

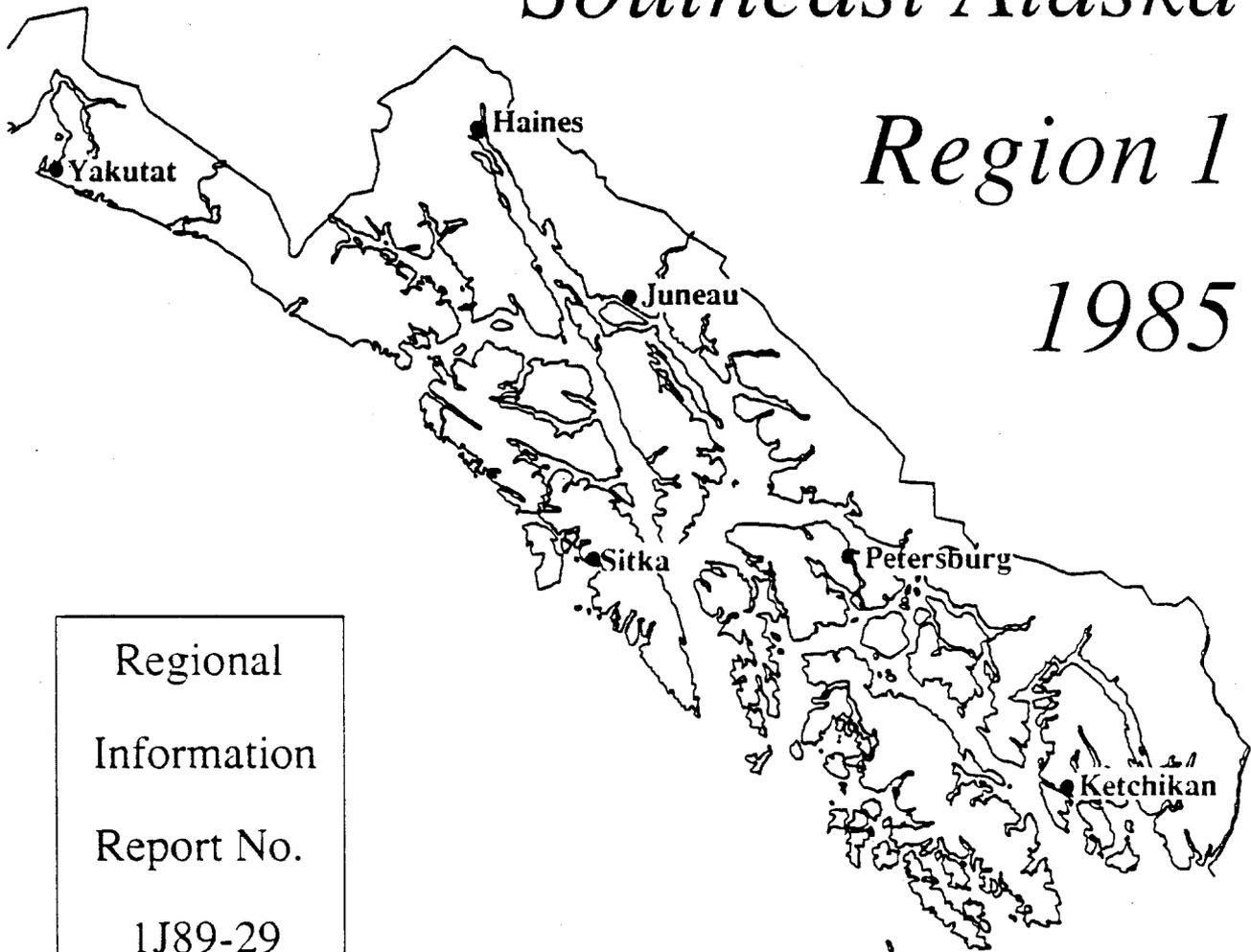
# Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Commercial Fisheries Division -- Southeast Region

## *Management Report For Southeast Alaska*

### *Region 1*

### *1985*



Regional  
Information  
Report No.  
1J89-29

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# MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA

REGION 1, 1985



By

Southeast Region Management Staff

Regional Information Report No.<sup>1</sup> 1J89-29

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

December 1989

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to present a regional level report on annual commercial fishing activities within the Southeast Region (Region I) of the Division of Commercial Fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Salmon dominate the Region's commercial fisheries harvest; however, substantial fisheries also exist for other finfish resources including herring and groundfish as well as king crab, Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, shrimp, scallops and abalone.

This report will cover the 1985 season for salmon and other species that have distinct fishing seasons corresponding to the calendar year. For species (i.e., herring and some shellfish) which have fishing seasons that overlap calendar years, the report will cover that season, being either 1984/85 or 1985/86, in which most of the commercial fisheries were conducted during 1985.

The report will concentrate the catch and management aspects of the fisheries resources. Information concerning commercial processing and production operations will not be described in any detail as this type of information is available in the catch and production reports compiled annually by the computer services section of the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

### *Description of Area*

The Southeast Region consists of waters of Alaska between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south (Figure 1). The region is divided into two herring and salmon net registration areas. Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather; Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The entire region is designated as a single shellfish statistical reporting area (Area A). The region is further divided into five management areas with offices in Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Juneau, and Haines, (Figure 1) and 16 regulatory districts (Figure 2) plus Yakutat.

### *Statistical Catch Reporting Areas*

For purposes of catch reporting, the Region is divided into a series of districts and sub-districts. The commercial landings are reported by district and sub-district for all fisheries, except the salmon troll and groundfish fisheries (Figures 3-7). Troll landings are reported by district. A separate statistical catch reporting system is used for the groundfish fishery (Figures 8 and 9).

## Nomenclature

The following common and scientific names have been used in this report:

	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Salmon	Pink Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>
	Chum Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>
	Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
	Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>
	Sockeye Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>
Herring	Pacific Herring	<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>
Groundfish	Pacific Cod	<i>Microgadus proximus</i>
	Ling Cod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>
	Sablefish	<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>
	Walleye Pollock	<i>Theragra chalcogramma</i>
	Starry Flounder	<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>
	Rockfish	<i>Scorpaenidae</i> (family)
Shellfish	Red King Crab	<i>Paralithodes camtschatica</i>
	Blue King Crab	<i>Paralithodes platypus</i>
	Brown King Crab	<i>Lithodes aequispina</i>
	Tanner Crab	<i>Chionoecetes bairdi</i>
	Dungeness Crab	<i>Cancer magister</i>
	Pinto Abalone	<i>Haliotis kamtschatkana</i>
	Weathervane Scallops	<i>Pactinopectin caurinus</i>
	Pink Shrimp	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>
	Sidestripe Shrimp	<i>Pandalopsis dispar</i>
	Coonstripe Shrimp	<i>Pandalus hypsinotus</i>
Humpy Shrimp	<i>Pandalus goniurus</i>	
Spot Shrimp	<i>Pandalus platycerous</i>	

## *Fisheries Management Organization*

Management of the Region I commercial and subsistence fisheries is the combined responsibility of area and regional management biologists. There are five area management biologists in Region I corresponding to the five area management offices. Each area biologist is primarily responsible for the management of the commercial salmon net, herring and subsistence fisheries in his respective management area. Management of the shellfish, groundfish and salmon troll fisheries is accomplished by regional level biologists. Because of the movement of fish and fishermen between the various management areas, a closely coordinated inter-area management approach is followed.

### **SALMON FISHERIES**

Commercial utilization of the Southeast Alaska salmon resources began in the late 1870's. Until the early 1900's red salmon were the primary species harvested. Pink salmon began to dominate the catch in the early 1900's and, in recent years, pinks have annually comprised 75-80% of the total salmon catch. The relative order of production (by numbers of fish) from highest to lowest is usually pink, chum, coho, sockeye and chinook salmon.

The salmon harvests peaked in the late 1930's and early 1940's and declined to historic low levels in the late 1950's and early 1960's. During the mid to late 1960's improved catches occurred, but in the early 1970's another decline in the production was experienced. The recent trend has been for increased production levels. The consecutive 30-year, high annual total commercial harvest of salmon occurred from 1915 through 1944, when the average annual harvest was approximately 39,000,000 fish. The most recent 5-year average harvest (1981-85) was approximately 37,000,000 salmon.

### *Fishery Characteristics*

Salmon are commercially harvested in the Southeast Alaska area (Area A) with purse seines, drift gill nets and floating fish traps, in the Yakutat area (Area D) with set nets, and in both areas with hand and power troll gear. The salmon net fisheries are confined to State waters; however, the troll fishery operates in both State waters and Federal waters of the Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ). The floating fish traps are restricted to the Annette Islands Fishery Reserve established by Presidential Proclamation in 1916.

The Region's salmon fisheries are extremely complex due to the mixed stock and mixed species nature of the returns and the existence of several distinct gear groups harvesting the same stocks of salmon. The Region contains over 2,000 salmon streams of various productivity levels, and it is difficult to apply stock specific fisheries management according to the run strength of individual returns. Additionally, some salmon harvested originate from other states and Canada. Often times a fishery targeting on a specific salmon species incurs a major incidental catch of other species.

### ***Fishery Participation***

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission information shows that 420 purse seine, 484 drift gill net, 164 set gill net, 962 power troll, and 2,031 hand troll permits were renewed and could have fished in 1985. A total of four fish traps are authorized on the Annette Island Reserve (Table 1).

### ***1985 Salmon Harvest***

The 1985 Southeast Alaska commercial harvest by all gear types, including hatchery cost recovery, totaled approximately 60,000,000 fish (Tables 2 and 3). It was the third highest harvest of salmon ever reported in the region. The harvest of approximately 52,000,000 pink salmon accounted for 86% of the 1985 salmon catch. Sockeye salmon landings of over 1,800,000 fish were the highest reported since 1939. The commercial take of approximately 3,300,000 chum salmon was one of the best in recent years. Region-wide coho salmon landings of about 2,500,000 fish were the highest for this species since 1951. The 1985 commercial catch of chinook salmon was approximately 242,000 fish.

### ***Harvest by Gear Type***

Troll gear accounted for 86% of the region's 1985 landings of chinook salmon and 63% of the coho salmon harvest. Purse seine fisheries took 92% of the pink, 37% of the sockeye, and 41% of the region's chum salmon harvest. Drift gill net accounted for 38% of the chum, 49% of the sockeye and 4% of the pink salmon harvest. The set gill net landings of sockeye and coho salmon represented 13% and 8% of the regional harvest of these species, respectively. The trap catch of pink salmon was 1% of the pink salmon landings.

## *Purse Seine Fishery*

The purse seine fishery normally accounts for 70% to 90% of the commercial salmon harvest with pink salmon the major target species in most areas. Other salmon species are important to purse seine fishermen, but most sockeye, chum and coho salmon catches are taken incidental to the pink salmon fishery. Management of the purse seine fishery is based largely on pink salmon stock condition.

The purse seine fishery occurs only in Area A. Pink salmon stocks show a distinct separation between northern and southern portions of Southeast Alaska. For purposes of forecasting, catch tabulation, and management, Districts 1 through 8 are grouped in the southern unit and Districts 9 through 16 in the northern unit. Tagging studies have demonstrated that there is little intermingling of these stocks in the purse seine fishing areas. Independent management strategies are employed in each area; however, purse seine fishermen are free to move between areas.

During 1985 the purse seine fishery harvested about 51,000,000 salmon, continuing the upward trend beginning in 1977 (Table 4), and it was the highest catch ever reported by purse seines in the region. The fishing time allowed for the purse seine fishery in 1985 is shown by district in Appendix A.

The season was highlighted by late developing runs and strong returns of pink salmon in both the southern and northern fishing districts. The high returns in both areas resulted in a good distribution of fishing effort through most of the season.

### **Non-Retention of Chinook Salmon**

The purse seine catch of chinook salmon was well above average during July and early August. To maintain the all gear catch of chinook salmon at the 263,000 fish limit specified in the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty and to prevent a reallocation of chinook salmon from other user groups, non-retention of chinook salmon was implemented in the seine fishery during the fishing period beginning August 12. This was maintained for the remainder of the season. The seasonal catch of chinook salmon totaled approximately 23,000 fish.

### **Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery**

The 1985 pre-season forecast indicated that approximately 7,300,000 pink salmon would be available for harvest in the northern districts. Good pink salmon returns were expected in all areas except Districts 10 and 14. However, the return to all areas developed considerably stronger than forecasted. The 1985 pink salmon harvest by all gear types totaled approximately 21,000,000 fish (Tables 5 and 6), the purse seine

The established fishing area for the Hidden Falls Hatchery was the waters of District 12 along the east shore of Baranof Island between South Point (southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and Turbot Point. The catch at the hatchery occurred during five separate openings between June 30 and July 25. Effort levels were high with up to 153 boats participating.

***Northern Southeast Fall Chum Salmon Fisheries.*** Fall chum salmon seining was limited to one short open period each at Port Camden, Sitka Sound and Excursion Inlet. Returns of fall chum salmon to Chaik Bay did not develop sufficient run strength to allow a directed fishery, however, these stocks contributed well to the seine fishery during late season pink salmon seining in Chatham Strait. The fishery at Excursion, as in recent years, was restricted to north of Excursion Point to minimize the catch of salmon bound for drift gill net fishing areas in Districts 11 and 15.

***Northern Southeast Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements.*** The overall 1985 northern districts pink salmon spawning escapement index totaled approximately 9,200,000 fish, the best since statehood (Table 7). The distribution of the escapement was good with goals being obtained in all districts.

#### **Southern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery**

A harvest of approximately 25,000,000 pink salmon was anticipated for the southern fishing districts. Pink salmon returns to Districts 1, 2, 3, and 5 were expected to be good, while below average runs were expected for Districts 6 and 7. Pink salmon landings totaled approximately 31,000,000 fish. The distribution of the return was generally as anticipated. The southern districts purse seine landings are shown in Tables 8-9.

***District 4, Noyes Island.*** The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted regulations (5 AAC 33.361) for the department to manage the District 4 salmon purse seine fishery according to the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Under the terms of the Treaty, the District 4 purse seine fishery was to be managed from 1985 through 1988 in a manner that would result in a maximum four-year total harvest of 480,000 sockeye salmon before statistical week 31 (before July 28 in 1985). This represents an average annual harvest of 120,000 sockeye salmon during the specified period.

The management approach to maintain the harvest at 120,000 sockeye salmon was to limit fishing time based on anticipated fishing effort and availability of sockeye salmon. Fishing effort was limited to four fishing periods, three of 15-hours and one of 39-hour duration prior to statistical week 31. The catch of sockeye salmon during this period totaled approximately 101,000 fish.

With much of the fleet in the northern areas, a lower than expected catch was realized. Additionally, a late developing run decreased early season availability. The season's catch of sockeye totaled

approximately 428,000 fish, 76% of which occurred during the pink salmon season after statistical week 31.

Fishing effort and landings of salmon dramatically increased in late July (after statistical week 31), and remained high until late August. During this period fishing time was based on the size of the pink salmon returns to the inside fishing districts and the need to harvest a portion of these returns in District 4. Strong pink salmon runs developed and extensive seining was allowed, corresponding to the inside area fishing periods. The seasonal seine catch of salmon from District 4 totaled approximately 9,300,000 fish, 91% of which were pink salmon, the second highest ever reported for the District.

*Southern Southeast Inside Waters.* The pre-season management plan for the inside fishing districts specified a conservative management approach due to the forecasted uneven distribution of the return. As in recent years, the management approach for Clarence Strait was to limit seining to the southern portions of District 2 until such time as escapement of pink salmon into northern Clarence Strait, Earnest Sound, West Behm Canal, Cholmondeley Sound, and Kasaan Bay could be assessed. Additionally, no seining was expected in middle Clarence Strait, along the Ship Island and Tolstoi shores, until it was ensured that pink salmon spawning escapement goals would be obtained in Districts 6 and 7.

The initial open inside area seining period was anticipated for July 7, however, the opening was delayed until the following week due to lower than expected pink salmon run strength indicators. This trend continued until late July and a conservative fishing pattern was followed until August. July seining in the inside districts was limited to southeastern portions of Section 1-F and the southernmost portion of lower Clarence Strait in District 2. Landings of pink salmon were below pre-season expectations for the early portions of the run. However, during the latter part of July, pink salmon escapements began to rapidly improve and it quickly became apparent that, as in the northern districts, the pink salmon run was developing considerably later than normal, a trend that continued for the entire season.

As the run strength increased, additional areas were opened in District 1, including the western shore of Gravina Island, portions of Carroll Inlet in Section 1-F and Sections 1-C (East Behm Canal) and 1-E (West Behm Canal). A closure of at the entrance of Boca de Quadra was maintained through mid- August due to low returns of sockeye salmon to Hugh Smith Lake. District 1 pink salmon landings totaled over 7,000,000 fish and were the largest reported in that district since statehood. Additionally, very strong landings of sockeye, coho and chum salmon occurred as a result of the extensive pink salmon directed fishing.

Seining in District 2 was limited to the portion south of the latitude of Scott Point, through mid-August, to allow more fish movement into upper Clarence Strait, including Moira Sound, Cholmondeley, Kasaan Bay and Districts 6 and 7. As the runs developed, limited pink salmon directed fishing was allowed in late August in the northern portions of District 2.

Purse seining in the northernmost portions of District 2 along the Ship Island shore, and in Districts 6 and 7 was limited to one 39 hour open period during the last fishing week of August due to poor pink salmon returns in upper Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound. Salmon landings were low, however, overall seasonal spawning escapements in Districts 6 and 7 were good and represented a dramatic improvement over recent year depressed levels.

Purse seine fishing in District 3, the major late run pink salmon producing area in southern Southeast Alaska, began on August 12. Following the late start, the run developed quickly. Extensive seining was permitted in most portions of District 3 until early September. The seasonal catch of pink salmon was approximately 7,700,000, the highest reported since statehood. However, these landings do not reflect the strength of the District 3 run, as a major portion of the District 4 pink salmon catch of approximately 7,900,000 fish was probably comprised of a high percentage of pink salmon stocks returning to District 3.

Extremely strong pink salmon runs developed in District 5. Extensive purse seine fishing was allowed in that district through August and early September. The season's catch of almost 1,800,000 pink salmon was by far the largest ever reported for that district.

***Southern Southeast Pink Salmon Spawning Escapements.*** The overall southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index for 1985 totaled approximately 12,500,000 fish (Table 10) and represents the highest escapement index achieved since statehood. The distribution of the spawning was good, with overall escapement goals being achieved in all major districts. This represented a dramatic improvement over recent years when the distribution had been uneven, and with poor escapements in Districts 6 and 7.

***Southern Southeast Fall Chum Salmon Fishery.*** Purse seine fisheries for fall chum salmon occurred in District 1 for harvesting hatchery fish returning to the Southern Southeastern Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Neets Bay Hatchery and the state operated Beaver Falls Hatchery, and in District 2 for harvesting natural chum salmon stocks returning primarily to Cholmondeley Sound. The fishery at Neets Bay will be discussed later in this report. The Beaver Falls and Cholmondeley Sound fisheries consisted of three open periods between September 1 and October 1. In order to disperse the fishing effort these openings were scheduled at the same time as the seine fisheries in Neets Bay. Chum salmon landings at Cholmondeley Sound totaled approximately 48,000 fish. The Beaver Falls fishery marked the first time that directed fisheries were authorized for harvesting returns to this hatchery. The seasonal harvest totaled approximately 64,000 chum salmon.

## *Drift Gill Net Fishery*

Southeast Alaska drift gill net fishing occurred in six distinct areas during the 1985 season (Figure 2). The drift gill net fleet moves freely between these areas. The salmon species, run timing, management problems and information used to manage the fisheries are quite variable between areas, hence each will be discussed separately.

Overall, drift gill net gear harvested approximately 4,700,000 salmon during the 1985 season (Table 11). It was the highest harvest ever reported by gill net gear in Southeast Alaska. Pink salmon comprised the greatest portion of the harvest with 51%, followed by chum salmon 23%, sockeye salmon 22%, coho salmon 6%, and chinook salmon less than 1%. Drift gill net fishing time is summarized in Appendix B.

### **District 1: Tree Point/Portland Canal**

The Tree Point gill net area is composed of two regulatory sections. Section 1-A is located north of Hattie Island to the northern terminus of Portland Canal. Section 1-B includes all waters south of Section 1-A in Portland and Pearse Canals and east of a line extending three miles due west from Foggy Point, south, to intersect a line between Barren Island light and Lord Rock light, then to Lord Rock light and the District 1 boundary.

The Tree Point-Portland Canal drift gill net fishery in District 1 targets on sockeye and summer chum salmon early, pink salmon during the middle, and coho and fall chum salmon late in the season. Seasonal salmon landings are shown in Table 12.

Fishing in District 1 opened by regulation on June 16 for a four-day period. During this opening and during the rest of the season, the majority of Section 1-B was open except for Pearse and Portland Canals north of the latitude of Akeku Point. That area was not opened due to depressed chum salmon stocks. A joint agreement between Alaska and Canada under the U.S./Canada Treaty outlined a conservative management approach for this area. The weekly fishing period was reduced to three, and then to two days during the third and fourth weeks of the season due to below average catches of sockeye and wild stock chum salmon stocks and poor sockeye salmon escapements at Hugh Smith Lake.

From July 14 through September 5, the Tree Point gill net fishery was managed according to the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan. Due to large returns of pink salmon to the District 1 streams, the gill net fishery was open five days a week during the latter part of July and through August.

Fall season management was initiated on September 8 and the weekly fishing periods were reduced to three days. As has been the historical management practice for this fishery, the area was not open beyond the closure of the coho salmon troll fishing season on September 20.

Despite a slow start, the season's catch of sockeye salmon totaled approximately 172,000 fish, the third highest ever reported. A majority of the sockeye salmon catch occurred during the pink salmon season. The catch was above the average catch level of 130,000 sockeye salmon specified by the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty, however, that level is viewed as an average over a series of years, with some years expected to be higher and others lower.

The seasonal catch of about 256,000 chum salmon was the highest on record. An SSRAA chum salmon release site is in the immediate vicinity of the fishing area. During the 1984 and 1985 seasons the contribution of hatchery produced chum salmon has been significant. By sampling the catch for the presence of tagged hatchery fish it has been possible to account for their presence when making in-season management decisions.

### **Lower Clarence Strait**

The Board established a new fishing area for the 1984 season as a means to increase drift gill net pink salmon harvest opportunities. The fishing area encompasses portions of Districts 1 and 2 in southern Clarence Strait (Figure 2). The area was managed in accordance with the Lower Clarence Strait Pink Salmon Management Plan (5AAC 33.362). This plan specified the area to be open to gill net fishing only during August. The open area and time is the same as that open for the purse seine fishing in the District 2 portions of the new area. A new regulatory change for the fishery was the increase of the maximum gill net mesh size to five inches from the previous four and seven eights inches.

During the 1985 season a total of seven openings occurred south of the latitude of Scott Point with a total of 19 fishing days (393 hours). The seine fishery was limited to south of Scott Point because of conservation concerns for pink salmon in Moira and Cholmondeley Sounds and upper Clarence Strait.

The number of gill net vessels participating in this fishery was quite low. Information gathered from fish tickets indicates a total of four gill net vessels making landings. One gill net vessel fished on August 1 and three gill net vessels fished on August 16. The fishery ended on Thursday, August 29. Season landings totaled 1,752 salmon.

### **Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine**

The Prince of Wales and Stikine drift gill net fisheries occur in adjoining waters of Districts 6 and 8 (Fig. 2). The District 8 fishery encompasses the entire district and includes portions north (Frederick Sound) and south (Wrangell side) of the Stikine River flats. The District 6 drift gill net area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait and sections 6-B and 6-C and a portion of Section 6-D in Clarence Strait. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and salmon migration patterns which result in major salmon stocks being subjected to each fishery. Management of these gill net

fisheries is based on sockeye salmon early, pink salmon in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. Seasonal landings are shown in Tables 13 and 14.

Management of both fisheries was a consideration of the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty. The Board of Fisheries specified that these fisheries be managed to provide for spawning escapement needs plus an annual Canadian harvest of 35% of the total allowable catch of sockeye salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Stikine River, or 10,000 sockeye salmon, whichever is greater, and 2,000 coho salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Stikine River.

Pre-season expectations were for a poor return of sockeye salmon to the Stikine River. Minimal surplus Stikine River fish were expected to be available for harvest. This necessitated a conservative management approach. The District 8 fishery was closed for all but one week in late July during the sockeye salmon season. However, good number of Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 fishery.

The District 6 fishery was initially open for a 48-hour period, in both the Sumner Strait and Clarence Strait portions, beginning Sunday, June 16. As indicated in the pre-season management plan, the Sumner Strait portions were closed for the second week to allow sufficient time to complete analysis of Stikine River sockeye salmon run strength indicators. These indicators were scale analysis of the commercial and test fish catches and in-river escapement indexing.

The results of the first period catches and catches during subsequent weeks quickly made it apparent that the return of sockeye salmon to the Stikine River was considerably stronger than anticipated. Additional fishing time was allowed in District 6 for harvesting Stikine River fish. Preliminary scale analysis indicated that the U.S. drift gill net fishery harvested approximately 43,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest totaled approximately 24,000. This represented a 64% U.S. harvest and a 36% Canadian harvest, proportions close to those specified in the Treaty. The seasonal sockeye salmon escapement count through the Tahltan Weir totaled approximately 64,000 fish, the highest ever reported.

In addition to the Stikine River return, strong returns of other sockeye salmon stocks occurred in District 6. • The sockeye salmon season extended through early August and both effort and landings were extremely high. The District 6 seasonal catch of approximately 265,000 sockeye salmon was by far the highest ever reported. Even with the strong returns, however, area and time restrictions were needed to prevent overharvesting of the relatively small local sockeye salmon stocks.

The District 6 drift gill net fishery was managed for harvesting pink salmon for three weeks beginning August 11. Good landings of pink salmon were apparent during the sockeye salmon season; however, due to lagging escapement rates to local streams, reduced fishing time and area restrictions were needed during the pink salmon season. The good early season pink salmon landings may have been due to fish destined for other areas. As in other portions of Southeast Alaska, pink salmon runs were late to develop in District 6. By late August, good spawning escapements were apparent and additional fishing time was allowed for harvesting pink salmon. However, by this time, many gillnetters directed their fishing efforts toward coho salmon. The highest landing's of coho salmon, though, occurred during pink salmon directed

fishing periods. The seasonal pink salmon catch of 585,000 pink salmon was one of the best in recent years.

The District 8 fishery was open for harvesting pink salmon in Frederick Sound during late August. Effort was low during the open periods.

The Districts 6 and 8 fisheries were managed for harvesting coho salmon beginning the first week of September. District 8 was open in the waters of Frederick Sound for three weekly fishing periods through mid September, while the fishery in District 6 remained open through early October. Seasonal landings of coho salmon were low in District 8, while the catch in District 6 was the best since 1972. Most of the District 6 catch actually occurred prior to the directed coho salmon fishing period.

Beginning in mid-August and continuing until late October, special gill net openings were conducted in portions of Wrangell Narrows in District 6 and Blind Slough in District 8 to harvest surplus coho salmon returning to the State operated Crystal Lake Hatchery. These openings were held from Monday through Thursday each week. The Wrangell Narrows fishery was closed during hours of darkness to prevent conflicts between fishing boats and other vessel traffic using Wrangell Narrows. Seasonal landings of coho salmon totaled approximately 10,000 fish (Table 15).

#### **District 11: Taku/Snettisham**

The Taku-Snettisham gill net area encompasses Section 11-B (Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage south to Midway Island) and Section 11-C (Midway Island south to a line from Point League to Point Hugh). The fishery targets on sockeye salmon early in the season, pink and sockeye salmon during the middle, and fall chum and coho salmon late in the season. Season catches are shown in Table 16.

During 1985, the Taku/Snettisham drift gill net fishery produced the second largest total species catch in the history of the fishery. A total of about 560,000 fish were caught during 48 days of fishing. The highest fishing effort during any single week was 114 boats.

The catch of about 87,000 sockeye salmon was the third largest since statehood. Under the terms of the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty, and as specified by the Board of Fisheries (5AAC 33.361), the department was directed to manage the District 11 drift gill net fishery to provide for spawning escapement needs plus an annual Canadian harvest of 15% of the total allowable harvest of sockeye salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River. Based on extensive inriver sockeye tagging at Canyon Island, approximately 110,000 fish were estimated to have passed into Canadian waters. From these, eleven Canadian set net fishermen harvested approximately 14,000 sockeye, representing 18.8% of the combined U.S./Canada Taku River sockeye harvest.

Port Snettisham was closed from July 7 to August 11 to increase escapements into the depressed Speel and Crescent Lake systems. In spite of this only 7,073 sockeye passed into Speel Lake and 7,249 passed

into Crescent Lake. The desired spawning escapement goals for Speel and Crescent Lakes are 12,000 and 22,000 sockeye, respectively.

During 1985, for the second consecutive season, directed fishing was allowed in Taku Inlet to harvest pink salmon after the sockeye runs had passed through the area. Five inch maximum (stretched) gill net mesh was used and two 24-hour openings were allowed in July. During these periods a total of 13,700 pink and 4,700 sockeye salmon were harvested. Although CPUE values during the fishery indicated that pink catch rates significantly increased using the smaller gear, sockeye catch rates also increased.

A vast majority of the pink salmon harvested during the season were taken incidental to the normal sockeye fishing. The seasonal pink salmon harvest was the largest in the history of the Taku/Snettisham gill net fishery, and escapements into the Taku River and the local Stephens Passage streams were excellent.

The summer chum catch of 57,000 fish was the second largest since statehood, and was the result of a combined contribution of Port Snettisham Hatchery and wildstock returns. The majority were taken incidentally during the sockeye fishery. However, five additional 24-hour periods were allowed during July in the southern portions of Stephens Passage. This was done in order to evaluate the extent of the Snettisham Hatchery chum contribution in areas not normally fished for sockeye salmon. During these five special periods, approximately 5,000 chums were harvested. An analysis of the fishery indicated a majority of the 1985 hatchery produced chum salmon entered the gill net area from the north, passing through the traditional sockeye fishing areas.

The fall chum harvest of 51,000 fish was slightly above the historical 25 year average of 41,600 fish. Fishing effort was relatively low during the historical peak of the fall fishing season, as many gillnetters elected to fish in District 15.

The 1985 fall fishery harvest of 55,500 coho salmon was the largest on record. Considering the relatively light fishing effort in comparison to historical levels, coho catches per boat were outstanding.

#### **District 15: Lynn Canal**

The Lynn Canal drift gill net fishery, encompassing the waters of District 15, targets on sockeye salmon during the summer and chum and coho salmon the during fall season. Seasonal landings are shown in Table 17.

A season harvest of over 1,300,000 salmon was taken in Lynn Canal, the highest drift gill net catch on record for this district. Similar to the previous three seasons, effort levels were extremely high during the sockeye season, while fall gear levels were about normal due to the low ex-vessel price paid for chum salmon.

The 1985 season opened on July 16, according to regulation. Early season management strategy was designed to keep upper inlet milling areas closed until Chilkat and Chilkoot sockeye salmon run strength developed and could be assessed. The closure of Chilkat Inlet was also intended to protect mature chinook salmon bound for the Chilkat River system.

Sockeye salmon harvests were generally below average through the last fishing period of July, however, record numbers of pink and summer chum salmon were caught. Sockeye catches improved during early August. During the third fishing period of August a record weekly catch of over 81,000 sockeye salmon was harvested during the three day opening. High sockeye salmon catches continued through mid September, resulting in the second highest sockeye harvest on record. Fishing periods were held to three days per week during the peak of the sockeye salmon runs due in part to high effort levels.

The seasonal sockeye salmon spawning escapement totaled approximately 69,000 fish to Chilkoot Lake, near the mid-point of the 60,000 to 80,000 escapement goal range. The sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkat Lake reached approximately 58,000 fish, falling short of the 70,000 to 90,000 goal range.

Despite keeping milling areas closed until late in the season, the early run portion of the Chilkat Lake escapement was poor. As in recent years, the late portion of the run was strong. In-season evaluation of Chilkat run strength is difficult as there is approximately a one month delay from the fishing area to the fish counting weir at Chilkat Lake. In recent years the Chilkat Lake spawning escapement exceeded the upper end of the goal, hence a more aggressive fishing regime was attempted in 1985. A better method to gauge the strength of the incoming Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon run is needed.

Good summer chum and pink salmon returns developed in District 15 and early season openings were allowed in Sections 15-B and 15-C, lower Lynn Canal. These openings began during the last fishing week of June when chum salmon landings in Section 15-A indicated that good returns were developing. Good landings of pink and chum salmon occurred along with relatively higher landings of coho and chinook salmon than in Section 15-A. The fishery in Section 15-B, Berners Bay, resulted in a harvest of some lesser quality fish as good numbers of salmon were taken very close to the mouth of the Berners River. These fisheries attracted good fishing effort and during one fishing week the catch of salmon, including sockeye, in the lower Lynn Canal, exceeded the catch taken in upper Lynn Canal. To minimize the catch of chinook salmon it was necessary to implement night time closures of the lower Lynn Canal fisheries during mid-July.

The 1985 chum harvest of approximately 700,000 salmon was the highest on record, surpassing the previous years record catch. Effort levels remained normal despite high chum salmon abundance due in large part to relatively low prices paid for chum salmon.

Due to the late availability of Chilkat sockeye salmon and indications of a strong fall chum return, fall management strategy began during the last period in August and was designed to harvest both chum and late returning sockeye salmon. Initially openings in Chilkat Inlet were limited to one day. Longer periods were allowed in other areas to harvest late Chilkat sockeye salmon while avoiding overharvest of milling

chum salmon. During the third period of September, strong chum salmon runs became apparent and the fishing time and open fishing area in Chilkat Inlet was increased. Eventually, the open area was increased to include all waters of Chilkat Inlet to the mouth of the Chilkat River. The fishery remained open until the third week of October. Due to good chum salmon strength early in the fall season, all waters of Section 15-C were opened during the last week in August through the fourth opening in September. Waters of the section north of the latitude of Point Bridget were closed during the last period in September and the first period in October in order to prevent overharvest of Berners River coho stocks. Section 15-C was closed during the final week of the season. Record numbers of chum and coho salmon were taken from Section 15-C.

As specified by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, the southern boundary of Section 15-A was moved southward from Point Sherman to the latitude of Point St. Mary, a distance of nine miles. With the exception of three open periods, the new area was open each time Section 15-A was open. The effects of this increased fishing area are difficult to assess. It did release the congestion at Point Sherman, a major reason for implementing the change, however, in reality, a new "line fishery" was developed at Point St. Mary.

#### *Yakutat/Yakataga Set Gill Net Fishery*

The Yakutat area encompasses the Alaska Panhandle south of Cape Suckling and north of Cape Fairweather and accounts for 200 miles of coastline (Figure 1). The area is divided into two districts, the Yakataga District north of Icy Cape and the Yakutat District south of Icy Cape. Commercial fishing occurs in the various rivers along the Yakutat forelands and in the adjoining ocean waters. Salmon are harvested in the Yakutat area by set gill nets (legal only in this one area of Southeast Alaska) and troll gear.

Yakutat set gill net fisheries target primarily on sockeye and coho salmon, although pink salmon is the major target species in a portion of Yakutat Bay. Coho salmon is the only salmon species targeted in the Yakataga District. Chinook and chum salmon are taken only incidentally during the various fisheries. In-season management of each river fishery is based on catch per unit effort analysis of the commercial catch and, if possible, salmon escapement rates.

Commercial fishing began in 1902 in the Yakutat area and was virtually unregulated until 1927. The Yakutat area is presently producing below historical high levels, but production is on an upward trend. The set net permits are not registered to specific sites and fishermen are free to fish any open river in the Yakutat area. No formal forecasts are made for the Yakutat area salmon stocks. Seasonal expectations are derived from parent year catch, escapement, and age structure information. The 1985 seasonal returns of sockeye and coho salmon were expected to be below average.

The 1985 total set net harvest of 468,000 salmon was well above the recent 15-year (1970-1984) average of 289,000 fish, and was the highest catch in over 40 years. Annual landings in the Yakutat set net fisheries are shown in Tables 18 through 31. Fishing times by area are shown in Appendix C.

### **Sockeye Salmon Fishery**

Sockeye salmon are the main target species in the Yakutat District set gill net salmon fisheries. The total 1985 Yakutat area sockeye salmon catch was approximately 235,000 fish, which is 1.7 times the recent 15-year average of 135,000 fish. The good sockeye catch was a result of the record-breaking return to the East River. All other area rivers experienced average or below average returns of sockeye salmon.

**Alsek River.** The Alsek River set net fishery is located approximately 40 miles southeast of Yakutat and is accessible only by air or water. The fishery occurs throughout the lower 14 miles of the river including Dry Bay, a large braided channel area near the river mouth, and an adjacent surf fishing area. The highest weekly fishing effort during 1985 was 21 fishermen, which was average.

The 1985 Alsek River season opening was delayed two weeks by emergency order until June 17. This was the fourth year that action has been taken to conserve the early run sockeye salmon stock, which was expected to be weak as indicated from poor parent year spawning escapements to the Klukshu system which is tributary to the Alsek. The weekly fishing periods were maintained at one day during the first four weeks of the sockeye season. Initial sockeye catch rates were low. By the second week in July, in-season sockeye abundance estimates projected that the Klukshu Weir count would be well below the mid point of the escapement goal of 20,000 fish if current harvest rates continued. A two-week closure was announced during the normal peak of the sockeye run, the third and fourth weeks in July. The fishery was then reopened on a two-day per week basis during the last week of July to harvest late-run lower river sockeye stocks. Catches were better than prior to the closure but quickly declined. Effort levels were very low after the closure since most fishermen had moved to fish the East River.

The total Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest of about 5,900 fish was well below average. The realized actual spawning escapement into Klukshu Lake, in the Yukon Territory of Canada, was 17,170 sockeye salmon. This escapement was well above the 1980 parent year level of 10,250 fish and was within the desired escapement goal range of 13,000-20,000 sockeye. The early run escapements remained poor. Sockeye escapements in the small U.S. tributaries however, were excellent.

The Alsek River mouth surf fishing area was open during the same time periods as the in-river fishery. The surf fishing area remained at 3/4 mile in each direction from the river mouth out to the outermost bar where the surf breaks. However, no one fished the Alsek surf in 1985.

A total of 227 chinook salmon was taken incidentally during the early fishing weeks of the 1985 sockeye salmon season. The 1985 Klukshu River Weir count of chinook salmon was 1,458 fish, considerably

below the 3,500 fish escapement goal for this tributary and below expectations from the two parent year escapements of 4,000 (1979) and 2,600 (1980) fish.

*East River.* The East River set net fishery is located approximately four miles east by road from the Alsek River. It originates from up-welling springs on the Dry Bay forelands and does not extend into Canada. It is joined four miles from its mouth by the Dohn River which contributes primarily coho salmon and some early run sockeye salmon to the East River fishery. The adjacent ocean waters and lower 3.5 miles of the East River are usually open to fishing. The East River sockeye stocks are the latest returning to the Yakutat area, peaking in early to mid-August when other returns are ending. Most fishermen also fish other rivers earlier in the season. The fishing effort on the East River actually exceeded the Situk River in 1985. The Situk normally supports the highest effort of any Yakutat River.

The 1985 East River fishery opened along with the Alsek River on the third Monday of June (June 17). The weekly fishing period was established at one day, the same as the Alsek River fishery for the first several weeks. Good numbers of sockeye salmon began entering the East River in late July.

The best sockeye fishing occurred from early through late August. The peak effort reached a record high level of 66 set net units during the week of August 12. The total 1985 East River sockeye harvest of 161,000 fish was nearly double the previous record catch of 98,000 fish (1982). As escapements built, fishing time was gradually increased to two, three, and four-day weekly periods. The resulting sockeye escapement was excellent with a peak aerial survey count of 60,000 fish.

As was the case for the Alsek River, set gill net fishing was allowed in the surf and ocean waters off the East River mouth within 500 yards of the shore at low tide and two miles up and down the beach during the same time periods as the inriver fishery. The surf-ocean area was fished four weeks during the season from late July through late August and accounted for approximately 25% of the total East River sockeye salmon harvest. The heaviest effort within the ocean fishery occurred during the first fishing period of August when 26 units fished the ocean beach area.

