,681	4,185,861	845,693	10,398,466	8,124,170	23,980,870
Drift Gillnet	307,480	4,548,454	1,629,772	257,562	4,364,619	11,107,887
Setnet	50,118	528,567	1,026,365	4,402	1,312	1,610,764
Troll[c]	13,186,914	22,281	14,372,085	22,667	301,953	27,905,900
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	14,064	147,335	162,712	246,107	174,209	744,426
Hatchery Controlled	385,589	590,897	625,202	588,175	6,315,589	8,505,452
Miscellaneous[e]	49,118	18,366	31,093	12,259	39,489	150,325
Total	14,419,963	10,041,761	18,692,922	11,529,637	19,321,341	74,005,624
			Salmon Harvest Numbers			
Purse Seine[b]	39,984	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064
Drift Gillnet	20,148	797,969	316,192	944,447	1,830,083	3,908,839
Setnet	2,734	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708
Troll[c]	341,897	5,009	1,914,883	57,199	171,182	2,490,170
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	1,912	30,743	30,883	715,774	97,664	876,976
Hatchery Controlled	61,707	210,665	220,606	974,597	3,507,871	4,975,446
Miscellaneous[e]	2,162	4,393	4,725	62,289	30,852	104,421
Total	470,544	2,037,618	3,083,486	45,374,322	11,323,654	62,289,624
			Average Weight in Pounds[f]			
Purse Seine[b]	16.1	5.6	6.6	3.6	7.9	
Drift Gillnet	13.3	6.3	8.4	4.0	8.5	
Setnet	15.5	6.2	8.8	4.3	8.0	
Troll[c]	17.3	5.8	7.3	4.1	8.4	
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	13.7	5.5	8.1	3.8	8.3	
Hatchery Controlled	16.3	5.2	7.6	4.3	8.2	
Miscellaneous[e]	9.9	5.7	7.7	3.6	7.9	
			Average Exvessel Price Paid Per Pound[g]			
Purse Seine[b]	0.66	0.82	0.32	0.07	0.18	
Drift Gillnet	1.15	0.90	0.61	0.07	0.28	
Setnet	1.18	0.97	0.59	0.04	0.11	
Troll[c]	2.23	0.77	1.03	0.10	0.21	
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	0.54	0.88	0.65	0.09	0.22	
Hatchery Controlled	0.38	0.54	0.37	0.14	0.22	
Miscellaneous[e]	2.30	0.73	0.86	0.05	0.16	

[a] (number caught) x (average weight) × (average exvessel price)
[b] Includes jack chinook salmon <= 21".
[c] Harvest accounting period for chinook salmon is calendar year
[d] Annette Island Reserve includes seine, drift gillnet, hand and power troll, and trap gear types.
[e] Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.
[f] (total pounds for all fish tickets (where pounds > 0)) / (total number fish for all tickets (where number > 0))
[g] (total value for all fish tickets (where value > 0)) / (total pounds for all fish tickets (where pounds > 0))

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska region total salmon exvessel values (in dollars), by species, from 1985 to 2004.

Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Exvessel Value calculated using 2004 Consumer Price Index					
1985	14,766,892	27,457,327	36,645,277	68,447,717	23,751,305	171,068,518
1986	12,758,787	23,092,984	40,247,132	55,237,239	20,311,120	151,647,261
1987	20,186,260	26,700,260	27,696,040	19,897,498	23,532,597	118,012,655
1988	24,546,067	37,964,659	34,270,438	39,960,288	50,564,475	187,305,927
1989	14,253,349	33,407,808	19,277,810	115,716,737	13,224,024	195,879,728
1990	15,348,150	29,917,898	31,316,490	45,992,510	13,991,019	136,566,067
1991	14,443,575	14,863,092	26,943,935	30,576,734	12,315,474	99,142,810
1992	10,571,828	34,158,151	38,221,062	23,716,053	23,454,657	130,121,751
1993	9,222,109	20,627,283	25,928,295	31,263,923	30,241,108	117,282,718
1994	8,285,147	19,544,902	37,925,220	37,105,224	25,774,694	128,635,186
1995	6,164,006	14,842,549	20,234,636	33,374,605	35,813,569	110,429,366
1996	5,431,375	22,774,420	16,940,191	16,398,340	23,442,425	84,986,751
1997	8,772,236	16,537,263	13,476,543	14,451,096	28,903,181	82,140,318
1998	5,073,473	9,435,095	14,570,058	21,176,387	20,313,847	70,568,860
1999	4,743,666	8,766,554	20,339,937	30,684,540	21,133,378	85,668,075
2000	7,225,114	7,845,667	10,689,822	9,254,127	45,970,290	80,985,020
2001	6,365,585	10,549,560	12,513,051	29,164,128	33,665,653	92,257,976
2002	6,516,003	3,622,438	11,075,449	10,210,122	15,867,822	47,291,834
2003	7,988,986	7,941,321	11,544,753	11,436,482	14,982,366	53,893,909
2004	14,419,963	10,041,761	18,692,922	11,529,637	19,321,341	74,005,624
	(historical exvessel $$ = past$ (current CPI / past CPI))					
	Exvessel Value in Harvest Year Dollars					
1985	8,393,648	15,607,017	20,829,539	38,906,362	13,500,478	97,237,045
1986	7,387,021	13,370,264	23,302,090	31,980,990	11,759,634	87,799,999
1987	12,113,889	16,022,977	16,620,550	11,940,601	14,122,044	70,820,062
1988	15,339,671	23,725,405	21,416,761	24,972,541	31,599,458	117,053,836
1989	9,336,583	21,883,615	12,627,831	75,799,659	8,662,329	128,310,017
1990	10,596,953	20,656,467	21,622,109	31,754,998	9,659,938	94,290,465
1991	10,392,049	10,693,889	19,385,969	21,999,742	8,860,896	71,332,545
1992	7,835,327	25,316,368	28,327,602	17,577,191	17,383,457	96,439,945
1993	7,039,592	15,745,602	19,792,069	23,864,960	23,084,206	89,526,427
1994	6,486,311	15,301,397	29,691,060	29,049,097	20,178,604	100,706,469
1995	4,962,465	11,949,310	16,290,325	26,868,938	28,832,477	88,903,515
1996	4,501,758	18,876,421	14,040,760	13,591,651	19,430,092	70,440,683
1997	7,437,633	14,021,293	11,426,229	12,252,514	24,505,866	69,643,534
1998	4,368,601	8,124,250	12,545,797	18,234,290	17,491,585	60,764,523
1999	4,174,827	7,715,308	17,900,864	27,004,988	18,599,159	75,395,146
2000	6,572,449	7,136,946	9,724,180	8,418,176	41,817,665	73,669,416
2001	5,955,336	9,869,662	11,706,610	27,284,559	31,495,970	86,312,137
2002	6,192,440	3,442,560	10,525,480	9,703,122	15,079,879	44,943,481
2003	7,756,871	7,710,591	11,209,327	11,104,202	14,547,062	52,328,053
2004	14,419,963	10,041,761	18,692,922	11,529,637	19,321,341	74,005,624

[a] Includes chinook <= 21"

Table 12.–Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, from 1961 to 2004.

Year	No. Permits Issued	No. Permits Returned	No. Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	-	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	14,826
1962	-	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	7,067
1963	-	-	696	-	-	-	-	-	6,514
1964	-	-	642	-	-	-	-	-	9,525
1965	-	-	665	-	-	-	-	-	10,303
1966	-	-	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	15,384
1967	-	-	632	6	7,238	489	482	4,059	12,274
1968	-	-	815	62	8,382	624	1,328	4,260	14,656
1969	-	-	774	9	6,305	70	1,771	3,180	11,335
1970	-	-	788	13	10,751	0	2,246	2,415	15,425
1971	-	-	1,067	0	9,598	0	3,648	6,123	19,369
1972	-	-	936	10	9,098	0	1,253	3,970	14,331
1973	-	-	1,031	6	7,584	63	2,675	6,799	17,127
1974	-	-	1,042	6	7,822	61	2,690	6,819	17,398
1975	-	-	944	0	9,454	96	11,428	5,277	26,255
1976	-	-	1,166	0	9,625	9	1,590	3,594	14,818
1977	-	-	888	0	6,484	68	1,963	3,007	11,522
1978	-	-	1,490	0	10,662	57	4,832	3,150	18,701
1979	-	-	1,611	0	17,078	60	5,585	4,001	26,724
1980	-	-	3,612	40	21,586	10	1,439	3,741	26,816
1981	-	-	2,751	1	20,268	129	6,065	4,512	30,975
1982	-	-	2,956	8	32,117	99	4,239	3,717	40,180
1983	-	-	2,763	38	15,877	211	1,859	2,559	20,544
1984	-	-	2,996	55	19,204	721	2,560	2,502	25,042
1985[a]	3,012	-	1,273	19	20,006	360	2,136	2,951	25,472
1986	2,777	-	1,353	29	21,974	277	971	2,840	26,091
1987	2,678	-	1,322	34	25,430	117	1,491	3,881	30,953
1988	2,821	-	998	94	20,011	97	1,145	3,013	24,360
1989	3,102	-	1,373	221	29,237	513	3,472	3,086	36,529
1990	3,139	-	1,428	163	33,089	806	3,715	3,436	41,209
1991	3,447	-	1,495	201	37,419	655	1,829	3,358	43,462
1992	3,331	-	1,691	65	47,630	1,294	2,905	3,189	55,083
1993	3,731	-	1,939	88	51,099	1,252	2,147	2,582	57,168
1994	3,933	-	2,057	100	52,491	1,438	3,607	4,109	61,745
1995	3,837	-	1,837	131	41,643	1,693	3,170	3,340	49,977
1996[b]	4,047	3,225	1,995	144	51,288	1,123	2,341	4,104	59,000
1997	4,082	3,406	2,031	64	45,333	946	3,268	3,611	53,222
1998	4,131	3,511	2,185	152	49,709	1,254	3,161	5,042	59,318

-continued-

Table 12. Page 2 of 2.

Year	No. Permits Issued	No. Permits Returned	No. Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1999	4,186	3,591	2,173	372	45,604	789	2,736	4,356	53,857
2000	3,633	3,067	1,837	292	41,780	745	2,055	2,954	47,826
2001	3,470	3,000	1,775	386	44,087	1,071	3,659	3,277	52,480
2002	3,202	2,661	1,672	428	44,240	1,245	2,620	1,833	50,366
2003	3,469	2,829	1,870	236	49,736	1,218	3,055	3,200	57,445
Average 1967–2003	-	-	1,637	94	26,512	531	2,896	3,726	33,758
Average 1994–2003	3,799	2,529	1,927	202	46,809	1,168	2,879	3,491	54,549
2004[c]	3,569	2,525	1,653	329	39,018	1,141	2,379	2,450	45,317

[a] Prior to 1985 the numbers of permits issued and returned were not recorded.
[b] Prior to 1996 the numbers of permits issued and returned are not reliable due to data entry omissions (if a permit had zero harvest it was not recorded as a returned permit).
[c] Preliminary data as of 1/24/05. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.

Table 13.–Yakutat Area reported subsistence salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, from 1975 to 2004.

Year	No. Permits Issued	No. Permits Returned	No. Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	-	-	18	27	510	40	-	-	577
1976	-	-	35	83	1,060	55	-	-	1,198
1977	-	-	45	92	1,242	781	-	-	2,115
1978	-	-	127	59	870	912	-	-	1,841
1979	-	-	73	238	525	720	-	-	1,483
1980	-	-	68	284	961	982	-	-	2,227
1981	-	-	88	167	952	1,701	-	-	2,820
1982	-	-	71	198	1,645	2,180	-	-	4,023
1983	-	-	-	188	1,175	360	-	-	1,723
1984	-	-	88	233	890	572	-	-	1,695
1985	-	-	46	230	1,003	59	-	-	1,292
1986	-	-	170	301	2,357	586	-	-	3,244
1987	-	-	120	372	3,598	883	-	-	4,853
1988	-	-	111	196	2,119	176	46	2	2,539
1989[a]	153	-	87	359	3,494	880	221	51	5,005
1990	128	-	74	361	3,332	809	35	2	4,539
1991	134	-	27	61	896	213	1	-	1,171
1992	139	-	109	549	5,469	3,645	37	12	9,712
1993	130	-	105	449	5,073	2,263	6	1	7,792
1994	137	-	101	700	4,586	2,169	32	102	7,589
1995	138	-	94	1,070	3,419	2,007	45	21	6,562
1996[b]	124	116	89	934	3,666	1,359	96	31	6,086
1997	129	123	89	675	3,428	1,368	86	6	5,563
1998	141	140	111	899	3,951	1,589	200	-	6,639
1999	122	118	89	938	3,905	959	107	-	5,909
2000	138	130	109	963	4,250	1,163	149	27	6,552
2001	139	120	102	880	4,119	1,626	91	10	6,726
2002	124	123	98	1,395	4,334	1,836	187	13	7,765
2003	128	112	87	1,103	3,488	1,281	137	1	6,010
Average 1975–2003			84	483	2,632	1,144	51	10	4,319
2004[c]	135	22	19	93	533	24	-	-	650

[a] Prior to 1989 the numbers of permits issued and returned were not recorded.

[b] Prior to 1996 the numbers of permits issued and returned are not reliable due to data entry omissions (if a permit had zero harvest it was not recorded as a returned permit).

[c] Preliminary data as of 12/17/04. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.

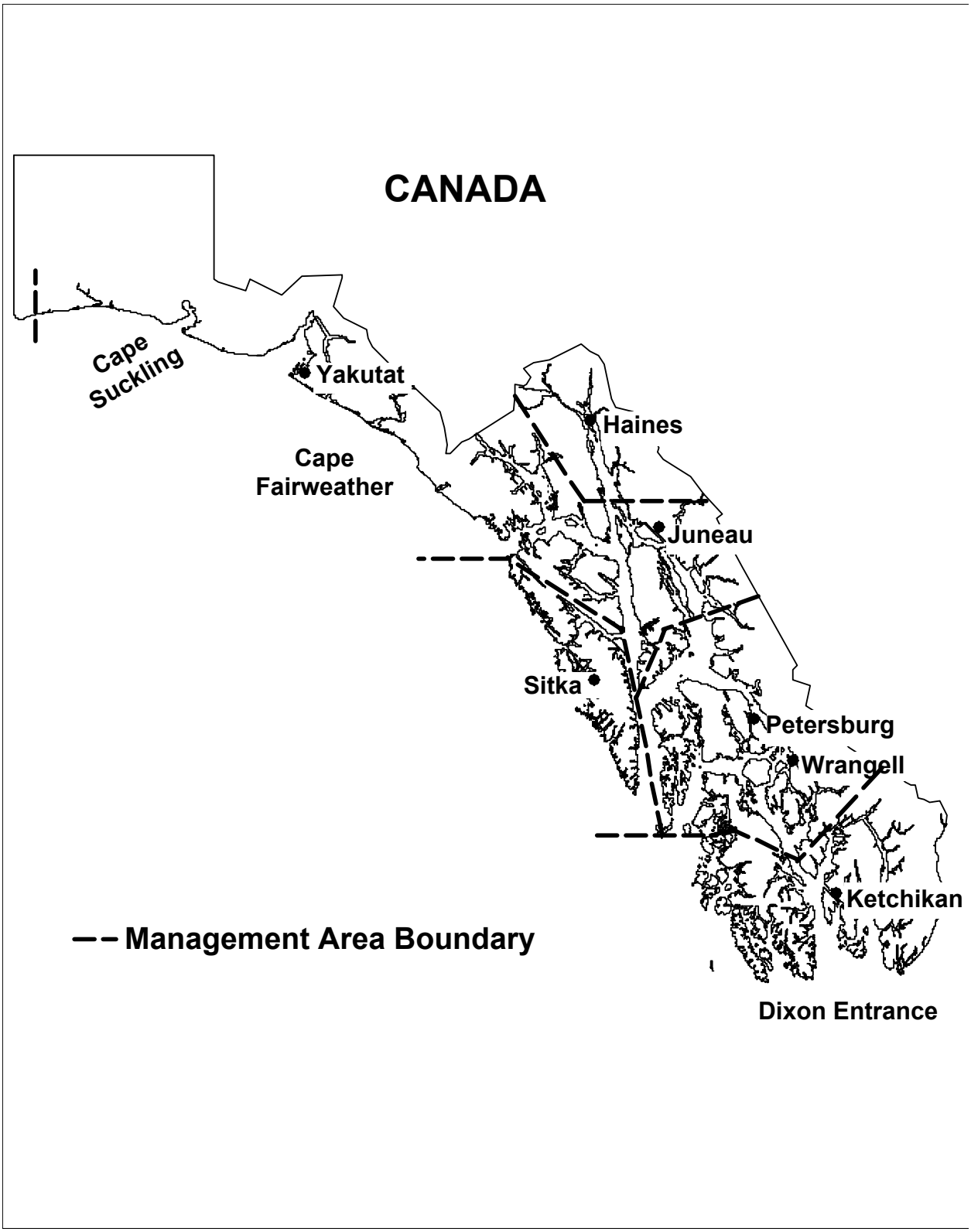


Figure 1.–The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south.

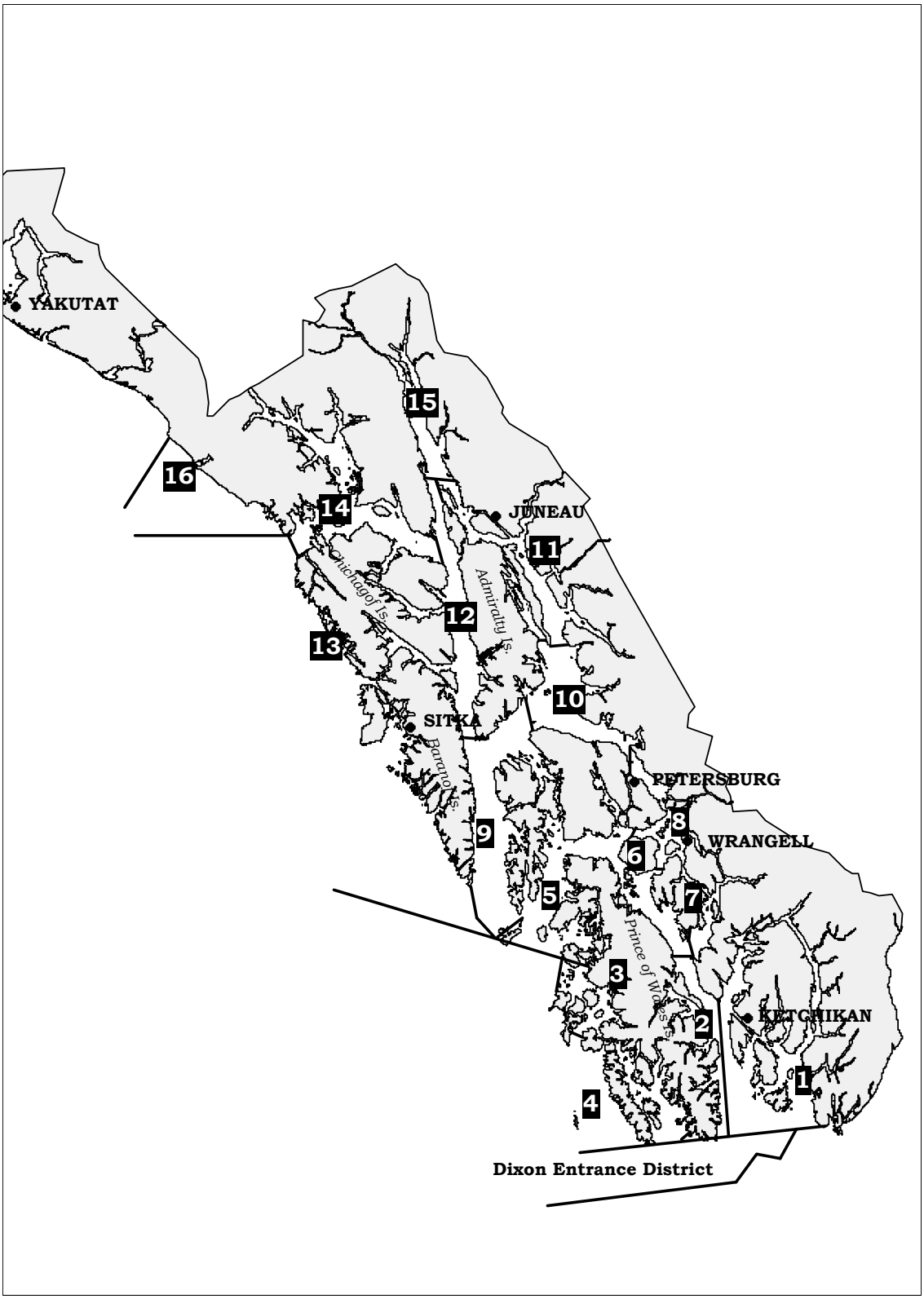


Figure 2.–Region I is divided into two salmon net registration areas. Registration Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather. The Southeast Alaska area is divided into 17 regulatory districts, Districts 1 through 16 and the Dixon Entrance District.

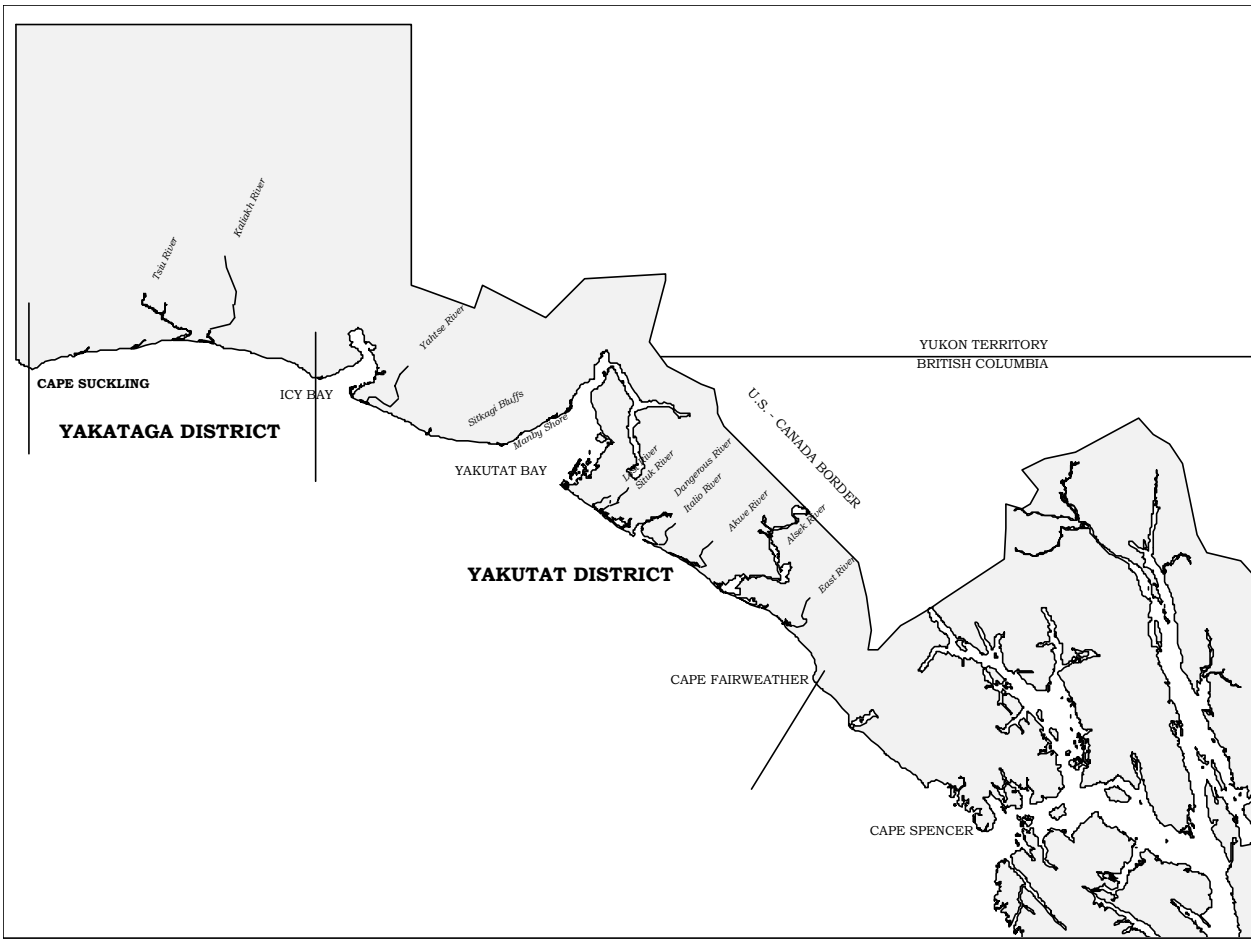


Figure 3.–Some Registration Area A districts are further divided into regulatory sections. Registration Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The Yakutat area is further divided into the Yakutat District, extending from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District extending westward from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling.

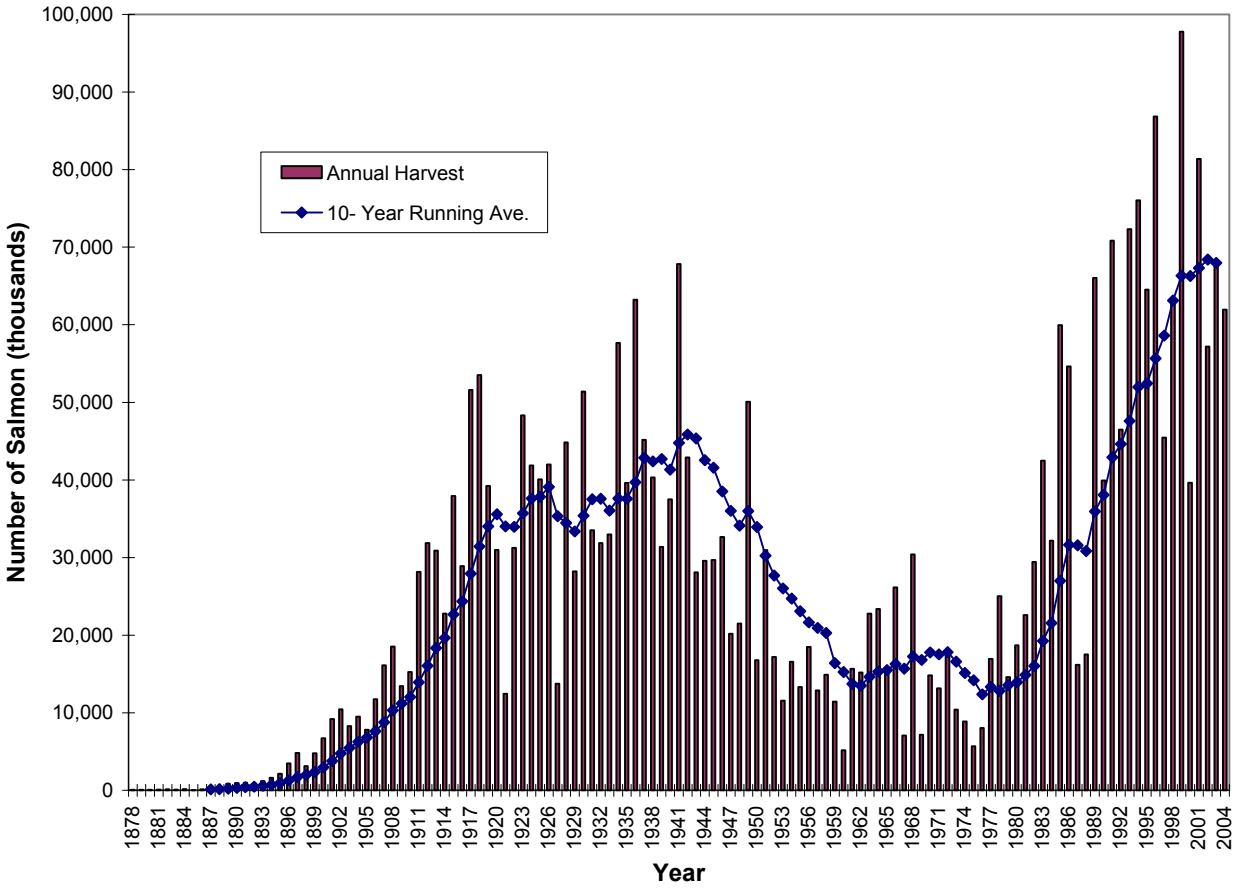


Figure 4.–Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest, from 1878 to 2004.

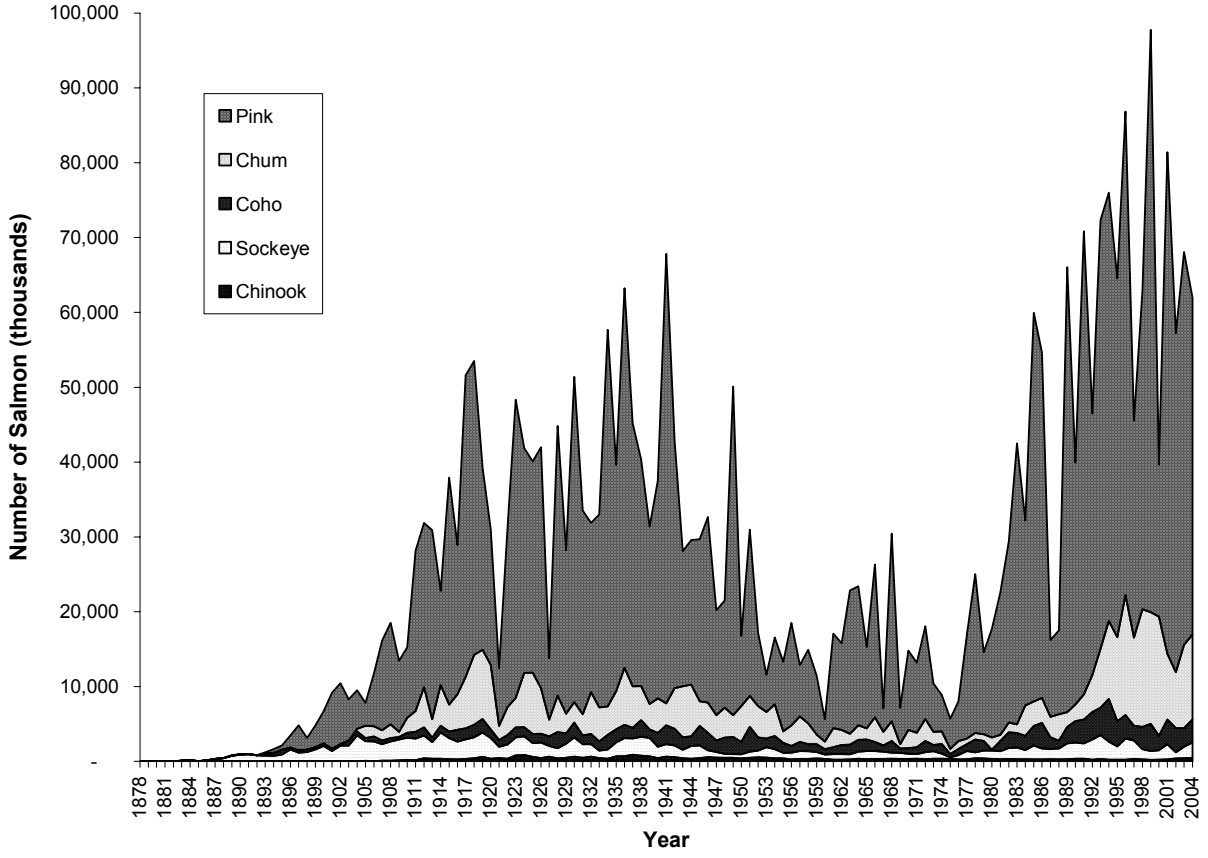


Figure 5.–Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest by species and season.

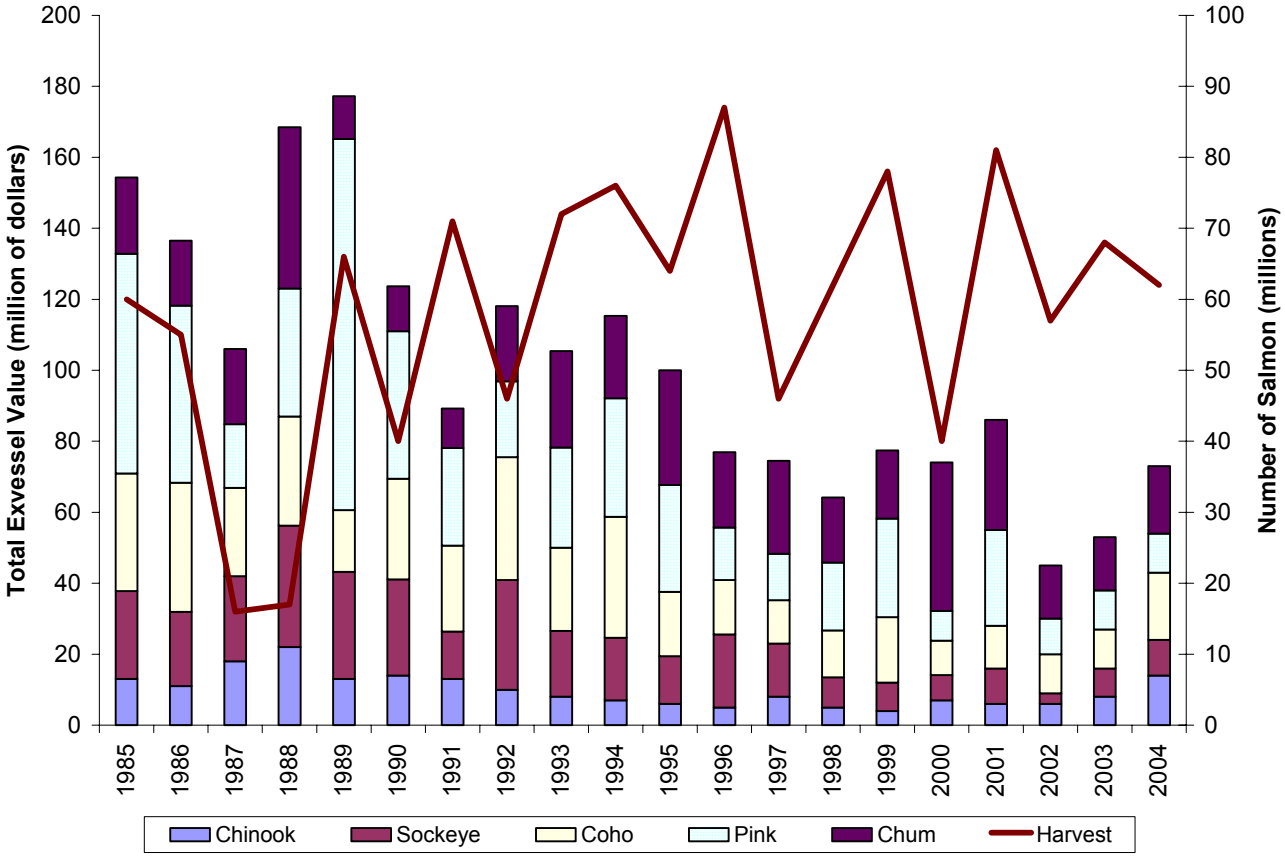
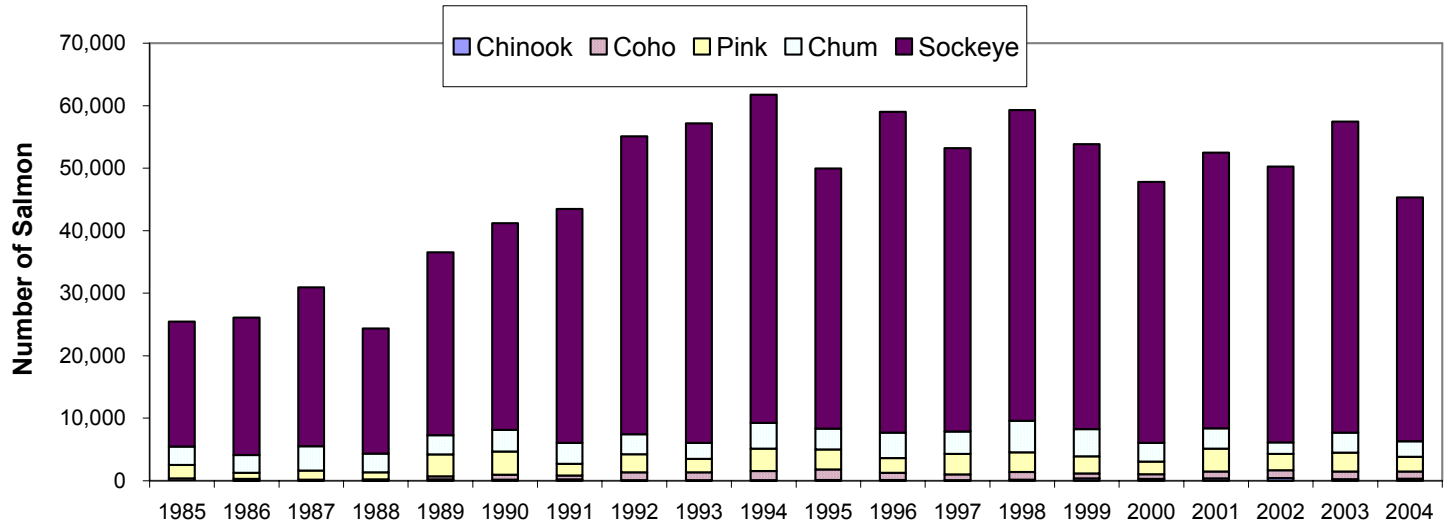


Figure 6.–Exvessel value (in 2004 dollars) and number of salmon harvested by species and season.



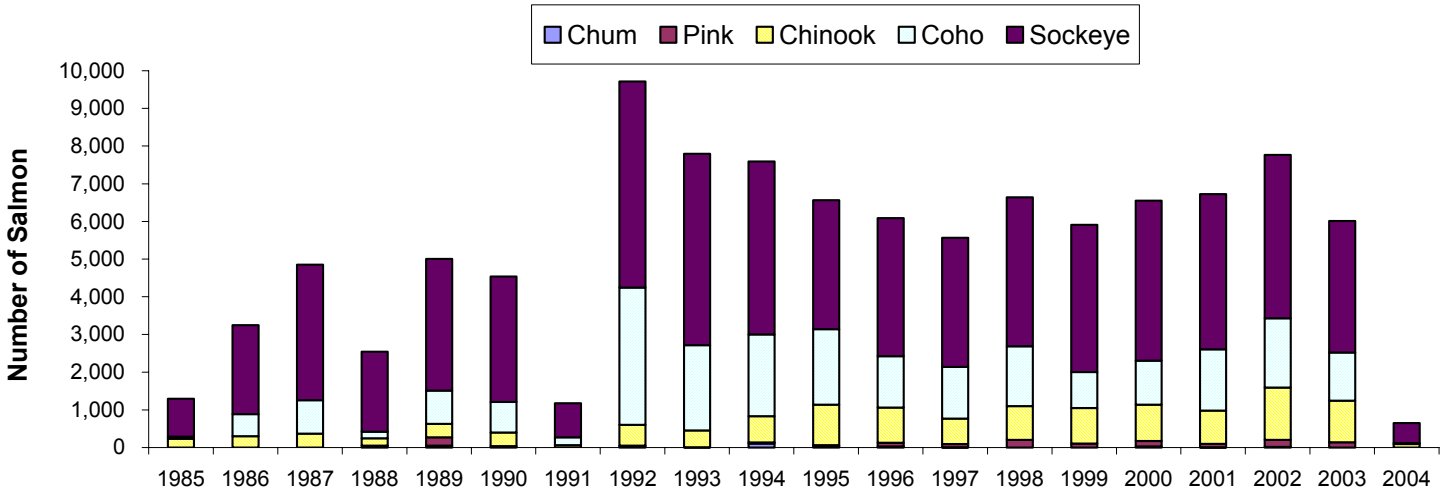


Figure 7.–Sockeye salmon made up 86% of the total regional harvest.

Figure 8.–The average sockeye salmon harvest from 1975 through 2003 is 2,600 fish and averages 61% of the subsistence salmon harvest.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF THE 2004 SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

ABSTRACT

A total of 59.4 million salmon were harvested in the commercial purse seine and gillnet salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2004. The purse seine harvest of 55.1 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: traditional fisheries (46.3 million); hatchery terminal harvest areas (3.3 million); hatchery cost recoveries (4.8 million); Annette Island (0.6 million) and miscellaneous fisheries (98,000). The 2004 purse seine common property traditional and terminal harvests for Chinook was 158% of the 2003 harvest, sockeye was 132%, coho 101%, pink salmon 85%, and chum 131%. The 2004 purse seine common property harvest of 40,000 Chinook salmon was the highest since statehood. The drift gillnet harvest of 4.4 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: traditional fisheries (3.1 million); hatchery terminal harvest (789,000); Annette Island and miscellaneous fisheries combined (289,000) and hatchery cost recovery (158,000). The 2004 drift gillnet common property traditional and terminal harvest for Chinook were 188%, sockeye 133%, coho 73%, pink salmon 70%, and chum 120% of the 2003 values. In 2004, the Chinook salmon harvest of 20,000 fish was the third highest since statehood. The 2004 drift gillnet common property harvest of 3,908,000 fish was a slight decline over the prior year of 3,926,000 fish and the 10-year average of 4,084,000 fish.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2004 Southeast Alaska purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary river fisheries, Annette Island, and miscellaneous salmon fisheries. A discussion of fishery management actions is included and preliminary landing estimates are presented and compared to historical production. An overall summary of the regional salmon fisheries and a description of the region are available in Section 1 of this report. Reviews of the Region I troll and Yakutat set gillnet fisheries are presented in subsequent sections of this report.

SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

The purse seine fishery historically (1960–2003) accounts 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 1960 account for less than 1% Chinook, 2% sockeye, 1% coho, 87% pink, and 9% chum salmon.

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 9). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining was also allowed in seven Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs) and nine hatchery cost recovery areas as well as the Annette Island fisheries reserve in 2004. The majority of this section will focus on the common property purse seine fisheries, which include the traditional and THA fisheries. Hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary Rivers, Annette Island, and miscellaneous fisheries are discussed in the latter portion of this section.

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

The 2004 common property purse seine fishery began with Deep Inlet THA on May 30 and the traditional purse seine fishery opened June 20 in Districts 2 and 12 (Table 14). The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through the end of August and the directed fall chum salmon season began the first week of September and ran through October 3. The 2004 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA fisheries) was 49.6 million salmon (Table 15). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of approximately 40,000 Chinook, 0.9 million sockeye, 0.4 million coho, 42.6 million pink, and 5.7 million chum salmon. In 2004, Chinook salmon accounted for less than 1% of the common property total harvest, sockeye 2%, coho 1%, pink 87% and chum salmon 9%. Historical (1960–2003) purse seine harvests in traditional and THAs are presented in Table 16.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation [5 AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5 ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine quota for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2004 season the annual harvest ceiling of 383,500 fish resulted in a purse seine quota of 16,500 Chinook salmon. Chinook salmon quotas are also allocated for the set and drift gillnet (8,600 fish) fisheries. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (Board) adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guideline as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5 ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5 ACC 29.060 (c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to stay within the Chinook salmon harvest guideline for the purse seine fishery is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when Chinook salmon greater than 28 inches may not be retained. Non-retention is usually implemented early in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of 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 harvest guideline is obtained, non-retention is again required. The total 2004 purse seine harvest (traditional and THAs) of Chinook salmon was approximately 40,000 fish, of which 39,600 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 700 as less than 28 inches. Approximately 11,700 of the large Chinook salmon were from Alaska hatcheries

(6,500 traditional and 5,200 THA). Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 10,800 were designated as hatchery add-on Chinook salmon (5,200 THA and 5,600 traditional) that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. The total large Chinook harvest minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 28,800. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 75% over the 16,500 Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. In 2004, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 27.7 million fish, comprised of 9,600 Chinook, 323,000 sockeye, 167,000 coho, 23.1 million pink, and 4.1 million chum salmon (Table 17 and Figure 10).

Inside Fisheries

District 9 is divided into two sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and 9-B from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A is approximately the waters of the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B 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 consists of two pink salmon stock groups with different run timing. The northern portion is managed based on run strength of early and middle-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion is managed based on returns to several late-run pink salmon streams in the Patterson Bay and Port Walter areas. Additionally, the northern area is managed to provide for sockeye salmon escapement in the vicinity of Falls Lake and for the subsistence fishery.

Section 9-A openings began July 26 and 27 with one 39-hour opening, and continued from July 30 through September 1 on the 4-day-on/1-day-off fishing regime. From July 26 through August 2 the area was open in Chatham Strait north of the southern entrance to Red Bluff Bay, with the bay closed. Nine boats harvested 107,000 pink and 23,000 chum salmon during the first twodays of the 4-day fishing period and escapements into Red Bluff Bay were building steadily. From August 4–17 fishing area in Chatham Strait was extended south to Hoggatt Bay Light, and beginning August 14 Red Bluff Bay was opened to normal markers. From August 19 until the last day of the fishery lines were extended south to Patterson Point. Harvest was strong throughout the season and peaked during the August 19–22 fishing period when nine boats harvested 318,000 pink and 13,000 chum salmon. Total Section 9-A harvest for the season included 4,300 sockeye, 8,200 coho, 889,000 pink and 61,000 chum salmon. This pink salmon harvest in the Red Bluff Bay vicinity was fourth highest since statehood. In 2004 the southern portion of Section 9-A was not opened due to insufficient returns.

Escapements of pink salmon into Red Bluff Bay were excellent, however escapements of pink salmon south of Patterson Bay were poor. Reported subsistence harvest of 2,860 sockeye salmon returning to Falls Lake was a record. A final sockeye salmon escapement number for Falls Lake is not available at the time of this report. Based on available information from operation of a

partial weir, it is estimated that the sockeye salmon escapement into that system was near an interim escapement target of 2,500 fish.

Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI), which had forecast returns of 130,000 coho and 2.5 million pink salmon for 2004, experienced only moderate returns. Cost recovery harvest at Port Armstrong was 17,000 coho and 897,000 pink salmon. Based on limited pink otolith recovery data from select areas in 2003, it is likely some additional AKI-produced pink salmon may have contributed to purse seine fisheries along the Kuiu Island shoreline in 2004.

Both Section 9-B and District 10 had uniformly excellent escapements during the 2002 parent-year. It was anticipated that Section 9-B would have a good return of pink salmon because of the good returns to District 10 by mid July and the test fishing in the area was about average. The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred during the 39-hour opening starting on July 26. This is a slightly later date than when the run the run is very strong. The Admiralty shoreline was opened plus Tebenkof Bay, Bay of Pillar and Rowan Bay were opened to target a strong early run of chum salmon. Pink harvests along the Admiralty shoreline were 18,000 pink/boat for the 18 boats fishing reflecting the lower than expected returns of pink salmon to the area. The chum opening is something that occurs every 10 to 15 years on early run chum stocks that are not targeted during the course of the normal pink salmon fishery. Although the returns aren't large, the unusual timing often surprises purse seiners and the few boats that fish the area do quite well. This opening was no exception with harvests about two-thirds chum and one-third pink salmon. The second opening occurred on August 1–2 during the second half of the first 4-day opening in the region. Harvests were good with most of the effort occurring along the Kingsmill shoreline where 30 purse seiners averaged 13,000 pink salmon. On the next 39-hour opening, during August 6 and 7, the Kuiu shoreline was opened to include Tebenkof Bay. Effort declined to 26 boats and the harvest per boat was similar to the previous opening. On August 11 and 12 the entire Section was open with closures at Murder Cove, Keku Strait and Gedney Harbor. Effort spread throughout the area and declined to 20 purse seiners averaging 8,000 pink salmon/boat. The averages were only partially indicative of the run strength. Since Section 9-B was opened during the second half of the 4-day opening many of the boats already were near or at their harvest limits and were either fishing to meet their limit or trying to target chum salmon. August 14 to 17 marked the first 4-day opening and the peak harvest in Section 9-B and 38 purse seiners harvested about 470,000 pink salmon. August 19 to 22 was the last significant harvest of pink salmon with 450,000 harvested by 34 boats. During the August 24 to 27 opening the effort fell by half to 17 boats because some processors stopped canning. Only 150,000 pink salmon were taken during that opening and surprisingly about two-thirds of them came from the Admiralty shoreline. The last 4-day pink salmon fishery was from August 29 to September 1. Only two boats that fished the opening and they were both targeting chum salmon in Security Bay. There were two 12-hour openings for chum salmon in Security Bay on September 6 and September 10; effort was very low and the harvest/boat was between 600 and 1,300 chum salmon/boat. Overall it was a disappointing return to District 9 with a harvest of 2.6 million pink salmon, considerably above the 1.8 million average harvest since statehood but only the seventh largest harvest in the last 10 years. The sockeye salmon harvest of 25,000 fish was about three times the average harvest. The harvest of 29,000 coho was slightly above the average, and the 336,000 chum salmon harvest was the about 2½ times the average harvest. Pink salmon escapements were at or above optimum in almost all of Section 9-B. The escapement estimate of 0.95 million pink salmon was slightly above the 0.85 million upper target for the district. About 175 to 190 boats fished most of the openings in Section 9-B between late July and mid-August during the peak of

the run. Even with about 10–15% fewer boats fishing than in 2003, several of the processors, especially those buying most of their pink salmon in northern southeast, had imposed harvest limits by late July. Demand was up for pink salmon so a number of processors canned pink salmon through the end of the season on September 1.

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

The season opened on June 27 along the mainland shoreline with the waters of Farragut Bay and adjacent waters of eastern Frederick Sound closed. The effort was low during the first three 15-hour openings. Effort increased to 29 purse seiners during the last 15-hour opening on July 15. That marked the first opening of the west side of the district and it was apparent the run was strong and possibly stronger along the Admiralty shoreline than the mainland shoreline. On July 18 and 19, the first 39-hour opening occurred and 30 purse seiners harvested 0.4 million pink salmon. Chum returns were also stronger than normal and 40,000 chum salmon were also harvested. Production peaked during the third 39-hour opening of this district on July 26 and 27 when 0.7 million pink salmon were harvested. Effort peaked the following 39-hour opening with 36 purse seiners harvesting 0.5 million pink salmon. Harvest remained strong along the Mainland shoreline through the last week in July and along the Admiralty shoreline through the first week in August. Area restrictions, closures and 39-hour openings were used along the mainland for several openings during the first half of August because of some lagging escapements in the largest systems. Harvest and effort were very limited after August 15 and the fishery was closed after August 27 due to no effort. About 55% of the harvest in the district was harvested off of the Admiralty shoreline, which was unusual. Since statehood about 35% of the pink salmon have been harvested along the Admiralty shoreline. The harvest in 2004 of 2.8 million pink salmon was the third highest harvest since statehood and about 3½ times the 822,000 average harvests during that time period. The sockeye salmon harvest of 72,000 fish was more than double any previous harvest and ten times the long-term average of 7,000 fish. Snettisham Hatchery had its largest sockeye return ever recorded and the vast majority of the sockeye salmon harvested in District 10 were probably headed there. The only system that didn't approach the escapement goal was the Chuck River in Windham Bay, which had an escapement of 139,000 fish. The District 10 escapement of 1.3 million (Table 18) was fourth highest since statehood and near the upper end of the target ranges of 650,000 to 1.45 million pink salmon.

The District 11 purse seine fishery in Seymour Canal was not opened this year. Pink salmon escapement was very good to Mole River and Pleasant Bay Creek but returns to the northern part of Seymour Canal were slow in developing. The 2004 escapement index of 309,000 fish was within the management target range of 180,000 to 410,000 fish and above the recent 10-year average due primarily to the very high escapement numbers to Mole River and Pleasant Bay Creek. These two systems accounted for over 50% of the escapement index number. The 2005 outlook is favorable based on the parent-year escapement index of 356,000 fish.

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. Areas open to purse seining in 2004 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index area, the west Admiralty Island shoreline (north of Fishery Point), the southwest Admiralty Island shoreline (south of Point Samuel), the Basket Bay shoreline, the Catherine Island/Kelp Bay

shoreline, and the Hidden Falls THA. In 2004, the District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 10.5 million pink and 1.9 million chum salmon.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, June 20 (stat week 26) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and the Point Augusta index fishery. The early Tenakee Inlet openings were allowed to target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings were intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor incoming pink salmon run strength in northern Chatham Strait. In 2004, a total of 681 hours of fishing time were scheduled between June 20 and August 27. This area was opened initially June 20 through July 11 in conjunction with other weekly openings at Hidden Falls and/or Tenakee Inlet. After July 11, it opened in conjunction with openings along the Whitestone shoreline. There was no defined trend indicated during the first three openings at Point Augusta as pink salmon CPUE was all over the map. The first opening in stat week 26, pink salmon CPUE equaled the 10-year average, stat week 27 CPUE was one-seventh the 10-year average, and stat week 28 CPUE was 150% of the 10-year average. A little over 200,000 pink salmon were harvested from Point Augusta, representing 56% of the recent 10-year average.

For Tenakee Inlet, strong returns of pink and chum salmon allowed for an aggressive fishing schedule beginning early in the fishing season. A total of 468 hours of fishing time, 2½ times the 10-year average, was scheduled between June 20 and August 12. The fishery boundary lines were normal markers for the first 15-hour fishery and never changed. Approximately 1.2 million pink salmon, two times the 10-year average, and 166,000 chum salmon were harvested. Tenakee received little to no effort for the first three openings. Peak harvest occurred during stat week 30, marking the beginning of 39-hour fishing periods, with a harvest of 283,000 pink salmon by 17 boats. Extended fishing began on July 30 (stat week 31) with Tenakee Inlet open for three 4-day fishing periods. Tenakee Inlet was closed after August 12 (stat week 33) when fish were in the bays and fishing effort had become negligible.

Fishery performance was above average for both pink and chum salmon and escapements were uniformly excellent. Kadashan River was late in developing but the last week of July escapement began to build. The result was adequate escapement of 66,000 pink salmon, which equals the 10-year average escapement. The 2004 pink salmon escapement index for Tenakee Inlet was 429,000 fish, well above the upper management target of 370,000 fish. The 2005 outlook for pink salmon is fair, based on the 2003 parent-year escapement index of 227,000 fish. This is 46% of the recent 10-year average of 518,000 fish but within the escapement target range of 180,000 to 370,000 fish. The outlook for chum salmon is uncertain as parent-year escapements were mixed. The parent-year escapement in 2001 was 21% of the recent 10-year average while the 2002 parent-year escapement was 151% of the 10-year average.

The Basket Bay area was initially opened on July 15 to target strong returns of pink and chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet, Peril Strait, and local area streams. Approximately 971,000 pink and 53,000 chum salmon were harvested in nine openings from July 15 to September 1. Harvest for both species was 130% of the recent 10-year average. The fourth opening in this area on July 30 (stat week 31) marked the beginning of extended fishing period. Basket Bay shoreline was limited to two days during this first extended fishing period because of escapement concerns for

Kelp Bay, Hoonah Sound, and local area streams. Later openings received the full compliment of four fishing days. A closed water area, approximately four miles of shore between Little Basket Bay and Don's Creek, was in place for the duration of the season because this fishery impacts the Basket Bay subsistence sockeye salmon fishery.

Returns to White Rock and other streams south of Tenakee started building around July 20 but fish were effectively blocked from entering their natal streams until late August due to extremely low water levels. Escapement was very good to White Rock Creek and below average for Don's Creek. The parent-year pink salmon escapement index of 184,000 fish, which includes Freshwater Bay, was slightly below the recent 10-year average of 198,000 fish but well above the management target range of 60,000 to 130,000 fish.

The Hawk Inlet shoreline fishery, the area north of Point Marsden along the north Admiralty Island shoreline, may operate during the month of July (Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan [5 AAC 33.366]). In 2004, indices of north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline were adequate to conduct a fishery. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was open to commercial purse seining on July 8 (10 hours), July 11 (15 hours), and July 15 (15 hours). The northern boundary of the fishery was limited to the latitude of Point Couverden to minimize sockeye salmon harvest. The northern fishery boundary has varied over the years with the northern most boundary line at the latitude of Funter Bay in some years, which is approximately two miles north of Point Couverden. Historic test fishery harvests along this shoreline show that sockeye salmon abundance increases with northward movement along the shore. This was the fifth time in the past ten years that this shoreline has been open in July and the opening dates were earlier than average. The total harvest for the Hawk Inlet fishery was 17,500 sockeye, 625,200 pink, and 173,600 chum salmon. The sockeye harvest exceeded the 15,000-sockeye cap by 17% and consisted of 12,100 wild sockeye and 5,400 enhanced sockeye salmon. Enhanced sockeye, which are primarily Snettisham hatchery stock, accounted for 31% of the total sockeye harvested during the July openings and sockeye salmon accounted for 2.1% of the total fish harvested for these three openings. The pink salmon harvest was approximately 186% of the average for past Hawk Inlet openings. 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 2004 to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon was available for harvest are as follows:

1) Parent-year escapement of pink salmon to Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) areas in 2002 was 5.1 million fish, near the upper management target range of 5.5 million fish, and ranks the sixth highest on record for years 1960–2003. For the District 12 portion of Lynn Canal, the escapement index of 88,000 fish was below the recent 10-year average of 141,000 fish but well above the upper management target of 40,000 fish. Although there is no escapement index for the District 15 portion of Lynn Canal, the parent-year pink salmon weir count at Chilkoot River of 80,000 fish was four times the recent 10-year average. The Stephens Passage escapement index of 259,000 fish was well within the management target range of 140,000 to 320,000 fish. Taku River fish wheel counts were about half of the recent 10-year average for even years. Inseason predictions of the pink salmon troll harvest were not available; trollers in Cross Sound were targeting strong returns of coho instead of pink salmon.

2) Test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted on June 29, July 5, July 12, and July 20. Pink salmon harvests were 140%, 300%, 400%, and 130% of the 1995–2003 average for each respective opening.
3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline between late June and mid July indicated a high abundance of pink salmon migrating along the northern shoreline of Icy Straits and between Point Retreat and Square Cove. Pink salmon were starting to appear at the mouths of several streams in Hawk Inlet and counts increased substantially from early to mid July. The Chilkoot weir and Chilkat river fish wheels were showing some of the highest pink salmon escapement numbers on record for the timing by mid July.
4) Based on interviews with fishermen in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery conducted on July 6 and 7, it was evident that there was a high abundance of pink salmon in the area. The harvest for this time period (stat week 28) was estimated at 15,000 fish, which compares to the 10-year average harvest of 8,000 fish.
5) The Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel catches of pink salmon were not exceptional. Through mid July the fish wheels were showing about half the number when compared to the most recent 10-year average for even years. The Canyon Island pink salmon sex ratios were 88% male on July 7.
6) The Juneau sport fishery pink salmon harvest rate during stat week 28 (July 4–10) was 23 hours per pink salmon, nearly equal to the 5-year average of 22 hours. The following week the rod hours were 19 hours per pink salmon compared to a 5-year average of 10-rod hours.

