Report to the Board of Fisheries

2000 COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

Region I: Southeast Alaska–Yakutat

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

Regional Information Report No. 1J01-10

June 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section

SECTION 1

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT

COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND

SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

By

Gary Timothy

Regional Information Report[1] No. 1J01-10

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

June 2001

[1] The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 to provide an information access system for all unpublished divisional reports.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

AUTHORS

Gary Timothy is a fisheries biologist II for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, P.O. Box 240020 Douglas, Alaska 99824. His email address is: gary_timothy@fishgame.state.ak.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the commercial and subsistence/personal use salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) for the 2000 season. All five species of Pacific salmon are harvested in the Region I fisheries. Approximately 39.6 million salmon were commercially harvested in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region in 2000. The total exvessel value of the commercial salmon harvest was approximately 73.7 million dollars. Hatchery terminal areas and cost recovery fisheries made up 14% of the total Region I commercial harvest. It is estimated that 48,500 salmon were harvested in the Region I subsistence/personal use fisheries and 85% of these fish were sockeye salmon.

Description of the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region

The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south (Figure 1.1). The region is divided into two salmon net registration areas. Registration Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather. The Southeast Alaska area is divided into 17 regulatory districts, Districts 1 through 16 and the Dixon Entrance District (Figure 1.2). Some Registration Area A districts are further divided into regulatory sections. Registration Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The Yakutat area is further divided into the Yakutat District, extending from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District extending westward from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling (Figure 1.3).

For management and administrative purposes, the region is divided into six management areas with area offices in Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Haines, and Yakutat (Figure 1.1). The Wrangell and Yakutat offices are seasonally staffed. Additionally, a department office is maintained in Craig seasonally.

Fisheries Management Organization

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

Historical Summary

Commercial utilization of the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region salmon resources began in the late 1870s (Figure 1.4). Until the early 1900s sockeye salmon was the primary species harvested (Figure 1.5). Pink salmon began to dominate the harvest in the early 1900s (Figure 1.4) and in the past ten years have comprised 52% to 90% of the region's total salmon harvest (Table 1.1). The relative order of production (in numbers of fish) from highest to lowest is usually pink, chum, coho, sockeye, and chinook salmon.

The harvest of salmon in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region peaked in the late 1930s and early 1940s and declined to historical low levels in the 1950s and early 1960s (Figure 1.4). During the mid to late 1960s harvests increased, but in the early 1970s another decline in production occurred. Since the mid 1970s, salmon production levels in Region I have generally been increasing with record harvests of pink (1999), chum (1996), coho (1994), and sockeye salmon (1993) occurring in recent years (Table 1.1). The cumulative Region I salmon harvest has averaged 66.3 million fish over the past ten years (Table 1.1).

Fishery Characteristics

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

The Region I salmon fisheries are complex due to the mixed stock and mixed species nature of the returns and to the existence of several different gear groups that often harvest the same stocks of fish. Because the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region contains over 2,500 salmon streams with various productivity levels, it is difficult to apply stock specific fisheries management according to the run strength of individual returns. Additionally, some salmon harvested in the region originate from other states (primarily Washington and Oregon) and Canada. A fishery targeting on a specific salmon species may incur major incidental harvests of other species.

Fishery Participation

According to preliminary information from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), 397 purse seine, 467 drift gillnet, 158 set gillnet, 1,081 hand troll, and 921 power troll permits were renewed and could have fished in 2000 (Table 1.2). Preliminary fish ticket information indicates that a total of 1,938 permit holders, including 358 purse seine, 427 drift gillnet, 125 set gillnet, 314 hand troll, and 714 power troll permit holders, reported salmon landings in 2000.

Salmon Harvest

The Region I cumulative commercial salmon harvest by all gear types, including hatchery cost recovery, totaled approximately 39.6 million fish in 2000 (Tables 1.1 and 1.3, and Figure 1.5). Overall, the pink harvest dropped dramatically from 1999, but the chum salmon harvest was the second highest recorded. Pink salmon made up 51%, chum 40%, coho 5%, sockeye 3%, and chinook salmon 1% of the total Region I commercial salmon harvest.

Harvest by Gear Type

The 2000 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon harvest by gear type and species is summarized in Tables 1.4 to 1.9[2]. Salmon landed by purse seiners accounted for 69% of the total salmon harvest, followed by drift gillnetters (10%) and trollers (.5%). Trollers (hand and power) accounted for 68% of the regional landings of chinook salmon and 58% of the coho salmon harvest. Purse seiners harvested 89% of the pink, 52% of the chum, and 40% of the regional sockeye salmon harvest. Drift gillnetters accounted for 40% of the sockeye, 16% of the chum, and 9% of the coho salmon harvested. The set gillnet landings of sockeye and coho salmon represent 8% and 9%, respectively, of the regional harvest of these species. Approximately 27% of the chum, 14% of the chinook, and 14% of the overall coho salmon harvest was taken in the hatchery cost recovery fisheries.

Exvessel Value

The exvessel value (reported wholesale fish ticket value) of the 2000 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region commercial salmon harvest was estimated at $73.7 million. This exvessel estimate is considered conservative because it is based on the price reported on fish tickets and does not include subsequent price adjustments. The actual exvessel value, possibly 10% to 20% higher, will not be known until final processor reports are received and analyzed by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC).

The regional total harvest of chum salmon was valued at approximately $41.8 million, followed by coho ($9.7 million), pink ($8.4 million), sockeye ($7.1 million), and chinook salmon ($6.6 million). The exvessel value was highest for purse seine gear ($29.0 million), followed by hatchery cost recovery ($17.9 million), troll ($13.1 million), drift gillnet ($10.8 million), and set gillnet gear ($1.5 million).

2 The statistics in these tables may not be precisely the same as the reported catches and percentages in the troll and set gillnet sections of this document as these tables contain hatchery cost recovery and miscellaneous catches. Catch statistics are also dependent on when data was extracted from the ADF&G commercial fisheries database *Alexander*. This may be particularly relevant in the troll section where the total catch of chinook salmon is comprised of "Treaty" (also called the quota) and the hatchery "add-on" fish but does not include Alaska hatchery contributed fish. These terms are fully described in the troll section.

Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Fisheries

A total of 3,630 subsistence and subsistence/personal use salmon fishing permits were issued in the Southeast Alaska (Area A) portion of the region in 2000. This included 326 subsistence (Haines management area) and 3,304 subsistence/personal use permits (Juneau, Petersburg, Ketchikan, and Sitka management areas) (Table 1.12). The preliminary reported harvest of 44,000 salmon included 6,000 fish in the Haines subsistence fishery and 38,000 fish in the combined fisheries. Sockeye salmon made up 87% of the harvest. The subsistence/personal use harvest numbers will not be finalized until late spring when more permits are returned.

A total of 135 subsistence permits were issued for the Yakutat area during 2000. A preliminary subsistence harvest of approximately 4,000 salmon was reported from the Yakutat (Area D) portion of the region (Table 1.13) of which 67% were sockeye salmon.

Table 1.1. Southeast Alaska region annual total commercial salmon catches and percentages of the total, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook[a] >=28"		Chinook[b] <=21"		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total
1960	301,344	(6%)	-	-	533,118	(10%)	681,604	(13%)	2,712,146	(53%)	932,430	(18%)	5,160,642
1961	220,397	(1%)	-	-	682,292	(4%)	833,609	(5%)	11,459,298	(73%)	2,446,331	(16%)	15,641,927
1962	196,650	(1%)	-	-	727,437	(5%)	1,156,277	(8%)	11,255,790	(74%)	1,837,010	(12%)	15,173,164
1963	257,706	(1%)	-	-	675,750	(3%)	1,265,328	(6%)	19,115,942	(84%)	1,470,239	(6%)	22,784,965
1964	357,139	(2%)	-	-	919,124	(4%)	1,586,258	(7%)	18,580,259	(80%)	1,927,834	(8%)	23,370,614
1965	287,109	(2%)	-	-	1,076,998	(7%)	1,543,807	(10%)	10,879,097	(71%)	1,466,256	(10%)	15,253,267
1966	308,042	(1%)	-	-	1,046,075	(4%)	1,218,827	(5%)	20,350,917	(78%)	3,227,402	(12%)	26,151,263
1967	300,938	(4%)	-	-	966,398	(14%)	864,250	(12%)	3,109,343	(44%)	1,806,940	(26%)	7,047,869
1968	331,511	(1%)	-	-	826,195	(3%)	1,539,686	(5%)	25,077,871	(82%)	2,636,207	(9%)	30,411,470
1969	314,012	(4%)	-	-	811,232	(11%)	596,407	(8%)	4,869,056	(68%)	561,366	(8%)	7,152,073
1970	322,315	(2%)	-	-	667,909	(4%)	758,900	(5%)	10,657,293	(72%)	2,446,110	(16%)	14,852,527
1971	333,997	(3%)	-	-	623,269	(5%)	914,420	(7%)	9,344,830	(71%)	1,946,105	(15%)	13,162,621
1972	286,826	(2%)	-	-	916,720	(5%)	1,508,654	(8%)	12,399,801	(69%)	2,942,712	(16%)	18,054,713
1973	343,786	(3%)	-	-	1,011,595	(10%)	836,167	(8%)	6,455,487	(62%)	1,832,215	(17%)	10,479,250
1974	346,570	(4%)	-	-	687,422	(8%)	1,276,941	(14%)	4,888,711	(55%)	1,684,315	(19%)	8,883,959
1975	300,707	(5%)	-	-	245,191	(4%)	427,357	(8%)	4,026,520	(71%)	686,615	(12%)	5,686,390
1976	241,762	(3%)	-	-	595,259	(7%)	821,801	(10%)	5,329,598	(66%)	1,030,877	(13%)	8,019,297
1977	285,178	(2%)	-	-	1,085,143	(6%)	944,654	(6%)	13,843,520	(82%)	738,723	(4%)	16,897,218
1978	401,411	(2%)	-	-	788,319	(3%)	1,714,505	(7%)	21,243,378	(85%)	868,963	(3%)	25,016,576
1979	363,593	(2%)	-	-	1,073,657	(7%)	1,284,603	(9%)	10,978,333	(75%)	888,273	(6%)	14,588,459
1980	324,610	(2%)	-	-	1,108,349	(6%)	1,116,237	(6%)	14,500,066	(78%)	1,641,514	(9%)	18,690,776
1981	268,490	(1%)	-	-	1,072,201	(5%)	1,358,806	(6%)	19,038,296	(84%)	837,240	(4%)	22,575,033
1982	292,220	(1%)	-	-	1,490,034	(5%)	2,117,303	(7%)	24,211,210	(82%)	1,329,501	(5%)	29,440,268
1983	289,451	(1%)	-	-	1,556,554	(4%)	1,946,995	(5%)	37,528,811	(88%)	1,168,541	(3%)	42,490,352
1984	270,227	(1%)	-	-	1,214,687	(4%)	1,909,281	(6%)	24,701,608	(77%)	4,083,346	(13%)	32,179,149
1985	255,125	(<1%)	-	-	1,861,637	(3%)	2,598,824	(4%)	51,952,508	(87%)	3,274,964	(5%)	59,943,058
1986	262,381	(<1%)	1,158	(<1%)	1,442,990	(3%)	3,404,109	(6%)	46,172,277	(84%)	3,358,886	(6%)	54,641,801
1987	261,396	(2%)	1,786	(<1%)	1,377,717	(9%)	1,543,353	(10%)	10,280,422	(64%)	2,721,664	(17%)	16,186,338
1988	263,847	(2%)	1,028	(<1%)	1,460,396	(8%)	1,046,662	(6%)	11,207,162	(64%)	3,535,594	(20%)	17,514,689
1989	280,964	(<1%)	4,005	(<1%)	2,124,838	(3%)	2,204,044	(3%)	59,460,203	(90%)	1,968,890	(3%)	66,042,944
1990	342,379	(1%)	3,454	(<1%)	2,155,717	(5%)	2,868,127	(7%)	32,342,002	(81%)	2,217,894	(6%)	39,929,573
1991	325,063	(<1%)	5,585	(<1%)	2,061,588	(3%)	3,194,073	(5%)	61,919,097	(87%)	3,334,327	(5%)	70,839,733
1992	233,822	(1%)	2,296	(<1%)	2,666,410	(6%)	3,695,388	(8%)	34,963,308	(75%)	4,936,489	(11%)	46,497,713
1993	280,849	(<1%)	3,956	(<1%)	3,190,717	(4%)	3,665,007	(5%)	57,299,342	(79%)	7,879,850	(11%)	72,319,721
1994	241,335	(<1%)	6,265	(<1%)	2,392,364	(3%)	5,715,764	(7%)	57,646,063	(75%)	10,397,421	(14%)	76,399,212
1995	218,459	(<1%)	1,675	(<1%)	1,795,006	(3%)	3,345,616	(5%)	47,964,133	(74%)	11,157,425	(17%)	64,482,314
1996	220,970	(<1%)	831	(<1%)	2,800,231	(3%)	3,156,864	(4%)	64,629,714	(75%)	15,933,109	(18%)	86,741,719
1997	303,955	(1%)	497	(<1%)	2,476,778	(5%)	1,952,099	(4%)	28,983,668	(64%)	11,749,840	(26%)	45,466,837
1998	235,732	(<1%)	1,704	(<1%)	1,375,306	(2%)	2,954,241	(5%)	42,518,815	(68%)	15,596,883	(25%)	62,682,681
1999	182,375	(<1%)	3,049	(<1%)	1,159,482	(1%)	3,581,013	(4%)	77,764,580	(80%)	14,912,335	(15%)	97,602,834
Avg. 1960 to 1999	286,366	(1%)	2,664	(<1%)	1,318,553	(4%)	1,878,697	(6%)	25,791,512	(78%)	3,885,316	(12%)	33,163,107
Avg. 1990 to 1999	260,537	(<1%)	2,931	(<1%)	2,207,360	(3%)	3,412,819	(5%)	50,603,072	(76%)	9,811,557	(15%)	66,298,276
Max. catch & (year)	401,411	(1978)	6,265	(1994)	3,190,717	(1993)	5,715,764	(1994)	77,764,580	(1999)	15,933,109	(1996)	
Min. catch & (year)	182,375	(1999)	497	(1997)	245,191	(1975)	427,357	(1975)	2,712,146	(1960)	561,366	(1969)	
2000	232,668	(<1%)	1,349	(<1%)	1,225,997	(3%)	1,953,200	(5%)	20,309,604	(51%)	15,897,568	(40%)	39,620,386

[a] Chinook troll catch is calendar year for 1960 through September 1979, and by season (October 1–September 30) for 1980–2000.
[b] Chinook <=21" average for 1986–2000.