*Yakutat Bay.* Two separate sockeye salmon fisheries occur in Yakutat Bay; the Manby shore fishery along the northwest shore eastward of Pt. Manby, and the Yakutat Bay fishery along the southeast shore in and around Monti Bay. Both fisheries harvest predominately mixed stocks of sockeye salmon returns bound for the Yakutat foreland systems south of Yakutat Bay.

The Manby shore fishery opened on the third Monday of June, while the Yakutat Bay fishery opened the second Monday of June, per regulation. The weekly fishing periods in both areas during the early weeks of the season were the same as for the Situk River fishery which is suspected to contribute most heavily to the Yakutat Bay salmon catches at that time. The total 1985 sockeye salmon catch in both Yakutat Bay fisheries totaled approximately 18,000 fish, which was average. Early season fishing effort was high in Yakutat Bay but low along the Manby Shore due to storms affecting the exposed Manby shoreline. Both

fisheries, except for inriver areas along the Manby shore, were closed for one week, corresponding to the closure of the Situk River, for sockeye salmon conservation.

*Situk, Ahrnklin, and Lost Rivers.* The Situk-Ahrnklin River fishery, historically the largest and most heavily fished in the Yakutat area, is located approximately seven miles from Yakutat by road. Fishing occurs in the large Situk-Ahrnklin lagoon. The Lost River fishery, only two miles to the west, also harvests Situk River stocks along with some resident stocks. Weekly fishing periods on the Lost River coincide with those of the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery.

The sockeye fishery opened on June 17 and fishing time was kept at 1.5 days for each of the first two weeks in anticipation of a weak return. Poor early season catches and a low early escapement indicated another poor return was developing. The fishery was closed during the first week of July. However, after a sudden surge of fish during the closure, fishing was reopened the next week. Fishing time was gradually increased as the run strengthened to normal 2.5 day weekly fishing periods by mid-July.

The 1985 Situk total sockeye return was approximately 126,000 fish for a return per spawner of approximately 1.3. It was the first time since 1976 that the sockeye return had been greater than one fish per spawner. The total 1985 Situk River harvest of about 19,000 sockeye was below recent year average harvest level, but far above the 1984 catch of 7,000 fish. Effort was about two-thirds of average, with a maximum of 45 permit holders fishing any one week during the sockeye season. The Situk River Weir recorded 107,586 sockeye, slightly exceeding both the parent year escapement and the upper end of the desired escapement range of 80,000-100,000 sockeye.

*Italio River.* The Italio River is located approximately 15 miles east of the Situk River. Italio River sockeye stocks were severely over-fished in the past, however, they are now making a gradual recovery. The 1985 Italio catch of 1,146 sockeye was slightly below recent year catch levels. This low catch was not an indicator of run strength, however, since the escapement of 15,000 was excellent.

The fishery opens each year by emergency order as sockeye escapements build. In 1985 the fishery opened on July 8. Fishing periods were limited to 1.5 days throughout the sockeye season which extended into early August. The highest effort during any one week was four units which was about average. Sockeye escapement distribution was good, with large numbers of fish in both the river itself (8,000 fish) and in Italio Lake (7,000 fish). The excellent escapement in Italio Lake was due in large part to improvements of the partial barrier below the lake outlet by the U.S. Forest Service in June of 1985.

*Akwe River.* The Akwe River, located between the Italio and Alsek Rivers, supports a small fishery. The lower 4.7 miles of the river are open to fishing, but due to very shallow waters in most areas, fishing sites are limited. Historically only five or six fishermen fished this river, but in recent years effort has risen to ten. Management of the Akwe River is complicated by the turbid glacial water which prohibits good

escapement surveys. Catch per unit effort does not accurately reflect run strength because of the fishing on milling school of fish. Consequently, with additional effort in recent years, weekly fishing periods have been reduced to one, and often half-day, periods per week to get adequate escapements.

The 1985 Akwe River sockeye harvest of 5,000 fish was below the recent year average. Weekly fishing periods were reduced from an initial 1.5 days, to one day, to half-days until the fishery was closed the week of July 22. Indications of escapement by that date by both aerial and boat surveys were very poor. Fishing resumed on July 29 after an increase in escapement was observed in the upper river. Limited one-day fishing periods were allowed during the remainder of the sockeye season.

The final 1985 Akwe River sockeye escapement was poor. Few spawners were seen in the usual places such as Akwe Lake and in the main river. The major portion of the escapement (approximately 4,000 fish) entered a tributary which had not been surveyed in the past.

### **Pink and Chum Salmon Fishery**

Pink salmon returns to the Yakutat area were very strong in 1985. Had there been a good market for these fish, the catch could have easily approached an all-time high. Yakutat processors did not buy pink salmon after the first week of August. The 1985 pink harvest was only 16,000 fish, considerably below the recent ten-year average of 56,000. Humpback Creek, located in Yakutat Bay, produces only pink salmon. Pink salmon harvested in most other rivers are taken incidentally in sockeye fisheries. In 1985, additional fishing time was allowed for pink salmon harvest near Humpback Creek and also in the Situk River. However, no effort occurred at Humpback Creek and only a few fishermen fished the Situk River for pink salmon. Pink salmon spawning escapements were excellent in both Humpback Creek and the Situk River.

No targeted chum salmon fisheries occur in the Yakutat area. Chums are harvested in small numbers during the summer sockeye and fall coho salmon fisheries. Summer chum salmon are found in many Yakutat area rivers but predominantly in the Italo and Akwe Rivers. Fall chum salmon are present primarily in the East River with small numbers in the lower Alsek River. The 1985 harvest of approximately 12,000 chum salmon was only 39% of the 1984 catch, but above average. The East River fall chum salmon run, alone, contributed 10,600 of the 12,000 total harvest. East River chum escapements were good.

### **Coho Salmon Fishery**

Coho salmon generally comprise about 30-40% of the Yakutat commercial salmon set net harvest. This species is harvested during late summer and fall in the same rivers of the Yakutat District that support sockeye salmon fisheries, and in the Yakataga District (west of Icy Bay) where coho salmon is the only species harvested. The 1985 set net harvest of coho salmon was approximately 203,000 fish, well above

average. The coho catch represented 42% of the 1985 Yakutat area set net salmon harvest and was the highest set net coho salmon catch since 1954 when 267,000 coho salmon were harvested.

More than 43% of the 1985 set net coho salmon harvest occurred in the Tsiu and Kaliakh Rivers the Yakataga District. These fisheries opened by Emergency Order on August 21 and the season extended to October 3. Fishing effort was high on the Tsiu River, with a maximum of 34 fishermen. Effort on the Kaliakh River was also above normal levels of 10 to 15 units as a local Yakutat air taxi service put a landing strip near the river to encourage business. Maximum effort on the Kaliakh was 22 fishermen in 1985. The total harvest of 87,000 coho salmon in the Yakataga District was nearly the highest ever reported. Excellent spawning escapements were observed in all Yakataga coho salmon systems, with a peak survey count of 52,000 coho salmon in the Tsiu-Tsivat system.

Coho salmon began entering Yakutat District fisheries in mid-August. Weekly coho landings were well above recent year average levels in most rivers. Approximately 115,000 coho salmon were harvested by set gill net gear in the Yakutat District. The weekly fishing periods for coho salmon remained on normal three-day openings in most areas (noon Monday through noon Thursday). Fishing time was extended to four days per week during three of the last four fishing periods on the Situk, Lost and Italo Rivers where the coho return was exceptionally strong. The catch of 55,000 fish in the Situk River was the highest recorded since statehood. Excellent coho escapements were recorded in the Yakutat Bay, Situk, Lost and Italo Rivers.

Coho catches in the Akwe and Alsek Rivers were below average. In recent years the Akwe River fishery has produced a catch of approximately 7,000 coho, but the 1985 season accounted for a harvest of only 4,000. Effort levels during the fall season were average, with a maximum of five fishermen. Weekly fishing periods were limited to one day until the last three weeks of the season when increased numbers of fish began entering the river and normal three-day periods were allowed. The 1985 Akwe River peak coho index escapement survey of 2,400 fish was well below the average escapement of 5,000. This survey was conducted early in the season, however, and it is thought that actual escapement was average or better.

The Alsek River coho harvest was also below average. This was due, in part, to the early closure of the Dry Bay buying station. Effort levels were average and normal three-day weekly fishing periods were allowed during the entire fall season. Alsek River coho escapements were not documented, but were thought to be average or above due to the low effort during the latter weeks of the fishery.

### *Troll Fishery*

The commercial troll fishery in Southeast Alaska occurs in waters under both state and federal jurisdiction, east of the longitude of Cape Suckling. All other waters of Alaska, including the Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) west of Cape Suckling are closed to commercial trolling.

The fishery consists of two distinct gear types, power and hand troll. Both gear types are free to move between Areas A and D. The power troll fishery has been included in the salmon limited entry system since 1975, while the hand troll fishery was limited beginning with the 1979 season. During 1985, a total of 833 power trollers and 892 hand trollers reported salmon landings.

The commercial troll fishery harvests primarily chinook and coho salmon stocks. Other species of salmon harvested by trollers are normally considered incidental to the taking of the two primary target species although targeting and landing of pink salmon has increased in recent years. The troll fishery normally harvests about 90% of the chinook salmon and 50-75% of the coho salmon taken in Southeast Alaska commercial fisheries.

The 1984/1985 season (October 1, 1984 through September 30, 1985) chinook salmon troll catch totaled approximately 216,000 fish. The troll harvest of coho salmon was about 1,600,000 fish. Catches of other species by troll gear in 1985 included approximately 968,000 pinks, 53,000 chums, and 7,700 sockeye salmon. Comparative annual salmon catches by the troll fishery since 1970 are shown in Tables 32 to 34. Table 35 shows the open and closed trolling periods.

In 1985 approximately 8% (18,000 fish) of the chinook catch and 4% (69,000 fish) of the coho catch was reported from that portion of the Federal Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) three miles seaward of the surfline (as defined by state commercial fishing regulations).

### Salmon Stocks

Native chinook and coho salmon stocks occur throughout Southeast Alaska. Chinook salmon stocks spawn primarily in the large mainland rivers and their tributaries, the most important of which are the Alsek, Taku, Stikine, and the Behm Canal rivers. The three major systems, the Alsek, Taku and Stikine rivers, are also "transboundary" rivers, that originate in Canada. Shared ownership and coordinated management of the transboundary stocks are addressed in the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty.

Southeast Alaska chinook stocks are nearly all "spring type" entering spawning streams during spring and early summer months. After emergence the following spring, the majority of fry remain in freshwater rearing areas for one year, migrating seaward the next spring. For most Southeast Alaska origin chinook, ocean residency may last 2, 3 or 4 years. Several age classes of mature spawners and immature chinook salmon are harvested by trollers 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 Canada and the Pacific Northwest. This information is based on scale pattern analysis, and coded wire tagging studies.

Chinook salmon catches in Southeast Alaska are depressed from historical production levels. Annual commercial catches during the past ten years have averaged about 300,000 fish. These harvests are

considerably lower than levels produced between 1920 and 1950 when catches averaged 540,000 fish. The decline in harvest has been the result of: (1) depressed natural chinook stocks in Southeast Alaska and coastwide due to overfishing, (2) loss of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat, particularly in the Pacific Northwest where dams on the Columbia River have drastically reduced salmon production, and (3) in more recent years, regulatory restriction of harvest designed to rebuild natural spawning stocks. Since 1981, the commercial harvest of chinook has been managed by maintaining the catch at guideline harvest levels established by the Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council; commercial catches during the period have averaged 274,000. Catch reductions have been implemented as part of a 15-year rebuilding program for Southeast Alaska chinook stocks and as part of a coastwide conservation action taken for depressed non-Alaskan stocks which contribute to Southeast Alaska fisheries.

To date, Southeast Alaska hatchery chinook production has been relatively small, contributing from 3,000 to 10,000 fish per year to the commercial fisheries. Production by both State, and private hatcheries is expected to increase substantially during the next several years.

Coho salmon occur in most of the 2,000 streams in Southeast Alaska which host anadromous fish. Coho harvested by trollers are primarily of Alaskan origin, they are primarily of a single age class (4 year fish), and they are caught in the year of spawning.

As with chinook, hatchery production of coho salmon in Southeast Alaska has been relatively minor to date, however production by State and private hatcheries is projected to increase. Substantial contributions to the troll fishery would be expected from this production.

### **Chinook Salmon Fishery**

Preliminary 1985 figures indicate that trollers took 216,000 chinook, (winter plus summer), net gear 35,000, and recreational fisheries an estimated 23,000, for a total 1984-84 catch of 274,000. This compared to the all-gear harvest target of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty base catch ceiling of 263,000 plus a 5,000 fish allowance for new Alaska hatchery production.

The 1985 troll catch of 216,000 chinook was about 8% or 20,000 fish less than the 1984 catch of 236,000. Compared to the 1971-80 average troll catch of 300,000, the 1985 catch was reduced by about 28% or 84,000 fish. Since 1960, catches were smaller in only two years; the 1961 catch was 205,000 while the 1962 catch was 174,000.

**Troll Fishery Winter Season.** The 1985 winter season extended from October 1, 1984 through April 15, 1985. Beginning and ending dates were the same as for the 1981 through 1984 seasons. As in previous years, fishing during the 1984/85 winter season was restricted to those areas of Southeast Alaska lying inside (east of) the surflines, portions of District 16 north of Cape Spencer, and the waters of Yakutat Bay. All outer coastal areas including the FCZ west of the surflines were closed during the winter fishery.

As shown in Table 36, approximately 23,000 chinook salmon were harvested by the troll fishery during the 1984/85 winter season. The 1984/85 winter season catch decreased from the 1983/84 winter catch of 33,000 by about 30% or 10,000 fish, as a result of decreased effort during the second portion of winter season (January 1, 1984 through April 15, 1985). The decreased in effort was due to adverse weather conditions. Overall, catch per landing during the 1984/85 winter season was similar to that of the previous winter.

***Troll Fishery Summer Season.*** The pre-season management plan for the 1985 troll fishing season included a summer season troll harvest target of 198,000 chinook salmon. This target was determined by subtracting a winter catch of 23,000, a preseason estimated net fisheries catch of 20,000, and a recreational fishery pre-season projection of 22,000 from the established all-gear U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty base catch ceiling of 263,000 chinook salmon. (These pre-season projections did not include projected catches of new Alaska hatchery production which were to be estimated in-season from coded wire tag returns.)

The Southeast Alaska summer troll fishery opened on June 3 and continued for 10 days through June 12 (Table 35). Average harvest rates of chinook during previous seasons indicated that the 10-day catch would be approximately 50,000 chinook; preliminary catch data indicates that 66,000 fish were taken. With the target harvest for the summer season at 198,000 chinook, this left 132,000 chinook for the main summer fishery that began July 1.

Trolling reopened on July 1 and continued through July 22 when catch projections indicated that catch target levels were being reached. Trolling was closed to the retention of chinooks only beginning July 23 and the troll fishery continued for coho and other species. Fishermen were required to offload any chinook that were aboard their boats before continuing to fish for other species. Trolling then remained closed to the taking of chinook through August 24, with the period August 15-24 also closed to all species for coho management purposes.

From July 23, when the troll fishery was closed to chinook fishing through mid-August, chinook catches in all fisheries were tabulated from fish tickets and the catch projections were updated. Based on this in-season analysis, it was determined that approximately 15,000 chinook remained to be harvested from the established catch ceiling. Accordingly, the troll fishery was opened to chinook fishing for 39 hours beginning August 25 when the troll fishery reopened after the 10-day all-species closure. During the 39-hour period, an estimated 13,000 chinook were harvested in the troll fishery which was then closed to chinook fishing from 3:00 p.m. August 26 through the end of the summer season on September 30. The 1985 Southeast Alaska summer troll chinook season thus consisted of approximately 34 fishing days (11 days shorter than in 1984). This represented nearly an 80% reduction in the fishing time of prior years (before 1980) when 169 days were typically fished from April 15 through September 30.

**Natural Chinook Salmon Escapements.** Table 37 summarizes preliminary 1985 index escapements to the 11 systems used for monitoring natural chinook escapements. Comparative escapements for 1981-84 and average escapements for 1975-80 are also shown.

Overall, 1985 chinook escapements to index systems in Southeast Alaska and the transboundary rivers were mixed compared to 1984. Escapements in 1985 increased over 1984 levels in 5 index systems and decreased in 6 systems. There was no apparent pattern to changes in 1985 escapements compared to 1984, and differences were probably due to normal year to year variations in factors affecting production and subsequent escapements.

Largest percentage increases in 1985 escapements over 1984 levels occurred in the Taku (+72%) and Blossom (+40%) rivers. The largest decreases occurred in the Chilkat (-69%), King Salmon (-41%) and Unuk (-37%) rivers. Escapements remained relatively unchanged in the Alsek, Situk, Chickamin and Keta rivers. In the transboundary rivers, escapements in 1985 increased over 1984 levels in the Taku (+72%) and Stikine (+23%) and decreased slightly in the Alsek (-14%).

Combined escapements to the four Behm Canal index systems (the Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom and Keta) continued the pattern of strong returns experienced since 1983, with 1985 escapements averaging 96% of the respective management goals. Total escapement to the four systems was 86% of the total escapement goal.

### **Coho Salmon Fishery**

The troll coho salmon season normally occurs from June 15 through September 20, although the major portion of the catch generally occurs from mid-July through early September. Troll coho catches generally peak near mid-August. Southeast Alaska coho salmon fisheries are managed on assessed in-season run strength and are regulated to achieve conservation objectives and Board of Fisheries established allocation policies. The coho fishery is not managed under harvest guidelines as is the chinook fishery.

Existing Board regulations specify a 10-day closure during the coho season, if necessary, to move more coho into inshore and terminal areas. The primary purpose of this closure is to allow coho to segregate into more distinct stock units to facilitate run strength assessment, ensure adequate escapements and to better maintain the historical allocation balance to inside fisheries. The 10-day closure has been implemented each year since 1980.

The 1985 coho salmon returns continued the pattern of strong returns experienced during the last several seasons. The harvest of 1,600,000, which represents about 64% of the commercial harvest, ranks 1985 as the second best troll catch on record following 1951 when 2,000,000 coho were harvested. Opening of the 1985 coho troll season was delayed until July 1 because of chinook management considerations. Normally less than 5% of the season troll coho catch occurs prior to July 1. The fishery was open for coho July 1 through September 20 except for the 10-day closure.

Following the chinook closure on July 22, trollers targeted almost exclusively on coho salmon, harvesting approximately 1,200,000 coho. Troll fishing for non-chinook species was not stopped at the time of the chinook closure on July 22, but fishermen were required to offload any chinook aboard before continuing to fish for coho.

### *Annette Island Fisheries*

The Annette Island Fishery Reserve, established by Presidential Proclamation in 1916, provides for an exclusive fishery zone for the Metlakatla Indian Community out to 3,000 feet from the shoreline of Annette Island. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has the authority to determine fishery openings in the reserve.

Salmon are harvested by floating fish traps, purse seines, drift gill nets and troll gear. The trap catch totaled approximately 539,000 salmon of which 95% were pink salmon. Salmon landings totaled approximately 556,000 fish in the gill net fishery and 508,000 fish in the seine fishery. Season salmon landings for the Annette Island fisheries are shown in Table 38.

### *Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvest*

Southeast Alaska private hatcheries harvested approximately 637,000 salmon for cost recovery in their special harvest areas (Table 39). Most of this harvest (471,000) was pink salmon.

### *Miscellaneous Salmon Harvest*

Approximately 36,000 salmon were reported taken by miscellaneous methods in 1985 (Table 40). This includes salmon landed on incorrect gear, test fisheries, salmon derbies and confiscated fish.

### *Canadian Transboundary River Fisheries*

Gill net fisheries were allowed in the Canadian portions of the Taku River and Stikine River during the 1985 season. Landings are shown in Tables 41 and 42.

The Canadians have had a low level subsistence fishery on the upper Stikine River for many years. In 1979 they initiated directed commercial fisheries on both the Stikine and Taku Rivers. The Stikine River

fishery is a set gill net operation, while in the Taku River both set gill net and drift gill net fisheries occur. These are primarily conducted in the main stems of the rivers and fishermen fish out of outboard skiffs. The Stikine River fishery was conducted from late June through early September. The peak weekly fishing effort was 9 fishermen. The fishery on the Taku River occurred between late June and late August and 11 fishermen participated.

## HERRING

The Southeast Region is a composite of two herring statistical areas. Area A, the Southeast area, encompasses the waters of Alaska south of Cape Fairweather and north of the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance. Area D, the Yakutat area, extends west from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. Although a winter season, extending from October 1 through February 28, is provided for in Area D, only twice in recent years has any harvest been reported.

Pacific herring stocks are continuous throughout Southeast Alaska and have been fished commercially since a salting operation was initiated during the 1880's. Most of the catch from the 1890's to the mid-1960's was used to supply herring for reduction to meal and oil. Presently, these stocks support two distinct commercial fisheries, a food and bait herring fishery which occurs during the winter months, and a herring sac roe fishery which occurs during the spring spawning season. Purse seine fishing gear dominates the food and bait fishery, while purse seine and gill net gear harvest herring sac roe. Individual stocks are managed so that they are exposed to only one of these two major fisheries. Herring pounds account for only a small portion of the food and bait harvest. A summary of the total commercial Southeast Alaska herring catch from 1900 to the present is presented in Table 43.

The 1984-85 seasonal herring catch totaled approximately 22,134,000 lbs. (11,231 t). This included a catch of 2,862,000 lbs. (1,431 t) of winter bait herring and 19,272,000 lbs. (9,636 t) of herring sac roe.

### *Management Strategy*

The management strategy for the Southeast Alaska herring fisheries is based upon the determination of the abundance of herring on a stock basis. A portion of the stock is harvested if the population size satisfies established minimum threshold levels. The "threshold level" is the herring biomass needed to meet minimum spawning requirements. Threshold levels have been established for each of the winter bait and roe herring fishing areas. The current harvest policies allow for a 10-20% annual harvest rate. The allowable harvest is based on a graduated scale that allows for higher harvest rates as the herring population increases relative to the threshold level. The scale provides for a uniform method for establishing harvest levels for each herring fishery. The approach allows for an annual harvest rate of

between 10-20% of the mature herring in excess of established spawning threshold levels. When the estimate of the mature stock is at the threshold level a 10% harvest is allowed. The harvest rate increases 2% for every time the estimated spawning biomass increases by an amount equal to the threshold level. The harvest rate reaches a maximum of 20% when the population is 6 times the threshold.

The successful accomplishment of this management approach is dependent upon the determination of the size of the herring populations, the age and growth characteristics of the individual populations, and monitoring of spawning success on a stock by stock basis. The determination of stock size is based on biomass estimates derived from hydroacoustic and spawning ground surveys. Age and growth information is obtained by sampling test fish catches, commercial catches and mid-water trawl catches from tows conducted in conjunction with hydroacoustic surveys.

### *1984-85 Winter Food and Bait Fishery*

The general fishing season for the Southeast Alaska winter food and bait fishery is specified to be from October 1 through February 28. The actual fishing periods are established by emergency order. Although the existing regulations specify purse seines, set gill nets and trawls as legal gear, only purse seine gear has been fished in recent years.

The 1984-85 season's winter bait herring fishery catch of 2,862,000 lbs. (1,431 t) improved over the past two years, however it remained considerably less than the recent year average (Table 44). Reduced demand for bait herring, coupled with depressed winter bait stocks has accounted for the decline in catch experienced in recent years. Two distinct stocks were identified as having harvestable quantities of herring in the 1984-85 winter season. Tenakee Inlet and Meares Passage, were opened on January 13, 1985, following the completion of annual population surveys.

The guideline harvest levels established for Tenakee Inlet and Meares Passage were 1,400 and 200 t respectively. Fifteen boats participated in the Tenakee Inlet fishery which closed by emergency order on January 28, 1985 with a harvest of 1,431 t. No effort was reported from Meares Passage which closed by regulation on February 28, 1985.

No effort occurred in the Yakutat area during the 1984-85 season. This separate registration area opened on October 1, 1984 and remained open through February 28, 1986. Since the early 1970's a commercial herring harvest has occurred there only twice. This stock is considered separate from other Southeast Alaska stocks. A 100 t. harvest ceiling was established for the area in 1985, based on limited spawning ground information.

There are two types of herring pound fisheries in Southeast Alaska: fresh bait pounds and tray pack bait pounds. The tray pack pound fishery was created in 1979. The Board of Fisheries has allocated a harvest

up to 100 t. from each district for tray pack pounds. Only limited catch occurred in the early 1980's and in recent years no processors have participated in this fishery.

The fresh bait pounds are allowed in five areas in the Southeast region including Tee Harbor, Indian Cove, Farragut Bay, Scow Bay and Sitka Sound. Fishing was allowed only in Scow Bay, Farragut Bay and Sitka Sound in 1985. Tee Harbor and Indian Cove remained closed because of low population levels of the herring stocks in the Lower Lynn Canal-Stephens Passage area. The harvest from Scow Bay, Farragut Bay and Sitka Sound totaled to 4.3, 0 and 32.5 t., respectively.

### *Herring Sac Roe Fishery*

A total of four herring sac roe fishing areas were provided by regulation in 1985, two exclusive purse seine areas (Sitka Sound and Lynn Canal) and two exclusive set gill net areas (Kah Shakes and Seymour Canal). Herring sac roe gill net fisheries in Kasaan Bay, Three Mile Arm and Hoonah were eliminated by Board of Fisheries actions in 1984. Both the purse seine and set gill net herring sac roe fisheries are limited fisheries.

The 1985 roe herring harvest was to 19,272,000 lbs. (9,636 t.), the largest roe harvest to date, and well above the 4,071 t. average annual harvest recorded between 1971 and 1984 (Table 45). Harvests occurred in the Sitka Sound purse seine area and the Kah Shakes gill net area with a catch of 7,475 and 2,161 t., respectively. Hydroacoustic and spawning ground surveys failed to establish the minimum threshold levels for the other two designated sac roe areas, Lynn Canal (purse seine) and Seymour Canal (gill net).

#### **1985 Sitka Sound Purse Seine Herring Roe Fishery**

The Sitka Sound herring roe fishery occurs in the waters of Section 13-B north of the latitude of Goddard Hot Springs and is an exclusive purse seine fishing area. The threshold level for this area is 15,000,000 lbs. (7,500 t.). The 1985 pre-season guideline harvest level was set at 7,700 t. This was based on 20% harvest rate of the 1984 spawning population of 77,000,000 lbs. of herring as determined from diving surveys.

Initial monitoring for the fishery began in mid-March. Based on the buildup of herring observed at Aleutkina Bay, and high roe percentages, the Sitka Sound sac roe fishery was placed on a two hour notice effective at 6:00 a.m., Sunday, March 24. The pre-season management plan indicated that more than one open fishing period was anticipated. This was designed to avoid taking the entire allowable harvest of 7,700 t. from one segment of the spawning stock.

A total of three open fishing periods occurred. The initial open period extended from 2:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. in the northern portion of Sitka Sound from Harbor Point to the southern tip of Kasiana Island. The

fishery was fairly slow with many small sets being reported. The fishing success improved late in the afternoon and approximately 2,000 t. of herring were taken. The second open period was conducted in the Aleutkina Bay/Sam Sing Cove area beginning at 1:00 p.m., April 1. This area was opened based on good abundance of herring observed in the area, good roe percentages and because it provided a good opportunity to spread out the seasonal catch to another segment of the spawning stock. The fishery progressed rapidly with approximately 3,800 t. harvest by the 2:15 p.m. closure. The third and final open period extended from 11:30 a.m. to 12:55 p.m., April 5. The open area extended along the Halibut Point road system from Old Sitka Rock to Mosquito Cove. This area was opened as aerial and vessel survey information indicated that herring were distributed along the beach, were of good roe quality and provided an opportunity to control the take to approximately 1,800 t., the quantity needed to achieve the seasonal harvest goal. The catch during the final period totaled approximately 1,600 t.

### 1985 Kah Shakes Gill Net Herring Roe Fishery

The Kah Shakes herring roe set gill net fishery occurs in those portions of Section 1-F between Point Sykes and Foggy Point to a distance of two nautical miles from the shore. The spawning threshold level for these areas is currently established at 10,000,000 lbs. (5,000 t.).

The 1985 harvest level for the Kah Shakes herring roe fishery was set at 2,300 t., based upon the spawn deposition population surveys accomplished subsequent to the 1984 fishery. These surveys indicated that approximately 26,700,000 lbs. of herring spawned in the area in 1984. Such allowed a 1985 harvest rate of 17.3%, which translates into a guideline harvest level of 2,300 t.

Aerial surveys of the Kah Shakes area began on March 8. No herring were observed in the area until the fishery vessel *R/V Sundance*, observed herring with hydroacoustical gear on March 21. Herring activity increased and the fishery was placed on a two hour notice effective at 6:00 a.m., March 28.

The fishery was open from 4:00 p.m., March 29 through 12:45 p.m., March 30, with a four hour grace period allowed by regulation. The seasonal catch totaled approximately 2,160 t.

## GROUND FISH

The Southeast Region's primary groundfish fisheries include sablefish, rockfish, starry flounder, and Pacific cod. Sablefish, by regulation, are fished only with longline and pot gear in state waters and, although no gear restrictions are applied in Federal waters, longline gear has been the dominant gear in that fishery as well. Pot vessels harvested nearly one third of the offshore harvest during 1985 which was the first time that substantial pot effort had occurred in the offshore fishery. Rockfish are taken by longlines, jigging machines, and to a lesser extent, trawls. Flounder are harvested exclusively by trawl gear. In addition to the target fisheries, rockfish, Pacific cod, and lingcod are also landed in the salmon

troll and halibut longline fisheries. Rockfish are also landed in the sablefish fisheries. Several species of sole are landed in the directed flounder trawl fishery and are included in the flounder catch totals for the region. Pollock trawl fisheries, which averaged nearly 1,000,000 lbs. from 1976-1980, have been minimal since 1981 due to lack of a local market, and no landings have been reported since 1983. Flounder trawl fisheries have continued on a reduced level with a slight increase in effort during the 1984-85 season. Most trawl caught fish were delivered to ports outside the state during the first part of 1984, however, virtually all flatfish landed during the 1984-85 season were processed within the region. The halibut fishery is managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

Nearly all Pacific cod and flounder caught in Region I are harvested in State waters. Sablefish landings from State waters have varied from 98% of the total region catch in 1973, to 25% in 1984 and 27% in 1985. The reduction in percentage of catch in State waters is due to continued expansion of effort in the FCZ and not to a reduction in State landings. Rockfish are harvested in both State and Federal waters with an approximately even distribution between the two jurisdictions. Average commercial harvest for major groundfish species since 1969 are presented in Table 46. The 1985 catch of groundfish totaled approximately 9,800,000 lbs. landed weight and 12,000,000 lbs. round weight.

Management of the Southeast Alaska commercial groundfish fisheries is supervised by a Fisheries Biologist III in Petersburg. New statewide statistical area charts were drafted based on a system of one-half by one degree latitude and longitude coordinates. This will make the ADF&G catch and effort database compatible with the NMFS foreign catch and stock assessment databases.

### *Sablefish*

Southeast Alaska has historically been separated into inside and outside management areas for sablefish management, with the division at the surf line across the major straits. Inside waters are managed exclusively by the State while the offshore areas are managed jointly with the NMFS under guidelines approved by the NPFMC. The Region is divided into smaller management areas to track catch and effort. The inside waters are divided into two areas, each representing approximately one half of the region. These are described as the Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) and the Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) management areas. Offshore waters, including both State and Federal are divided into five areas; the Southern Southeast Outside (SSEO), Central Southeast Outside (CSEO), Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO), East Yakutat (EYAK), and West Yakutat (WYAK) management areas. The finer management divisions along the outer coast are used by the staff primarily for tracking fisheries performance since the seasons in the SSEO, CSEO, NSEO, AND EYAK management areas are managed consecutively. The WYAK management area extends from 140° W. longitude to 147° W. longitude and is split between ADF&G Regions I and II. Seasons and quotas for the offshore areas are set by the NPFMC based on survey and in-season catch data generated by NMFS and ADF&G, respectively.

In State waters sablefish fishing is restricted to longline and pot gear. Use of pot gear is further restricted to the SSEI management area and to State waters along the outer coast south of Cape Addington. Although there were no gear restrictions in place in Federal waters during 1985, longline vessels continued to dominate the FCZ fishery. However, three large out-of-state pot vessels harvested nearly one third of the 1985 Southeast-East Yakutat quota. This marked the first time that any substantial pot effort had occurred in the offshore fishery. Offshore trawlers also reported incidental catch of sablefish from the region for the first time. Historical sablefish catch by gear type is shown in Table 47.

A total of 228 vessels reported landings from Region I during 1985; a 49% increase over the 153 vessels that reported landings in 1984 and over twice the 1983 effort level. Of the vessels fishing in 1985, 216 fished longline gear, 8 fished pot gear, and 4 fished other gear including two trawl vessels. In State waters the fishery is regulated by season and guideline harvest levels. In the SSEI area, which includes Districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, the season extends from June 15 to November 15 or until a guideline harvest level of 125,000 to 500,000 lbs. dressed weight is reached. Most of the fish are taken from Districts 1, 2, and 6, which include the deep water areas of Clarence Strait and Behm Canal. The Dixon Entrance district has also been managed as part of the southern area for the past two seasons. In the NSEI area, which includes all waters of Districts 9, 10, 11, 12, Section 13-C and Districts 14 and 15, the season extends from an opening date in early September to November 15 or until a guideline harvest level of 500,000 to 1,500,000 lbs. dressed weight has been taken. Most of the fish from the northern area are harvested from Districts 9 and 12 in Chatham Strait. By Board regulation, the opening date for offshore State waters, Districts 4 and 16, and Sections 13-A and 13-B, was delayed until March 15 in 1984 and 1985. These districts are managed in conjunction with the adjacent Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) which opens January 1, creating a discrepancy in the offshore sablefish regulations. However, because of the generally shallower depths, very little actual sablefish harvest comes from State waters along the outer coast.

The 1985 Region I sablefish landings totaled approximately 8,500,000 lbs. dressed weight which converts to 12,600,000 lbs. (5700 mt) round weight. This is the highest harvest on record, exceeding the 1984 record harvest by 22%. Catch in inside State waters increased from 1,500,000 lbs. in 1984 to 2,300,000 lbs. in 1985.

Seasons in all areas were the shortest on record. Fishing time in both inside areas totaled only 10 days, and all off shore fisheries in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska were closed by mid-May. The sablefish catch by major area is shown in Table 48.

The offshore Southeast area, including State waters and the Eastern Yakutat district, was first closed on March 18 by joint State/Federal action. Due to severe weather during the last 10 days of the fishery, the harvest was 512 t. less than the harvest objective of 2570 t (5,700,000 lbs.) round weight. The season was reopened for 5 days from April 16 until April 21 to harvest the remainder of the quota. The additional fishing time brought the 1985 harvest to 2594 t, very close to the upper end of the Optimum Yield (OY) range for the area. This area remained open until June 29 in 1984.

The entire WYAK area (140° to 147° W. longitude) was closed by joint State/Federal management action on May 15. In 1984 the area remained open until September 1 which was the first time the area was closed to domestic fishing. The total 1985 harvest for the entire area was 2,214 t. (4,900,000 lbs.) round weight, which exceeded the 1985 1,680 t. harvest objective by nearly 32% and the 1984 harvest by 35%. The harvest was split fairly evenly between the Region I and II portions of the West Yakutat area, with 1,187 t. reported from Region I and 1,025 t. from Region II. Effort in the West Yakutat area occurred much earlier than in past years due to the early closure of the Southeast-East Yakutat area. Landings from this area are made in virtually all ports from Kodiak to Ketchikan and even into Washington, making accurate and timely tracking of landings difficult. This, as well as a large influx of new effort toward the end of the season, contributed to exceeding the harvest objective for the WYAK area.

Due to high anticipated effort levels and lack of stock assessment data, the northern inside fishery was initially opened for 24 hours from noon September 4 to noon September 5. During the opening, 67 vessels landed 600,000 lbs. (272 t) dressed weight. Because of the high catch per hook level observed in the initial opening it was decided that harvest at the upper end of the newly established harvest range of 500,000 to 1,500,000 lbs. dressed weight was justified. Accordingly, projected catch and effort were calculated using the observed performance during the first opening and the fishery was reopened for 48 hours from noon October 4 to noon October 6. Effort increased well beyond expectation and 103 vessels harvested slightly over 1,400,000 lbs. dressed weight during the second opening, bringing the season total to just over 2,000,000 lbs. (908 t) dressed weight. This was the highest harvest since a quota was first imposed in 1972. It represents a 43% increase over the 1984 harvest and is 33% above the harvest goal for the season. Good fishing weather, as well as high effort levels during the second opening, contributed to the catch exceeding the harvest objective.

The southern inside area was opened by regulation on June 15. To facilitate a fair start, the opening was scheduled for noon rather than midnight as in past years. The Dixon Entrance district was managed along with the southern area again this year since there is little data available to manage it as a separate area. Stocks are considered depressed in the southern area based on fishery performance in recent years. The harvest objective was set at 250,000 to 300,000 lbs. dressed weight, which is near the mid-point of the 125,000 to 500,000 lbs. guideline harvest range. During an overflight of the fishery on June 17 observers spotted 38 vessels fishing in the area. It was projected that at the 1984 rate of landing- per-vessel-week the harvest objective would be reached in seven days, so the season was closed at 12:00 noon June 22. Total effort increased from 15 vessels in 1984 to 45 vessels in 1985 and harvest increased from 237,200 to 322,300 lbs. dressed weight. This represents increases of 150% and 36%, respectively. As three pot vessels engaged in the fishery in both of the past two years, all of the increase in effort was due to an influx of longline vessels. Much of the increase was attributed to the early closure of the offshore fisheries.

## Rockfish

Rockfish, *Sebastes* spp, are the target of a commercial fishery which occurs primarily along the outer coast of Southeast Alaska. Fishing effort is concentrated along the outer coasts of Kruzof and Baranof Islands and the waters surrounding Prince of Wales Island, including Sumner and Clarence straits. In addition to the target fishery, rockfish are harvested throughout the region incidental to halibut, sablefish, and salmon fisheries. Fishing grounds range in depth from 15-90 fathoms. On the outer coast of Baranof, Kruzof, and Chichagof Islands a large portion of the fishery occurs in Federal waters.

The fishery involves two genera; *Sebastes* (the rockfishes), and *Sebastes* (the thornyheads), and over twenty species of fish. The *Sebastes* group may be divided into three main complexes based on habitat and behavior. The demersal shelf complex includes yelloweye and quillback rockfish, the shelf pelagic complex includes dusky and black rockfishes, and the deepwater or slope complex includes roughey and shortraker rockfish.

The 1985 rockfish harvest was approximately 1,640,000 lbs. In addition to the directed fishery, 170,864 lbs. of rockfish were landed as by-catch in other groundfish fisheries.

During 1985 demersal shelf rockfish accounted for 92.4% of the target catch (by weight), and the pelagic component accounted for 5.86%, while the slope complex and other rockfish accounted for only 1.7%. This last group includes landings of Pacific Ocean perch and thornyhead rockfishes.

Peak months of harvest were March, April and August. The winter months had lower harvest levels than in 1984 due primarily to poorer weather conditions. Low levels of harvest during May were attributed to the spawning condition of yelloweye rockfish since, during this time, female yelloweye are full of larvae, making them less desirable as a round product.

Although Sitka was again the top rockfish port in the region during 1985, catches declined significantly from the peak landings in 1984. Approximately 700,000 lbs. of rockfish were landed in the directed fishery compared to 1,000,000 lbs. landed during the same period during 1984. Catches however, continued to increase in Ketchikan. The 1985 Ketchikan area rockfish landings totaled 500,000 lbs. which exceeded 1984 by over 200,000 lbs.

One hundred and eighty seven vessels participated in the directed rockfish fishery. Sitka remained the leading port of landing with 96 vessels, followed by Ketchikan with 57. Other ports of landing were Craig, Pelican, Petersburg, Juneau, Tenakee, and Wrangell.