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

According to the Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan, conservation of other salmon stocks must be considered in any July opening along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. The Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon run was above the 10-year average for the first three weeks of July and continued to be above average throughout the remainder of the season. For example, on July 7, the Chilkoot Lake weir count was 3,300 fish, 20% above the 10-year average of 2,700 fish. On July 14, the weir count was 5,300 fish, 64% above the 10-year average of 3,300 fish. Results from the Chilkat River weir and fish wheel program indicated that Chilkat River sockeye salmon escapements were well within desired goals by mid July. The final weir count of nearly 75,000 fish was above the desired escapement target of 65,000 fish. The Taku River sockeye salmon run through July was equal to the historic average based on inriver data and fishery performance measures. The preseason forecast was for a slightly below average return of sockeye salmon. By mid July, the inriver escapement goal of 75,000 sockeye salmon was on track according to inseason escapement modeling. There was no concern for north-end sockeye salmon runs that would have precluded a Hawk Inlet shoreline fishery in 2004.

The west Admiralty shoreline fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline north of Angoon and includes the Hawk Inlet shoreline. The fishery had a total of 31 fishing days for 608 hours, 163% of the 1994–2003 average of 374 hours. The pink salmon harvest of 4.8 million fish was the second largest historically, second only to the 1999 harvest. Initial openings on July 8, July 11, and July 15 were in accordance with the Northern Southeast Purse Seine Management Plan to target the high abundance of northbound pink salmon. This was the second consecutive year of early season fishing for the upper Chatham area. The area north of Point Marsden was not open again in July because sockeye harvest estimates were at or near the Board

established 15,000-sockeye salmon cap. Ensuing openings marked the beginning of 39-hour fishing periods and occurred on July 18, July 22, and July 26 from Point Marsden south to Fishery Point. These openings were based on good pink salmon returns to Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound. Extended fishing began on July 30. West Admiralty was open the third and fourth day of this first extended fishing period, which effectively closed this area for four days. This strategy addressed escapement needs to Lower Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound. It also enabled fishing to occur north of the Marsden line on the first day that this area became available after the July closure. Subsequent openings were alternated for two days with other areas or experienced short closures to allow escapement windows to West Admiralty streams. Initial openings in August were from the Hanus Reef line to Fishery Point. As the middle run pink salmon stock strength developed, more area was opened, eventually extending from the latitude of Point Couverden to Parker Point. On August 19 the northern boundary for this area was moved south to the latitude of Hanus Reef because north migrating pink salmon stocks were no longer abundant in the area. Purse seine effort peaked from July 15 through August 1 with an average of 40 boats fishing. The largest harvest occurred during the five openings between July 22 and August 10 averaging 600,000 pink salmon per opening and 30 boats. After August 5, effort dropped significantly to 20 or fewer boats for the remainder of the season. The last opening occurred August 29 to September 1 with only one boat still fishing.

Escapements to west Admiralty streams were good but fish were prevented from entering freshwater for a prolonged period during most of August, due to extremely low water flow in all systems. It is uncertain what, if any, effect this may have had on spawning success. Approximately 131,000 sockeye and 463,000 chum salmon contributed significantly to the value of this fishery. This was largely due to the abundance of enhanced DIPAC salmon in the area. The 2004 pink salmon escapement index for west Admiralty streams was 198,000 fish, above the recent 10-year average of 97,000 fish and well above the upper management target of 80,000 fish. The outlook for 2005 is good with a 2003 pink salmon parent-year escapement index of 159,000 fish, which also exceeds the upper management target.

The southwest Admiralty fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Angoon. The fishery had a total of 27 fishing days for 564 hours, 214% of the 1994–2003 average of 264 hours. The shoreline from Point Samuel to Point Gardner was opened on August 11 when pink salmon returns to Hood, Chaik, and Whitewater Bays, and Wilson River were beginning to build. A total of 1.3 million pink and 66,000 chum salmon were harvested in five openings between August 11 and September 1. The pink harvest was almost twice the 10-year average of 720,000 fish while chum salmon were 130% of the recent 10-year average. The expanded fishing time regime went into affect regionwide on July 30, although Southwest Admiralty opened to fishing August 11 for 39 hours. This initial opening was conservative due to slow developing returns to local area streams. The subsequent four openings included all four days of the extended fishing periods.

This year's record low precipitation caused extremely low water conditions preventing fish from entering their natal streams much of July and most of August. Chaik and Whitewater Bays were open to normal markers for only one opening, August 29, because pink and chum salmon were much more vulnerable as they milled in and out of bays unable to enter their natal streams. Escapements started slow but built rapidly. Relatively small pre-spawning die-offs were documented in several Hood Bay, Chaik Bay, and Whitewater Bay streams. The 2004 pink salmon escapement index for this area is 416,000 fish, well above the escapement management

target range of 80,000 to 170,000 fish. The parent-year pink salmon escapement index is 396,000 fish for 2005, well above the upper management target of 170,000 fish.

The Sitka management area portion of Section 12-A, which includes Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline, has been managed during recent years to provide for expansion of the Hidden Falls THA in July, and to manage for local area pink salmon stocks in August. In association with the Hidden Falls THA fishery, different portions of Section 12-A were opened twice during July. Kelp Bay was first opened in the area south of Point Lull and north of Hidden Falls for 15 hours on July 11 as an expansion of the Hidden Falls THA. Later, on July 23, the area immediately south of the Hidden Falls THA to the District 9-12 boundary was opened for 15 hours. Escapements of Kelp Bay chum salmon wild stocks were about 60% of long-term average escapements in 2004.

Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline to Point Thatcher was opened for 39 hours on July 26–27 to provide pink salmon opportunity. Twelve boats participated and harvested 184,000 pink and 16,000 chum salmon. Aerial escapement surveys following this opening indicated only minor pink salmon escapements until mid-August, so this area was not re-opened until August 19–27 when two subsequent 4-day openings occurred. Harvest peaked August 19–22 with 296,000 pink salmon harvested by ten boats. Total harvest reported from the Kelp Bay and Catherine Island vicinity in 2004 was 514,000 pink and 23,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest for this fishery ranks third highest since statehood. Escapement of pink salmon to the area was nearly equal to long-term average escapements, but only half of recent 10-year average escapements. The disparity between strong harvest but only moderate escapements for this fishery is attributed to the harvest of stocks that migrate along the Catherine Island shoreline in Chatham Strait.

Pink salmon escapements to District 12 were very good and the 2004 escapement index of 1.4 million fish was well above the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish.

In Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and Peril Strait, the first 15-hour openings were scheduled on June 27 and July 4, and the first fishing effort was on July 8. Effort in Peril Strait peaked on July 8, July 15, and July 18–19 during days when the Hidden Falls THA fishery was closed. The fishery was opened for five 15-hour periods from June 27 through July 15, three 39-hour periods from July 18 through July 27, and then four 4-day openings from July 30 through August 17. Harvest peaked on July 18–19 with the harvest of 701,000 pink and 31,000 chum salmon by 37 boats. Total harvest for the season included 8,000 sockeye, 2,200 coho, 2,050,000 pink and 145,000 chum salmon. The pink harvest was a record for this area since statehood, and the chum salmon harvest ranked third largest since statehood. Pink salmon escapements were strong and well distributed, about equal to the recent 10-year average escapement. Chum salmon escapements were somewhat above average. At various times during this fishery Saook, Rodman, and Sitkoh Bays were opened to normal markers to provide additional access to surplus returns. From July 30 through August 7 the Hoonah Sound area was closed west of Peschani Point in order to ensure that escapements into that portion of the area were sufficient. By August 9 escapements were assured and that restriction was removed, however, there was no further effort for the season.

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. In 2004, Port Frederick was the only area open in District 14 due to poor returns to Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp. The District 14 traditional common property purse seine fishery opened

earlier than average due to the timing and strength of the early run pink salmon stocks. A total of 2.1 million pink salmon and 140,000 chum salmon were harvested over 11 fishing periods between July 11 and August 27. The District 14 pink salmon harvest equaled the 10-year average harvest. It ranks third in recent history behind the 2001 and 1999 harvests. Enhanced sockeye and chum salmon contributed significantly to the fishery. The peak harvest occurred during the July 30 (stat week 31B) opening when 24 boats harvested 631,000 pink salmon. Although this week marked the beginning of extended 4-day fishing periods, the Whitestone shoreline was limited to two days because of escapement concerns for Freshwater Bay, False Bay, and Iyoukeen Cove. There was no recorded purse seine effort after August 12 (stat week 33) and the area was closed after August 27.

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp areas were not opened due to low parent-year escapement and poor inseason escapement. Idaho Inlet has only opened three times in the past ten years and Port Althorp only twice. Pink salmon escapement to these areas in 2004 was mixed but generally poor. For example, Althorp Creek escapement was adequate at 20,000 fish but well below the 10-year average count of 36,000 fish. Trail River escapement had less than 3,000 fish compared to a 10-year average of 34,000 fish. The 2003 parent year escapement to larger streams in these areas was good, at or slightly above the 10-year average for estimated escapement.

Overall escapements for District 14 were well below the recent 10-year average. The 2004 pink salmon escapement index of 164,000 fish for North Chichagof fell well below the lower end of the target range (280,000 to 620,000 fish). District 14 has never met the minimum target on an even-year. The outlook for 2005, based on the 2003 parent-year escapement index of 344,000 fish, is good.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Excursion Inlet was opened for three short 12- to 15-hour openings on August 29, September 12, and September 15 to target fall run chum salmon. The harvest is confidential since less than three boats participated in this fishery. Escapement was developing well by late August but never became as strong as anticipated. Chum salmon escapement in 2004 to Excursion River was below average at 5,000 fish. The parent-year escapement estimates in 2000–2001 were good at 17,000 fish each year so the outlook for 2005 is favorable. The highest escapement estimate in recent years was 60,000 fish in 1999.

The Homeshore area was not opened this year. The 2002 parent-year escapements to streams in the area were very poor and there was never a surplus of fish to justify an opening. The 2004 escapement index of 70,000 fish was near the lower bound of the management target range of 50,000 to 100,000 fish.

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

Outside Fisheries

The management plan for seine fishery openings in the outside waters of District 13 include: 1) monitoring for possible directed fisheries for summer chum in July and early September (in Nakwasina Sound), 2) monitoring for possible directed fisheries for sockeye, and 3) pink salmon management by stock group from late July through August. Season plans for pink salmon in 2004 were coordinated with regionwide management to maximize quality and value by providing more continuous fishing opportunities. Special consideration was made to limit fishing in southern Sitka Sound to an alternating schedule of 2-on/3-off and 3-on/2-off to prevent

changes in the allocation of enhanced chum salmon returning to the Deep Inlet THA that are also targeted by other gear groups. Efforts will be made to stagger the timing of fishery openings in areas adjacent to Sitka Sound to provide more continuous fishing opportunity. Efforts will be made in remote areas, when appropriate, to increase fishing time beyond the regionwide fishing schedule to attract effort by providing additional opportunity.

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Portlock Harbor, Khaz Bay and Salisbury Sound. The first 15-hour opening occurred in the Portlock Harbor on July 15 in response to a strong showing of chum salmon returning to Black Bay with another 15-hour opening on July 19. Beginning July 15 the closed water markers were moved inside Black Bay to provide access to chum salmon already inside the bay. Regionally the 2-on/2-off fishing schedule began on July 18. Portlock Harbor and Khaz Bay areas were opened in conjunction for 15 hours on July 23 and Salisbury Sound was open for 39 hours beginning July 22. All three areas were opened for 39 hours July 26–27. Portlock Harbor and Khaz Bay remained on a 2-on/2-off fishing schedule through August 12, while in Salisbury Sound, a 4-on/1-off schedule began July 30 and remained in place until the end of the season. Portlock Harbor and Khaz Bay went on a 4-on/1-off schedule beginning August 14 as pink salmon escapements began to build in those areas.

The harvest from the Portlock Harbor area is considered confidential due to limited effort. In Khaz Bay, harvest peaked during the first 4-day opening beginning August 9 with six boats harvesting 272,000 pink and 6,700 chum salmon. The total harvest for the season was 630,000 pink and 29,000 chum salmon. This was the second highest harvest of pink salmon from Khaz Bay on record and the chum salmon harvest was near average. In Salisbury Sound the total harvest was 319,000 pink and 33,000 chum salmon with a peak effort of 10 boats. The pink salmon harvest was slightly below the long-term average and only 54% of the recent 10-year average. The chum salmon harvest was near average.

Pink salmon escapements to Portlock Harbor area streams were slightly above the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement to Black River was the highest on record. Pink salmon escapements to Khaz Bay streams were above the long-term average but well below the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon escapements to Khaz Bay streams were generally good. Pink salmon escapements to Salisbury Sound/Lower Peril Strait streams were good with the overall escapement index slightly below the recent 10-year average.

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

Sitka Sound opened for pink salmon harvest beginning July 22 for 39 hours and continued on a 2-on/2-off schedule through July 31. The initial southern boundary line was from Inner Point to Makhnati Rock Light, then along the north side of Eastern Channel then to Silver Point. This line remained in effect through a 3-day opening ending August 6. Closed water markers in Nakwasina Sound were moved to Allan Point beginning August 4, and Katlian Bay markers were moved in to the head of the bay beginning August 9. Beginning August 9, Sitka Sound was opened for four days except that the southern area of Sitka Sound was closed south of a line from Kamenoi point to Kresta Point to the northernmost tip of Middle Island to Old Sitka Rocks Light after the initial 39 hours of the opening. This boundary was used in subsequent openings through August 27 with the area south of the boundary alternating between 2-on/3-off and 3-on/2-off

schedule. Beginning August 14 the boundary in Eastern Channel was changed to Inner Point to Makhnati Rock Light, then along the north side of Eastern Channel to Harris Island. The season ended with two 12-hour openings, September 6 and September 12 in northern Sitka Sound to target chum salmon returning to Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay. The traditional Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) Hatchery SHA was reduced in size to provide protection of hatchery broodstock, as SJC had no plans to harvest excess pink salmon for cost recovery.

The total harvest from Sitka Sound was 555,000 pink and 506,000 chum salmon. Based on harvest location, 394,000 chum salmon were presumed to be of hatchery origin and 112,000 from wild stocks. An additional 80,000 pink salmon were harvested in common property and cost recovery fisheries in the Deep Inlet THA. The pink salmon harvest amounted to half the recent 10-year average harvest but above the long-term average harvest. The wild chum harvest was the highest on record and near equal to the 2000 chum salmon harvest. Escapement of pink salmon in Sitka Sound streams was near equal to the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement to Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound were excellent.

In Section 13-B West Crawfish Inlet and Whale Bay were opened beginning July 15 for two 15-hour periods, then were open for two 39-hour periods before finally going to a 4-on/1-off schedule. Whale Bay was closed after August 22 and West Crawfish Inlet closed after August 27 for the season. Initial openings were to target summer chum salmon. The chum salmon harvest from West Crawfish Inlet was 50,000 fish, well above the previous record harvest of 11,000 fish set in 2000. The chum salmon harvest from Whale Bay was 41,500, also a record harvest. The pink salmon harvest from West Crawfish Inlet was 626,000 and was notable because the previous record harvest was 40,000 fish. Most of the harvest occurred in the inner portions of West Crawfish Inlet and the abundance of pink salmon can only be explained by a localized extraordinarily high survival of pink salmon from the 2002 brood year. The pink salmon harvest from Whale Bay was 8,100 and was slightly below the long-term average.

Aerial observations of Necker Bay during the 2004 season indicated that the sockeye salmon return was insufficient to support a commercial harvest. Redoubt Bay was opened for five 15-hour fishing periods between July 18 and August 9, according to the newly adopted Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760], which calls for commercial openings when the projected total sockeye salmon escapement will exceed 40,000. On July 19, three vessels harvested 1,800 sockeye and 800 chum salmon. During the succeeding four openings very little effort and harvest occurred in Redoubt Bay. Redfish Bay was opened for four 15-hour openings beginning August 4 with the last opening on August 19. Due to limited effort, harvest in Redfish Bay is considered confidential. Escapement to Redoubt Lake was 77,000 sockeye salmon, the highest on record since statehood. A weir in Redfish Bay accounted for an escapement of approximately 40,000 sockeye salmon.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, the PST and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST dictate management decisions in District 4. Fisheries targeting species other than pink salmon include the McDonald Lake sockeye fishery in Section 1-D (West Behm Canal), an early season opening in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay

summer chum, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2.

In 2004 the common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THAs) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 22.0 million fish, comprised of 30,000 Chinook, 577,000 sockeye, 232,000 coho, 19.5 million pink, 1.6 million chum salmon (Table 19; Figure 11).

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the PST calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to stat week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2004 the initial opening was July 4 (stat week 28). The pre-stat week 31 fishing plan for District 4 was based on the preseason forecast returns of 711,000 Nass and 1.2 million Skeena sockeye salmon provided by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). Management actions took into account an apparent "underage" of sockeye salmon from the 1999 through 2001 seasons.

In the 2004 PST period, 30,700 sockeye salmon were harvested in: 1) two 10-hour openings in stat week 28; 2) two 12-hour openings in stat week 29; 3) two 12-hour and one 39-hour openings in stat week 30. The number of purse seine vessels fishing ranged from 12 to 18 during the period covered by the PST. In past years, 60 to 80% of these sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we anticipated that between 18,400 and 24,600 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery pre-stat week 31. The final targeted number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

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

Compared to the 1980–1984 pre-stat week 31 period, the average numbers are down for hours (55%), boats (50%), and boat-days fished (79%) in District 4 since the PST was signed in 1985. The pre-stat week 31 treaty-period sockeye harvests are also down 30% despite a 275% increase in the average sockeye salmon catch-per-boat-day since 1984.

In 2004, the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 23,600 Chinook, 349,100 sockeye, 89,900 coho, 4.14 million pink and 200,100 chum salmon. The number of boats fishing in District 4 also dropped to a PST-period low of 60, less than half the 1985–2003 average. The 2004 sockeye harvests were 59%, coho 62%, pink 40% and chum salmon 52% of their respective 1985–2003 average.

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

Toward the end of the season low effort allowed two 39-hour openings followed by three 87-hour openings at the end of the season. The inside districts were largely managed on 15- and 39-hour openings.

As in most areas the pink salmon returns were earlier than average and the effort in the district was very low. The peak effort was only 44 boats in stat week 32. During the peak of the season only 30 to 40 boats fished the district during any single opening.

For the season 4.14 million pink salmon were harvested. This is below the 1985/03 average of approximately 12 million pink salmon. Sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were also well below historical numbers. These lower than average numbers are probably a reflection of the low effort and not of salmon scarcity.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse Seine Fishery

Total pink salmon returns to most of southern Southeast Alaska were strong in 2004. The management plan that called for four days of fishing then one day off was implemented on July 28.

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

The District 1 fishery opened with four 15-hour openings beginning on July 4 (stat week 28), and had 39-hour openings with a final 87-hour opening on August 29 (stat week 36). Pink salmon returns to District 1 were strong overall. The total harvest of 7.54 million pink salmon was above the 1985/03 average. The pink salmon return was close to average in timing and the weight of the pink salmon was slightly above average at 3.5 pounds. Effort levels remained low through most of the season with a peak of 62 boats fishing in the district in stat week 32 (August 1). For most of the season 25 to 35 boats fished in the district. Harvest of sockeye and coho salmon were very near the long-term average, while chum salmon was above the long-term average.

The peak week for harvest occurred in stat week 32 (August 1–7) when 2.43 million pink salmon were harvested. Returns to Carroll Inlet, George Inlet, and Boca de Quadra were very strong.

A test fishery was conducted near Yes Bay on July 28. The harvest of 440 sockeye salmon was below average and no directed commercial fishery took place in 2004. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake is 89,000 sockeye salmon, which is slightly above the upper range needed for escapement. This is the first time in the past three years that the escapement goal was reached at McDonald Lake.

The Board created a Hugh Smith Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan in the winter of 2002/03. Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon were designated a Stock of Management Concern due to chronic low escapements. This year the Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon escapement achieved the number of fish needed to reach the escapement range. This meant that there were no specific closures at the entrance of Boca de Quadra to protect this stock. The final sockeye salmon escapement number was approximately 20,000 fish.

For the season, 2,100 Chinook, 125,000 sockeye, 46,000 coho, 7.54 million pink, and 571,600 chum salmon were harvested in the traditional District 1 purse seine fishery.

As in the past several years District 2 was opened early (June 20) to target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. During the first two weeks the fishery was opened for two 4-day periods. Approximately 2,200 sockeye, 1,400 coho, 4,480 pink, and 4,100 chum salmon were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay SHA by 10 boats. In stat week 28 a harvest of over 18,500 chum occurred in the district during the initial pink salmon directed fishery. That is close to the 1985/03 average. The first directed pink salmon purse seine fishery in District 2 began on July 4 for 15 hours. Fishing effort was sporadic during the early season with as many as 39 boats fishing in stat week 33 and as few as 1 boat reporting harvest during stat week 31. Starting on July 30, the district was managed on a 4-day-on/1-day-off schedule. Most of the fishing was done in 39-hour blocks. The peak weeks for fishing in the district were stat weeks 33 and 34 when 0.97 million and 1.03 million pink salmon were harvested, respectively. For the season, 1,700 Chinook, 45,600 sockeye, 41,800 coho, 3.13 million pink, and 409,100 chum salmon were harvested in District 2.

The initial opening in District 3 was on July 18, but only one boat reported harvest from the district. Beginning on July 30 the first 4-day on/1-day off fishing schedule began. During the season pink salmon harvests were earlier than normal. For the season 1.78 million pink salmon were harvested which is below the long-term average. Sockeye and coho salmon harvests were slightly below average, while chum salmon harvests were average. For the season, 800 Chinook, 23,900 sockeye, 17,400 coho, 1.78 million pink, and 120,700 chum salmon were harvested in District 3.

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

District 5 opened south of Boulder Point to the Barrier Islands for 39 hours on July 30 and 31. No landings occurred so on the next opening the same area was opened from August 4 to 7. Three boats harvested about 85,000 pink and 3,500 chum salmon. Effort continued to remain very low in the district for the entire season with never more than seven purse seiners fishing during any fishing period. Harvest and effort peaked on the 4-day opening on August 9 to 12 when 175,000 pink and 8,500 chum salmon were harvested. Affleck Canal produced almost 90% of the pink salmon harvest. The chum salmon return to Calder Bay showed some strength late in the season. The 0.4 million pink salmon harvest in District 5 was right at the average harvest since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 57,000 fish was more than twice the annual 24,000 average since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were small as they usually are. The total escapement for the district of 630,000 was near the upper end of the management target range of 330,000 to 650,000 fish.

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

The first opening in District 6 occurred on August 1–2 with the Screen Island shoreline and Burnett/Mosman/McHenry open. Effort was very low with three purse seiners fishing. The fisheries in Districts 5 and 7 were opened on opposite days from District 6. District 5 was open during the first 39 hours in a 4-day opening; District 6 was open during the second 39-hour period. This management pattern was also used during the second opening of the district on August 6 and 7 when eight purse seiners harvested 135,000 pink salmon. To try to increase harvest during this week, the same area in District 6 was opened the last three days (August 10, 11 and 12) of the 4-day opening. Effort increased to 11 purse seiners that harvested 200,000 pink salmon. The entire district was opened August 14 to 17 because of low effort and building escapements; 13 purse seiners harvested 315,000 pink salmon during this period. This was the peak opening for effort and harvest. There were three additional 4-day openings before the season closed on September 1. Effort and harvest continued to decline during these later openings.

A total of 0.9 million pink salmon were harvested in the purse seine fishery in District 6 in 2004. That was the highest even-year harvest since 1998 and above the average annual harvest since statehood of 523,000 fish. The 9,000 sockeye harvested was more than double the average harvest of 4,100, the 11,000 coho harvested was slightly higher than the 10,000 fish average harvest and the 23,000 chum salmon harvested was also considerably higher than the average harvest of 13,500. The total escapement in the district of 562,000 pink salmon was near the midpoint of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish.

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, which is 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into the early run northern portion or Section 7-A, which is known as the Anan fishery and a later run into lower Ernest Sound or Section 7-B. Until recently the area was primarily a pink salmon harvesting area. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract purse seiners to the area.

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 4. Two additional 15-hour openings occurred prior to the first 39-hour opening on July 18–19. , Anan was closed after July 23 due to lagging escapements and poor harvest. Section 7-B opened on August 4 and 5 south of a line from Vixen Point to Ernest Point to provide more protection during the final run moving into Section 7-A. Effort and harvest peaked during the following 4-day opening on August 9 to 12 with 32 purse seiners harvesting 730,000 pink salmon. Harvest and effort declined each week after until there was only one boat fishing on the last opening, which ended on September 1. This was the largest even-year pink salmon harvest since 1972 and at 1.6 million fish was twice the average harvest since statehood of 0.8 million fish. Harvests of sockeye (22,000) were three times the average harvests since statehood while coho harvest of 16,000 fish were double the annual average and the chum salmon harvest of 82,000 was above the average harvest of 69,000 fish. The pink salmon escapement index of 557,000 was near the midpoint of the management target range of 4000,000 to 850,000 fish.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to Districts 2 and 3 in 2004. These fisheries targets chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound, however Section 3-A was also opened as an experimental fall fishery. Only one opening was allowed in Section 3-A and only one vessel fished there. Fall chum

salmon fishing began on September 13 and closed on October 3 in District 2. As in recent years, the migration of chum salmon was early and condensed. Approximately 100,900 fall chum salmon were harvested, which is above the long-term average. Chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or above needed escapement levels.

Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements

The pink salmon escapement index of 15.8 million ranked eighth highest since 1960 (Figure 12). This is slightly below the 2002 parent-year index of 17.4 million, and 15% below the recent 10-year average of 18.2 million. Biological escapement goals were met for all 3 subregions: Southern Southeast index of 8.5 million (goal 4.0 to 9.0 million); Northern Southeast Inside index of 5.2 million (goal 2.5–5.5 million); and Northern Southeast Outside index of 2.1 million (goal 0.75–1.75 million) (Figures 2.5–2.7). The escapement index of 2.1 million for Northern Southeast Outside exceeded the escapement goal by 20%. Escapement targets were met for just about all districts and stock groups, but most of the district and stock group indices were below the recent 10-year average.

With the exception of District 14, all districts met or exceeded pink salmon escapement index target ranges. District 14 has a strong odd-year cycle, and has never met the minimum target on an even year. Districts 3, 9, 12, and 13 outside, exceeded the escapement target ranges, and Districts 3, 10, and 12 were the only districts with escapement indices that exceeded the recent 10-year average.

Escapement indices were met for 40 of 44 Southeast Alaska pink salmon stock groups. Four stock groups had escapement indices below the lower bound of the management target: Moira in District 2, Burnett in District 6, SE Baranof in District 9, and North Chichagof in District 14. The North Chichagof stock group has a strong odd-year cycle and has never met the lower bound of the escapement target on an even year. (Minimum escapement targets have been met for all 44 stock groups in only two previous years: 1999 and 2003.)

Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements

Programs to estimate escapements of sockeye salmon were in place for five systems in southern Southeast Alaska in 2004: Eek, Hetta, Hugh Smith, Klawock, and McDonald lakes. Studies to estimate the sockeye salmon escapements at Salmon Bay, Thoms and Luck lakes ended in 2003, and no work was conducted at those locations in 2004.

The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was just under 20,000 fish, and exceeded the upper end of the recently established biological escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adults. This stock was formally adopted as a Stock of Concern, at the 2003 Board meetings. , An egg take is scheduled depending on the number of sockeye salmon that return to the lake as part of an action plan to rebuild the stock. The fry are pen-reared in the lake to pre-smolt size prior to release the following summer. No egg takes took place in 2003 or 2004 because the escapements were in excess of the escapement goal and fish will not be pen-reared in the lake in 2005. The escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 21,000, based on the expanded foot survey index. This is the lowest escapement at the lake since 1979. The sockeye salmon run at the lake has been below the escapement goal of 65,000 to 85,000 in 3 of the past 4 years. Klawock Lake had a preliminary weir count of fewer than 12,000 sockeye salmon through November 6 (a mark–recapture estimate will be the final escapement

estimate). Mark–recapture estimates of the sockeye salmon escapements to Hetta and Eek lakes have not been completed at this time.

Escapements of chum salmon appeared to be just about at the 21-year 1982–2003 average, as gauged by the sum of peak survey estimates, to 82 index streams in Districts 1 to 15 (Figure 16). Figure 16 also shows a rank index, where all 82 streams in the index are given full weight so that streams with very large escapements do not dominate the index. Both approaches show that escapements to these 82 streams have been fairly stable, overall, since the early 1980s. Escapements to parts of District 1 in southern Southeast Alaska appeared to be above average. The escapement of chum salmon into Fish Creek at the head of Portland Canal was estimated to be 91,000 based on expanded foot survey counts. This was certainly among the largest escapements for Fish Creek and well above the long-term average of 24,000. Chum salmon escapements were higher than normal at Traitors Creek (escapement of 23,000 was about 30% higher than the average since 1998), McDonald Lake, Hugh Smith Lake and Ketchikan Creek.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 17). 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 (THAs) at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Earl West Cove, Speel Arm, Boat Harbor and Deep Inlet in 2004 (Figure 18). The majority of this section concentrates on common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries, while THAs, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed later in this section.

The 2004 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened June 13 with Districts 6 and 8 opening for three days. The traditional fall chum and coho salmon season began August 15 (stat week 34) and ran through October 14 (Table 21). The 2004 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THAs) harvested 3.9 million salmon (Table 22). The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 20,100 Chinook, 798,000 sockeye, 316,000 coho, 944,000 pink, and 1.8 million chum salmon. The 2004 total common property harvest percentages were as follows: Chinook <0.1%, sockeye 15%, coho 11%, pink 34%, and chum salmon 39%. 1960–2003 historical drift gillnet traditional and THAs harvests are presented in Table 23 and Figure 19.

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Regulations [5 AAC 29.060(b)(2)] specify a seasonal harvest guideline of 7,600 Chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery, excluding Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries. The Board adopted this harvest limit as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the reduced Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the PST. The Board has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels should include early-season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The 2004 common property drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled approximately 21,700 fish (6,700 wild THA, 1,900 hatchery THA and 13,100 traditional). Of these, approximately 7,600 fish were designated as hatchery add-on Chinook (1,900 terminal area, 5,700 common property harvest) and 4,700 were wild terminal exclusion Chinook salmon that did not count against the

seasonal harvest guideline. The total drift gillnet Chinook harvest minus the add-on Chinook harvest minus the wild terminal exclusion harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 9,400 fish. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest was roughly 1,800 fish above the 7,600 Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

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

DISTRICT 1: DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

The June 30, 1999 U.S.–Canada agreement relating to the PST calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2004 season, DFO forecast a total run of 808,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

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

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery was initially opened Sunday June 20 (stat week 26) for a 4-day fishery with weekly 4-day fisheries continuing through stat week 29. Beginning July 18 (stat week 30), with the implementation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan, the fishery was open for five days a week through stat week 36, which ended September 3. The fishery was then open four days a week from stat week 37 through the end of the fishery in stat week 40. Sockeye salmon harvests were nearly average throughout the season with one very strong week (stat week 27). Coho and chum salmon harvests were below average throughout the season. Pink salmon harvests were well above average early in the season but fell below average beginning in early August when the majority of the harvest occurs. The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan in stat week 30 was 101,700 fish, or almost 70% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest.

During the period (stat weeks 30 to 36) when the pink salmon management plan was in effect, harvests of coho, pink and chum salmon were generally below average. Beginning on September 5 (stat week 37), the fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns, which were generally below average in these weeks. The reduced effort at Tree Point in 2004 allowed for fairly long openings without an above average harvest.

A total of 142,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery in 2004 (Table 24). The sockeye salmon harvest and number of boat-hours and boats fished were below the 1985–2003 average and the hours fished was above average. The number of boats fishing annually since the treaty was signed has dropped from a high of 198 in 1986 to 55 boats in 2004. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2004 season.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of 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 migration patterns that expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is based on sockeye stock assessment in the early part of the season, pink in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. The PST specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The 2004 gillnet harvest in District 6 included 2,700 Chinook, 116,300 sockeye, 138,600 coho, 245,200 pink, and 110,500 chum salmon (Table 25). The harvest of Chinook salmon was approximately 3.5 times higher than the 1994–2003 average, and was the largest traditional harvest on record in District 6. The harvest of sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon, however, were below the 10-year average. An estimated 1,370 Chinook salmon in the District 6 harvest (50%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon to the District 6 total harvest was 32,950 fish or 28% of the harvest. Second-year returns of enhanced sockeye salmon to the SSRAA Neck Lake project contributed an estimated 3,250 fish (2.8%) to the District 6 fishery. The District 6 sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 25% below the 1994–2003 average harvest. An estimated 49,700 coho were of Alaska hatchery origin, 36% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest. The District 6 coho salmon harvest was approximately 29% below the 1994–2003 average harvests, pink and chum salmon harvests were approximately 41% and 58% below the 1994–2003 averages, respectively.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 55 days from June 13 through October 5. This was 18% above the 1994–2003 average fishing time of 46.5 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D was open by regulation from stat weeks 25 through 31 and stat weeks 38 through the end of the season. Fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was well below the 10-year average for the season. The greatest effort in vessels fishing was 83 boats in stat week 37 while the greatest number of boat days, 280, occurred in stat week 27. The total season effort was 2,735 boat days, 30% below the 1994–2003 average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 and 42) harvested an estimated 31,000 Stikine River sockeye, 36% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 2,000 Stikine River sockeye, 7% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 7,400 Chinook, 103,400 sockeye, 26,600 coho, 20,400 pink, and 38,000 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 26). The Chinook harvest was approximately 6.4 times higher than the 1994–2003 average and was the fourth highest on record. The sockeye salmon harvest approximately doubled the 10-year average and was the second highest on record. The coho harvest was above average, the pink and chum salmon harvest, however, were below average. An estimated 1,900 Chinook salmon (26%) in the District 8 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 81,100 Stikine River

sockeye, which is 78% of the total District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. The District 8 fishery started on June 13 and ran through October 5. The district was open for 53 days which is below the 1994–2003 average of 57 days. This season was the first since 1997 that District 8 was opened during stat week 25. A strong Stikine sockeye run forecast combined with a strong Stikine Chinook salmon forecast allowed for an early opening. District 8 was closed during stat weeks 31 and 32 due to concerns for mainstem Stikine sockeye salmon escapement. An estimated 9% (2,450 fish) of the total District 8 coho salmon harvest was of Alaska hatchery origin. The fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 was at or above average for most openings. The season effort of 2,058 boat-days in District 8 was 46% above the 1994–2003 average of 1,405 boat-days.

Harvests in Districts 6 and 8 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine River stocks is estimated only for sockeye salmon. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 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.

Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet season began at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 13 (stat week 25) for a 3-day period. District 8 was open to the inner Stikine closure line from Point Rothsay to Indian Point and with a closure around the northern entrance to Wrangell Narrows. This opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on-site in the fishery. However, an initial three days was given due to the large forecast of Tahltan sockeye and a lack of conservation concern for Stikine Chinook salmon. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in both districts for stat week 25 was below the 1994–2003 average for this week. However, the fishery was open in only six years in District 6 and four years in District 8 during the 1994–2003 period in stat week 25, resulting in unreliable averages. There were 16 boats fishing in Sumner Strait (106-41) and no boats were fishing in Clarence Strait (106-30) during this opening. District 8 had an above average number of boats fishing with 31 boats making landings. The inseason otolith readings for District 6 indicated that the harvest in Sumner Strait consisted of 7% marked Tahltan bound fish and only 1.9% Tuya fish. The District 8 fishery had a higher proportion of marked Tahltan (16.7%) and Tuya fish (3.6%). The pre-season Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecasted a Stikine River total allowable catch (TAC) of 172,600 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 135,550. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 86,300 Stikine River fish, including 67,800 Tahltan fish. The pre-season forecast was used for stat weeks 25–27, the inriver test fishery CPUE for stat week 28 and the lower river commercial fishery CPUE was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season. Normally, the inriver test fishery CPUE data is used for the remainder of the season after stat week 27 but the test fishery was not conducted for two stat weeks (28 and 29) during the peak of the sockeye salmon run when the lower river commercial fishery was open for seven days a week. The lower river commercial CPUE continued to be used after the test fishery started again because of reduced drift sets in the test fishery and the consistency of the lower river commercial CPUE data.

During stat week 26 (June 20–26) there were 31 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 2 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 28 boats in District 8 for the initial three days. The sockeye salmon CPUE in both districts was well above the 1994–2003 average for this week. District 8 was open for an additional 2-day midweek opening. An additional 27 boats made landings in the midweek

opening, making a total of 55 boats fishing in the district for the week. However, there was no fishery extension in District 6.

There were 46 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 10 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 48 boats fishing in District 8 during stat week 27 (June 27–July 3). Due to the uniformly high sockeye salmon harvest rates indicated by the in-fishery survey in both districts, a 2-day extension in both districts occurred bringing the total open time to five days. The District 6 sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were substantially above the respective 1994–2003 averages. The District 8 CPUE was above the recent 10-year average and the total harvest for the week was just below average. This week, the SMM switched from the pre-season forecast to a forecast based on the Canadian inriver test fishery CPUE for stat week 28 projections. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for stat week 27 indicated that 19.4% and 5.2% of the harvest was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan and Tuya fish, respectively. The District 8 reading indicated 34.1% thermally marked Tahltan and 5.2% thermally marked Tuya fish. The estimated U.S. harvest by the end of this week was 25,500 Tahltan sockeye, while the SMM projected a U.S. TAC of 37,300 Tahltan sockeye salmon.

During stat week 28 (July 4–10) Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial three days. There were 67 boats fishing in District 6 (21 in Clarence Strait and 46 in Sumner Strait) and a total of 83 boats fishing in District 8 for the week. Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that the CPUE for the 3-day opening was above the 1994–2003 average in both districts. A 2-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. On average, the peak Tahltan abundance occurs in District 6 in stat week 27; however, the 2004 stat weeks were earlier than average, therefore stat week 28 was similar to the stat week 29 historical averages when the majority of the Tahltan run has passed through the District 6 fishery. The estimated U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 8 was 34,900 fish and 20,600 in District 6 making a total U.S. harvest of 55,500 fish through stat week 28. The TAC from the SMM was 66,700 Tahltan sockeye salmon. While the SMM forecast of Tahltan sockeye salmon run increased this week to near the pre-season forecast, the forecast of the mainstem run decreased significantly to below pre-season forecast.

During stat week 29 (July 11–17), 68 boats fished in District 6 and 61 boats fished in District 8. Indices of inriver run strength of Tahltan sockeye salmon continued to be good with high harvest rates in the lower river commercial fishery. Both districts were open for an initial three days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys showed that sockeye salmon CPUE for the 3-day opening was uniformly good in District 6 and well above average in District 8. A 1-day extension occurred in both districts. The inseason otolith readings for stat week 29 indicated that the marked Tahltan and Tuya fish contributed 6.7% of the District 6 harvest and 19.9% of the District 8 harvest. The SMM run prediction continued to increase for Tahltan sockeye and decrease for mainstem sockeye salmon. By the end of this week, the estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest was 77,700 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 83,500 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was 17,000 with a U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run was estimated to be 28,600 sockeye salmon. It was believed that the SMM was under-forecasting the mainstem run size due to the Tahltan sockeye salmon run being stronger and presumably later than normal. The test fishery was not run this week or the prior stat week because the lower river commercial fishery was open continuously for seven days each week. An enlarged closure around Salmon Bay was implemented to increase sockeye salmon escapement into that lake system.

During stat week 30 (July 18–24), there were 70 boats fishing in District 6 and 49 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days. The CPUE in both Districts 6 and 8 were below the 1994–2003 average. No midweek openings or fishery extensions occurred. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 80,500 fish with a TAC of 99,600 fish. The inseason otolith readings for stat week 30 indicated that the marked Tahltan and Tuya fish contributed to 2.4% of the District 6 harvest and 10.2% of the District 8 harvest. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem harvest of 21,900 with a TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate dropped to 19,600 sockeye salmon. Harvest rates in the lower river commercial fishery were still high, but the proportion of Tahltan/Tuya fish to mainstem fish still remained fairly high.

During stat week 31 (July 25–31), District 8 was closed and District 6 was open for two days, due to the concern for the mainstem stock. It was presumed that the Tahltan and Tuya stocks had moved through the system by stat week 30 based on historical migratory timing information and the relatively low abundance of thermally marked fish. The continual declining SMM mainstem stock forecasts and the poor sockeye salmon harvest rates in the prior week indicated that the mainstem stock run was more than likely as low, if not lower, than the preseason forecast. In addition, preliminary mark and recapture estimates indicated a low mainstem run. A total of 70 boats fished in District 6 for the opening. Sockeye salmon harvest rates improved from the prior week and were at the 94-03 average. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 81,100 fish with a TAC of 103,400 fish. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem harvest of 22,800 with a TAC of 3,900 fish. The mainstem run size estimate nearly doubled this week to 38,200 sockeye salmon.

During stat week 32 (August 1–7), District 6 was open for an initial three days and District 8 remained closed. A 1-day extension occurred in District 6 due to the increased proportions of pink salmon in the harvest. The final model run in stat week 32 indicated a total U.S. harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon to be 111,500 with a total U.S. TAC of 120,700. The U.S. Tahltan harvest was estimated to be 81,600 fish with a U.S. TAC of 102,000 fish. The mainstem harvest by the U.S. was estimated to be 24,400 sockeye salmon with a TAC of 12,800 fish. The total run estimate increased to 55,900, approximately 11,500 sockeye salmon above the pre-season forecast.

During stat weeks 33 through 35 both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon. District 8 was re-opened in stat week 33. Both districts were open four days a week through stat week 35. Section 6-D was closed from stat weeks 33 through 36. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and harvest of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2004 season, the fishing effort was substantially less than the 1994–2003 average in most weeks. Total pink salmon harvest was below the 1994–2003 average.

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries. During stat week 36 (August 29 – September 4) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. District 6 harvested 86,100 coho prior to the change to coho salmon management, approximately 62% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest. The Alaska coho salmon hatchery contribution to the District 6 fishery was above average the first five weeks but below average the remainder of the season. Harvest rates during the fall coho salmon season were generally below average in both districts. Districts 6 and 8 were open three days per week from stat week 36 through 40 except in stat week 37 when they

were open for only two days. Troll coho salmon harvest rates across the entire southeast region were very good. Abnormal weather patterns may have contributed to the poor drift gillnet harvest. The season ended with a final 2-day opening during week 41 (October 3–9).

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, coho, and pink salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be at least average. Alaska hatchery chum salmon accounted for 31% of the District 6 harvest.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local systems were near or above the 10-year average. Pink salmon escapement was very good throughout Districts 6 and 8. Coho salmon escapement was generally very good in indicator systems.

The initial total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was approximately 307,400 fish. This estimate includes: Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 114,100 Stikine sockeye salmon, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 86,500 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 63,300 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 5,400 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 38,100 fish. The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 52% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. These harvest and run estimates will change once final stock composition data is completed.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

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. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon later in the season. Management of the fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark–recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams in the district. It is important to note that the 2004 season was the fifth year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes traditional and THAs, harvested 2,350 Chinook, 283,600 sockeye, 45,800 coho, 154,600 pink, and 131,200 chum salmon (Table 27).

The 1999 PST affects management of the fishery because the Taku River, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs plus annual Canadian harvests of 18% of the TAC of wild sockeye and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku 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.

The 2004 traditional fishery was open for a total of 63 days from June 20 through October 14, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was open for 36 days from August 8 through September 16, for a total of 77 days of fishing opportunity. Peak participation in the fishery occurred during stat weeks 28 through 36, with stat week 33 having the highest participation. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in stat week 33 when the Speel Arm THA opened. District 11 traditional areas were open for four days in stat week 33, and the Speel Arm THA was open for seven days. A total of 122 boats participated in the common property fishery in stat week 33. 117 boats delivered fish harvested in the traditional areas, and 42 boats delivered fish harvested in the Speel Arm THA for a total of 662 boat days. Total fishing effort for the 2004 common property drift gillnet fishery was 3,936 boat days, 96% of the 1994–2003 (10-year) average. The harvest in the traditional fishery totaled 2,300 Chinook, 241,200 sockeye, 45,300 coho, 150,400 pink, and 131,500 chum salmon. The harvest in the Speel Arm THA fishery totaled 50 Chinook, 42,500 sockeye, 500 coho, 4,400 pink, and 400 chum salmon. Common property harvest totals for Chinook and chum salmon were below the 10-year average. The harvest of coho salmon was equal to the 10-year average. The harvest of sockeye was 161% and pink salmon was 140% of 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 Taku drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing restrictions in time and area. During stat week 26, the first week of the season, three days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). The sockeye salmon harvest during the first week was 70% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 97% of the 10-year average. Fifty-four boats participated in the initial opening. Fishing time for stat week 27 was set for the 10-year average of four days based on good Canyon Island fish wheel catches and lower than average effort. Sockeye salmon harvests and CPUE were below average for the week. Fishery participation increased to 66 boats. Fishing time for stat week 28 was set for the 10-year average of four days. Although the sockeye salmon inriver abundance estimate was below average, it was still above the PST escapement goal for the week. Fishery participation was below average in stat week 28, and good fishing in other districts suggested low effort would continue in the near future. The fleet decreased to 59 boats, and the sockeye salmon harvest for stat week 28 was well below the 10-year average with nearly average CPUE. Fishing time for stat week 29 was set for three days due to below average inriver estimate. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers to allow access to DIPAC remote release chum salmon returning there. Fishery participation remained at 59 boats, well below the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon harvest was 64% of the 10-year average. CPUE however, increased to 157% of the 10-year average.

During stat week 30, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was open for two days in accordance with the Transboundary Rivers (TBR) agreement to conserve the expected weak Tatsamenie Lake sockeye salmon return. Stephens Passage south of Circle Point was open for three days. Fishery participation increased to 75 boats. Sockeye harvest increased to 78% of the 10-year average for the week, and sockeye salmon CPUE was 161% of the 10-year average. The inriver run estimate was below the 10-year average. Analysis of otoliths sampled from the commercial sockeye salmon harvest revealed that 52% of the samples processed from Stephens Passage during this week were of Snettisham hatchery origin. During stat week 31, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was open for two days in accordance with the TBR

agreement and Stephens Passage was open for four days to target returning Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. Fishery participation during stat week 31 increased to 108 boats, slightly above the 10-year average. The sockeye salmon harvest increased to 95% of the 10-year average, with only 23% of the harvest taken from Taku Inlet. Analysis of otoliths sampled from the commercial sockeye salmon harvest revealed that 76% of the samples processed from Stephens Passage during this week were of Snettisham hatchery origin. During stat week 32, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was open for two days in accordance with the TBR agreement and Stephens Passage was open for four days to target returning Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. With encouraging escapement of sockeye salmon through Speel Lake weir, masses of fish observed at the head of Speel Arm, and aerial surveys indicating adequate numbers of fish in Crescent Lake, the entrance to Port Snettisham (Subdistrict 111-34) was opened for four days. Section 11-C (Subdistrict 111-20) was opened for four days in conjunction with Stephens Passage due to adequate pink salmon escapement in the area. The 54,600 sockeye salmon harvested in District 11 in stat week 32 was a record for that stat week and over three times the 10-year average, with 86% of these fish harvested in Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham. Analysis of otoliths sampled from the commercial sockeye salmon harvest revealed that 81% of the samples processed from Stephens Passage during this week were of Snettisham hatchery origin. During stat week 32, 117 boats participated in the fishery, and CPUE increased to two and a half times the 10-year average. Fishing time for stat week 33 was set for the 10-year average of three days in Taku Inlet due to average sockeye salmon fish wheel catches and inriver estimates. Stephens Passage, including Section 11-C and Port Snettisham were opened for four days. Due to good escapement through the Speel Lake weir, the Speel Arm THA was initially opened for four days, then extended until further notice when the minimum escapement of 4,000 sockeye salmon to Speel Lake was reached. The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 89,700 fish during stat week 33 was a record, over ten times the 10-year average, and the record CPUE was over five times the 10-year average. The season high weekly total of 122 boats participated in the fishery during stat week 33. Analysis of otoliths sampled from the commercial sockeye salmon harvest revealed that 33% of the 6,400 sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, 81% of the 26,500 fish harvested in Stephens Passage, and 94% of the 34,800 fish harvested in Port Snettisham were of Snettisham hatchery origin. An additional 22,100 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Speel Arm THA in stat week 33.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point differed from that in Taku Inlet to effectively harvest the return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers starting in stat week 29, and then the entire inlet was opened in stat week 31 to allow the harvest of the remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Limestone Inlet was closed to the normal markers at the end of stat week 33 fishery. Section 11-C was open to fishing beginning July 27 in stat week 32 when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon became available, and closed to fishing at the end of stat week 34 fishery. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34, and 111-35) was closed to fishing through stat week 31 to limit harvest rates on wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. By late July, assessment programs indicated good escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes. Beginning August 1 in stat week 32, portions of the area inside Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week, primarily to harvest the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to DIPACs Snettisham Hatchery. On August 8, in stat week 33, the Speel Arm THA opened to target the return of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

The fall fishing season in District 11 lasted nine weeks, from August 15 in stat week 34 until October 14 in stat week 42. During stat weeks 35 and 36, weekly fishing time was limited to three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage to conserve Taku fall chum salmon yet provide opportunity to continue the harvest of returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon and wild Taku River coho salmon. Fishing time in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage was initially set for three days during stat week 37, and then was extended by one day due to good coho salmon harvests. From stat week 38 through the end of the season in stat week 42, Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were open for four days each week to provide opportunity to harvest the very strong return of Taku River coho salmon. The 2004 coho salmon harvest and CPUE were both slightly above the 10-year average for the fishery. The coho salmon escapement to the Taku River was estimated to be 132,700 fish, well above the above border goal specified in the PST of 38,000 coho salmon.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 2,350 fish was 78% of the 10-year average. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 21% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program estimated a preliminary escapement of 68,200 large Chinook salmon, above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 large fish.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 283,700 fish, 180% of the 10-year average and the second highest harvest since 1960. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during stat week 29 and added significant numbers to the harvests during stat weeks 30 through 35. 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 680 fish to the fishery. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery totaled 193,500 fish or 68% of the harvest. These were predominately Snettisham Hatchery fish but also included a small number of thermally marked fish from a fry-planting program at Chilkat Lake in upper Lynn Canal. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild stocks to the weekly harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 13,000 or 5% wild Port Snettisham fish, and 77,200 or 27% Taku River fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 63% of the 105,700 US sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The final estimate of Taku River above border sockeye salmon escapement from the mark–recapture program was 127,700 fish, 170% of the upper escapement goal range. Adequate wild sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 7,450 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake. The escapement to Crescent Lake was not enumerated through a weir and DIPACs split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake was not operational this year due to unusually high water levels in the Whiting River. Aerial surveys of Crescent Lake indicated a minimum of 5,000 fish escapement in Crescent Lake. The management goals for escapements to the two systems were a

minimum of 4,000 fish to Speel Lake and 22,000 fish to Crescent Lake. The department and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the "usability" of this data.

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 45,800 fish was 101% of the 10-year average. Weekly coho salmon harvests and CPUE were above average for stat weeks 31, 36, 38, and 39. CPUE was also above average in stat weeks 29 and 30, but harvest during those weeks was below average due to low effort levels. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 2,600 fish or 6% of the District 11 common property harvest. The final estimate of coho salmon escapement above Canyon Island was over 141,800 fish, surpassing the above border escapement 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 154,800 fish was 140% 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 8,500 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 149% of the parent-year (2002) and was 50% the 1994–2002 even-year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 131,900 chum salmon was 42% of the 10-year average. The summer chum salmon harvest of 126,300 fish comprised 96% of the season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (stat week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to 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 44% of the District 11 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 53% in Stephens Passage, and 2% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 5,600 fall chum salmon, during stat week 34 and later, was 97% 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 355 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. The 2004 fish wheel count for stat weeks 34 through 42 was 120% of the 10-year average and 74% of the 1985–2003 average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

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

The District 15 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 71 days between June 20 and October 13 (Table 21). Fishing time was 1.4 times the 1994–2003 average. Fishing effort totaled 3,646 boat-days, which was slightly over the 1994–2003 average. Similar to recent years, fishing effort was higher during early weeks of the summer season in Section 15-C where the drift gillnet fleet targeted hatchery chum salmon. During the peak of the hatchery chum salmon return (stat weeks 29–32), higher than average numbers of boats were observed participating in

the Section 15-C fishery. In contrast, there were lower than average numbers of boats fishing in Section 15-A during most of the season.

A total harvest of 1.04 million salmon occurred during 2004 in the Lynn Canal common property fisheries (Table 28). This harvest included 800 Chinook, 151,200 sockeye, 52,000 coho, 98,000 pink, and 744,000 chum salmon. The harvest of Chinook salmon was near the recent 10-year-average while harvests of pink salmon was almost twice this average.

The total sockeye salmon harvest of 151,200 fish was 1.2 times the recent 10-year average. Based on scale pattern analysis, approximately 66,500 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, which is 3 times the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 51,100 fish, 60% 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 33,600 fish, 2.1 times the recent 10-year average again based on scale pattern analysis. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay systems.

The total chum salmon harvest of 744,000 fish was 1.5 times the previous 10-year average. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 626,000 of the total 666,000 summer chum salmon harvest during stat weeks 26 through 31 (June 22–August 2). Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum represented 94% of the summer chum salmon harvest in Lynn Canal. There was an estimated 78,100 fall chum salmon (from stat week 35 to end of season) harvested in the fishery, 1.2 times the recent 10-year average of 66,400 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 52,000 fish. This harvest was approximately 90% of the recent 10-year average of 55,500 fish. Because the District 15 coho salmon return was above average, Berners Bay (Section 15-B) was opened for three days each south of the latitude of Cove Point during stat weeks 37 through the end of the season (September 5–October 13). The harvest of 5,800 coho salmon from this section was the fifth highest since statehood (highest was 13,800 fish in 1994). Other than from 2002 through 2004, the Berners Bay area has not been opened to commercial drift gillnet salmon fishing since 1995.

The 2004 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 20. Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting Chilkat and Chilkoot Lake sockeye while providing proper escapement levels for early sockeye salmon stocks. To protect poor returns of early stock Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, eastern portions of Section 15-A were closed from the start of the season through stat week 27 (July 3). During the initial two weeks of the season, Section 15-A was opened for two days west of a line beginning at a point within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Point Sherman, to Sullivan Rock Light, to Eldred Rock Light, to the southernmost tip of Talsani Island, to the northernmost tip of Talsani Island, to Seduction Point. With the exception of modifying lines inside Chilkat Inlet, this area was opened for two days in stat weeks 26 and three days in stat week 27. All of section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point was opened between three and four days from stat week 28 through 30 (July 4–22). Fishing opportunity within Chilkat Inlet was managed in accordance to the Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan. Due to an above goal projection for Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the northern boundary within Chilkat Inlet was moved from the Glacier Point-Twin coves line in stat week 27 to the latitude of Cannery Point during stat week 28. During stat week 31 (July 27) all of Section 15-A was open

south of the latitude of Mud Bay point for four days. In stat weeks 32 through 35, all of Section 15-A south of the latitude of the White Rock line in Lutak Inlet was open for three and four days each. During stat week 36 (August 29), all of Section 15-A including Lutak Inlet to the mouth of the Chilkoot River was open for three days each through stat week 38 (Sept. 15). Lutak Inlet was open continuously south of the White Rock line south to the latitude of Mud Bay Point during stat weeks 33 to 35 (August 8–28) and open to the mouth of the Chilkoot River on a continual basis from stat weeks 36 through 38 (August 29 through September 15). This action was taken to harvest large expected returns of the late run Chilkoot Lake sockeye and pink salmon. The northern boundary line in Section 15-A gradually shifted southward during the fall season to provide proper escapements for fall chum and coho salmon to the Chilkat River. The final opening in Section 15-A was for three days south of a line at the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island in stat week 42 (September 28). The targeted species at that time was coho salmon originating from Berners Bay and Chilkat drainage streams.

The fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted large returns of hatchery summer chum salmon from the Amalga and Boat Harbor remote release sites. The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide adequate escapements of early run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon from the start of the season through stat week 27 (June 20 through June 30). Unlike recent years, gear mesh restrictions were not in place during the 2004 season. All of Section 15-C was open from stat week 28 through the end of the season when Chilkoot Lake and Chilkat Lake weir counts of late run sockeye salmon were projected to meet escapement goals.

Fishing time in eastern Section 15-C was driven primarily by Chilkoot River weir counts through mid-August. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including Boat Harbor during the initial week of the season, stat week 26. A total of three days of fishing was allowed in stat weeks 27 (June 27) and 28 (July 4). During stat week 29 (July 11), four days were granted in Section 15-C with the fourth day limited to a smaller sub-area of Section 15-C agreed upon at the 2002 Drift Gillnet Fishery Task Force meeting (south from the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef light to Vanderbilt Reef light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to the latitude of Little Island light). Fishing time in stat week 30 was extended to four days in all of Section 15-C except within 2 nautical miles south of the latitude of Danger Point. This area was opened for three days in stat week 31. From stat weeks 32 to 33 (August 1 to September 12) fishing area was expanded to include all waters of Section 15-C except the area adjacent to the Endicott River. The closed waters adjacent to the Endicott River restriction was dropped beginning in week 34 (August 15). During stat weeks 34 through the end of the season (August 15 to October 13), all of 15-C was open for four days (stat week 34) and then reduced to three days each to protect Chilkat River fall chum salmon. Section 15-C closed for the season on October 13.

For the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area, extended fishing time was allowed as in recent years to provide access to hatchery chum salmon returns. For the first time, the Boat Harbor proper area (inside) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season (June 20). The remainder of the Boat Harbor area was then opened continuously beginning week 28 through week 34 (July 4–August 19) as in recent years.

The closure of the Endicott River mouth was designed to protect returns of wild summer chum salmon to this system. To further protect Endicott River chum salmon, the Boat Harbor area was reduced in size by moving the northern boundary south from Lance Point to Danger Point.

Escapement into the Endicott River system was again much improved since these strategies were enacted.