Table 1.2. Number of limited entry and interim use permits issued[a] and fished in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, 1977 to 2000.

	Number of Permits									
	Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Hand Troll		Power Troll	
Year	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished
1977	414	325	474	438	158	144	2,951	1,836	970	750
1978	419	376	491	474	164	155	3,922	2,624	976	819
1979	418	319	491	449	167	155	3,700	2,207	978	819
1980	416	335	489	445	167	159	2,436	1,667	973	842
1981	418	364	487	447	167	158	2,048	1,153	969	793
1982	421	370	486	431	164	147	1,906	1,067	967	810
1983	420	337	480	432	165	145	2,031	946	967	810
1984	420	383	481	437	163	140	1,983	860	961	795
1985	420	368	485	446	164	148	1,952	903	959	830
1986	419	368	488	460	164	154	1,887	804	957	827
1987	420	381	486	465	164	154	1,820	763	956	828
1988	420	394	485	470	165	159	1,783	777	956	828
1989	420	365	485	466	166	160	1,747	694	955	830
1990	420	360	486	465	166	158	1,699	699	956	839
1991	420	383	485	466	168	161	1,643	700	958	847
1992	420	354	484	167	170	159	1,595	645	957	837
1993	419	382	482	460	171	157	1,550	600	956	836
1994	417	390	482	446	171	150	1,513	547	954	804
1995	417	373	483	452	170	147	1,479	460	954	818
1996	416	357	483	439	170	139	1,420	412	965	737
1997	415	351	482	423	170	141	1,380	387	964	740
1998	415	377	479	422	169	142	1,331	304	962	732
1999	397	359	474	430	165	128	1,155	337	927	721
Average 1977–1999										
	417	364	484	436	166	150	1,954	930	961	804
Preliminary 2000										
	397	358	467	427	158	125	1,081	314	921	714

[a] Data provided by Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (www.cfec.state.ak.us).

Table 1.3. Southeast Alaska region commercial salmon catches, in numbers, by harvest type and fishery, 2000.

Fishery	Large Chinook >=28"	Small Chinook <=21"	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Total Seine	20,620	1,341	489,145	206,360	18,155,386	8,300,829	27,173,681
Southern Seine[a] Total	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107
Traditional	1,305	284	413,808	143,117	10,826,499	1,908,532	13,293,545
Hatchery Terminal	1,170	2	2,441	1,055	7,057	164,837	176,562
Northern Seine[b] Total	18,145	1,055	72,896	62,188	7,321,830	6,227,460	13,703,574
Traditional	245	212	65,029	59,317	6,835,902	1,655,295	8,616,000
Hatchery Terminal	17,900	843	7,867	2,871	485,928	4,572,165	5,087,574
Total Drift Gillnet	13,687	-	493,335	167,281	676,935	2,552,319	3,903,557
Tree Point	1,180	-	93,572	18,181	421,489	198,606	733,028
Prince of Wales	1,220	-	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958
Stikine	1,671		15,893	5,651	9,497	40,337	73,049
Taku-Snettisham	1,172	-	166,167	7,464	54,686	666,526	896,015
Lynn Canal	435	-	96,175	34,710	17,334	500,705	649,359
Hatchery Terminal	8,009		31,452	5,068	17,310	946,309	1,008,148
Set Gillnet	2,460	-	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
Total Troll[c]	158,784	-	4,467	1,125,159	187,364	478,144	1,953,918
Hand Troll Total	8,678	-	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,116
Traditional	4,684	-	116	67,438	5,324	5,855	83,417
Hatchery Terminal	1,515	-	-	23	-	1	1,539
Experimental	2,479	-	10	38	62	571	3,160
Power Troll Total	150,106	-	4,341	1,057,660	181,978	471,717	1,865,802
Traditional	125,209	-	3,670	1,056,503	177,635	393,114	1,756,131
Hatchery Terminal	6,436	-	4	342	30	2,367	9,179
Experimental	18,461	-	667	815	4,313	76,236	100,492
Total Annette Isl. Res.	4,769	-	22,529	18,189	918,280	164,969	1,128,736
Seine	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
Drift Gillnet	2,560	-	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
Total Annette Is. Troll[c]	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hand Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power Troll	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Trap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery Cost Recovery	31,636	1	107,242	264,864	267,913	4,354,771	5,026,427
Miscellaneous[d]	712	7	10,097	399	39,377	45,351	95,943
Southern Totals[e]	35,780	287	647,151	605,584	12,374,283	4,400,036	18,063,121
Northern Totals[f]	190,539	1,062	479,657	1,155,465	7,870,872	11,496,262	21,193,857
Yakutat Totals[g]	6,349	-	99,189	192,151	64,449	1,270	363,408
Region Totals	232,668	1,349	1,225,997	1,953,200	20,309,604	15,897,568	39,620,386

[a] Districts 101–108.
[b] Districts 109–114.
[c] Catch accounting period for the 2000 chinook salmon season goes from October 1999 through September 2000.
[d] Includes salmon that were confiscated, caught in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.
[e] Districts 101–108, 150, and 152, plus 1999 winter troll fishery.
[f] Districts 109–116, 154, 156, and 157, plus 1999 winter troll fishery.
[g] Districts 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 189, 191, 192, plus 1999 winter troll fishery.

Table 1.4. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total	
1960	3,789,373	(73%)	432,438	(8%)	177,916	(3%)	707,570	(14%)	53,345	(1%)	-	-	-	-	5,160,642	
1961	13,778,020	(88%)	766,804	(5%)	288,253	(2%)	627,467	(4%)	181,383	(1%)	-	-	-	-	15,641,927	
1962	12,394,256	(82%)	1,010,200	(7%)	274,139	(2%)	896,277	(6%)	598,292	(4%)	-	-	-	-	15,173,164	
1963	20,120,230	(88%)	1,232,700	(5%)	283,814	(1%)	1,051,912	(5%)	96,309	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	22,784,965	
1964	20,060,487	(86%)	1,431,389	(6%)	302,962	(1%)	1,188,373	(5%)	387,403	(2%)	-	-	-	-	23,370,614	
1965	12,490,889	(82%)	1,426,018	(9%)	252,443	(2%)	1,044,147	(7%)	39,770	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	15,253,267	
1966	22,697,106	(87%)	1,658,535	(6%)	257,968	(1%)	880,209	(3%)	657,445	(3%)	-	-	-	-	26,151,263	
1967	5,151,431	(73%)	880,264	(12%)	222,423	(3%)	782,935	(11%)	10,816	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	7,047,869	
1968	27,306,485	(90%)	1,432,710	(5%)	189,474	(1%)	1,213,591	(4%)	269,210	(1%)	-	-	-	-	30,411,470	
1969	5,099,984	(71%)	1,017,462	(14%)	239,271	(3%)	764,490	(11%)	30,866	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	7,152,073	
1970	12,173,362	(82%)	1,756,875	(12%)	166,517	(1%)	646,033	(4%)	109,740	(1%)	-	-	-	-	14,852,527	
1971	10,495,932	(80%)	1,593,806	(12%)	257,077	(2%)	815,806	(6%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,162,621	
1972	14,269,165	(79%)	1,937,570	(11%)	199,266	(1%)	1,213,688	(7%)	435,024	(2%)	-	-	-	-	18,054,713	
1973	7,316,094	(70%)	1,926,658	(18%)	198,914	(2%)	994,199	(9%)	43,385	(0%)	-	-	-	-	10,479,250	
1974	5,583,200	(63%)	1,570,365	(18%)	170,616	(2%)	1,446,714	(16%)	113,064	(1%)	-	-	-	-	8,883,959	
1975	3,925,990	(69%)	867,832	(15%)	196,691	(3%)	582,276	(10%)	110,901	(2%)	2,700	(<1%)	-	-	5,686,390	
1976	5,023,411	(63%)	1,373,943	(17%)	219,987	(3%)	955,304	(12%)	446,652	(6%)	-	-	-	-	8,019,297	
1977	12,216,997	(72%)	2,516,042	(15%)	364,295	(2%)	1,077,142	(6%)	630,283	(4%)	92,459	(1%)	-	-	16,897,218	
1978	19,596,101	(78%)	1,690,223	(7%)	309,944	(1%)	2,122,965	(8%)	1,293,536	(5%)	-	-	3,807	(<1%)	25,016,576	
1979	9,955,755	(68%)	1,884,812	(13%)	424,693	(3%)	1,913,974	(13%)	362,004	(2%)	35,448	(<1%)	11,773	(<1%)	14,588,459	
1980	13,581,616	(73%)	2,178,863	(12%)	445,334	(2%)	1,282,130	(7%)	1,191,683	(6%)	-	-	11,150	(<1%)	18,690,776	
1981	17,472,456	(77%)	2,094,774	(9%)	428,332	(2%)	1,705,369	(8%)	729,389	(3%)	137,749	(1%)	6,964	(<1%)	22,575,033	
1982	23,757,840	(81%)	1,978,246	(7%)	378,093	(1%)	2,069,973	(7%)	1,227,885	(4%)	20,270	(<1%)	7,961	(<1%)	29,440,268	
1983	35,373,471	(83%)	2,527,671	(6%)	271,517	(1%)	2,072,723	(5%)	2,091,874	(5%)	143,178	(<1%)	9,918	(<1%)	42,490,352	
1984	24,330,951	(76%)	3,132,688	(10%)	337,983	(1%)	1,978,299	(6%)	1,736,331	(5%)	652,340	(2%)	10,557	(<1%)	32,179,149	
1985	50,240,276	(84%)	4,117,169	(7%)	467,790	(1%)	2,845,163	(5%)	1,603,899	(3%)	637,133	(1%)	31,628	(<1%)	59,943,058	
1986	46,156,090	(84%)	3,160,698	(6%)	268,174	(<1%)	2,604,835	(5%)	2,047,763	(4%)	368,783	(1%)	35,458	(<1%)	54,641,801	
1987	8,691,660	(54%)	3,016,899	(19%)	413,943	(3%)	1,792,472	(11%)	538,333	(3%)	1,642,573	(10%)	90,458	(1%)	16,186,338	
1988	11,276,466	(64%)	2,605,532	(15%)	518,455	(3%)	1,348,284	(8%)	1,058,584	(6%)	645,810	(4%)	61,558	(<1%)	17,514,689	
1989	54,320,898	(82%)	4,450,699	(7%)	580,479	(1%)	3,511,530	(5%)	2,691,297	(4%)	444,649	(1%)	43,392	(<1%)	66,042,944	
1990	30,330,838	(76%)	2,917,610	(7%)	530,755	(1%)	2,963,152	(7%)	1,727,293	(4%)	1,414,626	(4%)	45,299	(<1%)	39,929,573	
1991	62,198,669	(88%)	2,813,755	(4%)	403,855	(1%)	2,447,083	(3%)	1,124,897	(2%)	1,802,083	(3%)	49,391	(<1%)	70,839,733	
1992	34,808,120	(75%)	3,832,020	(8%)	632,425	(1%)	2,893,922	(6%)	1,190,697	(3%)	3,094,578	(7%)	45,951	(<1%)	46,497,713	
1993	60,196,695	(83%)	3,946,447	(5%)	598,500	(1%)	4,075,300	(6%)	1,725,815	(2%)	1,726,826	(2%)	50,138	(<1%)	72,319,721	
1994	60,075,099	(79%)	4,254,893	(6%)	570,976	(1%)	4,942,658	(6%)	725,117	(1%)	5,754,290	(8%)	76,179	(<1%)	76,399,212	
1995	51,649,064	(80%)	4,884,239	(8%)	514,722	(1%)	2,907,327	(5%)	2,165,624	(3%)	2,309,043	(4%)	52,295	(<1%)	64,482,314	
1996	72,547,199	(84%)	4,053,708	(5%)	474,783	(1%)	3,285,049	(4%)	1,066,239	(1%)	5,231,906	(6%)	82,835	(<1%)	86,741,719	
1997	32,426,882	(71%)	3,861,436	(4%)	530,584	(1%)	2,313,488	(5%)	649,343	(1%)	5,656,216	(12%)	91,387	(<1%)	45,529,336	
1998	49,049,900	(78%)	4,332,833	(5%)	365,039	(1%)	2,217,852	(4%)	1,070,302	(2%)	5,700,970	(9%)	89,256	(<1%)	62,826,152	
1999	81,819,476	(84%)	4,344,116	(4%)	351,396	(<1%)	3,030,742	(3%)	1,067,156	(1%)	6,851,566	(7%)	138,382	(<1%)	97,602,834	
Average 1960 to 1999																
	26,593,698	(80%)	2,422,774	(7%)	351,995	(1%)	1,830,311	(6%)	832,474	(3%)	1,109,130	(3%)	26,143	(<1%)	33,166,524	
Max. catch (year)																
	81,819,476	(1999)	4,884,239	(1995)	632,425	(1992)	4,942,658	(1994)	2,691,297	(1989)	6,851,566	(1999)	138,382	(1997)	97,602,834	(1999)
Min. catch (year)																
	3,789,373	(1960)	432,438	(1960)	166,517	(1970)	582,276	(1975)	10,816	(1967)	2,700	(1975)	3,807	(1978)	5,160,642	(1960)
2000	27,173,681	(69%)	3,903,557	(10%)	338,124	(<1%)	1,953,918	(5%)	1,128,736	(3%)	5,026,427	(13%)	95,943	(<1%)	39,620,386	