Longline was again the major gear group and accounted for 86.48% of the landings (by weight), followed by jigging machines (6.8%), and otter trawl (5.8%). Other gear used in the directed fishery included hand troll gear and pots.

### *Trawl Fisheries*

With the exception of the limited trawl effort on rockfish, the trawl fishery targeted primarily on flatfish during the 1984-1985 season. Flatfish fisheries, which have occurred throughout the inside waters of Southeast Alaska in recent years, occurred primarily in the SSEI area during the 1984-85 season, with 99% of the total harvest reported from that management area. The majority of effort occurred in the Stikine Flats District with the remaining harvest reported from Wrangell Narrows.

Trawl fisheries occur primarily during the fall and winter, hence the catches are monitored by season rather than by year. Flatfish landings totaled 280,000 lbs. during the 1984-85 season which was approximately 60% of the 461,000 lbs. reported during the 1983-84 season. Most of the effort occurred during the fall of 1984 with over 70% of the total season landings made prior to January 1. Starry flounder accounted for over 98% of the catch.

All of the 1984-85 season flounder landings were made to ports within Southeast. This was a significant change from recent years when virtually all significant landings were delivered to out-of-state processors.

Bait landings of miscellaneous groundfish species, which have made up a portion of the Region I trawl catch in the past, were not reported during 1985. It is unclear whether this is an indication that bait landings are going unreported or that, with the shortened crab seasons, bait fishing is no longer profitable enough to attract interest.

### *Pacific Cod*

Pacific cod are harvested incidentally in troll, longline, and trawl fisheries throughout the region. Most of the cod are harvested in State waters with the NSEI management area accounting for the majority of landings.

Pacific cod landings totaled 154,000 lbs., substantially higher than the 76,000 lbs. reported for all of 1984. The NSEI management area accounted for 70% of the total landings, followed by the SSEI area with 15%. It is assumed that at least that amount or more were harvested for bait and were not reported on fish tickets.

### *Lingcod*

Lingcod are not a major target species in the Region. Most of the fish are harvested incidentally in fisheries for other species. Landings totaled 180,000 lbs. which was slightly greater than the 175,000 lbs. landed in 1984. Much of the lingcod was landed in the directed rockfish longline fishery along the outer coast.

### *Miscellaneous Groundfish Species*

Landings of miscellaneous groundfish species were insignificant during 1985. There are several possible explanations for this. Most of the miscellaneous groundfish catch is used for crab bait. With the shorter crab seasons the demand for fresh bait has declined. Also, reporting of groundfish catch by species has also improved. This places much of the catch previously put into the general rockfish category into the appropriate species category. Much of the bait landings have been Pacific cod and flatfish which are now included in those catch reports. Other groundfish species harvested in past years included skates, sculpins, dogfish shark, salmon shark, wrymouth, and greenling.

## **SHELLFISH FISHERIES**

The Southeast region consists of one shellfish statistical area - Area A. Most of the shellfish harvesting is accomplished in State waters; however, some of the fisheries extend into the 3-200 mile Federal Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ).

Distinct fisheries exist for king, Tanner and Dungeness crab, shrimp, abalone, scallops and other miscellaneous species. The various fisheries will be discussed separately. Management of the Southeast Alaska commercial shellfish fisheries is accomplished on a regional level. The management program is headed by a Fisheries Biologist III stationed in Petersburg.

### *King Crab Fishery*

The Region I commercial king crab fisheries exploits red, brown and blue king crab primarily in the northern portions of Southeast Alaska. The primary fishery has historically been for red king crab; however, brown king crab has dominated the harvest in recent years. The 1985/86 seasonal catch of king crab (November 15, 1985 through October 31, 1986) totaled approximately 700,000 lbs. (Table 49).

Blue king crab are generally harvested incidentally to red king crab in Districts 11, 14 and 15. Major red king crab fishing grounds occur in protected bays; inlets and adjacent shoreline in the vicinity of Frederick Sound, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Icy Strait and Peril Strait in depths less than 150 fathoms.

Brown king crab are harvested from waters of the more exposed straits and sounds generally at depths greater than 100 fathoms. Important fishing grounds are located at the confluence of Icy Strait-Lynn Canal-Chatham Strait and Stephens Passage-Frederick Sound. Both standard side-loading king crab pots and top-loading Tanner crab pots are utilized in the fishery.

### **1985/86 Red King Crab**

Seasonal guideline harvest levels for red king crab have been based on the results of annual red king crab pot surveys since the 1979/80 season.

The 1985 red king crab population index survey indicated a continued decline in the red king crab stocks for those areas surveyed. The catch per pot data collected during the survey indicated 1.18 for legal males, 1.77 for sublegal males, 3.79 for adult, and 0.42 for juvenile females. These values were the lowest recorded since the annual survey was initiated in 1979. Since females and sublegal males are not directly targeted in the commercial fishery, these segments of the population would not be expected to decline significantly. However, survey results indicated that the non-legal segment of the population had declined at a greater rate than the legal segment. Along with the concern for the current population structure is concern for the distribution of the legal segment of the population. During the initial survey years, legal crab were distributed in many geographic locations. This wide distribution has gradually shifted. At the present time, legal crab are concentrated in a few limited areas, which increases the potential for overexploitation of the remaining stocks.

Considering the above factors, the red king crab fishery in Southeast Alaska was not opened for the 1985/86 season. The red king crab season in the Yakutat portion of Statistical Area A was open from November 15, 1985 through January 24, 1986, as specified by regulation, however, no landings were reported. Historical landings of red king crab are shown in Tables 50 and 51. A summary of historical dockside sampling is shown in Table 52.

### **1985/86 Blue King Crab**

The harvest of blue king crab has been considered primarily an incidental harvest during the red king crab fishery. As the red king crab season was closed during the 1985/86 season, a special exploratory season was authorized in portions of Southeast Alaska. The season in the Yakutat area was open, as usual, along with the red king season, however, no landing of blue king crab were reported. The exploratory season in Southeast Alaska was a two week period that began with the opening of the Tanner crab season on February 10. The open fishing areas were limited to areas on concentrations of blue king crab in upper

Lynn Canal, Glacier Bay, Taku Harbor, Port Snettisham and Holbaum Bay. Very few vessels targeted on blue king crab and the season harvest of blue king crab totaled only 1,900 lbs. (Tables 53 and 54).

### 1985/86 Brown King Crab

The Statistical Area A brown king crab resources were managed as a developmental fishery during the 1985/86 fishing season. For the third consecutive season, the resources were separated into traditional and exploratory stocks based on historical exploitation patterns. Fishing in the traditional fishing areas was managed to maintain the catch within the established guideline harvest range of 200,000 to 500,000 lbs. No seasonal guideline harvest range was established for the exploratory fishing areas as these areas are open to allow an assessment of available resources. The traditional fishing areas for the 1985/86 season were as follows:

1. District 6, north of the latitude of Point Alexander
2. District 8
3. District 9, those waters of Frederick Sound east of a line from Point Gardner to Kingsmill Point Light
4. District 10
5. District 11
6. District 12
7. Section 13-C
8. District 14
9. District 15

All other portions of the statistical area were considered as exploratory fishing areas. The overall management approach is to place the exploratory areas into traditional status as the areas are developed.

The 1985/86 traditional brown king crab season was specified by regulation to consist of two fishing periods. The first period began with the scheduled opening of the red king crab season on November 15, 1986 and the second commenced with the opening of the Tanner crab season in February 10, 1987, with one-half of the catch allowed from each period. This schedule was adopted by the Board of Fisheries as an allocation measure to better distribute the total king and Tanner crab fishing effort.

When the announcement was made indicating that the red king crab season would not open, a considerable number of requests were received by the Department concerning a desire to postpone the fall fishery for one-half of the traditional brown king crab harvest and fish for the entire harvest concurrent with the February 10, 1986 Tanner crab fishery. The Board of Fisheries staff sent letters to Southeast king crab permit holders requesting their opinions on delaying the traditional brown king crab season. A very large majority requested that the season be deferred. At the direction of the Board of Fisheries the fall portion of the traditional brown king crab season was thus deferred by emergency order.

The 1985/86 traditional fishing period extended from February 10 through March 16, 1986. Landings of brown king crab totaled approximately 428,000 lbs. of crab (Tables 49, 55, 56 and 57). Most of the harvest occurred in Frederick Sound and Stephens Passage in Districts 9, 10 and 11.

The 1985/86 exploratory brown king crab fishing season consisted of three fishing periods. The first period which was a continuation of the 1984/85 season, extended from November 1, 1985 through January 24, 1986. The season closure on January 24 is specified by regulation to provide a period for all king crab gear to be out of the water prior to the opening of the Tanner crab season. The season period was concurrent with the traditional brown king crab period. The exploratory season was closed, at that time, to ensure enforcement of the traditional brown king crab season, as the Tanner crab season remained open. The third fishing period began on March 28, following the closure of the Tanner crab season, and extended through the beginning of the 1986/87 season. The harvest of brown king crab totaled approximately 400,000 lbs. during the season from November 1, 1985 through October 31, 1986. Most of the harvest occurred during the fall portion of the season from the waters of Chatham Strait in District 9 immediately adjacent to the most productive areas of the traditional fishery. A summary of brown king crab dockside sampling information is shown in Table 58.

#### *1984/85 Tanner Crab Fishery*

The Statistical Area A commercial fishery for Tanner crab occurs in two geographically distinct fishing areas, Southeast Alaska and Yakutat. Different fishing seasons and guideline harvest levels exist for each area.

The Yakutat fishing area encompasses the exposed waters north and west of Cape Fairweather along the coast to Cape Suckling and has historically attracted a fleet of larger vessels with live tanks and modified king crab pots. Many of these vessels participate in other Alaskan shellfish fisheries.

The Southeast Alaska fishing area consists of the relatively protected waters south and east of Cape Fairweather. This fishery supports a fleet of small vessels with live tanks and stacking type gear. Most participating vessels use this fishery as a secondary income source, with other finfish fisheries providing the primary income source.

Management of both fisheries is based on the concept of guideline harvest levels, retention of only male crabs larger than 5 1/2 inches in width, and timing of the fishing season to avoid sensitive molting and mating periods. Guideline harvest levels have been established based on past historical harvest levels. This concept has been adopted to provide a range of biologically acceptable levels of exploitation in the absence of information on abundance levels. No pre-season estimate of crab abundance is conducted for either area, but biological data is collected from Tanner crab caught incidentally during the summer red king crab survey cruises in the Southeast Alaska area.

Historical Statistical Area A Tanner crab landings are shown in Table 59. Although Tanner crab landings were reported in the Southeast area in the early 1960's, it was not until the early 1970's that intensive fisheries were conducted in either the Southeast or Yakutat areas. Statistical Area A Tanner crab landings totaled approximately 1,600,000 lbs. during the 1983/84 fishing season (Table 59).

#### **1984/85 Southeast Alaska Tanner Crab**

The 1984/85 season in the Southeast Alaska fishing area was open from February 10 to March 28, 1985. The seasonal harvest totaled approximately 1,120,000 lbs. Eighty-five vessels reported landings. This represented the first break in the trend of increasing numbers of entries into the fishery in nine seasons. This may be due in some part to the moratorium by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission on the issuance of new permits for entry into this fishery. The season was uneventful, with catches at approximately expected levels and only a few incidents requiring regulation enforcement. It seemed that the regulations intended to prevent preemption of grounds were effective and the season got off to a fair start. The early closure was based on rapidly declining catch levels and indications that the stocks were lower than in the 1983/84 season.

There has been a recent-year trend to utilize areas other than those traditionally and historically fished. It is possible that the intense effort expended in Icy Straits (District 14) in recent years has had an effect on the crab stocks there. Catches no longer seem as good as they had been and the fleet is beginning to spread out. During this past season, for example, the Stephens Passage-Seymour Canal area (District 11) accounted for over 32% of the total catch. Twenty-one percent of the catch came from Lynn Canal (District 15). Only about 12% of the catch was harvested from each of the Icy Strait (District 14) and the Frederick Sound areas (District 10). Both these areas had been major producers until the last few seasons (Tables 60-62).

Catch sampling conducted in the Southeast Alaska Tanner crab fishery since the late 1960's has demonstrated that the fishery is increasingly dependent on recruit size crab. This trend continued through the 1984/85 season, with about 83% of the crab sampled under 166 mm in width, the generally accepted range for recruit Tanner crab (Table 65). In contrast, at the inception of the modern intensive fishery in 1968/69, recruit crab comprised about 62% of the harvest. The size frequency information generally suggests that the fishery currently operates on recruit crab and any fluctuation in the success of a given year-class of crab will be reflected in the fishery. However, the 83% recruit crab sampled in the 1984/85 season was less than the 93% recruit crab sampled in the previous season.

#### **1984/85 Yakutat Tanner Crab**

The 1984/85 Yakutat harvest totaled 3,665 lbs., the lowest since records have been kept by area (Tables 63 and 64). Only a few locally based vessels participated in the fishery. The major reason for the low catches was probably a result of the failure of several consecutive year classes to significantly recruit into

the local stocks. Considering that the life span of the species extends to about ten years, the lack of a size limit prior to 1976 may also have contributed to the currently depressed stock condition. The extent of the depressed condition of this stock is reflected by the non-participation in this fishery by larger vessels capable of exploiting populations out of the range of the local fleet. The registration status for Yakutat was, and continues to be, non-exclusive, so registration constraints to participation are unlikely. There was also some interest in Yakutat to have the department extend the season because of the low catch and inclement weather. The request for an extension was denied because the molting and mating season for this species was imminent.

### *1985/86 Dungeness Crab Fishery*

Two distinct Dungeness crab fisheries occur within the boundaries of Statistical Area A, corresponding to the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat portions of the Region. The 1985/86 seasonal harvest from both areas totaled approximately 2,500,000 lbs. (Table 66). Management is based on size, sex and season in both areas. The harvest is limited to male Dungeness crab 6 1/2 inches or larger in shoulder width. The season remains open during the summer months, when sensitive life history stages occur, as an economic consideration approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

#### **1985/86 Southeast Alaska Dungeness Crab**

Dungeness crab are harvested in District 1 through 16 in bay areas with mud or sand bottoms, generally at depths less than 15 fathoms. Since 1960, the harvests have averaged about 1,480,000 lbs. when annual (1960 to 1968) and seasonal (1969/70 to present) data are combined. Since the 1969/70 season, harvests have averaged around 1,000,000 lbs. The most significant proportion of seasonal harvests have occurred from June through September (Table 68).

The 1985/86 seasonal harvest totaled approximately 2,300,000 lbs. (Tables 66-69), an increase over the previous two seasons. The fishing season consisted of two open periods as specified by new regulations. The first extended from June 15 through August 15, 1985, and the second from October 1, 1985 through February 28, 1986. The late summer closure was approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries to reduce harvesting during a portion of the female molting/mating period. The early summer season was allowed during a portion of the male molting period to allow harvesting when market conditions were good.

Most of the harvest occurred during the summer fishing period (Table 67 and 68). Landings during the fall/winter period were relatively small from December through February. The most important production areas were Districts 6 (492,000 lbs.), 8 (375,000 lbs.), 9 (256,000 lbs.) and 14 (263,000 lbs.). A summary of dockside sampling results shown in Table 72.

The reported incidence of soft-shell crab from some areas was high enough to be of concern. Although some effort was made to document the extent of the problem with on-board sampling, the information obtained was not considered significant.

### 1985/86 Yakutat Area Dungeness Crab

The Dungeness fishery in the Yakutat area occurs primarily along the exposed outer coastline. Numerous river mouths and associated sand spits provide good habitat for Dungeness crab. Fishermen generally fish at depths from 4 to 15 fathoms. Averaging the historic catch data from 1960 through the present indicates that this fishery produced an annual harvest of approximately 1,400,000 lbs. (Table 66).

The 1985/86 seasonal harvest totaled approximately 371,000 lbs. of Dungeness crab (Table 66). The season as specified by regulation, consisted of two fishing periods. The summer segment extended from May 1 to July 15, 1985, and the winter period was from November 2, 1985 through February 28, 1986. Virtually the entire harvest (99%) occurred during the summer fishing period (Tables 67 and 70). Entry into the fishery was complicated during the summer season because part of the Yakutat fishing area was designated as a non-exclusive registration area, while the rest of it was a superexclusive area. Furthermore, the status of the entire Yakutat fishing area was scheduled to revert to superexclusive status before the end of the summer segment of the season. Vessel operators were forced to decide whether to register for the open area and retain the option of moving to another open registration area prior to reversion of the open area to superexclusive status, or to register for the superexclusive area and be forced to remain in the Yakutat fishing area for the year. The reversion of the entire fishing area to superexclusive status occurred on May 18, 1985. Only one vessel which had registered into the area decided to leave before this time to avoid being caught under superexclusive status.

The Yakutat fishery in the summer segment of the 1985/86 season was characterized by vessels concentrating on known grounds. The majority of the catch was reported from the grounds fronting the Yakutat Forelands east of Yakutat (District 181), the Manby Shore-Sitkagi Bluffs west of Yakutat Bay (District 183), and the Yahtse River-Icy Bay Spit area (District 186) (Table 71). These three areas accounted for 88% of the catch.

Most of the season catch was landed during May and June. The great majority of the catch landed in July was caught in June. This catch and landing pattern has been consistent for at least the past four years during a period of shorter and shorter seasons. Most of the available crab can evidently be caught by the fleet in the first two months of the season whether the season opens in May or June. At the end of the season, only four vessels were still actively fishing.

Dungeness crab sampled at dockside averaged 7.1 inches in shoulder width, the third straight year of decreasing size (Table 72). In conjunction with very poor catch per effort and total catch, the smaller average size was indicative of continued poor recruitment.

On-board and port sampling of Dungeness crab during the summer segment of the 1985/86 season was the most extensive in recent years. Sixty-one individual landings were sampled and over 6,700 crab were measured and inspected for condition. Over 40% of all landings from the summer segment of the season were sampled. In addition, about a week was spent observing crab being caught east and west of Icy Bay or being delivered to a tender in Icy Bay.

The observations of the fishing operations around Icy Bay (in early May) demonstrated that large numbers of light crab, which had recently molted and not regained peak condition, were being handled and sorted in the Yahtse River-Icy Bay Spit area. At least for the 1985/86 season, a May opening was too early to provide either protection for newly molted crab or consistently high quality crab for the industry. Other observations of light crab were made in the Yakutat Cold Storage plant starting the last week of June and extending through the end of the summer season on July 15. The incidence of light crab in the landings was disturbing because it was indicative of considerable handling and sorting by the vessel operators. Crabs which would not normally have been retained were being landed because of the low numbers of legal crabs available to the fishermen toward the end of the season.

### *1985/86 Shrimp Fisheries*

Shrimp are harvested in Statistical Area A by beam trawls, otter trawls and pots. The harvest of shrimp totaled approximately 696,000 lbs. during the 1985/86 season (Table 73).

#### **1985/86 Shrimp Beam Trawl Fishery**

The Southeast Alaska shrimp beam trawl fishery began in 1915 when processing was initiated in District 10 (Thomas Basin). It is the oldest shrimp fishery in Alaska. Historically, the fishery has been centered in Districts 6, 7, 8 and 10 in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg and Wrangell. Regulation prohibits the use of otter trawls in these traditional beam trawling. The established season for the major fishing areas is from May 1 through February 14. Despite the 12-month open season and no guideline harvest levels, only limited quantities of shrimp are harvested outside of the traditional areas. The fishing targets primarily on pink shrimp with lesser quantities of sidestripe, coverstripe, humpy and spot prawn being landed.

The 1985/86 shrimp beam trawl harvest totaled approximately 431,000 lbs. (Tables 74, 75 and 76). This harvest was accomplished by only 14 vessels with 294 landings. Effort, in terms of number of landings or participating vessels was down considerably compared to levels during the previous three to six seasons. This was primarily due to the loss of production facilities in Petersburg when the Alaska Glacier Seafood plant burned during February, 1985. The two to four vessels that usually deliver to this plant did not participate in the fishery during the 1985/86 season. Recently, the other processor with peeling capacity, located in Wrangell, closed out production.

The beam trawl fishery opened on May 1, 1985 and closed by regulation on February 15, 1986 in the traditional beam trawl districts. As has been the trend in recent seasons, District 6, with a production of over 235,000 lbs. was the major contributor to the fishery. District 8, with a production of over 160,000 lbs. was the next most important contributor, with districts 7 and 10 the least most important contributors. Only the harvest from district 8 was within the established guideline range for the fishery. All other harvests were below the low end of the established guideline ranges. Although population assessment projects are not conducted in this fishery, it is thought that stocks are relatively healthy, and that the low harvests are primarily a result of low effort and limited processing capacity.

### 1985 Shrimp Pot Fishery

The pot shrimp fishery targets on the spot prawn. Until recent years, harvest and effort had been erratic. Participation in this fishery has been as a supplemental income source for most vessels during the off season. Product is sold over the dock to private individuals, restaurants, or other markets without passing through the system of processors established for salmon, halibut, etc. In most cases, only "tails" are sold. Since 1978 effort and harvest have steadily increased.

Management is limited to collecting fish ticket information and identifying known fishing areas. Very little research has been conducted on the distribution and abundance of spot prawns in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat. Some research has been accomplished by various agencies to determine the most efficient pot design.

Regulations in the shrimp pot fishery include a limit of 150 pots per vessel in Districts 1 through 15, and specifications that pots should be secured with bait removed and doors open if unattended for longer than two-weeks. Pot termination devices have been defined for shrimp pots. Open seasons and guideline harvest levels have been established for the major fishing districts. Due to allocation arguments, the accounting period for the guideline harvest levels has oscillated between May (for a primary summer fishery) to October (for a supplemental income fall fishery). The guideline harvest levels were initially established at the high catch levels for the major fishing districts of 1, 2, 3, and 7. These guideline harvest levels have been modified and the areas altered, dependent upon allocation and stock abundance arguments provided to the Board of Fisheries by the industry. Effective October 1, 1986 a minimum mesh restriction of 1 3/4 inches, stretched measure, for escape panels, went into effect to assist in the escape of smaller sized shrimp. In Yakutat Bay, the minimum mesh size is 1 1/2 inches in stretch measure.

During 1985, 106 pot vessels made 685 landings totalling approximately 268,000 lbs. of whole prawns, (Tables 77, 78 and 79). Effort, expressed as number of participating vessels or number of landings, was slightly depressed compared to the record high levels experienced during 1984. Catch-per-unit-of-effort, expressed as pounds per landing or pounds per vessel, indicated a declining level when viewed in a historic sense. It should also be noted that the trend occurred during a general liberalization of management. Of more concern was the tendency towards smaller shrimp. Fish ticket information indicated that in 1980, 69.4% of the harvest was comprised of large/jumbo prawns, while only 3.5% were

small. In 1982, only 24.7% of the harvest was comprised of large/jumbo, while 47.1% were small. In 1985, 29.5% of the harvest was comprised of large/jumbo prawns, while 41.0% were small. It was not deemed necessary to close the major production areas during 1985 as the harvest reported on fish tickets did not appear to approach the established guidelines prior to October 1, 1985. However, when the entire fish ticket file was completed at the end of the year and all tickets were received and entered, the total harvest from Districts 1, 2, 3 and 7 was approximately 229,000 lbs., well above the established guideline harvest level of 125,000 lbs. The harvest from District 6 and 8 totaled approximately 5,600 lbs. well below the 75,000 to 100,000 guideline harvest level. With the exception of Districts 10 and 13, the harvest from other areas was minimal.

### **1985/86 Shrimp Otter Trawl Fishery**

There were no reported landings during the 1985/86 season.

### ***1985/86 Abalone Fishery***

The Alaskan abalone fishery exploits the pinto, or northern, abalone. This abalone typically inhabits rocky areas influenced by ocean swells, at depths less than 50 feet. Commercially significant beds occur in Districts 3, 4 and 13 along the outer coast. The commercial fishery utilizes SCUBA or HOOKA gear and most of the harvest occurs at subtidal levels. Fishing success is variable depending upon weather, substrate, vegetative growth, visibility, diver experience, and abalone abundance.

From 1964 through 1976 harvests of Alaskan abalone were variable (Tables 80 and 81). In 1977 a number of factors improved the feasibility their of commercial utilization and harvests began to increase. These factors included a reduced supply of abalone products on the world market, acceptance of the pinto abalone in the Japanese market, favorable monetary exchange rates for the U.S. dollar in Japan, and relaxed Alaskan harvest regulations.

In District 13 the abalone season opened on November 1 and closed on December 18. A catch of 8,827 lbs. of abalone was landed. This fishery was monitored by verbal communication with the operators, in addition to fish tickets, and was closed by emergency order when the harvest approached the 8,000 lb. guideline harvest level.

For all other districts, the season opened on October 1 and closed by emergency order on October 31. The closure was announced prior to the opening, based upon anticipated fishing effort, as it was expected that the fish ticket system would not provide data in time for an appropriate closure. The harvest totalled 31,033 lbs. Once again, District 4 provided the greatest proportion of the harvest. Limited size frequency distribution information from this fishery indicated the smallest average shell length since the 1979/80 season (Table 82).

### 1985 Miscellaneous Shellfish Species

Miscellaneous species harvested in Statistical Area A included: weathervane scallops, geoducks, octopus, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, squid, razor clams, sea snails and coral (Tables 83 & 84).

Management procedures are confined to collecting, editing and maintaining records of harvests via the fish ticket system, and maintaining records of effort through the miscellaneous species registration/permit system. Permits may specify additional harvest restrictions and reporting requirements.

Productive scallop beds are located in the Yakutat Area, in offshore waters. The management strategy employed in this fishery is to provide stock reproductive viability by utilizing minimum ring diameters of 4 inches in the construction of scallop dredges. During 1985 three vessels participated in the scallop dredge fishery and made 14 landings for a total 21,836 lbs. The average catch per landing and average catch per vessel were the lowest since harvest data were first recorded in 1968. Information is not available to determine if this low harvest is related to low stock condition or other factors.

Known geoduck clam, *Panope generosa*, beds occur sporadically in the central and southern portion of Southeast Alaska, primarily near the outer coast. Studies conducted in other locations, specifically Puget Sound, indicate that this clam may live to be in excess of 100 years old. It appears that Southeast Alaska is the extreme northern edge of the geographic range and, as such, recruitment may be low and inconsistent. High levels of PSP have been identified with this clam, but have been mainly confined to the viscera.

Current regulations of the Department of Environmental Conservation prohibit the sale of unprocessed clams, and the disposal of waste portions of the clam can only be accomplished in a certain manner. These factors result in a necessarily close working relationship between the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Fish and Game relative to harvest locations, and rates of harvest. Each individually delivered lot must be certified free of PSP prior to marketing. These conditions also necessitate a close working relationship between industry representatives and the State agencies. Prior to 1985, a few geoducks were test marketed or sold for bait. Additionally, three State grants were utilized to explore for potential commercial beds in the Ketchikan, Petersburg - Wrangell, and Sitka management areas. A number of potential commercial beds were located, and interest was expressed in determining PSP levels and estimating biomass of three of those beds. As a result, three beds in the vicinity of Noyes Island were certified for harvesting. Two processors were certified for processing and in late 1985 an initial permit was issued for the commercial harvest of geoduck clams. This harvest was conducted under a management plan developed to control the development of this fishery and to prevent the depletion of the beds. The harvest totaled approximately 19,000 lbs.

Sea urchins are found in the shallow waters of many portions of Southeast Alaska. Two species have drawn the interest of commercial operators, the green sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*, and

the red sea urchin, *S. franciscanus*. Information to date indicates that the red sea urchin is the most abundant and more widely distributed. However, in some markets the green sea urchin, which is the smaller of the two, is preferred. From 1981 through 1983 small quantities of sea urchins were test marketed. In 1984 the first significant harvest occurred in the Ketchikan area with the red sea urchin comprising the major portion of the harvest. This fishery was managed through the collecting of fish ticket information, and the miscellaneous shellfish registration/permit form. Due to the almost complete lack of knowledge of these species in the region management has been restricted to limiting harvests to specific areas and low levels, and then forcing the industry into other areas to assist in the exploratory process and to prevent localized depletion of the resource.

Permits were issued for the harvest of sea urchins in 1985. The harvest of 125,973 lbs. was made in 48 landings. Most of the harvest was taken during the winter months. During early 1985, the primary species harvested was the red sea urchin, and during late 1985, the primary species harvested was the green sea urchin. This fishery is extremely difficult to manage with the little information available. The market is best just before the Christmas holidays, with the majority of the product destined for Japan.

### 1985 SUBSISTENCE FISHERY

The magnitude of the subsistence harvest of fisheries resources in the Southeast Alaska Region is not significant when compared to the overall commercial catch. Various species of finfish and shellfish are harvested throughout the region for subsistence purposes, however, harvest information is generally available only for salmon. A subsistence fishing permit is required for salmon and herring roe on kelp. Catch information is obtained from permits returned.

#### *Salmon Subsistence Fishing*

The subsistence taking of king and coho salmon is not allowed in the Southeast area, except for chinook and coho in the Chilkat River adjacent to the Klukwan Reserve, and coho salmon in Mitchell Bay near Angoon. All salmon species can be taken in the Yakutat area. Sockeye salmon dominate the catch due to demand for high quality fish, even though pinks and chums are much more available.

During 1985 a total of 3,199 subsistence salmon fishing permits were issued in the Southeast Alaska portion of Region I (Table 85). The reported catch of approximately 30,000 salmon was comprised predominately of sockeye salmon. The number of permits issued and reported harvest by area is shown on Table 86. In the Yakutat area, reported harvest was 1,695 salmon (Tables 87 and 88).

The subsistence utilization of salmon has not been a major issue in Southeast Alaska. The fishery is currently being managed under the subsistence salmon permit system. The provisions of each permit are generally formulated on historical practices in each management area according to the availability of the specific salmon stock being harvested.

### ***Herring Roe on Kelp Subsistence Fishery***

A traditional herring roe on kelp subsistence fishery is allowed in Southeast Alaska. The fishery is regulated solely through the issuance of permits at local Fish and Game offices. The permits specify times, areas and amounts of roe on kelp allowed. Prior to 1985, 10 lbs. were allowed per individual, with a maximum of 50 lbs. per family. In September 1984, the Board of Fisheries raised these limits to 32 lbs. per individual and 158 lbs. per family. No annual possession limit is specified for individuals; additional permits are issued if harvestable surpluses are available.

Roe on kelp harvests occur in March and April near Craig, Hydaburg, Kah Shakes and Sitka. *Macrocystis* is the preferred species of kelp.

In 1985, a total of 13,516 lbs. of roe on kelp was reported, the highest since 1966 (Table 89).

### ***Personal Use Fishery***

The Alaska Board of Fisheries authorized two personal use fisheries for Southeast Alaska in 1985, the first for the region. The fisheries were established at the Ketchikan Creek and Crystal Lake Hatcheries.

The Ketchikan Creek fishery was opened for two twelve hour periods on August 15 and 22 after it was determined that the available chinook salmon were surplus to the brood stock needs of the Deer Mountain Hatchery. About 40 people participated in the first opening and 15 during the second. The total harvest was estimated to be approximately 200 chinook salmon. The fishery at Crystal Lake was open on August 22 and 23 and there after each Friday through October 20. Effort and landings were relatively light.

In addition to the fisheries specified by Board regulation, four additional personal use fisheries were authorized under department emergency order authority. All four were designed to allow utilization of salmon surplus to hatchery brood stock or other user group needs. Subsistence fishing permits could not be issued as there was no traditional subsistence use of hatchery produced salmon. The areas open were at the State operated hatcheries at Beaver Falls and Klawock River and private hatcheries operated by the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association at Deep Inlet and Salmon Creek. Participation and harvests were low at each location.

Table 1. Number of limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished for the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, 1975 to 1985.

Year	<u>Purse Seine</u>		<u>Drift Gill Net</u>		<u>Set Gill Net</u>		<u>Hand Troll</u>		<u>Power Troll</u>	
	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished
1975	444	293	497	457	215	141	2,087	1,092	1,044	758
1976	416	282	483	442	159	133	2,082	1,235	976	746
1977	414	326	474	446	159	143	2,951	1,834	968	758
1978	420	379	490	485	164	155	3,921	2,624	976	823
1979	418	319	491	459	167	155	3,700	2,204	978	829
1980	417	333	489	450	167	158	2,436	1,667	974	849
1981	418	364	487	454	167	158	2,048	1,147	970	800
1982	421	373	485	444	164	147	1,908	1,067	968	814
1983	421	340	480	438	165	145	2,150	951	968	826
1984	422	386	481	445	164	140	2,147	859	963	801
1985	420	366	484	452	164	148	2,031	892	962	833
Average 1975-1985										
	421	342	486	452	169	148	2,496	1,416	977	803

Table 2. Southeast Alaska annual salmon catch in numbers of fish, 1951 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	474,360	819,621	3,310,226	22,220,109	4,123,010	30,947,326
1952	528,407	919,316	1,743,753	9,802,657	4,178,549	17,172,682
1953	498,345	1,376,454	1,163,581	4,981,409	3,541,901	11,561,690
1954	397,620	1,207,877	1,770,807	8,907,631	4,179,319	16,463,254
1955	372,273	681,245	1,338,477	9,333,971	1,527,467	13,253,433
1956	239,148	914,778	916,542	13,728,271	2,701,261	18,500,000
1957	295,046	1,071,257	1,218,479	6,857,895	3,413,051	12,855,728
1958	324,874	1,004,544	955,349	9,837,740	2,785,359	14,907,866
1959	364,262	871,019	1,023,477	7,851,292	1,284,953	11,395,003
1960	309,668	584,774	719,967	2,984,826	1,015,555	5,614,790
1961	229,551	744,494	889,307	12,636,028	2,558,185	17,057,565
1962	205,588	772,252	1,222,580	11,585,299	1,996,420	15,782,139
1963	258,499	677,976	1,274,543	19,145,327	1,479,015	22,835,360
1964	357,191	923,923	1,587,914	18,581,467	1,936,153	23,386,648
1965	337,234	1,085,276	1,548,261	10,879,825	1,473,855	15,324,451
1966	308,151	1,054,121	1,227,308	20,440,040	3,273,631	26,303,251
1967	300,988	971,542	866,231	3,111,254	1,810,414	7,060,429
1968	331,614	830,762	1,543,089	25,085,405	2,644,266	30,435,136
1969	314,111	811,576	596,868	4,870,172	561,422	7,154,149
1970	322,370	667,909	758,911	10,657,293	2,446,110	14,852,593
1971	333,997	623,269	914,423	9,344,830	1,946,105	13,162,624
1972	286,834	916,720	1,508,677	12,399,807	2,942,311	18,054,349
1973	343,834	1,011,595	836,400	6,455,488	1,832,215	10,479,532
1974	346,570	687,422	1,276,941	4,888,711	1,684,315	8,883,959
1975	300,707	245,191	427,357	4,026,520	686,615	5,686,390
1976	241,803	595,259	823,667	5,329,598	1,030,877	8,021,204
1977	285,220	1,085,143	944,750	13,843,562	738,723	16,897,398
1978	401,424	788,319	1,714,508	21,243,378	868,963	25,016,592
1979	367,619	1,073,657	1,284,637	10,978,334	888,273	14,592,520
1980	322,334	1,108,349	1,116,237	14,501,133	1,642,266	18,690,319
1981	271,500	1,072,201	1,358,806	19,038,296	837,240	22,578,043
1982	299,888	1,490,034	2,117,304	24,211,210	1,329,501	29,447,937
1983	291,157	1,556,615	1,947,099	37,528,922	1,168,606	42,492,399
1984	270,391	1,214,400	1,918,044	24,664,730	4,092,265	32,159,830
1985	241,595	1,861,806	2,578,624	52,021,600	3,272,729	59,976,350
Average: 1951 to 1985	324,976	952,020	1,326,947	14,113,544	2,111,169	18,828,656

Table 3. Southeast Alaska commercial salmon catch by gear, 1985.

Gear	<u>Numbers of Salmon</u>					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Purse Seine	23,147	720,992	431,791	47,786,489	1,859,613	50,822,032
Drift Gill Net	10,703	881,086	332,861	2,238,234	1,209,764	4,672,648
Power Troll	171,768	6,024	1,340,870	711,908	43,048	2,273,618
Hand Troll	30,614	1,693	260,430	256,243	9,859	558,839
Set Gill Net	1,231	• 234,886	202,986	16,362	12,518	467,983
Trap	366	10,903	3,540	522,679	1,563	539,051
Cost Recovery	2,658	18	2,655	470,949	130,363	606,643
Miscellaneous	1,108	6,204	3,491	18,736	6,001	35,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,595</b>	<b>1,861,806</b>	<b>2,578,624</b>	<b>52,021,600</b>	<b>3,272,729</b>	<b>59,976,354</b>

Table 4. Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	6,806	378,753	133,041	2,726,313	777,679	4,022,592
1961	5,794	433,009	257,104	11,236,602	2,212,934	14,145,443
1962	12,062	418,847	242,334	10,354,421	1,682,410	12,710,074
1963	6,765	423,003	319,649	18,216,750	1,189,960	20,156,127
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975
1965	14,995	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,189
1966	11,880	480,519	452,091	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,713
1967	9,056	600,994	188,992	2,807,783	1,545,130	5,151,955
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284
1969	6,731	338,263	109,972	4,312,861	332,679	5,100,506
1970	5,954	307,814	294,574	9,629,162	1,936,903	12,174,407
1971	4,799	162,823	326,264	8,505,647	1,496,399	10,495,932
1972	16,800	323,966	390,343	11,370,835	2,169,523	14,271,467
1973	8,751	348,679	129,593	5,609,519	1,219,552	7,316,094
1974	6,759	235,934	166,687	4,174,219	999,601	5,583,200
1975	2,056	61,878	70,201	3,410,938	381,307	3,926,380
1976	1,426	135,823	87,604	4,287,516	512,777	5,025,146
1977	5,243	329,396	160,519	11,600,431	342,322	12,437,911
1978	13,998	274,238	245,074	19,044,766	529,779	20,107,855
1979	10,079	397,448	176,593	9,000,060	441,686	10,025,866
1980	11,704	515,127	185,479	12,334,324	1,019,363	14,065,997
1981	10,268	440,237	238,502	16,514,018	521,749	17,724,774
1982	31,183	459,628	431,804	22,436,252	839,356	24,198,223
1983	13,581	781,719	360,287	34,651,168	582,666	36,389,421
1984	20,777	465,605	369,931	21,536,524	2,469,314	24,862,151
1985	23,147	720,992	431,791	47,786,489	1,859,613	50,882,032
Average 1960 to 1985	11,183	413,885	280,244	13,920,678	1,269,681	15,895,672

Table 5. Northern Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960-1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,519	211,768	43,930	1,266,601	369,730	1,893,548
1961	2,992	310,260	103,612	7,806,060	1,305,381	9,528,305
1962	3,694	196,737	47,174	471,441	852,558	1,571,604
1963	4,087	241,542	147,415	13,791,354	698,681	14,883,079
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	2,351	213,960	120,321	2,358,831	1,317,590	4,013,053
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133
1969	4,173	270,034	87,731	3,453,139	297,203	4,112,280
1970	3,686	236,663	165,940	4,972,826	1,408,347	6,787,462
1971	2,595	113,699	127,703	2,911,913	866,044	4,021,954
1972	5,998	157,942	155,628	3,026,945	1,394,570	4,741,083
1973	4,059	181,604	56,225	1,741,261	634,047	2,617,196
1974	1,559	66,858	27,415	514,119	440,342	1,050,293
1975	108	5,471	2,185	585,294	66,959	660,017
1976	12	19,126	1,744	80,775	55,005	156,662
1977	233	17,674	20,194	2,064,103	30,357	2,132,561
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	29,879	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,360,351
1981	2,280	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512
1982	3,643	79,970	135,333	10,689,058	162,036	11,070,040
1983	2,796	60,516	54,457	5,323,568	269,846	5,711,183
1984	1,808	53,308	48,703	4,159,670	1,473,603	5,737,092
1985	8,008	99,150	77,584	19,380,794	1,012,230	20,577,766
Average 1960 to 1985	3,106	150,439	88,875	4,702,098	716,462	5,660,980

Table 6. Northern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon landings by district and species, 1985.