Fall management began in stat week 35 (August 22). Management directed harvest on expected large returns of coho while protecting fall chum salmon returns to the Klehini and Chilkat Rivers. The northern boundary line in the Chilkat Inlet shifted northward to provide sanctuary for the returning Klehini and Chilkat River fall chum salmon returns during the fall season. The last opening in Section 15-A was for two days south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island during stat week 42 (October 13).

Berners Bay in Section 15-B was open for three days each south of the latitude of Cove Point from stat weeks 37 through 42 (September 5 through October 13) to harvest coho salmon.

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was again above the recent 10-year average. The visual weir count for the early run stock, through stat week 28 (July 12) was 6,400 sockeye salmon, which was under the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 16,500 fish. The visual weir count for the late run stock (stat week 29 to the end of the run) was 69,200 fish, just above the upper bound goal of 60,000 fish. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 75,600 fish, which was 1.2 times the point escapement goal of 62,000 fish (both stocks combined). In addition 17 Chinook, 90 coho, 108,000 pink and 600 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. An additional 2,000 to 5,000 pink salmon were observed spawning below the weir as it was being removed for the season.

The Chilkat Lake weir was installed again in 2004 to recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. The weir was also used to enumerate returning adult salmon to Chilkat Lake. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from a mark–recapture (M–R) experiment. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River; the sockeye salmon are marked with fin clips and numbered T-bar tags and released. Recovery events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem. The visual weir count for the early stock (through stat week 32) at Chilkat Lake was 30,000 sockeye salmon, which just exceeded the upper bound goal of 28,500 fish. The late stock weir count of 45,600 sockeye salmon was near the point goal of 47,500 fish. The preliminary Chilkat Lake M–R estimate of 119,100 fish is just over 1.8 times the total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement point goal of 65,000 fish. The preliminary M–R escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 35,400 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2004 estimate just exceeded the 1994–2003 average M–R estimate of 32,500 fish.

For Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the M–R estimate using the Chilkat River fish wheels is 3,600 age-1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This is near the historical 1994–2003 average and just above the upper bound escapement goal of 3,500 fish.

Pink and chum salmon aerial and foot peak escapement counts conducted along the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally above average for both species. These summed peak counts were just over the 10-year average for chum and pink salmon. Foot and aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were below average for chum and well above for pink salmon.

Klehini River chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be above average. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini was 15,000 fish. This peak survey count is 1.3 times the 10-year average. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon return based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were well above average in comparison to the recent 10-year average and just above average compared to the long-term average. A peak count of 45,700 chum salmon is twice the recent 10-year average. The 2004 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 4,300 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish project was 1.8 times the historical average of 2,400 fish. Preliminary results of a mark–recapture experiment to estimate the run size for Chilkat drainage fall chum salmon indicated that 309,500 fall chum salmon migrated past the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project during 2004.

Chilkat River coho salmon escapements based on fish wheel catch were below average this year. The season total fish wheel catch of 1,740 fish is 75% of the 1997–2003 average. Chilkat River coho escapement based on random fish wheel and fishery samples of coded wire tags indicates approximately 55,500 coho salmon escaped into the Chilkat River drainage in 2004. This estimate is near the historical average.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 2,500 fish. This count is about 1.2 times the previous 10-year average. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 14,400 fish. This is about 1.6 times the upper end of the escapement goal range of 9,200 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2004 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in common property fisheries (traditional and THA) and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated through CWT information and in limited instances, thermal mark recoveries. Thermal marking programs are in place for chum and sockeye salmon enhancement programs in northern and central Southeast Alaska. CWTs are used predominantly to estimate hatchery coho and Chinook salmon production, no thermal marking programs are currently in place for these species.

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

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

From a management standpoint, the availability of hatchery fish is of most concern in those mixed stock fisheries where fishery performance information is used for inseason management. During 2004, intensive CWT sampling programs were conducted throughout Southeast Alaska to estimate contributions of hatchery and wild Chinook and coho salmon stocks to commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on sampling harvests of Chinook and coho salmon in the troll and net fisheries throughout the region. In addition, harvests in commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were sampled to estimate contributions of wild and hatchery chum and sockeye salmon stocks during selected periods. A more detailed discussion of CWT

contributions of wild and hatchery Chinook and coho salmon is presented in Section 3 of this report (Southeast and Yakutat Troll Fisheries).

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

In District 1, both Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay were opened to harvest salmon returning to SSRAA sites in 2004. Nakat Inlet opened in stat week 23 (June 1) for a rotational fishery purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was managed on a rotational basis until September 17 when the THA was opened on a continual basis for all gear groups and remained opened until stat week 46. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 1,200 sockeye, 560 coho, 18,300 pink, and 114,900 chum salmon (Table 29) during the 2004 season in Nakat Inlet and the drift gillnet fleet harvested 400 sockeye, 500 coho, 2,000 pink, and 25,000 chum salmon (Table 30).

Neets Bay opened in stat week 23 for a rotational purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was opened in the early summer to target on excess Chinook and late summer fall coho and chum salmon. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 1,400 Chinook, 6,000 coho, and 5,700 chum salmon and the drift gillnet fishery harvested 19,400 coho and 10,800 chum salmon.

In District 2, Kendrick Bay opened June 20 and remained open through September 1. Only one vessel took part in this fishery and the harvest data is confidential.

In District 7, Earl West Cove (Eastern Passage SHA; 107-45) rotational fisheries for drift gillnet opened June 19 and for purse seine on June 22. The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area was opened to all gear groups concurrently. It remained open until November 10. The purse seine fishery harvest is confidential with less than three boats reporting harvest from Earl West Cove. The drift gillnet fishery harvested 390 Chinook, 150 sockeye, 70 coho, 400 pink, and 18,200 chum salmon from Earl West Cove. The last release of fish into Earl West Cove was from the 1999 brood year so there will be no enhanced returns of coho in 2005. The Chinook and chum that do return will all be 6-year-old fish so their numbers will be minimal.

Anita Bay (Anita Bay SHA: 107-35) rotational fisheries for drift gillnet opened June 19 and for purse seine on June 22. This was the third year that hatchery returns were harvested in the common property fishery at Anita Bay. From 1994 to 2000 pink and chum salmon were harvested for hatchery cost recovery. The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area opened to all gear groups concurrently. It remained open until November 10. The purse seine fishery harvest is confidential with less than three boats reporting harvest from Anita Bay. Drift gillnetters harvested 1,500 Chinook, 360, sockeye, 2,200 coho, 130 pink, and 43,000 chum salmon from Anita Bay. Returns of Chinook and chum salmon should increase with more year classes contributing to the returns.

In District 11, the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery expected the fifth year of returning large adult sockeye salmon to total 442,000 fish from their 1999 and 2000 brood year smolt releases. The timing and magnitude of the return was not known with a high degree of certainty because this was only the fifth year of significant sockeye salmon returns to Snettisham Hatchery. As anticipated, the return provided sufficient fish to hold a common property drift gillnet fishery inside Port Snettisham in the Speel Arm THA. Management of the Speel Arm THA fishery was planned to allow adequate escapements of wild sockeye salmon stocks to the nearby Crescent Lake and Speel Lake drainages. Escapements to those systems were monitored closely, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was opened when escapement levels to these systems were sufficient.

The Speel Arm THA was opened continuously from August 8 to September 9 (stat weeks 32–37), and from September 12 to 16 (stat week 38), to harvest hatchery sockeye salmon excess to the broodstock and cost recovery needs at the Snettisham Hatchery. Harvest totals for the fishery included 50 Chinook, 42,500 sockeye, 500 coho, 4,400 pink, and 400 chum salmon, harvested by a total of 52 boats. Most of the fishing effort in the THA occurred during the first stat week of the fishery when 42 boats harvested 22,000 sockeye salmon. Little fishing effort occurred after the first week of September. Snettisham Hatchery also contributed an estimated 151,100 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the traditional District 11 commercial drift gillnet fishery. The midpoint projection for the 2005 return to the Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon program is for a total return of 265,00 fish. Contributions to harvests in the traditional District 11 and Speel Arm THA fisheries should decrease in 2005.

In District 12, Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 25,800 Chinook, 162,000 coho and 2.5 million chum salmon. The NSRAA board set the cost recovery chum salmon goal at 593,000 fish and the broodstock goal was 114,000 fish. The Hidden Falls THA was opened for common property harvest as planned on June 20 and again on June 27. Since a small troll fishery for hatchery Chinook salmon returns was ongoing in late June, Kasnyku Bay remained closed as provided under the newly revised 5 AAC 33.374 District 12: Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan. Sunday common property openings occurred July 4 and July 11 with no mid-week openings. With only 68% of the cost recovery goal harvested by July 16 there was no Sunday opening on July 18. By July 20, 77% of the cost recovery goal was met and the Hidden Falls THA was open mid-week for 15 hours on July 22. For this opening the THA was expanded south to Cascade Bay with Kasnyku Bay closed to protect broodstock and Takatz Bay closed to provide for cost recovery. On July 21, an ADF&G aerial survey of the THA showed a large buildup of chum salmon in Takatz Bay and a special news release announced that the THA would also open on July 23 for 15 hours with most of Takatz Bay reopened to common property fishing. On July 23, 261,000 chum salmon were harvested, largely from Takatz Bay. The chum salmon were reported to be of poor quality. With cost recovery at 89% of goal on July 24, the Hidden Falls THA was not opened again until July 30 at which time the fishery was on a 4-on/1-off schedule until August 12, when the THA was closed for the season.

Common property harvest and effort at Hidden Falls peaked on July 11 with 197,000 pink and 376,000 chum salmon harvested by 71 boats. Total common property harvest was 4,100 Chinook, 1,339,000 pink and 1,156,000 chum salmon. The total cost recovery harvest was 629,000 chum, approximately 15,000 chum presumed to be of hatchery origin were harvested in adjacent traditional fisheries and 130,000 chum salmon returned to the hatchery for broodstock. The total 2004 season run size was approximately 1.9 million chum salmon, 76% of the forecast return.

For 2004, NSRAA forecasted chum salmon returns of 1.8 million fish to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA). The Silver Bay SHA was expanded to include Eastern Channel before July 24 until after the regional troll closure, approximately August 20. NSRAA planned for a cost recovery goal of 427,000 (3.4 million pounds) chum and a broodstock goal of 50,000 chum salmon. Beginning in July, THA fisheries were planned with one day per week for purse seine

gear, two days per week for drift gillnet gear, and four days per week for cost recovery (or troll gear). This schedule was adopted to meet NSRAAs goals while providing for harvest opportunity in accordance with the DEEP INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN [5 AAC 33.376] which requires 2:1 time ratio of drift gillnet to purse seine. Also, beginning in July, a portion of the inner Deep Inlet THA was closed south of 56°58.50' N. latitude to further enhance cost recovery opportunity. This season FULL RETENTION AND UTILIZATION OF SALMON [5 AAC 39.325] was again implemented in the Deep Inlet THA along with full reporting of all harvest retained for personal use, and not sold to a licensed buyer.

Traditionally, the Deep Inlet THA has opened on around July 1 when hatchery chum salmon normally begin to return to the Deep Inlet area. In 2002 the NSRAA board requested that the fishery be opened in mid-June to allow opportunity on early arriving chum as well as hatchery Chinook salmon passing through at that time. The department complied with this request after determining that there were no wild stock concerns and that the landings by net gear during the new June fishery extension could be sampled in compliance with the PST without additional expense to the department. The success of the 2002 June fishery prompted the request that the fishery be further extended to include the entire month of June beginning with the 2003 season. For 2004, the Deep Inlet THA fisheries were planned to begin May 30 with two days for purse seine gear and four days for drift gillnet gear scheduled through June. Harvest through June 15 totaled 860 Chinook and 1,610 chum salmon with up to six drift gillnet boats participating. No purse seine boats participated during this period. During the final two weeks of June up to eight drift gillnet boats harvested another 1,830 Chinook and 11,600 chum salmon. Purse seine boats harvested only 90 Chinook and 1,450 chum salmon during that period. Total harvest in June by net gear was 2,800 Chinook and 14,700 chum salmon.

Through July, up to nine drift gillnet boats harvested 220 Chinook and 52,000 chum salmon, while up to 16 seine boats caught 150 Chinook and 84,000 chum salmon. July cost recovery totaled approximately 155,000 chum salmon. The Deep Inlet common property and cost recovery fisheries in August were hampered by extremely dry and warm weather conditions which caused the chum salmon to hold in the deeper waters of Eastern Channel. It wasn't until August 24 that NSRAA had reached 90% of the seasonal cost recovery goal and the Deep Inlet THA was finally put on a full rotational schedule of two days purse seine and four days drift gillnet beginning the week of August 29. The inner portion of Deep Inlet was opened to common property fisheries beginning August 25. Peak harvest in the drift gillnet fishery was on September 3 when 67,000 chum salmon were harvested by 43 boats. Peak harvest in the purse seine fishery was on August 29 when 37 boats harvested 201,000 chum salmon.

Total Medvejie hatchery chum salmon harvest for the season included 629,000 in the THA purse seine fishery, 394,000 in the Sitka Sound purse seine fishery, 421,000 in the THA drift gillnet fishery, 133,000 in the Sitka Sound troll fishery, 8,000 in the THA troll fishery, 499,000 for NSRAA cost recovery, and 50,000 for broodstock. The total 2004 run size was above forecast at 2.13 million chum salmon.

In District 15, extended fishing time was allowed at the vicinity of the Boat Harbor area to target hatchery chum salmon returns. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including Boat Harbor during the initial stat week of the season. The Boat Harbor proper area (inside) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season in stat week 26. The remainder of the Boat Harbor area, within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section

15-C, from the latitude of Danger Point to a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey, was then opened continuously between stat weeks 28 through 34 to harvest hatchery chum salmon. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 40 Chinook, 7,800 sockeye, 200 coho, 9,700 pink, and 163,700 chum salmon (Table 30). The chum salmon harvest was primarily composed of hatchery fish returning to the Boat Harbor remote release site. The 2004 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest exceeded the 1995–2003 average of 143,000 and also was near preseason Boat Harbor return forecast of 191,000 chum salmon.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Harvests of hatchery cost recovery were reported from 13 locations during 2004. Salmon landings totaled approximately 4.6 million fish (Table 31). The harvest consisted of 62,500 Chinook, 211,000 sockeye, 221,000 coho, 975,000 pink, and 3.5 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 70% of the total cost recovery harvest. Across the Region, the 2004 cost recovery of Chinook was 209% of the 10-year average (30,000 to 62,0000), sockeye was 425% (49,000 to 210,000), coho and pink were both 73%, and chum salmon cost recovery remained about the same.

Cost recovery harvests by hatcheries are presented in Table 32. Port Armstrong of Armstrong Keta, Inc., harvested 92% of Region I cost recovery pink salmon. Silver Bay SHA harvested 60% of the region's Chinook salmon cost recovery (37,500 fish). Hidden Falls SHA harvested 35% of the region's coho cost recovery (77,400 fish).

SSRAA conducts a cost recovery program at their Neets Bay facility. In 2004, SSRAA harvested 8,300 Chinook, 36,900 coho, and 763,000 summer and fall chum salmon for cost recovery.

In 2004 Armstrong-Keta, Inc. (AKI) harvested 17,000 coho and 897,000 pink salmon for cost recovery. AKI had forecast a large return of 130,000 coho and 2.5 million pink salmon, however AKI, along with wild pink salmon stocks in the nearby Port Walter area, experienced poor returns. These poor returns are most likely due to poor marine survival affecting this particular area.

DIPAC conducted chum salmon cost recovery fisheries only in Amalga Harbor and harvested approximately 1.0 million fish. Snettisham Hatchery harvested approximately 209,600 sockeye during their cost recovery fisheries in Speel Arm, 99% of the region's total sockeye salmon harvest. The Gastineau Channel hatchery harvested approximately 31,600 coho salmon for cost recovery.

In 2004, NSRAAs chum salmon harvest was 629,000 fish at the Hidden Falls hatchery, 6% above the goal of 593,000. The total cost recovery harvest of chum salmon returning to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery was 499,000. Of that, 292,000 were harvested in Deep Inlet, 75,000 in Silver Bay, and 132,000 in Eastern Channel. This harvest was 17% above the goal for the Medvejie Hatchery. NSRAAs cost recovery harvest of coho included 77,000 at Hidden Falls and 22,000 at Mist Cove for a total of 99,000 coho salmon. Additional Chinook cost recovery harvests included 14,000 at Hidden Falls and 37,500 at Medvejie Hatchery, for a total of 51,500 Chinook salmon.

In 2004, Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) did not conduct any cost recovery harvest. SJC had forecast a total return of only 50,000 pink salmon. Due to reconstruction of the hatchery water supply infrastructure, the water supply to the hatchery raceway was insufficient to attract and

hold surplus pink salmon at the hatchery through most of the season. Any hatchery pink salmon returning to SJC in excess to broodstock needs likely escaped into nearby Indian River.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

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

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the sockeye season was to equally share the 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. New fisheries directed at Stikine Chinook salmon will not be developed without the consent of both parties. Management of new directed Chinook salmon fisheries will be abundance-based through an approach to be developed by the committee. Canada is allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho in a directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

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 233,000 fish. In 2004, the preseason forecasts were used during stat weeks 25 through 27. After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41; and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30. Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available inseason for the lower inriver fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of over-estimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon, which was expected to be above average in 2004.

Preliminary harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River in 2004 included: 3,900 large Chinook, 2,600 jack Chinook, 84,900 sockeye, 12 coho, 270 pink, and 130 chum salmon (Table 33). In addition to these harvests, approximately 1,700 sockeye were taken in an Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River, 400 sockeye for biological samples on the Tahltan River and 1,300 sockeye salmon in the test fishery. Harvests of Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon were above average. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 69% above the 1994–2003 average of 2,300 fish and the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 400% above the average of 600 jacks. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 89% above the previous 10-year average of 45,000 sockeye salmon. An estimated 27,000 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were harvested in inriver fisheries, 31% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest.

Eleven licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 11 licenses being active in any one week. The total effort in terms of boat-days was 517, 50% above the previous 10-year average of 344 boat-days. Each gillnetter was allowed the use of one gillnet which could be a drift or set net. A maximum mesh size restriction of 150 mm through July 13 was implemented to reduce the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. In 1997, the upstream fishing boundary for the lower river fishery was moved approximately 25 km upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. This area was closed during 2001–2003 but reopened during the third week of the fishery in 2004 for the remainder of the fishery.

A total of 63,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2004, 135% above the 1994–2003 average of 27,000 fish. An estimated 25,300 fish (40%) 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=420). In 2004, 4,400 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 58,700 sockeye salmon, which is well above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are estimated indirectly by computing the ratio of Tahltan to Mainstem and Tuya components in the total inriver sockeye salmon run. Stock identification data are collected in the lower river commercial and test fisheries. The ratios of Tahltan: Mainstem and Tahltan: Tuya are applied to the estimated inriver Tahltan run size to develop an estimate of the total inriver sockeye salmon run. The escapements are estimated by subtracting the inriver harvests from the inriver run estimate. The escapement estimates are 39,300 Mainstem and 1,500 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2004 Mainstem spawning escapement was within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers and are targeted in the ESSR fishery, which harvested approximately 1,600 fish in 2004. The fate of the remaining Tuya fish is unknown.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 16,400 large fish were counted in 2004, a record high weir count and 94% above the upper limit of the escapement goal range (2,700 to 5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large Chinook salmon). The mark–recapture estimate of an escapement of 48,900 large Chinook salmon to the Stikine River is 30% above the average of 37,700 large fish during the 9 years the study has been operated.

Aerial surveys of eight index sites were conducted on November 3. The results, under only fair viewing conditions, indicated the coho salmon escapement to be 20.9% below the recent 10-year average of 3,800 fish. The extremely poor viewing condition at the Craig River index site is importance to note. The Craig River is believed to be a major Stikine River coho salmon spawning site. The mark–recapture population estimate for coho salmon was not continued in 2004.

Taku River commercial fishers harvested 2,100 large Chinook, 330 jack Chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 20,000 sockeye, and 6,000 coho salmon in 2004 (Table 34). The sockeye salmon harvest was 32% below the 1994–2003 average of 29,300 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 270 fish to the harvest, comprising 1% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 97% of the average of 6,100 fish. The harvest of large Chinook was 13% above the average (1,800 fish), while the harvest of jack Chinook was 61%

above the average (200 fish). There were 40 days of fishing, 86% of the average of 47 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 294 boat-days was 81% of the average of 365 boat-days. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Mesh sizes were restricted to less than 150 mm through July 16 to minimize the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon. In addition to the commercial harvest, 390 Chinook, 120 sockeye, and 5 steelhead salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2004.

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, and Kuthai 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 2004 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon (i.e., border escapement); total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The preliminary 2004 estimate of border escapement is 129,000 sockeye and the spawning escapement is estimated at 109,000 fish, above the upper end of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. According to the preliminary postseason run estimate of approximately 206,000 sockeye salmon, the Canadian harvest (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 15% of the TAC. These estimates will be revised after completion of postseason analysis of stock composition, harvest, and escapement data.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 9,600 sockeye salmon, 75% of the 1994–2003 average of 12,800 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2004 was 1,950 sockeye salmon, the lowest count on record and 25% of the average of 7,900 fish, however it should be noted that the 2001 count, which was more than twice the previous record, strongly influences this average. A total of 590 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 1,490 fish, including 130 fish that were held but released unspawned. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 1,600 fish, 30% of the 1994–2003 average count of 5,200 fish.

A Chinook salmon mark–recapture study was again conducted in 2004. The preliminary above border Chinook salmon escapement estimate is 76,000 large (three-ocean and larger) and 23,000 medium and small fish. Accounting for inriver harvest results in a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 68,200 large and 21,000 medium and small fish. The spawning escapement of large Chinook salmon is 28% above the 1994–2003 average of 48,800 fish, and above the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

The spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark–recapture program. Tag application occurred through October 4 (stat week 40). Tag recovery occurred through October 10 (stat week 41). The preliminary above-border escapement was estimated to be 142,000 fish and after accounting for the inriver harvest results in a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 132,000 fish. The spawning escapement is 30% above the 1994–2003 average of 92,500 coho salmon and almost four times the upper limit of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, traps have not been used on the Island since 1993 (Table 35). The small troll fleet harvested very modest numbers of Chinook (50) and coho salmon (1,700). Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the drift gillnet and purse

seine fleets (Tables 2.23 and 2.24). The 2004 Annette Island drift gillnet fleet harvest was approximately 1,500 Chinook, 14,700 sockeye, 23,300 coho, 172,500 pink, and 76,800 chum salmon (Table 36). The 2004 Annette Island purse seine harvest was approximately 16,000 sockeye, 5,900 coho, 543,000 pink, and 20,800 chum salmon (Table 37).

Table 14.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2004.

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

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Table 14. Page 2 of 5.

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

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Table 14. Page 3 of 5.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
33	8-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	12	-	15
	9-Aug	Mon	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	-	19	-
	10-Aug	Tue	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	24	-	19	19	-	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	12	24	-
	11-Aug	Wed	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	19	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	24	12	12	24	-
	12-Aug	Thu	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	21	-	-	24	12	-	20	-
	13-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	14-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	12	-	24	-	12	-	-
34	15-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	15
	16-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
	17-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	18-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	19-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	20-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	-	12	-	-
	21-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
35	22-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	24	12	12	-	15
	23-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	12	-	-
	24-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	25-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	26-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	12	12	-	-
	27-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	24	12	-	-	-
	28-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
36	29-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	15	12	-	24	-	12	-	15
	30-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	31-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-
	1-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	12	-	21	12	-	-	15
	2-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
	3-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	5-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15
	6-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	7-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
	9-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	10-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-
	11-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-

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Table 14. Page 4 of 5.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
38	12-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	13-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	15-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	14
	16-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-
	17-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
	18-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	19-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	14
	20-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-
	21-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
	22-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	14
	24-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
40	26-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	12
	27-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	12	-	12
	30-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
	1-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
	2-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
41	3-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	12	-	-
	6-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-
	7-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	12	-	-
	9-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	-	-
42	10-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	-
	12-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-
	13-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	24	-	-
	14-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	12	24	-	-
	15-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	16-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-

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Table 14. Page 5 of 5.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
43	17-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	18-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	19-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	20-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	21-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	22-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	23-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
44	24-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	25-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	26-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	27-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	28-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	29-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	30-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
45	31-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	1-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	2-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	3-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	4-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	5-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	6-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
46	7-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	8-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	9-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
	10-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	24	24	-	-
	11-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
	12-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
	13-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
47	14-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-

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

Table 15.–Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by district, fishery and species, 2004.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	2,122	124,936	45,971	7,542,299	571,607	8,286,935
Terminal Harvest Area	1,383	1,179	6,532	18,299	120,594	147,987
Annette Island	338	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
Hatchery Cost Recovery	8,336	54	36,859	947	763,335	809,531
District 2						
Traditional	1,721	45,560	41,803	3,128,130	409,106	3,626,320
Terminal Harvest Area	3	58	47	37	55	200
District 3						
Traditional	807	23,920	17,442	1,779,650	120,749	1,942,568
District 4						
Traditional	23,645	349,139	89,881	4,144,468	200,144	4,807,277
District 5						
Traditional	27	940	3,834	394,407	57,338	456,546
District 6						
Traditional	34	9,031	11,042	874,362	22,965	917,434
District 7						
Traditional	424	22,300	15,980	1,644,672	82,531	1,765,907
Terminal Harvest Area	232	5-		29	377	643
District 9						
Traditional	484	28,954	37,386	3,464,463	396,724	3,928,011
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6	38	39,240	543,654	596,293	1,179,231
District 10						
Traditional	1,628	72,295	17,427	2,757,173	144,600	2,993,123
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	3	37	1	10	89,967	90,018
District 12						
Traditional	1,925	166,783	83,284	9,124,834	818,894	10,195,720
Terminal Harvest Area	4,180	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
Hatchery Cost Recovery	12,301	358	77,376	24,805	620,967	735,807
District 13						
Traditional	693	13,212	6,632	4,195,718	811,117	5,027,372
Terminal Harvest Area	256	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
Hatchery Cost Recovery	37,534	1	72	6,916	493,308	537,831
District 14						
Traditional	420	35,254	10,097	2,132,019	141,793	2,319,583
Southern Subtotals[a]						
Traditional	28,780	575,826	225,953	19,507,988	1,464,440	21,802,987
Terminal Harvest Area	1,618	1,242	6,579	18,365	121,026	148,830
Annette Island	338	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
Hatchery Cost Recovery	8,336	54	36,859	947	763,335	809,531
Subtotal	39,072	593,203	275,275	20,070,446	2,369,586	23,347,582
Northern Subtotals[b]						
Traditional	5,150	316,498	154,826	21,674,207	2,313,128	24,463,809
Terminal Harvest Area	4,436	6,991	11,909	1,396,249	1,785,853	3,205,438
Hatchery Cost Recovery	49,844	434	116,689	575,385	1,800,535	2,542,887
Subtotal	59,430	323,923	283,424	23,645,841	5,899,516	30,212,134
Total Southeast						
Traditional	33,930	892,324	380,779	41,182,195	3,777,568	46,266,796
Terminal Harvest Area	6,054	8,233	18,488	1,414,614	1,906,879	3,354,268

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Table 15. Page 2 of 2.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	39,984	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064
Hatchery Cost Recovery	58,180	488	153,548	576,332	2,563,870	3,352,418
Annette Island	338	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
Misc.[c]	89	4,303	701	62,154	30,753	98,000
Total	98,591	921,429	559,400	43,778,441	8,299,855	53,657,716

[a] Districts 101-108

[b] Districts 109-114

[c] Includes salmon that were confiscated or caught in commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 16.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	4,134	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020
1962	10,145	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256
1963	6,659	422,633	316,491	18,189,644	1,186,260	20,121,687
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975
1965	14,992	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,186
1966	11,877	480,519	452,057	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,676
1967	9,054	600,628	188,965	2,807,783	1,545,059	5,151,489
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284
1969	6,731	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,099,984
1970	5,909	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,174,407
1971	4,799	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,495,932
1972	16,730	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,271,467
1973	8,754	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,316,094
1974	6,750	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,583,200
1975	2,056	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,926,380
1976	1,428	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,025,146
1977	5,242	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,437,911
1978	13,972	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	20,107,855
1979	10,079	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	10,025,866
1980	11,701	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	14,065,997
1981	10,264	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,724,774
1982	30,529	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	24,198,223
1983	13,578	776,695	340,381	33,666,216	579,168	36,389,421
1984	20,762	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,881,333
1985	21,535	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,747,858
1986	13,271	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	47,047,138
1987	6,284	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,558	8,748,062
1988	12,165	654,748	157,003	8,826,732	1,625,841	11,783,285
1989	17,103	823,178	330,986	52,065,064	1,079,183	55,581,167
1990	14,777	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,832,208
1991	17,107	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,757,713
1992	20,320	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	35,178,690
1993	12,291	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,960,251
1994	21,089	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,244,776
1995	26,777	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	52,842,602
1996	23,155	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	73,290,385
1998	16,167	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,051,724
1999	20,850	425,298	416,415	71,961,631	8,944,189	81,768,383
2000	22,044	489,221	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,692
2001	22,314	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608
2002	18,725	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149
2003	25,236	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699
Average 1994 to 2003	21,817	816,512	502,336	48,774,121	6,715,071	57,063,002
Max. harvest	39,984	1,690,471	967,691	71,961,631	9,406,979	
(Year)	(2004)	(1993)	(1994)	(1999)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1,428	61,784	70,193	2,807,783	332,514	
2004	39,984	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064

Table 17.–Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	2,738	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739
1962	3,308	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575
1963	3,992	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278
1964	6,155	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277
1965	6,451	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739
1966	6,071	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233
1967	2,349	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133
1969	4,173	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744
1970	3,684	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691
1971	2,595	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552
1972	5,957	158,478	151,679	3,020,331	1,394,276	4,730,721
1973	4,062	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833
1974	1,559	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277
1975	108	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457
1976	12	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706
1977	233	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260
1978	501	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738
1979	797	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992
1980	512	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041
1981	2,280	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512
1982	3,643	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114
1983	2,796	60,516	54,457	5,323,568	271,365	5,712,702
1984	1,808	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653
1985	7,996	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291
1986	1,384	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191
1987	1,681	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854
1988	1,151	13,323	24,973	1,301,426	654,215	1,995,088
1989	2,738	98,358	56,519	11,964,439	336,131	12,458,185
1990	1,707	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072
1991	4,704	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885
1992	2,786	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733
1993	4,958	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455
1994	10,317	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138
1995	25,144	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209
1996	21,995	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060
1998	7,998	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013
1999	16,153	104,204	232,408	35,180,378	6,148,314	41,681,457
2000	19,283	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585
2001	13,374	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122
2002	12,235	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751
2003	7,265	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035
Average 1994 to 2003	14,863	112,912	190,772	18,008,002	4,405,160	22,731,708
Max. harvest	25,144	353,618	467,296	35,180,378	6,246,728	
(Year)	(1995)	(1965)	(1994)	(1999)	(1996)	
Min. harvest	12	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	
2004	9,586	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247

Table 18.–Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2004.

	District							
Year	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	Total
1960	31,190	59,137	44,252	87,546	104,569	27,242	6,225	360,160
1961	154,949	83,976	157,756	310,862	506,272	97,114	22,190	1,333,119
1962	124,044	147,231	94,598	185,929	203,318	58,235	13,306	826,661
1963	153,247	75,961	318,860	645,562	1,108,532	196,289	44,851	2,543,303
1964	187,859	126,773	110,426	217,898	283,097	67,978	15,533	1,009,564
1965	256,384	58,915	122,076	100,863	547,714	75,150	17,172	1,178,274
1966	205,882	116,213	206,198	191,159	203,015	48,670	1,281	972,418
1967	104,265	48,622	46,151	139,318	197,699	166,296	37,998	740,348
1968	268,013	240,863	337,024	329,681	217,300	49,843	2,562	1,445,286
1969	137,181	80,400	51,073	320,797	541,851	207,636	8,925	1,347,862
1970	141,274	192,547	294,955	443,762	209,053	66,260	14,255	1,362,107
1971	184,158	156,829	185,990	367,111	386,446	298,829	68,281	1,647,645
1972	159,608	182,561	705,072	334,688	304,019	36,216	8,275	1,730,439
1973	33,279	234,285	214,956	384,226	366,402	235,541	53,821	1,522,511
1974	49,775	99,141	380,173	314,052	399,166	27,012	6,172	1,275,492
1975	85,397	31,609	107,214	201,112	511,957	133,431	12,600	1,083,320
1976	385,542	154,384	280,820	659,816	1,734,455	341,320	77,991	3,634,327
1977	109,336	80,869	67,252	218,605	359,332	39,272	8,974	883,640
1978	343,715	357,001	172,187	898,406	776,648	85,439	19,523	2,652,918
1979	648,709	570,578	446,923	835,945	1,785,864	172,181	71,945	4,532,144
1980	274,244	363,409	179,151	639,985	330,752	99,250	29,440	1,916,231
1981	294,831	321,708	209,246	673,708	1,331,398	286,750	26,235	3,143,876
1982	611,213	557,522	481,143	849,482	675,407	193,747	40,764	3,409,278
1983	370,216	268,959	552,222	924,271	1,209,050	280,239	63,398	3,668,356
1984	505,702	354,893	569,205	629,621	957,709	260,200	34,854	3,312,184
1985	977,470	941,580	910,171	1,546,044	1,754,249	869,225	348,773	7,347,511
1986	639,520	269,124	209,021	943,233	410,049	77,070	2,341	2,550,358
1987	462,829	1,034,338	656,177	552,816	547,076	173,218	108,404	3,534,858
1988	417,576	417,675	170,829	522,515	263,141	81,967	41,160	1,914,863
1989	696,494	978,305	330,432	881,439	621,200	260,975	41,747	3,810,593
1990	489,916	1,022,716	151,247	673,340	440,752	145,347	133,837	3,057,153
1991	1,025,915	1,024,003	296,366	1,263,281	797,372	210,860	3,986	4,621,784
1992	869,105	1,176,575	413,375	771,508	814,132	106,386	57,791	4,208,872
1993	875,052	608,058	151,489	1,030,400	849,579	337,904	28,797	3,881,278
1994	1,398,727	1,370,955	979,275	1,411,217	1,683,838	295,108	188,928	7,328,048
1995	854,714	306,240	205,121	880,769	1,399,081	498,045	17,528	4,161,498
1997	1,039,699	703,743	709,274	1,710,872	3,105,381	654,321	29,172	7,952,461
1998	1,392,474	829,142	765,553	1,305,440	2,921,515	100,260	61,978	7,376,362
1999	2,723,297	1,855,106	815,681	2,413,429	6,570,349	1,141,912	101,944	15,621,718
2000	1,675,951	868,315	330,496	875,848	2,103,234	59,431	13,037	5,926,312
2001	1,069,511	1,032,685	485,239	1,052,029	2,804,124	795,054	174,410	7,413,051
2002	1,563,650	1,164,551	475,414	1,112,844	2,886,707	193,969	35,872	7,433,007
2004	1,286,821	1,277,593	488,740	1,357,289	2,671,579	234,338	29,279	7,345,639

Table 19.–Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	1,396	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281
1962	6,837	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681
1963	2,667	181,150	169,592	4,417,456	488,544	5,259,409
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698
1965	8,541	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,447
1966	5,806	207,448	281,703	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,443
1967	6,705	387,034	68,671	448,952	227,540	1,138,902
1968	8,670	158,591	254,989	14,370,503	1,085,398	15,878,151
1969	2,558	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340
1970	2,225	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987
1971	2,204	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526
1972	10,773	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282
1973	4,692	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041
1974	5,191	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221
1975	1,948	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424
1976	1,416	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611
1977	5,009	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491
1978	13,471	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363
1979	9,282	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763
1980	11,189	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652
1981	7,984	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944
1982	26,886	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484
1983	10,782	716,179	285,924	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336
1984	18,954	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869
1985	13,539	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157
1986	11,887	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445
1987	4,603	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,911	3,897,806
1988	11,014	641,425	132,030	7,525,284	971,231	9,280,984
1989	14,365	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329
1990	13,070	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766
1991	12,403	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749
1992	17,534	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387
1993	7,333	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423
1994	10,772	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807
1995	1,633	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502
1996	1,160	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139
1998	8,169	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318
1999	4,697	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926
2000	2,761	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107
2001	8,940	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486
2002	6,490	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398
2003	17,971	535,310	297,419	27,513,798	1,741,152	30,105,650
Average 1994 to 2003	6,955	703,600	311,563	30,766,119	2,339,911	34,128,148
Max. harvest	30,398	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	
(Year)	(2004)	(1993)	(1986)	(1996)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1,160	49,124	22,228	448,952	35,467	
2004	30,398	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817

Table 20.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2004.

	District							
Year	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	Total
1960	206,021	68,702	188,822	53,887	8,468	17,109	1,044	544,053
1961	93,972	31,337	86,127	49,614	49,076	51,883	17,030	379,039
1962	667,046	137,357	541,724	192,912	75,767	200,092	3,303	1,818,201
1963	769,223	336,382	492,503	74,913	44,920	123,385	16,840	1,858,166
1964	790,504	264,943	545,038	53,921	240,510	128,631	14,503	2,038,050
1965	367,356	185,349	734,111	113,876	69,959	61,162	4,752	1,536,564
1966	1,056,911	488,451	855,909	105,465	133,129	182,085	12,255	2,834,205
1967	213,428	24,254	68,247	53,489	15,977	32,995	2,846	411,235
1968	796,504	319,599	284,936	137,254	116,074	129,193	25,519	1,809,079
1969	503,924	285,821	242,746	47,599	51,820	65,434	4,554	1,201,898
1970	749,207	130,676	374,950	55,493	59,295	130,274	14,789	1,514,684
1971	466,417	390,895	766,110	99,254	162,710	194,482	9,315	2,089,183
1972	697,982	175,849	463,708	55,123	62,220	163,478	3,774	1,622,135
1973	647,907	223,702	382,620	119,749	105,686	146,865	7,590	1,634,118
1974	580,317	206,121	477,465	36,551	103,580	117,682	3,303	1,525,018
1975	629,229	497,170	721,288	134,911	162,349	319,845	4,074	2,468,867
1976	2,316,748	619,711	1,235,369	182,378	290,771	891,091	20,581	5,556,649
1977	780,793	518,549	1,049,844	85,359	374,715	608,393	1,263	3,418,916
1978	1,982,872	424,066	1,462,032	235,765	248,014	427,513	3,427	4,783,689
1979	1,057,512	622,734	1,492,287	251,103	269,386	407,457	56,267	4,156,746
1980	1,883,242	599,481	2,041,414	114,094	92,853	301,935	1,909	5,034,930
1981	1,846,769	474,874	1,887,282	273,660	112,459	117,401	16,689	4,729,134
1982	1,342,657	347,207	1,392,997	96,473	211,355	353,647	44,270	3,788,606
1983	2,130,234	970,940	2,017,388	221,668	136,326	347,168	18,467	5,842,191
1984	3,547,090	772,402	2,668,312	147,757	117,036	251,225	13,635	7,517,458
1985	3,404,122	897,313	3,827,375	656,552	834,014	806,530	53,284	10,479,189
1986	4,394,328	1,503,889	4,819,765	637,276	711,272	667,171	13,264	12,746,964
1987	2,204,649	463,723	1,735,469	134,148	196,993	288,137	59,380	5,082,498
1988	1,213,648	462,266	1,102,957	132,253	185,399	273,237	9,228	3,378,989
1989	2,565,923	722,730	2,832,853	352,826	525,210	878,078	70,481	7,948,102
1990	1,739,355	925,362	2,355,379	355,133	457,970	366,570	57,617	6,257,386
1991	1,649,380	629,446	1,966,170	592,130	503,182	583,533	123,269	6,047,110
1992	2,778,359	865,051	1,454,090	181,376	223,589	808,249	57,103	6,367,817
1993	2,118,965	895,116	2,915,539	614,400	620,173	664,080	13,269	7,841,543
1994	1,781,656	626,104	1,999,147	428,032	628,324	504,076	34,500	6,001,838
1995	3,822,158	910,231	3,417,418	510,394	628,827	728,511	14,775	10,032,313
1997	2,322,395	808,289	1,766,713	620,924	506,959	529,980	14,036	6,569,296
1998	3,103,956	1,145,607	2,751,460	341,806	648,665	540,930	26,050	8,558,473
1999	2,794,519	1,716,482	3,449,080	2,829,953	3,192,752	793,534	57,591	14,833,911
2000	1,885,571	1,120,354	1,768,655	578,543	321,585	460,594	12,775	6,148,077
2001	4,349,052	1,153,623	3,258,783	1,036,900	995,285	880,005	116,395	11,790,043
2002	3,245,730	1,682,665	3,142,870	684,172	597,041	556,967	8,476	9,917,921
2004	2,479,717	737,288	3,490,700	631,920	562,398	557,965	36,503	8,496,491
Lower Target	1,330,000	400,000	1,130,000	330,000	400,000	400,000	[a]	4,000,000
Upper Target	3,000,000	1,100,000	2,550,000	650,000	850,000	850,000	[a]	9,000,000
Max. Escapement	4,394,328	1,716,482	4,819,765	2,829,953	3,192,752	891,091	123,269	
Min. Escapement	93,972	24,254	68,247	36,551	8,468	17,109	1,044	
(Year)	(1961)	(1967)	(1967)	(1974)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	

[a] No escapement goals.

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by section and hours open per day, 2004.

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

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Table 21. Page 2 of 7.

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

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Table 21. Page 3 of 7.

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

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Table 21. Page 4 of 7.

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Section													Terminal Hatchery Areas						
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet
	16-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	12	12	-	24	24	-
	17-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-	12	-	24	24	-
	18-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	12	24	12	24	24	15
	19-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	12	12	24	24	12	15
	20-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	-
	21-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	24	-	24	-	-
35	22-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-
	23-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	24	-	12	-	-	12	12	24	-	-
	24-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	24	24	24	-	-
	25-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	12	12	24	-	15
	26-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	-	-	12	-	24	-	15
	27-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	24	-	24	-	-
	28-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	12	12	24	-	-
36	29-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	-	-	12	24	24	-	-
	30-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	24	12	24	-	15
	31-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	12	-	24	-	15
	1-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	-	-	12	-	24	-	-
	2-Sep	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	12	24	-	-
	3-Sep	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	12	24	24	-	15
	4-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	15
37	5-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	12	12	-	12	-	-	24	-	-
	6-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	12	12	-	24	-	15
	7-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	12	12	24	-	15
	8-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	12	12	-	12	-	24	24	-	-
	9-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	-	-
	10-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	15

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Table 21. Page 5 of 7.

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

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Table 21. Page 6 of 7.

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas						
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet
	7-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	24	12	12	-	-	-
	8-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
	9-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-	-
42	10-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	24	12	-	-	-	-
	11-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	12	24	24	24	-	-	-
	13-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	24	24	24	-	-	-
	14-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-
	15-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	16-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
43	17-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	18-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	19-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	20-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	21-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	22-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	23-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
44	24-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	25-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	26-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	27-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	28-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	29-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	30-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
45	31-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	1-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 21. Page 7 of 7.

			Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas						
Stat. Week	Date	Day	1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet
	2-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	3-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	4-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	5-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	6-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
46	7-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	8-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	9-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	10-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-
	11-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	14-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species code, 2004.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,998	142,357	30,891	407,441	291,718	874,405
Terminal Harvest Area	71	406	19,929	1,988	35,721	58,115
Annette Island	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,480	613,342
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	1,846	509	2,295	537	61,393	66,580
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	2,291	241,127	45,289	150,272	130,792	569,771
Terminal Harvest Area	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	144,899	14,094	-	-	158,993
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	2,938	172	100	15,824	416,998	436,032
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	765	143,598	51,887	88,644	581,204	866,098
Terminal Harvest Area	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
Subtotals						
Traditional	15,199	746,733	293,315	912,033	1,152,190	3,119,470
Terminal harvest areas	4,949	51,236	22,877	32,414	677,893	789,369
Common Property Total	20,148	797,969	316,192	944,447	1,830,083	3,908,839
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	144,899	14,094	-	-	158,993
Annette Island	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
Misc.[a]	-	90	5	135	99	329
Total	21,671	957,619	353,560	1,117,086	1,907,044	4,356,980

[a] Includes salmon that were caught in commercial test fisheries or confiscated and sold.

Table 23.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165
1983	4,734	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,651
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,357	3,016,762
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	687,270	1,144,450	2,605,532
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,031,917	4,052,371
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194
2000	13,475	496,564	167,623	679,452	2,559,939	3,917,053
2001	13,638	686,533	294,154	1,568,609	1,575,413	4,138,347
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654
Average 1994 to 2003	11,446	627,471	397,613	1,128,104	1,944,834	4,109,469
Max. harvest	25,125	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	2,559,939	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1989)	(2000)	
Min. harvest	4,734	108,574	52,743	205,683	208,918	
2004	20,148	797,969	316,192	944,447	1,830,083	3,908,839

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/ Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	201,693
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,732
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,149
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,678
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	558,977
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	383,809
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,855
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	401,925
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,060,245
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,369
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	656,573
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,129
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,791
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769
Average 1994 to 2003	1,199	133,348	53,629	530,856	399,632	1,118,664
Max. harvest	3,654	394,137	97,538	1,349,929	734,344	
(year)	(1979)	(1993)	(1991)	(1989)	(1995)	
Min. harvest	337	22,037	3,110	60,772	20,033	
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520

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

Table 25.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827
1999	518	104,888	203,301	491,181	448,409	1,248,297
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,254	1,100,334
Average 1994 to 2003	735	152,769	207,463	371,793	270,679	1,003,440
Max. harvest	2,961	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	
(year)	(1988)	(1996)	(1992)	(1989)	(1999)	
Min. harvest	386	15,493	8,389	26,087	6,868	
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,480	613,342

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

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	7,243	21,557	36,858	52,295	12,535	130,488
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943
1975	1,529	-	-	-	1	1,530
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	8,061
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000
1999	1,049	36,548	28,437	48,550	117,196	231,780
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079
Average 1994 to 2003	993	49,502	22,859	33,316	52,809	159,479
Max. harvest	9,342	154,150	44,891	114,555	135,623	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1964)	(1996)	
Min. harvest	7	-	-	-	1	
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854

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

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	352,730	600,696
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,435	923,069
2001	1,692	292,100	22,359	122,776	235,807	674,734
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005
Average 1994 to 2003	2,364	164,217	49,639	117,475	327,819	661,513
Max. harvest	10,949	292,100	188,501	401,525	669,435	
(year)	(1972)	(2001)	(1994)	(1994)	(2000)	
Min. harvest	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	
2004	2,345	283,629	45,769	154,640	131,162	617,545

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

Table 28.–Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457
2000	297	109,510	35,638	21,001	758,248	924,694
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,565	697,372
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387
Average 1994 to 2003	768	126,992	60,307	54,552	493,903	736,522
Max. harvest	6,099	471,914	140,764	351,562	758,248	
(year)	(1984)	(1989)	(1994)	(1992)	(2000)	
Min. harvest	276	18,491	18,256	2,041	102,368	
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	744,615	1,046,966

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

Table 29.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	531	531	7,134	47,957
Nakat Inlet	1992	-	53	361	1,497	16,843
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	443	796	60,319	37,965
Nakat Inlet	1994	-	24	129	5,513	45,057
Nakat Inlet	1995	-	150	1,099	9,200	131,415
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	18	935	2,204	296,181
Nakat Inlet	1997	-	390	1,177	11,132	239,156
Nakat Inlet	1998	1	302	385	2,681	188,489
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	383	138	8,520	44,866
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	1,181	730	5,545	51,731
Nakat Inlet	2001	4	490	34	5,478	36,449
Nakat Inlet	2002	-	930	592	13,350	46,263
Nakat Inlet	2003	4	363	284	9,172	87,930
Nakat Inlet	2004	4	1,179	564	18,299	114,883
Average 1990–2003		1	460	554	11,432	98,942
Neets Bay	1998	63	1,135	141	8,918	891,029
Neets Bay	2000	23	-	-	8	984
Neets Bay	2002	607	2	42,365	-	9,156
Neets Bay	2003	310	2	15,077	20	45,969
Neets Bay	2004	1,379		5,968	-	5,711
Average 1998–2003		251	285	14,396	2,237	236,785
Kendrick Bay	1994	-	335	420	2,948	99,171
Kendrick Bay	1995	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217
Kendrick Bay	1996	1	548	177	1,167	155,044
Kendrick Bay	1997	2	1,204	160	9,055	243,886
Kendrick Bay	1998	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911
Kendrick Bay	1999	-	390	493	4,673	42,045
Kendrick Bay	2000	-	1,182	295	1,212	76,991
Kendrick Bay	2001	-	221	540	5,259	32,518
Kendrick Bay	2002	-	108	120	1,790	4,352
Kendrick Bay	2003	3	82	119	927	2,094
Kendrick Bay	2004	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Average 1994–2003		1	790	420	8,883	117,623
Klawock	1990	-	2	112	60	4,596
Average 1990		-	2	112	60	4,596
Anita Bay	2004	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Average 2004		[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Earl West Cove	1990	2698	2	1	32	49
Earl West Cove	1992	931	9	1	13	48
Earl West Cove	1993	1145	2	474	6	414
Earl West Cove	1994	829	1	28	2	1,725
Earl West Cove	1995	816	37	4	464	34,878
Earl West Cove	1996	831	3	-	-	311
Earl West Cove	1997	999	1	14	3	15,632
Earl West Cove	1999	761	4	-	27	7,636
Earl West Cove	2000	1149	78	30	292	35,131
Earl West Cove	2001	4397	19	11	410	8,562

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Earl West Cove	2002	1831	10	338	637	8,990
Earl West Cove	2003	350	6	4	693	16,310
Average 1990–2003		1,395	14	75	215	10,807
Port Armstrong	1995	-	16	6,685	306,796	61
Average 1995		-	16	6,685	306,796	61
Hidden Falls	1990	179	3,487	773	207,188	257,987
Hidden Falls	1991	-	-	-	-	-
Hidden Falls	1992	1,159	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129
Hidden Falls	1993	2,447	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182
Hidden Falls	1994	4,492	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059
Hidden Falls	1995	22,223	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002
Hidden Falls	1996	19,989	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359
Hidden Falls	1997	5,791	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980
Hidden Falls	1998	6,259	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116
Hidden Falls	1999	13,650	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575
Hidden Falls	2000	18,449	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107
Hidden Falls	2001	12,186	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670
Hidden Falls	2002	9,791	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544
Hidden Falls	2003	4,377	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104
Hidden Falls	2004	4,180	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394
Average 1990–2003		10,878	7,655	8,943	749,079	2,081,063
Deep Inlet	1992	12	5	3,038	537	168,270
Deep Inlet	1993	43	425	3,196	58,834	458,223
Deep Inlet	1994	42	887	3,370	20,249	395,917
Deep Inlet	1995	2,494	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373
Deep Inlet	1996	1,344	758	667	98,450	1,072,888
Deep Inlet	1997	420	1,750	545	144,320	817,008
Deep Inlet	1998	337	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499
Deep Inlet	1999	405	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457
Deep Inlet	2000	375	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459
Deep Inlet	2001	548	408	415	72,174	222,198
Deep Inlet	2002	775	164	199	92,241	118,558
Deep Inlet	2003	407	631	145	63,173	379,575
Deep Inlet	2004	256	766	452	56,862	629,459
Average 1992–2003		600	841	1,412	109,794	766,202

[a] Confidential data, less than 3 boats.

Table 30.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	17	40	203	1,969
Nakat Inlet	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	39	80	144	6,506
Nakat Inlet	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113
Nakat Inlet	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	74	46	14	27,474
Nakat Inlet	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361
Nakat Inlet	1998	-	145	282	552	27,053
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	25	8	168	2,879
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	69	1,368	689	19,697
Nakat Inlet	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719
Nakat Inlet	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408
Nakat Inlet	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261
Nakat Inlet	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892
Average 1990–2003		2	185	764	1,275	28,868
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693
Neets Bay	2000	13	-	-	-	45
Neets Bay	2001	-	-	491	-	3
Neets Bay	2002	294	-	33,956	-	13,466
Neets Bay	2003	150	-	31,506	-	37,083
Neets Bay	2004	47	-	19,411	-	10,829
Average 1998–2003		104	1	13,191	7	11,658
Wrangell Narrows	1990	-	3	2,961	30	6
Wrangell Narrows	1991	787	1	626	1	1
Wrangell Narrows	1992	19	3	949	30	3
Wrangell Narrows	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34
Wrangell Narrows	1994	-	28	4,830	397	195
Wrangell Narrows	1996	-	-	489	-	-
Average 1990–2003		135	8	1,946	83	40
Anita Bay	2002	-	-	917	-	4
Anita Bay	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263
Anita Bay	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197
Average 2002–2003		26	17	1,093	165	1,134
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109
Earl West	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837
Earl West	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995
Earl West	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771
Earl West	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110
Earl West	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859
Earl West	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658
Earl West	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638
Earl West	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118
Earl West	2001	5,923	833	880	5,528	76,329
Earl West	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575
Earl West	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Earl West	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196
Average 1990–2003		4,692	210	2,769	860	41,863
Blind Slough	1992	78	-	-	-	0
Blind Slough	1993	171	-	-	-	0
Average 1990–1993		125	0	-	-	0
Speel Arm	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399
Speel Arm	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116
Speel Arm	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	917
Speel Arm	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454
Speel Arm	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370
Average 2000–2003		8	19,845	418	1,753	722
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306
Deep Inlet	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913
Deep Inlet	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527
Deep Inlet	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932
Deep Inlet	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662
Deep Inlet	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124
Deep Inlet	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253
Deep Inlet	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104
Deep Inlet	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,526
Deep Inlet	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584
Deep Inlet	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892
Deep Inlet	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070
Average 1993–2003		395	372	1,240	19,358	353,166
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495
Boat Harbor	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725
Boat Harbor	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,054
Boat Harbor	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154
Boat Harbor	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346
Boat Harbor	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	255,161
Boat Harbor	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,585
Boat Harbor	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845
Boat Harbor	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677
Boat Harbor	2004	40	7,647	200	9,697	163,411
Average 1995–2003		94	9,392	273	12,463	134,894

Table 31.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, from 1975 to 2004.

Year	Adult Chinook	Jacks	Total Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1979	-	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	-	-	-	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	-	-	-	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	-	-	-	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	-	-	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	651,736
1985	2,658	-	-	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	642,720
1986	1,093	-	-	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	368,961
1987	2,371	5	2,376	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,647,467
1988	9,648	1	9,649	85	7,539	115,729	512,809	665,109
1989	19,602	78	19,680	66	18,921	213,371	192,527	483,925
1990	26,394	298	26,692	75	125,762	880,750	381,645	1,468,308
1991	25,995	-	25,995	1,478	294,490	1,112,888	376,313	1,863,154
1992	16,695	28	16,723	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,128,052
1993	23,252	-	23,252	7,595	106,489	332,803	1,256,945	1,773,588
1994	17,680	70	17,750	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,422,336
1995	31,129	276	31,405	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,437,354
1996	33,496	-	33,496	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,419,625
1997	30,122	22	30,144	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,716,067
1998	15,943	-	15,943	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,732,862
1999	15,016	84	15,100	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,083,681
2000	31,636	1	31,637	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,091,635
2001	49,028	-	49,028	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,952,905
2002	28,445	-	28,445	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,407,048
2003	45,723	-	45,723	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,805,711
Average 1994–2003	29,822	45	29,867	49,416	298,989	1,337,076	3,339,258	5,106,922
2004	62,470	-	62,470	210,665	220,606	974,597	3,508,809	4,977,147

Table 32.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by species, 2004.

District	Permit Holder[a]	Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	SSRAA	Neets Bay SHA	8,336	54	36,859	947	763,335	
3	POWHA	Klawock SHA	-	-	7,354	-	-	7,354
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake SHA	-	-	28,050	-	-	28,050
9	KAKE	Keku Island SHA	6	38	8	1,865	596,293	598,210
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove SHA	-	-	22,324	191	-	22,515
9	AKI	Port Armstrong SHA	-	-	16,908	897,106	-	914,014
11	DIPAC	Amalga Harbor SHA	72	629	28	42,767	1,021,357	1,064,853
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Chan. SHA	-	-	31,627	-	-	31,627
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm SHA	-	209,585	-	-	-	209,585
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls SHA	13,848	358	77,376	24,805	629,110	745,497
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet SHA	8	-	4	1,168	291,771	292,951
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay SHA	37,526	1	68	5,748	206,943	250,286
		Total	59,796	210,665	220,606	974,597	3,508,809	4,164,942

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

Table 33.–Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Stikine River, from 1972 to 2004. Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements harvest not included.

Year	Large Chinook[a]	Small Chinook[b]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1973	200	-	3,670	-	-	-	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	-	-	-	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	-	-	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	-	-	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	-	-	-	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	-	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,446
1981	1,404	-	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,273
1982	2,387	-	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,780
1984[c]	643	59	5,327	1	62	-	6,092
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,039
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,096
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,363
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,587
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,265
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,184
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,571
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,348
1994	1,790	350	45,092	3,367	90	173	50,862
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,702
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,834
1997	4,483	286	65,404	401	269	222	71,065
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,184
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,435
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808
2001	1,480	103	25,600	78	233	56	27,550
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,368
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,389
Averages 1972–2003	1,724	363	25,296	2,653	542	279	30,857
1994–2003	2,279	597	44,925	1,015	178	126	49,120
2004	3,906	2,568	84,886	12	271	134	91,777

[a] Chinook salmon>28"
[b] Chinook salmon<21"
[c] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Table 34.–Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Taku River, from 1979 to 2004.

								Commercial Effort	
Year	Large Chinook[a]	Small Chinook[b]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Boat Days	Days Open
1979[c]	97	-	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	310	-	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819	476	39
1981	159	-	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54	-	3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645	390	64
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635	288	30
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066	178	16
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302	148	17
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115	280	26
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011	185	15
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559	284	25
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	-	7	35,808	291	27
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244	363	34
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303	497	74
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404	428	51
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	-	-	50,615	415	65
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	-	1	29,961	394	46
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	-	2	25,763	299	42
1999	958	257	21,181	4,888	-	-	27,284	300	34
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	-	-	34,599	351	39
2001	1,645	181	47,712	3,002	-	25	52,565	382	42
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	-	-	36,867	286	33
2003	2,408	547	32,997	3,584	-	-	39,536	275	44
Averages 1979 to 2003	1,136	175	23,472	4,824	2,903	1,889	34,400	318	36
Averages 1994 to 2003	1,946	235	30,861	6,124	17	5	39,190	363	47
2004	2,351	450	19,980	6,404	-	-	29,185	294	40

[a] Chinook salmon >28".
[b] Chinook salmon <21", commercial harvest.
[c] 1979 commercial harvest only.