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

Table 1.5. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chinook salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	6,509	(2%)	11,523	(4%)	908	(<1%)	282,404	(94%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,344
1961	4,134	(2%)	9,440	(4%)	2,534	(1%)	204,289	(93%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,397
1962	10,145	(5%)	10,161	(5%)	2,747	(1%)	173,597	(88%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,650
1963	6,659	(3%)	6,427	(2%)	941	(<1%)	243,679	(95%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,706
1964	16,819	(5%)	9,371	(3%)	1,488	(<1%)	329,461	(92%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,139
1965	14,992	(5%)	11,892	(4%)	1,323	(<1%)	258,902	(90%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,109
1966	11,874	(4%)	12,527	(4%)	1,555	(1%)	282,083	(92%)	3	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	308,042
1967	9,054	(3%)	16,464	(5%)	742	(<1%)	274,678	(91%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,938
1968	13,335	(4%)	12,902	(4%)	697	(<1%)	304,455	(92%)	122	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	331,511
1969	6,730	(2%)	15,178	(5%)	1,936	(1%)	290,168	(92%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	314,012
1970	5,954	(2%)	9,460	(3%)	2,299	(1%)	304,602	(95%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,315
1971	4,799	(1%)	15,718	(5%)	2,041	(1%)	311,439	(93%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	333,997
1972	16,786	(6%)	25,142	(9%)	2,467	(1%)	242,282	(84%)	149	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	286,826
1973	8,751	(3%)	24,471	(7%)	2,733	(1%)	307,806	(90%)	25	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	343,786
1974	6,759	(2%)	15,481	(4%)	2,214	(1%)	322,101	(93%)	15	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	346,570
1975	2,056	(1%)	9,082	(3%)	2,224	(1%)	287,342	(96%)	3	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	300,707
1976	1,426	(1%)	7,222	(3%)	1,830	(1%)	231,239	(96%)	45	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	241,762
1977	5,242	(2%)	5,578	(2%)	2,549	(1%)	271,735	(95%)	74	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	285,178
1978	13,972	(3%)	8,266	(2%)	3,057	(1%)	375,433	(94%)	197	(<1%)	-	-	486	(<1%)	401,411
1979	10,079	(3%)	13,738	(4%)	4,299	(1%)	334,306	(92%)	339	(<1%)	-	-	832	(<1%)	363,593
1980	11,701	(4%)	5,433	(2%)	2,800	(1%)	303,885	(94%)	180	(<1%)	-	-	611	(<1%)	324,610
1981	10,264	(4%)	6,317	(2%)	2,069	(1%)	248,791	(93%)	301	(<1%)	-	-	748	(<1%)	268,490
1982	31,165	(11%)	15,238	(5%)	1,456	(<1%)	242,315	(83%)	1,140	(<1%)	-	-	906	(<1%)	292,220
1983	13,578	(5%)	4,734	(2%)	976	(<1%)	269,790	(93%)	367	(<1%)	-	-	6	(<1%)	289,451
1984	20,762	(8%)	10,338	(4%)	1,062	(<1%)	235,629	(87%)	236	(<1%)	937	(<1%)	1,263	(<1%)	270,227
1985	23,073	(9%)	10,411	(4%)	1,231	(<1%)	216,086	(85%)	705	(<1%)	2,658	(1%)	961	(<1%)	255,125
1986	13,110	(5%)	8,204	(3%)	1,428	(1%)	237,648	(90%)	121	(<1%)	1,491	(1%)	1,537	(1%)	263,539
1987	6,284	(2%)	8,430	(3%)	2,072	(1%)	242,529	(92%)	565	(<1%)	2,371	(1%)	931	(<1%)	263,182
1988	12,165	(5%)	9,079	(3%)	893	(<1%)	231,110	(87%)	941	(<1%)	9,648	(4%)	1,039	(<1%)	264,875
1989	17,103	(6%)	9,579	(3%)	798	(<1%)	235,609	(83%)	892	(<1%)	19,602	(7%)	1,386	(<1%)	284,969
1990	14,777	(4%)	14,693	(4%)	663	(<1%)	287,100	(83%)	1,840	(1%)	26,394	(8%)	366	(<1%)	345,833
1991	17,147	(5%)	18,593	(6%)	1,750	(1%)	263,091	(80%)	1,880	(1%)	28,136	(9%)	51	(<1%)	330,648
1992	20,308	(9%)	11,285	(5%)	2,025	(1%)	183,263	(78%)	1,210	(1%)	16,695	(7%)	1,332	(1%)	236,118
1993	12,291	(4%)	18,011	(6%)	1,311	(<1%)	226,561	(80%)	639	(<1%)	23,246	(8%)	2,746	(1%)	284,805
1994	21,089	(9%)	16,735	(7%)	3,897	(2%)	186,169	(75%)	230	(<1%)	17,968	(7%)	1,512	(1%)	247,600
1995	26,777	(12%)	13,342	(6%)	9,374	(4%)	138,115	(63%)	133	(<1%)	31,122	(14%)	1,271	(1%)	220,134
1996	23,155	(10%)	9,982	(5%)	4,854	(2%)	148,661	(67%)	243	(<1%)	33,496	(15%)	1,410	(1%)	221,801
1997	10,841	(4%)	11,006	(4%)	3,264	(1%)	242,960	(81%)	505	(<1%)	30,144	(10%)	2,294	(1%)	301,014
1998	16,167	(7%)	5,937	(2%)	2,804	(1%)	196,245	(82%)	304	(<1%)	15,943	(7%)	1,390	(1%)	238,790
1999	20,850	(11%)	8,817	(4%)	5,108	(3%)	149,725	(76%)	744	(<1%)	11,167	(6%)	1,093	(1%)	197,504
Average 1960 to 1999	12,967	(5%)	11,655	(4%)	2,260	(1%)	252,932	(88%)	354	(<1%)	6,775	(2%)	604	(<1%)	287,548
Max. catch (year)	31,165	(1982)	25,142	(1972)	9,374	(1995)	375,433	(1978)	4,769	(1991)	33,496	(1996)	2,746	(1993)	
Min. catch (year)	1,426	(1960)	4,734	(1960)	663	(1970)	138,115	(1975)	3	(1975)	937	(1984)	6	(1983)	
2000	20,620	(9%)	13,687	(6%)	2,460	(1%)	158,784	(68%)	4,769	(<1%)	31,636	(14%)	712	(0%)	232,668

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

Table 1.6. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total sockeye salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	358,697	(67%)	127,058	(24%)	44,671	(8%)	939	(<1%)	1,753	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	533,118
1961	418,952	(61%)	169,724	(25%)	82,403	(12%)	1,264	(<1%)	9,949	(1%)	-	-	-	-	682,292
1962	411,748	(57%)	233,082	(32%)	73,937	(10%)	1,181	(<1%)	7,489	(1%)	-	-	-	-	727,437
1963	422,605	(63%)	194,420	(29%)	52,517	(8%)	2,014	(<1%)	4,194	(1%)	-	-	-	-	675,750
1964	570,250	(62%)	246,250	(27%)	90,175	(10%)	1,004	(<1%)	11,445	(1%)	-	-	-	-	919,124
1965	672,001	(62%)	279,349	(26%)	120,417	(11%)	1,872	(<1%)	3,359	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,076,998
1966	480,024	(46%)	334,702	(32%)	185,360	(18%)	679	(<1%)	45,310	(4%)	-	-	-	-	1,046,075
1967	600,602	(62%)	274,038	(28%)	88,431	(9%)	157	(<1%)	3,170	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	966,398
1968	494,851	(60%)	245,865	(30%)	80,776	(10%)	574	(<1%)	4,129	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	826,195
1969	338,217	(42%)	348,298	(43%)	123,303	(15%)	444	(<1%)	970	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	811,232
1970	307,793	(46%)	240,700	(36%)	115,992	(17%)	477	(<1%)	2,947	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	667,909
1971	162,823	(26%)	328,774	(53%)	130,743	(21%)	929	(<1%)	-	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	623,269
1972	323,927	(35%)	449,019	(49%)	134,536	(15%)	1,060	(<1%)	8,178	(1%)	-	-	-	-	916,720
1973	348,679	(34%)	532,164	(53%)	128,412	(13%)	1,222	(<1%)	1,118	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,011,595
1974	235,934	(34%)	363,857	(53%)	82,413	(12%)	2,603	(<1%)	2,615	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	687,422
1975	61,877	(25%)	108,334	(44%)	73,260	(30%)	1,098	(<1%)	622	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	245,191
1976	135,811	(23%)	322,984	(54%)	130,176	(22%)	1,266	(<1%)	5,022	(1%)	-	-	-	-	595,259
1977	327,966	(30%)	538,301	(50%)	185,377	(17%)	5,701	(1%)	27,798	(3%)	-	-	-	-	1,085,143
1978	272,197	(35%)	358,917	(46%)	130,681	(17%)	2,804	(<1%)	23,619	(3%)	-	-	101	(<1%)	788,319
1979	397,137	(37%)	472,610	(44%)	165,069	(15%)	7,018	(1%)	31,345	(3%)	-	-	478	(<1%)	1,073,657
1980	513,266	(46%)	408,296	(37%)	159,564	(14%)	2,921	(<1%)	23,734	(2%)	-	-	568	(<1%)	1,108,349
1981	438,921	(41%)	438,824	(41%)	149,273	(14%)	7,476	(1%)	37,528	(4%)	1	(<1%)	178	(<1%)	1,072,201
1982	457,198	(31%)	748,963	(50%)	211,613	(14%)	2,366	(<1%)	69,689	(5%)	1	(<1%)	204	(<1%)	1,490,034
1983	775,780	(50%)	586,594	(38%)	152,527	(10%)	8,017	(1%)	32,478	(2%)	1	(<1%)	1,157	(<1%)	1,556,554
1984	457,160	(38%)	593,278	(49%)	102,565	(8%)	9,654	(1%)	49,740	(4%)	7	(<1%)	2,283	(<1%)	1,214,687
1985	714,714	(38%)	830,285	(45%)	234,896	(13%)	7,724	(<1%)	67,885	(4%)	18	(<1%)	6,115	(<1%)	1,861,637
1986	587,729	(41%)	658,603	(46%)	150,770	(10%)	6,889	(<1%)	36,510	(3%)	15	(<1%)	2,474	(<1%)	1,442,990
1987	310,282	(23%)	736,200	(53%)	259,989	(19%)	9,722	(1%)	54,186	(4%)	1,121	(<1%)	6,217	(<1%)	1,377,717
1988	654,725	(45%)	600,925	(41%)	162,168	(11%)	9,341	(1%)	30,979	(2%)	85	(<1%)	2,173	(<1%)	1,460,396
1989	823,185	(39%)	893,976	(42%)	329,454	(16%)	20,171	(1%)	50,496	(2%)	66	(<1%)	7,490	(<1%)	2,124,838
1990	965,918	(45%)	767,492	(36%)	344,606	(16%)	9,176	(<1%)	59,644	(3%)	75	(<1%)	8,806	(<1%)	2,155,717
1991	1,051,167	(51%)	714,669	(35%)	229,903	(11%)	9,886	(<1%)	45,153	(2%)	1,459	(<1%)	9,351	(<1%)	2,061,588
1992	1,336,901	(50%)	922,069	(35%)	314,175	(12%)	22,830	(1%)	61,169	(2%)	2,108	(<1%)	7,158	(<1%)	2,666,410
1993	1,690,288	(53%)	1,021,899	(32%)	345,828	(11%)	25,336	(1%)	95,063	(3%)	7,545	(<1%)	4,758	(<1%)	3,190,717
1994	1,430,610	(60%)	686,760	(29%)	206,683	(9%)	21,761	(1%)	41,615	(2%)	3,322	(<1%)	1,613	(<1%)	2,392,364
1995	907,120	(51%)	640,882	(36%)	153,693	(9%)	27,323	(2%)	55,503	(3%)	8,407	(<1%)	2,078	(<1%)	1,795,006
1996	1,514,523	(54%)	1,026,974	(37%)	209,029	(7%)	11,024	(<1%)	29,859	(1%)	6,636	(<1%)	2,186	(<1%)	2,800,231
1997	1,578,041	(64%)	645,516	(26%)	110,078	(4%)	39,375	(2%)	41,365	(2%)	58,879	(2%)	4,107	(<1%)	2,477,361
1998	732,790	(53%)	501,291	(36%)	77,189	(6%)	6,485	(<1%)	16,554	(1%)	34,584	(3%)	6,468	(<1%)	1,375,361
1999	425,299	(37%)	545,175	(47%)	128,751	(11%)	5,725	(<1%)	21,867	(2%)	24,084	(2%)	8,581	(1%)	1,159,482
Average 1960 to 1999	617,693	(47%)	503,428	(38%)	156,285	(12%)	7,438	(1%)	27,901	(2%)	3,710	(<1%)	2,114	(<1%)	1,318,569
Max. catch (year)	1,690,288	(1993)	1,026,974	(1996)	345,828	(1993)	39,375	(1997)	95,063	(1993)	107,242	(1997)	10,097	(1991)	
Min. catch (year)	61,877	(1975)	108,334	(1975)	44,671	(1960)	157	(1967)	622	(1975)	1	(1981–83)	101	(1978)	
2000	489,145	(40%)	493,335	(40%)	99,182	(8%)	4,467	(<1%)	22,529	(2%)	107,242	(9%)	10,097	(1%)	1,225,997