District	Numbers of Salmon					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
09	326	18,219	21,367	4,004,832	119,181	4,163,925
10	2,163	15,889	10,329	2,580,312	41,051	2,649,744
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2,554	37,121	25,825	6,061,468	614,017	6,740,985
13	2,389	24,283	15,749	5,682,571	184,866	5,909,858
14	576	3,638	4,314	1,051,611	53,115	1,113,254
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,008</b>	<b>99,150</b>	<b>77,584</b>	<b>19,380,794</b>	<b>1,012,230</b>	<b>20,577,766</b>

Table 7. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index by district and year, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Thousands of Fish by District							Total
	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	
1960	103.8	228.9	330.1	191.6	350.1	134.1	19.9	1,358.5
1961	439.3	392.7	486.3	520.7	707.6	223.9	0.0	2,770.5
1962	403.1	459.7	252.1	186.4	338.9	188.3	33.9	1,862.4
1963	538.9	328.1	423.2	867.6	1,316.8	558.7	25.6	4,058.9
1964	710.0	483.4	410.6	493.2	525.2	123.7	0.0	2,746.1
1965	660.9	242.4	349.2	483.0	772.5	413.2	0.0	2,921.2
1966	670.5	610.0	501.8	660.9	536.9	112.3	0.0	3,092.4
1967	361.0	180.1	269.7	351.4	572.9	176.7	3.5	1,915.3
1968	694.0	697.7	458.6	580.0	298.2	164.6	47.3	3,210.4
1969	378.6	289.5	241.8	482.5	767.2	251.1	10.1	2,420.8
1970	469.1	529.5	443.5	684.0	348.5	171.5	54.2	2,700.3
1971	487.5	595.6	283.0	594.5	604.0	393.6	0.0	2,958.2
1972	430.0	727.2	606.2	558.2	316.7	194.0	0.0	2,832.3
1973	309.1	302.8	288.0	526.9	586.5	261.4	89.1	2,363.8
1974	292.0	290.9	444.6	358.9	427.1	132.3	0.0	1,945.8
1975	209.0	88.1	157.0	294.0	663.4	136.8	10.1	1,558.4
1976	230.9	192.5	103.4	267.9	502.8	136.4	0.0	1,433.9
1977	503.5	283.9	352.1	671.5	2,058.9	242.5	50.3	4,162.7
1978	463.7	428.0	205.5	1,005.5	867.4	206.7	0.1	3,176.9
1979	730.8	731.7	493.1	830.0	1,964.5	251.8	80.7	5,082.6
1980	428.7	415.3	283.3	639.2	608.7	243.6	33.5	2,652.3
1981	363.8	389.3	299.1	767.9	1,948.5	240.0	45.4	4,054.0
1982	764.1	614.9	731.2	844.8	1,155.9	203.5	49.6	4,364.0
1983	586.0	396.0	761.0	829.3	1,880.5	272.9	54.7	4,780.4
1984	695.5	443.5	466.5	483.9	1,577.2	205.4	30.0	3,902.0
1985	1,314.1	1,087.7	1,803.3	1,363.4	2,749.8	581.0	265.5	9,164.8
Goal	600.0	1,000.0	500.0	600.0	1,600.0	500.0	-	4,800.0

Table 8. Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	5,287	166,985	89,111	1,459,712	407,949	2,129,044
1961	2,802	122,749	153,492	3,430,542	907,553	4,617,138
1962	8,368	222,110	195,160	9,882,980	829,852	11,138,470
1963	2,678	181,461	172,234	4,425,396	491,279	5,273,048
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698
1965	8,544	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,450
1966	5,809	207,448	281,737	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,480
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	68,229	22,241	859,722	35,476	988,226
1970	2,268	71,151	128,634	4,656,336	528,556	5,386,945
1971	2,204	49,124	198,561	5,593,734	630,355	6,473,978
1972	10,802	166,024	234,715	8,343,890	774,953	9,530,384
1973	4,692	167,075	73,368	3,868,258	585,505	4,698,898
1974	5,200	169,076	139,272	3,660,100	559,259	4,532,907
1975	1,948	56,407	68,016	2,825,644	314,348	3,266,363
1976	1,414	116,697	85,860	4,206,741	457,772	4,868,484
1977	5,010	311,722	140,325	9,536,328	311,965	10,305,350
1978	13,497	237,597	235,973	16,646,261	489,789	17,623,117
1979	9,282	361,137	156,603	5,801,291	215,561	6,543,874
1980	11,192	485,248	173,101	11,432,253	603,852	12,705,646
1981	7,988	379,487	194,486	12,085,306	238,995	12,906,262
1982	27,540	379,658	296,471	11,747,194	667,320	13,128,183
1983	10,785	721,203	305,830	29,327,600	312,820	30,678,238
1984	18,969	412,297	321,228	17,376,854	995,711	19,125,059
1985	15,139	621,842	354,207	28,405,695	847,383	30,244,266
Average 1960 to 1985	8,078	263,446	191,369	9,218,580	553,219	10,234,692

Table 9. Southern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon landings by district and species, 1985.

District	Numbers of Salmon					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1	1,113	125,637	105,994	7,610,433	359,541	8,202,718
2	2,180	34,746	50,686	2,543,196	132,477	2,763,285
3	4	26,624	48,108	7,745,688	81,810	7,902,234
4	11,826	431,575	129,183	8,503,133	217,161	9,292,878
5	16	2,216	15,109	1,794,236	54,429	1,866,006
6	0	1,041	5,122	208,189	1,954	216,306
7	0	3	5	820	11	839
Total	15,139	621,842	354,207	28,405,695	847,383	30,244,266

Table 10. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index by district and year, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Thousands of Fish by District							Total
	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	
1960	732.2	209.7	950.7	163.6	89.1	241.2	0.0	2,386.5
1961	620.8	174.3	665.7	276.4	460.1	191.0	0.0	2,388.3
1962	1,264.6	312.2	1,312.8	410.5	523.1	405.5	143.7	4,372.4
1963	1,001.4	251.6	1,131.7	424.6	466.9	468.8	205.0	3,950.0
1964	1,267.4	499.6	1,246.0	548.9	725.4	438.5	128.1	4,853.9
1965	696.3	256.6	1,085.1	442.5	525.8	286.8	38.3	3,331.4
1966	1,476.4	509.7	1,333.3	499.4	591.3	410.3	0.0	4,820.4
1967	566.3	88.6	369.2	342.8	219.9	136.3	123.0	1,846.1
1968	1,832.8	524.3	1,173.7	528.9	356.2	385.2	88.2	4,889.3
1969	724.6	308.6	407.8	182.2	183.8	159.2	103.1	2,069.3
1970	1,509.0	252.5	1,462.9	231.3	297.8	319.0	93.4	4,165.9
1971	1,347.6	636.0	1,573.2	336.6	411.6	475.1	42.8	4,822.9
1972	1,640.2	318.8	900.4	303.1	244.3	426.7	246.1	4,079.6
1973	903.5	518.1	818.8	293.9	368.3	395.4	97.4	3,395.4
1974	1,278.3	464.8	1,149.1	230.0	216.3	274.7	83.0	3,696.2
1975	1,444.0	668.8	1,438.2	309.3	403.5	483.6	30.4	4,777.8
1976	1,495.4	619.6	1,539.3	173.8	708.2	694.1	18.1	5,248.5
1977	2,235.0	673.9	1,607.6	278.7	357.4	956.6	65.8	6,175.0
1978	2,108.3	541.1	1,709.7	308.1	304.9	447.4	35.6	5,455.1
1979	1,056.9	649.7	1,654.4	475.8	389.9	475.5	117.9	4,820.1
1980	2,314.5	630.1	2,704.1	157.8	166.3	283.4	37.0	6,293.2
1981	1,904.0	594.0	2,553.3	376.5	264.4	288.9	33.4	6,014.5
1982	2,257.3	558.7	2,050.4	272.6	370.0	464.1	83.4	6,056.5
1983	3,100.4	1,140.6	3,302.8	550.7	284.0	384.5	43.5	8,806.5
1984	3,760.4	937.1	3,322.9	277.8	369.6	415.3	24.4	9,107.5
1985	3,861.1	1,163.9	4,693.2	753.8	911.1	1,019.0	97.8	12,499.9
Goal	2,000.0	600.0	1,700.0	500.0	600.0	600.0	-	6,000.0

Table 11. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1951 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	19,140	246,505	128,930	154,981	43,062	592,618
1952	76,909	233,555	99,028	69,160	122,440	601,092
1953	26,898	297,044	108,631	35,331	200,972	668,876
1954	40,367	325,784	151,060	117,115	276,346	910,672
1955	31,288	141,960	128,296	76,695	152,613	530,852
1956	24,879	167,594	103,244	46,544	162,187	504,448
1957	20,695	190,775	102,635	23,551	629,833	967,489
1958	30,321	228,977	99,118	164,312	353,598	876,326
1959	39,796	233,468	124,389	190,258	337,776	925,687
1960	19,494	143,612	65,671	62,542	208,517	499,836
1961	16,907	208,382	92,571	362,708	288,600	969,168
1962	17,174	261,234	141,584	507,994	275,932	1,203,918
1963	7,113	196,082	114,335	655,622	269,942	1,243,094
1964	9,423	248,989	174,041	754,166	254,176	1,440,795
1965	12,013	285,309	168,340	699,044	277,421	1,442,127
1966	12,631	342,729	164,369	879,437	411,299	1,810,465
1967	16,512	278,816	135,983	207,594	253,453	895,358
1968	13,005	250,442	206,368	615,187	371,820	1,456,822
1969	15,296	354,105	65,377	380,638	211,851	1,027,267
1970	9,487	244,523	164,432	852,621	497,492	1,768,555
1971	15,814	330,311	159,457	654,653	437,118	1,597,353
1972	25,233	452,071	275,978	444,050	748,346	1,945,678
1973	24,471	532,164	124,349	652,692	592,982	1,926,658
1974	15,481	363,857	186,583	338,108	666,336	1,570,365
1975	9,082	108,334	102,321	350,440	297,655	867,832
1976	7,222	322,984	156,469	384,003	503,265	1,373,943
1977	5,600	550,360	183,702	1,500,378	373,516	2,613,556
1978	8,302	374,424	223,321	846,559	305,321	1,757,927
1979	13,827	488,166	83,050	968,580	412,830	1,966,453
1980	5,471	424,071	112,081	1,300,110	587,168	2,428,901
1981	6,528	464,418	119,595	1,478,952	294,596	2,364,089
1982	15,807	791,810	201,337	732,604	476,099	2,217,657
1983	4,904	608,588	218,219	1,422,316	534,083	2,788,110
1984	10,377	616,768	199,066	1,706,587	1,101,527	3,634,325
1985	10,703	881,086	332,861	2,238,234	1,209,764	4,672,648
Average 1951 to 1985	12,611	389,371	160,441	807,532	456,197	1,826,150

Table 12. Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,824	99,064	138,695
1961	911	36,158	4,112	95,318	36,142	172,641
1962	1,500	41,297	12,716	157,363	37,179	250,055
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	89,801	3,159	87,690	20,602	201,928
1970	340	52,765	16,425	516,105	68,097	653,732
1971	778	116,101	5,170	67,013	31,087	220,149
1972	1,296	134,533	35,695	178,387	156,767	506,678
1973	1,008	159,764	18,459	269,749	109,997	558,977
1974	776	113,299	21,327	166,637	81,770	383,809
1975	1,963	25,432	12,631	134,603	32,226	206,855
1976	1,816	118,647	17,574	224,451	39,437	401,925
1977	1,182	192,728	12,173	769,841	84,321	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	676,491	153,702	960,436
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688
1982	3,532	190,833	28,015	349,227	84,966	656,573
1983	1,113	135,923	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,129
1984	1,494	88,226	35,417	717,003	227,658	1,069,798
1985	2,789	172,863	53,050	691,455	256,532	1,176,689
Average 1960 to 1985	1,451	94,968	18,210	303,054	83,672	501,354

Table 13. Prince of Wales (District 6) commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	189	13,070	535	1,782	681	16,257
1961	461	21,037	16,648	130,529	77,460	246,135
1962	1,426	47,416	48,938	290,680	75,946	464,406
1963	1,564	80,893	52,175	515,609	90,217	740,458
1964	2,082	76,563	64,733	443,286	44,255	630,919
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785
1966	1,666	89,855	63,528	405,525	42,331	602,905
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352
1968	1,324	64,758	68,027	172,976	62,931	370,016
1969	877	70,477	10,305	197,541	10,930	290,130
1970	785	42,778	35,470	94,892	32,231	206,156
1971	1,336	53,202	48,085	527,975	37,680	668,278
1972	2,573	101,338	93,427	89,467	72,382	359,187
1973	1,931	71,995	38,447	303,621	87,729	503,723
1974	1,927	57,445	45,687	104,549	50,411	260,019
1975	2,587	32,051	30,962	203,015	23,968	292,583
1976	384	15,481	19,126	139,439	6,868	181,298
1977	671	67,023	8,401	419,107	13,300	508,502
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094
1979	2,720	66,373	28,083	648,212	35,507	780,895
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,666	26,277	196,611
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	35,296	678,049
1982	1,648	193,696	31,664	25,479	18,630	271,117
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285
1984	892	91,653	41,359	343,255	70,258	547,417
1985	1,698	264,854	97,491	585,134	70,149	1,019,326
Average 1960 to 1985	1,433	79,884	42,069	279,837	41,352	444,535

Table 14. Stikine (District 8) commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	7,824	13,649	27,480	5,584	8,189	62,726
1961	7,243	21,557	36,858	52,295	12,535	130,488
1962	7,491	27,514	38,399	36,375	20,306	130,085
1963	2,107	9,995	11,697	10,340	11,155	45,294
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	11,910	2,318	44,251
1970	3,207	15,120	18,403	20,523	12,305	69,558
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	21,806	4,665	63,207
1972	9,332	51,734	38,520	17,153	17,363	134,102
1973	9,254	21,387	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,743
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943
1975	1,534	0	0	0	1	1,535
1976	1,123	18	6,056	722	124	8,043
1977	1,443	48,374	14,405	16,253	4,233	84,708
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	1,033	6,911	19,971	16,988	741	45,644
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	5,132	5,329	2,006	13,553
Average 1960 to 1985	3,525	15,612	15,943	20,594	6,590	62,265

Table 15. Blind Slough (Crystal Lake Hatchery) commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1979 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1979	0	0	3,371	0	0	3,371
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	23	16	13,580	514	229	14,362
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	3	11	6,885	378	296	7,573
1985	0	46	6,417	181	477	7,121
Average 1979 to 1985						
	1	1	953	36	21	1,012

Table 16. Taku/Snettisham (District 11) commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	8,814	42,995	22,379	33,592	42,021	149,801
1961	7,483	52,927	15,743	49,256	27,276	152,685
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	41,169	10,802	73,927	15,049	147,933
1970	3,357	50,922	44,960	197,017	110,390	406,646
1971	6,958	66,181	41,830	31,484	91,145	237,598
1972	10,955	80,404	49,780	144,339	147,957	433,435
1973	9,799	85,317	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,000
1974	2,908	38,670	38,667	57,731	86,687	224,663
1975	2,182	32,513	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,125
1976	1,757	61,749	41,729	14,962	81,803	202,000
1977	1,068	70,097	54,917	88,578	61,102	275,762
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,197	356,076
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,572	192,647	656,598
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668
1982	3,057	83,625	29,072	109,297	37,608	262,659
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,949	86,741	345,532
1985	2,644	87,199	55,251	308,982	106,291	560,367
Average 1960 to 1985	4,255	55,673	31,063	89,102	58,953	239,047

Table 17. Lynn Canal (District 15) commercial drift gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,453	596,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343
1961	809	76,703	19,210	35,310	135,187	267,219
1962	825	108,236	25,769	2,222	121,438	258,490
1963	282	59,038	36,498	14,330	106,814	216,962
1964	823	70,917	34,898	7,256	107,141	221,035
1965	1,856	95,006	40,969	4,927	213,997	356,755
1966	933	115,829	43,022	7,538	247,490	414,812
1967	1,219	71,399	68,063	16,588	169,277	326,546
1968	1,582	84,398	45,419	8,688	175,706	315,793
1969	1,736	133,447	35,320	9,570	162,952	343,025
1970	1,798	82,938	49,174	24,084	274,469	432,463
1971	3,025	76,684	49,496	6,375	272,541	408,121
1972	1,077	84,062	58,556	14,704	353,877	512,276
1973	2,479	193,701	26,153	14,551	279,331	516,215
1974	1,671	152,015	64,881	5,003	445,361	668,931
1975	816	18,338	57,543	3,255	238,782	318,732
1976	2,142	127,089	71,984	4,429	375,033	580,667
1977	1,214	160,079	91,426	130,860	201,634	585,213
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	44,650	137,270	117,375	393,790
1982	5,945	273,882	72,370	69,050	306,664	727,891
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150
1984	6,099	334,571	68,076	76,449	642,218	1,127,413
1985	3,242	303,253	98,347	238,510	698,690	1,342,042
Average 1960 to 1985						
	1,884	134,602	49,668	42,507	252,915	481,577

Table 18. Yakutat annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1951 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	1,260	148,195	125,170	8,781	5,324	288,730
1952	2,414	110,358	187,990	37,067	12,599	350,428
1953	1,914	111,733	150,512	8,801	15,605	288,565
1954	2,246	127,093	266,531	33,093	16,088	445,051
1955	3,807	111,221	201,265	20,964	23,288	360,545
1956	6,341	108,303	130,445	17,201	23,533	285,823
1957	3,680	110,504	63,009	16,475	31,996	225,664
1958	1,098	42,090	98,772	61,785	17,764	221,509
1959	1,412	76,790	138,989	12,505	36,694	266,390
1960	916	48,321	121,320	13,966	12,491	197,014
1961	2,534	82,929	130,314	65,063	11,520	292,360
1962	2,748	80,668	189,511	27,692	17,914	318,533
1963	942	52,711	145,863	79,180	10,679	289,375
1964	1,488	92,235	169,806	40,392	5,669	309,590
1965	1,324	122,735	124,773	4,425	4,258	257,515
1966	1,557	185,379	66,252	1,405	3,396	257,989
1967	742	88,431	97,211	31,580	4,459	222,423
1968	697	80,776	92,005	2,130	13,866	189,474
1969	1,818	117,794	32,262	63,692	14,926	230,492
1970	2,272	112,169	29,748	3,555	7,093	154,837
1971	1,945	129,206	37,420	79,973	4,986	253,530
1972	2,376	131,484	45,704	2,903	8,290	190,757
1973	2,733	128,412	41,776	16,998	8,995	198,914
1974	2,214	82,413	77,556	4,248	4,185	170,616
1975	2,224	73,260	37,403	80,043	3,761	196,691
1976	1,830	130,176	51,743	28,492	7,746	219,987
1977	2,549	185,377	92,228	75,504	8,651	364,309
1978	3,057	130,681	139,500	30,525	6,181	309,944
1979	4,299	165,069	95,873	152,053	7,399	424,693
1980	2,800	159,564	119,684	143,135	20,151	445,334
1981	2,069	149,273	132,579	133,756	10,655	428,332
1982	1,456	211,613	148,854	9,850	6,320	378,093
1983	976	152,527	81,541	25,278	11,195	271,517
1984	1,062	102,545	182,256	19,870	32,230	337,963
1985	1,231	234,886	202,986	16,362	12,518	467,983
Average 1951 to 1985						
	1,918	124,255	103,314	44,310	9,982	283,779

Table 19. East River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	525	16,502	5,932	53	109	23,121
1961	0	1,784	310	195	10,564	12,853
1962	2,278	14,475	8,362	93	133	25,341
1963	0	3,233	264	162	9,894	13,553
1964	0	853	5,122	1,081	665	7,721
1965	0	824	1,039	176	3,727	5,766
1966	1	2,863	1,061	45	2,908	6,878
1967	0	2,473	318	1	4,282	7,074
1968	1	3,798	3,482	484	12,967	20,732
1969	4	10,886	1,134	178	14,495	26,697
1970	9	21,673	3,325	296	7,010	32,313
1971	59	12,416	3,722	309	4,483	20,989
1972	10	9,575	1,685	0	7,774	19,044
1973	33	12,342	1,353	109	6,152	19,989
1974	129	14,520	3,231	109	3,231	21,220
1975	147	18,235	1,442	114	3,150	23,088
1976	156	29,726	1,280	136	6,416	37,714
1977	115	21,420	4,140	505	6,811	32,991
1978	61	30,922	7,635	200	5,363	44,181
1979	287	47,442	4,124	1,052	5,791	58,696
1980	76	48,616	2,456	560	18,255	69,963
1981	125	49,126	6,938	2,368	8,672	67,229
1982	84	98,298	2,580	500	4,746	106,208
1983	36	81,362	4,991	359	9,392	96,130
1984	121	39,353	10,924	839	22,354	73,591
1985	119	161,514	8,403	1,016	10,465	181,517
Average 1960 to 1985						
	168	29,009	3,664	421	7,300	40,562

Table 20. Alesk River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	525	16,502	5,937	53	109	23,121
1961	2,120	23,339	7,679	84	86	33,308
1962	2,278	14,475	8,362	93	133	25,341
1963	131	6,055	7,164	42	34	13,426
1964	591	14,127	9,760	144	367	24,989
1965	719	28,487	9,638	10	72	38,926
1966	934	29,091	2,688	22	240	32,975
1967	225	11,108	10,090	107	30	21,560
1968	215	26,918	10,586	82	240	38,041
1969	685	29,259	2,493	38	61	32,536
1970	1,128	22,654	2,188	6	26	26,002
1971	1,222	25,314	4,730	3	120	31,389
1972	1,827	18,717	7,296	37	280	28,157
1973	1,757	26,523	4,395	26	283	32,984
1974	1,162	16,747	7,046	13	107	25,075
1975	1,379	13,842	2,230	16	261	17,728
1976	512	19,741	4,883	0	368	25,504
1977	1,402	40,780	11,817	689	483	55,171
1978	2,441	50,580	13,913	59	233	67,226
1979	2,525	41,449	6,158	142	263	50,537
1980	1,382	25,522	7,863	21	1,005	35,793
1981	779	23,641	10,232	65	816	35,533
1982	532	27,423	6,534	6	358	34,853
1983	94	18,293	5,253	20	432	24,092
1984	60	14,326	7,868	24	1,610	23,888
1985	227	5,940	5,622	3	427	12,205
Average 1960 to 1985	1,002	23,328	7,005	69	342	31,746

Table 21. Akwe River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1	2,071	5,125	372	31	7,600
1961	0	5,206	13,359	1,844	78	20,487
1962	0	4,445	10,009	1,751	117	16,322
1963	27	4,276	6,913	10,152	51	21,419
1964	12	4,314	6,775	1,056	232	12,389
1965	15	3,611	2,703	83	156	6,568
1966	154	7,173	912	81	73	8,393
1967	65	4,496	2,014	244	72	6,891
1968	94	3,276	5,375	209	254	9,208
1969	45	4,384	601	372	239	5,641
1970	39	3,314	1,536	50	18	4,957
1971	62	9,310	4,656	24	0	14,052
1972	102	3,223	5,267	22	128	8,742
1973	88	6,132	4,670	164	125	11,179
1974	46	1,620	4,988	73	96	6,823
1975	65	3,177	3,160	773	83	7,258
1976	46	4,169	3,816	155	311	8,497
1977	108	4,936	10,299	630	272	16,245
1978	36	2,524	14,903	202	123	17,788
1979	116	7,055	10,223	2,372	139	19,905
1980	110	28,687	8,624	129	186	37,736
1981	108	15,467	6,691	918	64	23,248
1982	129	4,694	11,008	132	82	16,045
1983	99	5,822	5,290	152	74	11,437
1984	152	17,729	8,714	1,049	625	28,269
1985	144	4,676	4,429	94	27	9,370
Average 1960 to 1985						
	72	6,376	6,233	889	141	13,710

Table 22. Itatio River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	839	4,336	18	34	5,227
1961	0	3,693	1,704	696	166	6,259
1962	1	1,375	7	12	6	1,401
1963	0	0	1,266	44	0	1,310
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	593	3,866	161	106	4,726
1969	0	0	1,637	7	30	1,674
1970	0	88	150	5	0	243
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	940	9	0	949
1973	1	1,723	1,785	215	1,382	5,106
1974	2	99	5,460	49	487	6,097
1975	1	365	3,064	70	239	3,739
1976	2	1,239	4,553	344	410	6,548
1977	7	1,166	4,912	1,048	773	7,906
1978	4	1,012	8,130	218	385	9,749
1979	19	2,315	6,110	3,622	910	12,976
1980	3	302	6,927	366	524	8,122
1981	3	1,668	6,138	2,657	709	11,175
1982	6	2,945	6,940	287	610	10,788
1983	0	1,349	4,804	445	605	7,203
1984	1	7,543	9,213	1,490	5,592	23,839
1985	4	1,314	9,491	359	435	11,603
Average 1960 to 1985	3	1,411	4,354	577	638	6,983

Table 23. Dangerous River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	264	0	0	0	264
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	132	0	1	133
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	16	553	8	2	579
1978	0	29	1,144	15	5	1,193
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	1,861	0	20	1,881
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	3	142	267	0	0	412
1985	7	557	17	16	0	597
Average 1960 to 1985						
	1	144	568	6	4	723

Table 24. Situk River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	312	18,888	25,613	3,701	78	48,592
1961	367	35,411	26,324	12,589	97	74,788
1962	337	43,426	53,502	12,273	325	109,863
1963	466	29,541	38,294	14,266	276	82,843
1964	706	55,729	43,079	13,431	135	113,080
1965	442	66,874	20,454	3,229	122	91,121
1966	411	126,452	15,963	952	145	143,923
1967	203	61,255	23,278	19,832	67	104,635
1968	312	29,249	19,149	518	273	49,501
1969	1,020	55,925	10,656	2,897	84	70,582
1970	927	46,249	11,879	1,142	16	60,213
1971	473	62,364	21,389	2,890	79	87,195
1972	303	80,405	17,848	966	87	99,609
1973	752	67,194	10,026	11,395	171	89,538
1974	791	42,228	32,968	3,263	16	79,266
1975	562	30,354	16,408	6,686	2	54,012
1976	1,002	60,678	15,664	6,939	171	84,454
1977	833	83,956	32,034	24,347	201	141,371
1978	382	31,863	32,057	7,294	53	71,149
1979	1,028	46,384	17,624	30,131	236	95,403
1980	969	32,473	21,947	32,940	76	88,405
1981	858	29,058	37,871	26,584	252	94,623
1982	248	29,765	27,549	4,482	140	62,184
1983	349	17,816	15,207	6,864	240	40,476
1984	512	7,401	47,511	12,446	844	68,714
1985	484	18,620	55,256	8,800	320	83,480
Average 1960 to 1985						
	579	46,502	26,521	10,418	173	84,193

Table 25. Lost River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	46	3,800	9,546	1,187	2	14,581
1961	18	5,319	8,447	924	4	14,712
1962	32	4,744	10,783	679	20	16,258
1963	62	3,346	10,228	1,149	19	14,804
1964	64	6,868	12,197	2,166	20	21,315
1965	58	10,012	7,463	349	8	17,890
1966	12	9,374	2,605	103	5	12,099
1967	8	3,909	3,275	970	2	8,164
1968	44	6,145	6,958	59	12	13,218
1969	34	6,777	3,133	333	0	10,277
1970	50	6,550	2,401	160	8	9,169
1971	22	6,012	2,719	70	2	8,825
1972	19	4,076	3,627	35	6	7,763
1973	23	4,495	2,385	458	26	7,387
1974	18	1,948	4,300	280	4	6,550
1975	29	1,976	3,486	427	9	5,927
1976	42	4,607	3,786	783	15	9,233
1977	25	8,925	6,052	3,138	17	18,157
1978	21	3,831	6,360	789	7	11,008
1979	59	3,818	4,265	1,923	35	10,100
1980	42	3,880	6,813	1,583	12	12,330
1981	11	2,316	7,541	564	16	10,448
1982	12	4,980	9,366	719	14	15,091
1983	3	2,168	5,223	1,454	9	8,857
1984	22	726	10,717	1,864	96	13,425
1985	12	1,675	9,111	315	87	11,120
Average 1960 to 1985						
	30	4,703	6,261	865	18	11,876

Table 26. Yakutat Bay annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	24	2,521	1,801	7,302	12	11,660
1961	28	7,485	2,976	47,254	43	57,786
1962	99	5,472	6,068	11,255	15	22,909
1963	141	3,541	3,198	2,457	8	12,345
1964	115	7,716	6,796	22,160	62	36,849
1965	86	10,177	2,490	525	8	13,286
1966	43	9,903	1,861	202	25	12,034
1967	241	4,848	1,332	9,605	6	16,032
1968	31	10,526	1,281	169	14	12,021
1969	29	10,410	1,133	1,504	13	13,089
1970	119	11,596	99	660	15	12,489
1971	106	13,732	50	597	3	14,488
1972	115	15,488	258	492	15	16,368
1973	79	9,962	377	2,886	23	13,327
1974	64	5,187	1,326	455	12	7,044
1975	41	5,144	447	3,094	5	8,731
1976	69	9,977	1,179	1,639	55	12,919
1977	53	14,150	91	8,202	81	22,577
1978	108	5,399	635	6,618	9	12,769
1979	51	3,635	556	3,396	5	7,643
1980	164	9,341	2,063	16,150	79	27,797
1981	151	14,389	1,806	12,024	68	28,438
1982	419	24,852	3,991	3,688	269	33,219
1983	371	17,844	3,739	6,793	428	29,175
1984	142	9,129	3,362	2,068	1,007	15,708
1985	240	11,665	3,618	5,514	685	21,722
Average 1960 to 1985						
	111	9,324	1,881	6,700	88	18,104

Table 27. Humpy Creek annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	29	327	47,324	11	47,691
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	1	821	0	822
1968	0	0	0	445	0	445
1969	1	153	913	58,351	4	59,422
1970	0	44	0	1,235	0	1,279
1971	1	58	154	76,080	299	76,592
1972	0	0	700	1,322	0	2,022
1973	0	36	8	1,738	6	1,788
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	167	296	68,863	12	69,338
1976	1	39	326	18,486	0	18,852
1977	0	240	59	36,922	11	37,232
1978	0	1	27	14,997	1	15,026
1979	210	6,723	599	109,412	17	116,961
1980	0	10	333	89,852	6	90,201
1981	0	134	373	88,389	28	88,924
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	5	130	9,047	3	9,185
1984	0	19	138	18	43	218
1985	0	55	0	210	0	265
Average 1960 to 1985						
	8	297	169	23,981	17	24,472

Table 28. Manby Shore annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	114	2,496	21,827	101	1	24,539
1964	0	35	26,638	0	0	26,673
1965	3	430	11,167	19	1	11,620
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	7,783	0	0	7,783
1968	0	7	7,638	3	0	7,648
1969	0	0	4,833	12	0	4,845
1970	0	1	3,190	1	0	3,192
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	2,953	0	0	2,953
1973	0	5	1,770	6	824	2,605
1974	2	64	2,199	6	232	2,503
1975	0	0	3,426	0	0	3,426
1976	0	0	11,906	10	0	11,916
1977	6	9,785	12,130	10	0	21,931
1978	2	3,149	9,277	126	1	12,555
1979	2	6,232	4,575	3	0	10,812
1980	54	10,620	8,611	65	2	19,352
1981	34	13,463	8,341	164	10	22,012
1982	26	18,657	10,544	35	101	29,363
1983	24	7,819	5,391	142	12	13,388
1984	45	6,093	17,594	1	8	23,741
1985	8	5,677	16,119	33	7	21,844
Average 1960 to 1985						
	15	4,025	9,424	35	57	13,557

Table 29. Yahtse River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	50	5,005	2	0	5,057
1961	1	166	16,454	9	0	16,630
1962	0	0	19,863	0	0	19,863
1963	0	0	16,280	0	0	16,280
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	4,735	0	0	4,735
1968	0	0	11,807	0	0	11,807
1969	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
1970	0	0	4,980	0	0	4,980
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	5,130	20	0	5,150
1973	0	0	4,908	0	0	4,908
1974	0	0	6,679	0	0	6,679
1975	0	0	3,444	0	0	3,444
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	3	2,672	5	0	2,680
1978	2	104	3,428	4	1	3,539
1979	0	0	3,752	0	0	3,752
1980	0	0	15,040	0	3	15,043
1981	0	0	11,585	23	0	11,608
1982	0	0	7,362	1	0	7,363
1983	0	0	6,796	2	0	6,798
1984	1	0	1,526	0	0	1,527
1985	0	0	3,707	0	0	3,707
Average 1960 to 1985						
	0	15	7,474	3	0	7,493

Table 30. Kaliakh River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	51,622	271	10	51,903
1961	0	0	51,417	13	0	51,430
1962	0	0	23,443	0	0	23,443
1963	0	0	15,833	0	0	15,833
1964	0	0	24,769	0	0	24,769
1965	0	1	25,896	3	0	25,900
1966	0	0	12,202	0	0	12,202
1967	0	0	9,486	0	0	9,486
1968	0	0	5,799	0	0	5,799
1969	0	0	785	0	0	785
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	601	0	2	603
1974	0	0	1,101	0	0	1,101
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	1,221	0	0	1,221
1977	0	0	1,778	0	0	1,778
1978	0	0	5,507	0	0	5,507
1979	0	0	5,266	0	0	5,266
1980	0	0	8,725	0	0	8,725
1981	0	0	3,093	0	0	3,093
1982	0	0	16,489	0	0	16,489
1983	0	0	4,598	0	0	4,598
1984	0	0	13,081	0	0	13,081
1985	0	2	23,015	0	0	23,017
Average 1960 to 1985						
	0	0	13,897	13	1	13,910

Table 31. Tsiu River annual commercial set gill net salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	10,169	5	1	10,175
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	38,739	0	0	38,739
1963	0	0	19,771	0	0	19,771
1964	0	533	34,644	0	0	35,177
1965	0	1	41,357	8	0	41,366
1966	0	504	28,960	0	0	29,464
1967	0	342	34,899	0	0	35,241
1968	0	0	16,064	0	0	16,064
1969	0	0	3,144	0	0	3,144
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	8,803	1	0	8,804
1974	0	0	8,258	0	0	8,258
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	3,129	0	0	3,129
1977	0	0	5,691	0	0	5,691
1978	0	1,767	34,392	0	0	36,159
1979	2	16	32,621	0	3	32,642
1980	0	0	28,711	0	3	28,714
1981	0	0	30,109	0	0	30,109
1982	0	0	46,436	0	0	46,436
1983	0	0	20,119	0	0	20,119
1984	0	0	51,322	0	48	51,370
1985	0	0	63,722	0	0	63,722
Average 1960 to 1985						
	0	151	26,717	1	3	26,871

Table 32. Southeast Alaska Region annual commercial all troll salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	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	463,740	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	308,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,094,147
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	290,266	444	388,857	83,743	1,708	765,018
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,282	104,557	7,602	815,809
1972	242,290	1,060	791,964	166,777	11,634	1,213,725
1973	307,807	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,200
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	231,280	1,266	524,762	193,786	4,251	955,345
1977	271,777	5,701	506,927	281,286	11,617	1,077,308
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	338,319	7,018	918,845	629,144	24,661	1,917,987
1980	301,609	2,921	696,391	266,885	12,048	1,279,854
1981	251,801	7,476	860,898	576,524	8,680	1,708,379
1982	249,967	2,366	1,316,013	506,578	5,701	2,077,625
1983	271,496	8,017	1,276,363	498,245	20,308	2,074,429
1984	235,639	9,533	1,132,739	572,778	28,053	1,978,742
1985	202,382	7,717	1,601,300	968,151	52,907	2,832,457
Average 1960 to 1985	276,888	2,782	718,680	257,329	10,911	1,266,590

Table 33. Southeast Alaska Region annual commercial hand troll salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1964	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1967	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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	58,919	2,448	244,815	281,711	7,926	595,819
1980	51,337	1,257	179,122	111,548	4,532	347,796
1981	34,793	2,171	181,466	173,517	2,582	394,529
1982	37,787	513	260,703	132,135	1,187	432,325
1983	38,247	1,574	235,685	136,656	2,777	414,939
1984	34,454	1,982	178,369	151,518	4,894	371,217
1985	30,614	1,693	260,430	256,243	9,859	558,839
Average 1960 to 1985	38,909	1,377	200,453	152,407	4,552	397,699

Table 34. Southeast Alaska Region annual commercial power troll salmon catch in numbers of fish by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1964	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1965	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1967	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	259,347	1,002	173,248	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	204,986	750	436,029	149,732	2,190	793,687
1977	238,601	3,961	351,114	164,510	7,474	765,660
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	279,400	4,570	674,030	347,433	16,735	1,322,168
1980	250,272	1,664	517,269	155,337	7,516	932,058
1981	217,008	5,305	679,432	406,007	6,098	1,313,850
1982	212,180	1,853	1,055,310	371,443	4,514	1,645,300
1983	233,249	6,443	1,040,678	361,589	17,531	1,659,490
1984	201,185	7,551	954,370	421,260	23,159	1,607,525
1985	171,768	6,024	1,340,870	711,908	43,048	2,273,618
Average 1960 to 1985						
	235,368	3,707	722,211	319,219	13,375	1,293,880

Table 35. Southeast Alaska Region overall troll fishing periods, 1985.

Season	Open/Closed
Winter Season:	
October 1, 1984 -	April 14, 1985 <sup>ca</sup>
Summer Season:	
April 15 - June 4, 1985 <sup>a/</sup>	Closed
June 3 - June 12, 1985 <sup>b/</sup>	Open
July 1 - July 22, 1985	Open
July 23 - August 4, 1985 <sup>b/, c/, d/</sup>	Open
August 15 - August 24, 1985	Closed
August 25 - August 26, 1985 <sup>c/, e/</sup>	Open
August 27 - September 20, 1985 <sup>b/, d/</sup>	Open
September 21 - September 30, 1985	Closed

<sup>a/</sup> Troll fishery closed in all areas except for the waters of Yakutat Bay as per regulations.

<sup>b/</sup> Coho salmon season closed.

<sup>c/</sup> Eight day open and six day closed troll fishing periods in effect for portions of Districts 12, 14, and 15 from July 15 to September 20 as per regulations.

<sup>d/</sup> Chinook salmon season closed, however, open for other species.

<sup>e/</sup> Chinook salmon season open for 39 hours to 3:00 p.m., August 26.

Table 36. Southeast Alaska Region winter chinook salmon season (October 1, to April 14) catch in numbers of fish, 1969/70 to 1984/85 season.

Season	Number of Chinook Salmon
1969/70	7,440
1970/71	4,300
1971/72	5,700
1972/73	7,900
1973/74	8,200
1974/75	9,300
1975/76	10,500
1976/77	8,300
1977/78	7,400
1978/79	5,200
1979/80	7,600
1980/81	9,700
1981/82	12,600
1982/83	31,100
1983/84	33,000
1984/85	23,000

Table 37. Chinook salmon index escapements to Southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers index systems and comparative 1975 to 1985 data.

System/Tributary	Type of Count	Index Escapements (Unexpanded)							Percent Change		Index Escap. Goals	Percent Goal	
		Average <sup>d</sup> 1975-80	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average 1981-85	--1985 vs. Average-- 1975-80	1984		1985	Average 1981-85
<b>Major (Transboundary) Systems (3 Total)<sup>d</sup></b>													
Alsek/Kluckshu	(W) <sup>b</sup>	2,888	2,113	2,360	2,520	1,660	1,425	2,016	-51%	-14%	3,200	45%	63%
Taku/Nakina	(A)	2,813	5,110	2,533	968	1,887	2,647				9,000		
Nahlin	(A)	777	2,940	1,250	390	951	2,236				2,500		
Taku Subtotal		3,590	8,050	3,783	1,358	2,838	4,883	4,182	+36%	+72%	11,500	42%	36%
Stikine/L. Tahltan	(A)	972	3,334	2,830	594	1,294	1,598	1,930	+64%	+23%	2,100	76%	92%
<b>Medium Systems (9 Total)<sup>d</sup></b>													
Situk	(W)	1,292	643	434	592	1,726	1,521	983	+18%	-12%	2,100	72%	47%
Chilkat/Big Boulder	(A)	25	187	56	121	229	70	133	+180%	-69%	225	31%	59%
Andrew Creek	(W)	371	511	635	366	355	510 <sup>d</sup>	475	+37%	+44%	750	68%	63%
<b>Behm Canal Systems</b>													
Unuk	(A)	802	731	1,351	1,106	1,837	1,164	1,238	+45%	-37%	1,800	65%	69%
Chickamin	(A)	216	380	504	556	1,014	957	682	+343%	-6%	900	106%	76%
Blossum	(A)	103	159	345	589	508	709	462	+588%	+40%	800	89%	58%
Keta	(A)	254	329	754	822	610	624	628	+146%	+2%	500	125%	126%
Behm Canal Subtotal			1,375	1,599	1,954	3,073	3,969	3,454	3,010	+151%	-13%	4,000	86%
<b>Minor Systems (22 Total)<sup>d</sup></b>													
King Salmon River	(A)	76	101	259	208	198	117	117	+54%	-41%	200	59%	88%

<sup>d</sup> When data is not available for all years 1975-80, averages calculated for available years.