Table 35.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	-	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1961	-	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	-	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	-	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	-	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	-	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	-	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	-	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	-	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	-	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1972	135	8,139	4,688	413,584	4,518	431,064
1973	25	1,118	324	41,692	226	43,385
1974	15	2,615	1,006	109,053	375	113,064
1975	3	621	562	108,217	1,108	110,511
1976	45	5,010	1,223	435,801	2,838	444,917
1977	49	13,449	1,366	292,787	2,602	310,253
1978	135	6,071	4,371	702,157	1,344	714,078
1979	250	15,478	3,684	189,580	1,260	210,252
1980	139	6,098	1,789	449,292	1,013	458,331
1981	86	10,618	1,647	194,206	1,199	207,756
1982	553	24,412	4,576	517,637	913	548,091
1983	194	4,545	6,270	802,700	1,776	815,485
1984	182	16,474	5,595	649,458	6,284	677,993
1985	366	10,903	3,540	522,679	1,563	539,051
1986	-	3,068	1,410	458,860	1,788	465,126
1987	-	6,099	2,513	86,812	4,205	99,629
1988	94	2,051	87	34,312	383	36,927
1989	328	2,730	477	496,262	482	500,279
1990	443	7,914	1,288	452,225	798	462,668
1991	70	709	318	93,935	303	95,335
1992	36	1,258	142	67,951	520	69,907
1993[a]	36	4,202	610	329,476	1,313	335,637
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average 1960 to 1993	157	7,489	2,763	292,700	2,498	305,550
Max. harvest	553	44,815	15,975	802,700	11,597	
(Year)	(1982)	(1966)	(1966)	(1983)	(1964)	
Max. harvest	3	621	87	6,925	226	
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 36.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1977 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977[a]	22	12,088	768	76,237	8,926	98,041
1978	36	15,507	2,187	33,612	16,362	67,704
1979	89	15,556	1,726	52,604	11,666	81,641
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	258	43,158	6,665	162,109	26,784	238,974
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	801	39,353	55,804	296,036	76,844	468,838
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,033	749,655
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
Average 1994 to 2003	997	19,896	36,724	300,561	111,564	469,742
Max. harvest	3,447	76,054	55,804	823,081	175,598	
(Year)	(2001)	(1993)	(1991)	(1989)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	22	3,935	768	33,612	8,926	
(Year)	(1977)	(2003)	(1977)	(1978)	(1977)	
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819

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

Table 37.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1963 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963[a]	-	28	42	1,309	78	1,457
1964	-	416	164	5,204	704	6,488
1965	-	14	24	257	2	297
1966	3	495	169	12,660	243	13,570
1967	-	26	6	24	2	58
1968	-	147	283	16,320	1,049	17,799
1970	-	21	-	1,024	-	1,045
1972	14	39	18	1,459	772	2,302
1975	-	1	8	183	198	390
1976	-	12	131	620	972	1,735
1977	1	1,430	3,411	212,933	3,665	221,440
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	-	311	229	63,800	3,511	67,851
1980	3	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	2,430	3,004	421,896	12,603	439,951
1983	3	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,405
Average 1994 to 2003	364	11,420	7,396	723,742	19,287	762,209
Max. harvest	2,202	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	
(Year)	(2000)	(2001)	(1986)	(2001)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1	1	6	24	2	
(Year)	(1977)	(1975)	(1967)	(1967)	(1965,1967)	
2004	338	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234

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

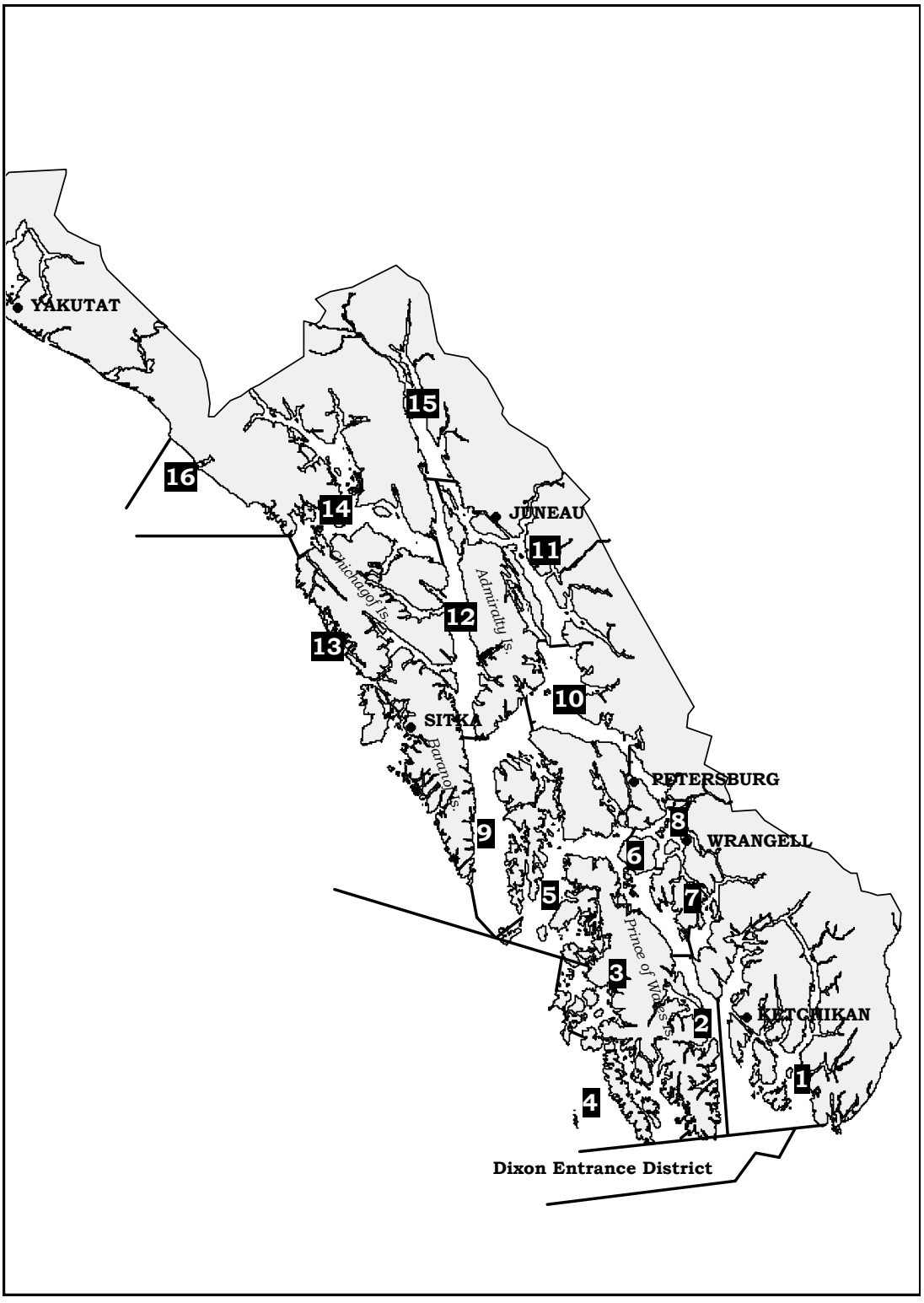

Figure 9.–Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

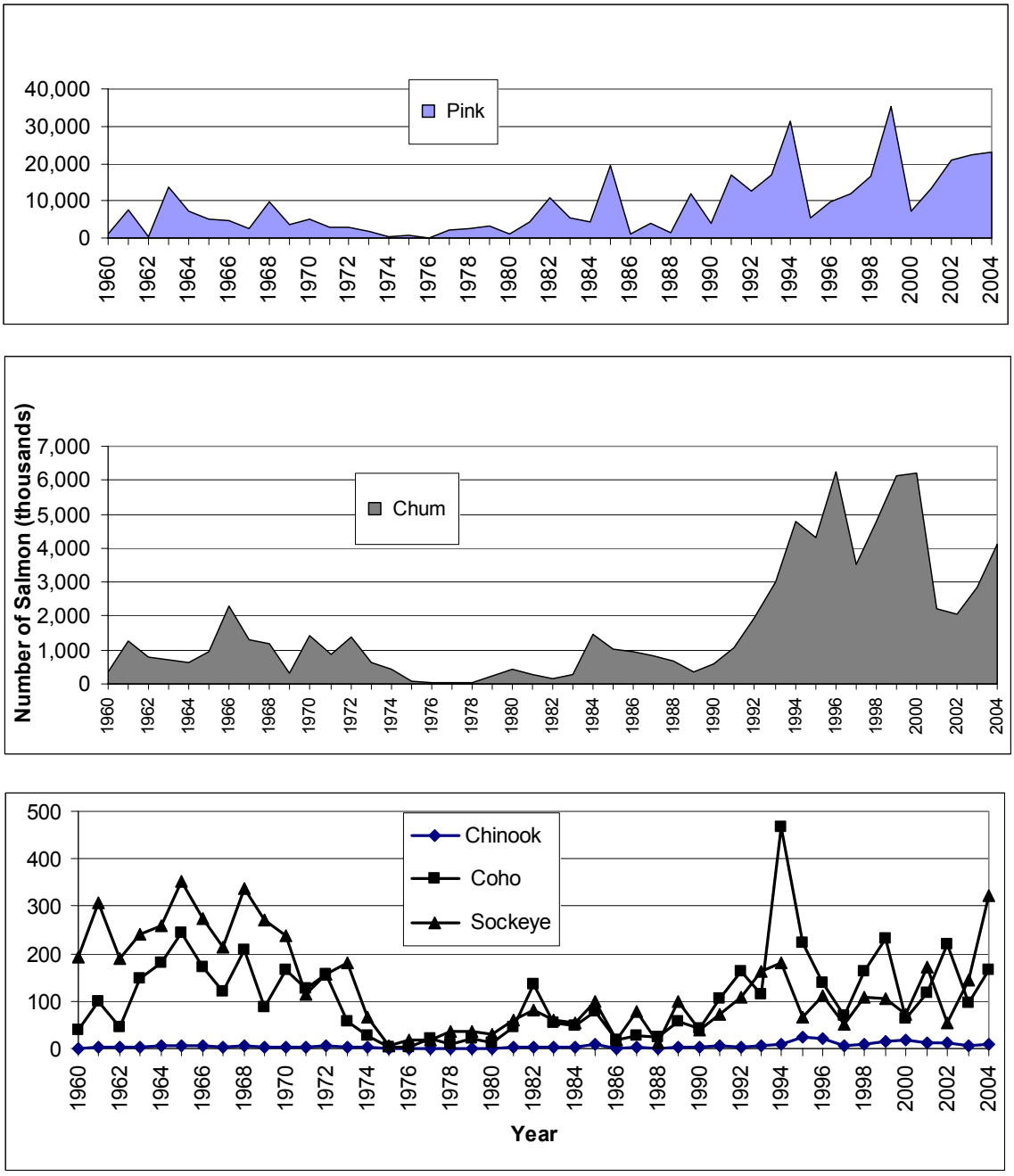

Figure 10.–Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

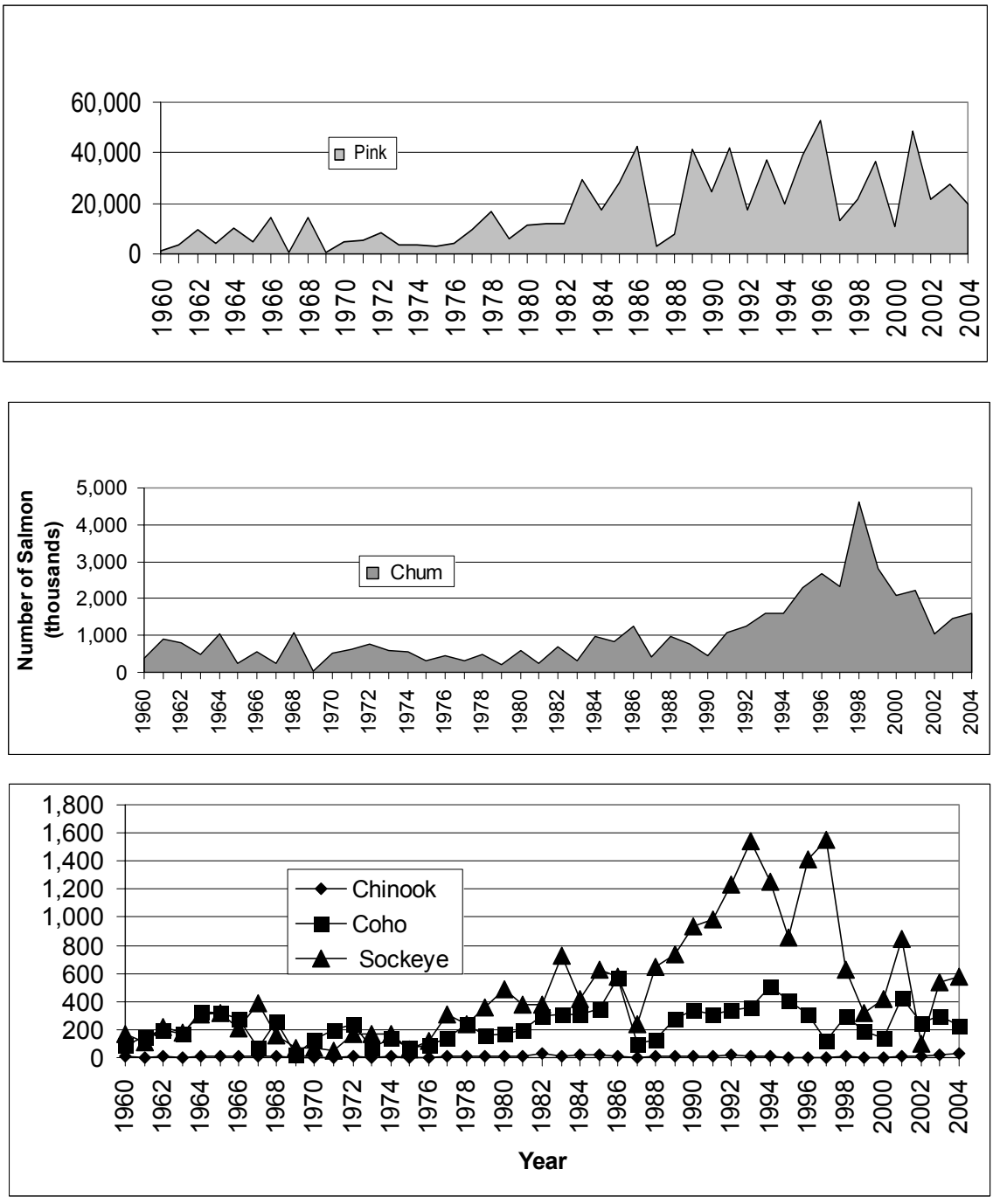

Figure 11.–Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2004.

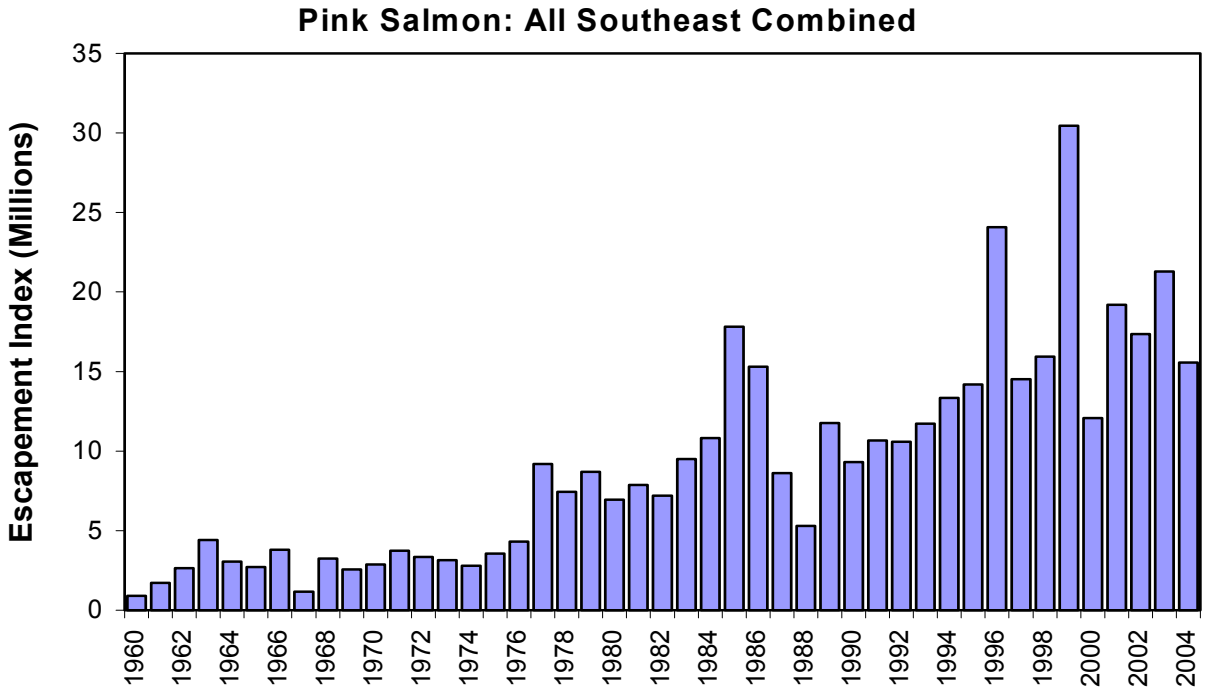

Figure 12.–Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960 to 2004.

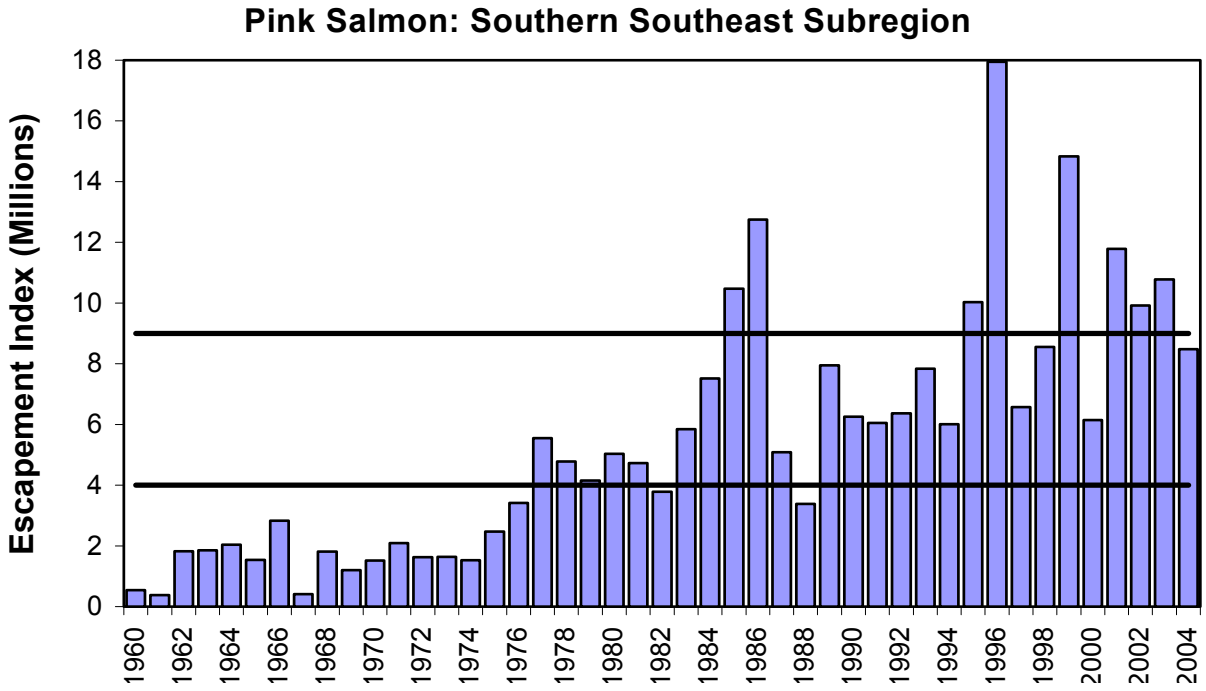

Figure 13.–Pink salmon escapement index for Southern Southeast subregion (Districts 101-108).

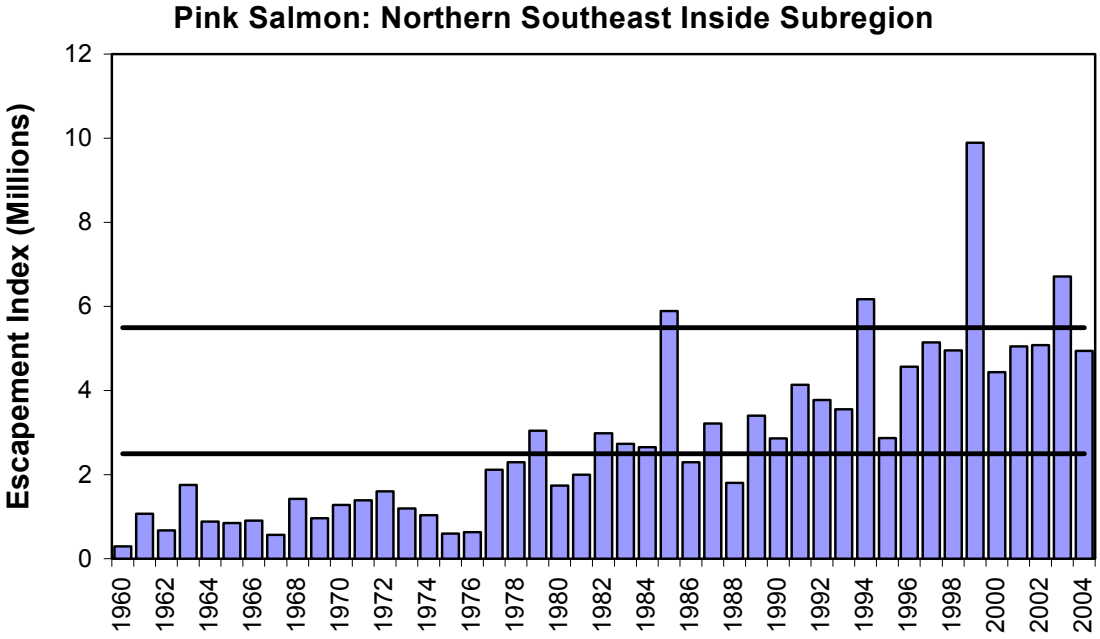

Figure 14.–Pink salmon escapement index for Northern Southeast Inside subregion (Districts 109-112, 114-115, and 113 subdistricts 51-59). Dashed lines represent the biological escapement goal range of 2.5 to 5.5 million.

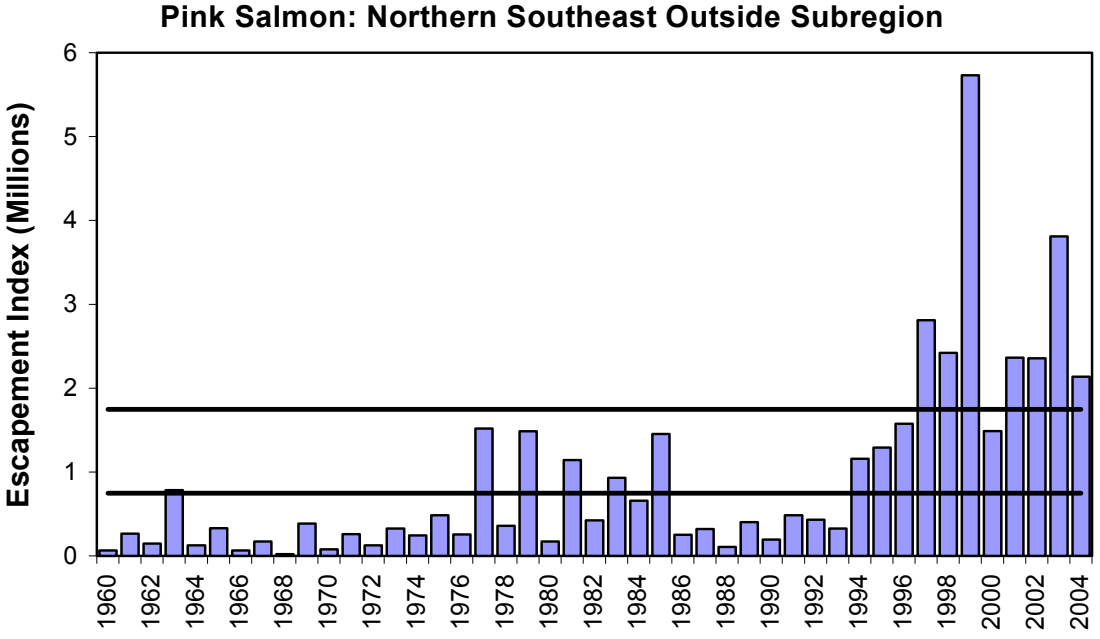

Figure 15.–Pink salmon escapement index for Northern Southeast Outside subregion (District 113, subdistricts 22-44 and 62-96). Dashed lines represent the biological escapement goal range of 0.75 to 1.75 million.

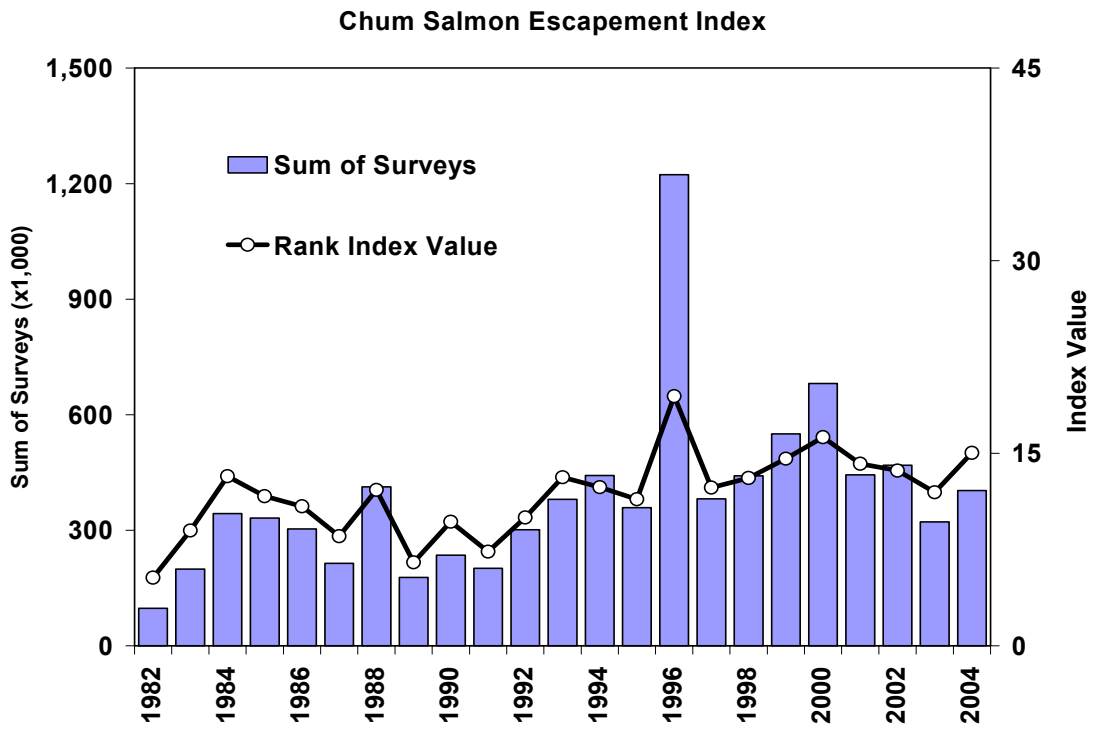

Figure 16.–Chum salmon escapement index for 82 chum salmon streams in Southeast Alaska, 1982 to 2004. Columns represent the sum of the peak aerial survey estimates at all 82 streams; the line represents a rank index value calculated so that each stream in the index has full weight.

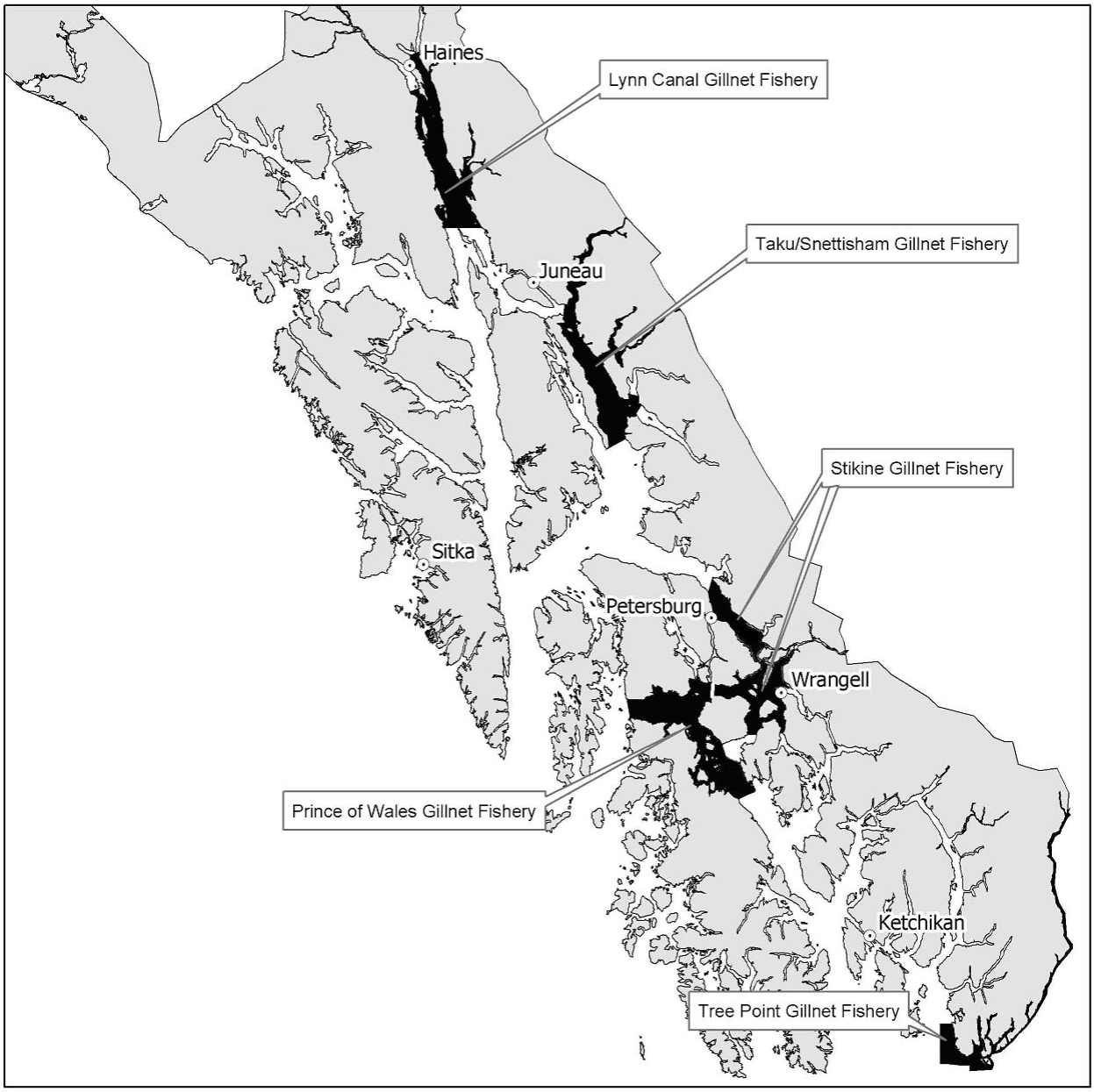

Figure 17.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

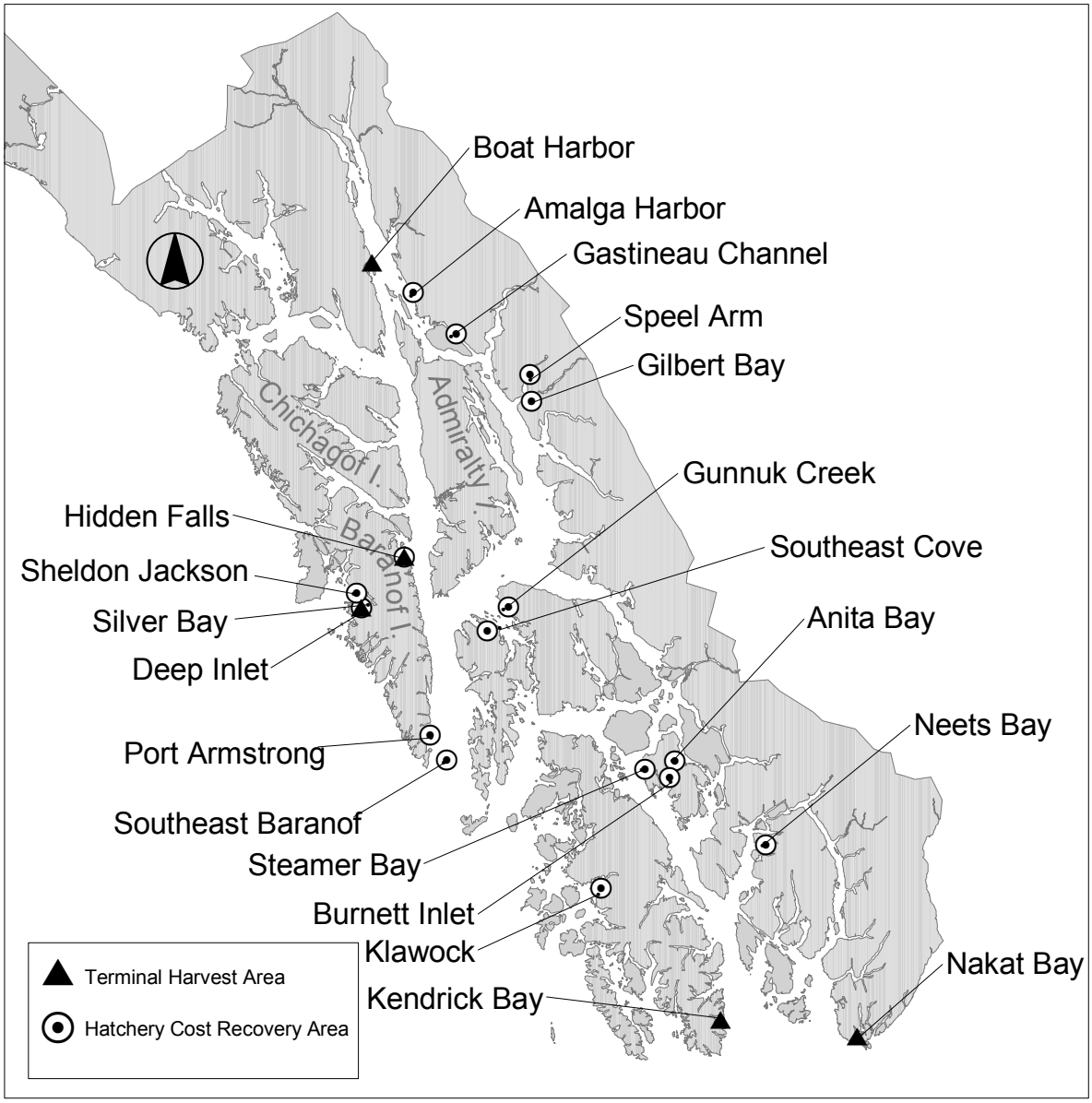

Figure 18.–Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.

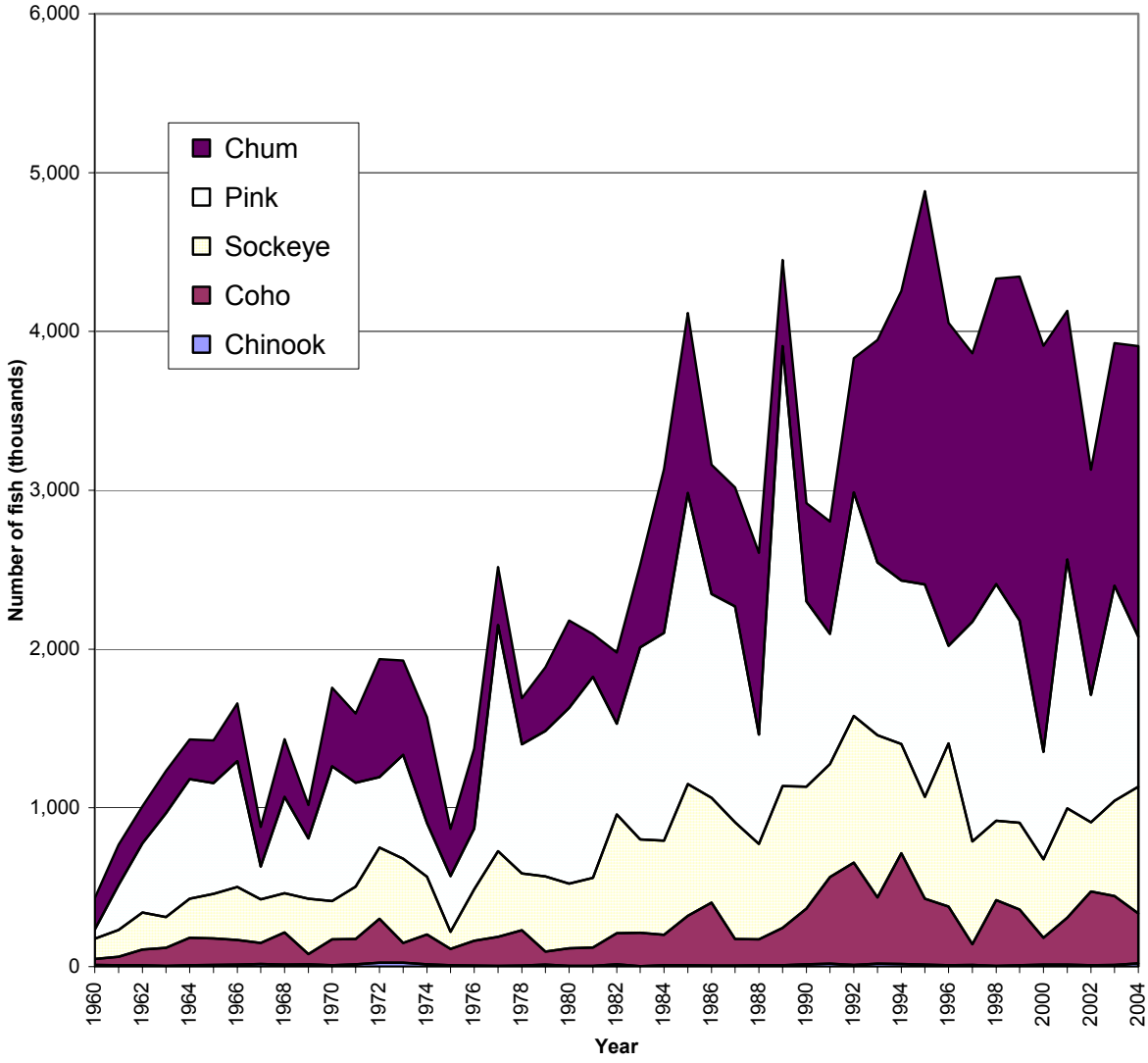

Figure 19.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvests from traditional and terminal harvest areas.

SECTION 3: SUMMARY OF THE 2004 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT SALMON TROLL FISHERIES

ABSTRACT

Approximately 2.5 million salmon were harvested in the 2004 Southeast Alaska troll fishery. The harvest included 354,600 Chinook, 5,000 sockeye, 1.92 million coho, 57,300 pink, and 171,200 chum salmon landed by 693 power troll and 319 hand troll permit holders. Of this, 131,100 salmon (5%) were taken by hand troll gear and 2.4 million salmon (95%) by power troll gear. The Chinook harvest ranked the second highest since statehood and the coho salmon harvest ranked the sixth highest. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the troll fishery, including hatchery terminal harvest was 37,500 fish (10.6%). A total of 304,000 coho produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, which accounted for 16% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook and coho salmon escapements for Southeast Alaska rivers were generally above escapement goals.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) in management of the fishery from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004, and salmon harvest and effort statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season). Status of wild coho and Chinook salmon stocks of Southeast Alaska rivers, as well as hatchery contributions to the troll fishery, are also presented. Harvest statistics for all species include Annette Island harvests. Only Chinook salmon harvest statistics include hatchery terminal area harvests, unless otherwise noted.

CHINOOK SALMON AND COHO SALMON STOCK DESCRIPTION AND STATUS

CHINOOK SALMON STOCKS

Native Chinook salmon stocks occur throughout Southeast Alaska and Yakutat, primarily in the large mainland rivers and their tributaries. In total, 34 rivers in the region are known to produce runs of Chinook salmon. The most important are the Alsek, Taku, Stikine, Chilkat, and the Behm Canal rivers (i.e., Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom, and Keta). The three major systems, the Alsek, Taku, and Stikine Rivers, as well as the Unuk, Chickamin, and Chilkat Rivers, are transboundary rivers, originating in Canada and flowing through Alaska to the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), under the terms of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), addresses shared ownership and coordinated management of the transboundary stocks of the Taku, Stikine, and Alsek Rivers.

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

Current information indicates that the majority of Chinook salmon harvested in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery are produced from spawning streams and hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest and Canada. This information is based on age composition, coded wire

tagging (CWT) studies, and general productivity considerations. Management of mixed Chinook salmon stocks is coordinated through the PSC.

COHO SALMON STOCKS

Coho salmon occur in more than 2,000 streams in Southeast Alaska. Most coho salmon streams are small, with the number of spawners typically ranging from several up to 1,000 fish. Because of the large number of these systems, they collectively contribute substantially to overall production. Lake systems are also important and typically produce returns between 1,000 and 10,000 fish. Large populations occur in the Taku, Chilkat, Berners, Stikine, Unuk, and Chickamin rivers and in most Yakutat area systems. Spawning takes place during the fall and early winter months. Most coho salmon rear in freshwater for one or two years, and spend no more than one winter in the ocean before returning to spawn as adults. The majority of coho salmon harvested by Southeast Alaska trollers are three- and four-year-old fish of Alaska origin and are harvested in the year of spawning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TROLL FISHERY

The commercial troll fishery in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (Region 1) occurs in State of Alaska waters and in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) east of the longitude of Cape Suckling [5 AAC 29.010 and 5 AAC 29.020] (Figure 20). All other waters of Alaska are closed to commercial trolling.

The commercial troll fleet is comprised of hand and power troll gear types. Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to two lines on hand-operated gurdies or four sportfishing poles [5 AAC 29.120(b)(1)(C)]. Vessels using power troll gear are generally larger than those using hand troll gear. Power trollers are limited to four lines on power-operated gurdies, except within the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer, where six lines may be used [5 AAC 29.120 (b)(1)(A) and (B)].

The commercial troll fishery primarily harvests Chinook and coho salmon. Historically, the troll fishery harvested about 85 to 90% of the Chinook salmon taken in Southeast Alaska. Since 1980, the percentage of the Chinook salmon harvest taken by the troll fishery has declined due to harvest ceilings imposed as part of the PST coastwide rebuilding program, as well as allocation guidelines established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). The troll fleet historically harvested 50 to 75% of the Southeast Alaska commercial coho salmon. Since 1989, the troll fleet has been managed to harvest an average of 61% of the commercial coho salmon harvest [5 AAC 29.065] the actual 1989–2004 average is 63%.

Other species are primarily harvested incidentally, although pink and chum salmon are targeted in Cross Sound, where a special fishery is open in June. In addition, hatchery chum salmon are targeted in Sitka Sound and Neets Bay. The troll fleet also incidentally harvests Pacific halibut under federal Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) regulations, and lingcod and rockfish under state regulations.

Due to the time lag between when fish are harvested and when the harvest information is received through fish ticket receipts, the department conducts a fisheries performance data program (FPD) to estimate the catch per unit of effort (catch per boat day (CPBD)) inseason during the summer fishery. Confidential interviews are conducted with trollers to obtain detailed CPBD data. Aerial surveys are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate

of effort. Total harvest to date is estimated by multiplying vessel counts observed during weekly over-flights with the CPBD data obtained from the interviews.

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

Commercial trolling for Chinook salmon occurs during both winter and summer seasons. The winter season is defined as October 1–April 30, followed by the summer season from May 1–September 30. The summer season is divided into the spring and general summer fisheries. The spring fisheries are intended to increase the harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon and occur primarily in inside waters near hatchery release areas or along migration routes of returning hatchery fish. These fisheries begin after the winter fishery closes and may continue through June 30. New regulations allow the spring troll fisheries to begin prior to May 1 if the winter fishery closes early, due to the harvest cap of 45,000 Chinook salmon being reached. The general summer fishery opens July 1 and harvests the majority of the annual Chinook salmon quota. During the summer fishery, most waters of the Southeast Alaska–Yakutat area are open to commercial trolling, including outer coastal waters.

The recent all-gear Chinook salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska have been generally lower than historical levels (Figure 21). The past three seasons have been exceptions to this trend. The 2004 season was the second largest troll and largest all-gear Chinook salmon harvest since statehood. The recent reductions in harvests prior to the 2000 season occurred primarily because of harvest ceilings imposed by the BOF and the PST. A guideline harvest level for all stocks and a 15-year rebuilding program for Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon stocks were established in 1981. In 1985, the PST was signed, and a coastwide rebuilding program for depressed non-Alaska Chinook salmon stocks that contribute to the Southeast Alaska fisheries began. The decline in coastwide abundance was primarily the result of over-fishing of natural Chinook salmon stocks and the loss of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Abundance of Chinook salmon stocks harvested by the Southeast Alaska fisheries has generally increased since the rebuilding programs began, with peak abundance approximately twice the average 1979–1982 abundance (base period). Annual Chinook salmon troll harvests since 1995 have averaged about 219,000 fish.

In 1996, after three years without a Chinook salmon annex fishing agreement between the U.S. and Canada, the "Letter of Agreement Regarding an Abundance-Based Approach to Managing Chinook Fisheries in Southeast Alaska" (LOA) was signed among the U.S. members of the PST. This agreement, which was in effect from 1996 through 1998, established an annual treaty quota based on preseason and inseason abundance estimates.

In 1999, a new set of Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreements (PSTA) was signed under the PST, including an agreement for Chinook salmon. The new Chinook salmon agreement was similar to the abundance-based management of the LOA, with quotas based on preseason and inseason abundance estimates. However, under the PSTA, Alaska agreed to lower Chinook salmon harvests at lower abundance levels than had been implemented in either the PST or the LOA.

Since 1985, the harvest of treaty chinook salmon has exceeded the quota ten times and has been less than the quota in seven of the last 19 years through 2003, the final 2004 quota has not yet been finalized. (Table 38).

COHO SALMON FISHERY

The regulatory period for coho retention in the troll fishery is June 15 through September 20, with an extension to September 30 in years of high coho salmon abundance [5 AAC 29.110(a)]. Troll harvests of coho salmon peak between late July and mid-August, while harvests in the inside gillnet fisheries peak during the first two weeks in September. Escapements into streams peak in late September through early October (Figure 22).

All-gear harvests of coho salmon averaged 2.0 million fish during the 1940s (Figure 23). A decline in average harvest occurred during the next three decades, with a low decade average of 1.0 million fish in the 1970s. The BOF adopted a coho salmon fishery management plan in response to increasing effort and efficiency in the hand troll fleet; increased capitalization and efficiency in the power troll fleet; and increased troll harvest in outside waters (Figure 24). This plan, adopted in 1980, provides for conservation and allocation of coho salmon stocks in Southeast Alaska. The initial plan set the precedent for a mid-season troll closure to provide for adequate coho salmon escapement and for allocation to other gear groups.

The average all-gear commercial coho salmon harvest increased to 1.9 million fish in the 1980s and to 3.2 million fish in the 1990s, with a record 5.5 million fish harvested in 1994. Factors contributing to the increased harvests over the past two decades include better spawning escapement levels achieved under the conservative management regime implemented in 1980, and increased marine survivals due to favorable environmental conditions (Table 39). Increased harvests were also attributed to more intensive fishing in highly mixed stock areas, increased targeting of coho salmon during Chinook salmon non-retention periods, and increasing contributions from Alaska hatchery production.

The coho salmon fisheries are managed to comply with the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area coho salmon fishery management plan [5 AAC 29.110]. Inseason run strength is used to achieve department conservation objectives and BOF allocation objectives adopted in the management plan. The current coho management plan calls for a troll closure in late July if the total projected commercial harvest of wild coho salmon is less than 1.1 million fish [5 AAC 29.110 (b)(1)]. A troll closure may occur in August if either the number of coho reaching inside areas may be inadequate to provide for spawning requirements given usual or restricted inside fisheries on coho and other species [5 AAC 29.110 (b)(2)(A)]; or the proportional share of coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside gillnet and recreational fisheries compared to average 1971–1980 levels [5 AAC 29.110 (b)(2)(B)].

There are no harvest ceilings for Southeast Alaska coho salmon fisheries. However, under the 1999 PSTA, the area near the U.S./Canada border will close if the harvest rates by Alaska trollers fishing in the border area fall below specified thresholds.

Coho Salmon Assessments and Management Tools

Long-term wild stock and hatchery stock CWT programs; dockside sampling programs to sample the harvest for CWTs; escapement monitoring; and the troll FPD collection program all began in the early 1980s and continue through the present day. As years of data were gathered from each program, more information and understanding of stock movement, stock timing, and stock harvest were accumulated. As a result, a model was developed in 1989 to accurately estimate the end of season all-gear coho salmon

commercial harvest by late July using the salmon troll FPD. In the mid 1990s, escapement goals were established for several stocks in Southeast Alaska based on spawner–recruit relationships from long-term databases of harvest rate, harvest, age composition, and escapement information. These long-term monitoring programs have provided the backbone for successful conservation of coho salmon in Southeast Alaska.

HISTORICAL EFFORT IN THE TROLL FISHERY

The power troll fishery came under limited entry in 1975. In recent years, the number of power troll permits fished has shown a slightly decreasing trend (Table 40; Figure 25). In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), and the number of hand troll permits fished doubled from 1,100 permits in 1975 to a high of 2,644 permits in 1978. Due to this increased effort, the CFEC initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery in 1980. Of the 2,163 permits issued that year, 963 hand troll permits had been revoked due to non-renewal. The number of hand troll permits fished has steadily declined since 1980. Fewer hand troll permits than power troll permits are now fished, and the proportion of the commercial troll harvest currently harvested by the hand troll fleet is at the second lowest point since the introduction of limited entry. Both power troll and hand troll participation increased during all 2004 fisheries, compared to 2003 participation. (Table 41; Figure 26).

The number of fishing days in the Chinook salmon general summer fishery dropped from a high of 169 days in 1978 and 1979 to a low of 4.5 days in 1992. As a result, effort in number of boat-days fished declined during Chinook salmon retention (CR) periods from 76,700 boat-days in 1981 to a low of 2,900 boat-days in 1992. During Chinook salmon non-retention (CNR) periods, effort has increased from 3,500 boat-days in 1981 to a high of 38,400 in 1989. (Table 42; Figure 27).

SUMMARY OF THE 2004 SEASON

The troll fleet harvested 2.5 million salmon during the 2004 season (Table 43). The majority of the Chinook salmon harvest occurred during the general summer opening of July 1–18 and August 12–15 (Table 44). The coho salmon harvest was at higher than average levels throughout the whole summer season due to the high abundance and high price. Coho salmon harvests and harvest rates were high from the beginning of the season and increased steadily throughout July and remained at a high level through the end of the season. The only significant reduction in coho catch rate occurred during the 4-day second Chinook salmon opening in August. The pink harvest peaked near mid-July and the chum salmon harvest peaked in early August.

Hand troll vessels harvested 131,000 fish and power troll vessels harvested 2.4 million fish (Tables 3.8 and 3.9). The number of renewed hand and power troll permits increased slightly from 2003. However, the total number of permits fished was the second lowest number fished since 1975 (Table 40).

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

For the 2004 season, the troll harvest of Chinook salmon was managed to: 1) comply with the June 1999 PSTA, 2) continue the Southeast Alaska natural Chinook conservation program, 3) provide maximum harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook, 4) minimize

incidental mortality during Chinook non-retention periods by closing areas of high Chinook salmon abundance, and 5) to comply with terms of the incidental take permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Alaska's all-gear quota was set at a harvest rate initially based on a preseason abundance estimate and was later adjusted based on an inseason estimate of abundance. The 2004 Chinook fishery was managed to achieve an all-gear harvest of 383,500 treaty[1] Chinook salmon (treaty fish).

The 2004 total all-gear (troll, purse seine, drift, and set gillnet, Annette Island, and recreational fisheries) Chinook salmon harvest was 506,100 fish, of which 428,800 were treaty fish. The trollers harvested 354,600 Chinook salmon of which 321,900 were treaty fish. The purse seiners harvested 39,600 Chinook salmon of which 28,750 were treaty fish. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 21,650 Chinook salmon of which 9,400 were treaty fish. The Yakutat set gillnet fleet harvested 2,734 Chinook salmon of which 2,288 were treaty fish. The recreational fisheries (including charter fishers) harvested 87,500 Chinook salmon, of which 66,400 were treaty fish. The Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and wild terminal exclusion contribution to all the fisheries was estimated at 91,900 fish, of which 14,500 counted towards the treaty quota (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

Winter Season

The 2004 winter troll fishery began October 11, 2003, and continued through April 20, 2004. By regulation, the open area during the 2004 winter season was restricted to those areas of Southeast Alaska lying east of the surf line south of Cape Spencer, and the waters of Yakutat Bay [5 AAC 29.020 (b)]. All outer coastal areas, including the EEZ, are closed during the winter fishery.

Under the BOF troll fishery management plan, the winter fishery remains open until either a harvest of 45,000 Chinook salmon is reached [5 AAC 29.080 (a)], or until April 30 [5 AAC 29.070 (a)(1)]. A total of 439 vessels participated in the 2004 winter fishery, with a harvest total of 52,900 Chinook salmon (15% of the 2004 total troll Chinook salmon harvest (Table 49, Figure 28)). The harvest increased by 4% but the harvest per landing decreased by 12% when compared to the 2003 season. (Tables 3.11 and 3.12; Figure 29). This was the second winter season that was closed due to the harvest reaching the GHL.

Summer Season

Spring Fishery

The spring fishery (which includes terminal fisheries) targets Alaska-origin hatchery Chinook salmon, except for the Cross Sound fishery, which targets chum and pink salmon. Spring fisheries occur near the Little Port Walter Hatchery (NMFS), Whitman Lake Hatchery, Crystal Lake Hatchery, and Earl West Cove/Anita Bay release sites (Southern

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

Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)), Medvejie and Hidden Falls Hatcheries (Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association, (NSRAA)) (Figure 30).

The general spring troll fisheries (formerly referred to as experimental fisheries) were opened on April 22, and terminal areas were opened in accordance with the fishing schedules provided for in the Terminal Harvest Area (THA) management plans and private non-profit hatchery (PNP) board schedules. In 2003 the BOF approved regulations that allowed the Spring Fishery to open immediately following the closure of the Winter Fishery if the closure was due to the GHL being reached prior to April 30. The Spring areas that opened on April 22 were areas that had historically high Alaska hatchery contribution and were opened Until Further Notice rather than on a weekly schedule. In general, spring fishing areas were initially opened by emergency order for two days per week (Monday–Tuesday). Some of the more remote areas were initially opened for slightly longer periods in order to attract trollers to these areas so that larger samples could be obtained and more precise estimates made of Alaska hatchery contributions to these areas. Department personnel examined fish deliveries, and the heads of adipose fin-clipped fish were shipped to the state tag lab in Juneau. Coded wire tag data, provided by the tag lab, was used inseason to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each area. Fishing time for the following week was determined using this information in combination with historic harvest timing information in each area. Fishing time was extended or curtailed during the week by emergency order as more tag data and harvest information became available.

A total of 445 vessels participated in the 2004 spring fisheries and hatchery terminal area fisheries, with a harvest of 56,772 Chinook, 228 sockeye, 4,516 coho, 254 pink, and 11,973 chum salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was approximately 17,500 more fish than the 2003 harvest, and the Alaska hatchery contribution decreased from 40% to 38% (Table 50). However, both the 2004 total Spring Fishery harvest and Alaska hatchery harvest were the highest on record. The highest Chinook salmon harvests were in the Eastern Channel area followed by the Tebenkof Bay Middle Island, Gravina Island, and Salisbury Sound areas (Table 51). The majority of the pink salmon were harvested in the Cross Sound pink and chum experimental fishery and the majority of chum salmon were harvested in the Eastern Channel/Deep Inlet areas.

A total of 31 spring areas and five terminal fisheries were open during 2004. Two new areas were opened in 2004, both near Wrangell (Chichagof Pass and Zimovia Strait) and three other areas near Wrangell (Craig Point, Ernest Sound and Deer Island) that had been closed in prior years were reopened to harvest enhanced chinook salmon returning to the SSRAA facility in Anita Bay. No areas that were open in 2003 were eliminated in 2004.

General Summer Fishery

The all-gear harvest quota for Southeast Alaska was set at 383,500 treaty Chinook salmon for the 2004 season. Under the current BOF commercial fisheries plan, the troll and sport fisheries divide the treaty quota in an 80/20 split, after 8,600, plus 4.3% of the treaty Chinook salmon quota are subtracted from the quota for the commercial net fisheries [5 AAC 29.060(b)].

In 2004, the department received the preseason abundance index of 1.88 in early April, which translated to an all-gear quota under the PSTA of 383,500 fish. The purse seine

fleet was allocated 16,500 fish, the drift gillnet fleet 7,600 fish, and the set gillnet fleet 1,000 fish. The remainder of 358,400 fish was then initially divided between the troll and sport fisheries in an 80/20 split, which translated to 286,800 fish to the troll fishery, and 71,700 fish to the sport fishery.

Based on past fishery performance at similar abundance indices, the first summer troll Chinook salmon fishery was estimated to last from 11 to 15 days. The fishery was managed inseason using the FPD program because the projected fishery length was based on historical effort levels and the actual effort and harvest rates can be highly variable. Fishing effort in the first opening was higher than in the past two years so the fishery was open for 15 days, from July 1 – 15 and the harvest per fleet day averaged 12,933 fish per day (Table 52). The total summer harvest was 245,000 Chinook salmon, of which 236,300 were counted as treaty fish.