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

Table 1.7. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total coho salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	125,871	(18%)	37,986	(6%)	119,149	(17%)	396,211	(58%)	2,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	681,604
1961	246,524	(30%)	52,743	(6%)	128,670	(15%)	399,932	(48%)	5,740	(1%)	-	-	-	-	833,609
1962	239,382	(21%)	98,404	(9%)	170,776	(15%)	643,740	(56%)	3,975	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,156,277
1963	316,449	(25%)	112,776	(9%)	141,365	(11%)	693,050	(55%)	1,688	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,265,328
1964	506,341	(32%)	172,411	(11%)	169,780	(11%)	730,766	(46%)	6,960	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,586,258
1965	556,981	(36%)	166,452	(11%)	122,207	(8%)	695,887	(45%)	2,280	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,543,807
1966	451,888	(37%)	155,922	(13%)	66,252	(5%)	528,621	(43%)	16,144	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,218,827
1967	188,959	(22%)	134,029	(16%)	97,211	(11%)	443,677	(51%)	374	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	864,250
1968	463,270	(30%)	202,955	(13%)	92,005	(6%)	779,500	(51%)	1,956	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,539,686
1969	109,956	(18%)	65,053	(11%)	32,555	(5%)	388,443	(65%)	400	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	596,407
1970	294,574	(39%)	163,901	(22%)	30,279	(4%)	267,647	(35%)	2,499	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	758,900
1971	326,264	(36%)	159,143	(17%)	37,734	(4%)	391,279	(43%)	-	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	914,420
1972	390,325	(26%)	275,393	(18%)	46,289	(3%)	791,941	(52%)	4,706	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,508,654
1973	129,593	(15%)	124,349	(15%)	41,776	(5%)	540,125	(65%)	324	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	836,167
1974	166,687	(13%)	186,583	(15%)	77,556	(6%)	845,109	(66%)	1,006	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,276,941
1975	70,193	(16%)	102,321	(24%)	37,403	(9%)	214,170	(50%)	570	(<1%)	2,700	(1%)	-	-	427,357
1976	87,473	(11%)	156,469	(19%)	51,743	(6%)	524,762	(64%)	1,354	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	821,801
1977	150,535	(16%)	182,934	(19%)	92,214	(10%)	506,845	(54%)	12,126	(1%)	-	-	-	-	944,654
1978	242,961	(14%)	221,134	(13%)	139,500	(8%)	1,100,902	(64%)	8,671	(1%)	-	-	1,337	(<1%)	1,714,505
1979	176,354	(14%)	81,324	(6%)	95,873	(7%)	918,845	(72%)	5,649	(<1%)	5,893	(<1%)	665	(<1%)	1,284,603
1980	184,570	(17%)	109,516	(10%)	119,684	(11%)	696,391	(62%)	5,263	(<1%)	-	(<1%)	813	(<1%)	1,116,237
1981	237,402	(17%)	114,503	(8%)	132,579	(10%)	860,898	(63%)	7,839	(1%)	5,003	(<1%)	582	(<1%)	1,358,806
1982	428,700	(20%)	194,672	(9%)	148,854	(7%)	1,316,013	(62%)	14,345	(1%)	12,150	(1%)	2,569	(<1%)	2,117,303
1983	356,946	(18%)	210,332	(11%)	81,541	(4%)	1,276,363	(66%)	17,498	(1%)	4,220	(<1%)	95	(<1%)	1,946,995
1984	350,037	(18%)	190,971	(10%)	182,256	(10%)	1,132,637	(59%)	25,123	(1%)	26,836	(1%)	1,421	(<1%)	1,909,281
1985	418,725	(16%)	309,693	(12%)	202,835	(8%)	1,600,294	(62%)	30,679	(1%)	33,145	(1%)	3,453	(<1%)	2,598,824
1986	568,409	(17%)	395,889	(12%)	92,097	(3%)	2,127,202	(62%)	75,384	(2%)	143,800	(4%)	1,328	(<1%)	3,404,109
1987	121,974	(8%)	165,259	(11%)	124,407	(8%)	1,041,020	(67%)	35,790	(2%)	50,455	(3%)	4,448	(<1%)	1,543,353
1988	157,003	(15%)	163,808	(16%)	205,926	(20%)	500,202	(48%)	8,681	(1%)	7,539	(1%)	3,503	(<1%)	1,046,662
1989	330,989	(15%)	234,423	(11%)	176,773	(8%)	1,415,517	(64%)	23,870	(1%)	18,921	(1%)	3,551	(<1%)	2,204,044
1990	372,471	(13%)	351,106	(12%)	148,821	(5%)	1,832,394	(64%)	35,104	(1%)	125,762	(4%)	2,469	(<1%)	2,868,127
1991	405,727	(13%)	544,247	(17%)	166,172	(5%)	1,718,963	(54%)	62,339	(2%)	285,872	(9%)	10,753	(<1%)	3,194,073
1992	488,399	(13%)	645,159	(17%)	290,095	(8%)	1,929,011	(52%)	71,282	(2%)	268,913	(7%)	2,529	(<1%)	3,695,388
1993	473,138	(13%)	417,681	(11%)	237,387	(6%)	2,395,505	(65%)	32,690	(1%)	106,476	(3%)	2,130	(<1%)	3,665,007
1994	967,689	(17%)	698,125	(12%)	343,843	(6%)	3,461,607	(61%)	48,900	(1%)	188,847	(3%)	6,753	(<1%)	5,715,764
1995	617,777	(18%)	415,178	(12%)	295,029	(9%)	1,750,124	(52%)	51,452	(2%)	215,424	(6%)	632	(<1%)	3,345,616
1996	441,457	(14%)	368,570	(12%)	227,802	(7%)	1,906,225	(60%)	42,044	(1%)	166,941	(5%)	3,825	(<1%)	3,156,864
1997	183,773	(9%)	131,240	(7%)	322,776	(16%)	1,170,371	(59%)	30,846	(2%)	135,179	(7%)	405	(<1%)	1,974,590
1998	464,716	(16%)	412,446	(14%)	197,629	(7%)	1,636,479	(55%)	39,467	(1%)	234,675	(8%)	3,436	(<1%)	2,988,848
1999	416,370	(12%)	351,427	(10%)	187,055	(5%)	2,272,030	(63%)	47,807	(1%)	302,184	(8%)	4,140	(<1%)	3,581,013
Average 1960 to 1999															
	330,671	(18%)	231,913	(12%)	141,847	(8%)	1,096,017	(58%)	19,630	(1%)	58,523	(3%)	1,521	(<1%)	1,880,124
Max. catch (year)	967,689	(1994)	698,125	(1994)	343,843	(1994)	3,461,607	(1994)	75,384	(1986)	302,184	(1999)	10,753	(1991)	
Min. catch (year)	70,193	(1975)	37,986	(1960)	30,279	(1970)	214,170	(1975)	324	(1973)	2,700	(1975)	95	(1983)	
2000	206,360	(11%)	167,281	(9%)	170,948	(9%)	1,125,159	(58%)	18,189	(1%)	264,864	(14%)	399	(<1%)	1,953,200

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

Table 1.8. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total pink salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	2,572,279	(95%)	55,984	(2%)	12,911	(<1%)	25,563	(1%)	45,409	(2%)	-	-	-	-	2,712,146
1961	10,936,344	(95%)	282,997	(2%)	63,608	(1%)	19,303	(<1%)	157,046	(1%)	-	-	-	-	11,459,298
1962	10,139,595	(90%)	435,132	(4%)	26,063	(<1%)	75,083	(1%)	579,917	(5%)	-	-	-	-	11,255,790
1963	18,188,335	(95%)	653,826	(3%)	78,697	(<1%)	106,939	(1%)	88,145	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	19,115,942
1964	17,305,646	(93%)	753,312	(4%)	40,038	(<1%)	124,566	(1%)	356,697	(2%)	-	-	-	-	18,580,259
1965	10,061,346	(92%)	698,339	(6%)	4,402	(<1%)	81,127	(1%)	33,883	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	10,879,097
1966	18,906,895	(93%)	790,314	(4%)	1,405	(<1%)	63,623	(0%)	588,680	(3%)	-	-	-	-	20,350,917
1967	2,807,759	(90%)	205,683	(7%)	31,580	(1%)	57,372	(2%)	6,949	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,109,343
1968	24,083,473	(96%)	607,275	(2%)	2,130	(<1%)	126,271	(1%)	258,722	(1%)	-	-	-	-	25,077,871
1969	4,312,402	(89%)	379,423	(8%)	64,266	(1%)	83,727	(2%)	29,238	(1%)	-	-	-	-	4,869,056
1970	9,628,138	(90%)	848,376	(8%)	7,800	(<1%)	70,072	(1%)	102,907	(1%)	-	-	-	-	10,657,293
1971	8,505,647	(91%)	654,434	(7%)	80,192	(1%)	104,557	(1%)	-	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	9,344,830
1972	11,369,376	(92%)	443,866	(4%)	3,087	(<1%)	166,771	(1%)	416,701	(3%)	-	-	-	-	12,399,801
1973	5,609,519	(87%)	652,692	(10%)	16,998	(<1%)	134,586	(2%)	41,692	(1%)	-	-	-	-	6,455,487
1974	4,174,219	(85%)	338,108	(7%)	4,248	(<1%)	263,083	(5%)	109,053	(2%)	-	-	-	-	4,888,711
1975	3,410,755	(85%)	350,440	(9%)	80,043	(2%)	76,882	(2%)	108,400	(3%)	-	-	-	-	4,026,520
1976	4,286,896	(80%)	384,003	(7%)	28,492	(1%)	193,786	(4%)	436,421	(8%)	-	-	-	-	5,329,598
1977	11,394,597	(82%)	1,424,639	(10%)	75,504	(1%)	281,244	(2%)	575,077	(4%)	92,459	(1%)	-	-	13,843,520
1978	18,545,091	(87%)	812,947	(4%)	30,525	(<1%)	617,633	(3%)	1,235,444	(6%)	-	-	1,738	(<1%)	21,243,378
1979	8,934,010	(81%)	915,976	(8%)	152,053	(1%)	629,144	(6%)	308,234	(3%)	29,555	(<1%)	9,361	(<1%)	10,978,333
1980	11,869,988	(82%)	1,107,229	(8%)	143,135	(1%)	266,885	(2%)	1,105,442	(8%)	-	-	7,387	(<1%)	14,500,066
1981	16,268,867	(85%)	1,264,900	(7%)	133,756	(1%)	579,524	(3%)	653,409	(3%)	132,744	(1%)	5,096	(<1%)	19,038,296
1982	22,014,056	(91%)	570,555	(2%)	9,850	(<1%)	503,578	(2%)	1,101,882	(5%)	7,346	(<1%)	3,943	(<1%)	24,211,210
1983	33,649,518	(90%)	1,209,372	(3%)	25,278	(<1%)	498,245	(1%)	2,017,294	(5%)	120,688	(<1%)	8,416	(<1%)	37,528,811
1984	21,069,273	(85%)	1,307,853	(5%)	19,870	(<1%)	572,351	(2%)	1,556,283	(6%)	171,356	(1%)	4,622	(<1%)	24,701,608
1985	47,231,253	(91%)	1,832,505	(4%)	16,362	(<1%)	968,151	(2%)	1,418,244	(3%)	470,949	(1%)	15,044	(<1%)	51,952,508
1986	42,788,171	(93%)	1,282,402	(3%)	7,263	(<1%)	181,706	(<1%)	1,823,069	(4%)	61,341	(<1%)	28,325	(<1%)	46,172,277
1987	7,018,562	(68%)	1,359,526	(13%)	12,920	(<1%)	486,355	(5%)	338,763	(3%)	994,190	(10%)	70,106	(1%)	10,280,422
1988	8,826,732	(79%)	687,270	(6%)	120,212	(1%)	519,367	(5%)	890,272	(8%)	115,729	(1%)	47,580	(<1%)	11,207,162
1989	52,070,066	(88%)	2,769,875	(5%)	57,195	(<1%)	1,771,249	(3%)	2,550,624	(4%)	213,531	(<1%)	27,663	(<1%)	59,460,203
1990	27,915,150	(86%)	1,168,061	(4%)	30,840	(<1%)	771,665	(2%)	1,546,186	(5%)	880,750	(3%)	29,350	(<1%)	32,342,002
1991	58,597,975	(95%)	824,121	(1%)	3,051	(<1%)	426,683	(1%)	933,405	(2%)	1,112,852	(2%)	21,010	(<1%)	61,919,097
1992	29,769,079	(85%)	1,408,331	(4%)	18,526	(<1%)	673,805	(2%)	954,756	(3%)	2,111,411	(6%)	27,400	(<1%)	34,963,308
1993	53,414,515	(93%)	1,087,670	(2%)	9,909	(<1%)	902,758	(2%)	1,521,934	(3%)	332,763	(1%)	29,793	(<1%)	57,299,342
1994	51,280,083	(89%)	1,029,807	(2%)	12,324	(<1%)	942,747	(2%)	498,031	(1%)	3,831,458	(7%)	51,613	(<1%)	57,646,063
1995	43,498,508	(91%)	1,337,805	(3%)	54,041	(<1%)	714,312	(1%)	1,925,156	(4%)	410,952	(1%)	23,359	(<1%)	47,964,133
1996	61,649,487	(95%)	615,311	(1%)	31,295	(<1%)	812,899	(1%)	867,799	(1%)	609,316	(1%)	43,607	(<1%)	64,629,714
1997	24,790,537	(86%)	1,384,200	(5%)	93,658	(<1%)	545,308	(2%)	410,054	(1%)	1,695,171	(6%)	64,348	(<1%)	28,983,276
1998	38,429,248	(90%)	1,489,395	(4%)	86,066	(<1%)	261,093	(1%)	799,296	(2%)	1,411,511	(3%)	51,351	(<1%)	42,527,960
1999	72,018,646	(93%)	1,274,207	(2%)	29,554	(<1%)	540,670	(1%)	896,414	(1%)	2,913,160	(4%)	91,929	(<1%)	77,764,580
Average 1960 to 1999	23,233,551	(90%)	917,454	(4%)	42,979	(<1%)	406,017	(2%)	732,173	(3%)	442,981	(2%)	16,576	(<1%)	25,791,731
Max. catch (year)	72,018,646	(1999)	2,769,875	(1989)	152,053	(1979)	1,771,249	(1989)	2,550,624	(1989)	3,831,458	(1994)	91,929	(1999)	
Min. catch (year)	2,572,279	(1960)	55,984	(1960)	1,405	(1966)	19,303	(1961)	6,949	(1967)	7,346	(1982)	1,738	(1978)	
2000	18,155,386	(89%)	676,935	(3%)	64,349	(<1%)	187,364	(1%)	918,280	(5%)	267,913	(1%)	39,377	(<1%)	20,309,604