<sup>b</sup> Type of count codes: (A) Aerial Survey, helicopter peak spawning count (primary method); (F) Foot survey count; (W) Weir total count.

<sup>c</sup> System size categories: potential run size: major - greater than 10,000; medium - 1,500 to 10,000; minor - less than 1,500.

<sup>d</sup> Foot survey count of 319 large spawners in 1985 expanded to an estimated total of 510 large spawners using a foot survey counting rate of 62.5%. this was done to make the 1985 estimate comparable with prior years weir counts.

Notes: (1) Thirty-four systems in Southeast Alaska, including the transboundary rivers, are classified as natural chinook salmon systems. Due to poor surveying conditions in many systems only those included in the table have been surveyed in a consistent manner in most years since 1975 to provide a relative measure or index of chinook salmon escapements; (2) Index escapements shown have not been expanded for aerial survey counting rates or for tributaries not surveyed; (3) only large, non-jack spawners are enumerated in aerial surveys; no adjustment to include only large spawners; (4) Counts include only spawning fish; spawners removed for egg takes not included.

Data Sources: (1) Kissner, Paul D., Jr. 1984. A Study of Chinook Salmon in Southeast Alaska. ADF&G. Federal Aid Report, 1983-84. Project AFS-41, Study AFS-41-11; (2) Alaska Department of Fish and Game unpublished management records, personal communications P. Kissner and D. Ingledue; (3) Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans unpublished management records. 1985 Alsek, Taku and Stikine data provided by S. Johnson, personal communications.

Table 38. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial salmon catch in numbers of fish by gear, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
----- Trap -----						
1960	0	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1991	0	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	0	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	0	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	0	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	0	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	0	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	0	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	0	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	0	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	135	8,139	4,688	514,242	4,518	432,722
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	51	14,309	1,374	293,504	2,617	311,855
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
----- Purse Seine -----						
1977	1	1,430	9,984	205,834	3,665	220,914
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	0	311	239	66,050	3,511	70,111
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	3,104	422,196	12,635	440,383
1983	3	5,939	3,341	1	1,650	5,017
1984	15	9,500	14,703	502,474	27,046	553,738
1985	47	6,073	3,911	488,423	9,128	507,582
----- Drift Gill Net -----						
1975	2	80	476	10,850	1,885	13,293
1976	9	682	1,299	14,390	3,175	19,555
1977	22	12,059	768	75,739	8,926	97,514
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	191,814	38,779	248,971
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	569	42,847	6,665	162,049	27,281	239,411
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,665	8,201	404,010	71,458	507,373
1985	292	50,881	23,217	406,164	75,597	556,151

Table 39. Southeast Alaska Region annual private hatchery cost recovery salmon catch by species, 1975 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	0	0	2,700	0	0	2,700
1976	0	0	1,866	0	0	1,866
1977	0	0	0	92,459	0	92,459
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	5,893	29,555	0	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	1	2,150	7,346	773	20,270
1983	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	7	6,836	171,356	453,204	652,340
1985	2,658	18	2,655	470,949	130,363	636,643
Average 1975 to 1985						
	399	3	3,480	113,900	66,957	191,406

Table 40. Southeast Alaska Region annual commercial miscellaneous salmon gear catch by species, 1960 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	55	0	11	0	0	66
1971	0	0	0	0	281	281
1972	0	0	0	0	2,700	2,700
1973	47	0	233	1	0	281
1974	0	0	0	0	92,459	92,459
1975	0	2,700	0	0	3,823	6,523
1976	0	1,866	0	0	47,269	49,135
1977	0	0	92,459	0	11,902	104,361
1978	499	101	1,340	1,738	145	3,823
1979	845	478	699	9,362	437	11,821
1980	611	658	813	7,387	2,523	11,902
1981	748	178	582	5,096	360	6,964
1982	922	204	2,570	3,943	339	7,978
1983	6	1,218	199	8,527	309	10,259
1984	1417	3,468	1,621	8,157	1,653	16,316
1985	1108	6,204	3,491	18,736	6,001	35,540
Average 1960 to 1985	241	653	4,001	2,421	6,546	13,862

Table 41. Canadian commercial salmon catch in the Taku River, 1978 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	97	13,587	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816
1980	225	22,602	6,405	26,821	18,516	74,569
1981	159	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,049
1982	54	3,144	51	202	3	3,455
1983	556	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,635
1984	515	27,242	5,357	6,964	2,492	42,570
1985	350	14,244	1,770	3,373	136	19,873

Table 42. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon catch in the Stikine River, 1972 to 1985.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	0	230	0	0	0	230
1973	200	3,678	0	0	0	3,870
1974	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
1975	1,202	2,252	55	0	0	3,459
1976	1,160	3,644	25	0	0	4,829
1977	162	6,310	32	0	0	6,504
1978	500	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979 <sup>a/</sup>	1,625	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	20,919	6,669	756	771	31,349
1981	1,558	27,624	2,675	3,857	1,128	36,842
1982	2,387	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	2,063	21,120	6,173	1,120	364	30,780
1984	702	5,327	1	62	0	6,092
1985	1,296	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827

<sup>a/</sup> Inception of major Canadian commercial fishery; catches prior to 1979 are in the food fishery.

Table 43. Southeast Alaska herring catch in thousands of pounds, 1900 to 1984/85 seasons.

Year	Total Catch	Year	Total
1900	2,388	1943	12,470
1901	2,500	1944	33,602
1902	1,624	1945	48,252
1903	2,988	1946	75,128
1904	3,042	1947	83,658
1905	2,618	1948	32,250
1906	2,010	1949	28,558
1907	2,764	1950	26,822
1908	3,442	1951	21,304
1909	2,150	1952	32,040
1910	13,734	1953	24,870
1911	24,114	1954	12,892
1912	32,134	1955	22,736
1913	26,992	1956	45,638
1914	16,636	1957	49,490
1915	13,928	1958	77,594
1916	22,388	1959	99,732
1917	24,890	1960/61	77,812
1918	35,650	1961/62	49,418
1919	21,924	1962/63	33,874
1920	32,904	1963/64	31,121
1921	12,024	1964/65	46,698
1922	33,900	1965/66	24,318
1923	42,480	1966/67	10,680
1924	58,790	1967/68	6,050
1925	115,564	1968/69	3,632
1926	147,686	1969/70	7,364
1927	90,620	1970/71	6,648
1928	106,014	1971/72	8,414
1929	157,498	1972/73	11,827
1930	141,710	1973/74	12,536
1931	89,714	1974/75	15,994
1932	99,572	1975/76	16,195
1933	123,176	1976/77	17,297
1934	133,684	1977/78	12,106
1935	116,310	1978/79	13,050
1936	73,426	1979/80	18,408
1937	100,668	1980/81	16,732
1938	44,712	1981/82	17,260
1939	40,056	1982/83	19,764
1940	6,274	1983/84	18,062
1941	12,460	1984/85	22,134
1942	7,382		

Table 44. Southeast Alaska winter food and bait herring harvests in pounds by fishing season and month, 1971/72 to 1984/85.

Season	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
1971/72	12,000	12,000	716,000	551,000	583,400	560,200	1,655,600	4,090,400
1972/73	1,800	504,800	748,600	1,173,600	1,694,600	2,349,000	1,435,600	7,908,000
1973/74	197,600	1,783,400	2,790,000	1,438,400	1,838,600	3,595,800	68,000	8,511,800
1974/75	0	2,306,400	3,422,200	2,569,000	1,174,800	1,330,600	1,017,800	11,820,800
1975/76	0	2,871,800	3,650,800	812,000	1,558,000	2,153,800	329,800	11,376,200
1976/77	0	1,560,000	4,391,400	2,948,600	2,044,600	1,874,200	0	12,818,800
1977/78	0	2,898,800	1,597,200	730,600	1,079,000	1,780,000	0	8,084,600
1978/79	0	0	4,788,000	0	0	2,182,000	0	6,970,000
1979/80	0	3,262,000	0	2,176,000	0	0	0	5,434,000
1980/81	0	0	0	0	2,012,000	1,240,000	0	3,252,000
1981/82	0	0	180,000	0	2,800,000	80,000	0	3,060,000
1982/83	0	196,000	1,102,000	0	0	1,040,000	0	2,338,000
1983/84	0	0	0	0	0	1,240,000	0	1,240,000
1984/85	0	0	0	0	0	2,862,000	0	2,862,000

Table 45. Southeast Alaska sac roe herring harvests in tons, by area, 1971 to 1985.

Year	Sitka Sound	Seymour Canal	Lynn Canal	Kah Shakes	Other Areas	All Areas
1971	748	35	668	-	220	1,671
1972	602	495	524	-	201	1,822
1973	597	506	798	-	452	2,353
1974	681	904	396	-	-	1,981
1975	1,517	-	558	-	-	2,075
1976	800	195	630	426	203	2,254
1977	-	485	926	820	-	2,231
1978	175	729	954	171	-	2,029
1979	2,250	269	-	528	-	3,047
1980	4,300	-	375	2,300	-	6,975
1981	3,506	615	761	1,840	-	6,722
1982	4,363	-	551	2,279	-	7,193
1983	5,463	-	-	3,250	-	8,713
1984	5,711	518	-	2,182	-	8,411
1985	7,475	-	-	2,161	-	9,636

Table 46. Catch of primary groundfish species in Southeast Alaska in thousands of pounds, 1969 to 1985.

Year	Sablefish <sup>a/</sup>	Flounder	Pollock	Rockfish	Pacific Cod	Ling Cod
1969	465.3	30.2	0	21.5	48.5	32.6
1970	805.7	38.6	0	16.9	107.5	50.5
1971	577.3	0	0	47.1	14.2	35.4
1972	1,653.0	25.0	0	115.2	36.7	83.5
1973	1,876.6	881.1	0	104.9	68.5	88.9
1974	1,717.8	312.1	0	116.4	151.7	60.6
1975	2,399.8	0	0	216.5	102.6	90.9
1976	1,759.1	279.5	409.6	279.1	132.2	68.4
1977	1,804.1	1,403.7	405.8	239.6	132.8	48.1
1978	2,582.5	1,681.7	1,259.0	147.9	245.1	30.5
1979	4,973.8	344.3	1,133.6	496.5	245.9	70.5
1980	3,496.2	556.3	924.5	370.2	173.8	43.2
1981	2,618.1	331.0	3.0	622.3	82.9	83.8
1982	4,199.8	350.0	58.0	623.0	92.0	65.0
1983	5,199.5	461.0	0	877.4	40.1	79.4
1984	7,104.4	461.0 <sup>b/</sup>	0	1,773.0	76.3	174.7
1985	7,591.0	280.2 <sup>c/</sup>	0	1,640.0	154.0	180.0

<sup>a/</sup> Dressed Weight

<sup>b/</sup> 1983/84 Seasonal Catch

<sup>c/</sup> 1984/85 Seasonal Catch

Table 47. Southeast Alaska Region sablefish catch and percent of landings by fishing gear type, 1969 to 1985.

Year	Total Catch in Pounds Dressed Wt	GEAR TYPE					
		Longline Pounds Dressed Wt	Percent	Pot Gear Pounds Dressed Wt	Percent	Other Pounds Dressed Wt	Percent
1969	465,289	465,289	100	N/A <sup>a/</sup>		N/A	
1970	805,722	805,722	100	N/A		N/A	
1971	577,288	467,225	81	110,063	19	0	0
1972	1,652,980	1,397,340	85	255,465	15	175	.01
1973	1,876,617	1,085,928	58	788,742	42	1,947	.1
1974	1,717,810	1,072,635	62	638,370	37	6,805	.4
1975	2,399,847	1,595,300	66	803,564	33	983	.04
1976	1,759,086	1,453,515	83	304,451	17	1,120	.06
1977	1,804,094	1,742,468	97	53,329	3	8,297	.5
1978	2,582,501	2,428,509	94	153,304	6	688	.03
1979	4,973,826	4,577,117	92	392,895	8	3,864	.08
1980	3,496,220	3,286,447	94	209,773	6	Trace	-
1981	2,618,156	2,570,849	98	39,446	1.5	7,861	.5
1982	4,199,831	4,113,093	98	86,619	2	119	<1
1983	5,199,516	5,198,873	99	483	<1	160	<1
1984	7,104,442	7,033,356	99	71,086	1	N/A	<1
1985	7,591,000	6,380,000	84	1,210,000	16	N/A	<1

<sup>a/</sup> Catch records not available by gear type.

Table 48. Southeast Alaska Region sablefish dress weight catch (in pounds) by management area, 1969 to 1985.

Year	Northern Area <sup>a/</sup>	Southern Area <sup>b/</sup>	Offshore Waters of Southeast Alaska <sup>c/</sup>	Yakutat Area <sup>d/</sup>	Unknown	Total
1969	345,751	482	10,489	47,327	61,240	455,289
1970	421,344	94,426	236,802	1,502	51,648	805,722
1971	314,479	125,510	113,461	18,665	5,029	577,144
1972	1,089,150	458,175	101,302	4,350	0	1,652,977
1973	977,995	850,532	37,555	6,251	4,284	1,876,617
1974	815,731	621,325	276,768	3,986	0	1,717,810
1975	984,179	562,579	593,800	256,289	0	2,398,847
1976	970,313	116,134	660,224	12,395	0	1,759,086
1977	559,031	78,652	960,325	206,176	0	3,634,094
1978	788,523	214,129	1,379,549	191,037	9,263	2,582,521
1979	1,190,670	203,558	2,721,517	585,081	0	4,973,826
1980	856,220	44,000	2,317,000	270,000	0	3,496,220
1981	598,529	62,315	1,815,788	141,524	0	2,618,156
1982	781,470	289,991	2,027,142	1,101,228	0	4,199,831
1983	1,163,864	70,573	2,970,141	988,567	0	5,199,516
1984	1,122,893	237,489	3,781,189	3,781,189	0	7,104,442
1985	2,018,000	322,300	3,603,455 <sup>e/</sup>	1,648,921 <sup>f/</sup>	0	7,591,000

<sup>a/</sup> Statistical Districts 109-112 and 114-115

<sup>b/</sup> Statistical Districts 101-103 and 105-108

<sup>c/</sup> Statistical Districts 104,113,150,152, and 154

<sup>d/</sup> Statistical Districts 116, 157, 181, 189, and 191

<sup>e/</sup> Includes Districts 116 and 157

<sup>f/</sup> West Yakutat Area Districts 181, 189, and 191 only

Table 49. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) king crab harvests by species, and season, 1960 to 1985/86.

Season	Red King Crag			Blue King Crab			Brown King Crab			Total King Crab		
	Pounds Landed	Number of Landings	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed	Number of Landings	Permits	Pounds Fished	Number of Landed	Permits Landings	Pounds Fished	Number of Landed	Landg
1960	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,424	N/A	
1961	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	429,600	N/A	
1962	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,289,550	N/A	
1963	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,112,200	N/A	
1964	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	820,530	N/A	
1965	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	579,300	N/A	
1966	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	105,899	N/A	
1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,199,772	N/A	
1968	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,899,930	N/A	
1969/70	1,438,226	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	359,567	N/A	N/A	1,797,793	N/A	
1970/71	221,369	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	181,142	N/A	N/A	402,511	N/A	
1971/72	391,623	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	372,933	N/A	N/A	764,556	N/A	
1972/73	476,761	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	265,310	N/A	N/A	742,071	N/A	
1973/74	640,369	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	179,520	N/A	N/A	819,889	N/A	
1974/75	537,189	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34,451	N/A	N/A	571,640	N/A	
1975/76	346,341	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68,429	N/A	N/A	414,770	N/A	
1976/77	324,134	171	36	4,548	3	1	74,941	30	6	403,623	204	
1977/78	238,059	143	35	3,925	9	6	82,733	53	14	324,717	205	
1978/79	448,423	168	35	3,641	5	3	49,679	65	10	501,743	238	
1979/80	670,417	245	42	442	6	1	164,450	80	20	835,309	331	
1980/81	519,097	198	38	2,017	7	6	683,298	147	30	1204,412	352	
1981/82	532,488	178	48	5,224	12	10	652,865	255	54	1190,577	445	
1982/83	415,803	127	61	41,104	48	27	799,578	273	69	1256,485	448	
1983/84	281,055	122	100	39,204	42	32	974,917	307	90	1295,176	471	
1984/85	271,281	121	95	5,429	24	16	848,818	277	124	1125,528	422	
1985/86	508	1	1	1,886	18	16	698,078	211	61	700,472	230	

Note: Landing information from 1960 to the 1975/76 season was reported only as general king crab. The landing information for the 1969/70 to 1975/76 seasons was apportioned by species according to information in annual management reports. Beginning with the 1976/77 season, the landing information is as reported on fish tickets, which does include minor landings of catch not reported by species.

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Table 50. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) red king crab harvests by district and season, 1976/77 to 1985/86.

Season	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	183	184	Total
1976/77	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.3	6.5	0.0	15.6	17.5	49.3	82.0	12.8	48.7	60.9	24.7	0.0	0.0	324.1
1977/78	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	43.0	64.4	8.3	68.8	18.5	16.7	3.7	0.0	238.1
1978/79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	118.5	122.6	14.1	112.5	40.2	28.9	5.1	0.0	448.5
1979/80	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	14.3	0.2	0.5	30.2	168.4	220.2	39.5	79.4	89.1	11.8	12.5	0.0	670.3
1980/81	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.3	27.6	11.8	163.7	171.8	7.9	73.1	5.2	39.9	9.1	0.7	519.0
1981/82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	4.5	15.0	6.6	0.1	114.4	135.4	32.7	116.7	32.8	52.8	8.4	0.0	532.6
1982/83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.4	1.5	2.5	77.4	53.8	98.0	70.8	79.5	19.5	4.1	0.0	415.8
1983/84	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	32.1	79.5	35.2	30.2	46.7	50.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	281.1
1984/85	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	58.7	89.0	14.0	51.9	48.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	271.3
1985/86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.3	2.1	6.5	9.5	87.3	97.4	25.8	66.9	42.6	20.2	4.3	0.1	370.1

Table 51. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) red king crab harvests by month and season, 1976/77 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----											Total	
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June			
1976/77	32.9	94.1	57.4	69.7	63.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	324.1
1977/78	38.9	43.5	43.0	50.0	57.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238.1
1978/79	82.0	105.2	98.4	108.5	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	448.4
1979/80	209.0	182.5	174.3	104.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	670.4
1980/81	208.8	146.2	78.0	77.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	519.1
1981/82	0.0	325.7	174.5	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	532.5
1982/83	0.0	411.7	1.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.8
1983/84	0.0	0.0	280.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	281.1
1984/85	0.0	263.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	271.3
1985/86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Average	57.2	157.3	91.4	44.5	18.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	370.1

Table 52. Statistical Area A (Southeast Alaska-Yakutat) summary of red king crab, samples of commercial landings by age/size/class, 1968/69 to 1985/86.

Season	Sampled	Sampled	Length	Prerecruits	Recruit	Postrecruits				Skips
1968/69	27	2,621	152.28	20.5	49.0	14.7	13.3	2.6	0.2	
1969/70	23	4,025	160.64	3.3	64.2	14.5	14.6	3.1	0.4	
1970/71	29	2,306	160.87	2.9	45.6	28.6	17.7	4.5	0.9	27.8
1971/72	9	849	160.47	4.5	53.7	19.9	14.0	4.8	3.1	23.1
1972/73	29	2,923	158.71	6.0	58.4	19.0	11.0	3.2	1.7	17.8
1973/74	15	1,445	160.86	3.0	35.6	40.4	15.3	4.6	1.4	38.1
1974/75	24	2,283	160.54	2.0	32.8	29.6	23.6	8.1	2.5	17.8
1975/76	23	2,044	160.46	7.4	49.3	18.8	14.5	7.0	2.6	20.2
1976/77	16	1,252	161.24	4.3	54.9	10.4	13.3	5.5	3.8	17.7
1977/78	34	3,267	156.27	8.5	29.2	33.6	17.7	6.6	3.7	54.9
1978/79	16	1,491	155.12	8.1	62.9	17.7	8.9	1.8	0.5	17.9
1979/80	33	3,495	156.29	4.9	58.1	22.4	11.9	1.9	0.5	25.6
1980/81	49	4,235	155.50	6.0	55.9	24.6	11.3	1.8	0.4	25.8
1981/82	37	3,413	158.86	3.4	48.9	26.0	16.8	3.9	0.9	29.4
1982/83	30	2,808	159.37	3.7	48.4	23.6	16.8	5.9	1.6	28.6
1983/84	40	3,566	158.38	4.3	54.9	22.9	13.0	3.7	1.2	24.0
1984/85	21	2,238	158.19	3.0	43.8	30.9	17.7	3.8	0.8	31.1
1985/86	Season Closed									

Table 53. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) blue king crab harvests by district and season, 1976/77 to 1985/86.

Season	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	183	184	Total
1976/77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
1977/78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.9
1978/79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.7
1979/80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
1980/81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.7
1981/82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	5.2
1982/83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	41.0
1983/84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	30.6	4.7	0.9	0.0	39.2
1984/85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.4
1985/86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Average	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	6.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	10.8

Table 54. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) blue king crab harvests by month and season, 1976/77 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----											
	Sept. July	Oct. Aug.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total	
1976/77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
1977/78	0.0	0.5	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
1978/79	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
1979/80	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1980/81	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
1981/82	0.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
1982/83	0.0	9.0	18.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1
1983/84	0.0	0.0	12.8	18.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2
1984/85	0.0	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
1985/86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Average	0.1	1.8	3.7	3.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7

Table 55. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) brown king crab harvests by month and district, 1985/86.

District Sept.	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----												
	Oct. Total	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June-	July	Aug.		
1	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
2	2,546	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	4,031
3	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	4,494	1,697	1,102	0	13	0	1,953	1,620	455	1,395	3,376	1,476	17,581
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	503	2,983	0	0	0	3,705
8	0	0	0	2,880	47	1,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,621
9	32,781	50,822	39,922	29,220	27,690	26,364	6,395	2,085	11,224	0	0	7,481	233,981
10	0	0	0	0	163,535	160,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	324,381
11	0	0	0	0	20,887	14,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,633
12	0	0	0	0	10,044	13,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,294
13	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
14	0	0	0	0	12,739	12,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,827
15	0	0	0	0	5,396	19,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,325
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakutat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,821</b>	<b>53,753</b>	<b>41,059</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>240,412</b>	<b>249,517</b>	<b>8,567</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>14,662</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>8,957</b>	<b>698,078</b>

Table 56. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) brown king crab harvests by district and season, 1976/77 to 1985/86.

Season	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	183	184	Total
1976/77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	65.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	75.0
1977/78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	73.7	7.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	82.7
1978/79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	6.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	49.8
1979/80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	61.3	21.8	61.8	0.0	0.3	16.7	0.0	1.4	164.4
1980/81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.4	204.6	25.9	169.7	0.1	221.7	53.6	0.0	0.0	683.2
1981/82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	48.8	248.0	48.8	92.9	6.2	152.6	49.4	0.0	0.0	652.8
1982/83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	10.2	7.3	109.2	185.7	52.6	225.8	12.9	144.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	799.5
1983/84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.4	5.4	135.0	222.7	24.6	438.2	0.1	46.5	93.9	0.0	0.0	975.0
1984/85	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	14.1	0.1	192.3	375.9	34.5	153.3	2.5	52.8	13.1	0.6	0.0	848.8
1985/86	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	3.7	4.6	234.0	324.4	35.6	23.3	0.1	24.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	698.0
Average	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.3	2.6	73.4	179.9	25.9	116.7	2.2	64.3	29.5	0.1	0.1	502.9

Table 59. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab harvests by area and season, 1961 to 1984/85.

Season	-----Southeast Alaska-----		-----Yakutat-----		----Total----
	Pounds Landed	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed
1961	6,800	N/A	0	0	6,800
1962	7,820	N/A	0	0	7,820
1963	0	0	0	0	0
1964	13,940	N/A	0	0	13,940
1965	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0
1967	2,733	N/A	0	0	2,733
1968	109,200	N/A	0	0	109,200
1968/69	233,045	N/A	0	0	233,045
1969/70	660,337	N/A	0	0	660,337
1970/71	167,378	N/A	0	0	167,378
1971/72	656,661	N/A	0	0	656,661
1972/73	1,600,748	N/A	222,441	N/A	1,823,189
1973/74	1,309,673	N/A	1,872,357	N/A	3,182,030
1974/75	863,751	N/A	1,972,752	N/A	2,836,503
1975/76	2,149,397	31	1,762,589	5	3,911,986
1976/77	2,538,950	57	966,650	7	3,505,600
1977/78	2,138,088	44	1,003,116	8	3,141,204
1978/79	1,559,769	38	1,691,941	15	3,251,710
1979/80	1,781,923	53	2,427,860	23	4,209,783
1980/81	2,010,832	58	638,063	14	2,648,895
1981/82	3,306,990	74	71,302	7	3,378,292
1982/83	1,208,042	97	150,684	10	1,358,726
1983/84	1,629,076	104	11,142	4	1,640,218
1984/85	1,125,903	85	3,665	5	1,129,568
1985/86					

Table 60. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab harvests by month and district, 1984/85.

District Aug.	----- Catch in Pounds by Month and District -----												
	Sep. Total	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July		
1	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	259
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	863	0	0	0	0	0	0	863
6	0	0	0	0	0	4,115	3,640	0	0	0	0	0	7,755
7	0	0	0	0	0	5,423	8,907	0	0	0	0	0	14,330
8	0	0	0	0	0	11,150	29,459	0	0	0	0	0	40,609
9	0	0	867	0	0	703	36,272	0	0	0	0	0	37,842
10	0	0	0	0	0	80,580	56,139	0	0	0	0	0	136,719
11	0	0	0	0	0	210,621	157,676	0	0	0	0	0	368,297
12	0	0	0	0	0	20,267	46,640	0	0	0	0	0	66,907
13	0	0	0	0	0	32,429	12,245	0	0	0	730	0	45,404
14	0	0	0	0	0	112,900	111,219	0	0	0	0	0	224,119
15	0	0	0	0	0	52,013	130,786	0	0	0	0	0	182,799
<b>Southeast Total</b>													
	0	0	867	0	0	531,323	592,983	0	0	0	730	0	1,125,903
183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,665	0	0	0	0	3,665
<b>Yakutat Total</b>													
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,665	0	0	0	0	3,665

Table 61. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab harvests by month and season, 1969/70 to 1984/85.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----												Total
	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
1969/70	24.4	30.6	17.5	18.7	19.7	97.2	214.4	149.6	21.1	27.1	32.5	7.5	660.3
1970/71	0.9	1.5	6.7	7.1	21.3	41.4	56.2	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.4
1971/72	0.0	29.9	31.0	39.0	29.4	17.9	91.6	203.5	148.5	58.5	6.3	1.0	656.7
1972/73	5.4	42.0	83.8	86.7	50.7	140.8	376.6	554.6	228.7	26.6	4.1	0.8	1,600.7
1973/74	29.4	91.8	94.8	87.3	69.5	126.3	314.7	406.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,309.7
1974/75	4.3	77.2	70.6	56.6	71.6	74.4	180.6	225.8	102.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	863.8
1975/76	13.3	110.3	125.4	107.1	159.7	367.4	634.6	460.0	171.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,149.4
1976/77	3.9	76.1	262.2	203.2	337.0	393.4	693.1	457.9	112.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,539.0
1977/78	29.4	160.8	138.9	175.1	149.8	303.6	592.1	504.5	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,138.1
1978/79	6.6	47.6	76.7	91.7	200.1	189.2	465.4	422.3	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,559.8
1979/80	60.7	55.7	74.5	61.0	153.9	440.0	607.2	282.4	37.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	1,781.9
1980/81	33.7	51.9	48.5	60.1	315.9	494.9	627.3	350.5	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,010.8
1981/82	0.0	0.0	0.0	870.8	597.7	708.9	809.4	315.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	3,307.0
1982/83	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,208.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,208.0
1983/84	0.0	1.1	12.3	8.2	0.0	862.3	726.8	1.8	9.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	1,629.1
1984/85	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	531.3	593.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1,125.9
1985/86													
Average	13.3	48.5	65.2	192.5	136.0	299.3	436.4	272.9	68.4	7.3	3.7	0.6	1,544.2

Table 62. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab harvests by district and season, 1969/70 to 1984/85.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by District -----																Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1969/70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	78.4	0.0	179.0	227.6	4.8	28.6	96.9	44.4	0.0	660.3
1970/71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	31.7	0.6	75.7	2.9	10.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	167.4
1971/72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	71.6	30.9	69.6	71.0	0.4	99.7	310.8	2.0	0.0	656.7
1972/73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	69.2	37.3	55.0	436.9	23.3	58.3	505.2	59.6	318.4	1,600.7
1973/74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.8	4.2	23.1	46.1	132.8	616.2	1.7	60.8	404.3	1.5	0.0	1,309.7
1974/75	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.6	22.0	40.0	67.3	211.2	3.6	100.7	371.1	8.4	24.4	863.8
1975/76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	2.8	11.3	112.8	98.9	138.0	828.6	92.5	176.3	505.1	168.8	0.0	2,149.4
1976/77	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	71.8	115.3	0.0	104.0	62.6	217.5	694.4	52.7	91.2	1,015.6	113.6	0.0	2,539.0
1977/78	3.9	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.3	124.6	0.0	60.1	6.7	212.6	580.3	96.6	86.4	758.6	190.9	0.0	2,138.1
1978/79	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	21.8	0.0	19.3	0.0	303.5	425.6	3.6	55.0	655.0	72.2	0.0	1,559.8
1979/80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	15.6	118.2	24.8	237.2	749.4	22.0	33.3	399.5	125.6	50.4	1,781.9
1980/81	3.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	8.2	20.3	37.5	229.1	49.0	282.2	422.2	83.5	53.9	672.8	77.3	58.4	2,010.8
1981/82	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.4	41.8	201.2	0.1	167.4	405.0	78.5	66.0	2,102.6	122.2	0.0	3,307.0
1982/83	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	45.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	171.3	108.0	26.3	0.4	820.9	25.9	0.0	1,208.0
1983/84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.7	42.0	29.1	46.4	28.9	205.4	375.0	23.4	62.6	653.4	145.8	2.2	1,629.1
1984/85	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.8	14.3	40.6	37.8	136.7	368.3	66.9	45.4	224.1	182.8	0.0	1,125.9
1985/86																	
Average	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.8	7.2	35.4	10.3	77.5	31.3	161.0	412.2	36.4	64.3	593.5	84.0	28.4	1,544.2

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Table 63. Yakutat (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab harvests by month and season, 1972/73 to 1984/85.

Season		----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----											
July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total	
1972/73	0.0	13.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	122.9	5.9	0.0	17.2	222.4
1973/74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.7	313.8	990.2	558.0	0.0	0.0	1,872.4
1974/75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	32.3	592.1	839.4	481.9	0.0	0.0	1,972.8
1975/76	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	184.6	276.7	661.8	456.7	134.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,762.6
1976/77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	343.2	486.1	135.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	966.7
1977/78	0.0	3.0	14.5	31.6	161.7	206.0	254.2	279.0	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,003.1
1978/79	2.1	0.2	0.0	23.8	63.7	185.1	412.8	766.3	238.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,691.9
1979/80	0.0	10.2	16.4	27.9	56.9	522.2	1,218.6	569.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,427.9
1980/81	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.2	181.9	389.6	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	638.1
1981/82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	47.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.3
1982/83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	73.5	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.7
1983/84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
1984/85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
1985/86													
Average	0.2	2.0	2.6	10.2	38.8	139.0	340.4	326.0	123.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	984.2

Table 64. Yakutat (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab harvests by district and season, 1972/73 to 1984/85.

Season	181	182	183	184	185	186		
	191	Total						
1972/73	2.9	0.0	102.2	12.8	0.0	104.6	0.0	222.4
1973/74	619.8	0.5	518.6	215.6	0.0	518.3	0.0	1,872.4
1974/75	1,135.1	0.0	193.7	118.7	0.0	97.2	428.0	1,972.8
1975/76	159.8	0.0	245.0	464.6	0.0	753.1	140.0	1,762.6
1976/77	0.0	0.0	452.7	167.8	0.0	346.2	0.0	966.7
1977/78	0.0	0.0	1,003.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,003.1
1978/79	0.0	0.0	350.9	589.2	25.3	182.6	544.0	1,691.9
1979/80	718.7	0.0	216.0	198.3	0.0	456.7	838.2	2,427.9
1980/81	20.3	0.0	156.1	122.8	0.0	78.1	260.7	638.1
1981/82	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	71.3
1982/83	60.7	0.0	83.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	4.5	150.7
1983/84	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
1984/85	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Average	209.0	0.0	260.6	145.5	1.9	195.2	172.0	984.2

Table 65. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Tanner crab commercial dockside size frequency sampling summary by size class in percent of sample, 1968/69 to 1984/85.

Sample Season Size	Carapace Width		167 mm and <	Average Carapace Width	Number Samples
	139 mm and <	140-166 mm			
SOUTHEAST					
1968/69	7.3	59.8	32.9	160.2	8 632
1969/70	9.3	72.4	18.3	155.1	10 1,574
1970/71	12.1	71.0	16.9	153.2	8 489
1971/72	28.8	61.5	8.8	146.8	3 351
1972/73	20.3	64.9	14.7	151.4	8 1,032
1973/74	16.7	65.7	17.6	152.8	9 1,636
1974/75	6.2	67.7	26.1	157.9	5 514
1975/76	8.0	77.3	14.7	154.1	14 1,657
1976/77	4.3	80.1	14.8	154.4	29 3,838
1977/78	4.3	80.4	15.3	155.4	38 4,881
1978/79	3.5	82.9	13.6	154.7	29 3,277
1979/80	2.9	84.5	12.6	154.7	45 4,834
1980/81	4.3	87.5	8.1	150.9	43 4,089
1981/82	10.5	84.3	5.2	149.7	62 6,758
1982/83	4.4	87.9	7.7	151.3	58 5,918
1983/84	2.4	92.9	4.8	151.8	26 2,687
1984/85	5.5	77.1	17.4	155.3	13 415
YAKUTAT					
1973/74	42.6	56.8	0.5	144.8	6 1,480
1974/75	39.2	60.0	0.8	141.9	5 732
1975/76	45.2	52.3	2.5	140.8	12 1,803
1976/77	16.4	82.0	1.6	146.6	7 880
1977/78	20.1	78.7	0.3	145.1	11 2,273
1978/79	9.4	90.4	0.2	147.1	17 1,723
1979/80	10.3	88.7	1.0	147.5	23 2,396
1980/81	12.4	87.2	0.4	147.4	23 2,604
1981/82	No Samples Taken				
1982/83	No Samples Taken				
1983/84	No Samples Taken				
1984/85	No Samples Taken				

Table 66. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Dungeness crab harvests by area and season, 1960 to 1985/86.

Season	Southeast Alaska		Yakutat		Total
	Pounds Landed	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed
1960	1,449,405	N/A	543,762	N/A	1,993,167
1961	671,455	N/A	1,023,545	N/A	1,695,000
1962	2,985,939	N/A	937,051	N/A	3,922,990
1963	3,296,362	N/A	1,383,298	N/A	4,679,660
1964	3,996,100	N/A	637,140	N/A	4,633,240
1965	2,392,395	N/A	910,278	N/A	3,302,673
1966	1,968,117	N/A	528,060	N/A	2,496,177
1967	2,033,156	N/A	2,031,460	N/A	4,064,616
1968	1,900,690	N/A	2,096,119	N/A	3,996,809
1969/70	1,149,111	N/A	1,207,397	N/A	2,356,508
1970/71	776,617	N/A	1,508,561	N/A	2,285,178
1971/72	451,281	N/A	1,212,198	N/A	1,663,479
1972/73	597,587	N/A	1,992,574	N/A	2,590,161
1973/74	748,519	N/A	2,347,752	N/A	3,096,271
1974/75	713,668	N/A	1,031,573	N/A	1,745,241
1975/76	611,621	36	579,908	17	1,191,529
1976/77	515,378	25	529,470	7	1,044,848
1977/78	127,201	12	116,052	3	243,253
1978/79	749,683	25	1,799,403	12	2,549,086
1979/80	801,753	37	1,436,923	21	2,238,676
1980/81	512,247	26	883,633	11	1,395,880
1981/82	2,935,110	76	3,228,301	28	6,163,411
1982/83	3,646,882	128	5,158,111	35	8,804,993
1983/84	2,150,205	133	2,663,520	67	4,813,725
1984/85	1,833,250	179	773,356	39	2,606,606
1985/86	2,311,556	215	371,114	32	2,682,670
Average	1,589,434	81	1,420,406	25	3,009,840

Table 67. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Dungeness crab harvests by month and district, 1985/86.