Prior to the general summer season, the troll harvest target was determined by subtracting the winter treaty fish harvest (46,700 fish), the estimated spring fishery harvest (31,000 fish), the pre-treaty production of Alaska hatchery fish (3,700 fish), and an estimated 1,000 fish risk factor (the standard error of the projected Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon harvest) from the yearly PST quota allocated to the troll fishery. This resulted in an initial estimate of 204,300 treaty fish for the general summer quota. New regulations passed by the BOF during the February meeting, removed the provisions in the Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Management Plan, [5 AAC 47.055], that specified that the troll fishery harvest quota will be adjusted up or down to harvest any remainder of the annual PSTA harvest quota should the sport fishery not harvest its allocation. Because of this regulation change, the troll and sport fisheries were managed independently without any inseason allocation adjustments.

According to 5 AAC 29.100, MANAGEMENT OF THE SUMMER SALMON TROLL FISHERIES, 70% of the summer troll quota is to be taken in the first opening beginning July 1, and the remaining 30% harvested following any closure for coho salmon management in August. The Chinook salmon target harvest for the first opening was set at 147,300, which included 3% Alaska hatchery fish. Fishing effort was approximately 22% greater during the first opening than the 2003 effort. On July 13, the fleet harvest rate was estimated at approximately 9,800 Chinook salmon per day, with the projected harvest at this time of approximately 128,000. At this harvest and harvest rate, the first opening target harvest was projected to be taken by midnight, July 15. A News Release announcing the closure of the first Chinook salmon opening at midnight, July 15 was issued on the afternoon of July 13. The harvest during the first Chinook opening was approximately 194,000 Chinooks (186,400 Treaty Chinooks) or 92% of the summer troll Chinook salmon quota. The actual fleet harvest rate was 12,933 Chinooks/day, which was 3,200 Chinooks/day greater than what was estimated on July 13. This harvest rate was the highest seen since 1999, which had a harvest rate of 13,000 Chinooks/day but also had 114 more vessels fishing. (Table 52). We are not sure why we exceeded the target harvest by such a large amount. Many factors may have been involved. These may include but are not limited to: 1) a higher number of vessels fishing than what we actually knew about, 2) widely divergent harvest rates between boats fishing in the same proximity, 3) the increase of 10 Chinooks/boat/day in the southern outside harvest rate that was not known prior to the closure, and 4) failure of the FPD information to accurately depict the actual harvest rates due to the extensive tendering that had not

occurred in several years. Whatever the cause(s), the fact remains that approximately 92% of the summer troll quota was harvested in the first Chinook opening.

Following the first opening, the areas of high Chinook salmon abundance (5 AAC 29.050) were closed for the remainder of the season (Figure 31). The results of the second coho assessment made on August 2, determined that no August coho closure was necessary. However, because an August coho closure was not warranted, a minimum 2-day closure is required to allow a fair start of the second Chinook salmon retention period. At the time of the second opening, we estimated that the troll fishery had approximately 21,000 fish left on the Treaty allocation of 286,700 Chinook salmon. Assuming a 3% Alaska hatchery component, (4.5% in the first retention period) the target harvest in the second opening was roughly 22,000 Chinook salmon. The second Chinook salmon opening was set at four days in an attempt to ensure that the entire troll quota would be harvested. Since 1985, the average fleet harvest rate in the second retention period when the opening was seven days or less, was 5,600 Chinooks/day with the highest being 8,300 in 1985. The harvest rate during the last week in 2003 was approximately 8,000/day. To harvest the remaining 2004 troll allocation, it was necessary to have a harvest rate of approximately 5,400 Chinooks/day. If the harvest rate was 8,000/day, the projected treaty harvest would have been approximately 31,000 (10,000 fish or 3.5% over the troll allocation). A harvest of 7.5% over the troll allocation would require a harvest rate of roughly 11,000 Chinooks/day. The first opening averaged 12,800 Chinooks/day. Even if the second retention period achieved that rate, the troll allocation would come in at 11% over its allocation. The actual harvest rate for the second opening was 12,733 Chinooks/day. This was the highest fleet harvest rate ever seen for the second retention period and approximately 4,400 Chinooks/day greater than the previous high of 8,300 Chinooks/day in 1985 (Table 52).

The total summer fishery Chinook salmon harvest was approximately 245,000 fish, of which approximately 9,930 fish or 4.1% were of Alaska hatchery origin. Approximately 8,650 of these or 3.5% were counted as hatchery add-on and not counted against the treaty quota.

COHO SALMON FISHERY

Coho salmon retention began by regulation [5 AAC 29.110 (a)] on June 15, during the spring fisheries, but few were harvested until the general summer season opened on July 1. The late-July assessment indicated that the run was projected to be greater than the conservation threshold of 1.1 million wild coho salmon [5 AAC 29.110 (b) (1)]. A second assessment in early August (stat week 32) indicated that a closure of the troll fishery was not necessary to ensure adequate escapement to inside waters and for allocation.

The 2004 return of coho salmon to Southeast Alaska may be one of the largest that we have seen in several years. The troll coho salmon harvest of 1,915,000 fish was the fifth highest since statehood. The power troll CPUE's were continually above average throughout the season and above the 1994 level in some weeks (Figure 32). The coho salmon fishing patterns were much more similar to historical patterns than to 2002 and 2003. This was likely due, at least in part, to the increase in the coho salmon price over the past few years. The return to more normal fishing patterns improved our ability to project the coho salmon harvest and return using the harvest per boat data during the

second and third weeks of the fishery. During the past 11 years (1994–2004), the coho salmon season has been extended 8 times (Table 53).

At the time of the second assessment, the troll harvest (414,700) was 129% above the 1971–1980 average but 30% below the 1984–2003 average and was approximately 1.8 times the 2003 harvest for the same time period.

Overall, the drift gillnet harvest was 226% above the base period (1971–1980) and 80% above the 1984–2003 averages, while the Taku/Snettisham and Lynn Canal fisheries both were below average harvest. The harvest rate in the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery was 62% greater than the base period, the Prince of Wales drift gillnet fishery was 315% greater than the base period while the Taku/Snettisham and Lynn Canal drift gillnet fisheries were both below the base period by 58% and 86%, respectively (Figure 33). The weekly and cumulative harvest rates in the Juneau marine sport fishery were both above the base period (Figure 33).

The coho salmon return was assessed in early September to evaluate an extension of the trolling period beyond September 20. At that time, the high power troll harvest rates and high catch rates in the Sitka and Juneau marine sport fisheries would have indicated a high abundance year. The overall regional power troll coho salmon harvest rates after stat week 29 (July 11–17) were continually above the 1984–2003 average and after stat week 36 (August 31–September 6) they were equal to or higher than the 1994 harvest rate when the all-gear harvest was over 5 million fish (Figure 32). However, coho salmon harvests in the District 6 gillnet fishery were at a very low level in both total harvest and CPUE which suggested that the abundance may not have been quite as large as indicated in the troll and sport fisheries. The regionwide drift gillnet harvests were 41% above the 1971–1980 average but were 27% below the 1984-2003 average and 14% below the 1999–2003 average. We hypothesized that the coho salmon migration patterns and depth may have been significantly altered by the extremely warm weather and water temperatures that had been prevalent all summer, which in turn reduced the harvest in the gillnet fishery. The decision to extend the troll fishery was delayed to see if changing weather patterns would improve the gillnet harvests. The gillnet harvests did improve slightly following the initial extension assessment. Escapements were also generally good in the majority of systems throughout the region and had already reached the escapement goals in some systems (Tables 3.17–3.21; Figures 3.15 and 3.16). Based on current commercial and sport fishery coho harvest rates and the escapement counts, 2004 appeared to be an above average abundance year and the coho salmon fishery was extended through September 30 as per [5 AAC 29.110 (a)].

The 2004 troll fishery coho salmon harvest of 1.92 million fish was 0.70 million fish more than the 2003 harvest (Table 43). The BOF management plan allocates 61% of the long-term commercial harvest to the troll fleet. In 2004, the troll portion was 68%, bringing the average since 1989 to 63% (Table 59). Average head-on, dressed weight of coho salmon was 6.6 pounds in 2004, which was 0.1 pounds greater than 2003 but 0.3 pound greater than the recent five-year average (Table 60).

OTHER SPECIES

A total of 5,000 sockeye, 57,300 pink, and 171,200 chum salmon were harvested during the 2004 troll season (Tables 3.6 and 3.7). This was the seventh smallest sockeye harvest,

the third smallest pink harvest, and the ninth largest chum salmon harvest since statehood (harvests include hatchery terminal areas).

Historically, chum salmon were harvested incidentally in the general summer troll fishery and were not targeted until the Cross Sound pink and chum fishery was established in 1988 as an indicator of pink and chum salmon abundance in inside waters. The troll chum harvest increased significantly in 1992 when for the first time over 1 million chum salmon returned to the NSRAA Hidden Falls hatchery, located on eastern Baranof Island. In 1993, the NSRAA Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility near Sitka saw a return of over 1.0 million chum and the troll chum salmon harvest increased to over 500,000 fish. Since that time, trollers have targeted chum and, with the exception of 1999, the annual troll harvest of chum salmon outside of terminal harvest areas has been consistently greater than 100,000 fish (Table 43).

In 2004, trollers harvested 142,750 chum salmon in Sitka Sound in the Eastern Channel area, with peak harvests occurring from mid-July to mid-August. The troll harvest of chum salmon returning to Neets Bay was the highest during the month of July. However, only 5,700 fish were caught in the combined areas inside and outside the THA (this was 165,500 fewer than were caught in 2003).

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ) HARVESTS

In 2004, approximately 14% (49,400 fish) Chinook and 7.5% (144,200 fish) coho salmon harvested by the troll fishery was reported taken outside of State waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 290 sockeye, 800 pink, and 1,600 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ.

NUMBER OF TROLL PERMITS FISHED AND BOAT DAYS OF EFFORT

In 2004, the CFEC renewed 905 power troll permits and 934 hand troll permits, which was a 2% increase in power troll permit renewals and a 2.7% increase in hand troll permit renewals compared to 2003. Preliminary estimates indicate that 693 power troll permits and 319 hand troll permits were actually fished (Table 40). This represents a 8.5% increase in power troll effort and a 24% increase in hand troll effort when compared to the 2003 season.

Both power and hand troll participation increased during all fisheries in 2004 compared to the 2003 participation (Table 41).

In 2004, the Chinook salmon general summer fishery was open for 19 days, with 5,885 boat-days of Chinook salmon retention, which is the lowest since 1999. The Chinook salmon non-retention effort was estimated at 17,428 boat days, which was the highest since 1999 (Table 42; Figure 27).

Effort data was derived from dockside interviews of trolling vessels in conjunction with harvest and effort data from troll fish tickets.

ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION

CHINOOK SALMON

Private non-profit and federal hatcheries in Southeast Alaska produce both Chinook and coho salmon that are harvested by the troll, drift gillnet, and purse seine fleets. Hatchery-produced Chinook salmon began appearing in significant numbers in troll harvests in

1980, when an estimated 5,900 fish were harvested. The peak harvest of Alaska hatchery fish occurred in 1996, when contributions were over 38,000 Chinook to the troll harvest (27% of the total troll Chinook salmon harvest), and over 89,000 fish to the all-gear harvest (Table 48; Figure 36). Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Table 61). In 2004, Alaska hatcheries and wild terminal exclusion fish contributed about 86,500 Chinook salmon to the commercial and sport fisheries (the third largest on record), with about 37,500 fish (second highest on record) harvested in the troll fishery and 23,700 fish in the sport fishery (Tables 3.10 and 3.25).

COHO SALMON

Hatchery-produced coho salmon were first documented in the troll harvest in 1980. The hatchery contribution to the total coho salmon harvest has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to 26% in 2002, with Alaska hatcheries producing approximately 98% of these fish. In 2004, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 16% of the harvest for a total contribution of 304,300 fish (Table 63; Figure 37).

WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT

CHINOOK SALMON ESCAPEMENT

A 15-year Chinook salmon rebuilding program began in 1981. Since 1981, the department has annually estimated Chinook salmon escapements on 11 indicator systems. These escapements were initially measured against interim goals established prior to 1985, which in general were set as the largest escapements seen prior to 1981. As a part of the rebuilding program, the department also conducted CWT studies and improved escapement estimation methods. The department also sampled age and sex data in the escapement in order to collect data that would, when included with escapement data, allow the use of spawner–recruit analytical methods to set Maximum Sustained Yield (MSY) escapement goals.

Establishment of MSY goals indicated that the Alsek, Situk, Unuk, and Keta rivers were within the ranges of desired escapement prior to the rebuilding program while only the Blossom River was below desired escapements. Over the last 11 years, the Situk, Unuk, Alsek, and Stikine rivers have consistently been above the lower escapement goal range (Table 64). Of the four indicator systems in Behm Canal, escapements to the Unuk River have consistently been above the lower range, while Chickamin River was below the lower range for seven years until 1999. The Blossom River has been below the lower escapement goal range for nine of the last ten years, and the Keta River has been below for three of the last ten years. The escapement goal for the Blossom River is now under review and may be revised within the coming year.

In 2004, escapements generally continued to increase from the low counts in 1998 and 1999, with 9 out of 11 index counts above the 2003 escapement values. All 11 systems had escapements above or within goals.

The revised MSY escapement goals indicate that all Southeast Alaska and transboundary river stocks are healthy and stable.

COHO SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in Southeast Alaska are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months. In 2004, weirs were operated on five systems, while foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 40 streams. An adult tagging program has been in use since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River (Figure 34).

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

Coded wire tagging (CWT) studies conducted since the early 1980s have provided annual harvest rate estimates for four coho salmon stocks. These stocks include Auke Creek near Juneau, the Berners River in lower Lynn Canal, Ford Arm Lake on the outer coast north of Sitka, and Hugh Smith Lake on the mainland southeast of Ketchikan (Figure 38). Fish are tagged in these systems and their contribution to the fisheries is estimated through the department's harvest sampling and CWT processing programs. Weirs are operated on the three lake systems to enumerate coho salmon escapements and to estimate the fraction of the returning population marked with CWTs. The Berners River escapement is intensively surveyed on foot. Samples for estimating the fraction of the returning population marked with CWTs are collected with beach seines. Escapement estimates for the Berners River are conservative, since a lower river weir is not employed, resulting in harvest rate estimates that are likely to be biased upward.

Migrations into spawning streams generally peak in late September (Figure 22). Escapement goals of indicator streams are usually met, and have been exceeded in many cases in recent years (Tables 54, 55; Figure 38). However, 2004 peak survey counts were below goal for two Juneau roadside systems: Jordan and Steep Creeks.

The escapement to the Berners River in Lynn Canal was above goal at 14,450 spawners, while the fish wheel catches in the Chilkat River indicated that escapement was below average in that system (Figure 35). The troll fishery exploitation rate on the Berners River stock (32%) was the highest estimate since 1999. However, gillnet exploitation of the stock was low despite extensive openings in Berners Bay and the all-gear exploitation rate estimate of 56% was down from 65% in 2003. The resulting Berners River escapement of 14,450 spawners was above the goal range of 4,000 to 9,200 (Table 55). The estimated escapement of 132,700 coho salmon to the Taku River above Canyon

Island was lower than escapements of 219,400 spawners in 2002 and 167,900 in 2003, but was far above the threshold goal of 35,000 (Table 56). Escapement counts in Juneau roadside systems (Jordan, Montana, Peterson, Steep, Switzer, and Auke creeks) were below average for all streams except Peterson Creek and below goal for Jordan and Steep Creeks (Table 56). The overall index of Stephens Passage systems (i.e., the sum of the escapement peak counts of the five Juneau roadside systems and the Auke Creek weir count) of 1,250 fish was below the lowest combined count since records began in 1981 and less than half of average. The Auke Creek weir count of 420 adults was within the goal range of 200 to 500 spawners. Although marine survival was near the long-term average for Auke Creek, production of only 3,600 smolts was the lowest on record and only 55% of the 1980–2003 average number of smolts (6,500). The estimated overall exploitation rate of 44% in 2004 was slightly above the 1982–2003 average of 42%.

The Sitka area (North Central Outside area) coho salmon escapement index of 5,000 spawners (seven streams) was 6% below the historical average of 5,400 spawners (Table 57; Figure 39). The total escapement of 3,500 spawners to Ford Arm Lake was about double the historical average (3,400) and far above the goal range of 1,300 to 2,900 spawners. Counts for five streams surveyed by foot around Sitka Sound were near average but the Black River count of 380 fish was less than half of average (820).

The overall index of 10,700 spawners for 15 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was above the 1987–2003 average of 9,000 spawners (Table 58; Figure 39). The total escapement of 840 spawners at Hugh Smith Lake was below the 1982–2003 average of 1,300 spawners but within the goal range of 500 to 1,100 spawners.

COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES

Troll fishery exploitation rates rebounded from very low levels in 2002 and 2003 to near 1980s and 1990s levels, due in part to a rebound in exvessel prices.

The 2004 average troll fishery exploitation rate of 41% for the four primary indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, Ford Arm Lake, and Hugh Smith Lake) was slightly above the long-term average of 39% (Table 65; Figure 40). The outer coastal stock (Ford Arm Lake) showed the greatest change between 2003 and 2004, increasing from 32% to 64% in 2004. The 2004 troll exploitation rate on the Ford Arm Lake stock was the second highest on record and the estimated troll fishery contribution of 7,900 fish was the highest recorded. Troll exploitation rates on the two northern inside stocks (Auke Creek and Berners River) were below average but the 2004 troll exploitation rate of 41% on the Hugh Smith Lake stock was above the long-term average of 36%. This was a dramatic increase from 17% in 2002 and 23% in 2003.

The average total exploitation rate by all fisheries on the four stocks in 2004 of 59% was virtually the same as the 1982–2003 average (Table 65; Figure 41). The estimated total exploitation rate on the Ford Arm stock of 71% was the fourth highest on record and a substantial increase from 49% in 2003. Trollers accounted for the majority of that stock (64%) while purse seiners took 4% and the Sitka sport fishery 3%.

In the northern inside area, the Auke Creek stock was exploited at an estimated 44%, similar to the historical average of 42%. The Berners River stock was exploited at 56%, which was lower than the long-term average of 67%. Trollers accounted for 32% and drift gillnetters 22%.

The total exploitation rate of 65% for the Hugh Smith Lake stock, while the highest since 1999, was slightly below the long-term average of 67% and well below the 1990s average of 75%.

Table 38.–All-gear treaty Chinook salmon harvest, hatchery add-on, total harvest, treaty quota, terminal exclusion harvest and the number of fish over or under the quota, from 1985 to 2004. The hatchery add-on is the Alaska hatchery contribution minus the pre-treaty Alaska hatchery harvest (5,000 fish), plus the statistical error associated with the Alaska hatchery estimate.

Year	Treaty Harvest	Hatchery Addon	Terminal Exclusion	Total Harvest	Treaty Quota[c]	Over/Under Quota
1985	268,293	6,246	0	274,539	263,000	5,293
1986	271,262	11,091	0	282,353	263,000	8,262
1987	265,323	17,095	0	282,418	263,000	2,323
1988	256,787	22,525	0	279,312	263,000	-6,213
1989	269,522	21,510	0	291,032	263,000	6,522
1990	320,996	45,873	0	366,869	302,000	18,996
1991	297,986	61,476	0	359,462	273,000	24,986
1992[a]	221,980	36,811	0	258,791	243,000	-21,020
1993	271,193	32,910	0	304,103	263,000	8,193
1994	235,165	29,185	0	264,350	240,000	-4,835
1995	176,939	58,800	0	235,739	175,000	1,939
1996[b]	154,997	72,599	8,663	236,259	140,000-155,000	0
1997[b]	286,696	46,463	9,843	343,002	277,000-302,000	0
1998	243,152	25,021	2,420	270,593	260,000	-16,848
1999	198,842	47,725	4,453	251,020	184,200	14,642
2000	186,493	74,316	2,481	263,290	178,500	7,993
2001	186,919	77,287	1,528	265,734	250,300	-63,381
2002	357,133	68,164	1,237	426,534	371,900	-14,767
2003	380,152	57,228	2,056	439,436	439,613	-59,461
2004	428,771	71,965	5,409	506,145	383,536	45,235
					1985–2004 Sum:	-42,141
					1985–2004 Avg.:	-2,107

[a] In 1992, the overage from 1987 to 1991 was 45,600. The department was to reduce the overage to 10,000. In 1992, fished for 263,000 to 35,600=227,400. (From 1992 troll management plan).

[b] A harvest range, instead of a point harvest target was used in 1996 and 1997.

[c] All quota targets derived from ADFG management plans (1987–1993) and BOF reports (1994–1998).

Table 39.–Estimated survival rate (percent) of coho salmon smolts and pre-smolts from wild and hatchery stocks in Southeast Alaska. Wild stock survival represents survival from the time of tagging until return to the fisheries. Hatchery stock survival represents survival from the time of smolt release to return to the fisheries. Whitman Lake and Neets Bay returns from 1981 to 1983 represent hatchery-raised releases from wild broodstock.

	Wild Stock						Lake Rearing Hatchery		Hatchery					Hatchery-Remote Release					
	Auke Creek	Berners River	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Taku River	Deer Lake	Neck Lake	Hidden Falls	Medvejie	DIPAC	Whitman Lake	Neets Bay	Burnett Inlet	Anita Bay	Shamrock Bay	Deep Inlet	Nakat Inlet	Earl West Cove
Return Year	Smolts	Pre-smolts	Smolts	Pre-smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts		Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts
1980	10																		
1981	9											4	8						
1982	11	3		6								3	10						
1983	18	7		10								9	13						
1984	16				8							3	9					9	
1985	25	6		12	8							13	12						
1986	17	5		9	19							17	11						
1987	21	3		4	11		6					3	4					5	10
1988	17	5		7	4							5	1					6	5
1989	14	4		13	10		7					2	1					3	2
1990	21	9	21	9	17		17					7	14					7	14
1991	23		25	11	17		24		16		24	12	13				10	14	12
1992	33		24	15	21	20	20		29		18	9	17				8	17	16
1993	24		15	22	13	14	13		20	20	10	5	11				16	11	12
1994	35		29	14	19	23	23		23	14	17	9	7			15	14	8	16
1995	11		16	6	14	12	13		14	12	6	4	6			14	16	10	7
1996	23		12	6	18	10	11		13	9	6	5	7			5	8	10	7
1997	19		12	15	8	7	6		6	3	5	8	5			1		6	5
1998	23		17	20	11	14	5	16	12	15	10	5	7			8		5	5
1999	19		13	7	14	10	17	4	16	14	15	10	8	6		7		8	10
2000	19		12	13	7	8	1	5	10	11	10	4	6	2				5	4
2001	28		12	8	13	9	15	5	12	7	9	6	8	14		2		5	5
2002	27		19	15	14	13	30	5	24	10	14	9	13	15	8	3		4	
2003	25		19	17	14	11	6	6	10	14	10	8	10	13	9	2		8	
2004	21		18	12	10	8	22	4	10	5	8	4	7	3	3	5		4	
Average	20	5	18	11	13	12	14	6	15	11	12	7	9	9	7	6	12	8	9

Table 40.–Southeast Alaska commercial troll permits renewed and fished by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1 to September 30) for 1980 to 2004.

Year	Hand Troll Permits		Power Troll Permits	
	renewed	fished	renewed	fished
1975	2,087	1,100	1,078	760
1976	2,082	1,242	998	742
1977	2,951	1,852	970	746
1978	3,922	2,644	976	817
1979	3,700	2,195	978	813
1980	2,436	1,713	973	848
1981	2,048	1,172	969	797
1982	1,906	1,185	967	819
1983	2,031	1,016	967	820
1984	1,983	875	961	799
1985	1,952	930	959	840
1986	1,887	820	957	834
1987	1,820	777	956	832
1988	1,783	801	956	844
1989	1,747	725	955	853
1990	1,699	708	956	841
1991	1,643	703	958	855
1992	1,595	660	957	848
1993	1,550	605	956	842
1994	1,513	551	954	809
1995	1,479	461	954	820
1996	1,420	414	965	739
1997	1,380	387	964	748
1998	1,331	305	962	737
1999	1,155	332	927	724
2000	1,006	318	899	717
2001	1,039	329	927	737
2002	1,017	251	915	671
2003	909	257	883	639
2004	934	319	905	693

Table 41.–Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, from 1980 to 2004.

	WINTER FISHERY			SPRING[a] (Experimental/Terminal)			GENERAL SUMMER		
	Troll Gear Type		Total	Troll Gear Type		Total	Troll Gear Type		Total
YEAR	Hand	Power	Winter	Hand	Power	Spring	Hand	Power	General Summer
1980	262	204	466				1,661	843	2,504
1981	183	165	348				1,135	791	1,926
1982	183	211	394				1,060	813	1,873
1983	254	331	585				923	805	1,728
1984	221	366	587				833	787	1,620
1985	196	303	499				887	829	1,716
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	662	834	1,496
1991	182	383	565	76	169	245	670	849	1,519
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	835	1,434
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	553	831	1,384
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	798	1,329
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105
1997	49	207	256	145	336	481	338	734	1,072
1998	53	253	306	81	273	354	284	740	1,024
1999	53	233	286	83	253	336	307	718	1,025
2000	67	244	311	111	287	398	255	714	969
2001	80	242	322	122	321	443	252	711	963
2002	72	228	300	94	236	330	251	671	922
2003	96	264	360	79	289	368	187	605	792
2004	129	310	439	111	332	443	238	675	913

[a] Does not include permits fished in the hatchery access fisheries in 1989 through 1992.

Table 42.–Number of days, effort (boat days) and dates the Southeast Alaska troll fishery was open to chinook fishing (chinook retention (CR)), closed to chinook salmon retention (chinook non-retention (CNR)), and closed to all salmon species (all) during the general summer season. (April 15-September 30) from 1978 to 2004.

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boat days)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
1978	169	0	4/15-9/30	169		None	0		
1979	169	0	4/15-9/31	169		None	0		
1980	149	20	4/15-7/14	91		7/15-7/24	10 (all)		
			7/25-9/20	58		9/21-9/30	10 (all)		
1981	101	69	5/15-6/25	42		4/15-5/14	30 (all)		
						6/26-7/4	9 (all)		
			7/5-8/9	36		8/10-8/19	10 (all)		
			8/20-9/3	15		9/4-9/12	9		
			9/13-9/20	8	76,691	9/21-9/30	10 (all)	9	3,526
1982	65	104	5/15-6/6	23		4/15-5-14	30 (all)		
						6/7-6/16	10 (all)		
			6/17-7/28	42	53,371	7/29-8/7	10 (all)		
						8/8-9/20	44		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	44	32,727
1983	60	109	5/15-6/8	25		4/15-5/14	30 (all)		
						6/9-6/30	22 (all)		
			7/1-8/4	35	48,734	8/5-8/14	10 (all)		
						8/15-9/20	37		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	37	18,385
1984	45	124	6/5-6/30	26		4/15-6/4	51 (all)		
						7/1-7/10	10 (all)		
			7/11-7/29	19	33,641	7/30-8/14	16		
						8/15-8/24	10 (all)		
						8/25-9/20	27		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	43	29,583
1985	33.6	135.4	6/3-6/12	10		4/15-6/2	49 (all)		
						6/13-6/30	18 (all)		
			7/1-7/22	22		7/23-8/14	23		
						8/15-8/24	10 (all)		
			8/25-8/26	1.6	30,628	8/26-9/20	25.4		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	48.4	35,725
1986	41	128	6/20-7/15	26		4/15-6/19	66 (all)		
						7/16-8/10	26		
						8/11-8/20	10 (all)		
			8/21-8/26	6		8/27-8/31	5		
			9/1-9/9	9	33,079	9/10-9/20	11		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	42	34,173
1987	23	146	6/20-7/12	23	19,077	4/15-6/19	66 (all)		
						7/13-8/2	21		
						8/3-8/12	10 (all)		
						8/13-9/20	39		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	60	37,214
1988	12	157	7/1-7/12	12	9,507	4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/13-7/25	13		
						7/26-8/4	10 (all)		
						8/5-8/14	10		
						8/15-8/24	10 (all)		
						8/25-8/31	7		
						9/1-9/3	3 (all)		
						9/4-9/20	17 [a]		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	47	27,275

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Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boat days)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
1989	13	156	7/1-7/13	13	9,585	4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/14-8/13	31		
						8/14-8/23	10 (all)		
						8/24-9/20	28		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	59	38,404
1990	24	145	7/1-7/22	22		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/23-8/12	21		
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)		
			8/23-8/24	2	17,172	8/25-9/20	27		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	48	29,525
1991	7.5	161.5	7/1-7/8	7.5	4,718	4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/8-8/15	38.5		
						8/16-8/24	10 (all)		
						8/25-9/20	26		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	64.5	32,565
1992	4.5	164.5	7/1-7/4	3.5		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/4-8/12	39.5		
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)		
			23-Aug	1	2,881	8/24-9/20	28		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	67.5	36,306
1993	20	149	7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/7-7/11	5 (all)		
						7/12-8/12	32		
						8/13-8/20	8 (all)		
			8/21-8/25	5		8/26-9/11	17		
			9/12-9/20	9	12,036	9/21-9/30	10 (all)	49	30,502
1994	12	157	7/1-7/7	7		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/8-8/26	50		
			8/29-9/2	5	6,434	8/27-8/28	2 (all)		
						9/3-9/30	28	78	35,716
1995	17	152	7/1-7/10	10		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/11-7/29	19		
			7/30-8/5	7	8,420	8/6-8/12	7		
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)		
						8/23-9/30	39	65	23,435
1996	12	157	7/1-7/10	10		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/11-8/13	34		
						8/14-8/18	5 (all)		
			8/19-8/20	2	5,282	8/21-9/20	30		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	64	23,167
1997	21	148	7/1-7/7	7		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/8-8/7	30		
						8/8-8/17	10 (all)		
			8/18-8/24	7		8/25-8/29	5		
			8/30-9/5	7	9,126	9/6-9/20	14[b]	49	17,653
1998	53	116	7/1-7/11	11		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/12-8/11	30		
						8/12-8/19	8 (all)	30	11,928
			8/20-9/30	42	12,517				
1999	11	158	7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/7-8/12	36		
						8/13-8/17	5 (all)		
			8/18-8/22	5	4,678				
						8/23-9/30	39	75	21,879

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Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boat days)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
2000	24	68	7/1-7/5	5		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
			8/11-8/12	2		7/6-8/10	36		
			8/23-8/30	8		8/13-8/22	10 (all)		
			9/12-9/20	9	6,784	8/31-9/11	12	48	15,422
2001	25	67	7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/7-8/12	37		
						8/13-8/17	5(all)		
			8/18-9/5	19		9/6-9/30	25		
					7,364	9/21-9/24	4(all)	62	15,434
2002	40	52	7/1-7/18	18		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/19-8/9	22		
						8/10-8/11	2(all)		
			8/12-9/2	22		9/3-9/30	28		
					10,482			50	10,214
2003	39	53	7/1-8/8	39		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
					10,743	8/9-9/30	53	53	9,228
2004	19		7/1-7/15	15		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/16-8/9	25		
						8/10-8/11	2(all)		
			8/12-8/15	4	5,885	8/16-9/30	46	71	17,428

[a] In 1988, the southern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho salmon conservation concerns.
[b] In 1997, the northern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho salmon conservation concerns.

Table 43.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1-September 30) from 1980 to 2004.

Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye[a]	Coho[a]	Pink[a]	Chum[a]	Total
1960	282,404	939	396,211	25,563	2,453	707,570
1961	204,289	1,264	399,932	19,303	2,679	627,467
1962	173,597	1,181	643,740	75,083	2,676	896,277
1963	243,679	2,014	693,050	106,939	6,230	1,051,912
1964	329,461	1,004	730,766	124,566	2,576	1,188,373
1965	258,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,044,147
1966	282,083	679	528,621	63,623	5,203	880,209
1967	274,678	157	443,677	57,372	7,051	782,935
1968	304,455	574	779,500	126,271	2,791	1,213,591
1969	290,168	444	388,443	83,727	1,708	764,490
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,279	104,557	7,602	815,806
1972	242,282	1,060	791,941	166,771	11,634	1,213,688
1973	307,806	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,199
1974	322,101	2,603	845,109	263,083	13,818	1,446,714
1975	287,342	1,098	214,170	76,882	2,784	582,276
1976	231,239	1,266	524,762	193,786	4,251	955,304
1977	271,735	5,701	506,845	281,244	11,617	1,077,142
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	334,317	7,018	918,842	629,130	24,661	1,913,968
1980	303,643	2,921	696,391	266,885	12,048	1,281,888
1981	248,782	7,476	860,792	579,524	8,680	1,705,254
1982	241,938	2,365	1,316,119	503,578	5,700	2,069,700
1983	269,821	8,018	1,276,363	498,245	20,309	2,072,756
1984	235,622	9,559	1,132,644	572,578	28,052	1,978,455
1985	215,811	7,818	1,599,777	963,737	52,787	2,839,930
1986	237,703	6,891	2,127,334	181,677	51,389	2,604,994
1987	242,562	9,727	1,041,059	487,133	12,846	1,793,327
1988	231,364	9,339	500,218	519,390	88,261	1,348,572
1989	235,716	20,173	1,415,517	1,771,249	68,988	3,511,643
1990	287,939	9,175	1,832,393	771,665	62,818	2,963,990
1991	264,106	9,806	1,718,318	427,326	28,438	2,447,994
1992	183,759	22,830	1,929,013	673,805	85,013	2,894,420
1993	226,866	25,336	2,395,505	902,758	525,138	4,075,603
1994	186,331	21,761	3,461,607	942,747	330,376	4,942,822
1995	138,117	27,323	1,750,124	714,312	277,453	2,907,329
1996	141,452	11,024	1,906,690	812,899	406,244	3,278,309
1997	246,409	39,428	1,170,462	545,308	312,042	2,313,649
1998	192,066	6,487	1,636,479	261,093	117,642	2,213,767
1999	146,219	5,725	2,272,619	540,670	74,672	3,039,905
2000	158,717	4,467	1,124,854	187,364	478,144	1,953,546
2001	153,280	8,989	1,843,997	258,943	467,830	2,733,039
2002	325,308	1,247	1,310,060	86,399	117,672	1,840,686
2003	330,692	4,572	1,220,782	159,394	286,410	2,001,850
2004	354,636	5,010	1,915,007	57,315	161,070	2,493,038
1960–1969 Average	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970–1979 Average	298,830	2,418	610,162	253,774	11,626	1,176,810
1980–1989 Average	246,296	8,429	1,196,621	634,400	34,906	2,120,652
1990–1999 Average	201,326	17,890	2,007,321	659,258	221,984	3,107,779
2000–2004 Average	264,527	4,857	1,482,940	149,883	302,225	2,204,432

[a] Only Chinook salmon statistics include hatchery THA harvests. Harvest for all species include Annette Island Reserve.

Table 44.–Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2004 troll season (Oct. 11, 2003 to Sept. 30, 2004).

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total [ab]
2003	41	5-Oct	547	0	0	0	0	547
	42	12-Oct	4,449	0	0	0	0	4,449
	43	19-Oct	1,586	0	0	0	0	1,586
	44	26-Oct	1,709	0	0	0	0	1,709
	45	2-Nov	1,953	0	0	0	0	1,953
	46	9-Nov	457	0	0	0	0	457
	47	16-Nov	324	0	0	0	0	324
	48	23-Nov	419	0	0	0	0	419
	49	30-Nov	218	0	0	0	0	218
	50	7-Dec	443	0	0	0	0	443
	51	14-Dec	160	0	0	0	0	160
	52	21-Dec	110	0	0	0	0	110
	53	28-Dec	311	0	0	0	0	311
2004	1	1-Jan	35	0	0	0	0	35
	2	4-Jan	181	0	0	0	0	181
	3	11-Jan	497	0	0	0	0	497
	4	18-Jan	381	0	0	0	0	381
	5	25-Jan	398	0	0	0	0	398
	6	1-Feb	787	0	0	0	0	787
	7	8-Feb	262	0	0	0	0	262
	8	15-Feb	1,135	0	0	0	0	1,135
	9	22-Feb	2,395	0	0	0	0	2,395
	10	29-Feb	2,545	0	0	0	0	2,545
	11	7-Mar	1,206	0	0	0	0	1,206
	12	14-Mar	3,048	0	0	0	0	3,048
	13	21-Mar	4,607	0	0	0	0	4,607
	14	28-Mar	2,651	0	0	0	0	2,651
	15	4-Apr	7,571	0	0	0	1	7,572
	16	11-Apr	7,740	0	0	0	0	7,740
	17	18-Apr	4,812	0	0	0	0	4,812
	18	25-Apr	381	0	0	0	0	381
	19	2-May	1,599	0	0	0	0	1,599
	20	9-May	2,174	0	0	0	2	2,176
	21	16-May	4,063	0	0	0	1	4,064
	22	23-May	4,778	0	0	0	8	4,786
	23	30-May	5,672	0	0	0	16	5,688
	24	6-Jun	8,116	4	0	0	43	8,163
	25	13-Jun	15,888	9	366	155	360	16,778
	26	20-Jun	9,824	155	1,583	65	1,112	12,739
	27	27-Jun	32,094	134	21,283	860	800	55,171
	28	4-Jul	87,804	405	94,177	6,855	2,396	191,637
	29	11-Jul	76,710	519	159,851	8,284	5,348	250,712
	30	18-Jul	0	1,116	204,675	15,396	20,509	241,696
	31	25-Jul	10	513	234,783	13,018	32,389	280,713
	32	1-Aug	6	486	238,917	6,170	47,705	293,284
	33	8-Aug	9,828	248	120,306	3,409	30,879	164,670
	34	15-Aug	41,124	690	190,021	1,906	11,084	244,825
	35	22-Aug	10	351	189,133	612	14,945	205,051
	36	29-Aug	6	188	177,737	92	1,296	179,319
	37	5-Sep	1	116	170,997	18	346	171,478
	38	12-Sep	1	64	78,863	4	88	79,020

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Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	39	19-Sep	0	4	18,762	1	17	18,784
	40	26-Sep	0	0	567	0	0	567
		Winter season subtotal	52,886	0	0	0	0	52,886
		Spring season subtotal	55,169	228	2,910	249	1,842	60,398
		Summer season subtotal	244,978	4,782	1,912,097	57,066	159,228	2,378,151
		Hatchery terminal area subtotal	1,603	0	1,606	8	10,131	13,348
		Grand Total:	354,636	5,010	1,916,613	57,323	171,201	2,504,783

Table 45.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial hand troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30) from 1980 to 2004.

Year [a]	Chinook [bc]	Sockeye [c]	Coho [c]	Pink [c]	Chum [c]	Total
1975	27,995	96	40,922	28,853	541	98,407
1976	26,294	516	88,733	44,054	2,061	161,658
1977	33,176	1,740	155,813	116,776	4,143	311,648
1978	54,383	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,507
1979	57,494	2,448	244,815	281,711	7,926	594,394
1980	52,025	1,257	179,122	111,548	4,532	348,484
1981	33,892	2,171	181,422	173,517	2,582	393,584
1982	36,677	513	260,747	132,135	1,187	431,259
1983	38,635	1,574	235,685	136,656	2,777	415,327
1984	34,287	1,982	178,407	151,231	4,894	370,801
1985	33,136	1,697	260,592	251,645	9,746	556,816
1986	29,714	810	338,312	39,875	6,687	415,398
1987	29,217	2,131	183,229	135,102	3,016	352,695
1988	33,107	1,894	92,326	147,609	14,536	289,472
1989	28,667	2,442	220,262	301,413	6,578	559,362
1990	39,179	1,245	273,359	154,798	6,489	475,070
1991	39,987	1,073	238,456	72,343	3,839	355,698
1992	25,548	1,904	249,487	95,481	6,023	378,443
1993	23,887	1,668	315,521	101,752	34,449	477,277
1994	14,873	1,878	435,947	56,958	32,061	541,717
1995	13,412	1,822	145,094	63,877	21,282	245,487
1996	11,581	698	201,376	31,748	53,646	299,049
1997	14,850	1,207	104,527	35,104	20,042	175,730
1998	9,014	271	119,576	11,782	2,051	142,694
1999	6,010	286	180,072	12,214	583	199,165
2000	8,678	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,116
2001	9,811	301	111,059	6,267	12,480	139,918
2002	11,460	33	77,811	2,753	578	92,635
2003	13,510	134	80,882	3,562	3,095	101,183
2004	18,864	148	108,624	2,403	861	130,900
Average 1975–2003	27,259	1,209	194,482	101,711	9,787	334,448

[a] Prior to 1975, hand and power troll harvests were not reported separately.
[b] Only Chinook salmon statistics include hatchery THA harvests.
[c] Harvest for all species include Annette Island Reserve.

Table 46.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial power troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1 to September 30) from 1980 to 2004.

Year[a]	Chinook[bc]	Sockeye[c]	Coho[c]	Pink[c]	Chum[c]	Total
1975	259,347	1,002	173,248	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	204,945	750	436,029	149,732	2,190	793,646
1977	238,559	3,961	351,032	164,468	7,474	765,494
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	276,823	4,570	674,027	347,419	16,735	1,319,574
1980	251,849	1,664	517,269	155,337	7,516	933,635
1981	214,899	5,305	679,370	406,007	6,098	1,311,679
1982	205,638	1,852	1,055,372	371,443	4,513	1,638,818
1983	231,155	6,444	1,040,678	361,589	17,532	1,657,398
1984	201,412	7,577	954,237	421,347	23,158	1,607,731
1985	182,953	6,121	1,339,185	712,092	43,041	2,283,392
1986	207,984	6,081	1,789,022	141,802	44,702	2,189,591
1987	213,345	7,596	857,830	352,031	9,830	1,440,632
1988	198,078	7,445	407,892	371,781	73,725	1,058,921
1989	206,942	17,731	1,195,255	1,469,836	62,410	2,952,174
1990	247,921	7,930	1,559,034	616,867	56,329	2,488,081
1991	223,104	8,733	1,479,862	354,983	24,599	2,091,281
1992	157,806	20,926	1,679,526	578,324	78,990	2,515,572
1993	202,674	23,668	2,079,984	801,006	490,689	3,598,021
1994	171,294	19,883	3,025,660	885,789	298,315	4,400,941
1995	124,703	25,501	1,605,030	650,435	256,171	2,661,840
1996	129,827	10,329	1,708,420	781,152	352,758	2,982,486
1997	231,569	38,221	1,065,935	510,204	292,000	2,137,929
1998	183,052	6,216	1,516,903	249,311	115,591	2,071,073
1999	139,890	5,439	2,092,502	528,456	74,089	2,840,376
2000	150,098	4,341	1,057,660	181,978	471,717	1,865,794
2001	143,408	8,688	1,734,095	252,676	455,350	2,594,217
2002	313,875	1,214	1,237,205	83,646	117,094	1,753,034
2003	317,172	4,441	1,139,901	155,829	188,048	1,805,391
2004	335,772	4,862	1,806,383	54,912	168,498	2,370,427
Average 1975–2003	212,116	9,148	1,212,901	430,267	124,466	1,988,898

[a] Prior to 1975, hand and power troll harvests were not reported separately.
[b] Only Chinook salmon statistics include hatchery THA harvests.
[c] Harvest for all species include Annette Island Reserve.

Table 47.–2004 Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Harvest.

Wild Terminal Exclusion Catches			Common	Alaska Wild Total Contribution				Terminal	
		Total	Property	General				Exclusion	Treaty
Fishery		Catch	Catch	Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Exclusion	Base	Catch
Gillnet	Stikine	5,075	402	0	4,673	4,673	4,673	402	402
	Taku	1,596	1,596	0	0	0	0	1,708	1,596
Setnet	Yakutat	1,222	776	0	446	446	446	776	776
Sport	Stikine	2,031	2,031	0	0	0	0	2,302	2,031
	Taku	1,749	1,749	0	0	0	0	1,857	1,749
	Yakutat	500	210	0	290	290	290	210	210
Total Terminal Exclusion		12,173	6,764	0	5,409	5,409	5,409		6,764

Annette Island Catches		Common	Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution				
	Total	Property	General				Treaty
Fishery	Catch	Catch	Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Catch
Seine	336	336	4	0	4	4	332
Gillnet	1,523	1,523	316	0	316	274	1,249
Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troll	53	53	0	0	0	0	53
Total Annette Island	1,912	1,912	320	0	320	277	1,635

General Purse Seine And Gillnet		Common	Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution				Terminal	
	Total	Property	General				Exclusion	Treaty
Fishery	Catch	Catch	Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Base	Catch
Seine	39,268	34,121	6,563	5,147	11,710	10,838	374	28,430
Gillnet	13,472	11,579	6,273	1,893	8,166	7,332		6,139
Setnet	1,512	1,512	0	0	0	0		1,512
Total Net Fisheries [a] (Including Annette Island)	64,004	51,845	13,156	12,159	25,315	23,566		40,438

Troll			Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution				Terminal	
	Total	Property	General				Exclusion	Treaty
Fishery	Catch		Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Base	Catch
Winter Fishery								
Oct 11-Dec 31	12,686		2,190	0	2,190	1,899		10,787
Jan 1-Apr 14	40,200		3,986	0	3,986	3,456		36,744
Winter Total	52,886		6,176	0	6,176	5,355		47,531
Spring Fishery								
Spring Hatchery	55,169		19,894	0	19,894	17,249		37,920
Hatchery Access	0		0	0	0	0		0
Terminal	1,603		0	1,477	1,477	1,477	126	126
Spring Total	56,772		19,894	1,477	21,371	18,726		38,046
Summer Fishery								
July 1-15	193,992		8,675	0	8,675	7,522		186,470
August 12-15	50,933		1,258	0	1,258	1,091		49,842
	0		0	0	0	0		0
	0		0	0	0	0		0
Summer Total	244,925		9,934	0	9,934	8,613		236,312
Total Troll (Including Annette Island)	354,636		36,003	1,477	37,481	32,695		321,941

Sport		Common	Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution				Terminal	
	Total	Property	General				Exclusion	Treaty
Fishery	Catch	Catch	Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Base	Catch
Traditional	83,225	79,225	19,402	4,000	23,402	20,823		62,402
Total Sport[a]	87,505	83,215	19,402	4,290	23,692	21,113		66,392
Grand Totals[a]	506,145		68,561	17,926	86,488	77,374	7,755	428,771

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	HATCHERY BASE	5,000
	Risk Adjustment Factor	4,114
	Wild Terminal Exclusion	5,409
	Alaska Hatchery Add-On	71,965

[a] The Net, Sport And Grand Hatchery Contribution Totals Include The Contributions From The Wild Terminal Exclusion Areas.

Table 48.–Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, from 1965 to 2004.

Year [a]	Troll[b]	Net[c]	Subtotal	Sport[d]	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total less Alaska hatchery contribution
1965	309	28	337	13	350	-	-
1966	282	26	308	13	321	-	-
1967	275	26	301	13	314	-	-
1968	304	27	331	14	345	-	-
1969	290	24	314	14	328	-	-
1970	305	18	323	14	337	-	-
1971	311	23	334	15	349	-	-
1972	242	44	286	15	301	-	-
1973	308	36	344	16	360	-	-
1974	322	24	346	17	363	-	-
1975	287	13	300	17	317	-	-
1976	231	10	241	17	258	-	-
1977	272	13	285	17	302	-	-
1978	375	25	400	17	417	-	-
1979	338	28	366	17	383	-	-
1980	304	20	324	20	344	6	338
1981	249	19	268	21	289	2	287
1982	242	48	290	26	316	1	315
1983	270	19	289	22	311	3	308
1984	236	32	268	22	290	6	284
1985	216	33	249	25	274	13	261
1986	238	22	260	23	283	17	266
1987	243	16	259	24	283	24	259
1988	231	22	253	26	279	29	250
1989	236	24	260	31	291	29	262
1990	288	28	316	51	367	54	313
1991	264	35	299	60	359	70	289
1992	184	32	216	43	259	44	215
1993	227	28	255	49	304	40	264
1994	186	36	222	42	264	36	228
1995	138	48	186	50	236	69	167
1996	141	37	178	58	237	89	148
1997	246	25	271	72	340	63	277
1998	192	24	216	55	271	34	237
1999	146	33	179	72	251	59	192
2000	159	41	200	63	252	85	167
2001	153	38	191	68	259	87	172
2002	325	32	357	85	442	78	364
2003	331	39	370	69	439	68	371
2004	355	64	419	87	506	86	420

[a] Years 1985–2001 were updated in 2001, based on Add-on tables for BOF reports. All subsequent years also based on Add-on tables.

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

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

[d] Estimates of sport catches for 1965–76 based on 1977–1980 average catch per capita data. Sport catches for 1977–1999 based on statewide postal harvest surveys. Sport harvest for 2004 based on preliminary creel survey data, pending completion of statewide postal harvest surveys.

Table 49.–Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest, vessel landings, and catch per landing, by troll accounting year (October 1–September 30), from 1980 to 2004.

	Early Winter (Oct.–Dec.) [a]			Late Winter (Jan.–Apr. 14) [a]			Total Winter (Oct.–Apr. 14) [a]				
Year	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Annual Total	Winter % of Annual Total
1980	4,002	528	8	3,608	406	9	7,610	934	8	303,643	3%
1981	1,737	279	6	7,027	744	9	8,764	1,023	9	248,782	4%
1982	4,865	535	9	6,857	764	9	11,722	1,299	9	241,938	5%
1983	12,517	926	14	17,340	1,424	12	29,857	2,350	13	269,821	11%
1984	14,223	1,217	12	17,153	1,980	9	31,376	3,197	10	235,622	13%
1985	14,235	869	16	7,234	1,148	6	21,469	2,017	11	215,811	10%
1986	16,779	1,049	16	6,147	832	7	22,926	1,881	12	237,703	10%
1987	18,453	1,235	15	10,075	996	10	28,528	2,231	13	242,562	12%
1988	44,774	2,404	19	15,684	1,785	9	60,458	4,189	14	231,364	26%
1989	24,426	2,239	11	9,872	1,403	7	34,298	3,642	9	235,716	15%
1990	17,617	868	20	15,513	1,477	11	33,130	2,345	14	287,939	12%
1991	19,920	787	25	20,622	2,037	10	40,542	2,824	14	264,106	15%
1992	28,277	1,653	17	43,554	2,679	16	71,831	4,332	17	183,759	39%
1993	20,275	1,194	17	42,447	2,366	18	62,722	3,560	18	226,866	28%
1994	35,193	1,106	32	21,175	1,499	14	56,368	2,605	22	186,331	30%
1995	10,382	627	17	7,486	871	9	17,868	1,498	12	138,117	13%
1996	6,008	427	14	3,393	447	8	9,401	874	11	141,452	7%
1997	13,252	626	21	7,705	514	15	20,957	1,151	18	246,409	9%
1998	9,810	534	18	23,008	1,372	17	32,804	2,001	16	192,066	17%
1999	13,989	579	24	16,988	1,435	12	30,977	2,026	15	146,219	21%
2000	17,494	783	22	18,561	1,508	12	36,055	2,291	16	158,717	23%
2001	11,198	907	12	11,388	1,382	8	22,586	2,298	10	153,280	15%
2002	17,152	754	23	12,237	1,351	9	29,415	2,116	14	325,308	9%
2003	18,672	725	26	32,182	2,365	14	50,854	3,090	16	330,692	15%
2004	12,686	982	13	40,200	2,595	15	52,886	3,577	15	354,636	15%

[a] Includes Annette Island troll harvest.

Table 50.–Spring troll fishery (Experimental and Terminal fisheries) Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contributions, from 1986 to 2004. Data does not include Hatchery Access fisheries from 1989 to 1992.

Year	Total Harvest[a]	AK Hatchery harvest[a]	Alaska Hatchery %
1986	780	220	28%
1987	4,500	1,500	33%
1988	8,600	3,000	35%
1989	3,300	1,800	55%
1990	7,000	4,300	61%
1991	19,900	12,000	60%
1992	15,300	9,700	63%
1993	18,700	9,400	50%
1994	11,400	5,000	44%
1995	23,000	15,300	67%
1996	47,400	31,900	70%
1997	42,700	22,700	53%
1998	20,500	6,200	30%
1999	20,714	11,057	53%
2000	28,890	19,047	66%
2001	35,331	20,648	58%
2002	43,650	23,259	53%
2003	39,261	15,562	40%
2004	56,772	21,497	38%

[a] Includes Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 51.–The number of chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2004 spring troll fisheries (experimental and terminal).

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
101-29	Gravina Island	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May			
		19	2-May	8-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	9-May	15-May	5	91	100%
		21	16-May	22-May	7	171	27%
		22	23-May	29-May	9	250	24%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	23	924	51%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	21	1,106	53%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	26	1,244	40%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	24	1,082	54%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	11	715	72%
Total					44	5,584	51%
101-45	Mountain Point	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May			
		19	2-May	8-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	9-May	15-May			
		21	16-May	22-May	4	24	100%
		22	23-May	29-May	4	35	74%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	4	102	0%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	8	160	100%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	15	736	27%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	11	411	64%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	3	106	100%
Total					20	1,579	67%
101-90	West Behm Canal	19	3-May	6-May			
		20	10-May	13-May			
		21	17-May	20-May			
		22	24-May	27-May			
		23	31-May	3-Jun	[a]	[a]	30%
		24	7-Jun	11-Jun	[a]	[a]	71%
		25	14-Jun	18-Jun			
		26	21-Jun	26-Jun	[a]	[a]	77%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					3	158	26%
101-95	Neets Bay Term. Area	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May			
		19	2-May	8-May			
		20	9-May	15-May			
		21	16-May	22-May			
		22	23-May	29-May			
		23	30-May	5-Jun			
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun			
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun			
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun			
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					0	-	

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Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
102-50	West Clarence Strait	19	3-May	6-May			
		20	10-May	13-May	3	38	0%
		21	17-May	20-May	[a]	[a]	100%
		22	24-May	29-May	4	126	21%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	7	117	43%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	4	118	87%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	[a]	[a]	138%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	[a]	[a]	31%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	10%
Total					13	645	63%
105-41	Sumner Strait	19	3-May	4-May	3	66	0%
		20	10-May	11-May	4	59	32%
		21	17-May	18-May	5	30	0%
		22	24-May	27-May	10	329	9%
		23	31-May	3-Jun	11	287	10%
		24	7-Jun	9-Jun	5	110	49%
		25	14-Jun	15-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		26	21-Jun	22-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		27	28-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					15	971	14%
106-30	Steamer Point	19	3-May	4-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	10-May	11-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		21	17-May	19-May	3	26	0%
		22	24-May	27-May	3	48	25%
		23	31-May	3-Jun	4	58	38%
		24	7-Jun	10-Jun	5	115	56%
		25	14-Jun	17-Jun	6	95	74%
		26	21-Jun	26-Jun	6	62	0%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					14	504	33%
106-44	Wrangell Narrows Term. Area	23	1-Jun	2-Jun	4	24	
		24	7-Jun	10-Jun	15	105	
		25	14-Jun	17-Jun	10	134	
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	closed	forkings	
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	closed	forkings	
Total					17	263	100%
107-10	Ernest Sound	19	3-May	5-May			
		20	10-May	12-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		21	17-May	20-May			
		22	24-May	27-May			
		23	31-May	3-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		24	7-Jun	10-Jun	[a]	[a]	46%
		25	14-Jun	17-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		26	21-Jun	26-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					3	96	19%
107-20	Deer Island	19	3-May	5-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	10-May	12-May			
		21	17-May	20-May			

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Table 51. Page 3 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
		22	24-May	27-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		23	31-May	3-Jun			
		24	7-Jun	10-Jun			
		25	14-Jun	17-Jun			
		26	21-Jun	26-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					4	48	0%
107-30	Zimovia Strait	19	3-May	4-May			
		20	10-May	11-May	3	27	24%
		21	17-May	19-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		22	24-May	27-May	3	72	0%
		23	31-May	3-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		24	7-Jun	10-Jun			
		25	14-Jun	17-Jun			
		26	21-Jun	26-Jun			
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					4	110	6%
107-35	Anita Bay Term. Area	23	1-Jun	5-Jun			
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun			
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun			
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun			
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					0	-	
107-45	Earl West Cove Term. Area	25	15-Jun	19-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun			
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					[a]	[a]	100%
108-10	Chichagof Pass	19	3-May	4-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	10-May	11-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		21	17-May	18-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		22	24-May	27-May	5	65	66%
		23	31-May	5-Jun	8	108	32%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	12	308	44%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	15	372	38%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	5	68	34%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					25	969	39%
108-30	Baht Harbor	19	3-May	4-May	6	16	0%
		20	10-May	11-May	10	38	25%
		21	17-May	18-May	12	52	0%
		22	24-May	27-May	15	236	6%
		23	1-Jun	5-Jun	19	145	0%
		24	7-Jun	12-Jun	9	77	0%
		25	14-Jun	19-Jun	6	18	0%
		26	21-Jun	26-Jun	3	16	0%
		27	28-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					27	600	4%
108-40	Craig Point	19	3-May	4-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	10-May	11-May	[a]	[a]	0%

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Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
		21	17-May	18-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		22	24-May	27-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		23	31-May	3-Jun	8	157	8%
		24	7-Jun	9-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		25	14-Jun	16-Jun	3	69	0%
		26	21-Jun	22-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		27	28-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					15	343	3%
109-10	Little Port Walter	19	5-May	7-May			
		20	12-May	14-May			
		21	19-May	21-May			
		22	26-May	28-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		23	1-Jun	4-Jun			
		24	8-Jun	11-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		25	15-Jun	18-Jun			
		26	22-Jun	25-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		27	28-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					[a]	[a]	0%
109-51	Kingsmill Point	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May	11	176	43%
		19	2-May	8-May	7	153	3%
		20	9-May	15-May	6	88	9%
		21	16-May	22-May	[a]	[a]	36%
		22	23-May	29-May	6	125	34%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	5	70	0%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	12	365	68%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	11	327	1%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	15	693	55%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
Total					46	2,020	38%
109-62	Tebenkof Bay	19	3-May	5-May	17	615	14%
		20	10-May	12-May	18	531	32%
		21	17-May	18-May	16	271	58%
		22	24-May	24-May			
		23	31-May	2-Jun	13	595	44%
		24	7-Jun	9-Jun	15	709	35%
		25	14-Jun	19-Jun	20	1,060	40%
		26	20-Jun	24-Jun	20	1,929	27%
Total					57	5,710	33%
110-31	Frederick Sound	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May	[a]	[a]	46%
		19	2-May	8-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	9-May	15-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		21	16-May	22-May	[a]	[a]	15%
		22	23-May	29-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	9	111	7%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	5	46	28%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	7	103	17%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%

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Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	100%
Total					18	413	14%
112-12	Chatham Strait	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May			
		19	2-May	8-May			
		20	9-May	15-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		21	16-May	22-May	4	44	41%
		22	23-May	29-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	8	242	73%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	6	251	38%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	10	572	63%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	7	168	34%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					20	1,315	54%
112-22	Hidden Falls Term. Area	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May			
		19	2-May	8-May			
		20	9-May	15-May			
		21	16-May	22-May			
		22	23-May	29-May	[a]	[a]	
		23	30-May	5-Jun	6	293	
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	5	189	
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	5	242	
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	6	522	
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					14	1,294	100%
113-01	Western Channel	20	12-May	14-May	17	247	24%
		21	19-May	21-May	22	229	0%
		22	26-May	28-May	46	1,216	19%
Total					60	1,692	17%
113-31	Biorka Island	21	17-May	18-May	34	812	11%
		25	14-Jun	14-Jun	29	1,335	7%
Total					56	2,147	8%
113-35	Eastern Channel	17	22-Apr	24-Apr	[a]	[a]	0%
		18	25-Apr	1-May	5	14	0%
		19	2-May	8-May	11	30	0%
		20	9-May	15-May	4	29	52%
		21	16-May	22-May	12	89	0%
		22	23-May	29-May	35	331	28%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	45	891	65%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	72	2,325	57%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	84	3,577	58%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	62	2,084	40%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	37	880	29%
Total					151	10,253	50%
113-37	Inner Silver Bay	17	22-Apr	24-Apr			
		18	25-Apr	1-May			
		19	2-May	8-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	9-May	15-May	[a]	[a]	0%

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Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
		21	16-May	22-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		22	23-May	29-May	6	48	100%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	11	180	88%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	13	529	47%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	9	311	55%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	3	72	0%
Total					26	1,164	54%
113-41	Middle Island	17	22-Apr	24-Apr	5	43	0%
		18	25-Apr	1-May	19	125	54%
		19	2-May	8-May	12	52	0%
		20	9-May	15-May	22	343	24%
		21	16-May	22-May	25	460	14%
		22	23-May	29-May	54	996	22%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	26	433	75%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	35	903	54%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	33	856	36%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	27	962	33%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	25	422	68%
Total					106	5,596	39%
113-45	Shelikof Bay	21	17-May	17-May	25	969	10%
		25	14-Jun	14-Jun	30	1,674	15%
Total					45	2,643	13%
113-62	Salisbury Sound	19	3-May	5-May	5	16	0%
		20	10-May	12-May	4	18	0%
		21	17-May	19-May	4	82	0%
		22	24-May	26-May	12	230	2%
		23	1-Jun	3-Jun	26	561	46%
		24	7-Jun	9-Jun	16	419	27%
		25	14-Jun	17-Jun	26	1,666	19%
		26	21-Jun	24-Jun	30	1,310	10%
Total					65	4,302	19%
113-95	Lisianski Inlet	19	3-May	4-May	13	308	10%
		20	10-May	11-May	19	342	6%
		21	17-May	18-May	17	333	26%
		22	24-May	24-May	8	91	0%
		23	31-May	31-May	7	138	21%
		24	7-Jun	7-Jun	5	73	24%
		25	14-Jun	14-Jun	7	271	0%
		26	21-Jun	21-Jun	5	85	0%
Total					31	1,641	11%
113-97	Stag Bay	19	3-May	6-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	10-May	13-May	4	30	100%
		21	17-May	20-May	4	85	13%
		22	24-May	28-May	3	22	0%
		23	31-May	4-Jun			
		24	7-Jun	11-Jun	4	129	0%
		25	14-Jun	18-Jun	3	95	0%
		26	21-Jun	25-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%

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Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
		27	25-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					8	385	63%
114-21	Cross Sound Pink and Chum	25	14-Jun	18-Jun			
		26	21-Jun	25-Jun			
		27	28-Jun	30-Jun	4	21	93%
Total					4	21	93%
114-23	South Passage	19	3-May	6-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		20	10-May	13-May	4	63	100%
		21	17-May	20-May	[a]	[a]	0%
		22	24-May	29-May	[a]	[a]	56%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	[a]	[a]	43%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	[a]	[a]	0%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	4	78	0%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					12	296	57%
114-25	Homeshore	17	22-Apr	24-Apr	[a]	[a]	0%
		18	25-Apr	1-May	6	38	100%
		19	2-May	8-May	4	16	0%
		20	9-May	15-May	6	44	35%
		21	16-May	22-May	7	56	35%
		22	23-May	29-May	5	90	0%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	21	351	29%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	10	209	23%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	19	553	31%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	4	34	0%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	[a]	[a]	100%
Total					41	1,396	31%
114-27	Point Sophia	17	22-Apr	24-Apr	[a]	[a]	0%
		18	25-Apr	1-May	4	19	0%
		19	2-May	8-May	5	25	100%
		20	9-May	15-May	5	18	0%
		21	16-May	22-May	8	58	57%
		22	23-May	29-May	10	57	75%
		23	30-May	5-Jun	7	68	0%
		24	6-Jun	12-Jun	10	163	57%
		25	13-Jun	19-Jun	7	155	0%
		26	20-Jun	26-Jun	11	180	33%
		27	27-Jun	30-Jun	5	37	100%
Total					32	784	42%
114-50	Port Althorp	19	3-May	4-May	11	153	20%
		20	10-May	11-May	9	147	18%
		21	17-May	18-May	9	167	1%
		22	24-May	25-May	15	335	6%
		23	31-May	1-Jun	9	245	32%
		24	7-Jun	9-Jun	9	190	19%
		25	14-Jun	15-Jun	11	357	22%
		26	21-Jun	22-Jun	13	159	12%
Total					37	1,753	17%

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Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
Spring Experimental Subtotal					442	55,169	36%
Spring Terminal Subtotal					34	1,603	100%
Total Spring Troll					445	56,772	38%

[a] Confidential data. Totals given may or may not include individual weeks confidential data. Due to confidentiality concerns, harvests are omitted where less than 3 permits made landings, therefore totals may not reflect the sum of weekly values.