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

Table 1.9. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chum salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery[a]		Misc.[b]		Total
1960	726,017	(78%)	199,887	(21%)	277	(<1%)	2,453	(<1%)	3,796	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	932,430
1961	2,172,066	(89%)	251,900	(10%)	11,038	(<1%)	2,679	(<1%)	8,648	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,446,331
1962	1,593,386	(87%)	233,421	(13%)	616	(<1%)	2,676	(<1%)	6,911	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,837,010
1963	1,186,182	(81%)	265,251	(18%)	10,294	(1%)	6,230	(<1%)	2,282	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,470,239
1964	1,661,431	(86%)	250,045	(13%)	1,481	(<1%)	2,576	(<1%)	12,301	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,927,834
1965	1,185,569	(81%)	269,986	(18%)	4,094	(<1%)	6,359	(<1%)	248	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,466,256
1966	2,846,425	(88%)	365,070	(11%)	3,396	(<1%)	5,203	(<1%)	7,308	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,227,402
1967	1,545,057	(86%)	250,050	(14%)	4,459	(<1%)	7,051	(<1%)	323	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,806,940
1968	2,251,556	(85%)	363,713	(14%)	13,866	(1%)	2,791	(<1%)	4,281	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,636,207
1969	332,679	(59%)	209,510	(37%)	17,211	(3%)	1,708	(<1%)	258	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	561,366
1970	1,936,903	(79%)	494,438	(20%)	10,147	(<1%)	3,235	(<1%)	1,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,446,110
1971	1,496,399	(77%)	435,737	(22%)	6,367	(<1%)	7,602	(<1%)	-	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,946,105
1972	2,168,751	(74%)	744,150	(25%)	12,887	(<1%)	11,634	(<1%)	5,290	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,942,712
1973	1,219,552	(67%)	592,982	(32%)	8,995	(<1%)	10,460	(1%)	226	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,832,215
1974	999,601	(59%)	666,336	(40%)	4,185	(<1%)	13,818	(1%)	375	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,684,315
1975	381,109	(56%)	297,655	(43%)	3,761	(1%)	2,784	(<1%)	1,306	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	686,615
1976	511,805	(50%)	503,265	(49%)	7,746	(1%)	4,251	(<1%)	3,810	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,030,877
1977	338,657	(46%)	364,590	(49%)	8,651	(1%)	11,617	(2%)	15,208	(2%)	-	-	-	-	738,723
1978	521,880	(60%)	288,959	(33%)	6,181	(1%)	26,193	(3%)	25,605	(3%)	-	-	145	(<1%)	868,963
1979	438,175	(49%)	401,164	(45%)	7,399	(1%)	24,661	(3%)	16,437	(2%)	-	-	437	(<1%)	888,273
1980	1,002,091	(61%)	548,389	(33%)	20,151	(1%)	12,048	(1%)	57,064	(3%)	-	-	1,771	(<1%)	1,641,514
1981	517,002	(62%)	270,230	(32%)	10,655	(1%)	8,680	(1%)	30,312	(4%)	1	(<1%)	360	(<1%)	837,240
1982	826,721	(62%)	448,818	(34%)	6,320	(<1%)	5,701	(<1%)	40,829	(3%)	773	(<1%)	339	(<1%)	1,329,501
1983	577,649	(49%)	516,639	(44%)	11,195	(1%)	20,308	(2%)	24,237	(2%)	18,269	(2%)	244	(<1%)	1,168,541
1984	2,433,719	(60%)	1,030,248	(25%)	32,230	(1%)	28,028	(1%)	104,949	(3%)	453,204	(11%)	968	(<1%)	4,083,346
1985	1,852,511	(57%)	1,134,275	(35%)	12,466	(<1%)	52,908	(2%)	86,386	(3%)	130,363	(4%)	6,055	(<1%)	3,274,964
1986	2,198,671	(65%)	815,600	(24%)	16,616	(<1%)	51,390	(2%)	112,679	(3%)	162,136	(5%)	1,794	(<1%)	3,358,886
1987	1,234,558	(45%)	747,484	(27%)	14,555	(1%)	12,846	(<1%)	109,029	(4%)	594,436	(22%)	8,756	(<1%)	2,721,664
1988	1,625,841	(46%)	1,144,450	(32%)	29,256	(1%)	88,264	(2%)	127,711	(4%)	512,809	(15%)	7,263	(<1%)	3,535,594
1989	1,079,555	(55%)	542,846	(28%)	16,259	(1%)	68,984	(4%)	65,415	(3%)	192,529	(10%)	3,302	(<1%)	1,968,890
1990	1,062,522	(48%)	616,258	(28%)	5,825	(<1%)	62,817	(3%)	84,519	(4%)	381,645	(17%)	4,308	(<1%)	2,217,894
1991	2,126,653	(64%)	712,125	(21%)	2,979	(<1%)	28,460	(1%)	82,120	(2%)	373,764	(11%)	8,226	(<1%)	3,334,327
1992	3,193,433	(65%)	845,176	(17%)	7,604	(<1%)	85,013	(2%)	102,280	(2%)	695,451	(14%)	7,532	(<1%)	4,936,489
1993	4,606,463	(58%)	1,401,186	(18%)	4,065	(<1%)	525,140	(7%)	75,489	(1%)	1,256,796	(16%)	10,711	(<1%)	7,879,850
1994	6,375,628	(61%)	1,823,466	(18%)	4,229	(<1%)	330,374	(3%)	136,341	(1%)	1,712,695	(16%)	14,688	(<1%)	10,397,421
1995	6,598,882	(59%)	2,477,032	(22%)	2,585	(<1%)	277,453	(2%)	133,380	(1%)	1,643,138	(15%)	24,955	(<1%)	11,157,425
1996	8,918,577	(56%)	2,032,871	(13%)	1,803	(<1%)	406,240	(3%)	126,294	(1%)	4,415,517	(28%)	31,807	(<1%)	15,933,109
1997	5,863,690	(50%)	1,689,474	(14%)	808	(<1%)	312,030	(3%)	166,573	(1%)	3,736,843	(32%)	20,233	(<1%)	11,789,651
1998	9,406,979	(60%)	1,923,764	(12%)	1,351	(<1%)	117,642	(1%)	214,681	(1%)	4,004,257	(26%)	26,611	(<1%)	15,695,285
1999	8,938,311	(60%)	2,164,490	(15%)	928	(<1%)	74,672	(1%)	100,324	(1%)	3,600,971	(24%)	32,639	(<1%)	14,912,335
Average 1960 to 1999	2,398,816	(62%)	758,323	(20%)	8,623	(<1%)	68,124	(2%)	52,415	(1%)	597,140	(15%)	5,329	(<1%)	3,888,771
Max. catch (year)	9,406,979	(1998)	2,552,319	(1995)	32,230	(1984)	525,140	(1993)	214,681	(1998)	4,415,517	(1996)	45,351	(1999)	
Min. catch (year)	332,679	(1969)	199,887	(1960)	277	(1960)	1,708	(1969)	226	(1973)	1	(1981)	145	(1978)	
2000	8,300,829	(52%)	2,552,319	(16%)	1,185	(<1%)	478,144	(3%)	164,969	(1%)	4,354,771	(27%)	45,351	(<1%)	15,897,568

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

Table 1.10. Southeast Alaska region salmon exvessel value, catch, average weight, and price paid per pound by gear and species, 2000.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Exvessel Value in Dollars[a]						
Purse Seine[b]	263,268	2,741,658	517,551	7,407,397	18,109,089	29,038,963
Drift Gillnet	165,654	3,125,771	741,205	341,175	6,408,873	10,782,678
Setnet	49,424	648,055	763,283	28,417	1,869	1,491,047
Troll[c]	5,751,950	30,152	6,289,639	97,055	894,129	13,062,925
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	54,700	146,664	92,036	385,678	517,343	1,196,421
Hatchery Controlled	261,005	378,350	1,318,228	144,673	15,790,400	17,892,656
Miscellaneous[e]	26,447	66,297	2,237	13,782	95,963	204,726
Total	6,572,449	7,136,946	9,724,180	8,418,176	41,817,665	73,669,416
Catch in Numbers of Salmon						
Purse Seine[b]	21,961	489,145	206,360	18,155,386	8,300,829	27,173,681
Drift Gillnet	13,687	493,335	167,281	676,935	2,552,319	3,903,557
Setnet	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
Troll[c]	158,784	4,467	1,125,159	187,364	478,144	1,953,918
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	4,769	22,529	18,189	918,280	164,969	1,128,736
Hatchery Controlled	31,637	107,242	264,864	267,913	4,354,771	5,026,427
Miscellaneous[e]	719	10,097	399	39,377	45,351	95,943
Total	234,017	1,225,997	1,953,200	20,309,604	15,897,568	39,620,386
Average Weight in Pounds[f]						
Purse Seine[b]	16.2	5.9	6.6	3.4	9.1	-
Drift Gillnet	13.3	6.4	7.5	4.2	9.3	-
Setnet	18.1	6.6	9.5	3.7	8.3	-
Troll[c]	16.1	5.4	6.5	3.7	9.4	-
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	15.5	7.0	9.2	3.5	11.2	-
Hatchery Controlled	16.5	4.2	7.9	3.6	9.8	-
Miscellaneous[e]	18.3	6.7	6.3	3.5	9.2	-
Average Exvessel Price Paid Per Pound[g]						
Purse Seine[b]	0.74	0.95	0.38	0.12	0.24	-
Drift Gillnet	0.91	0.99	0.59	0.12	0.27	-
Setnet	1.11	0.99	0.47	0.12	0.19	-
Troll[c]	2.25	1.25	0.86	0.14	0.20	-
Annette Isl. Res.[d]	0.74	0.93	0.55	0.12	0.28	-
Hatchery Controlled	0.50	0.84	0.63	0.15	0.37	-
Miscellaneous[e]	2.01	0.98	0.89	0.10	0.23	-

[a] (number caught) * (average weight) * (average exvessel price)

[b] Includes 1,341 chinook salmon <= 21".

[c] Catch accounting period for the 2000 chinook salmon season goes from October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000.

[d] Annette Island Reserve includes seine, drift gillnet, hand and power troll, and trap gears.

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

[f] (total pounds for all fish tickets (where pounds > 0)) / (total number fish for all tickets (where number > 0)).

[g] (total value for all fish tickets (where value > 0)) / (total pounds for all fish tickets (where pounds > 0)).

Table 1.11. Southeast Alaska region total salmon exvessel values (in dollars), by species, 1985 to 2000.

Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Exvessel Value Calculated Using 2000 Consumer Price Index						
1985	13,345,900	24,815,158	33,118,968	61,861,116	21,465,759	154,606,901
1986	11,523,752	20,857,612	36,351,261	49,890,344	18,345,029	136,967,999
1987	18,170,834	24,034,465	24,930,826	17,910,902	21,183,066	106,230,092
1988	22,089,126	34,164,583	30,840,136	35,960,460	45,503,219	168,557,524
1989	12,884,485	30,199,388	17,426,407	104,603,529	11,954,015	177,067,824
1990	13,882,008	27,059,972	28,324,963	41,599,047	12,654,518	123,520,509
1991	12,990,062	13,367,361	24,232,461	27,499,678	11,076,120	89,165,681
1992	9,559,099	30,885,969	34,559,674	21,444,173	21,207,817	117,656,733
1993	8,306,718	18,579,810	23,354,641	28,160,653	27,239,363	105,641,184
1994	7,459,258	17,596,606	34,144,719	33,406,462	23,205,394	115,812,439
1995	5,557,961	13,383,227	18,245,164	30,093,210	32,292,374	99,571,937
1996	4,906,916	20,575,299	15,304,429	14,814,899	21,178,801	76,780,344
1997	7,958,267	15,002,783	12,226,065	13,110,190	26,221,277	74,518,582
1998	4,587,031	8,530,462	13,173,087	19,146,004	18,366,164	63,802,749
1999	4,300,072	7,946,768	18,437,890	27,815,138	19,157,134	77,657,001
2000	6,572,449	7,136,946	9,724,180	8,418,176	41,817,665	73,669,416
(historical exvessel $$ = past$ (current CPI / past CPI))						
Exvessel Value In Harvest Year Dollars						
1985	8,393,648	15,607,017	20,829,539	38,906,362	13,500,478	97,237,045
1986	7,387,021	13,370,264	23,302,090	31,980,990	11,759,634	87,799,999
1987	12,113,889	16,022,977	16,620,550	11,940,601	14,122,044	70,820,062
1988	15,339,671	23,725,405	21,416,761	24,972,541	31,599,458	117,053,836
1989	9,336,583	21,883,615	12,627,831	75,799,659	8,662,329	128,310,017
1990	10,596,953	20,656,467	21,622,109	31,754,998	9,659,938	94,290,465
1991	10,392,049	10,693,889	19,385,969	21,999,742	8,860,896	71,332,545
1992	7,835,327	25,316,368	28,327,602	17,577,191	17,383,457	96,439,945
1993	7,039,592	15,745,602	19,792,069	23,864,960	23,084,206	89,526,427
1994	6,486,311	15,301,397	29,691,060	29,049,097	20,178,604	100,706,469
1995	4,962,465	11,949,310	16,290,325	26,868,938	28,832,477	88,903,515
1996	4,501,758	18,876,421	14,040,760	13,591,651	19,430,092	70,440,683
1997	7,437,633	14,021,293	11,426,229	12,252,514	24,505,866	69,643,534
1998	4,368,601	8,124,250	12,545,797	18,234,290	17,491,585	60,764,523
1999	4,174,827	7,715,308	17,900,864	27,004,988	18,599,159	75,395,146
2000	6,572,449	7,136,946	9,724,180	8,418,176	41,817,665	73,669,416

[a] Includes chinook <= 21".

Table 1.12. Southeast Alaska, not including Yakutat, reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, 1961 to 2000.