District Mar.	----- Catch in Pounds by Month and District -----												
	Apr. Total	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
1	0	0	9,242	19,214	10,338	0	5,142	6,864	5,024	6,149	3,949	421	66,343
2	0	0	215	0	2,824	0	1,154	1,015	902	200	794	0	7,104
3	0	0	0	4,429	0	0	657	0	746	118	586	0	6,536
4	0	0	0	1,218	613	0	174	1,905	0	0	0	0	3,910
5	0	0	9,516	64,789	31,810	0	15,736	9,580	6,472	0	0	0	137,903
6	0	0	113,037	191,513	74,316	0	80,750	21,383	6,293	3,520	854	581	492,247
7	0	0	33,711	71,728	17,869	0	21,399	6,392	10,669	9,073	4,722	2,277	177,840
8	0	0	53,798	137,751	63,066	160	72,885	31,826	8,764	3,126	1,880	1,659	374,915
9	0	0	25,155	64,401	59,316	0	72,155	21,987	4,779	6,540	1,179	0	255,512
10	0	0	8,994	29,022	16,050	0	11,073	3,986	0	0	0	0	69,125
11	0	0	128	8,500	3,644	0	2,672	706	0	0	0	0	15,650
12	0	0	9,510	72,131	33,767	0	29,301	37,498	962	0	77	0	183,246
13	0	0	15,233	38,195	30,424	0	19,730	9,913	5,353	1,020	167	0	120,035
14	0	0	59,490	82,456	58,530	0	41,242	16,199	3,716	0	965	0	262,598
15	0	0	1,307	3,455	1,758	0	198	440	1,861	0	0	0	9,019
16	0	0	23,137	58,972	34,203	0	5,345	7,916	0	0	0	0	129,573
Southeast Total													
	0	0	362,473	847,774	438,528	160	379,613	177,610	55,541	29,746	15,173	4,938	2,311,556
181	0	75,816	59,109	3,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,543
182	0	31,761	10,400	33,331	0	0	0	1,298	1,000	577	468	0	78,835
184	0	7,539	10,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,859
186	0	31,366	68,665	12,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,162
191	0	11,750	11,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,715
Yakutat Total													
	0	158,232	160,459	49,080	0	0	0	1,298	1,000	577	468	0	371,114

Table 68. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Dungeness crab harvests by month and season 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----												
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	Total												
1969/70	21.3	84.9	201.0	217.5	225.5	210.9	106.2	47.3	14.2	5.0	7.1	8.1	1,149.1
1970/71	11.1	37.0	168.5	150.4	157.1	122.6	68.6	35.9	9.3	5.6	4.6	5.9	776.6
1971/72	7.4	27.4	43.6	97.8	79.3	88.9	63.3	23.3	9.5	7.0	1.8	2.2	451.3
1972/73	4.2	30.5	38.6	167.2	167.7	83.6	49.5	31.5	16.7	3.5	1.4	3.2	597.6
1973/74	16.9	40.9	142.4	205.8	129.3	87.3	71.6	27.5	8.8	3.5	4.7	9.9	748.5
1974/75	24.8	21.5	135.5	167.1	135.0	85.0	53.9	27.6	26.5	6.3	13.7	16.8	713.7
1975/76	18.1	35.9	110.2	136.8	120.8	82.8	49.7	25.9	11.7	6.9	2.9	9.9	611.6
1976/77	0.4	0.0	105.9	206.1	89.9	46.1	32.0	13.2	11.7	4.1	6.1	0.0	515.4
1977/78	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.5	29.6	31.4	15.9	25.0	6.2	0.5	8.0	0.0	127.2
1978/79	0.0	0.0	126.4	206.9	152.6	104.6	70.3	43.3	18.2	18.2	8.9	0.2	749.7
1979/80	0.0	0.0	165.7	184.6	137.0	137.5	75.1	52.1	30.1	12.7	6.9	0.0	801.8
1980/81	0.0	0.0	62.7	157.1	122.2	69.9	36.3	30.2	15.1	8.6	8.8	1.3	512.2
1981/82	0.0	0.0	460.6	899.5	560.3	427.1	292.9	164.2	67.7	28.4	30.0	3.9	2,934.6
1982/83	0.0	0.0	936.7	1,047.5	735.3	450.1	219.7	145.9	68.2	16.3	17.1	5.8	3,642.5
1983/84	0.0	34.6	737.4	451.0	334.5	267.5	146.5	84.4	45.8	30.9	14.4	0.3	2,147.4
1984/85	0.3	2.0	0.0	670.8	494.4	272.4	154.4	138.2	58.6	27.0	14.3	0.8	1,833.3
1985/86	0.0	0.0	362.5	847.8	438.5	0.2	379.6	177.6	55.5	29.7	15.2	4.9	2,311.6
Average	6.1	18.5	223.5	342.5	241.7	151.1	110.9	64.3	27.9	12.6	9.8	4.3	1,213.2

Table 69. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) Dungeness crab harvests by district and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by District -----																Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1969/70	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	44.0	9.9	230.1	154.7	103.4	9.7	100.9	28.6	404.7	22.6	0.0	1,149.1
1970/71	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.1	33.2	5.8	92.5	183.7	72.7	0.0	77.2	12.0	178.4	13.2	81.4	776.6
1971/72	15.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	60.6	5.3	45.3	54.7	46.8	0.0	35.0	14.5	118.1	16.6	37.9	451.3
1972/73	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	30.8	11.8	40.3	41.9	36.9	0.0	49.8	14.6	106.0	31.7	214.5	597.6
1973/74	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	21.1	36.2	21.4	27.8	50.1	65.6	84.0	39.4	137.1	63.9	185.4	748.5
1974/75	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	96.4	86.9	41.6	16.2	47.9	46.1	62.7	11.6	147.3	41.9	65.9	713.7
1975/76	43.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	47.9	21.6	100.6	17.1	8.1	53.4	2.4	17.4	72.1	165.3	11.5	49.0	611.6
1976/77	20.2	0.0	5.5	0.1	14.4	15.2	19.7	8.2	0.2	49.2	8.2	41.3	29.7	138.1	1.3	163.9	515.4
1977/78	21.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	18.4	21.3	6.9	11.2	0.0	30.2	1.1	14.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	127.2
1978/79	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	110.9	28.8	32.8	17.1	93.8	2.3	10.3	57.5	195.3	1.4	89.3	749.7
1979/80	23.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	52.4	101.9	63.3	54.8	2.6	50.9	0.2	63.0	27.3	279.5	0.1	81.4	801.8
1980/81	28.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	73.2	166.4	0.0	19.8	25.9	48.6	0.6	61.2	7.0	76.9	2.0	0.0	512.2
1981/82	13.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	238.2	762.2	119.3	225.3	42.8	66.8	16.9	113.2	201.7	945.6	15.4	170.1	2,935.1
1982/83	53.0	2.4	15.7	0.0	294.2	467.2	165.1	790.2	20.7	144.1	39.8	356.5	227.8	523.2	9.0	537.9	3,646.9
1983/84	71.8	1.0	13.9	3.9	85.7	142.6	70.9	591.7	79.9	137.7	6.2	77.0	116.2	251.0	8.5	492.1	2,150.2
1984/85	111.8	11.2	11.3	0.2	131.7	399.6	99.8	265.4	171.6	47.8	21.4	137.5	112.3	197.6	26.4	87.5	1,833.3
1985/86	66.3	7.1	6.5	3.9	137.9	492.2	177.8	374.9	255.5	69.1	15.7	183.2	120.0	262.6	9.0	129.6	2,311.6
Average	34.5	1.3	3.7	0.6	72.8	175.7	59.3	168.4	64.9	67.6	13.9	87.3	64.3	242.8	16.1	140.3	1,213.6

Table 70. Yakutat (Statistical Area A) Dungeness crab harvests by month and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----												
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	Total												
1969/70	0.0	87.7	254.7	529.0	336.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,207.4
1970/71	0.0	40.3	386.6	426.1	511.9	143.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,508.6
1971/72	0.0	8.6	407.8	572.4	223.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,212.2
1972/73	0.0	100.7	653.7	842.1	392.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,992.6
1973/74	18.5	205.4	679.7	1,079.5	195.2	88.3	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2,347.8
1974/75	16.3	141.0	476.0	213.3	113.3	37.4	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,031.6
1975/76	4.1	80.2	239.5	251.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	579.9
1976/77	0.0	0.0	132.2	234.3	163.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	529.5
1977/78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	72.9	0.0	1.6	0.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	116.1
1978/79	0.0	0.0	738.1	816.3	245.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,799.4
1979/80	0.0	0.0	840.1	563.9	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,436.9
1980/81	0.0	0.0	404.4	318.3	139.6	18.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	833.6
1981/82	0.0	0.0	2,467.7	634.9	111.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,228.3
1982/83	0.0	0.0	3,090.9	1,856.6	210.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,158.1
1983/84	0.0	969.1	1,197.4	201.7	42.6	183.2	55.8	2.6	5.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	2,663.5
1984/85	0.0	402.8	316.5	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	773.4
1985/86	0.0	158.2	160.5	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	371.1
Average	2.3	129.1	732.1	508.4	162.2	33.0	10.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	1,578.8

Table 71. Yakutat (Statistical Area A) Dungeness crab harvests by district and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by District -----								Total
	181	182	183	184	185	186	191	192	
1969/70	0.0	0.0	481.3	18.9	0.0	442.5	264.7	0.0	1,207.4
1970/71	362.4	0.0	6.0	58.0	0.0	370.9	711.2	0.0	1,508.6
1971/72	405.3	0.0	133.7	276.1	0.0	355.5	41.6	0.0	1,212.2
1972/73	879.0	0.0	52.0	273.5	0.0	727.8	60.4	0.0	1,992.6
1973/74	950.8	0.0	108.0	306.5	0.0	652.8	329.7	0.0	2,347.8
1974/75	182.8	0.0	35.0	237.7	0.0	514.6	61.5	0.0	1,031.6
1975/76	166.8	0.0	28.3	81.7	0.0	283.2	19.9	0.0	579.9
1976/77	67.3	0.0	37.7	63.3	0.0	361.3	0.0	0.0	529.5
1977/78	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	106.6	0.0	0.0	116.1
1978/79	426.2	0.0	209.2	289.7	0.0	797.9	76.4	0.0	1,799.4
1979/80	201.2	0.0	108.6	218.3	0.0	599.2	309.7	0.0	1,436.9
1980/81	243.2	0.0	72.3	20.1	0.0	425.0	123.0	0.0	883.6
1981/82	829.3	0.0	237.3	631.0	50.7	994.0	485.9	0.0	3,228.3
1982/83	691.5	0.0	404.2	1,715.0	0.0	784.5	1,563.0	0.0	5,158.1
1983/84	744.8	0.0	333.5	499.6	0.0	714.5	341.2	0.0	2,663.5
1984/85	247.4	1.6	135.6	53.6	0.0	306.4	28.7	0.0	773.4
1985/86	138.5	0.0	78.8	17.9	0.0	112.2	23.7	0.0	371.1
Average	384.5	0.1	145.3	280.1	3.0	502.9	261.2	0.0	1,578.8

Table 72. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) summary of commercial dockside samples of Dungeness crab, 1976/77 to 1985/86.

	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1979 1980	1980 1981	1981 1982	1982 1983	1983 1984	1984 1985	1985 1986
<b>Southeast Fishery</b>										
No. of samples	3	6	11	4	5	7	9	10	3	24
Number of crab measured	295	624	1,124	420	445	715	840	1,103	302	2,414
Average shoulder width, mm	177.65	178.71	179.99	181.19	180.60	183.96	187.01	186.5	175.9	175.2
Average shoulder width, inches	6.99	7.03	7.09	7.13	7.11	7.24	7.36	7.34	7.0	6.9
Range shoulder width, mm	159-204	159-211	161-213	160-217	161-207	165-215	164-218	159-225	164-205	157-228
<b>Yakutat Fishery</b>										
No. of samples	3	2	27	3	2	10	16	31	41	61
Number of crab measured	327	188	4,491	437	494	1,700	1,077	2,473	3,593	6,729
Average shoulder width, mm	176.34	182.36	180.41	186.88	180.56	175.74	182.36	193.87	190.6	180.1
Average shoulder width, inches	6.94	7.18	7.10	7.35	7.11	6.91	7.18	7.63	7.5	7.1
Range shoulder width, mm	157-207	161-211	156-221	166-221	161-215	160-218	158-222	163-231	162-232	156-226

Table 73. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp harvests by gear and season, 1960 to 1985/86.

Year/Season	Beam Trawl			Otter Trawl			Pot			Total Shrimp
	Pounds Landed	Number of Landings	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed	Number of Landings	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed	Number of Landings	Permits Fished	Pounds Landed
1960	3,343,373	1,007	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,343,373
1961	4,212,300	1,394	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,212,300
1962	3,884,050	1,400	N/A	0	0	0	488	6	N/A	3,884,538
1963	3,110,340	1,080	N/A	0	0	0	686	9	N/A	3,111,026
1964	2,793,101	1,092	N/A	0	0	0	3,669	11	N/A	2,796,770
1965	2,941,429	1,338	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	2,941,429
1966	3,784,597	1,663	N/A	0	0	0	400	1	N/A	3,784,997
1967	2,203,717	1,105	N/A	0	0	0	38,900	113	N/A	2,242,617
1968	2,003,753	925	N/A	0	0	0	38,209	65	N/A	2,041,962
1969/70	1,840,727	952	N/A	0	0	0	28,131	39	N/A	1,868,858
1970/71	742,404	477	N/A	0	0	0	22,474	35	N/A	764,878
1971/72	1,050,978	592	N/A	0	0	0	22,343	41	N/A	1,073,321
1972/73	797,387	421	N/A	0	0	0	10,325	17	N/A	807,712
1973/74	674,386	460	N/A	0	0	0	16,088	11	N/A	690,474
1974/75	1,205,617	434	N/A	0	0	0	5,451	16	N/A	1,211,068
1975/76	1,029,064	453	13	0	0	0	8,023	18	4	1,037,087
1976/77	798,750	478	15	185,755	6	2	26,012	28	6	1,010,517
1977/78	949,043	404	10	0	0	0	19,042	55	9	968,085
1978/79	1,033,325	519	9	0	0	0	13,264	38	8	1,046,589
1979/80	964,870	986	19	56,500	2	2	28,616	73	16	1,049,986
1980/81	989,023	931	24	2,136,966	38	22	69,081	129	31	3,195,070
1981/82	923,288	526	17	36,365	4	3	99,867	287	43	1,059,520
1982/83	1,398,507	456	16	127,912	6	6	190,482	443	54	1,716,901
1983/84	1,758,861	669	19	416,190	10	4	325,682	727	96	2,500,733
1984/85	1,294,545	811	23	138,593	3	1	259,637	663	116	1,692,775
1985/86	428,184	249	16	0	0	0	268,419	757	107	696,603

Table 74. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp beam trawl harvests by month and district, 1985/86.

District	----- Catch in Pounds by Month and District -----													
	Mar.	May Apr.	June Total	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.			
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	775	0	825
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		84,272	86,725	22,629	11,285	13,288	739	4,891	11,912	0	0	0	0	235,741
7		19,085	2,200	0	0	0	2,722	4,749	979	0	0	0	0	29,735
8		22,034	16,365	22,827	11,927	25,314	10,310	21,660	14,001	8,572	7,673	0	0	160,683
9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		0	0	554	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,042
11		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15		0	0	101	28	0	11	0	18	0	0	0	0	158
16		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>125,391</b>	<b>105,290</b>	<b>46,111</b>	<b>23,240</b>	<b>39,090</b>	<b>13,782</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>26,960</b>	<b>8,572</b>	<b>7,673</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>428,184</b>

Table 75. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp beam trawl by month and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Pounds by Month and District -----													
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
1969/70		326.7	280.2	78.8	129.1	184.7	241.2	119.6	165.2	160.0	100.6	32.4	22.4	1,840.7
1970/71		131.3	105.1	65.5	79.8	49.7	64.3	54.8	59.2	59.9	56.8	2.8	13.2	742.4
1971/72		139.0	106.3	144.5	106.5	69.7	78.3	101.6	71.1	66.0	121.1	38.7	8.2	1,051.0
1972/73		168.5	126.4	77.2	66.1	65.8	44.7	64.0	46.3	81.6	42.2	6.1	8.5	797.4
1973/74		96.3	124.1	72.6	73.7	45.0	32.0	59.1	64.8	60.3	29.2	8.8	8.5	674.4
1974/75		160.9	199.2	202.4	168.0	120.1	61.4	73.9	90.8	104.2	21.6	0.7	2.4	1,205.6
1975/76		180.7	130.3	67.2	92.6	112.3	154.5	73.0	77.8	38.9	46.1	7.2	48.5	1,029.1
1976/77		78.8	210.6	120.0	200.9	61.8	37.4	55.2	52.6	75.5	25.7	0.5	0.8	919.7
1977/78		73.7	235.3	147.9	166.6	126.2	48.3	29.5	18.7	81.2	21.7	0.0	0.0	949.0
1978/79		107.0	130.9	140.6	240.2	112.0	93.1	67.8	36.0	72.3	22.5	8.3	2.5	1,033.3
1979/80		98.2	154.9	146.6	177.4	160.7	55.1	58.4	39.6	66.4	48.2	3.8	13.8	1,023.1
1980/81		154.0	168.6	215.5	1,053.8	536.1	35.2	35.5	12.2	133.4	71.7	26.2	3.7	2,445.7
1981/82		165.5	183.4	124.0	168.8	81.1	56.4	36.5	48.3	65.1	22.3	0.9	3.1	955.3
1982/83		181.1	195.8	211.7	192.3	157.0	50.1	60.7	82.0	167.9	119.8	64.4	52.5	1,535.3
1983/84		436.3	249.0	287.0	218.6	138.5	237.3	83.3	86.9	101.7	16.2	191.3	137.6	2,183.5
1984/85		156.3	305.1	272.5	332.7	178.0	59.5	61.8	49.7	51.9	22.5	1.1	1.0	1,492.2
1985/86		125.4	105.3	46.1	23.2	39.1	13.8	31.3	67.8	8.6	7.7	0.8	0.0	469.0
Average		163.5	177.1	142.4	205.3	131.6	80.2	62.7	62.9	82.1	46.8	23.2	19.2	1,196.9

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Table 76. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp beam trawl harvests by district and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by District -----																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
1969/70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	865.5	0.0	609.7	13.3	350.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,840.7
1970/71	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344.4	38.1	158.5	0.0	201.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	742.4
1971/72	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	442.4	67.0	285.7	0.0	252.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,051.0
1972/73	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	451.5	35.7	219.6	0.0	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	797.4
1973/74	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.0	48.7	323.4	0.0	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	674.4
1974/75	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	973.2	10.4	212.4	0.0	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,205.6
1975/76	1.7	0.1	4.8	0.0	39.3	812.3	14.2	84.5	0.0	26.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	1,029.1
1976/77	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	620.9	29.2	85.5	0.0	27.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	798.8
1977/78	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	717.7	40.3	176.0	0.0	14.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	949.0
1978/79	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	625.0	140.1	261.9	0.0	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,033.3
1979/80	6.4	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.7	427.4	109.8	405.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.7	0.0	964.9
1980/81	3.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	416.9	77.9	342.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	48.0	91.7	0.7	0.0	989.0
1981/82	6.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	790.4	31.5	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	923.3
1982/83	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,199.6	13.3	51.0	97.1	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,398.5
1983/84	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1,015.4	138.6	547.0	21.8	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	1,758.9
1984/85	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	547.3	101.2	690.9	0.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1,294.5
1985/86	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.7	29.7	160.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	428.2
Average	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	2.4	632.1	54.5	271.9	7.9	65.5	0.4	0.0	2.8	5.7	0.3	4.7	1,051.7

Table 77. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp pot harvests by month and district, 1985/86.

District Mar.	----- Catch in Pounds by Month and District -----												
	May Apr.	June Total	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.			
1	4,125	2,925	788	6,442	6,017	6,202	6,092	9,350	6,235	4,454	3,274	1,319	57,223
2	5,106	4,764	5,685	4,188	3,947	3,228	4,540	4,969	7,997	7,781	2,956	0	55,161
3	325	2,655	1,027	0	1,407	1,019	11,248	9,259	5,225	11,298	15,824	7,814	67,101
4	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	87
6	396	745	379	112	292	231	155	285	2,152	163	0	0	4,910
7	11,863	7,754	5,381	3,703	2,026	2,975	2,576	1,702	4,928	5,367	1,112	736	50,123
8	165	0	0	248	11	81	36	152	12	16	0	0	721
9	0	0	547	676	0	0	0	572	0	0	0	0	1,795
10	5,883	395	1,790	867	1,491	275	288	187	1,314	533	2,847	0	15,870
11	975	0	0	0	0	87	226	0	0	0	0	0	1,288
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	142	0	0	0	226
13	175	635	114	919	450	1,043	1,271	1,548	744	176	1,001	219	8,295
14	0	0	198	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	165	0	0	0	0	195
16	0	0	0	400	3,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,640
183	112	0	0	0	13	50	150	284	183	671	0	0	1,463
Total	29,125	19,873	15,909	17,608	18,964	15,191	26,696	28,473	28,932	30,459	27,101	10,088	268,419

Table 78. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp pot harvests by month and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by Month -----												
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.			
Mar.	Apr.	Total											
1969/70	6.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	2.5	28.1
1970/71	4.3	6.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	3.2	1.6	3.5	1.3	0.0	22.5
1971/72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.6	4.3	10.9	22.3
1972/73	3.8	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	10.3
1973/74	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	4.5	7.3	16.1
1974/75	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.7	5.5
1975/76	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	8.0
1976/77	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	10.4	0.0	1.5	6.5	26.0
1977/78	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	9.9	1.4	1.6	5.3	19.0
1978/79	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	13.3
1979/80	5.1	3.2	3.9	1.6	3.6	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	3.7	2.5	28.6
1980/81	12.4	8.4	7.8	1.5	11.1	9.4	3.1	0.7	1.7	1.4	4.0	7.4	69.1
1981/82	8.3	7.2	22.6	10.0	5.7	11.4	2.9	4.3	2.6	5.1	9.9	10.0	99.9
1982/83	3.3	5.0	32.6	47.3	15.0	20.6	7.0	16.2	9.2	25.8	7.5	1.0	190.5
1983/84	4.5	3.3	50.7	42.9	58.2	38.2	34.2	14.4	12.2	20.3	22.3	24.4	325.7
1984/85	30.6	29.4	8.8	8.0	4.3	32.3	36.6	26.5	29.8	35.7	9.1	8.5	259.6
1985/86	29.1	19.9	15.9	17.6	19.0	15.2	26.7	28.5	28.9	30.5	27.1	10.1	268.4
Average	6.7	5.5	8.6	7.8	7.0	7.7	6.7	6.2	6.7	7.9	6.2	6.1	83.1

Table 79. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) shrimp pot harvests by district and season, 1969/70 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Catch in Thousands of Pounds by District -----																183	186	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
1969/70	16.8	2.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1
1970/71	1.7	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	22.5
1971/72	10.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4
1972/73	1.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
1973/74	1.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
1974/75	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5
1975/76	2.0	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
1976/77	5.9	14.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
1977/78	5.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
1978/79	1.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
1979/80	7.2	7.4	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7
1980/81	23.5	11.4	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.6	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	68.9
1981/82	16.4	16.2	26.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	21.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1982/83	18.8	23.9	72.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	25.4	2.3	6.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	13.8	0.3	0.0	19.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	190.4
1983/84	51.7	31.1	58.1	1.0	0.9	11.4	89.3	8.7	3.9	9.1	0.0	3.8	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	325.8
1984/85	44.8	27.5	26.1	0.0	0.2	6.0	81.9	16.0	1.1	25.0	0.2	1.9	16.6	0.2	0.0	4.0	6.6	1.6	0.0	259.7
1985/86	57.2	55.2	67.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	50.1	0.7	1.8	15.9	1.3	0.2	8.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	268.5
Average	15.8	14.7	16.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	18.0	2.1	1.1	3.3	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	83.1

Table 80. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) historic abalone harvests in pounds by management area, 1963 to 1985.

Year	Ketchikan (Dist. 1-4)	Sitka (Dist. 13, 9-A)	Petersburg (Dist. 5-8, 9-B, 10)	Juneau (Dist. 11, 12, 14-16)	Total
1963	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
1965	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
1966	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
1967	6,511	-	-	-	6,511
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	1,100	-	-	1,100
1971	-	923	-	-	923
1972	-	2,610	-	-	2,610
1973	144	2,669	-	-	2,813
1974	-	16,339	-	-	16,339
1975	-	8,497	-	-	8,497
1976	55	546	-	-	601
1977	955	12,939	-	-	13,894
1978	131,128	50,167	-	-	181,295
1979	286,266	67,671	3,134	298	357,369
1980	229,644	14,182	3,362	-	247,188
1981	337,481	30,919	824	-	369,224
1982	96,968	12,826	3,490	0	113,284
1983	37,499	8,735	570	0	46,804
1984	94,867	8,459	13,917	0	117,243
1985	60,223	8,827	6,946	0	75,996

Table 81. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) abalone, *Haliotis kamtschatkana*, seasonal commercial harvests in round pounds and landings ( ) by district, 1977/78 to 1985/86.

Season	----- Districts -----										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	9	13	14	16		
1977/78	133 (1)	-	26,911 (38)	94,504 (42)	-	-	41,482 (163)	148 (3)	-	163,178 (247)	
1978/79	35 (1)	160 (2)	51,151 (5)	152,823 (142)	3,134 (2)	-	61,045 (178)	148 (3)	171 (1)	268,667 (364)	
1979/80	-	3,807 (7)	102,946 (53)	129,746 (66)	-	4,590 (3)	32,684 (126)	-	-	273,770 (255)	
1980/81	15 (1)	1,355 (1)	111,058 (84)	147,242 (120)	824 (5)	-	18,619 (76)	-	-	279,113 (287)	
1981/82	-	-	68,049 (69)	87,157 (74)	-	-	18,821 (13)	-	-	172,029 (150)	
1982/83	98 (1)	-	29,693 (33)	67,177 (82)	3,490 (4)	-	12,862 (14)	-	-	113,284 (134)	
1983/84	2,565 (1)	-	67,336 (46)	39,506 (40)	7,601 (12)	-	9,922 (19)	-	-	126,950 (128)	
1984/85	2,745 (8)	55 (1)	23,553 (38)	23,511 (37)	7,548 (3)	-	10,804 (13)	-	-	68,276 (100)	
1985/86	-	-	10,317 (15)	16,216 (17)	4,836 (4)	1,448 (4)	7,720 (2)	-	-	40,537 (37)	

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Table 82. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) abalone, summary of commercial dockside sampling data, 1977/78 to 1985/86.

Season	Number of Samples	Sample Size	Average Length (mm)	Range	Number Abalone Per Pound
1977/78	4	493	98.02	81-126	2.86
1978/79	7	965	100.22	80-136	Not Sampled
1979/80	18	2,026	106.06	84-143	2.51
1980/81	10	1,311	103.91	90-130	2.78
1981/82	7	785	106.91	83-136	2.60
1982/83	6	689	103.01	89-132	2.74
1983/84	13	971	106.46	92-138	2.90
1984/85	5	608	106.35	92-136	2.70
1985/86	5	433	100.97	92-137	3.08

Table 83. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) historic commercial catch and effort of weathervane scallops.

Catch Year Vessel	Number of Vessels	Catch in Pounds	Number of Landings	Average Catch Per Landing	Average Per
1968	11	927,795	34	37,112	84,345
1969	14	837,087	59	14,188	59,792
1970	2	22,726	2	11,363	11,363
1971	3	84,948	10	8,495	28,316
1972	4	128,241	6	21,373	32,060
1973	4	173,700	4	43,425	43,425
1974	2	356,493	15	23,766	178,246
1975	4	139,022	12	11,585	37,455
1976	2	189,543	15	12,636	94,771
1977	2	22,121	3	7,374	11,060
1978		----- No Fishing Occurred -----			
1979	2	20,146	2	10,073	10,073
1980	6	261,517	22	11,887	43,586
1981	11	445,934	36	12,387	40,539
1982	7	210,554	30	7,018	30,079
1983	1	800	1	800	800
1984	2	74,010	15	4,934	37,005
1985	4	21,836	11	1,985	5,459

Table 84. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) commercial catch (landings) of miscellaneous species.

Coral Year	Octopus	Sea Urchins	Sea Cucumbers	Snails	Geoducks	Razor Clams	Squid	
	870	896	895	890	815	830	875	899
1976	1,525 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	390 (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	1,135 (15)	-	-	426 (1)	-	1,064 (2)	-	1,510 (2)
1979	1,362 (18)	-	-	-	-	-	52 (1)	225 (1)
1980	3,581 (36)	-	-	-	300 (1)	-	-	-
1981	6,107 (62)	1,584 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2,274 (42)	550 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	3,983 (3)	1,870 (1)	256 (1)	128 (1)	226 (1)	-	-	-
1984	2,184 (10)	61,650 (29)	290 (4)	471 (6)	1,066 (2)	35 (1)	-	-
1985	575 (4)	125,973 (48)	-	-	18,917 (4)	-	-	-

Table 85. Southeast Alaska Region (Statistical Area A) yearly subsistence effort and species harvest, 1961 to 1985.

Year Total	Number of Permits Issued	Harvest					Chinook	
		Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho			
1961 <sup>a/</sup>	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,826
1962 <sup>a/</sup>	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,067
1963 <sup>a/</sup>	696	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,514
1964 <sup>a/</sup>	642	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,525
1965 <sup>a/</sup>	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,303
1966 <sup>a/</sup>	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,384
1967 <sup>b/</sup>	632	7,238	489	4,059	489	6	62	12,274
1968 <sup>b/</sup>	815	8,382	1,328	4,260	624	9	13	14,656
1969 <sup>b/</sup>	774	6,305	1,771	3,180	70	6	40	11,335
1970	788	10,751	2,246	2,415	-	6	1	15,425
1971	1,067	9,598	3,648	6,123	-	68	-	19,369
1972	936	9,089	1,253	3,970	-	68	-	14,331
1973	1,031	7,584	2,675	6,799	63	6	-	17,127
1974	1,042	7,822	2,690	6,819	61	6	-	17,398
1975	944	9,454	11,428	5,277	96	-	-	26,255
1976	1,166	9,625	1,590	3,594	9	-	-	14,818
1977	888	6,484	1,963	3,007	68	-	-	11,522
1978	1,490	10,662	4,832	3,150	57	-	-	18,107
1979	1,611	17,078	5,585	4,001	60	-	-	26,724
1980	3,612	21,586	1,439	3,741	10	40	1	26,816
1981	2,751	20,268	6,065	4,512	129	8	1	30,975
1982	2,956	32,117	4,239	3,717	99	38	8	40,180
1983	2,763	15,877	1,859	2,559	211	55	19	20,544
1984	2,996	19,204	2,560	2,502	721	55	19	25,042
1985	3,512	19,827	2,181	2,891	360	19	19	25,278

<sup>a/</sup> Data incomplete.

<sup>b/</sup> District 111 data unavailable by species.

Table 86. Southeast Alaska report subsistence salmon catch by species and number of permits issued and returned, 1985.

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken					Total
		Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Vallenar	101-29-006	5	2	0	0	0	244	0	244
Hugh Smith	101-30-075	11	11	0	190	0	0	0	190
Carroll River	101-45-078	20	14	0	3	0	34	2	39
McDonald River	101-80-063	130	95	0	1,204	0	23	2	1,229
Traitors River	101-90-029	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>
District 1 Total		171	125	0	1,397	0	351	4	1,752
Dolomi	102-20-040	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kegan	102-30-067	27	20	0	211	0	0	0	211
Cholmondeley	102-40-069	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maybeso Creek	102-60-084	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karta River	102-60-087	360	294	0	3,174	0	0	0	3,174
Thorne River	102-70-058	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52</u>
District 2 Total		410	330	0	3,437	0	0	0	3,437
Hetta Inlet	103-25-020	161	94	0	1,213	0	9	0	1,222
Klawock River	103-60-047	370	236	0	2,167	0	10	107	2,284
Warm Chuck	103-80-031	2	2	0	15	0	0	0	15
Deweyville	103-90-014	<u>103</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>954</u>
District 3 Total		636	418	0	4,329	0	19	127	4,475
District 104	104-00-000	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
District 4 Total		2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shipley Bay	105-43-002	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>293</u>
District 5 Total		34	33	0	253	0	40	0	293

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Table 86. (page 2 of 4.)

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken				Chum	Totl
		Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink		
Hatchery Creek	106-30-052	48	44	0	257	0	0	0	257
Salmon Bay	106-41-010	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>23</u>
District 6 Total		55	51	0	280	0	0	0	280
Thoms Place	107-30-030	59	59	0	255	0	5	0	260
Snake Creek	107-30-070	8	8	0	0	0	100	0	100
Dog Creek	107-30-090	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crittenden Creek	107-40-005	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	11
Mill Creek	107-40-070	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>201</u>
District 7 Total		104	103	0	453	0	116	1	570
Stikine River	108-40-000	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30</u>
District 8 Total		9	9	0	30	0	0	0	30
Gut Bay	109-20-007	112	63	0	339	0	0	0	339
Falls Lake	109-20-013	20	5	0	17	0	0	0	17
Security	109-45-013	41	36	0	25	0	0	893	918
Pillar Bay	109-52-035	<u>93</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>812</u>
District 9 Total		266	190	0	1,193	0	0	893	2,086
Taku River	111-32-032	156	124	0	924	35	19	1	979
Salmon Creek	111-40-015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Point Creek	111-40-065	1	1	0	0	0	46	0	46
Hilda Creek	111-40-070	3	2	0	0	0	73	0	73
Admiralty Creek	111-41-005	1	1	0	0	0	25	0	25
Montana Creek	111-50-052	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish Creek	111-50-069	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
District 11 Total		171	129	0	924	35	163	1	1,123

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Table 86. (page 3 of 4.)

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken				Chum	Tot
		Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink		
Basket Bay	112-12-025	239	151	0	462	0	2	0	464
Wheeler Creek	112-16-030	1	1	0	0	0	150	0	150
Thayer Creek	112-17-050	12	7	0	0	40	0	0	40
Harley Creek	112-41-020	2	2	0	0	0	25	0	25
Indian River	112-42-008	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Name Creek	112-42-012	2	2	0	0	0	25	3	28
Kadashan River	112-42-025	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	10
Crab Bay	112-43-002	2	1	0	0	0	25	0	25
Long Bay	112-47-010	2	2	0	0	0	0	25	25
Pavalof	112-50-010	9	7	0	7	0	0	0	7
Salt Lake/Hasselborg	112-67-035	108	53	0	0	260	5	0	265
Kanalku Creek	112-67-058	31	27	0	398	0	0	0	398
Favorite Bay	112-67-080	81	29	0	0	0	245	65	310
Hood Bay (south arm)	112-73-024	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaik Creek	112-80-028	<u>90</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>
District 12 Total		588	322	0	867	300	477	178	1,822
Redfish Bay	113-13-001	12	11	0	128	0	0	0	128
Politofski Lake	113-22-008	8	8	0	91	0	0	0	91
Necker Bay	113-34-005	96	82	0	1,121	0	13	0	1,134
Starrigavan Creek	113-41-015	8	7	0	0	0	145	0	145
Salmon Lake	113-41-032	57	48	0	78	0	75	9	162
Camp Coogan	113-41-034	1	1	0	0	0	12	0	12
Aleutikina Bay	113-41-034	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandy Cove	113-41-040	6	6	0	0	0	57	29	86
Redoubt Bay	113-41-003	92	68	0	97	0	0	0	97
Nakwasina Sound	113-43-001	41	27	0	0	0	55	115	170
Katlian Bay	113-44-005	17	7	0	0	0	200	12	212
Lake Eva	113-52-004	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitkoh Bay	113-59-004	156	98	0	313	0	0	0	313
Leo's Anchorage	113-61-006	12	8	0	5	0	0	1	6

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Table 86. (page 4 of 4.)

Area	Stream Number	Number of Permits		Number of Salmon Reported Taken					Chum	Totl
		Issued	Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink			
Sokoi Inlet	113-62-006	3	2	0	0	0	30	4	34	
Deep Inlet	113-64-001	3	3	0	0	0	0	25	25	
Klag Bay	113-72-002	43	36	0	582	0	0	0	582	
Ford Arm	113-73-003	35	32	0	556	0	0	0	556	
Surge Bay	113-93-001	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoktaheen Lake	113-94-002	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
District 13 Total		610	449	0	2,971	0	587	195	3,753	
Homeshore Creek	114-25-010	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gartina Creek	114-31-009	5	5	0	0	0	18	84	102	
Game Creek	114-31-013	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Neka River	114-33-023	10	2	0	0	7	0	0	7	
Humback Creek	114-34-010	14	11	0	12	6	0	0	18	
Excursion River	114-80-020	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>881</u>	
District 14 Total		41	26	0	12	13	18	965	1,008	
Chilkat Inlet	115-32-000	52	52	0	251	0	10	81	342	
Chilkat River	115-32-025	203	200	15	1,518	7	132	145	1,817	
Chilkat/Klukwan	115-32-031	75	74	4	857	5	10	272	1,148	
Lutak Inlet	115-33-000	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,055</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1,342</u>	
District 15 Total		415	411	19	3,681	12	410	527	4,649	
<b>SOUTHEAST TOTAL</b>		<b>3,215</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19,827</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>25,278</b>	

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Table 87. Yakutat yearly subsistence effort and species harvest, 1975 to 1985.

Year Total	Number of Permits Issued	Harvest					Total
		Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	
1975	18	510	-	-	40	27	577
1976	35	1,060	-	-	55	83	1,198
1977	45	1,242	-	-	781	92	2,115
1978	127	870	-	-	912	59	1,841
1979	N/A	525	-	-	720	238	1,483
1980	68	961	-	-	1,507	284	2,752
1981	N/A	959	-	-	1,461	177	2,597
1982	71	1,645	-	-	2,180	255	4,151
1983	N/A	1,175	-	-	420	188	1,783
1984	N/A	890	-	-	572	232	1,694
1985	112	1,003	-	-	59	230	1,292

Table 88. Yakutat area reported subsistence salmon harvests for 1985.

Area Total	Number of Salmon Reported Harvested					Chum
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink		
Alsek River	16	95	0	0	0	111
Situk River	81	597	59	0	0	737
Yakutat Bay	130	295	0	0	0	425
East River	3	16	0	0	0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,292</b>

Table 89. Herring spawn on kelp subsistence harvests, 1966 to 1985.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Total Pounds Harvested <sup>a/</sup>
<u>Craig/Klawock/Hydaburg</u>			
1966	145	86	5,200
1967	201	130	3,368
1968	130	95	2,260
1969	80	61	2,858
1970	103	70	3,213
1971	81	66	2,643
1972	102	44	4,250
1973	31	9	1,209
1974	159	39	3,087
1975	92	34	1,640
1976	54	12	1,728
1977	34	7	352
1978	109	83	3,521
1979	102	81	1,268
1980	309	189	3,721
1981	157	87	3,407
1982	187	81	5,485
1983	302	189	5,945
1984	201	159	4,972
1985	233	168	9,553
<u>Kah Shakes</u>			
1978	11	8	122
1979	16	6	0
1980	33	24	75
1981	6	5	10
1982	30	18	342
1983	33	24	103
1984	14	6	116
1985	19	10	0
<u>Sitka Area</u>			
1979	21	10	137
1980	19	13	145
1981	26	19	178
1982	36	25	886
1983	69	48	1,991
1984	50	40	1,281
1985	71	45	3,963

<sup>a/</sup> Total harvest expanded from harvests reported on returned permits to include estimate of the non-reported harvest.

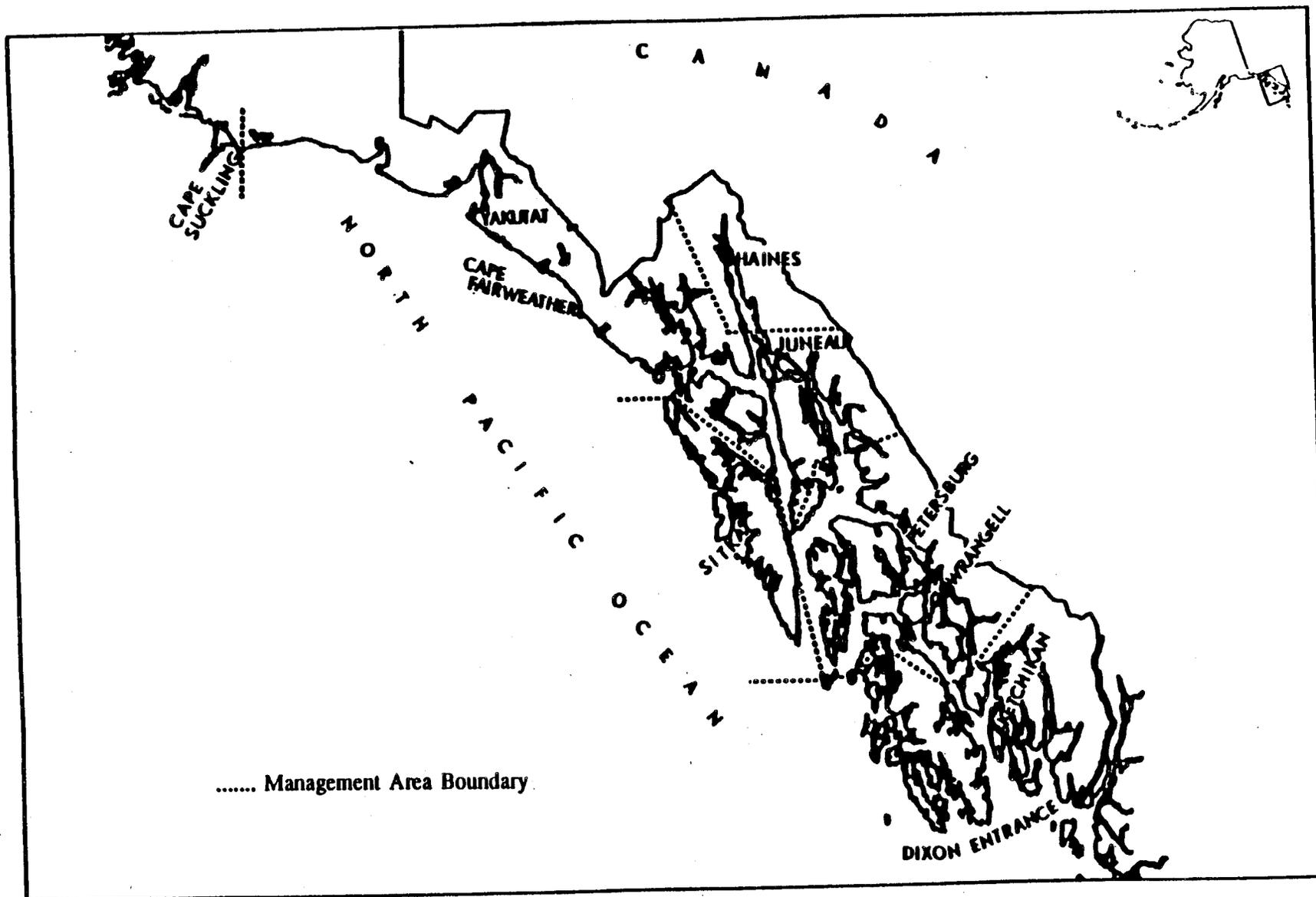


Figure 1. Map of Region 1 (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) showing management area boundaries.