(-) Indicates that harvest was not sampled for coded-wire tags.

Table 52.–Southeast Alaska troll Chinook salmon catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, from 1984 to 2004.

Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Harvest	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index
1984	June 5–30	26	127,300	4,896	
	July 11–29	19	75,000	3,947	
		45	202,300	4,496	1.34
1985	June 3–12	10	65,400	6,540	
	July 1–22	22	114,400	5,200	
	August 25–26	2	13,200	8,250	
		34	193,000	5,744	1.27
1986	June 20–July 15	26	154,600	5,946	
	August 21–26	6	31,900	5,317	
	September 1–9	9	27,500	3,056	
		41	214,000	5,220	1.48
1987	June 20–July 12	23	209,500	9,109	1.78
1988	July 1–12	12	162,000	13,500	2.04
1989	July 1–13	13	167,500	12,885	1.85
1990	July 1–22	22	200,000	9,091	
	August 23–24	2	11,900	5,950	
		24	211,900	8,829	1.84
1991	July 1–8	8	154,000	20,533	1.82
1992	July 1–4	4	65,600	18,743	
	August 23	1	6,900	6,900	
		5	72,500	16,111	1.65
1993	July 1–6	6	101,100	16,850	
	August 21–25	5	24,900	4,980	
	September 12–20	9	19,100	2,122	
		20	145,100	7,255	1.71
1994	July 1–7	7	98,300	14,043	
	August 29–September 2	5	20,200	4,040	
		12	118,500	9,875	1.55
1995	July 1–10	10	75,900	7,590	
	July 30–August 5	7	21,300	3,043	
		17	97,200	5,718	0.99
1996	July 1–10	10	76,400	7,640	
	August 19–20	2	8,300	4,150	
		12	84,700	7,058	0.90
1997	July 1–7	7	122,500	17,500	
	August 18–24	7	49,600	7,086	
	August 30–September 5	7	10,600	1,514	
		21	182,700	8,700	1.37
1998	July 1–11	11	102,800	9,345	
	August 20–Sept. 30	42	36,000	857	
		53	138,800	2,619	1.25
1999	July 1–6	6	78,100	13,017	
	August 18–August 22	5	16,400	3,280	
		11	94,500	8,591	1.16
2000	July 1–5	5	50,768	10,154	
	August 11–12	2	12,423	6,212	
	August 23–30	8	24,895	3,112	
	September 12–20	9	5,679	631	
		24	93,765	3,907	1.10

-continued-

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Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Harvest	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index
2001	July 1–6	6	64,854	10,809	
	August 18–September 5	19	30,509	1,606	
		25	95,363	3,815	1.14
2002	July 1–18	18	187,003	10,389	
	August 12–September 2	22	65,266	2,967	
		40	252,269	6,307	1.74
2003	July 1–August 8	39	240,573	6,169	2.17
2004	July 1–15	15	193,992	12,933	1.88
	Auguast 12–15	4	50,933	12,733	
		19	244,925	12,891	

Note: The general summer fishery does not include experimental, terminal, or hatchery access fisheries, which target Alaska hatchery stocks.
Note: Abundance index is estimated by the Chinook technical committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Table 53.–Coho salmon mid-season closure dates and extensions, from 1980 to 2004. During the years listed, the coho season opened on June 15 and closed on September 20, unless noted.

Year	Closure dates	Days closed	Extension	Area restrictions
1980	July 15–24	10	None	
1981	August 10–19	10	None	
1982	July 29–August 7	10	None	
1983	August 5 -14	10	None	
1984	August 15–24	10	None	
1985	August 15–24	10	None	
1986	August 11–20	10	None	
1987	August 3–12	10	None	
1988	August 15–24	10	None	
1989	August 14–23	10	None	
1990	August 13–22	10	None	
1991	August 16–24	10	None	
1992	August 13–22	10	None	
1993	August 13–20	8	None	
1994	August 27- 28	2	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-16 open with some restrictions
1995	August 13–22	10	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-16 open with some restrictions
1996	August 14–18	5	None	
1997	August 8–17	10	None	
1998	August 12–19	8	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-13 open with some restrictions
1999	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-16 open with some restrictions
2000	August 13–22	10	None	
2001	August 13–17	5	9/25–9/30	Districts 1-16 and 183 open (all state waters)[a]
2002	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except portion of Sitka Sound[a]
2003	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open[a]
2004	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open[a]

[a]Areas of high chinook abundance remained closed and Yakutat area closures were in effect during coho salmon extension periods.

Table 54.–Escapement goal performance for indicator coho salmon streams in Southeast Alaska. E = exceeded goal, U = under goal, I = within goal, NA = no escapement estimate available.

	Year																								
	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04
Southeast Alaska Area																									
Auke Cr.	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I
Berners R.	NA	NA	I	E	NA	I	U	U	U	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E
Ford Arm L.	NA	NA	I	I	NA	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E
Hugh Smith L.	NA	NA	E	E	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	I	I	E	I	E	E	E	I
Jordan Cr.	U	E	E	I	E	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	U	U	U	U	U	I	E	I	U
Montana Cr.	NA	I	E	E	E	E	U	I	U	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I
Petersen Cr.	NA	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Steep Cr.	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	U	E	E	E	U
Switzer Cr.	U	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	I
Yakutat Area																									
Akwe R.	I	I	I	E	I	I	E	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	U	NA	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East/Doame R.	U	I	I	I	I	E	U	U	I	U	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italio R.	I	I	I	U	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	NA	E	U	E	NA	NA	U	NA	NA	NA	E
Kaliakh R.	U	I	I	I	U	E	I	NA	U	U	U	U	U	NA	NA	U	U	U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lost R.	I	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	U	E	U	I	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	E	E	I
Situk R.	I	I	I	I	E	I	U	U	E	I	U	NA	E	E	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	E	I	E
Tsiu/Tsivat R.	I	I	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	I	NA	E	NA	NA
All-Gear Comm. Harvest (Millions)	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	6	3	3.0	2	2.8	3.3	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9

Table 55.–Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, from 1980 to 2004. Years when no escapement assessment occurred are indicated by "N/A".

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	646	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	447	7,505	2,662	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,938	1,490
1984	651	2,825	N/A	1,408
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,546	1,783
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,118
1988	756	2,724	3,028	513
1989	502	7,509	2,177	433
1990	697	11,050	2,190	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,826
1992	1,020	15,300	3,847	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	830
1994	1,437	15,920	3,228	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,445	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,965	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,598	1,246
2000	683	10,650	2,287	600
2001	842	19,290	2,178	1,580
2002	1,112	27,700	7,109	3,291
2003	585	10,110	6,789	1,510
1980–2003 Average:	741	9,844	3,358	1,326
2004	416	14,450	3,539	840
Escapement Goal Range:	200-500	4,000-9,200	1,300-2,900	500-1,100

Table 56.–Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, from 1981 to 2004.

Year	Auke Creek (Weir)	Montana Creek	Steep Creek	Jordan Creek	Switzer Creek	Peterson Creek	Small Stream Index	Berners River	Taku River
1981	646	227	515	482	109	219	2,198		
1982	447	545	232	368	80	320	1,992	7,505	
1983	694	636	171	184	77	219	1,981	9,840	
1984	651	581	168	251	123	189	1,963	2,825	
1985	942	810	186	72	122	276	2,408	6,169	
1986	454	60	247	163	54	363	1,341	1,752	
1987	668	314	128	251	48	204	1,613	3,260	55,457
1988	756	164	155	215	51	542	1,883	2,724	39,450
1989	502	566	222	133	78	242	1,743	7,509	56,808
1990	697	1,711	185	216	82	324	3,215	11,050	72,196
1991	808	1,415	267	322	227	410	3,449	11,530	127,484
1992	1,020	2,512	612	785	93	403	5,425	15,300	84,853
1993	859	1,352	471	322	94	112	3,210	15,670	109,457
1994	1,437	1,829	200	371	198	318	4,353	15,920	96,343
1995	460	600	409	77	42	277	1,865	4,945	55,710
1996	511	798	134	54	42	263	1,802	6,050	44,635
1997	609	1,018	182	18	67	186	2,080	10,050	32,345
1998	862	1,160	149	63	42	102	2,378	6,802	61,382
1999	845	1,000	392	47	51	272	2,607	9,920	60,844
2000	683	961	88	30	74	202	2,038	10,650	64,700
2001	842	1,119	366	119	50	106	2,602	19,290	104,460
2002	1,112	2,448	380	1,396	124	195	5,655	27,700	219,360
2003	585	808	400	78	100	203	2,174	10,110	167,919
Average	743	984	272	262	88	259	2,608	9,844	85,494
2004	416	364	82	38	69	284	1,253	14,450	132,706
Goals:									
Point	340	450	150	150	50	200		6,300	
Lower	200	200	100	75	25	100		4,000	35,000
Upper	500	500	300	200	75	350		9,200	

Table 57.–Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, from 1982 to 2004.

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitsin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Black River	Ford Arm Lake (Weir)	Ford Arm Total Index[a]
1982	317	46	***116***	***577***	***482***	***749***	2,662	4,950
1983	45	31	20	217	***143***	***427***	1,938	2,821
1984	385	160	154	715	***645***	425	***4,232***	6,716
1985	193	144	109	408	***390***	1,628	2,324	5,196
1986	57	***73***	***53***	275	245	312	1,546	2,561
1987	36	21	***22***	47	167	262	1,694	2,249
1988	45	56	71	104	***126***	280	3,028	3,710
1989	101	76	89	129	***180***	181	2,177	2,933
1990	39	80	38	195	214	842	2,190	3,598
1991	142	186	107	621	454	690	2,761	4,961
1992	241	265	110	654	629	866	3,847	6,612
1993	256	213	90	***644***	513	764	4,202	6,682
1994	304	313	227	404	717	758	3,228	5,951
1995	274	152	99	626	336	1,265	2,445	5,197
1996	59	150	201	553	488	500	2,500	4,451
1997	55	90	68	300	296	686	4,965	6,460
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,520	7,049	9,811
1999	167	48	27	291	***243***	1,590	3,598	5,964
2000	144	62	30	459	108	880	2,287	3,970
2001	133	132	80	703	417	1,080	2,178	4,723
2002	227	169	100	713	659	1,194	7,109	10,171
2003	95	102	91	440	373	1,055	6,789	8,945
Average	156	122	89	442	369	816	3,398	5,392
2004	143	112	79	399	391	380	3,539	5,043

[a] Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values. Interpolated values are shown in bold italic print.

Table 58.–Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, from 1987 to 2004.

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	Chinook Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossum River	Keta River	Marten River	Smith L. (Weir)	Humpback Creek	Tombstone River	Total Index[a]
1987	92	***88***	154	***62***	***387***	***98***	***304***	***145***	180	700	800	740	1,118	650	532	6,051
1988	72	150	205	20	300	50	175	150	193	790	850	600	513	52	1,400	5,520
1989	75	101	290	15	925	450	510	200	70	1,000	650	1,175	433	350	950	7,194
1990	150	30	235	150	***282***	***72***	35	***105***	***139***	800	550	575	870	135	275	4,403
1991	245	50	285	50	550	100	300	220	375	725	800	575	1,826	671	775	7,547
1992	115	270	860	90	675	100	250	150	360	650	627	1,285	1,426	550	1,035	8,443
1993	90	175	460	50	475	325	110	300	310	850	725	1,525	830	600	1,275	8,100
1994	265	220	755	200	560	175	325	225	475	775	1,100	2,205	1,753	560	850	10,443
1995	250	94	435	165	600	220	415	180	400	800	1,155	1,385	1,781	82	2,446	10,408
1996	94	92	383	40	570	230	457	220	240	829	1,506	1,924	958	440	1,806	9,789
1997	75	***85***	420	60	***371***	***94***	***292***	175	140	1,143	571	759	732	32	847	5,795
1998	94	130	460	120	304	50	411	190	***255***	1,004	1,169	1,961	983	256	666	8,053
1999	75	127	657	150	356	25	627	225	425	598	1,895	1,518	1,246	520	840	9,284
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	600	102	1,672	9,234
2001	80	110	929	151	1,140	***212***	891	450	173	1,561	***1,612***	1,956	1,580	506	***1,704***	13,055
2002	88	138	1,105	20	940	70	700	220	270	1,359	1,368	2,302	3,291	2,004	1,639	15,514
2003	242	***197***	875	39	690	57	1,140	380	***427***	1,940	1,934	1,980	1,615	214	1,745	13,474
1987–2003 Average	132	127	536	88	559	141	445	219	277	993	1,114	1,405	1,268	454	1,203	8,959
2004	150	230	801	170	935	250	640	180	455	1,005	1,200	1,835	840	1,230	823	10,744

[a] Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values. Interpolated values are shown in italic print.

Table 59.–Harvest and percent of commercially harvested coho salmon by gear type in Southeast Alaska, from 1989 to 2004.

	Commercial Troll		Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Total	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number [a]	Percent
1989	1,415,512	65%	331,684	15%	252,516	12%	176,816	8%	2,181,092	100%
1990	1,832,604	67%	377,844	14%	372,645	14%	148,891	5%	2,738,632	100%
1991	1,719,060	59%	408,872	14%	595,719	21%	166,731	6%	2,898,846	100%
1992	1,929,899	56%	499,792	15%	696,767	20%	290,149	8%	3,424,623	100%
1993	2,395,711	67%	464,524	13%	431,543	13%	237,446	7%	3,556,219	100%
1994	3,466,782	63%	954,415	18%	735,465	13%	343,903	6%	5,525,285	100%
1995	1,750,221	56%	595,039	20%	446,730	15%	295,030	9%	3,129,584	100%
1996	1,906,740	64%	440,235	15%	398,103	14%	227,802	8%	2,986,172	100%
1997	1,170,460	64%	184,729	10%	149,835	9%	322,776	18%	1,838,904	100%
1998	1,636,707	59%	460,885	17%	436,352	16%	197,669	7%	2,750,969	100%
1999	2,272,619	69%	403,597	13%	391,480	12%	187,186	6%	3,276,855	100%
2000	1,124,854	67%	206,601	12%	176,726	11%	170,948	10%	1,688,378	100%
2001	1,843,997	63%	549,730	19%	335,301	11%	205,344	7%	2,934,372	100%
2002	1,310,060	55%	423,903	18%	453,622	19%	200,888	8%	2,388,473	100%
2003	1,220,782	58%	384,425	18%	431,654	20%	74,343	4%	2,111,204	100%
2004	1,915,007	68%	386,664	14%	314,635	11%	196,928	7%	2,813,234	100%
1989–2004 Average:										
	1,806,938	63%	442,059	15%	413,693	14%	215,178	8%	2,994,610	100%
BOF Allocations (Established 1989)		61%		19%		13%		7%		100%

[a] Includes Annette Island harvests.

Table 60.–Average troll coho salmon weight by week and weighted annual average, from 1980 to 2003. Annual average is the quotient of the total number of troll coho landed divided by the total weight of troll coho salmon landed.

	Year[a]																										
Week of	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1999–2003 Avg.	1994–2003 Avg.
July 1	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.6	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7
July 8	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	6.4	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.2	6.8	4.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.7
July 15	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.9
July 22	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.1
July 29	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	8.0	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
Au.t 5	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.5	8.3	7.3	7.4	6.5	7.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.0	7.1	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5
Aug.t 12	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.6	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.7	7.3	7.1	6.8		7.2	5.4	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7
Aug. 19	7.3	8.2	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.0			5.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.7	5.8		6.6	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.5	7.1
Aug.t 26	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.4	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.4	6.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.0	7.5	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.3
Sept. 2	8.1	8.4	7.6	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.5	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.8	6.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	6.1	8.0	6.8	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.7
Sept. 9	8.2	8.8	7.6	7.9	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	8.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	8.2	6.0	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.8	6.4	8.2	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.0
Sept. 16	8.0	8.9	7.9	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.5	6.2	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.6	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.2
Weighted Average:	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.6	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6
Troll Harvest (millions)	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.8

[a] Includes Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 61.–Contribution in numbers and percent of Chinook salmon produced by Alaskan hatcheries in the winter, experimental, terminal, hatchery access and general summer troll fisheries, from 1989 to 2004.

			Alaskan Hatcheries	
Fishery	Year	Total Harvest	Number	Percent
Winter	1989	34,300	4,900	14%
	1990	33,100	4,400	13%
	1991	42,600	10,200	24%
	1992	71,800	7,000	10%
	1993	62,700	3,900	6%
	1994	56,400	2,000	4%
	1995	17,900	2,100	12%
	1996	9,400	1,700	18%
	1997	21,000	1,700	8%
	1998	32,800	2,400	7%
	1999	31,000	2,200	7%
	2000	36,100	3,100	9%
	2001	22,600	2,800	12%
	2002	29,400	2,000	7%
	2003	50,854	4,380	9%
	2004	52,886	6,176	12%
	1989–2003 Averages	36,797	3,652	11%
Experimental	1989	2,500	900	36%
	1990	7,100	4,300	61%
	1991	14,000	6,200	44%
	1992	11,200	5,600	50%
	1993	15,800	6,500	41%
	1994	11,300	4,900	43%
	1995	21,700	14,000	65%
	1996	31,000	15,700	51%
	1997	33,200	13,600	41%
	1998	19,200	5,000	26%
	1999	21,000	8,800	42%
	2000	21,005	11,300	54%
	2001	28,200	13,700	49%
	2002	37,600	17,400	46%
	2003	35,429	11,949	34%
	2004	55,169	19,894	36%
	1989–2003 Averages	20,682	9,323	45%
Terminal[a]	1989	900	900	100%
	1990	16	16	100%
	1991	5,900	5,900	100%
	1992	4,100	4,100	100%
	1993	2,800	2,800	100%
	1994	100	100	100%
	1995	1,300	1,300	100%
	1996	16,400	16,400	100%
	1997	9,500	9,500	100%
	1998	1,300	1,300	100%
	1999	2,400	2,400	100%
	2000	8,000	8,000	100%
	2001	7,100	7,100	100%

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Table 61. Page 2 of 2.

Fishery	Year	Total Harvest	Alaskan Hatcheries	
			Number	Percent
	2002	6,000	6,000	100%
	2003	3,826	3,826	100%
	2004	1,603	1,603	100%
	1989–2003 Averages	4,643	4,643	100%
Hatchery Access	1989	30,500	3,800	12%
	1990	35,000	6,800	19%
	1991	46,500	8,600	18%
	1992	23,600	6,500	28%
	1989–1992 Averages	33,900	6,425	19%
General Summer	1989	167,500	5,800	3%
	1990	211,900	14,300	7%
	1991	154,000	6,600	4%
	1992	72,600	2,500	3%
	1993	145,200	4,900	3%
	1994	118,400	5,300	4%
	1995	97,200	9,700	10%
	1996	84,600	4,800	6%
	1997	182,700	4,300	2%
	1998	138,700	3,800	3%
	1999	94,500	3,700	4%
	2000	93,800	6,900	7%
	2001	95,400	5,000	5%
	2002	252,300	6,400	3%
	2003	240,577	7,692	3%
	2004	244,978	9,934	4%
	1989–2003 Averages	143,292	6,113	5%
Total	1989	235,700	16,300	7%
	1990	287,116	29,816	10%
	1991	263,000	37,500	14%
	1992	183,300	25,700	14%
	1993	226,500	24,525	11%
	1994	186,200	12,300	7%
	1995	138,100	32,900	24%
	1996	141,400	52,900	37%
	1997	246,400	35,700	14%
	1998	192,000	15,000	8%
	1999	148,900	22,000	15%
	2000	158,905	34,600	22%
	2001	153,300	38,300	25%
	2002	325,300	36,600	11%
	2003	330,686	32,147	10%
	2004	354,636	37,607	11%
	1989–2003 Averages	214,454	29,753	15%

[a] Includes Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 62.–Total Chinook salmon harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, from 1985 to 2004, including Annette Island harvests.

	Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Troll		Sport		All Gear	
Year	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery
1985	21,539	150	10,679	976	1,232	0	215,811	8,071	24,858	3,365	274,119	12,562
1986	12,132	813	8,539	1,437	1,428	0	237,703	9,886	22,551	5,239	282,353	17,375
1987	4,503	162	8,957	1,846	2,072	4	242,562	16,195	24,324	5,336	282,418	23,543
1988	11,142	320	9,658	4,474	894	0	231,364	19,503	26,160	5,112	279,218	29,409
1989	13,098	1,918	9,948	4,106	798	0	235,716	16,366	31,071	5,859	290,631	28,249
1990	11,355	2,529	15,217	9,240	663	3	287,939	29,834	51,218	11,546	366,392	53,152
1991	11,599	1,389	19,254	11,849	1,747	40	264,106	37,498	60,492	18,022	357,198	68,798
1992	18,339	1,224	11,740	7,484	2,025	10	183,759	25,738	42,892	9,464	258,755	43,920
1993	8,364	1,751	18,280	11,378	1,311	0	226,866	18,226	49,246	8,321	304,067	39,676
1994	14,839	3,201	16,918	11,767	3,897	2	186,331	12,389	42,365	9,083	264,350	36,442
1995	25,117	17,319	13,464	7,504	9,374	0	138,117	27,174	49,667	16,524	235,739	68,521
1996	2,225	20,692	10,219	5,793	4,854	0	141,452	38,365	57,509	15,229	216,259	80,079
1997	10,338	6,223	11,467	4,538	3,264	0	246,409	28,795	71,524	13,914	343,002	53,470
1998	14,503	6,054	6,207	3,903	2,804	0	192,066	12,397	55,013	8,933	270,593	31,287
1999	17,900	11,933	9,712	5,255	5,108	0	146,219	16,935	72,081	20,824	251,020	54,947
2000	22,905	18,401	16,035	11,902	2,460	0	158,717	28,963	63,173	22,910	263,290	82,176
2001	20,439	14,991	17,091	11,968	2,631	0	153,280	28,480	72,291	29,965	265,732	85,404
2002	17,695	11,717	11,484	6,508	2,510	0	325,308	31,647	69,537	26,871	426,534	76,743
2003	24,134	6,911	11,398	8,027	3,842	0	330,692	27,614	69,370	23,547	439,436	66,099
2004	39,604	11,714	21,666	8,482	2,734	0	354,635	37,742	87,505 [a]	21,113	506,144	79,051

[a] Inseason estimates. Final estimates pending analyses of mail-in survey data.

Table 63.–Total Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, from 1960 to 2004, including Annette Island troll harvests.

Year	Total Harvest	Wild Contribution	Alaska Hatchery	Other Hatchery	Total Hatchery	Percent Hatchery
1960	396,211	396,211	-	-	-	-
1961	399,932	399,932	-	-	-	-
1962	643,740	643,740	-	-	-	-
1963	693,050	693,050	-	-	-	-
1964	730,766	730,766	-	-	-	-
1965	695,887	695,887	-	-	-	-
1966	528,621	528,621	-	-	-	-
1967	443,677	443,677	-	-	-	-
1968	779,500	779,500	-	-	-	-
1969	388,443	388,443	-	-	-	-
1970	267,647	267,647	-	-	-	-
1971	391,279	391,279	-	-	-	-
1972	791,941	791,941	-	-	-	-
1973	540,125	540,125	-	-	-	-
1974	845,109	845,109	-	-	-	-
1975	214,170	214,170	-	-	-	-
1976	524,762	524,762	-	-	-	-
1977	506,845	506,845	-	-	-	-
1978	1,100,902	1,100,902	-	-	-	-
1979	918,845	918,845	-	-	-	-
1980	707,360	704,297	2,876	187	3,063	<1%
1981	862,177	846,088	15,918	171	16,089	2%
1982	1,321,546	1,285,969	35,400	177	35,577	3%
1983	1,279,518	1,227,242	51,709	567	52,276	4%
1984	1,131,936	1,062,327	68,594	1,015	69,609	6%
1985	1,605,953	1,499,661	106,111	181	106,292	7%
1986	2,126,159	1,850,004	268,215	7,940	276,155	13%
1987	1,041,175	950,757	87,074	3,344	90,418	9%
1988	499,819	472,334	25,885	1,600	27,485	5%
1989	1,417,966	1,248,491	165,516	3,959	169,475	12%
1990	1,832,393	1,559,530	249,598	11,913	261,511	14%
1991	1,718,318	1,336,889	366,850	16,002	382,852	22%
1992	1,929,013	1,509,115	402,445	17,552	419,997	22%
1993	2,395,505	2,013,913	365,786	13,545	379,331	16%
1994	3,461,607	2,946,740	501,188	13,331	514,519	15%
1995	1,750,124	1,414,052	328,150	7,864	336,014	19%
1996	1,906,690	1,456,794	438,808	9,360	448,168	24%
1997	1,170,462	927,301	240,590	2,571	243,161	21%
1998	1,636,479	1,306,516	321,821	8,142	329,963	20%
1999	2,272,619	1,772,608	499,966	13,521	513,487	23%
2000	1,124,854	876,142	241,844	6,868	248,712	22%
2001	1,843,997	1,472,073	368,538	3,386	371,924	20%
2002	1,310,060	973,893	339,962	1,161	341,123	26%
2003	1,220,782	936,969	282,939	2,759	285,526	23%
2004	1,915,007	1,606,041	304,337	4,629	308,966	16%
1980–1989 Avg.	1,199,361	1,114,717	82,730	1,914	84,644	7%
1990–2003 Avg.	1,826,636	1,464,467	353,463	9,141	362,592	20%
	Terminal hatchery harvest			1,630		
	CWT contribution from terminal areas			193		
	Add to AK hatchery			1,437		
	Total Alaska hatchery coho harvest			368,538		

Table 64.–Estimates of total escapements of chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, from 1986 to 2004. Bold numbers are weir counts or mark-recapture estimates. Other numbers are index escapements expanded for survey counting rates and unsurveyed tributaries.

	MAJOR SYSTEMS				MEDIUM SYSTEMS									TOTAL	Expanded
Year	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chick-Amin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subt.	Chinook Salmon	All Systems	Region Total
1975		12,920	7,571				520		1,914	584	609		63		
1976	5,320	24,582	5,723	35,625	1,421		404		810	272	252		98		
1977	13,490	29,496	11,445	54,431	1,732		456	4,870	1,875	448	690	10,071	201	64,703	77,027
1978	12,650	17,124	6,835	36,609	808		388	5,530	1,594	572	1,176	10,068	86	46,763	55,670
1979	15,520	21,617	12,610	49,747	1,284		327	2,880	1,233	216	1,278	7,218	113	57,078	67,950
77-79 Ave.	13,887	22,746	10,297	46,929	1,275		390	4,427	1,567	412	1,048	9,119	133	56,181	66,883
1980	12,435	39,239	30,573	82,247	905		282	5,080	2,299	356	576	9,498	104	91,849	109,344
1981	9,815	49,559	36,057	95,431	702		536	3,655	1,985	636	987	8,501	139	104,071	123,894
1982	9,845	23,847	40,488	74,180	434		672	6,755	2,952	1,380	2,262	14,455	354	88,989	105,939
1983	11,185	9,795	6,424	27,404	592		366	5,625	3,099	2,356	2,466	14,504	245	42,153	50,182
1984	7,860	20,778	13,995	42,633	1,726		389	9,185	5,697	2,032	1,830	20,859	265	63,757	75,901
1985	6,415	35,916	16,037	58,368	1,521		640	5,920	4,943	2,836	1,872	17,732	175	76,275	90,804
1986	13,035	38,110	14,889	66,034	2,067		1,414	10,630	9,022	5,112	2,070	30,315	255	96,604	115,004
1987	12,455	28,935	24,632	66,022	1,379		1,576	9,865	5,041	5,396	2,304	25,561	196	91,779	109,261
1988	9,970	44,524	37,554	92,048	868		1,128	8,730	4,064	1,536	1,725	18,051	208	110,307	131,318
1989	11,010	40,329	24,282	75,621	637		1,060	5,745	4,829	1,376	3,465	17,112	240	92,973	110,682
80-89 Ave	10,403	33,103	24,493	67,999	1,083		806	7,119	4,393	2,302	1,956	17,659	218	85,876	102,233
1990	8,490	52,142	22,619	83,251	628		1,328	2,955	2,916	1,028	1,818	10,673	179	94,103	112,027
1991	11,115	51,645	23,206	85,966	889	5,897	800	3,275	2,518	956	816	15,151	134	101,251	112,501
1992	6,215	55,889	34,129	96,233	1,595	5,284	1,556	4,370	1,789	600	651	15,845	99	112,177	124,641
1993	16,105	66,125	58,962	141,192	952	4,472	2,120	5,340	2,011	1,212	1,086	17,193	263	158,648	176,276
1994	18,100	48,368	33,094	99,562	1,271	6,795	1,144	4,623	2,006	644	918	17,401	210	117,173	130,192
1995	26,985	33,805	16,784	77,574	4,330	3,790	686	3,860	2,309	868	525	16,368	146	94,088	104,542
1996	17,995	79,019	28,949	125,963	1,800	4,920	670	5,835	1,587	880	891	16,583	288	142,834	158,704
1997	14,145	114,938	26,996	156,079	1,878	8,100	586	2,970	1,406	528	738	16,206	357	172,642	191,824
1998	4,621	31,039	25,968	61,628	924	3,675	974	4,132	2,021	364	446	12,536	132	74,296	82,551
1999	11,597	20,545	19,947	52,089	1,461	2,271	1,210	3,914	2,544	848	968	13,216	300	65,605	72,894
90-99 Ave	13,537	55,352	29,065	97,954	1,573	5,023	1,107	4,127	2,111	793	886	15,117	211	113,282	126,615
2000	8,295	30,529	27,531	66,355	1,785	2,035	1,380	5,872	4,141	924	913	17,050	137	83,542	92,824
2001	11,022	41,179	63,523	115,724	656	4,517	2,108	10,541	5,177	816	1,029	24,844	147	140,715	156,350
2002	8,504	48,848	50,875	108,227	1,000	4,050	1,752	6,988	5,007	896	1,233	20,926	153	129,306	143,673
2003	4,932	41,678	39,965	86,575	2,117	5,657	1,190	5,546	4,579	812	966	20,867	117	107,559	119,510
2004	12,615	68,000	52,538	133,153	798	3,664	3,068	5,040	4,126	1,332	1,128	19,156	134	152,443	169,381
00-04Ave	9,074	46,047	46,886	102,007	1,271	3,985	1,900	6,797	4,606	956	1,054	20,569	138	122,713	136,348

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Table 64. Page 2 of 2.

	MAJOR SYSTEMS				MEDIUM SYSTEMS									TOTAL	Expanded
Year	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chick-Amin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subt.	Chinook Salmon	All Systems	Region Total
Chages from 2003 to 2004															
Number	7,683	26,322	12,573	46,578	(1,319)	(1,993)	1,878	(506)	(453)	520	162	(1,711)	17	44,884	49,871
Percent	156%	63%	31%	54%	-62%	-35%	158%	-9%	-10%	64%	17%	-8%	15%	42%	42%
Goals															
Lower	5,500	30,000	14,000	49,500	450	1,750	650	3,250	2,326	1,000	750	10,176	120	59,796	66,440
Point	8,500	36,000	17,500	62,000	730	2,200	750	4,000	3,490	1,500	1,125	13,795	150	75,945	84,383
Upper	11,500	55,000	28,000	94,500	1100	3,500	1,500	7,000	4,653	2,000	1,500	21,253	240	115,993	128,881
Total Escapement Goals For Alsek, Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom And Keta Have Not Been Agreed On, Numbers For Those Five Are Just Expanded Index Goals For Comparison.															
Average Percent Of Point Goal															
1977-1979	163%	63%	59%	76%	175%		52%	111%	45%	27%	93%	66%	89%	74%	
1980-1989	122%	92%	140%	110%	148%		108%	178%	126%	153%	174%	128%	145%	113%	
1990-1999	159%	154%	166%	158%	215%	228%	148%	103%	60%	53%	79%	110%	141%	149%	
2000-2003	107%	128%	268%	165%	174%	181%	253%	170%	132%	64%	94%	149%	92%	162%	

Table 65.–Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, from 1982 to 2004.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted Average
Alaska Troll Fishery:					
1982	20	42	41	46	37
1983	31	50	54	35	43
1984	34			31	39
1985	35	45	51	36	42
1986	43	55	61	35	49
1987	37	53	45	28	41
1988	25	40	48	27	35
1989	48	53	62	50	53
1990	43	44	56	39	46
1991	17	18	53	37	31
1992	32	33	56	38	40
1993	38	39	62	53	48
1994	35	37	60	46	44
1995	32	31	48	30	35
1996	39	44	53	40	44
1997	12	16	48	48	31
1998	31	44	49	41	41
1999	34	40	59	42	44
2000	23	25	57	37	36
2001	31	28	69	22	37
2002	18	17	38	17	23
2003	23	24	32	23	25
2004	26	32	64	41	41
1982-2003 Average	31	37	52	36	39
All Fisheries:					
1982	40	76	44	65	56
1983	44	71	69	62	61
1984	41			65	58
1985	44	75	51	63	58
1986	53	93	62	60	67
1987	43	77	48	52	55
1988	37	82	49	66	59
1989	55	62	65	82	66
1990	53	67	58	81	65
1991	31	67	54	68	55
1992	46	67	59	71	60
1993	46	68	67	81	65
1994	53	78	72	81	71
1995	44	83	67	74	67
1996	55	75	56	76	65
1997	20	35	51	72	45
1998	39	71	56	77	61

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Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted Average
1999	41	70	64	70	61
2000	30	51	71	54	52
2001	38	40	75	50	51
2002	27	45	53	38	40
2003	35	65	49	56	51
2004	44	56	71	65	59
1982–2003 Average	42	67	59	67	59

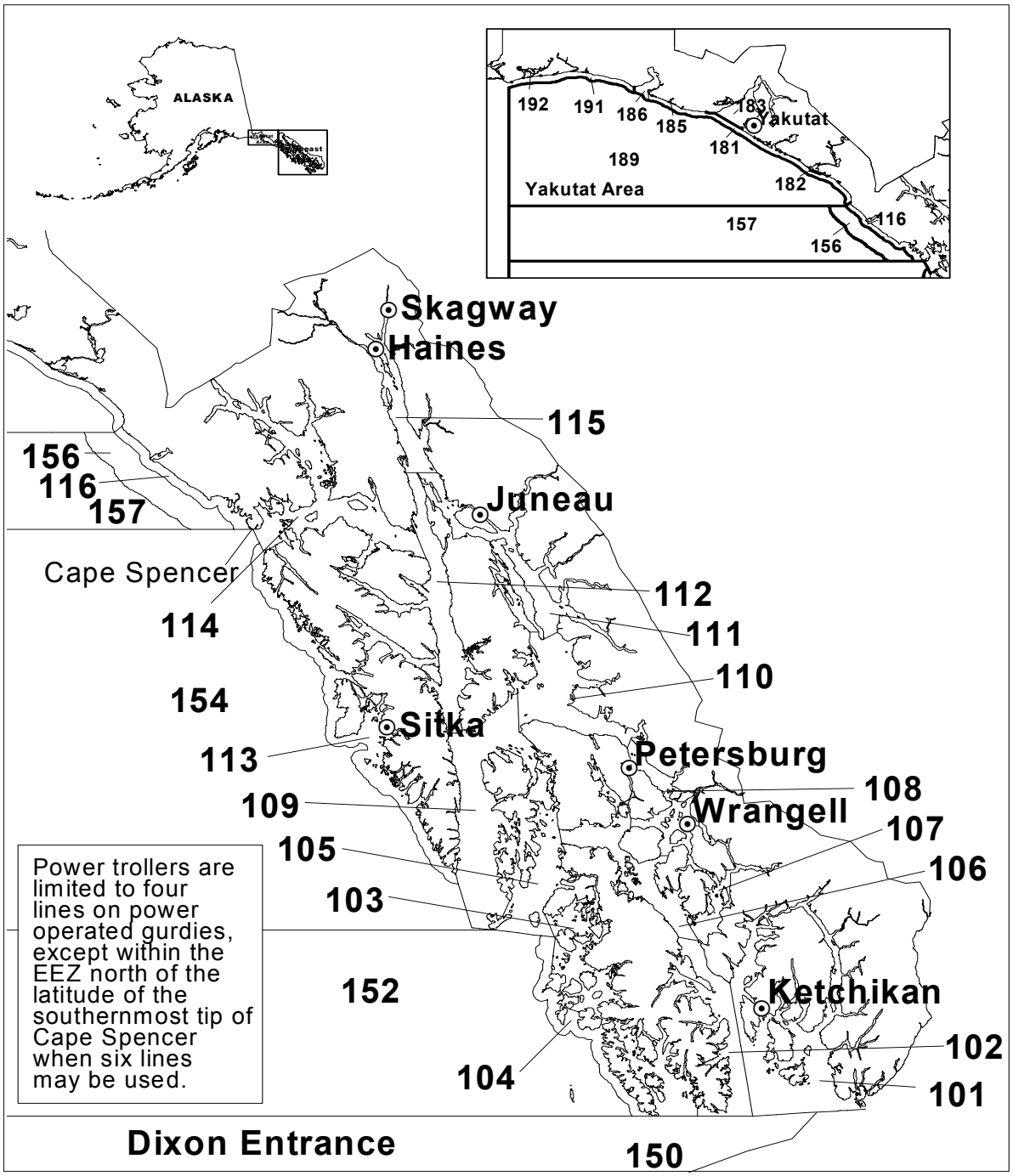


Figure 20.–Map of Southeast Alaska Region 1 commercial troll fishing districts.

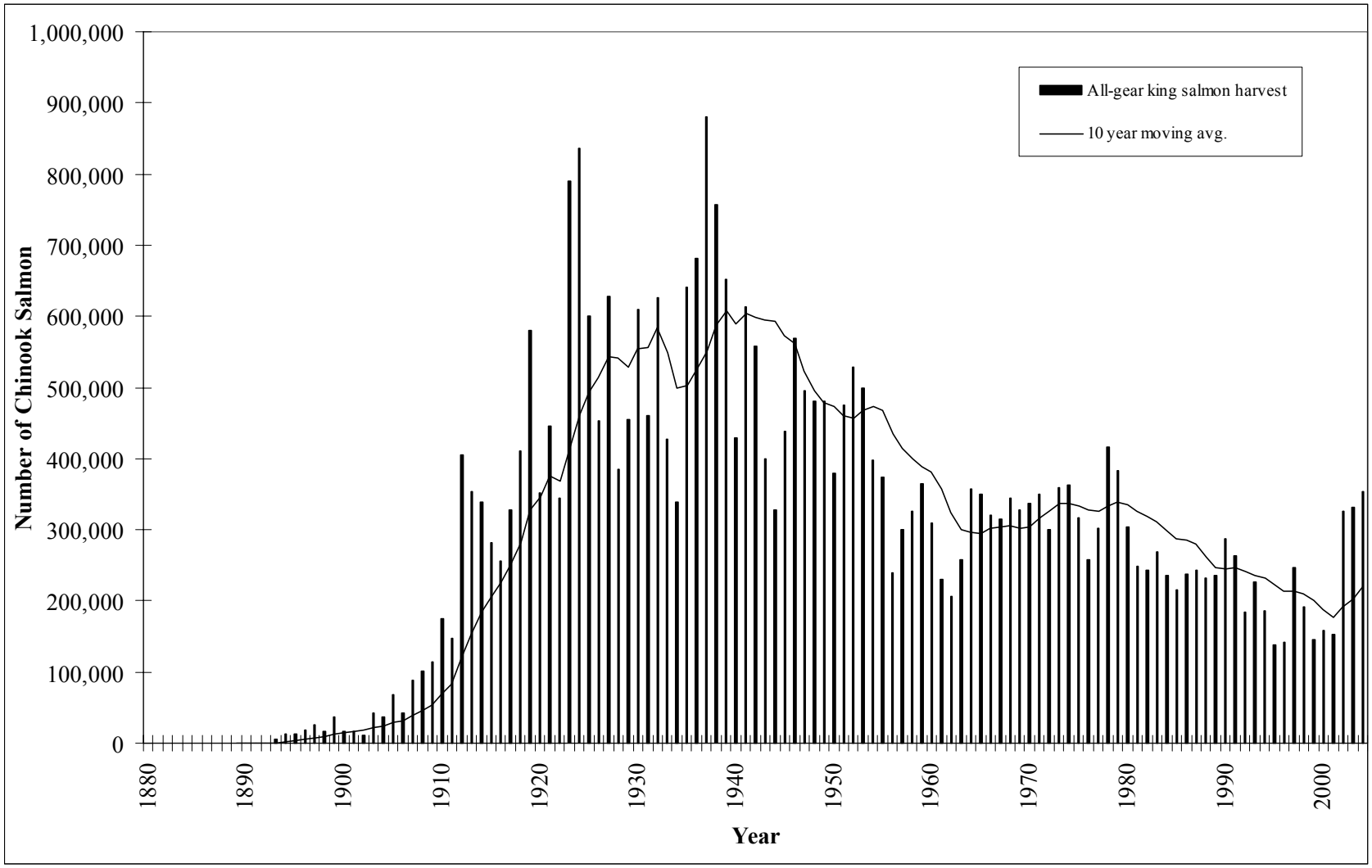


Figure 21.–All-gear harvests of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, from 1890 to 2004.

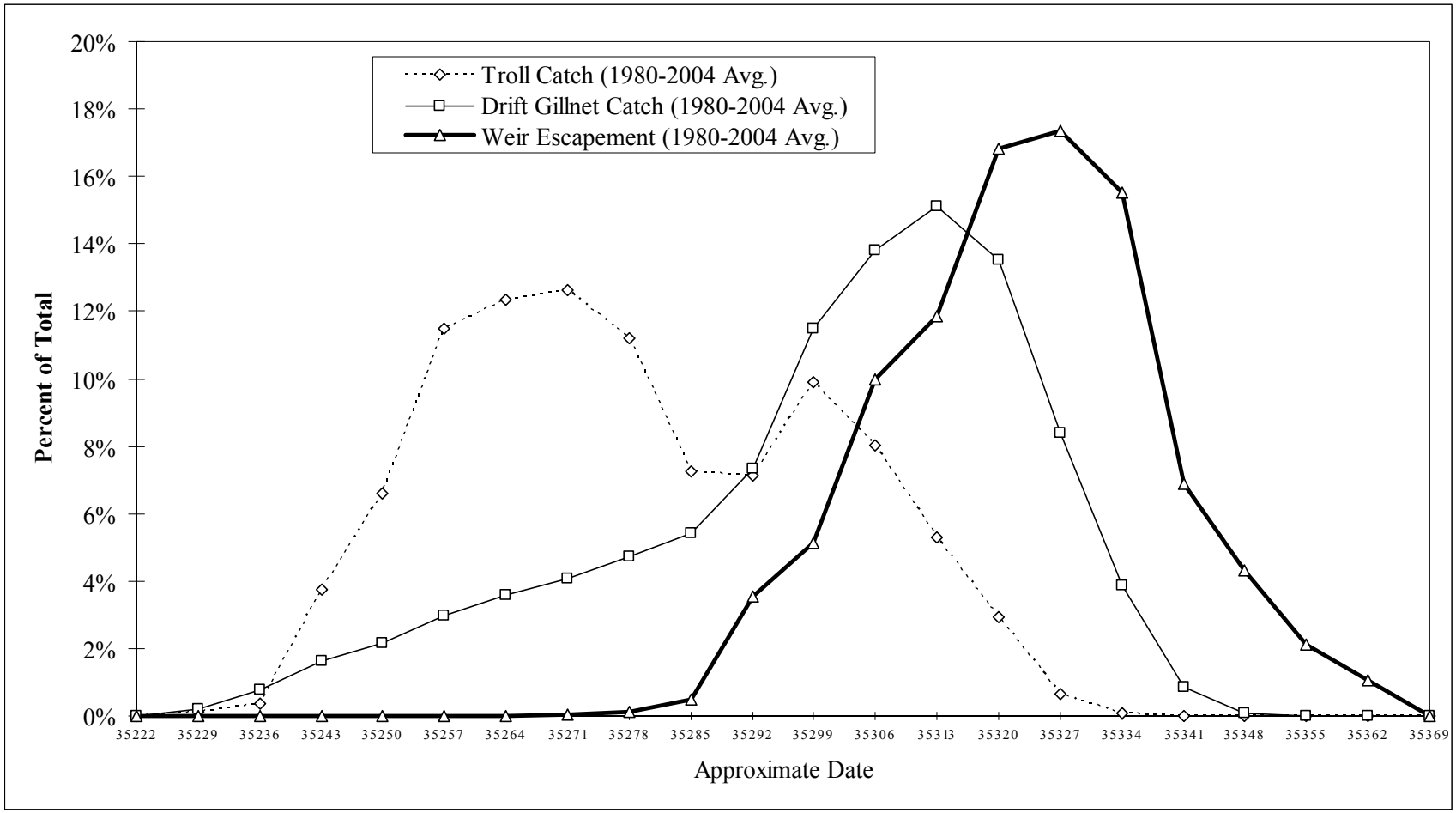


Figure 22.–Average weekly coho harvest timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980 to 2004), and the average weekly coho salmon escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake and Auke Creek weirs (1980 to 2004).

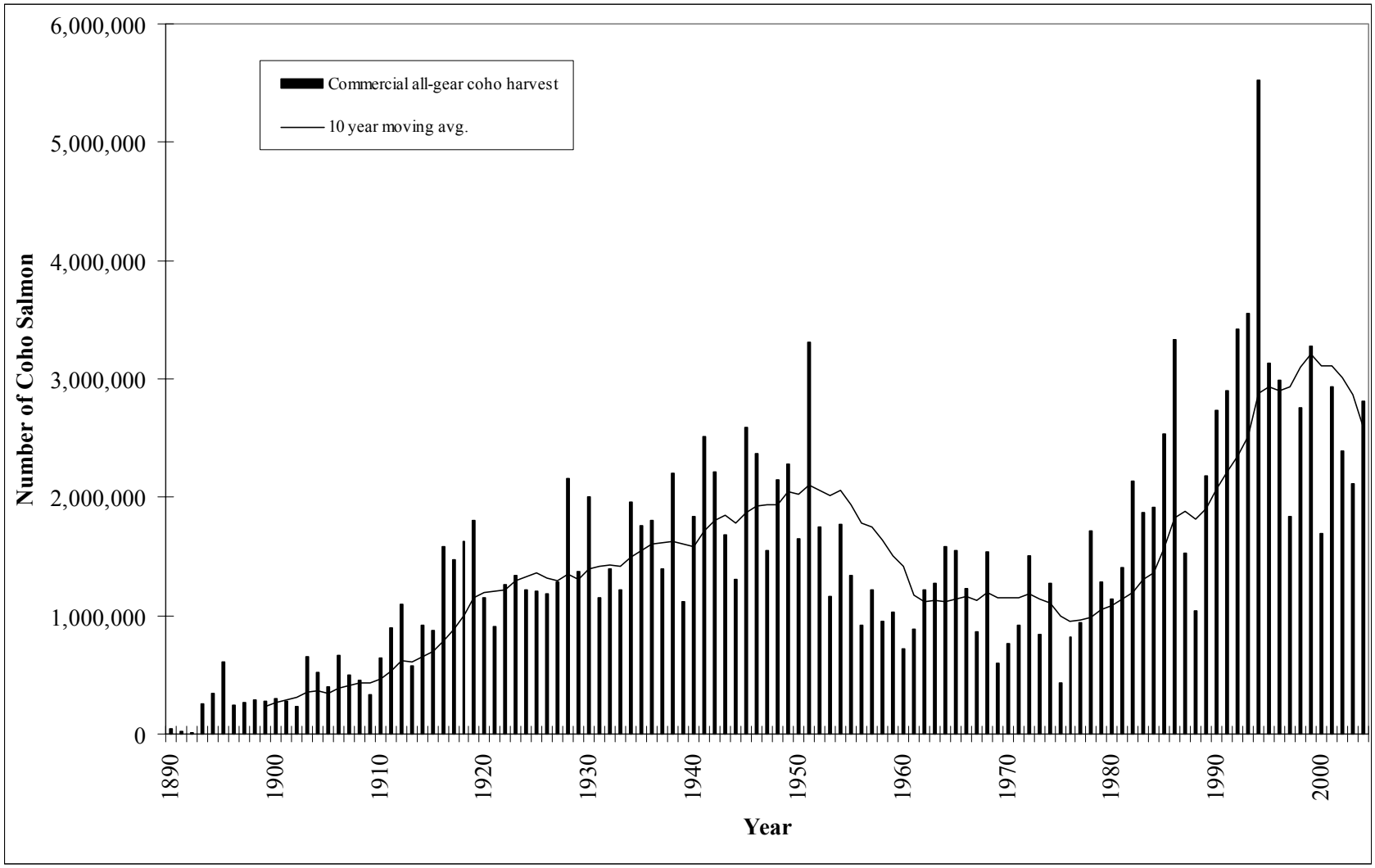


Figure 23.–Commercial all-gear harvests of coho salmon in common property fisheries, from 1890 to 2004.

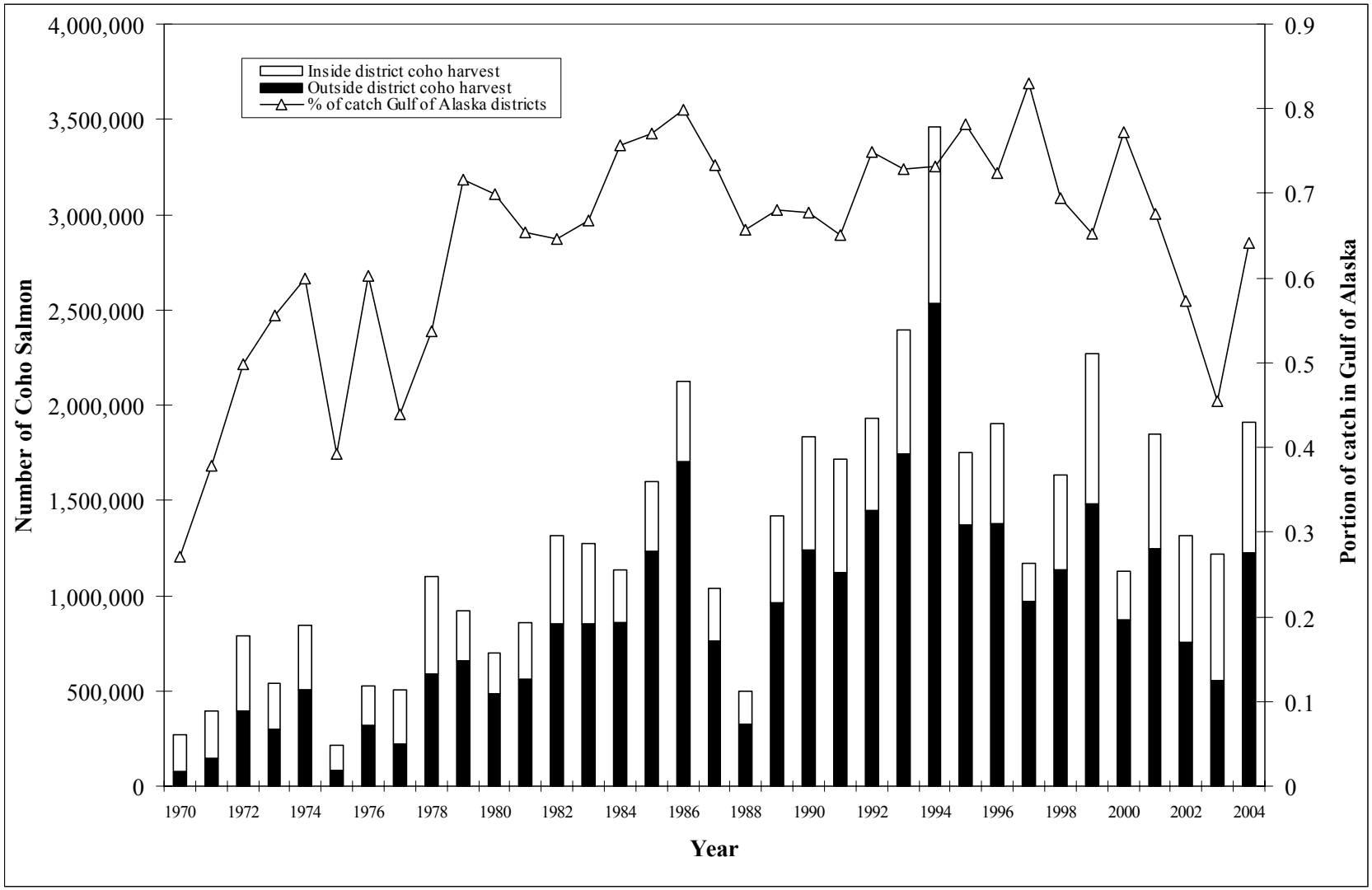


Figure 24.–Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) and the inside districts, and the percentage of the harvest in the outside districts, from 1970 to 2004.