Year	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Permits Returned	Number of Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					Total
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1961	-	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	14,826
1962	-	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	7,067
1963	-	-	696	-	-	-	-	-	6,514
1964	-	-	642	-	-	-	-	-	9,525
1965	-	-	665	-	-	-	-	-	10,303
1966	-	-	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	15,384
1967	-	-	632	6	7,238	489	482	4,059	12,274
1968	-	-	815	62	8,382	624	1,328	4,260	14,656
1969	-	-	774	9	6,305	70	1,771	3,180	11,335
1970	-	-	788	13	10,751	0	2,246	2,415	15,425
1971	-	-	1,067	0	9,598	0	3,648	6,123	19,369
1972	-	-	936	10	9,098	0	1,253	3,970	14,331
1973	-	-	1,031	6	7,584	63	2,675	6,799	17,127
1974	-	-	1,042	6	7,822	61	2,690	6,819	17,398
1975	-	-	944	0	9,454	96	11,428	5,277	26,255
1976	-	-	1,166	0	9,625	9	1,590	3,594	14,818
1977	-	-	888	0	6,484	68	1,963	3,007	11,522
1978	-	-	1,490	0	10,662	57	4,832	3,150	18,701
1979	-	-	1,611	0	17,078	60	5,585	4,001	26,724
1980	-	-	3,612	40	21,586	10	1,439	3,741	26,816
1981	-	-	2,751	1	20,268	129	6,065	4,512	30,975
1982	-	-	2,956	8	32,117	99	4,239	3,717	40,180
1983	-	-	2,763	38	15,877	211	1,859	2,559	20,544
1984	-	-	2,996	55	19,204	721	2,560	2,502	25,042
1985[a]	3,012	3,012	1,273	19	20,067	360	2,140	2,957	25,543
1986	2,777	2,777	1,359	29	22,037	277	971	2,842	26,156
1987	2,678	2,678	1,331	34	25,519	117	1,554	3,882	31,106
1988	2,821	2,821	999	94	20,020	97	1,145	3,019	24,375
1989	3,118	3,118	1,404	231	29,790	531	3,511	3,084	37,147
1990	3,141	3,141	1,432	163	33,273	808	3,721	3,436	41,401
1991	3,448	3,448	1,497	201	37,458	628	1,829	3,368	43,484
1992	3,331	3,331	1,692	65	47,662	1,294	2,905	3,189	55,115
1993	3,731	3,731	1,939	88	51,176	1,252	2,137	2,582	57,235
1994	3,795	3,795	1,977	92	51,493	1,437	3,692	4,033	60,747
1995	3,975	3,974	1,917	141	42,686	1,696	3,185	3,425	51,133
1996[b]	4,048	3,225	1,995	144	51,297	1,129	2,351	4,104	59,025
1997	4,083	3,407	2,032	64	45,347	946	3,277	3,615	53,249
1998	4,131	3,483	2,167	152	49,425	1,254	3,161	5,042	59,034
1999	4,186	3,585	2,169	372	45,576	789	2,736	4,356	53,829
Average 1961–1999	-	-	1,487	-	-	-	-	-	27,681
Average 1967–1999	-	-	1,602	55	23,637	456	2,914	3,821	30,883
2000[c]	3,630	1,753	1,180	282	38,771	689	1,906	2,820	44,468

[a] Prior to 1985 the numbers of permits issued and returned were not recorded.

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

[c] Preliminary data. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.

Table 1.13. Yakutat Area reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, 1975 to 2000.

Year	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Permits Returned	Number of Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	-	-	18	27	510	40	0	0	577
1976	-	-	35	83	1,060	55	0	0	1,198
1977	-	-	45	92	1,242	781	0	0	2,115
1978	-	-	127	59	870	912	0	0	1,841
1979	-	-	73	238	525	720	0	0	1,483
1980	-	-	68	284	961	982	0	0	2,227
1981	-	-	88	167	952	1,701	0	0	2,820
1982	-	-	71	198	1,645	2,180	0	0	4,023
1983	-	-	-	188	1,175	360	0	0	1,723
1984	-	-	88	233	890	572	0	0	1,695
1985	-	-	46	230	1,003	59	0	0	1,292
1986	-	-	170	301	2,357	586	0	0	3,244
1987	-	-	120	372	3,598	883	0	0	4,853
1988	-	-	111	196	2,119	176	46	2	2,539
1989[a]	153	153	87	359	3,494	880	221	51	5,005
1990	128	128	74	361	3,332	809	35	2	4,539
1991	134	134	27	61	896	213	1	0	1,171
1992	139	139	109	549	5,469	3,645	37	12	9,712
1993	130	130	105	449	5,073	2,263	6	1	7,792
1994	137	137	101	700	4,586	2,169	32	102	7,589
1995	138	138	94	1,070	3,419	2,007	45	21	6,562
1996[b]	124	116	89	934	3,666	1,359	96	31	6,086
1997	129	123	89	675	3,428	1,368	86	6	5,563
1998	141	139	110	899	3,951	1,584	198	0	6,632
1999	122	118	89	938	3,905	959	107	0	5,909
Average 1975–1999			81	387	2,405	1,091	36	9	3,928
2000[c]	135	45	42	521	2,689	743	54	15	4,022

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

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

[c] Preliminary data. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.

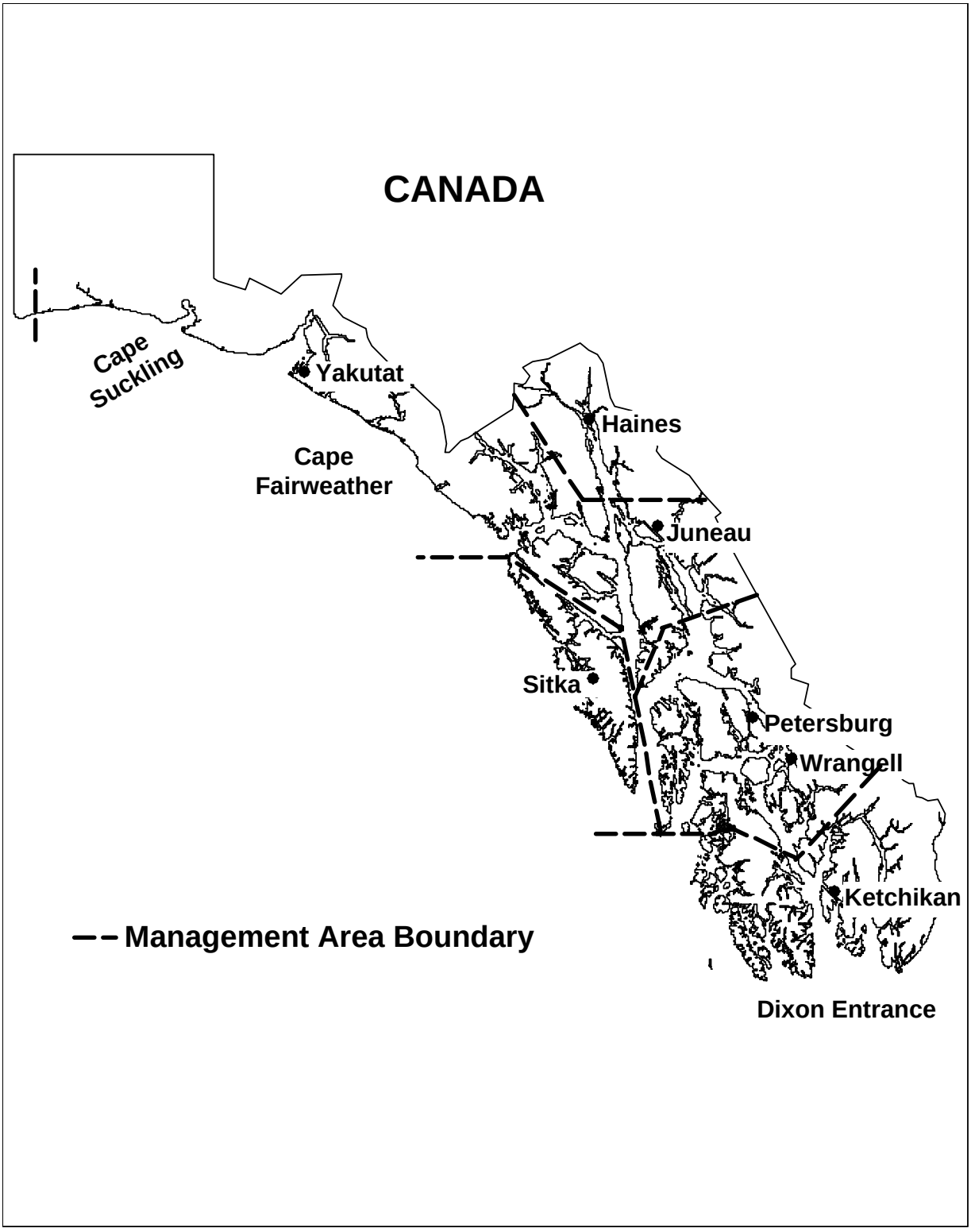

Figure 1.1. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) management area boundaries.

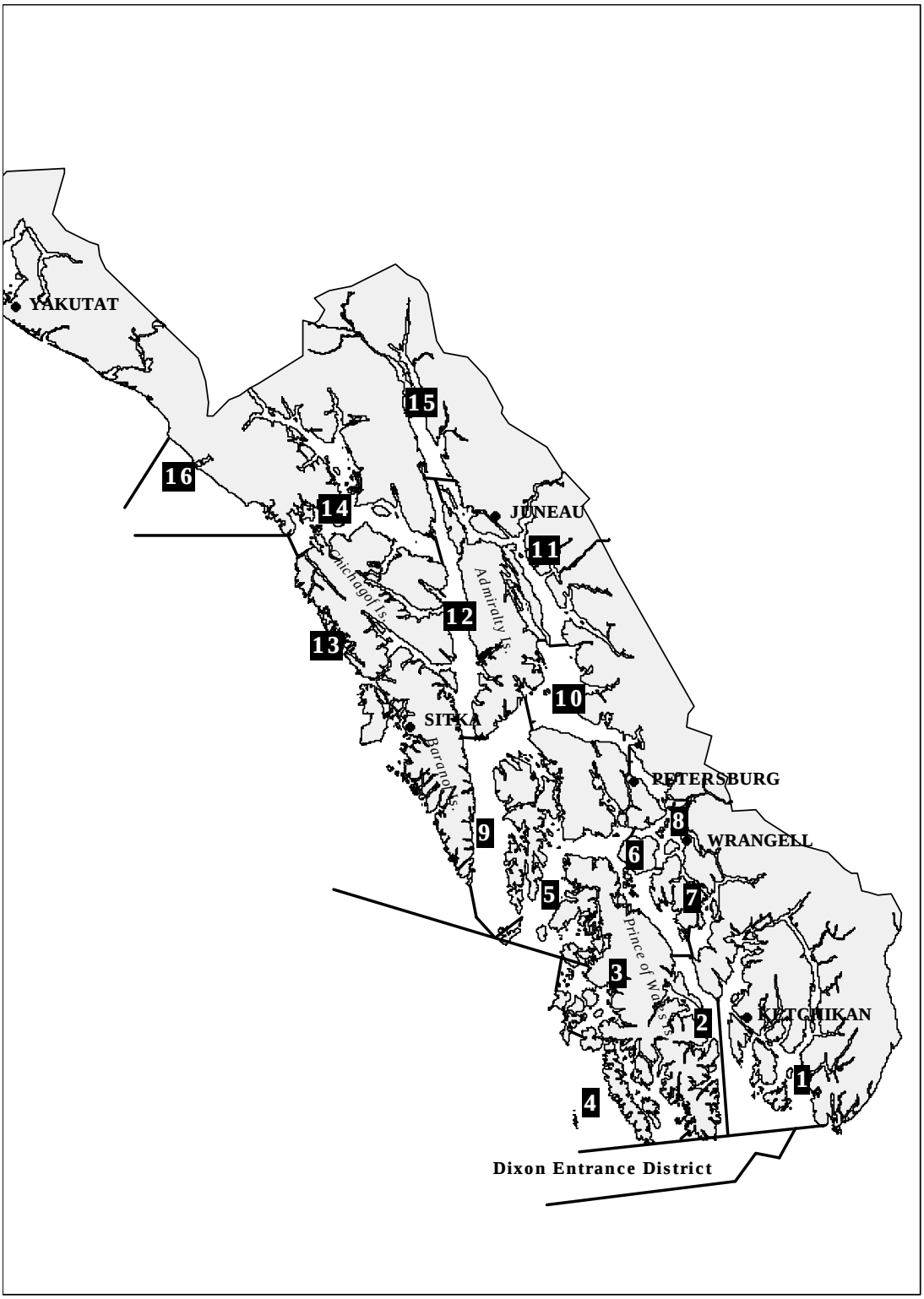

Figure 1.2. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

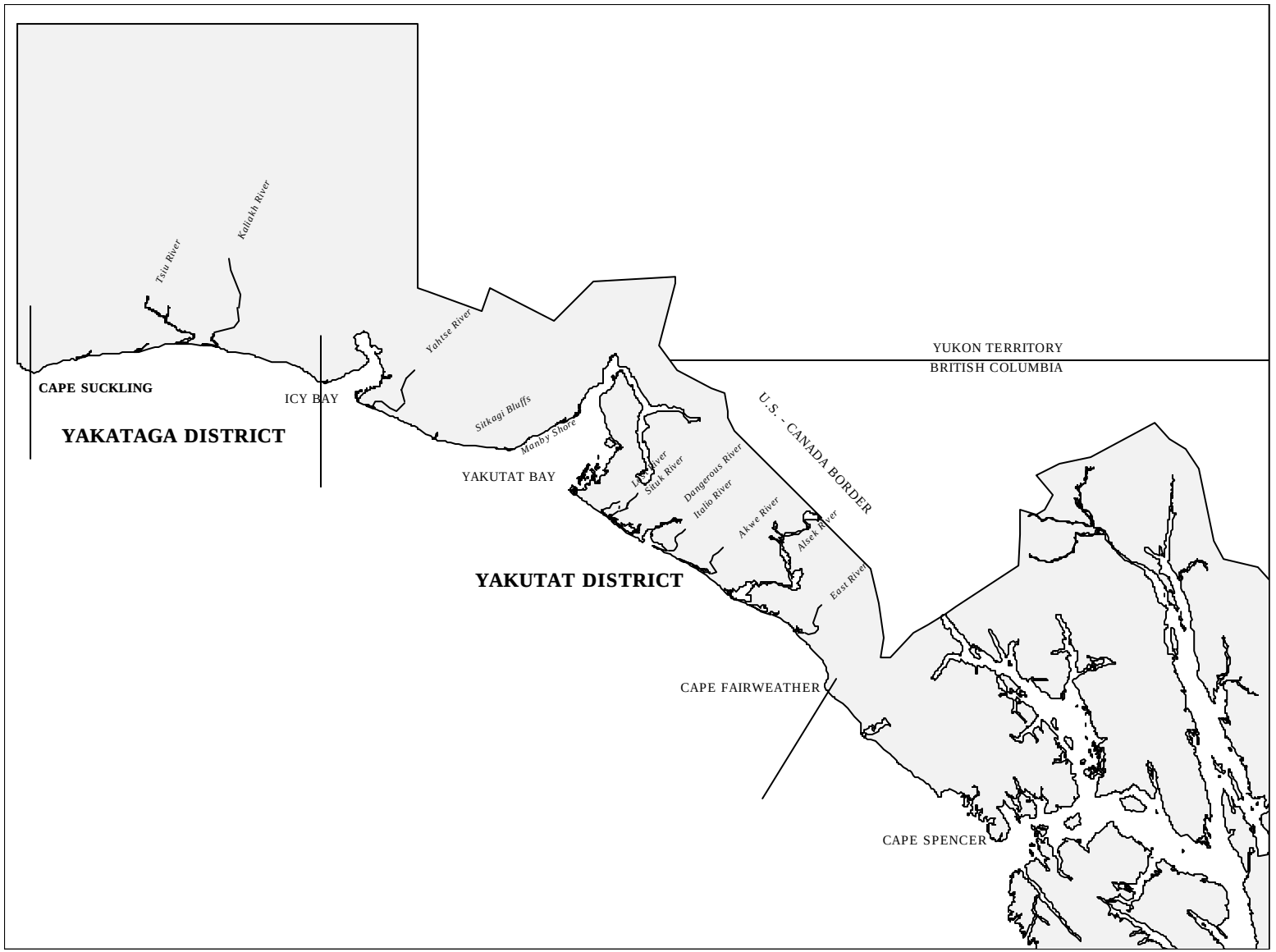

Figure 1.3. Yakult's Yakataga and Yakutat Districts.