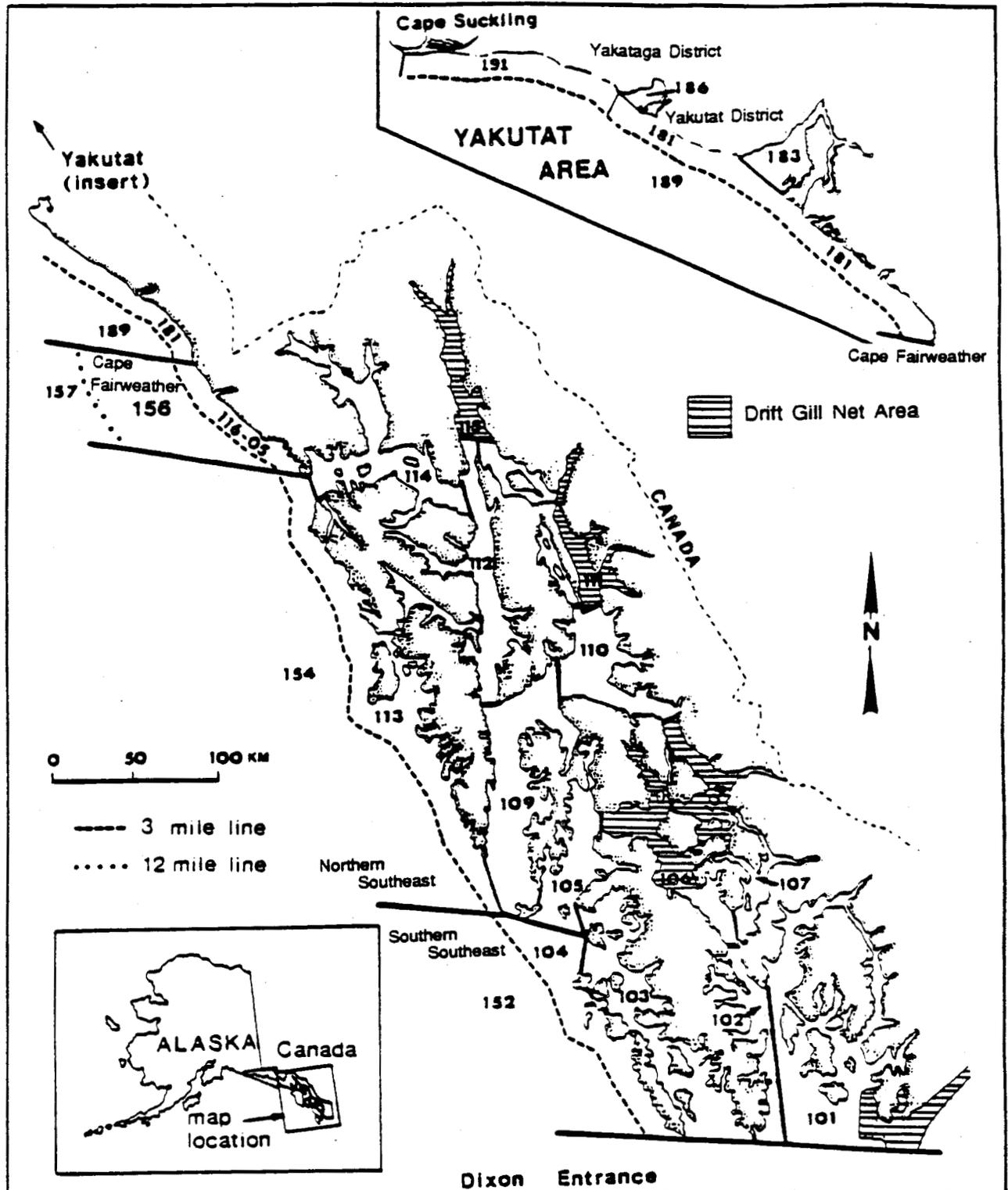


Figure 2. Map of Region I showing regulatory districts, northern and southern Southeast Alaska and drift gill net fishing areas.

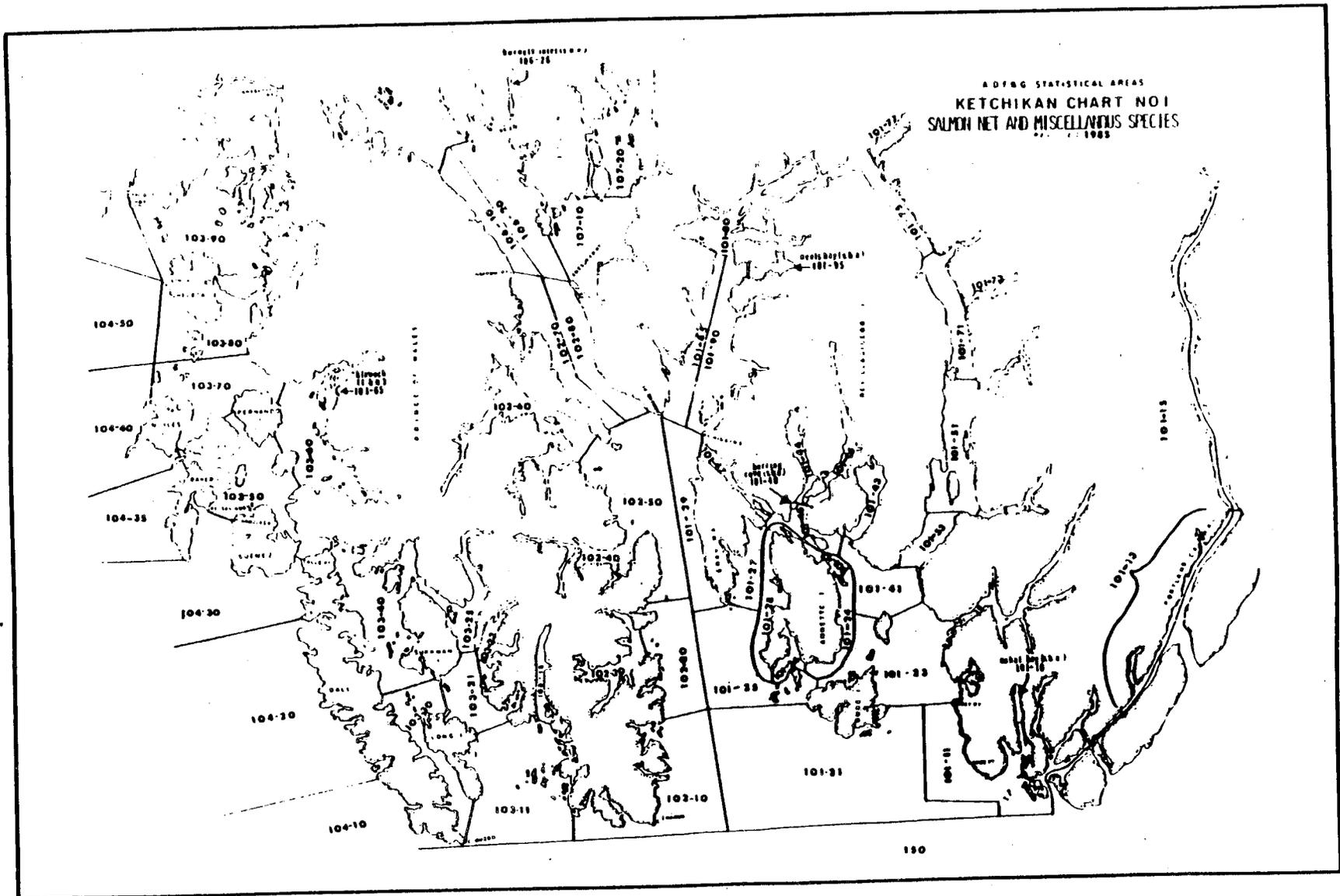


Figure 3. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1985. Southeast Alaska Chart #1.



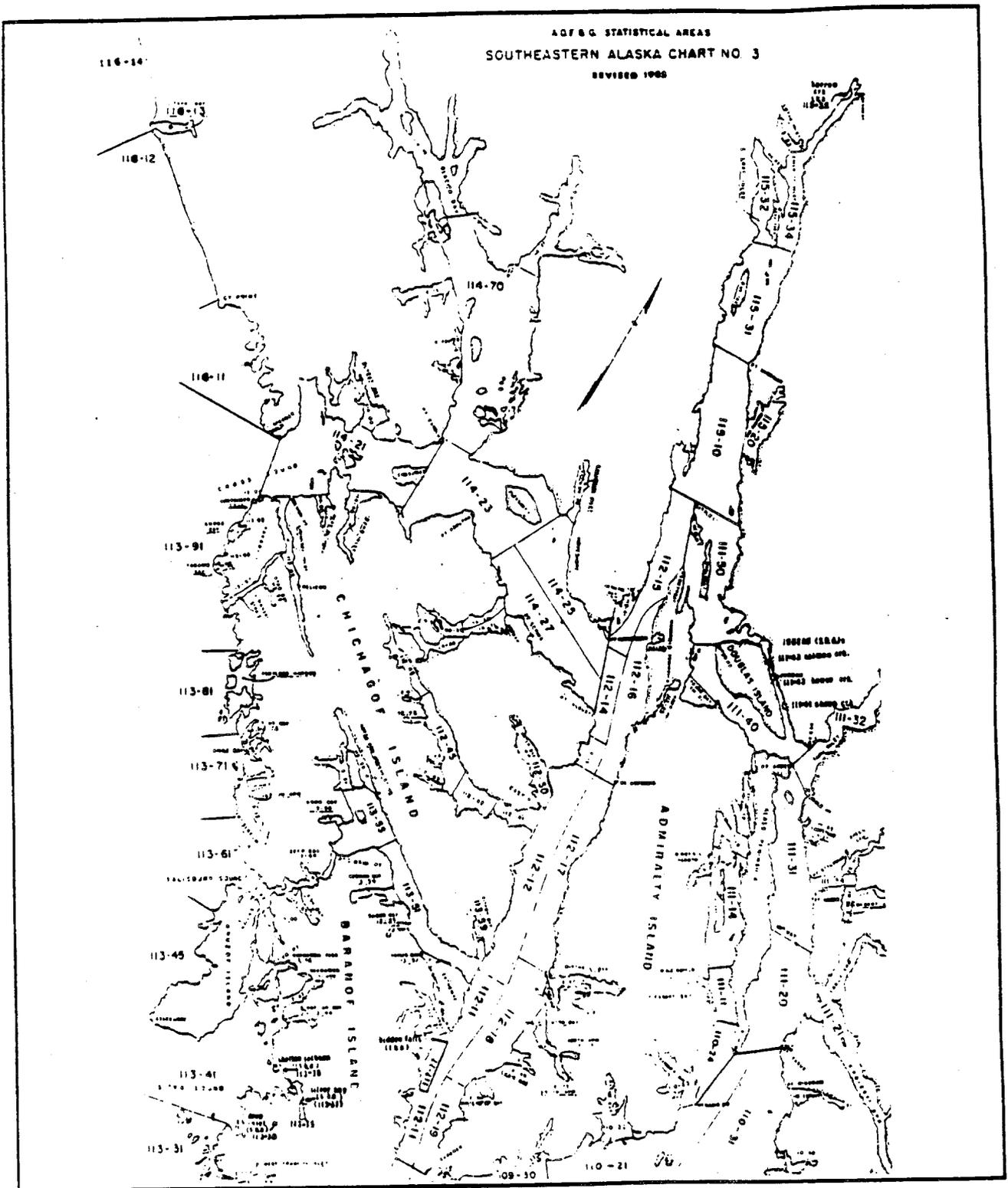


Figure 5. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1985. Southeast Alaska Chart #3.

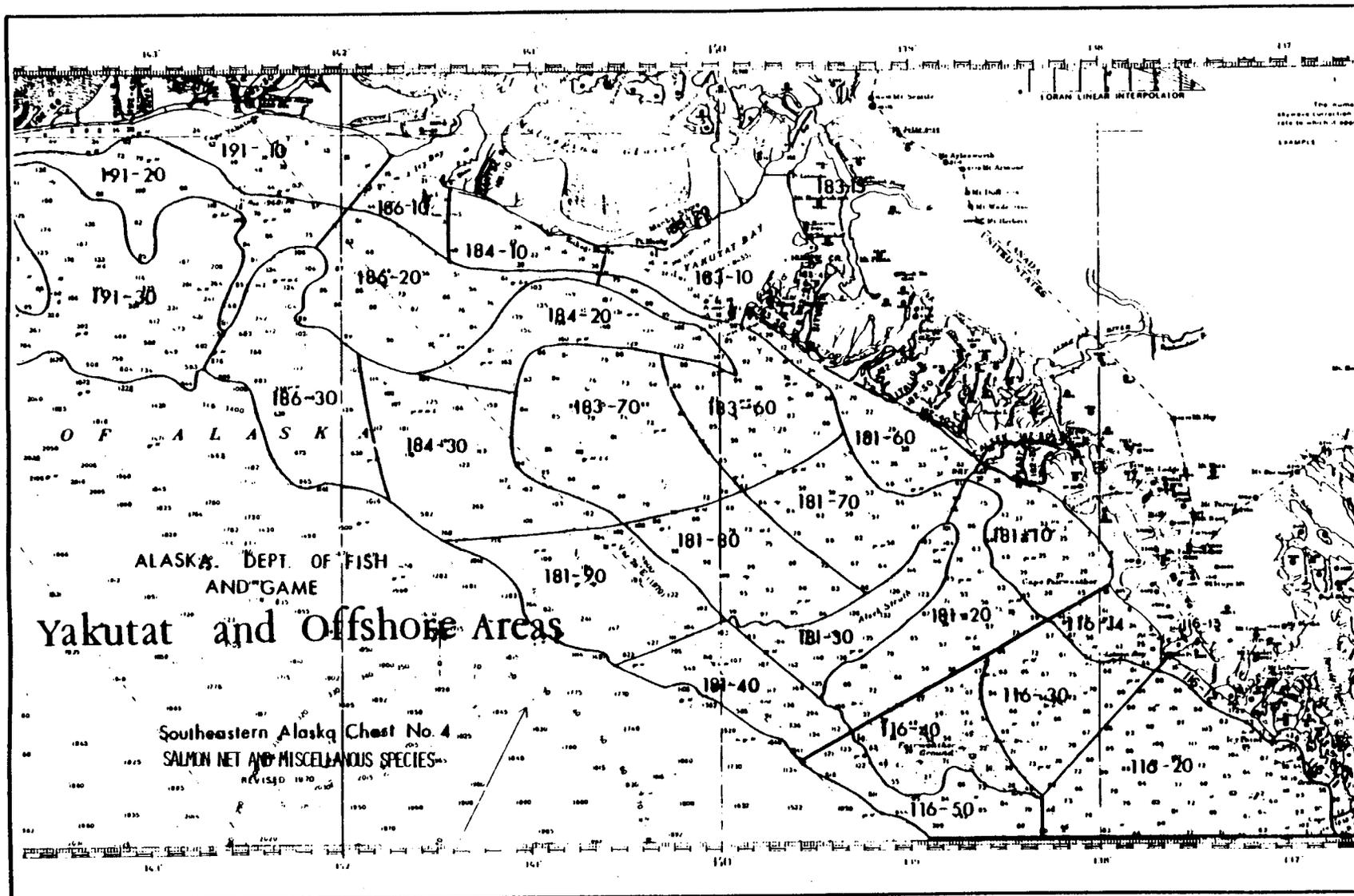


Figure 6. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1985. Southeast Alaska Chart #4.

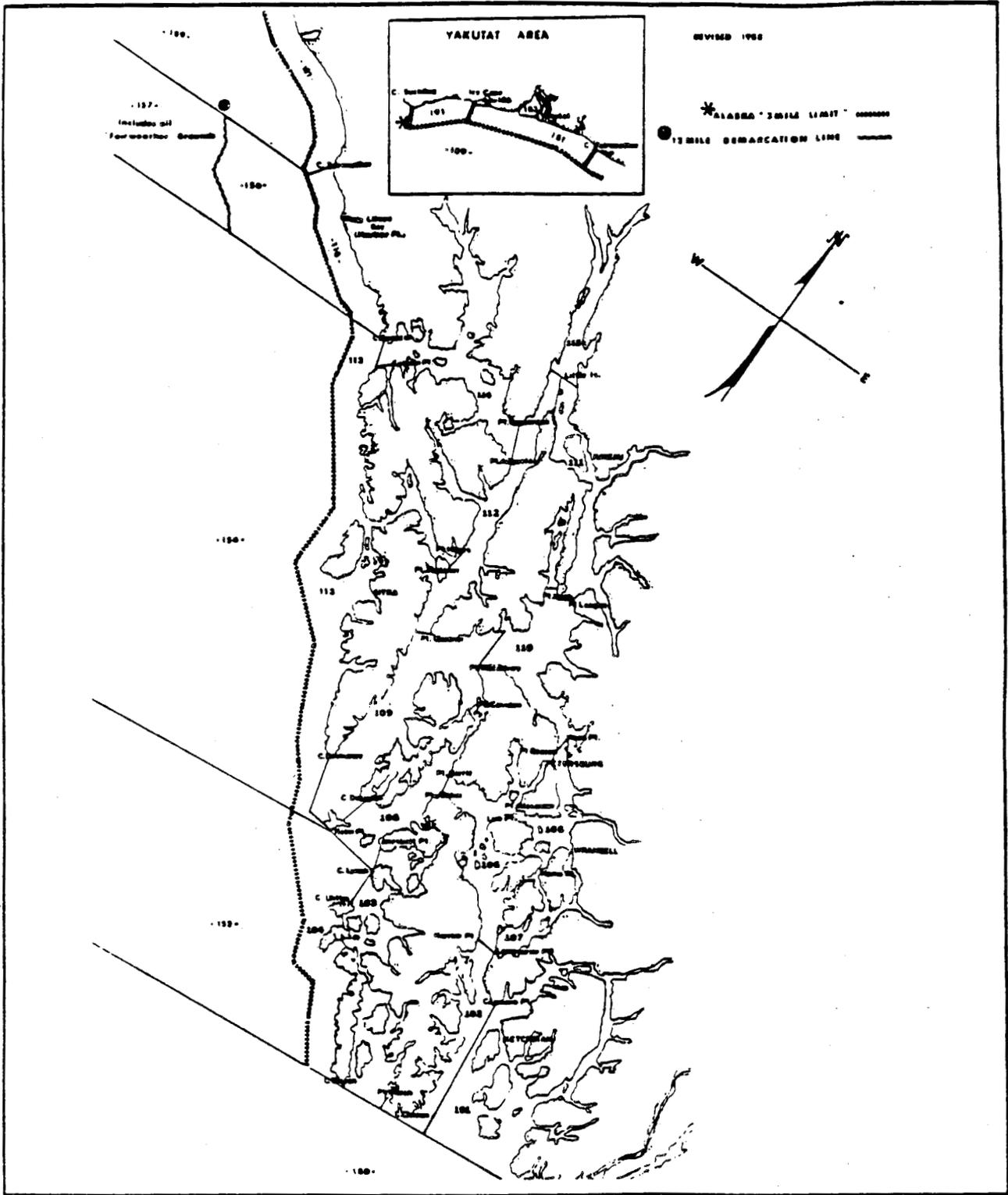


Figure 7. Statistical catch reporting areas in use during 1985. Southeast Alaska troll fishery.

**APPENDICES**



## APPENDIX A: PURSE SEINE

### Region 1 (Southeast Alaska - Yakutat) Purse Seine Fishing Time and Areas Open - 1985

This appendix consists of two parts. First the hours fished by day and general area (i.e., section or district) are presented in tabular form. This is followed by a description of the specific areas open by time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the open waters of the section or district are as described in the 1985 Finfish Regulation Booklet.

Appendix A. Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing time by area and hours open per day - 1985.

Date	Day of Week	1C	1E	1F	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6C	6D	7A	7B	9A	9B	10	11A	11C	12	13A	13B	14A	14B	14C	Hidden Falls	Neets Bay	Beaver Falls		
30-Jun-90	Sun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-		
07-Jul-90	Sun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-		
14-Jul-90	Sun.	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	-	
15-Jul-90	Mon.	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	-	
18-Jul-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-	
21-Jul-90	Sun.	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	
22-Jul-90	Mon.	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	
25-Jul-90	Thur.	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	15	-		
28-Jul-90	Sun.	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29-Jul-90	Mon.	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
01-Aug-90	Thur.	-	15	15	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	
04-Aug-90	Sun.	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
05-Aug-90	Mon.	-	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
08-Aug-90	Thur.	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
09-Aug-90	Fri.	-	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12-Aug-90	Mon.	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-Aug-90	Tues.	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-Aug-90	Fri.	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-Aug-90	Sat.	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	21	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-Aug-90	Sun.	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-Aug-90	Mon.	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-Aug-90	Wed.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-
22-Aug-90	Thur.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-
23-Aug-90	Fri.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-Aug-90	Sat.	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-Aug-90	Mon.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-Aug-90	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	21	-	21	24	21	21	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-Aug-90	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29-Aug-90	Thur.	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Appendix A. Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing time by area and hours open per day - 1985

Date	Day of Week	1C	1E	1F	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6C	6D	7A	7B	9A	9B	10	11A	11C	12	13A	13B	14A	14B	14C	Hidden Falls	Neets Bay	Beaver Falls
01-Sep-90	Sun.	-	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	13	-	-
02-Sep-90	Mon.	-	-	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-Sep-90	Wed.	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
12-Sep-90	Thurs.	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	22
20-Sep-90	Fri.	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
21-Sep-90	Sat.	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
30-Sep-90	Mon.	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
01-Oct-90	Tues.	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
10-Oct-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREAS OPEN TO SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHING BY TIME PERIOD - 1985. OPEN AREAS ARE AS DESCRIBED IN THE 1985 FINFISH REGULATION BOOKLET EXCEPT IF OTHERWISE INDICATED. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, THE PERIODS WERE OPEN FROM 6:00 AM ON THE OPENING DATE TO 9:00 PM ON THE CLOSURE DATE. FOR ALL FISHING PERIODS AFTER AUGUST 11, CHINOOK SALMON COULD NOT BE RETAINED IN THE PURSE SEINE FISHERY.

#### SECTION 1-C

1. August 21-24 and 26-29: open south of the latitude of Fox Point.

#### SECTION 1-E

1. August 1: open south of a line from Nose Point to Heckman Point with the following restrictions: 1) Bond Bay closed west of a line between points located at 55°31'35" N. latitude, 131°56'36" W. longitude and 55°30'16" N. latitude, 131°57'09" W. longitude (the two prominent points located at the northern and southern entrance to Bond Bay); 2) Neets Bay closed east of the longitude of Bug Island; 3) Helm Bay closed west of a line from Helm Point to a point at 55°34'54" N. latitude, 131°55'57" W. longitude; and 4) Naha Bay, Moser Bay, Clover Passage, and contiguous waters closed east of a line from Indian Point to the westernmost Tatoosh Island to Point Higgins.
2. August 4-5: open north of a line from Bushy Point Light to the northernmost tip of Heckman Point and south of a line from Escape Point to a point at 55°33'45" N. latitude, 131°56'18" W. longitude (approximately 1/2 mile south of Smugglers Cove) with Bond Bay, Neets Bay, Naha Bay, Moser Bay, Clover Passage, and contiguous waters closed same as on August 1.
3. August 8-9: open south and west of a line from a point at 55°33'45" N. latitude, 131°56'18" W. longitude (approximately 1/2 mile south of Smugglers Cove) to the westernmost Tatoosh Island to Point Higgins with Bond Bay closed same as on August 1.
4. August 12-13: open north of a line from Bushy Point Light to the northernmost tip of Heckman Point and south of a line from Escape Point at a point at 55°33'45" N. latitude, 131°56'18" W. longitude (approximately 1/2 mile south of Smugglers Cove) with Bond Bay, Neets Bay, Naha Bay, Moser Bay, Clover Passage, and contiguous waters closed same as on August 1.

5. August 16-19, 21-24, and 26-29: open in the entire section with Neets Bay, Bond Bay, Naha Bay, Moser Bay, Clover Passage, and contiguous waters closed same as on August 1.

#### SECTION 1-E (NEETS BAY TERMINAL HARVEST AREA)

1. September 11 (6:00 a.m.)-12 (12:00 a.m.), 20, 30 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.), and October 10 (7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.): open in the entire Neets Bay terminal fishing area which includes the waters of Neets Bay, in Section 1-E, east of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island.

#### SECTION 1-F

1. July 14-15, and 21-22: open south and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cone Island to Point Davidson Light then due west to the District 2 Boundary with Boca de Quadra, Kah Shakes Cove, Bullhead Cove, and contiguous waters closed east of a line from Quadra Point to Black Rock Light to Foggy Point Light.
2. July 25: open south and east of a line from Cone Island to Point Davidson Light then due west to the District 2 Boundary and south of a line from Point Alava to 55°10'00" N. latitude, 131°05'00" W. longitude (located approximately one mile south of Point Sykes) with the same restriction for Boca de Quadra, Kah Shakes Cove, Bullhead Cove, and contiguous waters closed same as on July 14-15.
3. July 28-29, August 1, 4-5, and 8-9: open in the same area as on July 14-15 with Boca de Quadra, Kah Shakes Cove, Bullhead Cove, and contiguous waters closed east of a line from Quadra Point to Black Rock Light to the northernmost tip of Kirk Point.
4. August 12-13: open south of a line from the westernmost tip of Carroll Point to the southernmost tip of Blank Point to a point on the western shore of Gravina Island at 55°14'43" N. latitude, 131°50'18" W. longitude (approximately 2 1/2 miles north of Nelson Cove) then due west to the District 2 boundary with the following restrictions: 1) Nichols Pass closed north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Dall Head; 2) Thorne Arm closed north and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Moth Point to the westernmost tip of Cone Point; and 3) Boca de Quadra, Kah Shakes Cove, Bullhead Cove, and contiguous waters closed same as on July 28-29.
5. August 16-19: open south of a line from Mountain Point Light to a point on the western shore of Gravina Island at 55°20'53" N. latitude, 131°51'54" W. longitude (located on the westernmost

tip of an unnamed island immediately south of Grant Cove), then due west to the District 2 boundary with the following restrictions: 1) Nichols Pass closed same as on August 12-13; 2) Carroll Inlet closed north of the latitude of Rock Point; 3) Thorne Arm closed same as on August 12-13; 4) Boca de Quadra closed east of a line from Kah Shakes Point to Quadra Point through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and after this Boca de Quadra open to normal markers (closed east of 130°50' W. longitude) as indicated in the 1985 regulation booklet; and 5) Tongass Narrows closed in all waters.

6. August 21-24, August 26-29: open in the same area and with the same restrictions as on August 16-17 except Boca de Quadra open to the normal markers (closed east of 130°50' W. longitude) as indicated in the 1985 regulation booklet.
7. September 1-2: open south and east of a line from a point at 55°12'20" N. latitude, 131°15'22" W. longitude (the southernmost marker closing Lucky Cove) to a point on the western shore of Gravina Island at 55°14'43" N. latitude, 131°50'18" W. longitude (approximately 2 1/2 miles north of Nelson Cove) then due west to the District 2 boundary and south of a line from Point Alava to the northernmost tip of Black Island with Nichols Pass closed same as on August 12-13 and Boca de Quadra closed same as on August 16-17.
8. September 11-12, 20-21, September 30 (7:00 a.m.)-October 1 (7:00 p.m.): open in the waters of George Inlet north of 55°20'31" N. latitude and south of 55°24'00" N. latitude.

## DISTRICT 2

1. July 14-15, 21-22, 25, 28-29, August 1, 4-5, 8-9, 12-13, 16-19, and 21-24: open south of the easternmost tip of the latitude of Scott Point with all waters of Moira Sound closed.
2. August 26-29: open in the waters south of the latitude of the easternmost tip of Scott Point and in the waters north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Wedge Island through 5:59 a.m. August 28 with the following restrictions: 1) Kasaan Bay, Skowl Arm, and contiguous waters closed west of the latitude of Trollers Cove Light; 2) Moira Sound closed in all waters; 3) Cholmondeley Sound closed south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Chasina Island; and 4) Tolstoi Bay, Throne Bay, and contiguous waters closed west of a line from Tolstoi Point to Narrow Point. Effective 6:00 a.m. August 28 open in the waters south of the latitude of the easternmost tip of Scott Point and in the waters between the latitudes of the northernmost tip of Wedge Island and the High Island Light with the closures for Moira Sound and Cholmondeley Sound continued in all waters and Skowl Arm, Twelvemile Arm, and contiguous waters closed.

3. September 1-2: open in the same area and with the same restrictions as on July 14-15.
4. September 11-12: open north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Windy Point and south of the latitude of High Island Light with Cholmondeley Sound closed west of the westernmost tip of Hump Island and all waters of McKenzie Inlet, Polk Inlet, and contiguous waters.
5. September 20, and September 30 (7:00 a.m.)-October 1 (7:00 p.m.): open north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Windy Point and south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Clover Point with Cholmondeley Sound closed same as on September 11-12.

#### SECTION 3-A

1. August 12-13: open south of a line from the southernmost tip of Shipwreck Point to the southernmost tip of Coning Point to Datzkoo Point with Klakas Inlet, Hunter Bay, and Tah Bay closed north and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Klakas Island to a point at 54°49'41" N. latitude, 132°20'30" W. longitude (located approximately one-half mile east of Guide Rock).
2. August 16-19: open south of Round Point (located on Blanket Island) with the following restrictions: 1) east shore of Dall Island closed west of a line from the southernmost tip of Reef Point through Shoe Island Light to Datzkoo Point; 2) Nutkwa Inlet, Keete Inlet, and Hassiah Inlet closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Lime Point to a point located at 55°58'34" N. latitude, 132°36'35" W. longitude (located at the southern entrance to Mabel Bay) through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and after this, open to normal markers as specified in the 1985 regulation booklet; and 3) Klakas Inlet, Hunter Bay, and Tah Bay closed same as on August 12-13.
3. August 21-24 and 26-29: open in the entire section with the east shore of Dall Island closed west of a line from the southernmost tip of Reef Point to Shoe Island Light to Datzkoo point and west of a line from Turn Point to Lively Island Light to Eolus Point and Klakas Inlet and contiguous waters closed north of 54°54'26" N. latitude (located at the latitude of Ruth Cutoff).
4. September 1-2: open south of a line from the southernmost tip of Shipwreck Point to the southernmost tip of Coning Point to Datzkoo Point with Klakas Inlet, Hunter Bay, and Tah Bay closed the same as on August 12-13.

## SECTION 3-B

1. August 12-13: open south and west of a line from Bay Point to a point at 55°39'56" N. latitude, 133°24'45" W. longitude (located approximately 3/4 of a mile north of Saint Philip Island) to the southwestern tip of Saint Philip Island to Point Garcia to Point Arboleda with Portillo Channel and Port Real Marina open to normal markers as indicated in the 1985 regulation booklet.
2. August 16-19: open west of a line from the easternmost tip of Blanquizal Point to Ballena Island Shoal Light to Tranquil Point through 5:59 a.m. August 18 with the following restrictions: 1) Warm Chuck Inlet closed north and west of a line from Bay Point to a point located at 55°44'30" N. latitude, 133°25'31" W. longitude; 2) Tonowek Bay and Nossuk Bay closed east of a line between points located at 55°45'11" N. latitude, 133°22'50" W. longitude (located on Heceta Island) to 55°44'13" N. latitude, 133°23" W. longitude (the point on the southern tip entrance to Nossuk Bay); 3) Salt Lake Bay and contiguous waters closed east of a line between points located at 55°41'44" N. latitude, 133°23'27" W. longitude (the northern entrance to Salt Lake Bay) and 55°40'10" N. latitude, 133°24'34" W. longitude (a point on the shore of Prince of Wales Island 7/8 of a mile west of Culebra Island); and 4) Port Refugio and contiguous waters closed south and west of a line from Point Verde to Bocas Point. Effective 6:00 a.m. August 18 Section 3-B open west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Idefonso to Ballena Island Shoal Light to Point Batan with the following restrictions: 1) Warm Chuck Inlet closed north and east of a line from 55°44'07" N. latitude, 133°29'15" W. longitude to a point at 55°44'30" N. latitude, 133°25'31" W. longitude; 2) San Christoval Channel and contiguous waters closed east of a line from the easternmost tip of Blanquizal Point to the southernmost tip of Rosary Island then east to a point at 55°34'38" N. latitude, 133°16'29" W. longitude (located on Prince of Wales Island approximately 3/4 miles east of the southern tip of Rosary Island); and 3) Tonowek Bay, Nossuk Bay, and Salt Lake Bay and contiguous waters and Port Refugio and contiguous waters closed the same as during the first portion of the period.
3. August 21-24 and 26-29: open west of a line from the easternmost tip of Idefonso Island to Point Batan with Warm Chuck Inlet, Tonowek Bay and Nossuk Bay, Salt lake Bay, and contiguous waters, Port Refugio and contiguous waters and San Christoval Channel and contiguous waters closed the same as on August 16-19.
4. September 1-2: open south and west of a line from Bay Point to the southernmost tip of St. Philip Island to Tranquil Point with Port Refugio closed the same as on August 16-19 (the closures effective through 5:59 a.m. August 18).

### SECTION 3-C

1. August 12-13: open in the waters of El Capitan Passage west of the normal closure located at 133°22' W. longitude and north and east of a line from Turn Point through Hoot Island Light to the southern shore of Orr Island.
2. August 16-19: open in the entire section with Holbrook Inlet closed west of the latitude of Holbrook Point.
3. August 21-24 and 26-29: open in the entire section with Holbrook Inlet closed north of the latitude of Holbrook Point.

### DISTRICT 4

1. July 7, 14, 21-22, 25, 28-29, August 1, 4-5, 8-9, 12-13, 16-19, 21-24, and 26-29: open in the entire district.

### DISTRICT 5

1. August 1: open in the entire section.
2. August 8-9: open only in the waters of Affleck Canal and Port Beauclerc west of a line from Boulder Point to Point Borlase to Helm Point.
3. August 12-13, 16-19, 21-24, and 26-29: open north of a line from Cape Decision to Shakan Bay Light to Station Islet and south of a line from Boulder Point to the westernmost Barrier Island.
4. September 1-2: open north of a line from Cape Decision to Point Saint Albans.

### SECTION 6-C

1. August 26-27: open in the entire section.

#### SECTION 6-D

1. August 26-27: open with the following restrictions: (1) Mosman Inlet closed north of the latitude of Marble Point; and (2) Burnett Inlet closed north of the latitude and east of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Fawn Island.

#### SECTION 7-A

1. Closed all year.

#### SECTION 7-B

1. August 26-27: open south and west of a line from Vixen Point to a point at 55°56'12" N. latitude, 132°12'54" W. longitude.

#### SECTION 9-A

1. July 28-29, August 1, and 4-5: open north of the latitude of Hoggatt Bay Light with Red Bluff Bay closed west of 134°42'40" W. longitude.
2. August 12-13, 16-19, 21-24, 26-29, and September 1-2: open north of the latitude of Port Armstrong Light (located at the northern entrance of Port Armstrong) with the following restrictions: 1) Red Bluff Bay closed same as on July 28-29; 2) Gut Bay closed west of 134°38'33" W. longitude; and 3) Deep Cove closed west of 134°40'15" W. longitude.

#### SECTION 9-B

1. July 28-29: open north of the latitude of Yasha Island and west of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Point Brightman with Herring Bay closed west of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Point Brightman.
2. August 1: open north of the latitude of Point Cosmos.
3. August 4-5: open within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island.

4. August 8-9: open north of the latitude of Point Ellis and south and west of a line from Point Napean to Cornwallis Point Light with Eliza Harbor closed west of a line projected from Cornwallis Point Light through Point Napean.
5. August 12-13: open north of the latitude of Point Ellis with Port Camden and Keku Strait closed south and east of a line from Point Macartney Light to Point Cornwallis.
6. August 16-19: open north of the latitude of Meade Point with Port Camden and Keku Strait closed same as on August 12-13 through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and effective 6:00 a.m. August 18 open north of the latitude of Point Sullivan with the same restriction.
7. August 21-24: open north of the latitude of Sullivan Point and south and west of a line from Point Napean to Cornwallis Point Light with Eliza Harbor closed same as on August 8-9.
8. August 26-29: open through 5:59 a.m. August 28 south and west of a line from Point Napean to Cornwallis Point Light with the following restrictions: 1) Petrof Bay closed south and east of a line that extends from Lisa Point to the northwestern most tip of Step Island at 56°27'34" N. latitude, 134°07'18" W. longitude and then to the shore of Kuiu Island at 56°27'14" N. latitude, 134°05'14" W. longitude; 2) Thetis Bay closed south of the latitude of Lisa Point; 3) Security Bay closed south of a line from Meade Point to Hourigan Point; 4) Eliza Harbor closed same as on August 8-9; 5) Rowan Bay closed north and east of a line from a point at 56°39'29" N. latitude, 134°17'05" W. longitude to a point at 56°39'29" N. latitude, 134°16'27" W. longitude; and 6) Port Malmesbury closed east of 134°14'42" W. longitude. Effective 6:00 a.m. August 28 open south and west of a line from Cornwallis Point Light to Deepwater Point Light with the same restrictions, except for Eliza Harbor which was open to normal markers as indicated in the 1985 Finfish Regulation Booklet.
9. September 1-2: open south of the latitude of Washington Bay Light with the following restrictions: 1) Petrof Bay closed same as on August 26-29; 2) Thetis Bay closed same as on August 26-29; 3) Port Camden closed south of the latitude of Washington Bay Light (all waters); 4) Rowan Bay closed same as on August 26-29; and 5) Port Malmesbury closed same as on August 26-29.
10. September 11-12: open only in the waters of Port Camden south of 56°45'38" N. latitude.

## DISTRICT 10

1. July 14 and 18: open with Farragut Bay closed north of a line from Grand Point to Bay Point.
2. July 21-22 and 28-29: open north of the latitude of Gambier Island Light with Gambier Bay and Snug Cove closed inside of a line north of the latitude of Gambier Island Light.
3. August 1: open west of a line from Cape Strait Light to Grand Point Light with the following restrictions: 1) Farragut Bay closed same as on July 14; 2) Port Houghton and Hobart Bay closed east of a line from Fort Point to a point at 57°26'08" N. latitude, 133°28'45" W. longitude; 3) Gambier Bay closed west of a line from Gambier Island Light to a point at 57°23'08" N. latitude, 133°52'10" W. longitude; 4) Pybus Bay closed north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Pybus; and 5) Windham Bay closed east of a line from 57°32'58" N. latitude, 133°30'30" W. longitude through Windham Bay Light to the shoreline at 57°33'57" N. latitude, 133°32'08" W. longitude.
4. August 4-5: open north of a line from Grand Point through Turnabout Island light to the Section 9-B boundary with the following restrictions: 1) mainland shore of District 10 including Port Houghton, Hobart Bay, Windham Bay, and contiguous waters closed east of a line from Cape Fanshaw to Point Hugh; 2) Farragut Bay closed same as on July 14; 3) Gambier Bay and Snug Cove same as on August 1; and 4) Pybus Bay closed same as on August 1.
5. August 8-9: open south of a line from Point Vandeput through Turnabout Island Light to the Section 9-B boundary with the following restrictions: 1) Gambier Bay and Snug Cove closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Farragut Bay closed same as on July 14; 3) mainland shore of District 10 including Port Houghton, Hobart Bay, Windham Bay, and contiguous waters closed same as on August 8-9; and 4) Pybus Bay closed same as on August 1.
6. August 12-13, 16-19, 21-24, and 26-27: open in the entire district with the following restrictions: 1) Gambier Bay and Snug Cove closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Farragut Bay closed same as on July 14; 3) mainland shore of District 10 including Port Houghton, Hobart Bay, Windham Bay, and contiguous waters closed east of a line from Fort Point to Point Hugh; and 4) Pybus Bay closed same as on August 1.