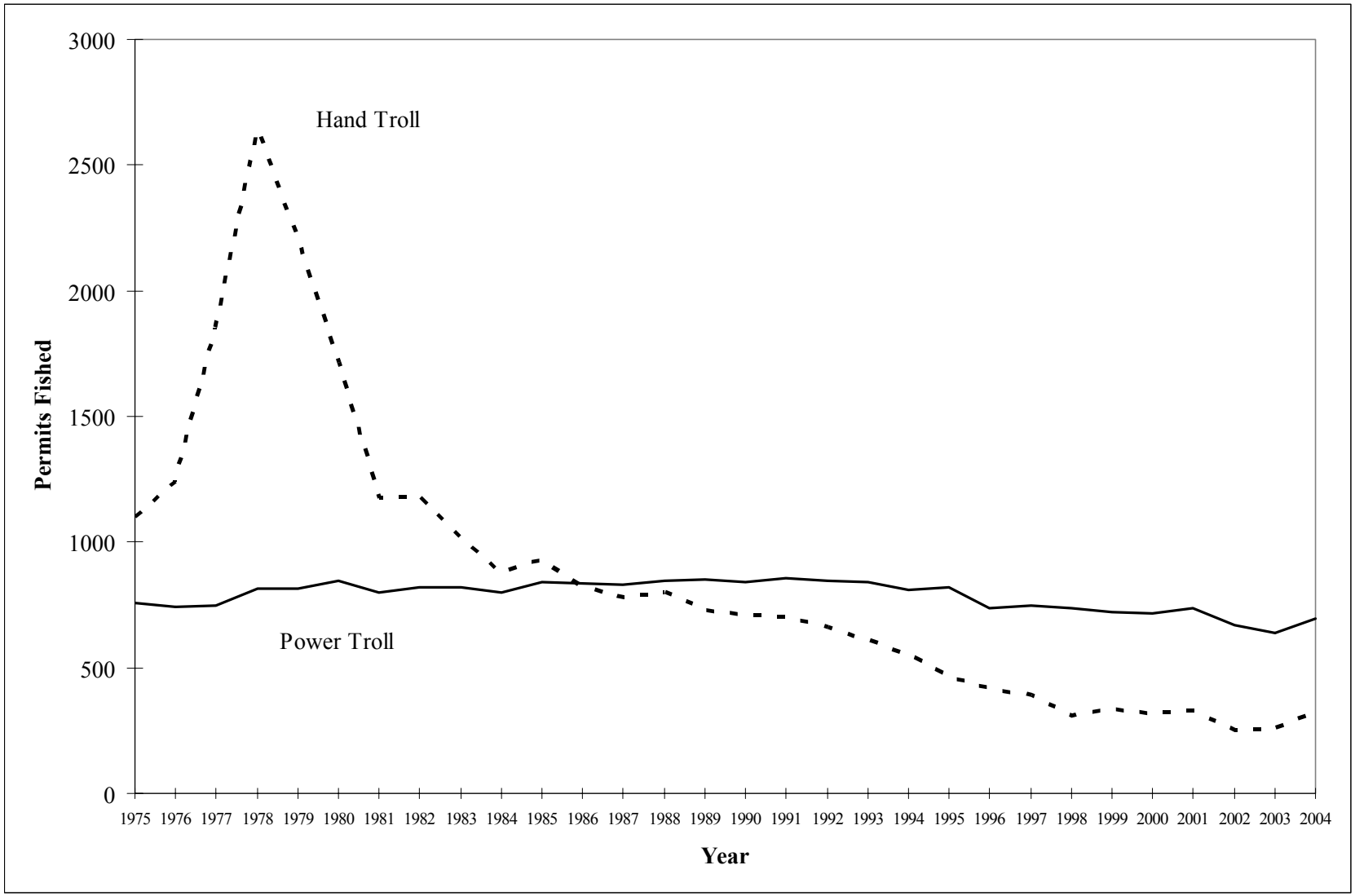


Figure 25.–Number of troll permits fished by gear type, from 1975 to 2004.

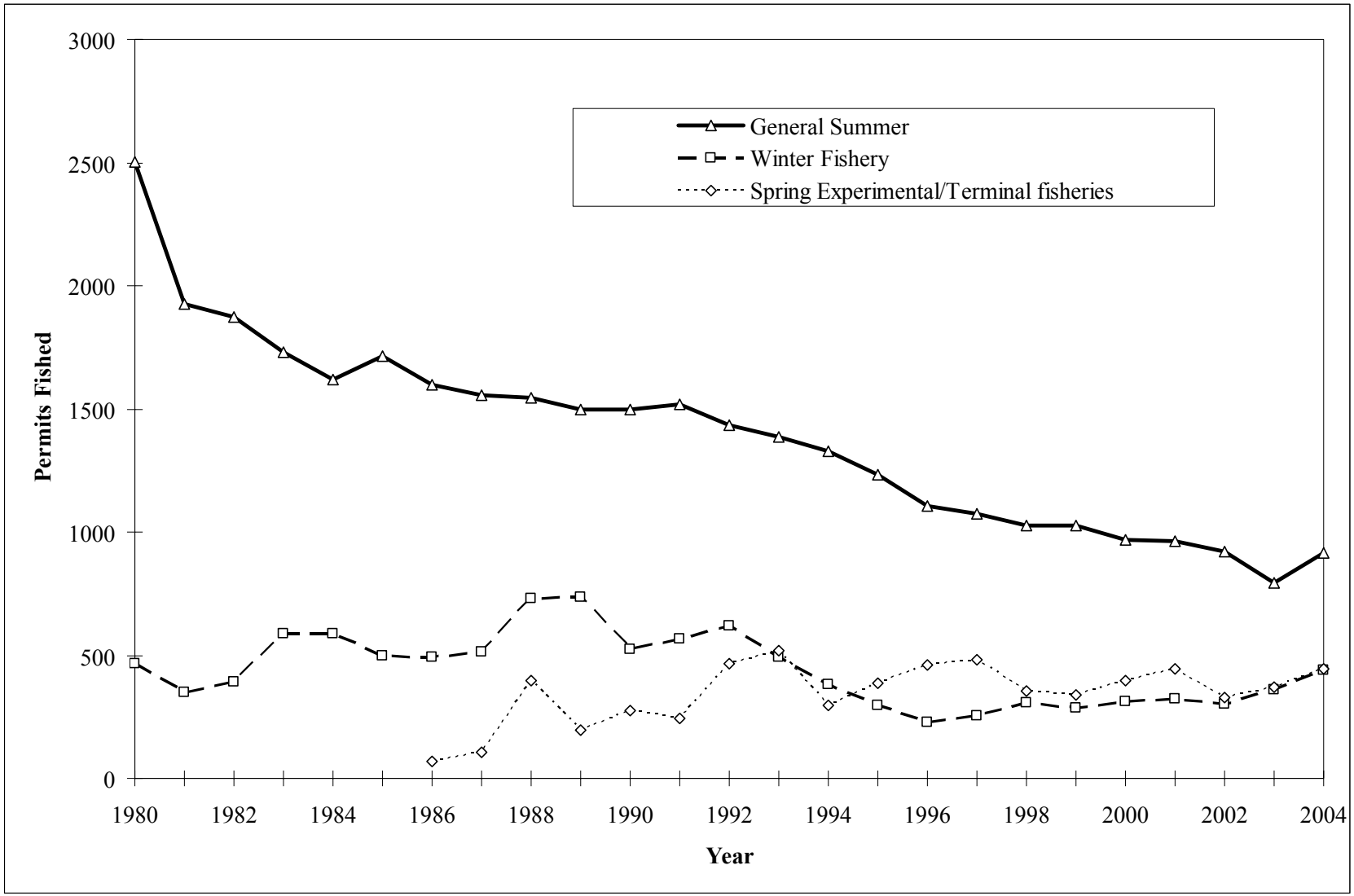


Figure 26.–Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, from 1980 to 2004.

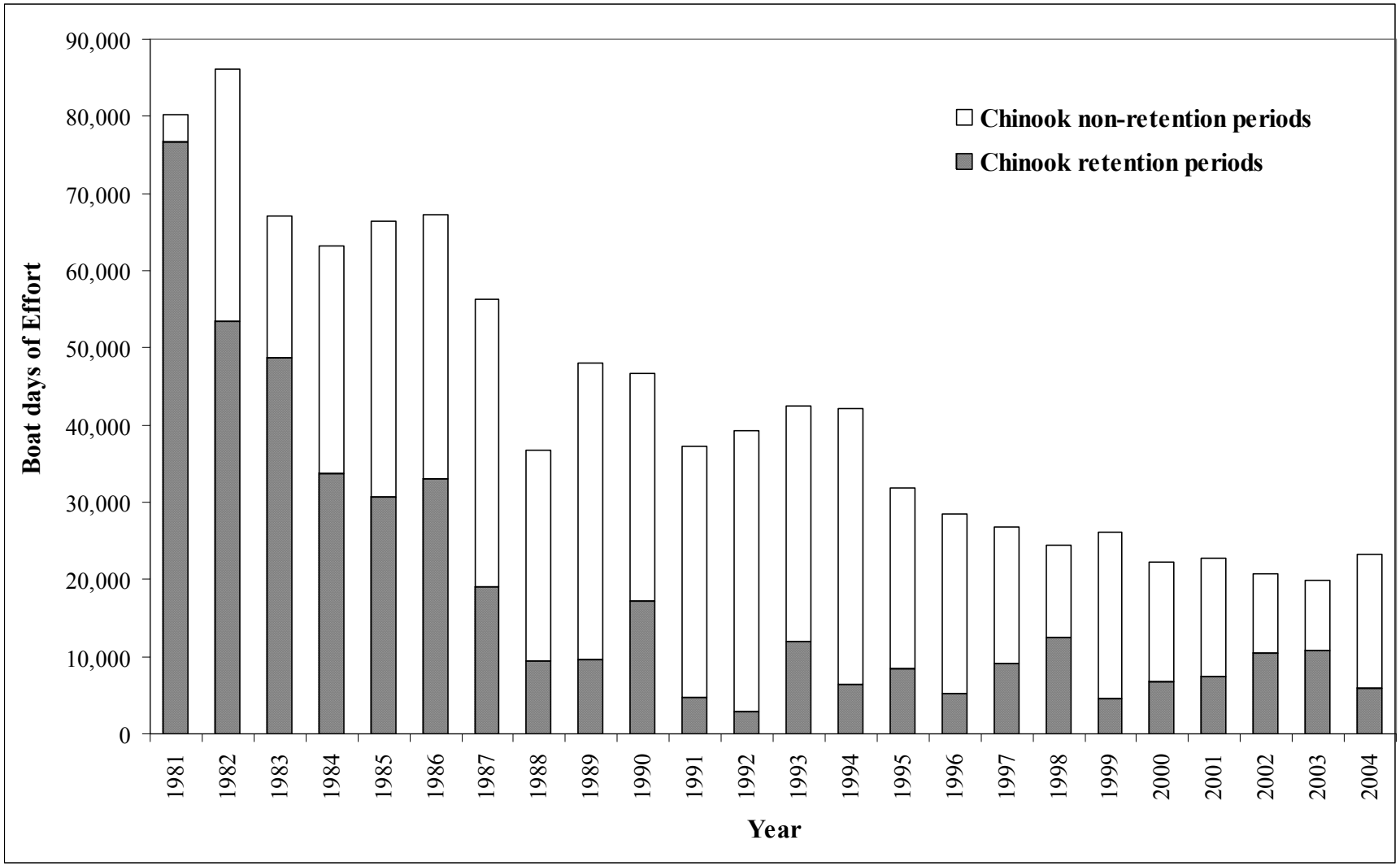


Figure 27.–General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during chinook retention and chinook non-retention fishing periods, from 1981 to 2004.

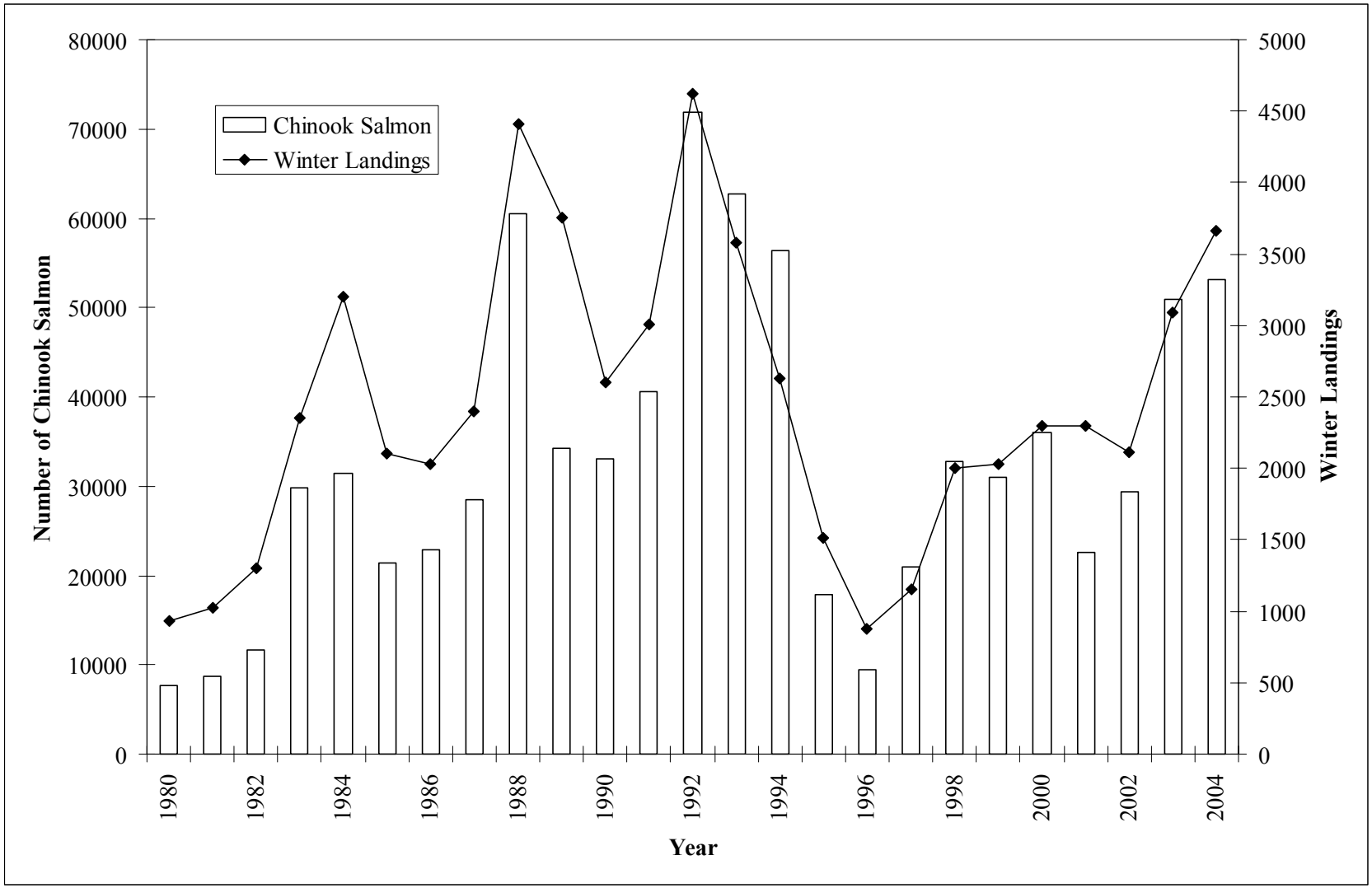


Figure 28.–Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvests and landings, from 1980 to 2004.

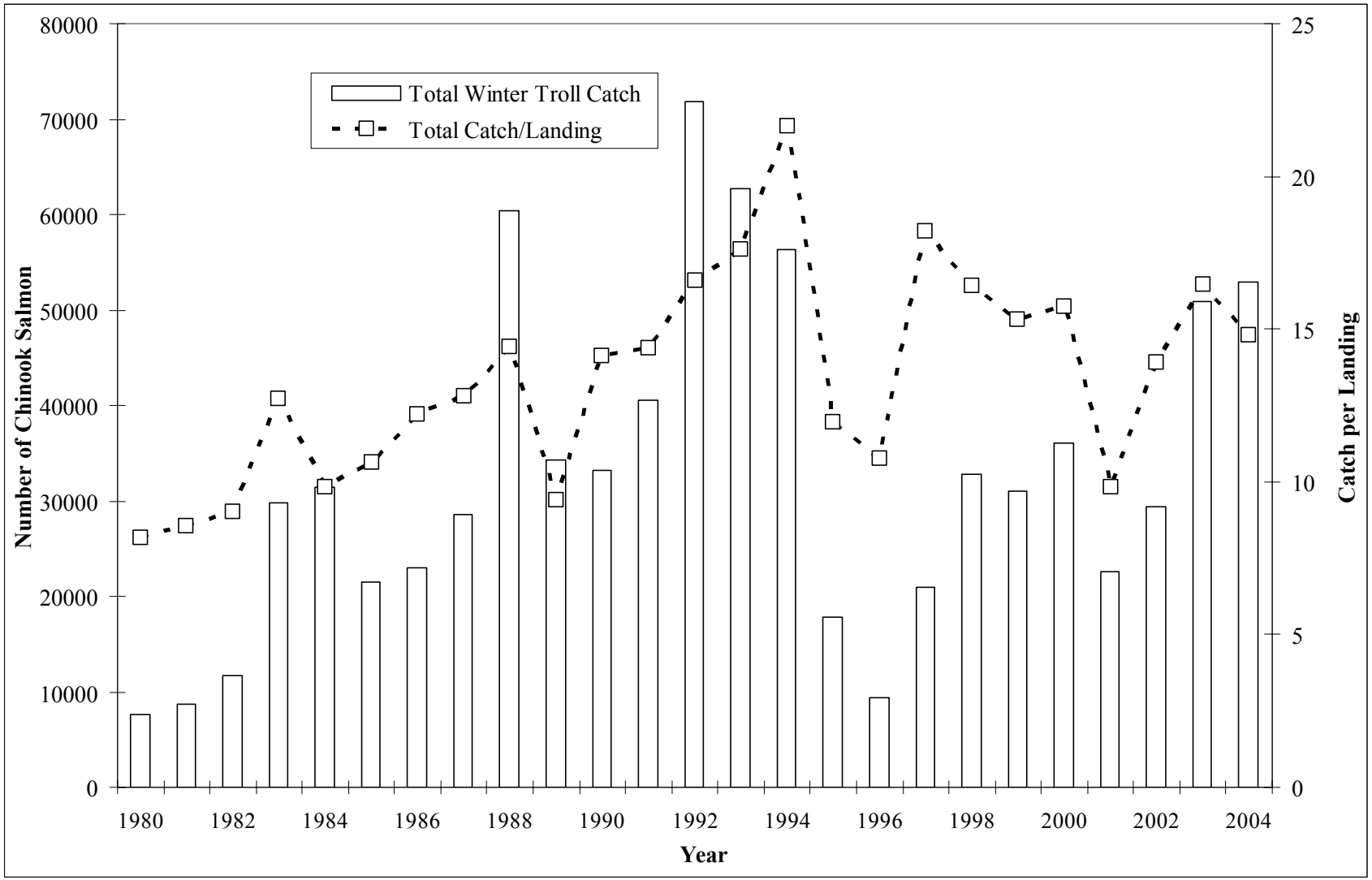


Figure 29.–Southeast Alaska winter troll harvest and catch per landing for troll gear, from 1980 to 2004.

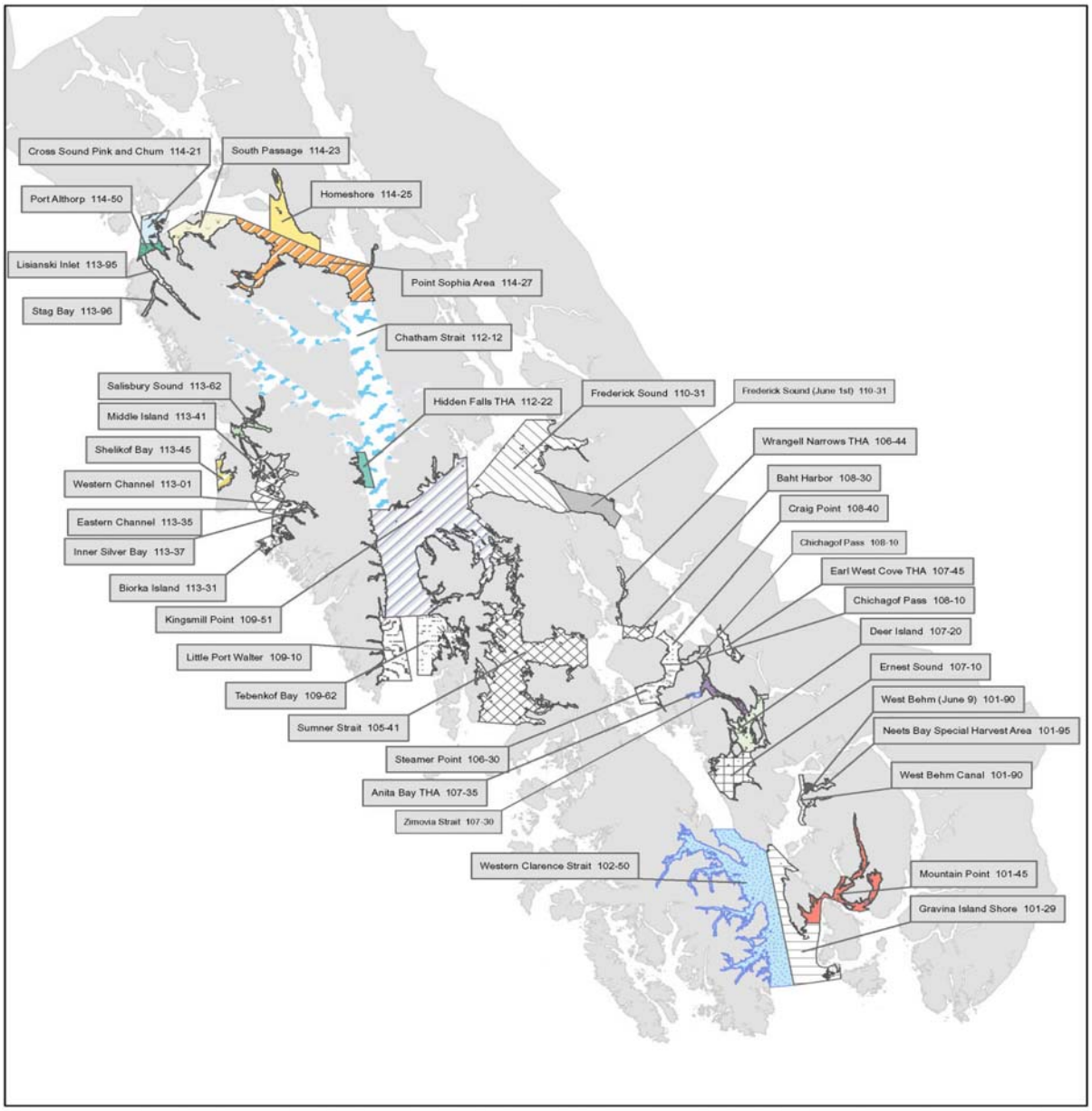


Figure 30.–Map of Spring troll fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 2004.

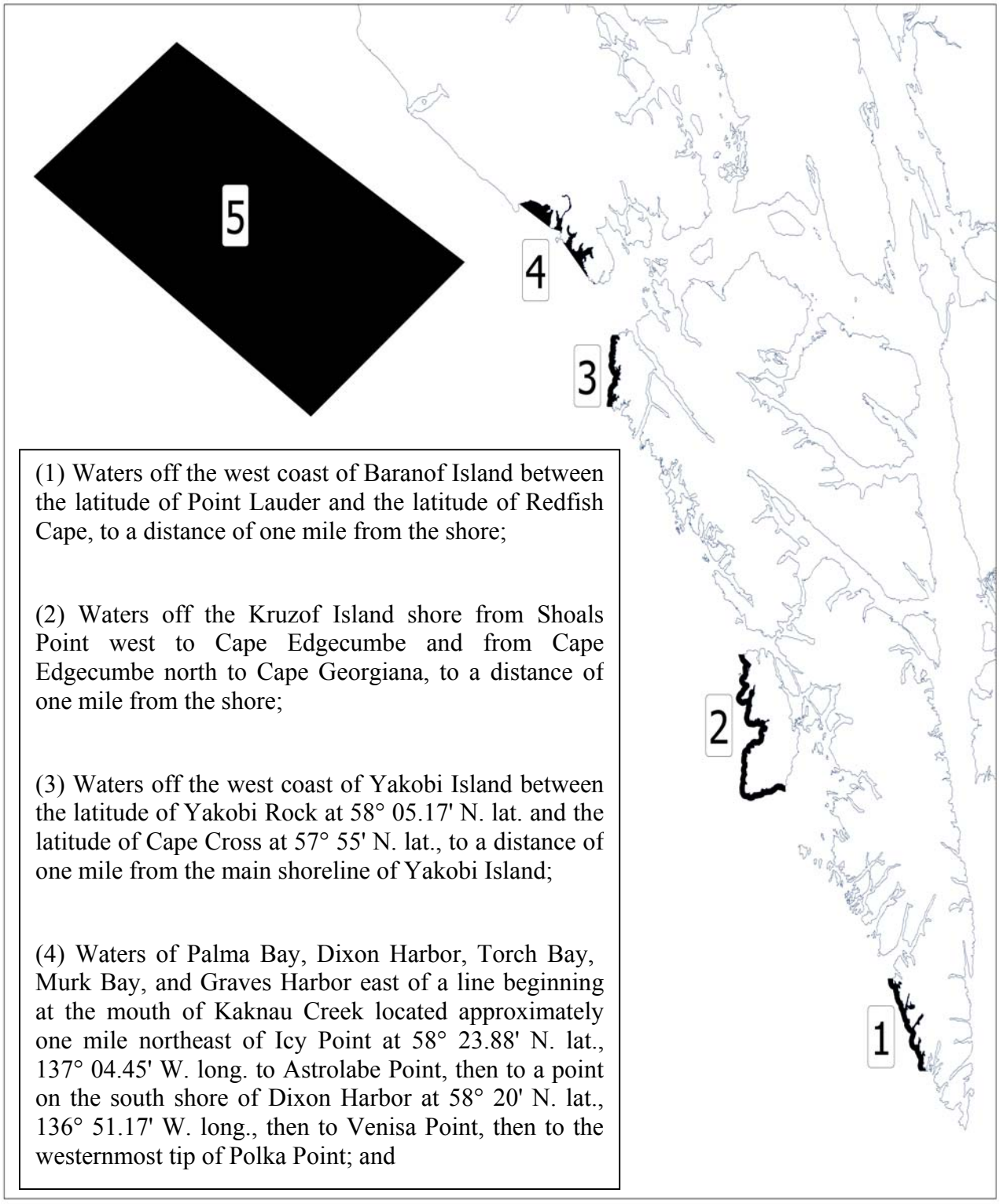


Figure 31.–Map of closed areas of high chinook salmon abundance (shaded areas).

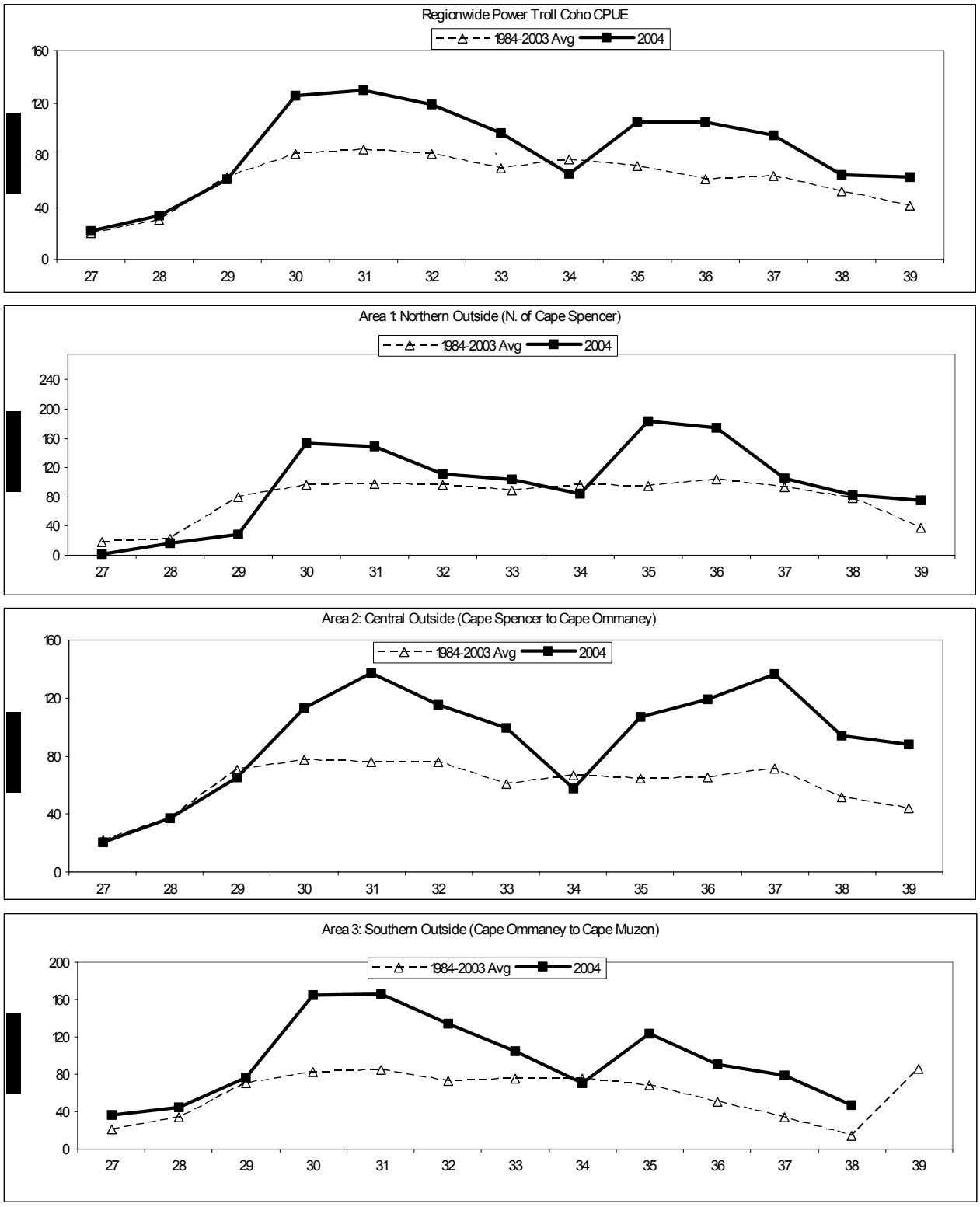
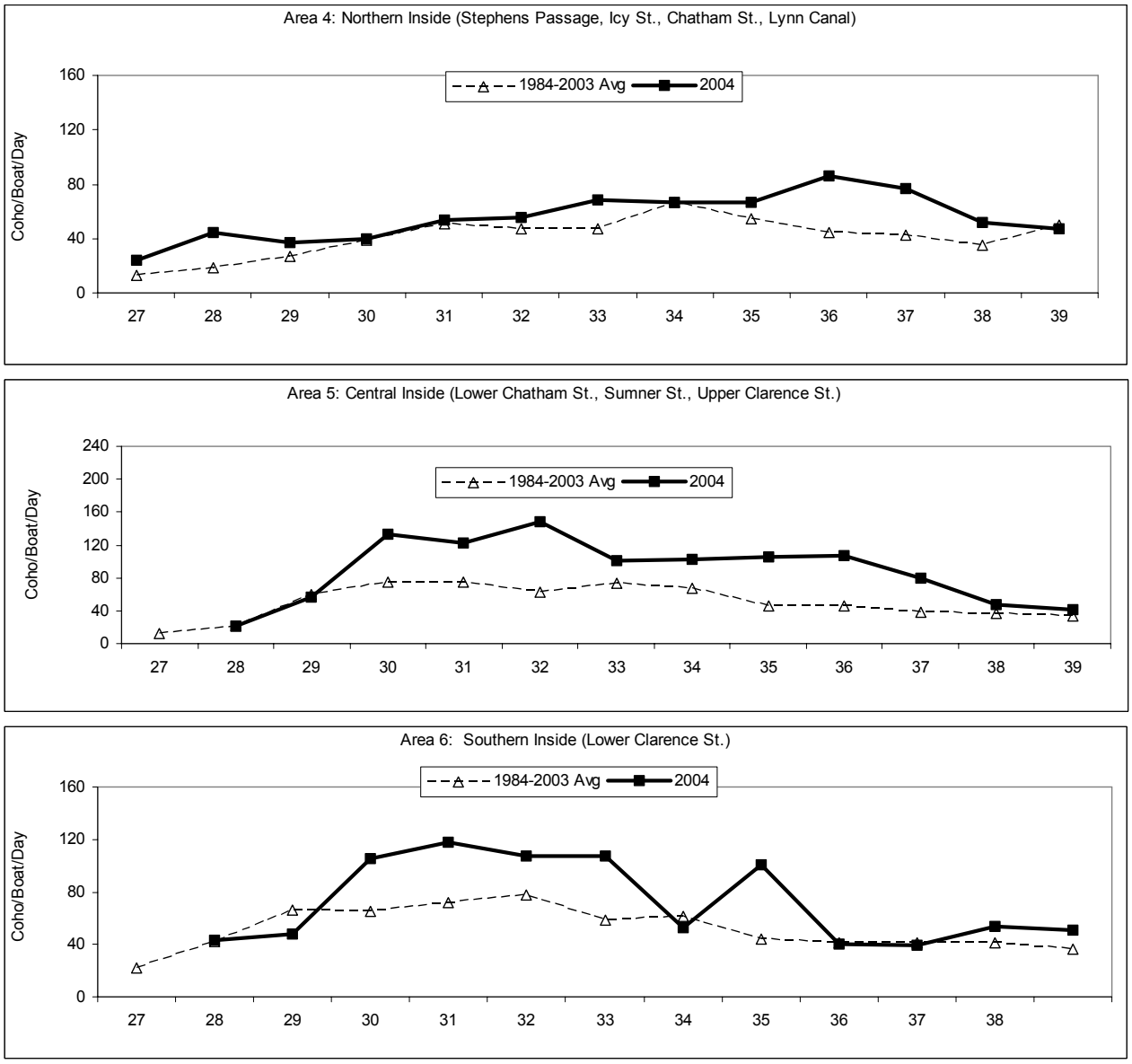


Figure 32.–Average power troll coho salmon harvest per boat day for Southeast Alaska by area for 2004 and the 1982 to 2003 average.



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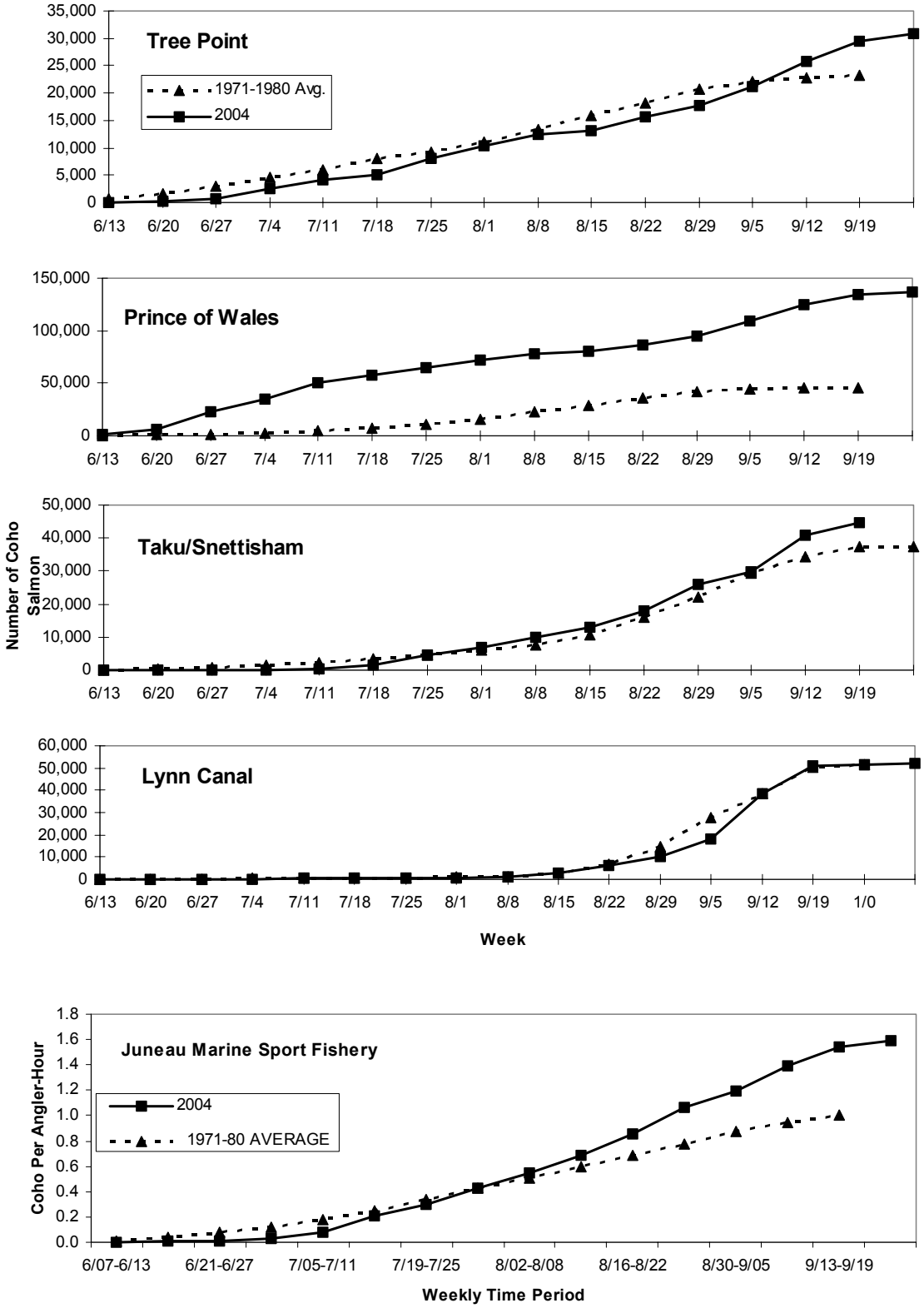

Figure 33.–Cumulative coho salmon harvest per boat day for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries and the Juneau marine sport fishery, 1971 to 1980 average and 2004 season.

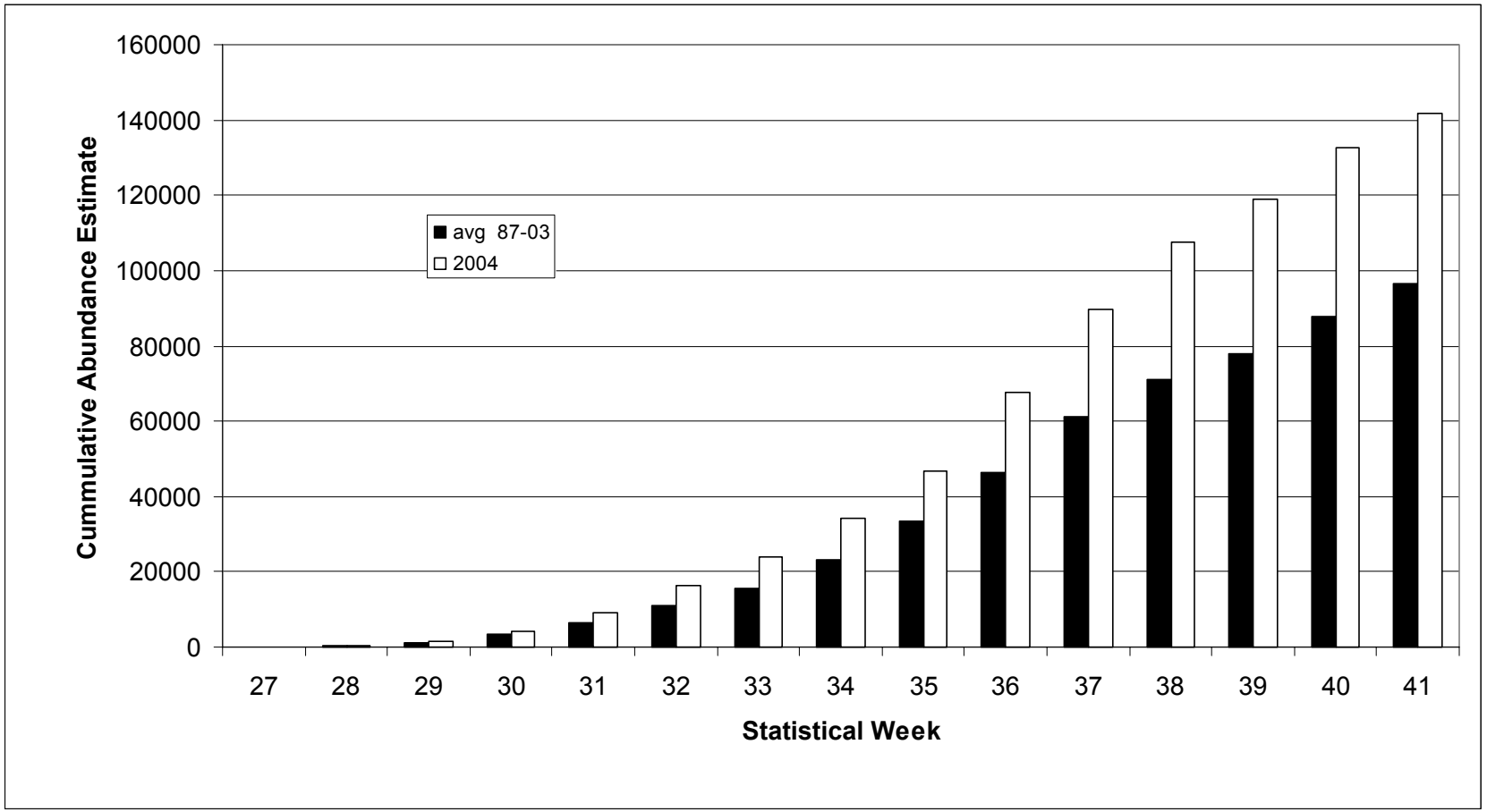

Figure 34.–Cumulative mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2004, and the 1987 to 2003 average.

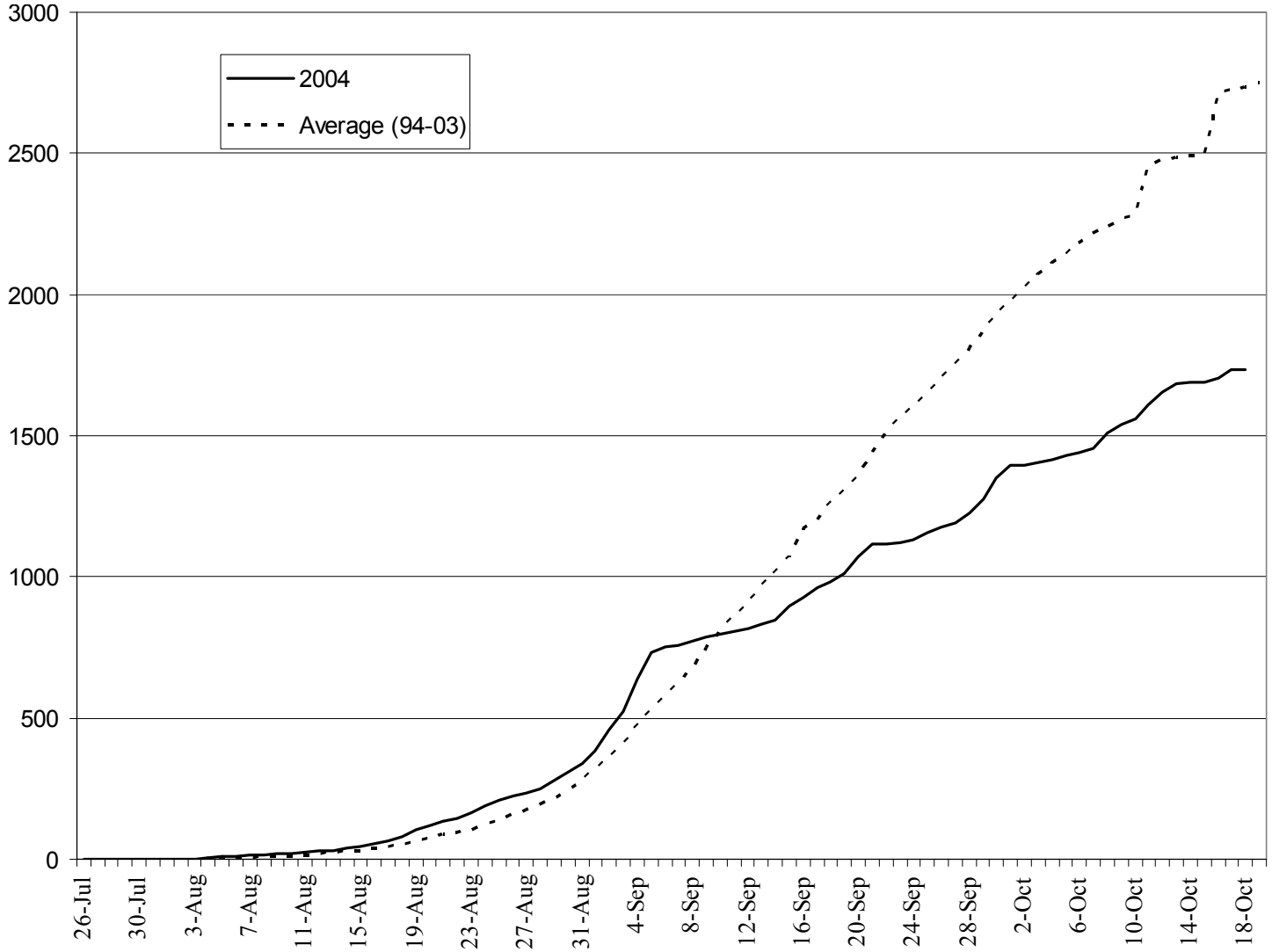

Figure 35.–Cummulative weekly catch of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average from 1994 to 2003, and for 2004.

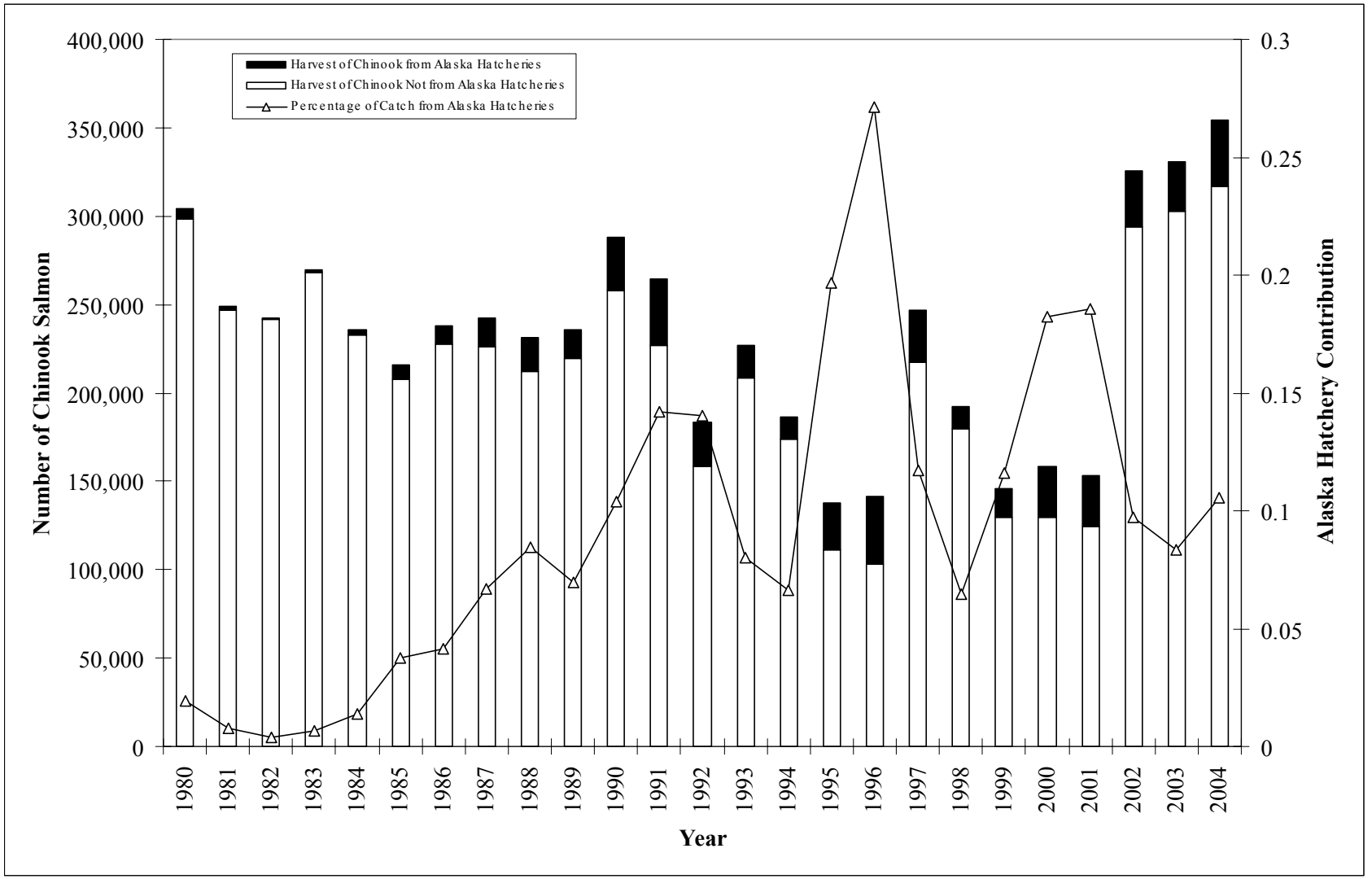

Figure 36.–Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, from 1980 to 2004.

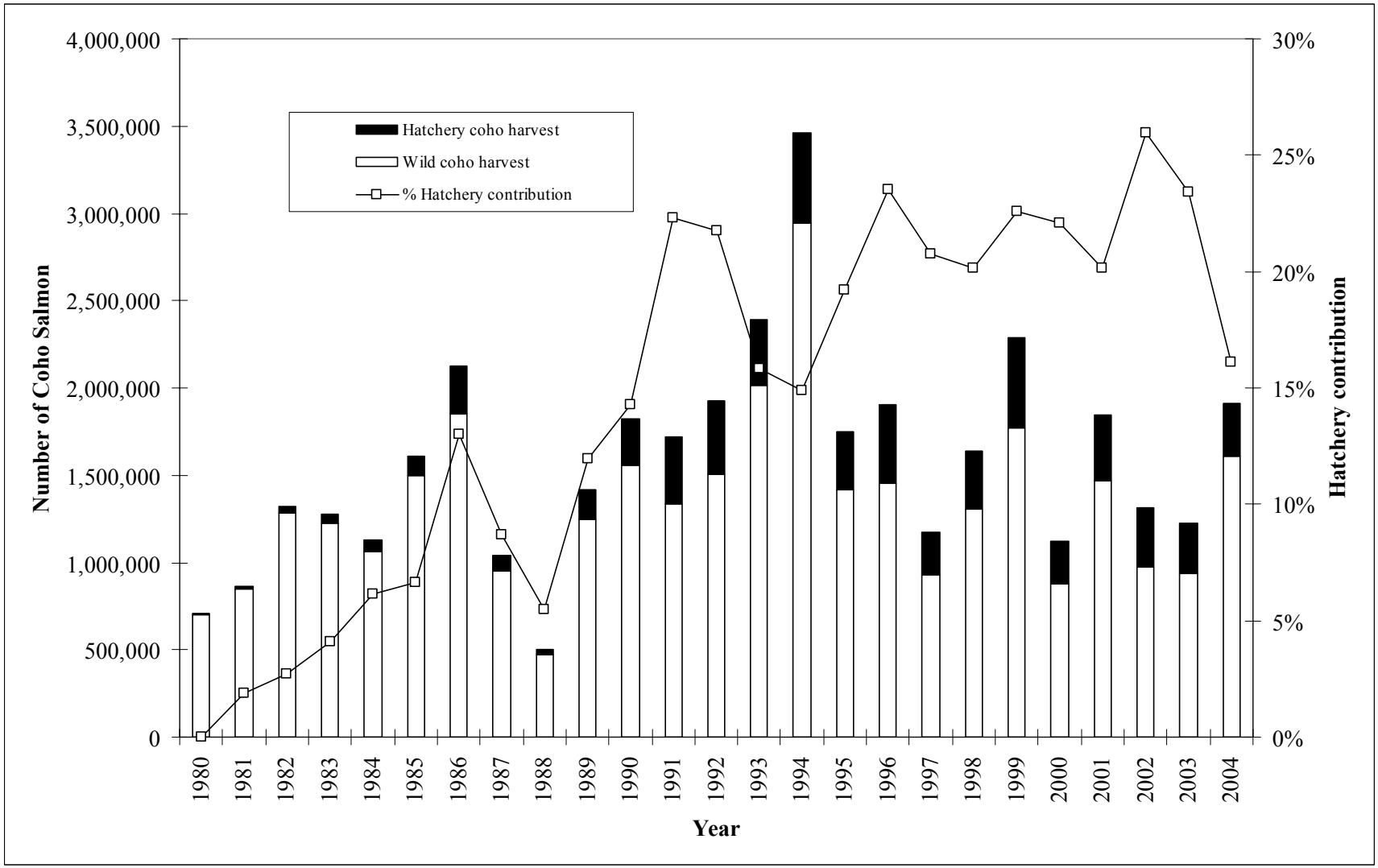

Figure 37.–Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, from 1980 to 2004.

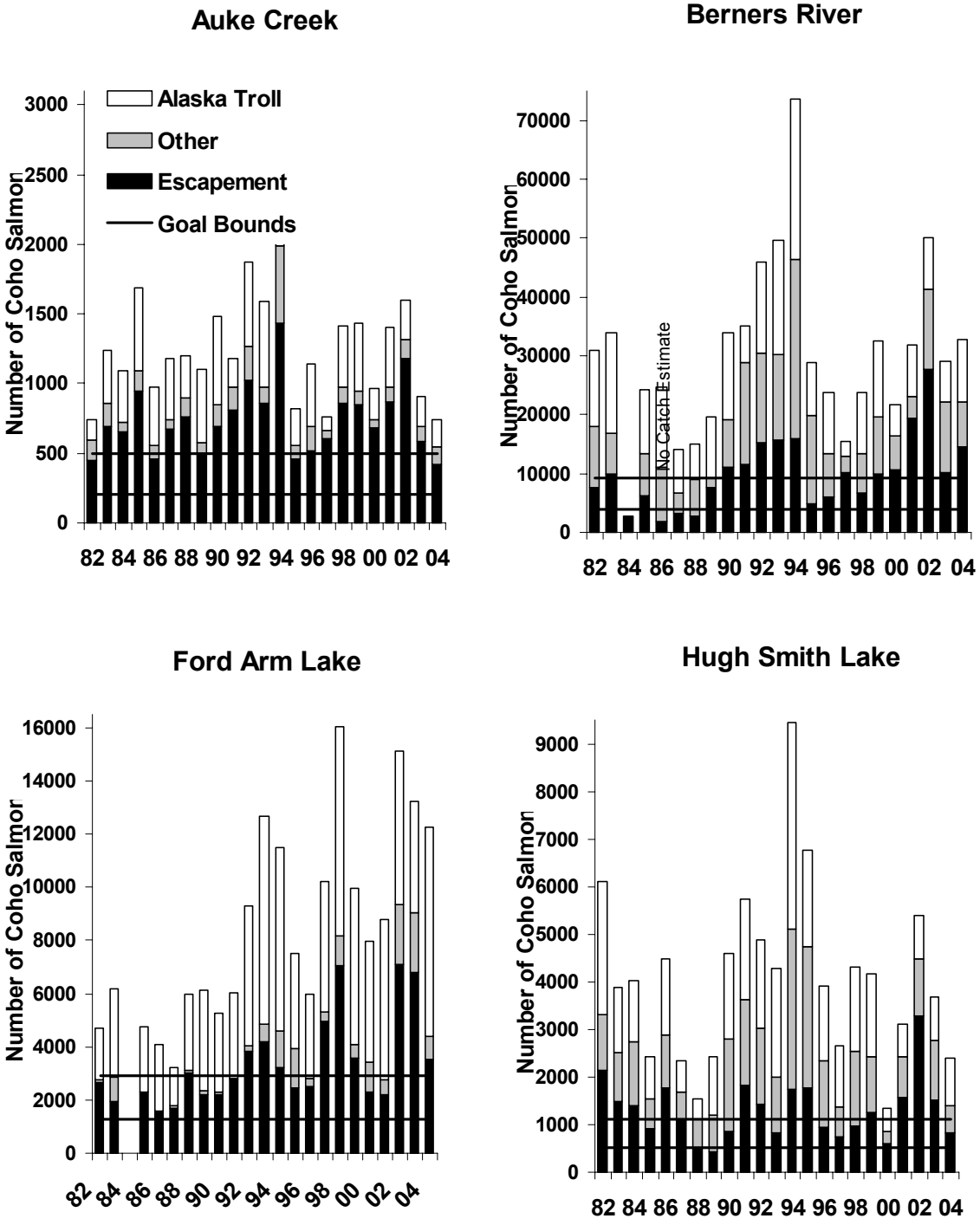

Figure 38.–Total run size, harvest, escapement and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, from 1982 to 2004.