## SECTION 11-B

1. Closed all year.

## SECTION 11-C

1. Closed all year.

## DISTRICT 12

1. July 7: open in the waters of Tenakee Inlet west of a line from South Passage Point Light to the easternmost tip of East Point and east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Corner Bay Point.
2. July 14-15: open in the waters of Tenakee Inlet west of a line from South Passage Point Light to the easternmost tip of East Point and east of the 135°27'35" W. longitude with Corner Bay, Kadashan Bay, and Crab Bay closed south of the latitude of Corner Bay Point and Saltery Bay closed west of a line from 57°47'30" N. latitude, 135°22'20" W. longitude to 57°46'30" N. latitude, 135°21'44" W. longitude.
3. July 18 and 21-22: open in the waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Point Marsden and north of a line from North Passage Point to Fishery Point.
4. July 25: open within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Point Marsden and north of the latitude of Fishery Point.
5. July 28-29: open within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Point Marsden and north of the latitude of Fishery Point and in those waters within two nautical miles of the shore of Baranof Island south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Point Thatcher with the following restrictions: 1) Kelp Bay closed west of a line from the southernmost tip of North Point to the northernmost tip of South Point; and 2) Kasnyku Bay and Chatham Strait closed within two nautical miles of the shore of Baranof Island south of 57°14'10" N. latitude and north of the latitude of Point Turbot.
6. August 1: open in the waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light and north of a line from North Passage Point to Fishery Point.
7. August 4-5: open in the same area as July 25.

8. August 8-9: open in the waters within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light and north of the latitude of Fishery Point for the entire period and in the waters of Lynn Canal within one nautical mile of the Chilkat Peninsula shore (western shore) north of the latitude of Point Howard and south of 58°21' N. latitude with all waters of Point Howard closed.
9. August 12-13: open in the waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light.
10. August 16-19: open in the waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and effective 6:00 a.m. August 18 open in the waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Admiralty Island south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light and north of the latitude of South Passage Point Light and all waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of North Passage Point Light with Kasnyku Bay closed within two nautical miles of the shore of Baranof Island and Kelp Bay closed same as on July 28-29. Tenakee Inlet closed in all waters.
11. August 21-24: open in the waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Hanus Reef Light with Kasnyku Bay closed in the innermost portion of the bay where the hatchery net pens are located.
12. August 26-29: open in the waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Point Marsden with Kasnyku Bay closed as on August 21-24.
13. September 1-2: open in the waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Point Marsden.

#### DISTRICT 12 (HIDDEN FALLS TERMINAL FISHING AREA)

1. June 30, July 7, 14-15, and 18: open in those waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Baranof Island south of the latitude of South Point (located at the southern entrance to Kelp Bay) and north of the latitude of Point Turbot with the following restrictions: 1) Kelp Bay closed south of the latitude of South Point (located at the southern entrance to Kelp Bay); and 2) Kasnyku Bay closed west of a line from a point at 57°13'12" N. latitude, 134°51'46" W. longitude to a point at 57°13'01" N. latitude, 134°51'50" W. longitude (this closes the inner bay where the hatchery net pens are located).

2. July 25: open in those waters of Chatham Strait within two nautical miles of the shore of Baranof Island south of the latitude of South Point (located at the southern entrance of Kelp Bay) and north of the latitude of Point Turbot with the following restrictions: 1) Kelp Bay closed same as on June 30; and 2) Kasnyku Bay closed west of a line from the southeastermost tip of North Point (located at the northern entrance to Kasnyku Bay) to a point at 57°12'08" N. latitude, 134°50'08" W. longitude (located at the eastern entrance to Ell Cove).

#### SECTION 13-A

1. July 14-15: open only in those waters of Lisianski Strait and Lisianski Inlet north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore.
2. July 21-22: open only in those waters of Lisianski Strait and Lisianski Inlet north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore; and, in those waters south of the latitude of Point Urey and north of the latitude of Khaz Point (located on Khaz Peninsula) and in the waters of Salisbury Sound east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Kalinin Point with the following restrictions: 1) Klag Bay, Lake Anna, and Sister Lake closed north and east of a line from 57°37' N. latitude, 136°06'15" W. longitude to 57°36'47" N. latitude, 136°05'55" W. longitude (located at the entrance to Elbow Passage); 2) Slocum Arm and Waterfall Cove closed east of 135°56'10" W. longitude; 3) Deep Bay, Peril Strait and Fish Bay closed east of a line from Channel Rock Light to a point at 57°22'35" N. latitude, 135°41'12" W. longitude; and 4) Ford Arm closed east of a line from Trap Point to a point at 57°32'53" N. latitude, 136°00'05" W. longitude.
3. July 25: open in those waters south of the latitude of Point Urey and north of the latitude of Khaz Point (located on the Khaz Peninsula) and in the waters of Salisbury Sound east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Kalinin Point with the following restrictions: 1) Klag Bay, Lake Anna, and Sister Lake closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Slocum Arm, Ford Arm and Waterfall Cove closed south and east of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Trap Point; 3) Deep Bay, Peril Strait, and Fish Bay closed same as on July 21-22; and 4) St. John Baptist Bay closed east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Zeal Point.
4. July 28-29: open in the same area as on July 14-15.
5. August 1: open in the waters of Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore; Slocum Arm and Smooth Channel east of 136°07'00" W. longitude and north of the latitude of Khaz Point; and in the waters of Salisbury Sound east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Kalinin Point with the following restrictions: 1) Klag

Bay, Lake Anna, and Sister Lake closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Slocum Arm and Waterfall Cove closed same as on July 21-22; 3) Deep Bay, Peril Strait, and Fish Bay closed same as on July 21-22; 4) St. John Baptist Bay closed same as on July 25; and 5) Ford Arm closed same as on July 21-22.

6. August 4-5: open in the waters of Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore; and in the waters of Slocum Arm and Smooth Channel east of 136°07'00" W. longitude and north of the latitude of Khaz Point, and in the waters of Salisbury Sound east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Kalinin Point with the following restrictions: 1) Klag Bay, Lake Anna, and Sister Lake closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Slocum Arm and Waterfall Cove closed same as on July 21-22; 3) Deep Bay, Peril Strait, and Fish Bay closed same as on July 21-22; and 4) St. John Baptist Bay closed same as on July 25.
7. August 8-9: open in the waters of Lisianski Inlet; and in the waters of Slocum Arm and Smooth Channel east of 136°07'00" W. longitude and north of the latitude of Khaz Point with Klag Bay, Lake Anna, Sister Lake, Slocum Arm, and Waterfall Cove closed same as on July 21-22.
8. August 12-13: open in those waters of Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore; and in the waters of Slocum Arm, Smooth Channel, Klag Bay, Lake Anna, and Ford Arm east of 136°07' W. longitude, and north of the latitude of Khaz Point; and in the waters of Salisbury Sound, Peril Strait, Deep Bay, and Fish Bay east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Kruzof to the westernmost tip of Point Leo with the following restrictions: 1) Sister Lake closed east of 136°02'10" W. longitude; and 2) St. John Baptist Bay closed same as on July 25.
9. August 16-19: open in the waters of Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore and south of a line from Ewe Ledge to Dace Rock; and in the waters of Slocum Arm and Smooth Channel east of 136°07' W. longitude and north of the latitude of Khaz Point; and in the waters of Salisbury Sound east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Kruzof to the westernmost tip of Point Leo with the following restrictions: 1) Sister Lake, Klag Bay, and Lake Anna closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Deep Bay, Peril Strait, and Fish Bay same as on July 21-22; and 3) Sinitsin Cove, Sukoi Inlet, Neva Strait, and St. John Baptist Bay closed south of a line from the northernmost tip of Sinitsin Island to the southernmost tip of Scraggy Island to a point on the Baranof Island shore at 57°20'16" N. latitude, 135°40'20" W. longitude through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and effective 6:00 a.m. August 18 open to normal markers as indicated in the 1985 regulation booklet.

10. August 21-24, and 26-29; open in those waters east of the longitude of Point Urey and north of the latitude of Khaz Point; and in the waters of Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Theodore and south of a line from Ewe Ledge to Dace Rock and in the waters of Salisbury Sound, Deep Bay, Fish Bay, Neva Strait, and that portion of Peril Strait in Section 13-A east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Kruzof to the westernmost tip of Point Leo with Sister Lake, Klag Bay, and Lake Anna same as on July 21-22.
11. September 1-2: open in those waters east of the longitude of Point Urey and north of latitude of Khaz Point and in the waters of Salisbury Sound east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Kruzof to the westernmost tip of Point Leo with Sister Lake, Klag Bay, and Lake Anna closed same as on July 21-22.

#### SECTION 13-B

1. July 14-15: open in the waters of Necker Bay north and east of 56°40'30" N. latitude with Secluded Bay closed east of 135°03'10" W. longitude and south of 51°45'30" N. latitude and in the waters of Redfish Bay north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of One Tree Rock.
2. July 21-22: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof with the following restrictions: 1) Nakwasina Sound closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Krugloi Point to the northernmost tip of Dog Point; and 2) Katlian Bay and Starrigavan Bay closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Lisianski Point to the Ferry Terminal Dock at 57°07'47" N. latitude, 135°22'45" W. longitude.
3. July 25 and August 1: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof; and in the waters of West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Nakwasina Sound closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Katlian Bay and Starrigavan Bay closed east of a line from the southernmost tip of Lisianski Point to the westernmost tip of Harbor Point; 3) Sheldon Jackson College Special Harvest Area which includes the waters in Sitka Sound of Crescent Harbor and Eastern Anchorage enclosed by a line beginning at the north end of the John O'Connell Bridge and proceeding to the south end of the bridge, then to the northeastern points of Aleutski Island, Turning Island, Kutkan Island, Morne Island, and Twin Islands, then to the westernmost points of Ring Island and Dove Island, then west to the southernmost tip of Cannon Island is closed; and 4) Deep Inlet (the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Special Harvest Area) closed east of 135°18'10" W. longitude.

4. August 8-9: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof with the following restrictions: 1) Katlian Bay and Starrigavan Bay closed north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Harbor Point to Big Gavanski Island Light to a light located one-half mile north of Lisianski Point at 57°09'00" N. latitude, 135°24'24" W. longitude; 2) the Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed the same as on July 25; 3) Nakwasina Sound closed same as on July 21-22; and, 4) Deep Inlet closed same as on July 25.
5. August 12-13: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof and West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" W. longitude; and Whale Bay east of 135°03'00" W. longitude with all waters of the Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area and Deep Inlet closed the same as on July 25.
6. August 16-19: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof and West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" west longitude and Whale Bay east of 135°03'00" west longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Nakwasina Sound closed same as on July 21-22 through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and after that time closed as specified in the 1985 regulation booklet; 2) Katlian Bay and Starrigavan Bay closed same as on August 8-9 through 5:59 a.m. August 18 and after that time closed as specified in the 1985 regulation booklet; 3) Silver Bay and Bear Cove closed north of 57°00'00" N. latitude, and south of 57°01'20" N. latitude; and 4) all waters of the Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area and Deep Inlet closed the same as on July 25.
7. August 21-24: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof; and West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" W. longitude and Whale Bay east of 135°03'00" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Silver Bay and Bear Cove closed same as on August 16-19; 2) Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed the same as on July 25; and 3) Deep Bay closed same as on July 25.
8. August 26-29: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof; and West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" W. longitude; and Whale Bay east of 135°03'00" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Deep Inlet and Sandy Cove closed south and east of a line from a point at 56°59'42" N. latitude, 135°18'33" W. longitude to the southernmost tip of Emgeten Island to a point at 56°59'05" N. latitude, 135°19'09" W. longitude; 2) Silver Bay and Bear Cove closed same as on August 16-19; and 3) all waters of the Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Special Harvest Area closed the same as on July 25.
9. September 1-2: open in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof; and West Crawfish Inlet east of 135°15'00" W. longitude; and Whale Bay east of

135°03'00" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Nakwasina Sound closed same as on July 21-22; 2) Deep Inlet and Sandy Cove closed same as on August 26-29; 3) Silver Bay and Bear Cove closed same as on August 16-19; and 4) all waters of the Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery Harvest Area closed the same as on July 25.

10. September 11-12: open only in the waters of Sitka Sound east of a line from Shoals Point to Cape Burunof with Silver Bay closed south and east of the longitude of the northernmost tip of Sugarloaf Point (located at the entrance to Silver Bay).

#### SECTION 13-C

1. July 14-15: open east of a line from Peschani Point Light to a point at 57°33'47" N. latitude, 135°17'25" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Rodman Bay closed south of a line from the easternmost tip of Point Elizabeth to Point Benham Light; and 2) Saook Bay closed south and west of a line from the easternmost tip of Saook Point to the northernmost tip of Point Kennedy.
2. July 21-22: open with the following restrictions: 1) Hoonah Sound, Ushk Bay, North Arm, and South Arm closed south and west of a line from the easternmost tip of Nismeni Point to the easternmost tip of Emmons Point (located on Emmons Island) to a point on the Chichagof Island shoreline at 57°37'48"N. latitude, 135°28'00" W. longitude; 2) Rodman Bay closed same as on July 14-15; and 3) Hanus Bay and Saook Bay closed south of a line from the easternmost tip of Saook Point to the northernmost tip of Point Hanus.
3. July 25: open east of a line from Peschani Point Light to a point at 57°33'47" N. latitude, 135°17'25" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Rodman Bay closed same as on July 14-15; and  
2) Saook Bay and Hanus Bay closed same as on July 21-22.
4. July 28-29: open east of a line from Peschani Point Light to a point at 57°33'47" N. latitude, 135°17'25" W. longitude with the following restrictions: 1) Rodman Bay closed same as on July 14-15; and 2) Saook Bay and Hanus Bay closed same as on July 21-22.

SECTION 14-A

1. July 14-15 and 18: open in the waters of Port Althorp south of a line from Point Lucan to a point at 58°09'42" N. latitude, 136°19'30" W. longitude and north of 58°07'24" N. latitude with the East Arm closed east of 136°17'48" W. longitude.
2. July 21-22: open in Idaho Inlet north of the 58°08'18" N. latitude and south of 58°11' N. latitude.

SECTION 14-B

1. July 18, 21-22, August 1, and 21-22: open south of the latitude of Crist Point.

SECTION 14-C

1. July 18, 21-22, and August 1: open south of the latitude of Crist Point.
2. August 21-24: open south of the latitude of Crist Point for the entire period and in the waters of Excursion Inlet south of 58°25' N. latitude (Excursion Inlet Cannery dock) and north of the latitude of Excursion Point (58°22'30" N. latitude) from 6:00 a.m. through 9:00 p.m. August 22.
3. September 1 (7:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m.): open in the waters of Excursion Inlet south of the latitude of Sawmill Point (58°27' N. latitude) and north of the latitude of Excursion Point (58°22'30" N. latitude).

## APPENDIX B: DRIFT GILL NET

### Region 1 (Southeast Alaska - Yakutat) Drift Gill Net Fishing Time and Areas Open - 1985

This appendix consists of two parts. First the hours fished by day and general area (i.e., section or district) are presented in tabular form. This is followed by a description of the specific area open by time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the open waters of the section or district are as described in the 1985 Finfish Regulation Booklet.

Appendix B. Southeast Alaska drift gill net fishing by time and hours open per day, 1985.

Date	Day of Week	District, Section or Area															
		1-A	1-B	Neets Bay SHA	Lower Clarence Strait	6-A	Wrangell Narrows	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	Blind Slough	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
16-Jun-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	-
17-Jun-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
18-Jun-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
19-Jun-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-
20-Jun-85	Thur.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23-Jun-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	-
24-Jun-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
25-Jun-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	-
26-Jun-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-Jun-85	Thur.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-Jun-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12
01-Jul-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24
02-Jul-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	18	6	12	-	12
03-Jul-85	Wed.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
07-Jul-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	12
08-Jul-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24
09-Jul-85	Tues.	-	12	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	18	6	24	24	24
10-Jul-85	Wed.	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	18	18	12	12	12
14-Jul-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	12	12	-	12
15-Jul-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	24
16-Jul-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	18	18	12	-	12
17-Jul-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
18-Jul-85	Thur.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Date	Day of Week	District, Section or Area															
		1-A	1-B	Neets Bay SHA	Lower Clarence Strait	6-A	Wrangell Narrows	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	Blind Slough	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
21-Jul-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	12	12	-	12
22-Jul-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	24
23-Jul-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	18	24	24	-	24
24-Jul-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	18	18	12	-	12
25-Jul-85	Thur.	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
26-Jul-85	Fri.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-Jul-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12
29-Jul-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24
30-Jul-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	12	-	24	24	12	-	12
31-Jul-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
01-Aug-85	Thur.	-	24	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-
02-Aug-85	Fri.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04-Aug-85	Sun.	-	12	-	18	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	12	12	-	12
05-Aug-85	Mon.	-	24	-	21	24	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	24
06-Aug-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	24	24	12	-	12
07-Aug-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
08-Aug-85	Thur.	-	24	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-Aug-85	Fri.	-	12	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-Aug-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
12-Aug-85	Mon.	-	24	-	18	24	-	24	24	-	24	-	12	12	24	-	24
13-Aug-85	Tues.	-	24	-	21	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	24	24	12	-	12
14-Aug-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
15-Aug-85	Thur.	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
16-Aug-85	Fri.	-	12	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-Aug-85	Sat.	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Date	Day of Week	District, Section or Area															
		1-A	1-B	Neels Bay SHA	Lower Clarence Strait	6-A	Wrangell Narrows	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	Blind Slough	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
18-Aug-85	Sun.	-	12	-	24	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12
19-Aug-85	Mon.	-	24	-	21	24	15	24	24	-	24	15	24	24	24	-	24
20-Aug-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	15	12	12	-	12	15	24	24	24	-	24
21-Aug-85	Wed.	-	24	-	18	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	12	12	12	-	12
22-Aug-85	Thur.	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23-Aug-85	Fri.	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-Aug-85	Sat.	-	-	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-Aug-85	Sun.	-	12	24	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12
26-Aug-85	Mon.	-	24	24	18	24	15	24	24	-	24	19	24	-	24	-	24
27-Aug-85	Tues.	-	24	24	24	24	15	24	24	-	12	24	24	-	24	-	12
28-Aug-85	Wed.	-	24	24	24	24	15	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	12	-	-
29-Aug-85	Thur.	-	24	24	21	12	15	12	12	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
30-Aug-85	Fri.	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-Sep-85	Sun.	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12
02-Sep-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	15	24	24	-	24	19	24	-	24	-	24
03-Sep-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	15	12	12	-	12	24	12	-	24	-	12
04-Sep-85	Wed.	-	24	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-
05-Sep-85	Thur.	-	12	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
07-Sep-85	Sat.	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-Sep-85	Sun.	-	12	24	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12
09-Sep-85	Mon.	-	24	18	-	24	15	24	24	24	24	19	24	-	24	-	24
10-Sep-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	15	12	12	12	12	24	12	-	12	-	12
11-Sep-85	Wed.	-	12	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
12-Sep-85	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
14-Sep-85	Sat.	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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-Continued-

Date	Day of Week	District, Section or Area															
		1-A	1-B	Neets Bay SHA	Lower Clarence Strait	6-A	Wrangell Narrows	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	Blind Slough	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
15-Sep-85	Sun.	-	12	18	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12
16-Sep-85	Mon.	-	24	-	-	24	15	24	24	24	24	19	24	-	24	-	24
17-Sep-85	Tues.	-	24	-	-	12	15	12	12	12	12	24	24	-	24	-	24
18-Sep-85	Wed.	-	12	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	12	-	-
19-Sep-85	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	12	-	-	-	-
22-Sep-85	Sun.	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12
23-Sep-85	Mon.	-	-	-	-	24	15	24	24	24	-	19	24	-	24	-	24
24-Sep-85	Tues.	-	-	-	-	12	15	12	12	12	-	24	24	-	24	-	24
25-Sep-85	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	12	-	12
26-Sep-85	Thur.	-	-	12	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	12	-	-	-	-
27-Sep-85	Fri.	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29-Sep-85	Sun.	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12
30-Sep-85	Mon.	-	-	-	-	24	15	24	24	24	-	19	24	-	24	-	24
01-Oct-85	Tues.	-	-	-	-	12	15	12	12	12	-	24	12	-	24	-	24
02-Oct-85	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	12
03-Oct-85	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
06-Oct-85	Sun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
07-Oct-85	Mon.	-	-	17	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	24
08-Oct-85	Tues.	-	-	7	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	24
09-Oct-85	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	12
10-Oct-85	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-

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Date	Day of Week	District, Section or Area															
		1-A	1-B	Neets Bay SHA	Lower Clarence Strait	6-A	Wrangell Narrows	6-B	6-C	6-D	8	Blind Slough	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C
13-Oct-85	Sun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
14-Oct-85	Mon.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	-
15-Oct-85	Tues.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-
16-Oct-85	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
17-Oct-85	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
21-Oct-85	Mon.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
22-Oct-85	Tues.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
23-Oct-85	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
24-Oct-85	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-

SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREAS OPEN TO SALMON DRIFT GILL NET FISHING BY TIME PERIOD - 1985. OPEN AREAS ARE AS DESCRIBED IN THE 1985 FINFISH REGULATION BOOKLET EXCEPT IF OTHERWISE INDICATED. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE THE PERIODS WERE OPEN FROM 12:01 P.M. ON THE OPENING DATE TO 12:00 NOON ON THE CLOSURE DATE.

#### SECTION 1-A

1. Closed all season.

#### SECTION 1-B

1. June 16-20, June 23-27, June 30-July 3, July 7-9, July 14-18, July 21-26, July 28-August 2, August 4-9, August 11-16, August 18-23, August 25-30, September 1-5, September 8-11, September 15-18: open in the entire section with Pearse Canal and Portland Canal closed north of the latitude of Akeku Point located at the southern entrance to Edward Passage.

#### SECTION 1-E (NEETS BAY TERMINAL HATCHERY HARVEST AREA)

1. August 24 (12:00 noon)-30 (12:00 noon), September 7 (6:00 a.m.)-9 (6:00 p.m.), September 14 (12:00 noon)-15 (6:00 p.m.), September 26 (12:00 noon)-27 (12:00 noon), October 7 (7:00 a.m.)-8 (7:00 a.m.): open in Neets Bay east of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island.

#### LOWER CLARENCE STRAIT

1. August 1 (6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.), August 4 (6:00 a.m.)-5 (9:00 p.m.), August 8 (6:00 a.m.)-9 (9:00 p.m.), August 12 (6:00 a.m.)-13 (9:00 p.m.), August 16 (6:00 a.m.)-19 (9:00 p.m.), August 21 (6:00 a.m.)-24 (9:00 p.m.), August 26 (6:00 a.m.)-29 (9:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of the easternmost tip of Scott Point.

#### SECTION 6-A

1. June 16-18, June 30-July 2, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-31, August 4-6, 11-13, 18-20, 25-29, September 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, and September 29-October 1: open in the entire section.

#### SECTION 6-A (WRANGELL NARROWS TERMINAL HATCHERY HARVEST AREA)

1. August 19-21, 26-29, September 2-5, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, September 30-October 3, 7-10, 14-17, and 21-24: open from 5:00 a.m. through 8:00 p.m. each day in Wrangell Narrows south of the latitude of Island Point and east of a line from Inlet Point to Point Humbug with Blind Slough closed east of 132°54'31" W. longitude with a restriction that gill nets may not exceed 75 fathoms in length.

#### SECTION 6-B

1. June 16-18, 23-25, June 30-July 2, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24: open in the entire section.
2. July 28-31: open with Salmon Bay closed west of a line from Point Colpoys Light to Rookery Island Light to the westernmost tip of Fire Island to point on the shore of Prince of Wales Island at the latitude of Fire Island.
3. August 4-6, 11-13, 18-20, 25-29, and September 1-3: open with Salmon Bay and Kashevarof Passage closed west of line from Point Colpoys Light to Rookery Island Light to the northernmost tip of Fire Island to Shrubby Island at the latitude of the northernmost tip of Fire Island to Rose Island to the Triplets to northernmost tip of Coffman Island at 56°02'12" N. latitude, 132°50'36" W. longitude.
4. September 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, and September 29-October 1: open in the entire section.

#### SECTION 6-C

1. June 16-18, 23-25, June 30-July 2, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, 28-31, August 4-6, 11-13, 18-20, 25-29, September 1-3, 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, and September 29-October 1: open in the entire section.

#### SECTION 6-D

1. June 16-18, 23-25, June 30-July 2, 7-10, 14-17, 21-24, September 8-10, 15-17, 22-24, and September 29-October 1: open only in the west of a line from Mariposa Rock Buoy to the

northernmost tip of Point Harrington to a point on Etolin Island at 56°09'36" N. latitude, 132°42'42" W. longitude to the southernmost tip of Point Stanhope.

#### DISTRICT 8

1. July 28-30, August 11-13, 18-20, and 25-27: only in the waters of Frederick Sound with the waters of Frederick Sound closed west of a line from Wood Point to Sukoi Island Light to Frederick Point.
2. September 1-3, 8-10, and 15-17: only in the waters of Frederick Sound with the waters of Frederick Sound closed west of a line from Frederick Point to Sukoi Island Light to a point on the shore of Kupreanof Island at the latitude of Sukoi Island Light.

#### DISTRICT 8 (BLIND SLOUGH TERMINAL HATCHERY HARVEST AREA)

1. August 19-21: open from 5:00 a.m. through 8:00 p.m. each day in the waters of Blind Slough north of a line from 56°30'45" N. latitude, 132°43'18" W. longitude to 56°31'55" N. latitude, 132°40'32" W. longitude with Blind Slough closed north of 56°33'30" N. latitude and west of a line from 56°33'06" N. latitude, 132°44'54" W. longitude to 56°32'45" N. latitude, 132°45'00" W. longitude with a restriction that all gill nets may not exceed 150 fathoms in length.
2. August 26-29, September 2-5, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, September 30-October 3, October 7-10, 14-17, and 21-24: open from 5:00 a.m. on the initial day of each weekly period through 8:00 p.m. on the closure day in the same area and with the same restriction as on August 19-22.

#### SECTION 11-B

1. June 16-19, 23-25, and June 30-July 2: open with Taku Inlet closed north of the latitude of Jaw Point.
2. July 2 (6:00 p.m.)-3 (6:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of Point Anmer.
3. July 7-9: open with Port Snettisham closed east of a line from Point Styleman to Point Anmer.

4. July 9 (6:00 p.m.)-10 (6:00 p.m.): open in the waters of Taku Inlet north of a line from Point Bishop to the "waterfall" at 58°11'25" N. latitude, 134°05'08" W. longitude with a gear restriction that gill net mesh may not be more than five inches stretch measure and in the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Point Anmer with normal gear restrictions.
5. July 14-16: open with Port Snettisham closed east of a line from Point Styleman to Point Anmer.
6. July 16 (6:00 p.m.)-17 (6:00 p.m.): open in the waters of Taku Inlet north of a line from Point Bishop to the "waterfall" at 58°11'25" N. latitude, 134°05'08" W. longitude with a gear restriction that gill net mesh may not be more than five inches stretch measure and in the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Point Anmer with normal gear restrictions.
7. July 21-24: open with Port Snettisham closed east of a line from Point Styleman to Point Anmer and Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage closed north of a line from Circle Point to Cove Point effective at 12:00 noon, July 23.
8. July 24 (6:00 p.m.)-25 (6:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of Point Anmer.
9. July 28-31: open with Port Snettisham closed east of a line from Point Styleman to Point Anmer and Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage closed north of a line from Circle Point to Cove Point effective at 12:00 noon, July 30.
10. July 31 (6:00 p.m.)-August 1 (6:00 p.m.): open south of the latitude of Point Anmer.
11. August 4-7: open with Port Snettisham closed east of a line from Point Styleman to Point Anmer.
12. August 12-15, 18-21, and 25-28: open with Speel Arm in Port Snettisham closed north of a line from Bogert Point to Prospect Point.
13. September 1-3 and 8-10: open in the entire section.
14. September 15-19: open in the entire section, except Speel Arm, from September 15-17 and only in the waters of Speel Arm north of a line from Prospect Point to Bogert Point from September 15-19 with Speel Arm closed north of 58°07'34" N. latitude (south end of the runway).
15. September 22-26: open in the entire section, except Speel Arm, from September 22-24 and only in the waters of Speel Arm north of a line from Prospect Point to Bogert Point from September 22-26 with Speel Arm closed north of 58°07'34" N. latitude (south end of the runway).

16. September 29-October 1: open in the waters of Speel Arm north of a line from Prospect Point to Bogert Point with Speel Arm closed north of 58°07'34" N. latitude (south end of the runway).

#### SECTION 11-C

1. July 2 (6:00 p.m.)-3 (6:00 p.m.) and 9 (6:00 p.m.)-10 (6:00 p.m.): open north of a line from Midway Point to Point Astley.
2. July 14-16, 16 (6:00 p.m.)-17 (6:00 p.m.), July 21-24, 24 (6:00 p.m.)-25 (6:00 p.m.), July 28-31, July 31 (6:00 p.m.)-August 1 (6:00 p.m.), August 4-7, 12-15, and 18-21: open in the entire section.

#### SECTION 15-A

1. June 16-19, 23-25, June 30-July 2, and July 7-10: open south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point.
2. July 14-16: open south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point and north of the latitude of Point Sherman Light and in the waters within two nautical miles of the western shore of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Point Sherman Light.
3. July 21-24: open south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point through 12:00 noon, July 23 and effective 12:01 p.m., July 23 open only within two nautical miles of the western shore of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Point Sherman with the waters south of the latitude of Point Sherman closed from 11:00 p.m. through 5:00 a.m. each day of the fishing week.
4. July 28-30: open south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point.
5. August 4-6 and 11-13: open in the waters of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point and in the waters of Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point.
6. August 18-21: open through 12:00 noon August 20 with Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of Seduction Point and Lutak Inlet open to the mouth of the Chilkoot River and effective 12:01 August 21 open only in the waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point with the same restriction for Lutak Inlet.

7. August 25-28: open through 12:00 noon August 27 in the entire section with Lutak Inlet closed the same as on August 18-21 and Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island through 12:00 noon August 26 and after this, Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point. Effective 12:00 noon August 27 open only in the waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point with Lutak Inlet close the same as on August 18-21.
8. September 1-4: open through 12:00 noon September 3 in the entire section with Lutak Inlet closed the same as on August 18-21 and Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Kochu Island through 12:00 noon September 2 and after this Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point. Effective 12:00 noon September 3 open only in the waters of Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Seduction Point with Lutak Inlet close the same as on August 18-21.
9. September 8-10: open in the entire section with Lutak Inlet closed the same as on August 18-21 and Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of Letnikof Light through 12:00 noon September 9 and after this, Chilkat Inlet closed north of a line from the Glacier Point marker to a marker at 59°06'35" N. latitude, 135°21'42" W. longitude (the westernmost tip of Twin Coves).
10. September 15-18: open in the entire section through 12:00 noon September 17 with Lutak Inlet closed the same as on August 18-21 and Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of Letnikof Light (normal markers as specified in the 1985 regulation booklet). Effective 12:00 noon, September 17 open only in the waters north of Point Sherman with Chilkat Inlet closed north of the latitude of Letnikof Light (normal markers as specified in the 1985 regulation booklet) and Lutak Inlet closed northwest of a line from Tanani Point to Talya Point (normal markers as specified in the 1985 regulation booklet).
11. September 22-25: open in the entire section through 12:00 noon September 24. Effective 12:00 noon September 24 open only in the waters north of the latitude of Point Sherman.
12. September 29-October 2, October 6-9, and 13-15: open north of the latitude of Point Sherman with Chilkat Inlet open to the mouth of the Chilkat River.

#### SECTION 15-B

1. July 7-10: open in the entire section.

## SECTION 15-C

1. June 30-July 2, and July 7-10: open north and west of a line from a point on the western shore of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Little Island Light to Little Island Light to Vanderbilt Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Mab Island then due east to the shore of Bridget Cove.
2. July 14-16: open within two nautical miles of the western shore of Lynn Canal.
3. July 21-24: open north and west of a line from a point on the western shore of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Little Island Light to Little Island Light to Vanderbilt Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Mab Island then due east to the shore of Bridget Cove with all waters closed from 11:00 p.m. through 5:00 a.m. each day of the fishing week.
4. July 28-30: open north and west of a line from a point of the western shore of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Little Island Light to Little Island Light to Vanderbilt Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Mab Island and then due east to the shore of Bridget Cove.
5. August 4-6, 11-13, and 18-21: open within two nautical miles of the western shore of Lynn Canal with the Endicott River closed within a radius of one nautical mile of the river mouth and William Henry Bay closed within one-half nautical mile of the mouth of the Beardslee River.
6. August 25-27, September 1-3, 8-10, and 15-17: open in the entire section.
7. September 22-25: open in the entire section through 12:00 noon September 24. Effective 12:00 noon September 24 open only in the waters south of the latitude of Point Bridget.
8. September 29-October 2 and October 6-9: open south of the latitude of Point Bridget.

## **APPENDIX C: SET GILL NET**

### **Region 1 (Southeast Alaska - Yakutat) Set Gill Net Fishing Time and Areas Open - 1985**

This appendix consists of two parts. First the hours open by day and area are presented in tabular form. This is followed by an explanation of the specific areas open by time period. Unless otherwise indicated, the open waters are as specified in the 1985 Finfish Regulation Booklet.

Appendix C. Yakutat areas open to set gill net fishing by day and hours, 1985

Date	Day of Week	Yakutat District										Yakataga District		
		Elsek River	East River	Akwe River	Italio River	Dangerous River	Situk River	Lost River	Manby Shore	Yakutat Bay	Yahtze River	Remainer of District	Kaliakh River	Tsiu River
10-Jun-90	Mon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
11-Jun-90	Tues.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
12-Jun-90	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-Jun-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-Jun-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-Jun-90	Mon.	12	12	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-
18-Jun-90	Tues.	12	12	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-
19-Jun-90	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-Jun-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-Jun-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-Jun-90	Mon.	12	12	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
25-Jun-90	Tues.	12	12	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
26-Jun-90	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-Jun-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-Jun-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-Jul-90	Mon.	12	12	18	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-
02-Jul-90	Tues.	12	12	6	-	18	-	-	24	-	-	18	-	-
03-Jul-90	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
04-Jul-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-Jul-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-Jul-90	Mon.	12	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
09-Jul-90	Tues.	12	12	6	18	18	18	18	24	18	-	18	-	-
10-Jul-90	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
11-Jul-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-Jul-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Date	Day of Week	Yakutat District										Yakataga District		
		Alsek River	East River	Akwe River	Italio River	Dangerous River	Situk River	Lost River	Manby Shore	Yakutat Bay	Yahtze River	Remainer of District	Kaliakh River	Tsiu River
15-Jul-90	Mon.	-	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
16-Jul-90	Tues.	-	12	6	18	18	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
17-Jul-90	Wed.	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
18-Jul-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-Jul-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22-Jul-90	Mon.	-	12	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
23-Jul-90	Tues.	-	24	-	18	18	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
24-Jul-90	Wed.	-	12	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
25-Jul-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-Jul-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29-Jul-90	Mon.	12	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	-
30-Jul-90	Tues.	24	24	6	18	18	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
31-Aug-90	Wed.	12	12	-	-	-	24	24	18	24	-	18	-	-
01-Aug-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
02-Aug-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	18	-	-	-	-
05-Aug-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-
06-Aug-90	Tues.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
07-Aug-90	Wed.	12	12	-	12	12	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
08-Aug-90	Thur.	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-
09-Aug-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-Aug-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-
13-Aug-90	Tues.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
14-Aug-90	Wed.	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
15-Aug-90	Thur.	12	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-
16-Aug-90	Fri.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Date	Day of Week	Yakutat District											Yakataga District	
		Elsek River	East River	Akwe River	Italo River	Dangerous River	Situk River	Lost River	Manby Shore	Yakutat Bay	Yahtze River	Remainer of District	Kaliakh River	Tsiu River
19-Aug-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-
20-Aug-90	Tues.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-
21-Aug-90	Wed.	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	15	15
22-Aug-90	Thur.	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	9	9
23-Aug-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-Aug-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15
27-Aug-90	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	9
28-Aug-90	Wed.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	15
29-Aug-90	Thur.	12	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9
30-Aug-90	Fri.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-Sep-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15
03-Sep-90	Tues.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	9
04-Sep-90	Wed.	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	15
05-Sep-90	Thur.	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	24
06-Sep-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
09-Sep-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	13.5
10-Sep-90	Tues.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	10.5
11-Sep-90	Wed.	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	14
12-Sep-90	Thur.	12	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	9	24
13-Sep-90	Fri.	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	9
16-Sep-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15
17-Sep-90	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
18-Sep-90	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
19-Sep-90	Thur.	12	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
20-Sep-90	Fri.	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9

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Appendix C. (Page 4 of 4.)

Date	Day of Week	Yakutat District											Yakataga District		
		Alsek River	East River	Akwe River	Italio River	Dangerous River	Situk River	Lost River	Manby Shore	Yakutat Bay	Yahtze River	Remainer of District	Kaliakh River	Tsiu River	
23-Sep-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15
24-Sep-90	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25-Sep-90	Wed.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
26-Sep-90	Thur.	12	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
27-Sep-90	Fri.	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		9
30-Sep-90	Mon.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15
01-Oct-90	Tues.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
02-Oct-90	Wed.	24	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
03-Oct-90	Thur.	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9
04-Oct-90	Fri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YAKUTAT AREAS OPEN TO SET GILL NET FISHING BY TIME PERIOD - 1985

1. The weekly fishing periods through the first Sunday of August (August 4) were from 6:00 a.m. Monday through 6:00 p.m. of the closing date for each period except as follows:
  - a. The weekly fishing periods for the Alsek River and East River were from 12:01 p.m. Monday through 12:00 noon on the closing day.
  - b. The weekly fishing periods for the Akwe River were from 6:00 a.m. Monday through 6:00 a.m. on the closing date from July 1-30.
  
2. After the first Monday of August (August 5), the weekly fishing periods were from 12:01 p.m. Monday through 12:00 noon on the closing date except for the Yakataga District as follows:
  - a. The weekly fishing periods for the Kaliakh River were from 9:00 a.m. Monday through 9:00 a.m. on the closing date except for the first open period which began at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, August 21 and extended through 9:00 a.m., Thursday, August 22.
  - b. The open periods for the Tsiu River were from August 22 (9:00 a.m.)-23 (9:00 a.m.), 26 (9:00 a.m.)-27 (9:00 a.m.), 28 (9:00 a.m.)-29 (9:00 a.m.), September 2 (9:00 a.m.)-3 (9:00 a.m.), 4 (9:00 a.m.)-6 (9:00 a.m.), 9 (10:30 a.m.)-10 (10:30 a.m.), 11 (10:00 a.m.)-13 (9:00 a.m.), 16 (9:00 a.m.)-20 (9:00 a.m.), 23 (9:00 a.m.)-27 (9:00 a.m.), and September 30 (9:00 a.m.)-October 3 (9:00 a.m.).
  
3. The open fishing areas were as indicated in the 1985 Finfish Regulation Booklet except as follows:
  - a. The Dangerous River was closed upstream of the Dangerous River Bridge for the entire season.
  - b. The Manby Shore fishery was open only in the streams along the Manby Shore upstream of mean high tide from June 24-25 and July 1-3. On the fishing period beginning July 8, the season was open in the ocean waters through 12:00 noon July 9 and through 12:00 noon July 10 in the streams upstream of mean high tide.

- c. Yakutat Bay was open only east of the longitude of the easternmost point on Dolgoi Island and south of the latitude of the southernmost point of Knight Island from 6:00 p.m. July 31 through 6:00 p.m. August 2.
  
- d. The Situk River fishery was open only in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet west of the longitude of the westernmost tip of Blacksand Island from 6:00 p.m. July 31 through 6:00 p.m. August 2.

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