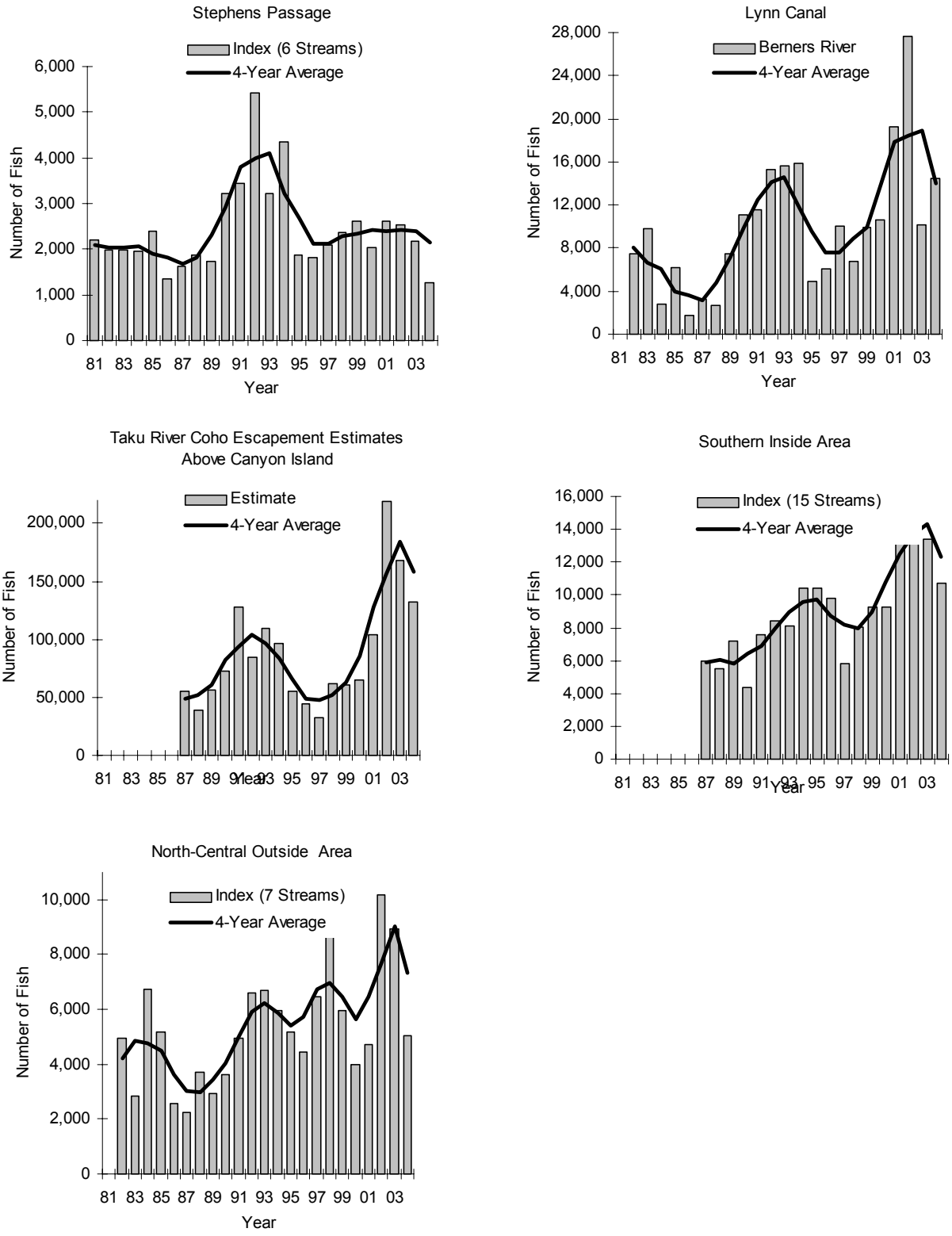

Figure 39.–Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, from 1981 to 2004.

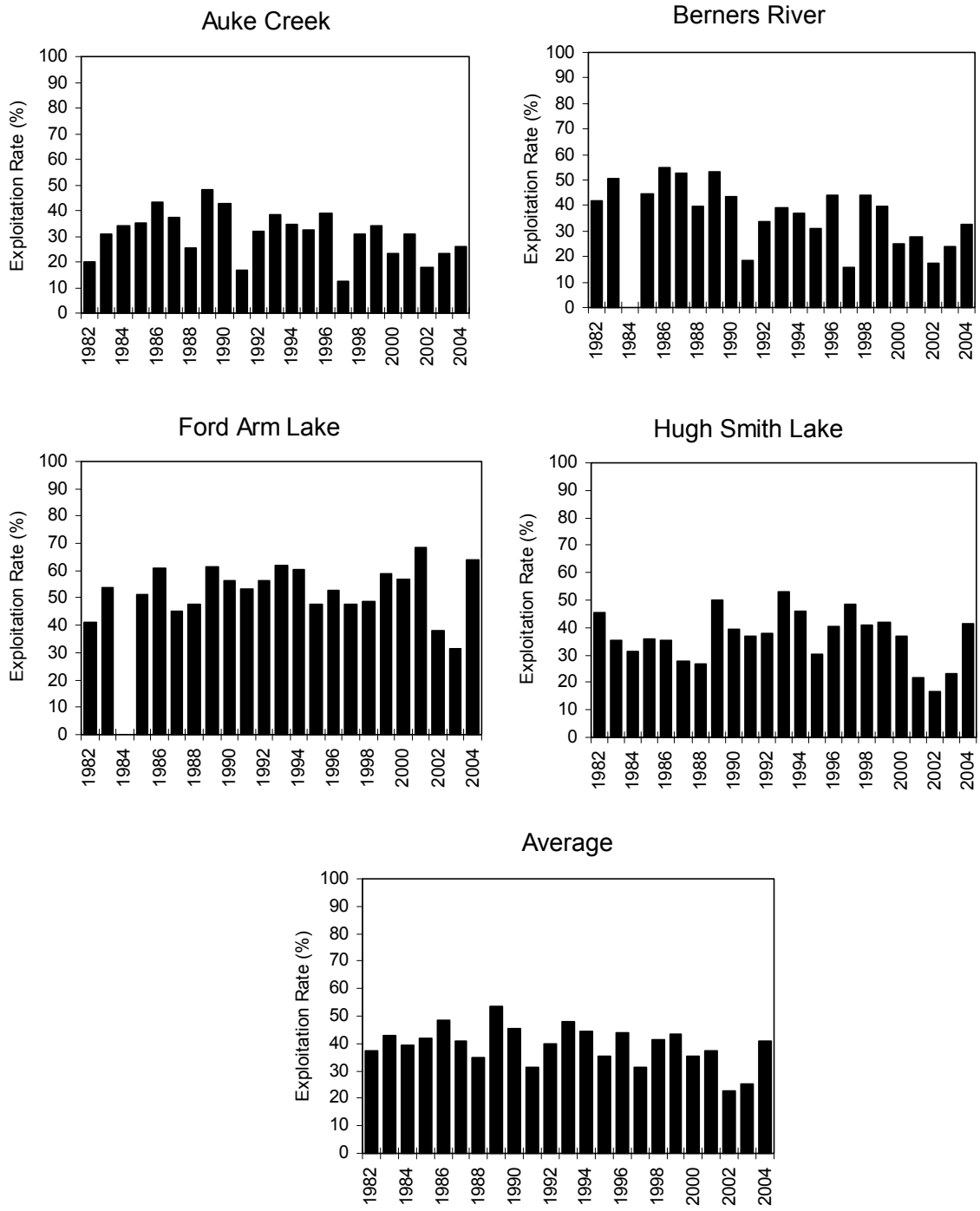

Figure 40.–Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaskan troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, from 1982 to 2004.

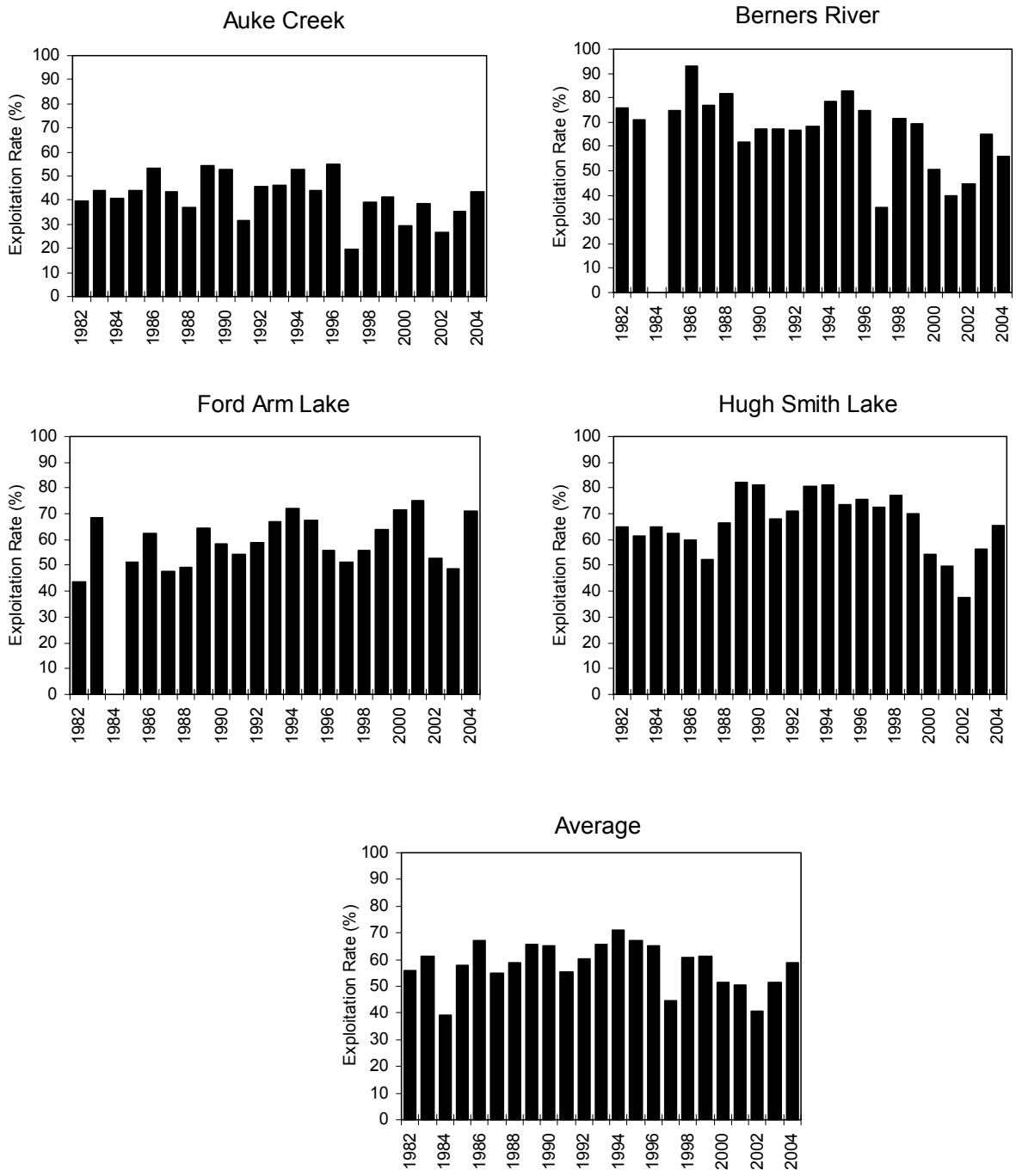

Figure 41.–Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, from 1982 to 2004.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY OF THE 2004 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

ABSTRACT

The 2004 Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 312,700 salmon; this was 24% below the 1994-2003 average. The total harvest included 2,700 Chinook, 88,300 sockeye, 197,000 coho, 23,200 pink, and 1,550 chum salmon. The salmon harvest was worth an approximate exvessel value of $1,600,000 to 112 active permit holders. The number of active permits was 13% below the recent 10-year average and comprised 63% of the total setnet permits in Yakutat. The 2004 sockeye salmon harvest of 88,300 was 37% below the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvest was above average in the Akwe River, average in the Alsek River, and below average in all other Yakutat systems. The Situk-Ahrnklin, Yakutat Bay, the Akwe River, and the Alsek River together produced 91% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The area's total coho salmon harvest of 197,000 was 12% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin, with a harvest of 178,800 coho, produced 91% of the area coho salmon harvest. The area's Chinook salmon harvest of 2,700 was 33% below the recent 10-year average of 4,000. The top Chinook salmon producers were the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet (1,200), Yakutat Bay (690), and the Alsek River (650). The pink harvest of 23,200 fish was 50% below the recent 10-year average, whereas the chum salmon harvest of 1,550 was 11% above average. The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery produced most of the pink salmon, which were incidental to the sockeye salmon harvest.

INTRODUCTION

The Yakutat set gillnet fisheries (Figure 42) are divided into two fishing districts; the Yakutat District, which extends from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District, which extends from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling. Yakutat District set gillnet fisheries primarily target sockeye and coho salmon although all five species of salmon are harvested. The Yakataga District fisheries only target coho salmon.

While the bulk of the Yakutat salmon harvest is usually reported from four or five major fisheries (the Alsek, Situk-Ahrnklin, and Tsiu Rivers, and Yakutat Bay), upwards of 25 different areas are open to commercial fishing each year. With few exceptions, set gillnetting is confined to the intertidal area inside the mouths of the various rivers and streams, and to the ocean waters immediately adjacent to each. Due to the terminal nature of these fisheries the department has been able to develop escapement goals for most of the major and several of the minor fisheries (Table 66).

Escapement counts performed inseason become the driving force in establishing openings, closures, and fishing times for each fishery. The fisheries are managed to ensure that escapement goals are met. In the case of glacial systems, it is often either difficult to see escapement, or escapement does not become visible until long after the fishery has occurred. Fisheries performance figures, in the form of catch per unit of effort (CPUE), are compared with historical data to estimate run strength for management purposes. Two ocean fisheries, the Manby Shore and the Yakutat Bay fishery, occur within Yakutat Bay. Historical stock analysis of these fisheries indicates that the majority of sockeye salmon harvested, especially during the first six or seven weeks of the season are of Situk-Ahrnklin origin. These fisheries are managed in accordance with Situk-Ahrnklin escapement goals.

All weekly gillnet fishing periods in the Yakutat Area open on Monday of each week by regulation. The Alsek River opens on the first Monday in June, Yakutat Bay the second Monday in June, and so forth. In 2004, in response to requests by industry, the weekly openings were changed from Monday to Sunday by emergency order. The Alsek opened on the first Sunday in June,

Yakutat Bay the second Sunday, and all subsequent weekly fishing periods for all systems opened on a Sunday. The quality of the product arriving at markets in the lower 48 was at issue. Industry emphasis in recent years has been on fresh fish arriving early in the week, with those fish having the highest market value to the fishermen. Fish arriving later in the week get frozen as the weekend approaches, with a subsequent lowering of price. Drift gillnet fisheries in Southeast Alaska and in Cordova open by regulation on Sunday. It was felt that the Yakutat Area could not effectively compete with fishermen elsewhere in the state without also opening on Sunday. The department changed the weekly opening days because the request did not involve conservation issues or a change in management strategies. It is probable that industry will put in a proposal to the Board of Fish to make the change permanent.

YAKUTAT AREA SET GILLNET

The Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 312,700 salmon. This was 24% below the recent 10-year average (Tables 4.2 and 4.3), and was the second lowest harvest in the past ten years. Of the 179 Yakutat set gillnet permits, 112 were active this season; this was 13% below the recent 10-year average (Table 69). The average Yakutat permit holder earned $14,350 for the 2004 season (Table 69); this was 2% below the 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvests were below the 10-year average and comprised 28% of the 2004 harvest. The sockeye salmon harvest on the Situk-Ahrnklin, the area's top sockeye producer, was the lowest in five years, while the harvest on the Alsek River was the second highest in five years. The coho harvest was 12% below the recent 10-year average, but the harvest was not necessarily an indicator of overall coho salmon run strength. Market conditions dictated that most of the effort for coho salmon was limited to the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, with that fishery accounting for 91% of the harvest (Table 70). Almost all of the remote systems, although open to fishing, received very little effort for coho salmon in 2004. Coho salmon accounted for 63% of the total Yakutat area salmon harvest. The return of pink salmon to the Situk River was above average, but there is little economic incentive to harvest these fish and the harvest was 50% below average. The chum salmon harvest was the highest since 1996 and was 11% above the recent average. The Chinook salmon harvest of 2,700 was 33% below the recent average.

Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye salmon harvest of 88,300 was 37% below the recent 10-year average. The 2004 harvest of 27,500 Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon was 66% below the recent 5-year average of 62,700, and the lowest harvest recorded since 1986. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet accounted for 31% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The Situk River weir count of 42,500 sockeye salmon was within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 70,000. The Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) for sockeye in the East Alsek River (East River) was met in 2004 and the river was opened for the taking of sockeye salmon for the second year in a row.

The Alsek River recorded average sockeye salmon harvests. The Alsek harvest of 18,000 was 2% below the recent 5-year average, but was the second highest harvest in the last five years. Yakutat Bay yielded another 23,000 sockeye salmon, which was 14% below the recent average, but somewhat above the long-term average. The Akwe River harvest of 11,900 sockeye salmon was 9% above the recent average, but that average contains two of the biggest years on record for the Akwe River, and the 2004 harvest was well above the long-term average for that system. The Manby Shore and Dangerous River fisheries contributed small amounts of sockeye salmon to the harvest for the area.

Pink Salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 23,200 fish was 50% below the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon prices were less than a nickel per pound this season, which relegated this species to incidental harvest. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 86% of the Yakutat area harvest, while Yakutat Bay yielded nearly all of the remainder. The Yakutat Bay harvest of 3,350 pink salmon was 34% below the 5-year average. Pink salmon harvested in Yakutat Bay are predominantly of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin.

Chum Salmon

Low prices for chum salmon in recent years have also made them a non-target species and the harvest is entirely incidental. The East River had been the only major producer of chum in the Yakutat area, however the chum salmon run in the East River has been in decline during the past decade, probably due to changes in habitat. Since the East River has been closed to commercial fishing for three consecutive seasons prior to the 2002 coho season, reliable indices of East River chum salmon abundance are not available. The area-wide harvest of 1,550 chum salmon was 11% above the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 1,385 of these fish, and the remainder were harvested in Yakutat Bay. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet harvest was 386% above average.

YAKUTAT DISTRICT

Alsek River

Alsek River salmon management is conducted in cooperation with the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans under the auspices of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. A total of 24 permit holders harvested 650 chinook, 18,000 sockeye, and 2,500 coho salmon. No pink salmon were harvested and chum harvest was negligible (Table 71). The Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest was 2% below the recent five-year average, but was the second highest harvest during that period of time. The Alsek was opened to commercial fishing during stat week 24, the first Sunday in June. Adjustments to weekly fishing periods during the sockeye salmon season relied heavily on fishery performance data; the decision to extend any given period was generally based on CPUE data gathered during that period. Parent-year escapement information was also considered when determining the weekly fishing periods. CPUE varied widely over the course of the sockeye salmon season. During the 11 weeks that sockeye salmon were targeted, 5 were not extended beyond one day, 4 were extended to two days, and 2 were extended to three days fishing time. The Klukshu River is an important tributary in the upper Alsek River drainage in Canada. The Klukshu River escapement count (weir count minus harvest in the interceptive fisheries above the weir) of 13,700 sockeye salmon was near the upper end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 (Table 72). Aerial escapement surveys of sockeye salmon are typically conducted on the Tanis River, Cabin, and Basin Creeks. Due to aircraft availability problems, these surveys were flown too late in the season, and were of little use for inseason management. An estimated 1,250 sockeye salmon were observed in the Tanis River, while Basin and Cabin Creeks were not flown in 2004.

The Chinook salmon harvest of 650 was 3% below the recent 5-year average of 675 fish. Approximately 95% of these fish were taken during the first three weeks of the season. The Klukshu weir escapement of 2,450 Chinook salmon slightly exceeded the recommended escapement goal range of 1,100 to 2,300.

For 2004, 2,475 coho salmon were harvested, compared to the recent 5-year average harvest of 4,650; this was the second lowest harvest during that period of time. Effort was minimal after the second week of August, and during the last five weeks of the season the river was open, but not fished. Poor weather during the fall makes it very difficult to obtain accurate escapement counts in local tributaries. The Klukshu weir escapement of 750 coho salmon was well below the recent 10-year average. The weir is usually removed prior to the completion of the coho salmon return and does not include fish that migrate after mid-October.

East River

It has become clear that there has been a significant decline in productivity in the East River beginning some time around 1990 and continuing to the present day. With this decline in mind, the department revised the sockeye salmon BEG in June of 2003. The sockeye salmon escapement goal of 26,000 to 57,000 fish was lowered to 13,000 to 26,000 fish. The river remained closed to commercial fishing through mid-July. An aerial survey conducted on July 11 indicated the BEG would be attained and the East River opened to commercial fishing for sockeye salmon on July 18. A total of nine permits harvested 6 Chinook, 4,600 sockeye, 20 coho, and 35 chum salmon (Table 73). All the effort on the East River occurred during the last six weeks of the sockeye season. The river remained open through the end of the coho salmon season, but was not fished after the last week of August. Weekly fishing periods remained at three days through most of the sockeye salmon season. The harvest for all species was well below historical levels, as was to be expected. The 2004 sockeye salmon harvest of 4,600 was a 75% improvement over the 2003 harvest of 2,600 fish. The peak aerial survey count of 31,000 sockeye salmon was recorded on August 18. The river was not surveyed for coho salmon this season due to inclement weather and the unavailability of airplanes. Historical East River sockeye salmon return-per-spawner data is presented in Table 74.

Akwe River

The Akwe River sockeye salmon harvest of 11,850 fish was 9% above the average of recent years (Table 75). That average contains two of the largest harvests on record for the Akwe, and this season's harvest was more than double the long-term historical average. The coho salmon harvest of 5,350 was 170% above the recent 5-year average, but that average contains three years when the river was not fished for coho for economic reasons. The 2004 coho salmon harvest is average when compared to the long-term historical figures. The river was only fished for three weeks during the coho salmon season. A total of six permits fished the Akwe in 2004. Aerial surveys of the Akwe River are of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. Weekly fishing times are announced at 1.5 days and then adjusted inseason according to fishery performance.

Markers were placed on the Akwe River one-half mile upstream of the mean low tide level to reduce the problem of fishing mixed stocks in the Italio and Akwe confluence. Some milling of all species may occur, and it is probable that some of the New Italio River stocks are intercepted in the Akwe River fishery.

Italio Rivers

Three different rivers comprise the Italio River system: the Old, Middle, and New Italio Rivers. The Old Italio River has always been a separate river flowing into the Gulf of Alaska just east of the mouth of the Dangerous River. Geological changes in the mid-80s changed the Italio River and created two distinct rivers where only one had existed before. The main river is now called the New Italio, and the original river channel is the Middle Italio. All three systems support coho

populations, and the New Italio River also has a small run of sockeye salmon. A peak sockeye salmon escapement count of 4,000 was above average for the New Italio in recent years. Productivity in this system has been in decline for some years, and the New Italio River was not open during the sockeye salmon season. The New Italio remained closed through the end of the season. Coho salmon escapement was above the top end of the BEG range for both the Old and Middle Italio Rivers, and both systems remained opened to commercial fishing for seven days a week for most of the coho salmon season. One permit fished the Middle Italio for one day, while the Old Italio was not fished in 2004. Peak aerial survey counts of 2,900 coho salmon in the Old Italio River and 4,000 in the Middle Italio River were recorded on September 8.

Dangerous River

The Dangerous River was opened to commercial fishing on June 13. Three permits fished the river, and harvested 865 sockeye salmon. The Dangerous River was not fished for coho salmon this year (Table 76). Escapement surveys of the Dangerous River are ineffective due to the glacially occluded water. Weekly fishing times are announced at 2.5 days and then adjusted in accordance with fishery performance.

Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery recorded above average harvests of coho and chum salmon, and below average harvests of Chinook, sockeye, and pink salmon during the 2004 season (Table 77). The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery generated 72% of the Yakutat area set gillnet income (Table 78 and 4.14). The total value of $1,156,000 was 20% above average, and was the highest since 1997. The harvest of 27,500 sockeye salmon was 66% below the recent average and the lowest harvest since 1986. Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye accounted for 31% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The coho harvest of 178,800 was 43% above average, and accounted for 91% of the area's total coho salmon harvest. The pink salmon return to the Situk was above average, while the harvest of 19,800 was 40% below average.

The Situk River weir was installed in the lower river for the 17th consecutive year and used for inseason management of the sockeye and Chinook salmon fisheries (Table 80). This was the 10th year that the resistance board or “floating” weir was used. The weir was maintained without problems through the end of the sockeye salmon season, and was removed on August 9. Heavy rains and subsequent flooding are typical of the fall coho season and the weir is removed prior to the coho salmon run.

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery opened on June 20. The sockeye salmon run built slowly and weekly fishing times remaining at the normal 2.5 days per week through the last week of July. On July 17 escapement through the Situk weir totaled 30,000 sockeye salmon, at the bottom end of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish. Sockeye harvest continued to decline into August, with more and more coho salmon being targeted. With sockeye escapement goals achieved, time was added to the weekly fishing periods to allow harvest opportunity on coho salmon. A total of 42,550 sockeye passed through the weir. A peak count of 49 permits fished for sockeye salmon during the second week of July; this effort was well below historical levels.

A total of 1,200 Chinook salmon were harvested, and this was 37% below the recent average. The department projected Chinook salmon escapement to fall within the BEG range, and the fishery was managed based on sockeye salmon run strength. A total of 798 large Chinook salmon passed through the Situk weir. This was within the BEG range of 450 to 1,050 Chinook salmon.

The harvest of 178,800 coho salmon was 43% above the recent 5-year average of 125,000. The 12-year period from 1992–2003 has been the most productive in the history of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet coho fishery, with ten of the twelve years recording a harvest in excess of 100,000 coho salmon. Seven of those twelve years recorded harvests in excess of 150,000 fish. This year's harvest was the fourth highest on record. A peak Situk River escapement survey of 10,200 coho salmon was recorded on September 9. This count was over the top end of the BEG range of 3,300 to 9,800, and fishing time was extended to seven days a week. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery remained open continuously for 54 days until the season closed on November 4. A peak count of 75 permits fished during the second week of September, and this was well above average for recent coho salmon seasons.

The pink salmon harvest of 19,850 was 40% below the recent 5-year average of 33,000 fish. The peak of the pink run occurs between the end of the sockeye season and the onset of the coho salmon season. Effort levels always diminish during this time, as fewer permits are willing to fish for pink salmon because of the comparatively low price. In 2004 the pink price was less than a nickel per pound, meaning there was no economic incentive to target pink salmon. Approximately 140,000 pink salmon were counted through the Situk Weir, but the weir was removed on August 9, well before the end of the pink run. This weir count exceeded the top end of the pink salmon escapement goal range. An escapement survey on August 31 revealed almost half a million pink salmon in the Situk River. The chum salmon harvest of 1,400 quadrupled the recent 5-year average harvest of 285.

Lost River

Because of the shift of the Lost River in 1999 that resulted in the river changing from discharging directly into the Gulf of Alaska to discharging into the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary, 5AAC. 39.220 was implemented to protect Lost River stocks. Beginning in the 1999 season, regulatory markers have been placed in the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary to delineate areas that closed the Lost River to commercial fishing. This closure forced the displacement of some traditional fishing sites and many of these fishermen have elected to transfer their enterprises to either the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet or to Yakutat Bay.

In 2004, the Lost River was not opened during the sockeye salmon season. It was not opened during the coho season until coho salmon escapement goals had been met (Table 81). A survey in late September revealed that the BEG for coho salmon had been achieved and the Lost River was opened during the last week of September. Small numbers of coho salmon were harvested during the open fishing period in the river, however it is assumed that Lost River salmon stocks are also harvested in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery. The lower end of the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary appears highly mutable and the conservation measures enacted in 1999–2003 may be necessary in the future.

Weekly float surveys were conducted on Tawah Creek, the primary immigration route for salmon stocks of the Lost River system, throughout the summer and fall for sockeye and coho salmon. A peak count of 1,100 sockeye salmon (BEG is 1,000 to 2,300) was observed on September 1. Coho salmon returns to the Lost River were strong and the peak escapement count of 5,000 recorded on November 1 is thought to be a minimum estimate as many fish disappear into areas that cannot be surveyed. The escapement goal range for coho salmon in the Lost River system is 2,000 to 6,500 fish.

Yakutat Bay

The Yakutat Bay fishery recorded harvests of 690 Chinook, 22,900 sockeye, 3,700 coho, 3,300 pink, and 130 chum salmon in 2004 (Table 82). The sockeye salmon harvest of 22,900 fish was 14% below the recent 5-year average. That average contains two of the highest harvests on record for Yakutat Bay, and this year's harvest is slightly above the long-term average. A total of 47 different permits fished Yakutat Bay in 2004, with a peak effort of 32 permits fished during the first week of the season. The southern half of Yakutat Bay opened on June 13, and fishing time corresponded with the Situk River openings for the duration of the fishing season. Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally to the sockeye fishery, and the harvest of 690 Chinook salmon was 44% above the recent 5-year average.

Yakutat Bay has never been a major coho producer, perhaps due to the concentration of effort elsewhere during coho salmon season. The 2004 coho salmon harvest of 3,700 fish was 8% above the recent 5-year average. Effort was minimal in Yakutat Bay for coho salmon, and although Yakutat Bay remained open with the rest of the area through November 4, it was not fished beyond the third week in September.

The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 3,300 fish was 34% below the recent average. Pink prices in recent years suggest that the harvest is an incidental consequence of the sockeye salmon fishery. No aerial surveys of the intertidal area adjacent to the mouth of Humpback Creek were flown due to the unavailability of airplanes. It is probable that the majority of the pink salmon harvested were of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin.

Manby Fisheries

The Manby Shore ocean fishery is located along the western shore of Yakutat Bay. This fishery may intercept stocks that are destined for the Situk River and west side streams. Historical data is difficult to interpret because, prior to the mid-1980s, harvests from the ocean fishery were combined with harvests from the area's inside waters. Also, before 1950, all the Manby Shore and Manby streams' harvests were recorded with those from Yakutat Bay. It is likely that the ocean fishery for sockeye developed in 1977 since fairly consistent sockeye salmon harvests began to appear in the record at that time. Weekly fishing periods are usually adjusted according to Situk River escapement needs. A total of eight permits harvested 2,500 sockeye salmon, and this harvest was 21% below the recent average (Table 83). The Manby Shore was only fished for three weeks of the season in 2004.

The Manby Shore stream fisheries include the waters of Manby Stream, Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek (Tables 4.19 and 4.20). The fishing history of these systems is imprecise because some, or none, may be fished in any given year. Sudden and Manby Streams produce both sockeye and coho, while the Esker Creek and Spoon River fisheries target only coho salmon. None of these systems were fished for sockeye, and only Sudden Stream was fished for coho salmon during one week of the season in 2004. Escapement counts are limited due to the glacial nature of most Manby area streams and no surveys of these inside waters were conducted in 2004. Escapement goals have not been formulated for the inside waters along the Manby Shore.

Yana River to Icy Bay

Although open, the Yana and Yahtse Rivers were not fished in 2004, and Jetty Creek was not open to commercial fishing.

YAKATAGA DISTRICT

The Yakataga District opened on August 11. All waters between Cape Yakataga and a point one-half mile west of the Yahtse, including the Big River, remained closed for the year. The Tsiu River was fished for the first time since 2001, and the Kaliakh River was fished for the first time since 1999. Seal Creek, located about ten miles west of the Tsiu River, was also fished. This was the first harvest ever recorded for Seal Creek. Fewer than three permits fished each system, and harvest figures are confidential. Historical harvest and effort data for the Kaliakh River are presented in Table 86 and for the Tsiu River in Table 87.

Tsiu River

The Tsiu River is remote from processors and fish have been transported from the site in DC-3 or similar aircraft. In 2004 fish were flown to Cordova in small aircraft or taken to Cordova by a fishing vessel. One survey of the Tsiu River was flown on September 1, revealing 9,800 coho salmon in the system. Inclement weather and the unavailability of airplanes prevented further surveys. Interviews with fishermen and local pilots indicated that the escapement goal range of 10,000 to 29,000 was attained, and perhaps exceeded.

Table 66.–Summary of Yakutat salmon stock biological escapement goals (BEG) and source documentation.

SPECIES	STOCK	TYPE	BEG	BEG DOCUMENT
Sockeye	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	30,000–70,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-22
Sockeye	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	600–1,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	East Alsek River	Aerial Survey Index	13,000–26,000	SPEC-PUB No. 03-04
Sockeye	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	Not Established	
Sockeye	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	1,000–2,300	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	7,500–15,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J00-24
Chinook	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	1,100–2,300	ADFG-F. Man. No. 98-2
Chinook	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	450–1,050	SPEC-PUB No. 03-01
Pink	Situk-Even Year	Weir	42,000–105,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Situk-Odd Year	Weir	54,000–200,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Even	Aerial Survey Index	3,300–8,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Odd	Aerial Survey Index	7,000–18,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Coho	E. Alsek-Doame	Aerial Survey Index	2,500–8,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	1,800–5,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	1,400–3,600	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Situk River	Aerial Survey Index	3,300–9,800	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	2,200–6,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Kaliakh River	Aerial Survey Index	4,000–14,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Tsiu/Tsivat	Aerial Survey Index	10,00–29,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14

Table 67.–Total salmon harvest by species in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2004.

Week	Ending Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	6/12	355	1,997	0	0	0	2,352
25	6/19	353	7,026	7	0	3	7,389
26	6/26	518	9,315	47	1	7	9,888
27	7/03	466	9,882	59	3	9	10,419
28	7/10	563	14,290	398	16	10	15,277
29	7/17	314	16,313	411	360	10	17,408
30	7/24	110	14,801	335	939	17	16,202
31	7/31	26	6,078	340	3,025	45	9,514
32	8/07	10	3,729	353	6,361	60	10,513
33	8/14	8	4,165	2,419	9,793	207	16,592
34	8/21	2	744	2,486	923	249	4,404
35	8/28	5	574	16,679	1,743	744	19,745
36	9/04	4	234	27,443	43	154	27,878
37	9/11	0	45	57,976	0	27	58,048
38	9/18	0	8	54,394	0	3	54,405
39	9/25	0	2	20,952	0	5	20,959
40	10/02	0	0	6,087	0	4	6,091
41	10/09	0	0	2,641	0	0	2,641
42	10/16	0	0	1,885	0	0	1,885
43	10/23	0	0	1,636	0	0	1,636
44-45	11/06	0	0	382	0	0	382
Totals		2,734	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708

Table 68.–10-year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.

Year	Active Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1994	151	3,897	206,533	343,751	12,324	4,216	570,721
1995	148	9,371	153,686	297,901	54,038	2,585	517,581
1996	140	4,859	209,029	227,611	31,295	1,803	474,591
1997	142	3,264	109,988	322,720	93,658	808	530,438
1998	144	2,804	77,174	197,663	86,066	1,351	365,058
1999	129	5,105	128,743	187,052	29,554	928	351,382
2000	125	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
2001	115	2,633	141,534	205,265	32,230	406	328,068
2002	88	2,510	112,656	200,888	15,590	204	331,848
2003	104	3,847	154,441	74,343	48,418	542	281,591
1994–2003 Avg.	129	4,075	139,297	222,814	46,752	1,403	408,940
2004	112	2,734	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708
2004[a]	-13%	-33%	-37%	-12%	-50%	+11%	-24%

[a] Deviation from 10-year average.

Table 69.–Average earnings from setnet fishing, Yakutat area, from 1975 to 2004.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Active Setnet Permits	Aver. Earning Per Permit	Previous 10-Year-Aver. Income
1975	$ 713,860	104	$6,864	-
1976	1,214,550	125	9,716	-
1977	2,065,055	130	15,808	-
1978	2,669,791	151	17,681	-
1979	3,239,000	166	19,512	-
1980	1,929,752	150	12,865	-
1981	2,333,300	152	15,351	-
1982	2,084,140	149	13,988	-
1983	1,355,470	131	10,347	-
1984	2,375,790	137	17, 342	-
1985	3,010,580	149	20,225	$13,944
1986	1,981,807	153	12,953	15,283
1987	5,077,589	155	32,759	15,607
1988	8,944,228	160	55,901	17,302
1989	4,174,510	164	25,454	21,124
1990	4,493,681	161	27,911	22,018
1991	2,248,558	162	13,880	23,223
1992	5,238,058	165	31,745	23,076
1993	2,916,782	158	18,461	23,852
1994	3,331,851	151	22,065	25,663
1995	2,968,274	148	20,055	26,135
1996	2,375,047	140	16,925	26,118
1997	2,975,854	142	20,957	26,516
1998	1,350,752	144	9,380	25,335
1999	1,960,794	129	15,200	24,306
2000	1,478,049	125	11,824	23,171
2001	1,130,969	115	9,830	18,044
2002	747,218	88	8,491	17,636
2003	1,135,551	104	10,919	15,319
2004	1,606,082	112	14,340	14,565

Table 70.–Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, from 2004.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek	656	18,030	2,475	0	2	21,163
East	6	4,590	21	0	34	4,651
Akwe	97	11,860	5,342	0	1	17,300
Italio	Closed					
Middle Italio		[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Old Italio	Not Fished					
Dangerous	2	865				867
Situk	1,222	27,518	178,804	19,842	1,386	228,772
Lost	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Yakutat Bay	690	22,920	3,721	3,339	130	30,800
Manby Shore	7	2,494	13	26	0	2,540
Manby Stream	Not Fished					
Spoon	Not Fished					
Sudden	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Esker	Not Fished					
Yahtse	Not Fished					
Yana	Not Fished					
Jetty Creek	Not Fished					
Big River	Not Fished					
Kaliakh		[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Tsiu		[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Seal River		[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
Tashalich	Not Fished					
Kiklukh	Not Fished					
Totals	2,734	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708

[a] Fewer than 3 permits, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 71.–Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2004 and 5-year-catch comparison

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24	6/12	16	355	1,997	0	0	0	2,352	2.0
25	6/19	11	229	2,544	0	0	0	2,773	2.0
26	6/26	11	46	2,135	0	0	0	2,181	3.0
27	7/03	8	7	671	0	0	0	678	1.0
28	7/10	11	2	967	0	0	0	969	1.0
29	7/17	14	9	3,227	61	0	0	3,297	2.0
30	7/24	15	5	4,675	0	0	2	4,682	3.0
31	7/31	7	0	655	0	0	0	655	1.0
32	8/07	5	0	347	0	0	0	347	1.0
33	8/14	4	1	654	11	0	0	666	2.0
34	8/21	4	0	44	6	0	0	50	1.0
35	8/28	4	2	91	118	0	0	211	3.0
36	9/04	3	0	10	302	0	0	312	3.0
37	9/11	3	0	7	508	0	0	515	3.0
38-40	10/2	6	0	6	1,469	0	0	1,475	20.5
41-45	11/6	Not	Fished						34.5
Totals		24	656	18,030	2,475	0	2	21,163	83

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	20	508	11,433	5,660	0	112	17,713	43.0
2000	14	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437	37.0
2001	14	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	17,470	50.0
2002	16	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	27,144	73.0
2003	15	942	39,755	47	0	0	40,744	66.0
1999-2003 Average	16	674	18,325	4,649	3	52	23,702	54.0
2004	24	656	18,030	2,475	0	2	21,163	83.0
Deviation[a]								
2004	+50%	-3%	-2%	-47%		-96%	-11%	+53%

[a] Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 72.–Klukshu River Weir escapement, from 1976 to 2004.

Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye[b]	Coho
1976	1,278	11,691	1,572
1977	3,144	26,791	2,758
1978	2,976	26,867	30
1979	4,405	12,308	175
1980	2,637	11,739	704
1981	2,113	20,323	1,170
1982	2,369	33,699	189
1983	2,537	20,492	303
1984	1,672	12,727	1,402
1985	1,458	18,620	350
1986	2,708	24,880	62
1987	2,616	10,504	202
1988	2,037	9,341	2,774
1989	2,456	23,542	2,219
1990	1,915	25,995	315
1991	2,489	18,977	8,540
1992	1,366	20,215	1,145
1993	3,302	16,740	788
1994	3,735	15,038	1,232
1995	5,678	22,202	3,650
1996	3,602	8,317	3,465
1997	2,757	11,012	307
1998	1,347	13,580	1,961
1999	2,190	5,069	2,371
2000	1,365	5,551	4,832
2001	1,825	10,290	748
2002	2,240	25,711	9,921
2003	1,671	32,120	3,689
1994-2003 Average	2,641	14,889	3,218
2004	2,525	15,348	750

[a] Chinook salmon escapement goal range is 1,100 to 2,300 fish.
[b] Sockeye salmon escapement goal range is 7,500 to 15,000 fish.

Table 73.–Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison**.**

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26–29	Closed								
30	7/24	6	4	1,394	0	0	1	1,399	2.0
31	7/31	5	0	827	0	0	15	215	2.0
32	8/07	8	0	1,323	0	0	18	1,341	3.0
33	8/14	5	2	895	4	0	0	897	3.0
34–35	8/28	4	0	151	17	0	0	172	6.0
36–45	11/26	Not	Fished						52.5
Totals		9	6	4,590	21	0	34	4,651	68.5

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1994	66	37	99,848	18,736	36	3,661	122,318	74.0
1995	42	134	11,772	8,914	21	1,501	22,342	26.0
1996	66	111	55,025	3,538	43	1,143	59,860	28.0
1997	49	28	12,612	3,579	31	338	16,588	38.0
1998	25	3	5,802	2,163	0	891	8,859	13.0
1999	Closed							
2000	Closed							
2001	Closed							
2002			10	244				
2003	8	0	2,617	1	0	22	2,640	33.0
1994-1998 Average	50	39	23,134	4,647	16	942	28,746	36.0
2004	9	6	4,590	21	0	34	4,651	68.5
Deviation[a]								
2004	-72%	-85%	-80%	-99%		-96%	-84%	+90%

[a] Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 74.–East River return-per-spawner, from 1975 to 2003.

Year	Total Return	Parent-Year Escapement	Return Per Spawner	Rank
1975	44,530	12,000	3.71	10
1976	79,816	10,000	7.98	1
1977	61,309	15,000	4.08	8
1978	56,003	35,000	1.60	21
1979	81,262	22,000	3.69	11
1980	66,530	50,000	1.33	23
1981	82,365	40,000	2.06	17
1982	177,785	25,000	7.11	3
1983	147,204	30,000	4.91	6
1984	68,023	18,000	3.78	9
1985	245,851	35,000	7.02	4
1986	120,355	80,000	1.50	22
1987	167,723	65,000	2.58	15
1988	99,483	29,000	3.43	12
1989	175,516	60,000	2.93	14
1990	203,378	44,000	4.62	7
1991	75,334	34,000	2.22	16
1992	187,300	38,000	4.93	5
1993	234,207	30,000	7.81	2
1994	131,848	42,000	3.14	13
1995	39,772	30,000	1.32	24
1996	83,025	43,000	1.96	18
1997	40,612	45,000	.90	26
1998	38,902	32,400	1.20	25
1999	19,500	28,000	.70	28
2000	21,000	28,000	.75	27
2001	17,000	28,000	.61	29
2002	14,200	30,400	.47	30
2003	33,617	19,500	1.72	19
2004	35,590	21,000	1.69	20

Average return per spawner since 1975: 3.06:1.

Table 75.–Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2004 and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	5	73	3,648	4,647	1	2	7,611	41.5
2000	14	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504	36.0
2001	12	294	17,294	90	1	1	17,680	39.5
2002	4	170	3,754	0	1	4	3,929	61.0
2003	8	304	8,518	0	1	0	8,831	50.5
1999-2003 Average	9	200	10,869	1,980	1	12	12,911	45.6
2004	6	149	11,860	5,342	0	1	17,352	50.0
Deviation[a]								
2003	-33%	-25%	+9%	+170%		-92%	+34%	+10%

[a] Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 76.–Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2004 and 5-year-catch comparison.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	4	7	7,713	3	0	0	7,723	55.0
2000	13	15	5,570	305	44	12	5,946	41.5
2001	5	5	5,740	0	0	0	5,745	61.0
2002	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	81.0
2003	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	56.0
1999–2003 Average	7	7	6,341	103	15	4	6,471	58.9
2004	3	2	865	0	0	0	870	67.5

[a] Fewer than three permits, all catch figures are confidential

Table 77.–Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26	6/26	45	389	5,419	28	0	1	5,837	2.5
27	7/03	48	245	3,387	0	0	4	3,636	2.5
28	7/10	49	284	3,859	21	4	3	4,171	2.5
29	7/17	43	210	5,755	17	229	8	6,219	2.5
30	7/24	44	67	3,437	12	563	8	4,087	2.5
31	7/31	38	9	1,687	8	2,176	17	3,897	2.5
32	8/07	16	8	1,553	246	5,497	34	7,338	3.0
33	8/14	27	3	1,368	2,324	9,218	201	13,114	6.5
34	8/21	24	2	391	2,429	740	246	3,808	3.5
35	8/28	50	1	394	15,992	1,392	694	18,473	5.0
36	9/04	67	4	214	26,515	23	145	26,901	5.0
37	9/11	75	0	30	53,849	0	13	53,892	6.5
38	9/18	72	0	2	45,332	0	3	45,337	7.0
39	9/25	61	0	2	19,720	0	5	19,727	7.0
40	10/2	35	0	0	5,778	0	4	5,782	7.0
41	10/9	16	0	0	2,641	0	0	2,641	7.0
42	10/16	9	0	0	1,885	0	0	1,885	7.0
43	10/23	11	0	0	1,636	0	0	1,636	7.0
44-45	11/6	6	0	20	382	0	0	402	11.5
Total		90	1,222	27,518	178,804	19,842	1,386	228,772	98.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	99	3,810	61,500	103,049	27,018	396	195,773	66.5
2000	83	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203	47.0
2001	82	1,087	62,192	164,669	28,567	188	256,703	90.5
2002	69	1,078	71,015	189,789	14,037	34	275,953	96.75
2003	81	2,343	84,248	72,183	43,568	454	202,795	88.25
1999-2003 Average	83	1,927	62,701	124,673	32,899	285	222,485	77.8
2004	90	1,222	27,518	178,804	19,842	1,386	228,772	98.0
Deviation[a]								
2004	+8%	-37%	-66%	+43%	-40%	+386%	+3%	+26%

[a] Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 78.–Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, from 1975 to 2004.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Situk Setnet Income	Percent Value of Situk
1975	$ 713,860	$ 256,760	36%
1976	1,214,550	485,680	40%
1977	2,065,055	890,630	43%
1978	2,669,791	767,690	29%
1979	3,239,000	715,280	22%
1980	1,929,752	419,070	22%
1981	2,333,300	612,050	26%
1982	2,084,140	372,000	18%
1983	1,355,470	205,750	15%
1984	2,375,790	575,120	24%
1985	3,010,580	524,560	17%
1986	1,981,807	180,677	9%
1987	5,077,589	1,248,984	25%
1988	8,944,228	2,601,441	29%
1989	4,174,510	1,244,788	30%
1990	4,493,681	1,189,260	26%
1991	2,248,558	1,183,752	53%
1992	5,238,058	2,063,143	39%
1993	2,916,782	1,192,148	41%
1994	3,331,851	1,686,803	51%
1995	2,968,274	1,716,842	58%
1996	2,375,047	1,351,005	57%
1997	2,975,854	1,687,084	57%
1998	1,350,752	652,129	48%
1999	1,960,794	1,097,412	56%
2000	1,487,207	740,165	50%
2001	1,130,969	705,325	62%
2002	745,218	601,704	80%
2003	1,135,551	782,143	69%
1975–2003 Average	2,673,380	962,771	36%
2004	1,606,082	1,156,074	72%
Deviation[a]			
2004	-40%	+20%	+100%

[a] Deviation from average.

Table 79.–Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, from 1975 to 2004.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	$ 7,000	$ 128,000	$ 114,560	$ 7,000	$ 4	$ 256,760
1976	24,000	345,300	108,000	8,300	80	485,680
1977	21,000	588,560	255,530	25,230	310	890,630
1978	10,000	333,150	417,270	7,140	126	767,690
1979	29,560	430,350	223,950	31,200	220	715,280
1980	22,540	155,130	218,190	23,100	106	419,070
1981	25,000	237,710	308,270	40,440	625	612,050
1982	5,610	170,940	191,240	3,800	410	372,000
1983	4,830	101,000	96,300	3,300	315	205,750
1984	12,310	50,740	498,530	10,640	2,400	575,120
1985	11,330	122,770	385,000	4,750	710	524,560
1986	3,276	59,771	116,648	688	294	180,677
1987	23,908	755,662	454,035	9,682	5,394	1,248,984
1988	10,350	1,018,060	1,522,176	40,223	10,632	2,601,441
1989	No Sale	899,505	283,090	58,445	3,748	1,244,788
1990	No Sale	816,615	352,937	18,638	1,070	1,189,260
1991	12,071	651,684	518,138	1,399	460	1,183,752
1992	29,404	929,241	1,093,096	9,816	1,586	2,063,143
1993	11,553	503,262	669,648	6,479	1,206	1,192,148
1994	27,336	309,766	1,342,174	7,102	425	1,686,803
1995	168,055	432,684	1,078,470	36,913	720	1,716,842
1996	58,024	578,758	703,278	10,342	603	1,351,005
1997	31,317	166,254	1,436,891	52,282	340	1,687,084
1998	24,845	196,850	390,977	39,163	93	652,129
1999	81,060	488,915	515,785	10,738	474	1,096,972
2000	28,905	222,598	464,086	22,852	584	740,165
2001	17,179	241,597	433,935	12,427	187	705,325
2002	4,832	180,146	413,938	2,751	38	601,704
2003	27,850	441,995	293,676	18,885	249	782,143
1975–2003 Average	27,153	398,518	513,786	18,025	1,152	958,634
2004	22,693	165,665	963,105	3,400	1,211	1,156,074

Table 80.–Situk Weir escapement counts, from 1988 to 2004.

Year	Dates of Operation	Chinook[a]	Sockeye[b]	Coho[c]	Pink[d]	Chum
1988	6/7–8/21	885	46,404	1,694	78,754	228
1989	5/31–8/17	637	84,383	0	288,246	0
1990	6/1–7/28	1,274	61,375	0	0	0
1991	6/10 –7/27	1,613	67,737	0	4,168	3
1992	4/18–8/5	1,985	63,877	0	29,278	0
1993	6/10–8/5	4,091	62,110	0	16,285	0
1994	5/21–8/4	4,416	72,474	4	79,055	4
1995	5/10–8/3	8,231	42,463	4	66,273	17
1996	5/6–8/6	4,151	61,269	65	157,012	15
1997	5/7–8/8	5,001	42,051	18	466,267	35
1998	5/3–8/5	5,329	50,546	8	97,392	0
1999	5/9–8/6	2,786	61,544	2	27,586	0
2000	5/10–8/8	3,091	41,544	189	332,510	53
2001	5/2–8/8	696	60,330	20	121,267	13
2002	5/10–8/8	1,024	68,743	40	98,190	22
2003	5/8–8/8	2,615	89,720	1	375,333	12
1988–2003 Average		2,989	61,036	128	139,851	25
2004	5/8–8/9	798	42,544	184	145,914	111

[a] Chinook salmon weir counts are for large, three ocean or older, fish. The chinook salmon escapement goal range of 450 to 1,050 fish is for large fish.

[b] Sockeye salmon escapement goal range is 30,000 to 70,000 fish.

[c] The Situk weir is not operated through the end of the coho salmon return and is not a useful measure of escapement for this species.

[d] This odd-year pink salmon escapement goal range is 59,000 to 200,000 fish.

Note: In 1992 and from 1994 to the present, the weir has been operated by Sport Fish Division in May and early June to count emigrant steelhead

Table 81.–Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999–2000	Closed	To	Fishing					
2001	4	0	0	459	0	0	459	35.0
2002	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	44.5
2003	3	0	0	1,112	0	0	1,112	27.0
2004	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	38.5

[a] Fewer than 3 permits, all catch figures are confidential

Table 82.–Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/19	32	124	4,482	7	0	3	4,616	2.5
26	6/26	21	77	1,584	18	1	6	1,686	2.5
27	7/03	21	118	3,305	59	3	5	3,490	2.5
28	7/10	25	244	6,467	377	12	6	7,106	2.5
29	7/17	27	88	3,244	333	131	2	3,798	2.5
30	7/24	21	26	1,886	322	350	6	2,590	2.5
31	7/31	17	11	1,436	332	849	13	2,641	2.5
32	8/07	6	1	240	107	864	8	1,220	3.0
33	8/14	5	1	162	80	575	6	824	3.0
34	8/21	3	0	57	39	183	3	282	3.0
35	8/28	3	0	39	262	351	49	701	3.0
36	9/04	5	0	10	626	20	9	665	3.0
37–39	10/25	4	0	8	1,159	0	14	1,181	20.5
40–45	11/06	Not	Fished						39.5
Totals		47	690	22,920	3,721	3,339	130	30,800	92.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	55	618	41,739	6,768	2,510	411	52,046	58.5
2000	44	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579	47.5
2001	60	703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270	91.0
2002	35	548	17,899	1,201	1,552	165	21,365	93.25
2003	33	238	14,358	578	4,834	63	24,722	65.0
1999–2003 Average	47	478	26,559	3,446	5,089	354	36,796	71.05
2004	47	690	22,920	3,721	3,339	130	30,800	92.0
Deviation[a]								
2004		+44%	-14%	+8%	-34%	-63%	-29%	-16%

[a] Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 83.–Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	9	89	1,309	405	21	7	1,831	56.0
2000	10	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851	45.0
2001	8	0	7,602	24	11	0	7,637	88.5
2002	3	14	1,449	0	0	0	1,463	75.0
2003	7	21	2,725	294	14	3	3,057	58.5
1999–2003 Average	7	25	3,164	161	15	4	3,368	64.6
2004	8	7	2,494	13	26	0	2,488	65.0
Deviation 2004	+14%	-72%	-21%	-92%	+73%		-26%	

[a] Fewer than three permits, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 84.–Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	56.5
2000	Not	Fished						42.0
2001	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	81.0
2002	Not	Fished						77.0
2003	Not	Fished						51.0
2004	Not	Fished						65.0

[a] Fewer than three permits, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 85.–Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, and Spoon River set gillnet fisheries, 2004, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1999	4	0	1,336	1,856	4	0	3,196	52.5
2000	4	0	905	1,065	0	2	1,972	42.0
2001	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	81.0
2002	Not	Fished						77.0
2003	Not	Fished						51.0
2004	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	65.0

[a] Fewer than three permits, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 86.–Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, from 1998 to 2004.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1998	3	0	0	2,028	0	0	2,031	29.0
1999	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	27.0
2000	Not	Fished						
2001	Not	Fished						62.12
2002	Not	Fished						60.5
2003	Not	Fished						36.0
2004	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	62.0

For 5-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.
[a] Fewer than three permits, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 87.–Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River, from 1998 to 2004.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1998	27	0	70	70,995	0	0	71,065	24.0
1999	31	0	3	61,480	0	0	61,483	29.0
2000	22	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075	20.0
2001	11	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748	51.0
2002	Not	Fished						48.5
2003	Not	Fished						
1998–2001 Average	23	0	19	55,821	4	0	55,843	31.0
2004	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	55.0

For 5-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.
[a] Fewer than three permits, all catch figures are confidential.

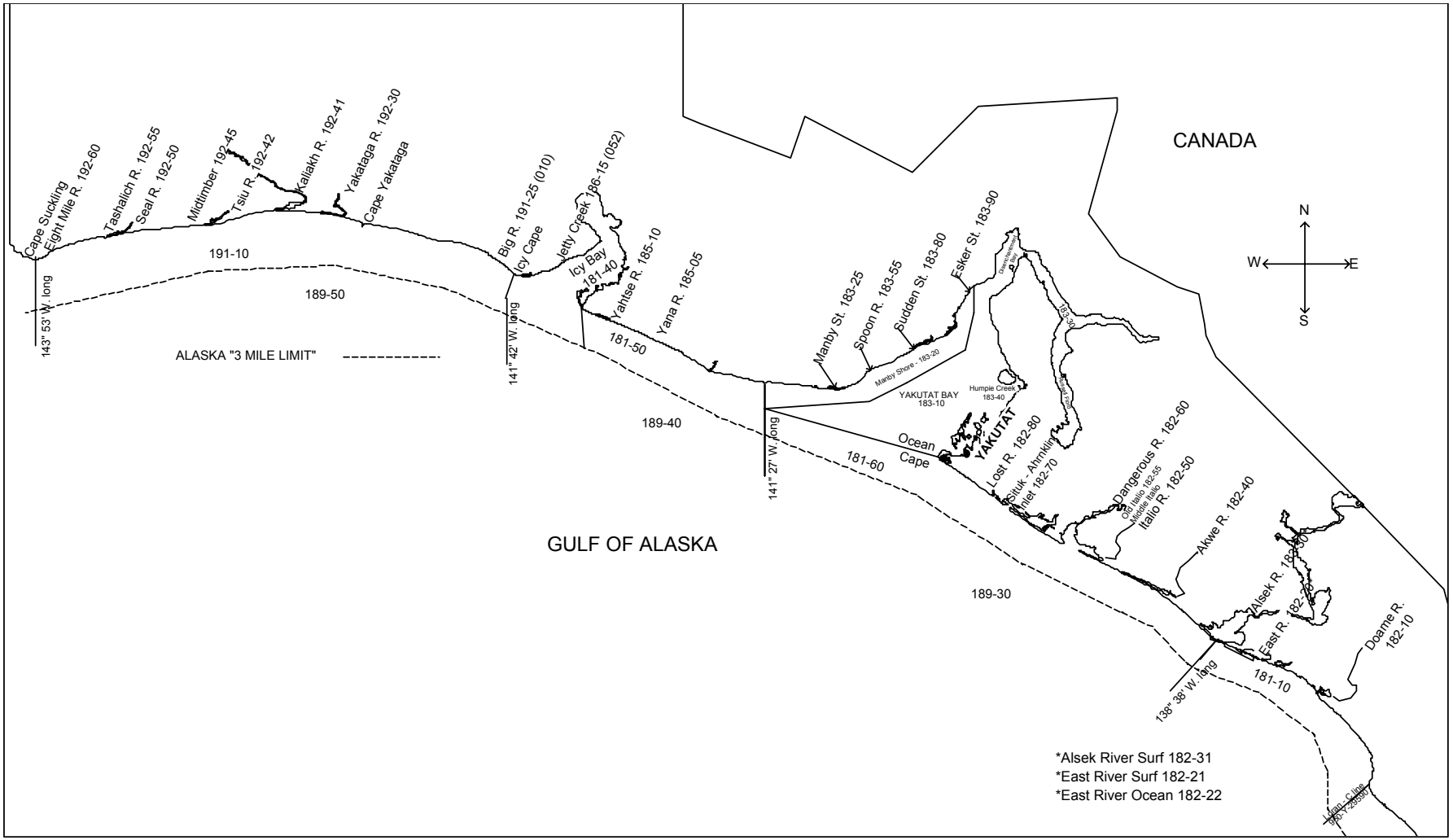

Figure 42.–Yakutat area map, Area D.

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