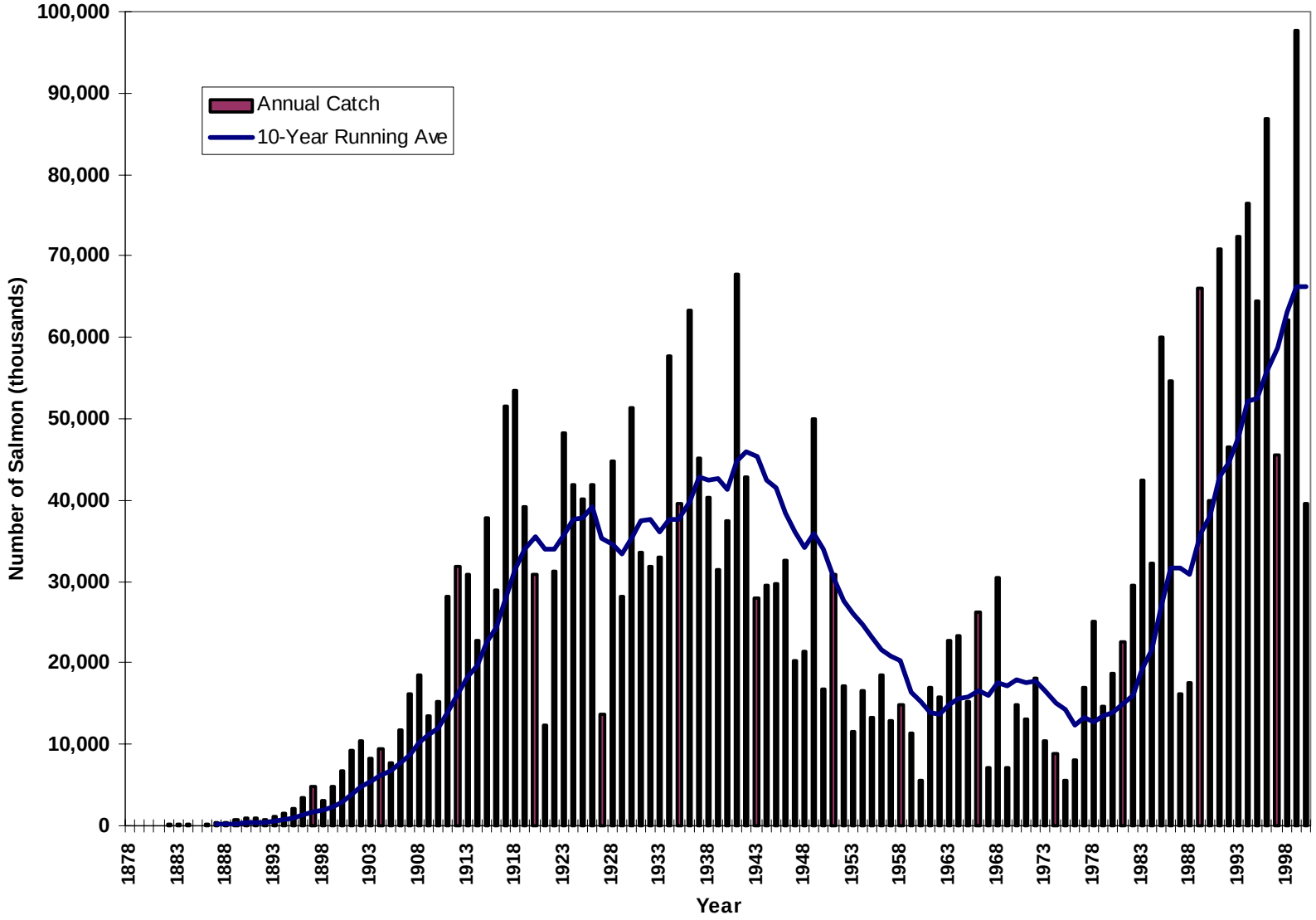

Figure 1.4. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest, 1878 to 2000.

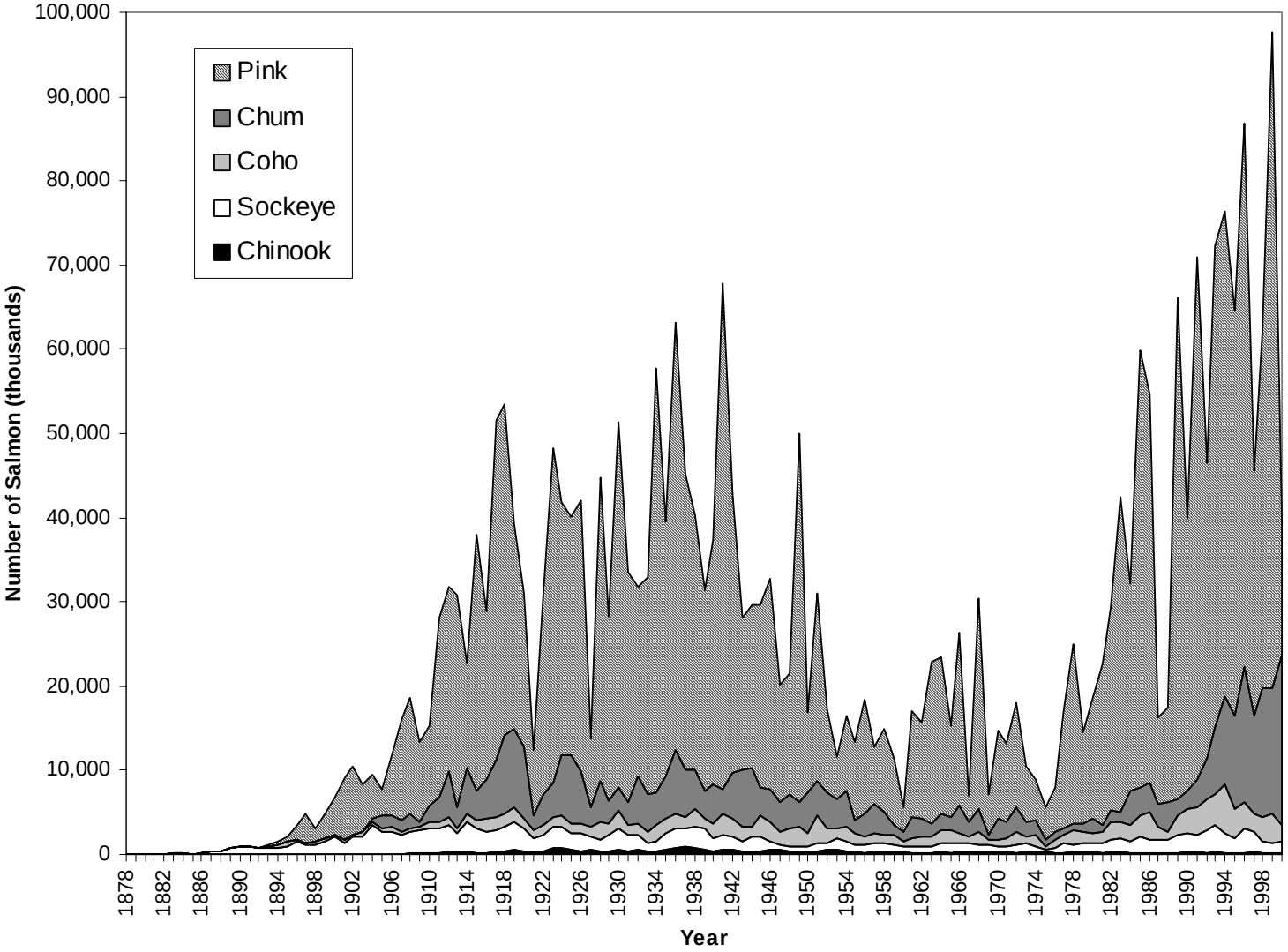

Figure 1.5. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest by species and season.

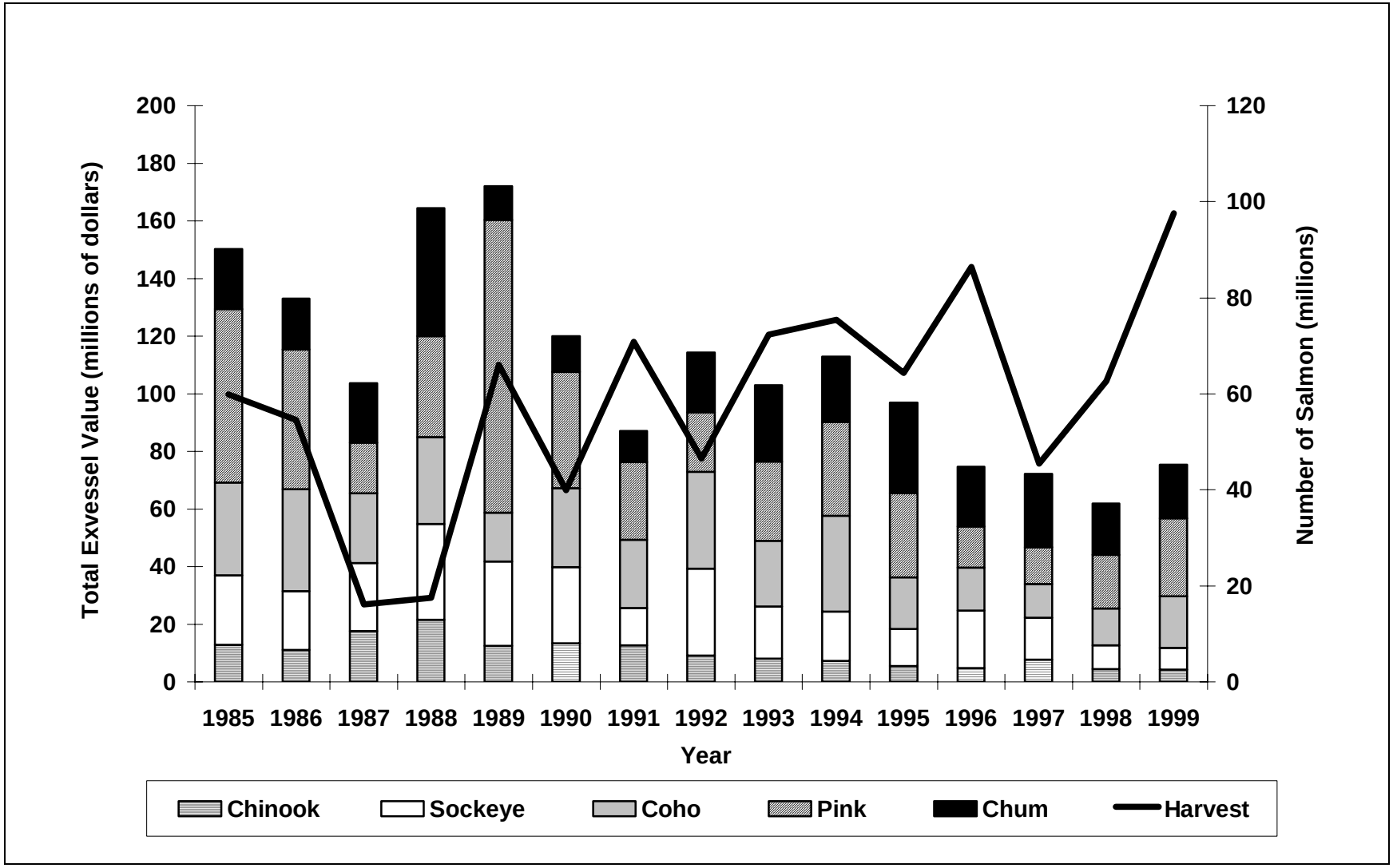

Figure 1.6. Exvessel value (in 1999 dollars) and number of salmon harvested by species and season.

SECTION 2

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 SOUTHEAST ALASKA

COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 SOUTHEAST ALASKA

COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

By

Region I
Salmon Management
Staff

Regional Information Report[3] No. 1J01-10

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

June 2001

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

AUTHORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cori Cashen, Region I publications specialist, produced the maps and the final document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the 2000 Southeast Alaska common property commercial salmon purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries. A total of 31.6 million salmon were harvested in the commercial traditional and terminal harvest area net salmon fisheries (purse seine and drift gillnet) in Southeast Alaska in 2000. The 2000 total purse seine harvest was 27.2 million fish. The purse seine harvest was partitioned out among the fisheries as: 21.9 million fish from the traditional fisheries and 5.3 million from the hatchery terminal harvest areas. The 2000 purse seine harvest of 15,897,000 chum salmon almost tied the 1996 record of 15,933,000 chum salmon being harvested from all purse seine fisheries. The 2000 total drift gillnet harvest was 4.4 million fish. The drift gillnet harvest was partitioned out among the common property fisheries as: 2.9 million fish from the traditional fisheries and 1.0 million fish from the hatchery terminal harvest areas. Region I had a record high chum drift gillnet salmon catch of 2,686,000 fish (Table 2.9).

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the 2000 Southeast Alaska common property commercial purse seine, drift gillnet, and hatchery cost recovery salmon fisheries. A discussion of fishery management actions is included and preliminary landing estimates are presented and compared to historical production. An overall summary of the regional salmon fisheries and a description of the region are available in Section 1 of this report. Reviews of the Region I troll and Yakutat set gillnet fisheries are presented in subsequent sections.

SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

The purse seine fishery usually accounts for between 70% and 90% of the total commercial salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon are the primary species targeted by the seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are generally harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. Since 1960, on average, chum salmon account for approximately 8%, sockeye 2%, coho 1%, and chinook salmon less than 1% of the total purse seine salmon harvest.

Commercial salmon fishing regulations [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allow traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14. Although these specified areas are traditionally open to seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining is also allowed in terminal harvest areas at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Earl West Cove, Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, and Kendrick Bay. Purse seining also occurs in 15 hatchery cost recovery areas as well as the Annette Island fisheries reserve in Southeast Alaska. This section of this report will focus on the common property purse seine fisheries, which include the traditional and terminal harvest areas. Cost recovery fisheries and the Annette Island fishery are discussed in greater detail in later portions of this section.

For purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management, Districts 1 through 8 are grouped as "Southern Southeast" and Districts 9 through 16 as "Northern Southeast" (Figure 2.1). In general, management of the northern and southern Southeast purse seine fisheries is independent. However, because both the northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seiners are free to move among districts. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined primarily from spawning escapement information obtained from aerial surveys of sanctuary areas and streams and from fishery performance data (i.e., catch per unit effort (CPUE)). In addition, the department often charters purse seine vessels to conduct test-fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas.

The 2000 traditional purse seine fishery opened June 22 (Table 2.1). The traditional summer season ran from June 22 through August 26 and the fall season from August 30 until the season closure on November 18. The 2000 purse seine harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and terminal harvest area fisheries) was 27.2 million salmon (Table 2.2). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of 18.2 million pink, 8.3 million chum, 489,100 sockeye, 206,400 coho, and 22,000 chinook salmon. Pink salmon accounted for 67% of the total harvest followed by chum

(31%), sockeye (2%), coho (less than 1%), and chinook salmon (less than 0.1%). Historical (1960–2000) purse seine harvests in traditional and terminal harvest areas are presented in Table 2.3.

Non-Retention of Chinook Salmon

Regulation [5 AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail, this regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not the gillnet fisheries. Further regulations [5 ACC 33.367 (1)] establish a quota for chinook salmon 28-inches or larger for the purse seine fishery of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2000 season the annual harvest ceiling of 189,900 fish resulted in a quota of 8,166 chinook salmon. Chinook salmon quotas are also specified for the drift gillnet (7,600 fish) and set gillnet (1,000 fish) fisheries. The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted the chinook salmon harvest guideline as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial users resulting from implementation of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). Regulations [5 ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 21 inches (approximately five pounds or less) do not count against the chinook harvest quota. In addition, the PST specifies that chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error, do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline.

The primary management tool used to stay within the chinook salmon harvest guideline for the purse seine fishery is to establish periods, by emergency order, when chinook salmon greater than 28 inches may not be retained. Non-retention is usually implemented early in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large chinook and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of larger chinook salmon is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the chinook salmon harvest guideline is obtained, non-retention is again required. During the 2000 seine season, retention of 28-inch or larger chinook salmon was allowed during the initial traditional purse seine openings through August 2, only in the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area, with non-retention in effect in the remainder of the open areas. Chinook salmon harvested in the Hidden Falls area consist almost entirely of Alaska hatchery produced fish. From August 6 through the end of the season (November 18) retention of chinook salmon was allowed in all other common property fisheries. The 2000 purse seine harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas) of chinook salmon totaled approximately 21,963 fish of which 20,623 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,340 as less than 28 inches. Of the large chinook salmon, approximately 19,200 were Alaska hatchery produced fish (44 harvested in the traditional common property fisheries and 19,150 in the hatchery terminal area fisheries. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was roughly 6,400 fish below the 8,166 chinook salmon harvest guideline.

Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fisheries

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. In 2000, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 13.7 million fish, made up of 7.3 million pink, 6.2 million chum, 72,900 sockeye, 62,200 coho, and 19,200 chinook salmon (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.2).

Inside Fisheries

District 9 is split into two sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and Section 9-B is managed from the Petersburg office. Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Clarence Strait and is 30 to 50 miles west of Petersburg. Major fishing areas include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza harbor and Point Gardner, and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island including Kingsmill Point and Tebenkof Bay.

Section 9-A consists of two stock groups with different run timing. The northern portion is managed based on run strength of early-run pink salmon to Redbluff Bay. The southern portion is managed based on returns to several late-run pink salmon streams in the Patterson Bay and Port Walter areas. The northern portion of Section 9-A north of Hogged Bay Light was opened five times from July 23 through August 10. During the initial opening eight boats harvested 15,000 pink and 13,000 chum salmon. Management staff received an anonymous report from one of the fishers that they thought the bay, which had been closed, had been illegally harvested. As a result of the modest harvest and lack of building escapement no midweek fishery occurred on July 26. Openings on July 30, August 2, and August 6 had only modest harvest and light effort. An aerial survey on August 7 indicated escapement into the bay had reached 91,000, so the fishery continued on August 10 with the highest harvest for the season of 38,000 pink salmon by four boats. When the escapement was re-surveyed on August 10, escapement in the bay was largely missing, leading managers to suspect illegal harvest. In order to build back escapement, no further openings were scheduled until August 30. For this opening all of 9-A north of Armstrong Point was opened along with the Redbluff shoreline. Although modest escapements were building along this shoreline there was no effort on this final opening. Peak escapements to lower 9-A were above the long-term average, but 60% below the recent 10-year average. Escapement to Redbluff Bay was above the long-term average, but 45% below the 10-year average. Total harvest in Section 9-A for the season was 78,000 pink salmon and 21,500 chum salmon. Pink salmon harvest was well below the 10-year average harvest of over 1,000,000.

The first three 15-hour openings in District 9, Section 9-B, were on July 23, 26, and 30 were directed at catching chum salmon in either Murder Cove, Saginaw Bay, Rowan Bay and/or Tebenkof Bay. August 2 marked the first opening for pink salmon when the southern Admiralty shoreline was opened between Herring Bay and Point Gardner. The opening had been delayed about one week later than normal to try to achieve better escapements to District 10 and to insure the run into District 9 was not a failure. Returns continued to be very spotty and on the following opening on August 6 and 7, only Saginaw, Security, and Tebenkof Bays were opened. On the August 10 and 11 opening, the first opening of the Kingsmill shoreline occurred. During the first 6 a.m. opening which began on August 14, the fishery was expanded down the shoreline to include Gedney Harbor. Elena Bay in Tebenkof was also opened on August 14 inside of normal markers. The final opening of the season in Section 9-B was for 15 hours on August 30. Eliza Harbor, Gedney Harbor, Keku Strait, Rowan Bay, Pillar Bay, and Port Malmesbury were all closed. The return had very little late run strength and with six boats fishing the last opening, a total of 9,000

pink salmon were harvested. The Section 9-B harvest of 1.54 million pink salmon was almost equal to the long-term average of 1.45 million but considerably below the average of the most recent decade of 4.2 million. The chum salmon harvest of 190,000 fish is above the long term average of 123,000 fish but similar to the average over the last decade of 180,000 fish. Escapements to most of Section 9-B were at or above desired levels with the exception of Keku Strait. High water and poor visibility in late August and early September may have attributed to lower counts than would normally have occurred.

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

The season opened on June 25 along the mainland with the waters of Farragut Bay and to the east closed. The effort was very low, never exceeding 15 boats during an opening and usually less than five. Some of the effort was directed at trying to catch sockeye salmon along the Windham Bluffs headed for the hatchery in Port Snettisham. There were five 15-hour openings in July along the mainland shoreline and catches were very poor. Another opening was held on July 26 to target chum salmon returning to Pybus Bay, but most of those fish were in closed waters by the time the bay was opened. The catch of 38,000 pink salmon was far below the long-term average of 707,000 fish and was the lowest even-year harvest since 1988. The sockeye salmon harvest of 9,500 fish was about twice the long-term average of 4,800 fish. While the two large mainland rivers did not meet their pink salmon escapement goals, most of the smaller systems were near the desired escapement.

Seymour Canal and the Big Bend shoreline along Admiralty Island (Subdistrict 110-24) were not open to purse seining in 2000 because pink salmon returns to Seymour Canal were weak. Escapements of early run stocks to upper Seymour Canal systems were especially poor despite the lack of fishery openings along their migration corridor. Returns of later timed pink salmon runs to lower Seymour Canal were better as evidenced by very good escapements to Mole River and Pleasant Bay.

Many separate purse seine fisheries occur in District 12 due to its large size. Fishing areas open in District 12 in 2000 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index fishery, the Basket Bay shoreline (Chichagof Island shore between South Passage Point and Point Hayes), the north Admiralty Island shoreline (north of Fishery Point.), the south Admiralty Island shoreline (south of Point Samuel), the Catherine Island/Kelp Bay shoreline, and the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area (THA). The District 12 common property commercial purse seine harvest of 2.7 million pink salmon was 56% below the 10-year average of 6.0 million, while the chum salmon harvest of 3.2 million was 45% above average and the fourth highest harvest since statehood.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Thursday, June 22 (Statistical Week 26) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and the Point Augusta index fishery. This marked the sixth consecutive year these areas opened during the week before the last Sunday in June. The early Tenakee openings have been allowed to target summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength. After the initial fishing period, 15-hour openings were allowed twice weekly at Tenakee Inlet through Statistical Week 29 (July 12) as a result of above average chum salmon harvest rates. Fishing area inside Tenakee Inlet was restricted to east of the longitude of Corner Bay Point beginning July 5 to allow chum salmon escapements to increase; this restriction remained in place for the remainder of the season due to slowly developing pink salmon escapements. Only one 15-hour opening was allowed during each of the last two weeks of July because pink salmon escapements were developing slowly. Pink salmon abundance in Tenakee Inlet improved by

late July and the peak pink salmon harvest occurred during 15-hour openings on July 30 and August 2. Tenakee Inlet was closed for the season following a final 39-hour fishing period on August 6–7. Tenakee Inlet was open for a total of 13 days of fishing in 2000, close to the 10-year average of 14 days. The harvest of 139,000 chum and 323,000 pink salmon were 92% and 45% of the respective 10-year averages. Escapements of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems were well above average. The total Tenakee Inlet pink salmon escapement index was slightly below the 10-year average but escapements were adequate and were well distributed among streams.

The Point Augusta index fishery, which takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline of northeast Chichagof Island, has been opened between late June and mid-July annually since 1992 to monitor incoming run strength in northern Chatham Strait. A total of eleven 15-hour openings were scheduled between June 22 and July 26, 2000, the most fishing time allowed in any year since the index fishery was initiated. The harvest of 73,000 chum salmon was over twice the average harvest, reflecting the very good return of summer chum salmon to northern Southeast Alaska this year. The pink salmon harvest of 93,000 fish was just 51% of average and was indicative of the poor return of early and middle run pink salmon stocks to northern inside areas.

A total of three 39-hour openings were allowed along the Basket Bay shoreline between August 6 and August 15 to harvest a limited surplus of pink salmon from stocks along this shoreline. No openings along this shoreline were necessary to access Tenakee Inlet or Peril Strait pink salmon. The only significant effort occurred during the first 39-hour opening when 13 boats harvested 69,000 pink salmon. The shoreline was closed due to lagging pink salmon escapements.

The area north of Point Marsden along the Admiralty Island shoreline, known as the Hawk Inlet Shoreline fishery, was not open in 2000. Fishery openings in this area during the month of July are regulated according to the Northern Southeast Seine Fishery Management Plan (5 AAC 33.366). Openings are based on a variety of criteria used to evaluate northern inside pink salmon run strength, as described in the 2000 Purse Seine Management Plan. All inseason assessment data indicated poor returns of northbound pink salmon, including below average purse seine test fishery harvest along the Hawk Inlet shore.

The initial opening along the north Admiralty Island shoreline was delayed until July 30 due to poor pink salmon returns to Districts 10 and 11. A 15-hour opening was allowed between Point Marsden and Point Hepburn to evaluate south-migrating pink salmon run strength. Catches were below average but were much improved during the next 15-hour opening on August 2 when 15 boats harvested an average of 11,000 pink salmon per boat. A two-day-on, two-day-off fishing schedule was followed for a series of four fishing periods between August 6 and 19. Fishing area for the August 6–7 and 10–11 openings was increased to between Point Marsden and Fishery Point. Harvest peaked during the August 6–7 opening when 416,000 pink salmon were taken. Fishing boundaries were returned to between Point Marsden and Point Hepburn beginning August 13 to allow for improved local pink salmon escapements. A final 15-hour opening was held on August 22 after which the shoreline was closed due to lagging pink salmon escapements. Harvest totals for this shoreline were 1,089,000 pink salmon and 65,000 chum salmon, representing 51% and 70% of the respective 10-year average harvest. Pink salmon escapements in west Admiralty Island streams north of Angoon were poor.

The south Admiralty shoreline was opened on July 19 and 30 to target very strong summer chum salmon returns to Hood and Chaik Bays. Fishing lines for the first opening were between Point Samuel and Woody Point with Hood and Chaik Bays closed to protect milling chum salmon that had not yet entered streams. Catches were outstanding during that opening, with 27 boats harvesting 52,000 chum salmon. Fishing area during the second opening was limited to inside Hood and Chaik Bays to limit harvest of

pink salmon passing through to Districts 10 and 11. Catches were again very good, with 23 boats harvesting 41,000 chum salmon and 33,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon runs to streams between Hood Bay and Wilson River developed rapidly in early August and 39-hour openings along this shoreline south of Point Samuel were allowed on August 10–11, 14–15, and 18–19. Effort was very high during the first two openings and pink salmon harvests were outstanding, peaking at 388,000 taken by 32 boats on August 10–11. The southern fishing boundary was moved north to Point Caution for the August 18–19 opening because Wilson River pink salmon escapements were lagging. The south Admiralty shoreline was then closed because pink salmon escapements had stalled in all southwest Admiralty streams except in Hood Bay. After pink salmon escapements had improved in early September, a portion of the shoreline near Chaik Bay was re-opened on September 7 to target Chaik Bay fall chum returns. Pink salmon escapements ended up being excellent in all west Admiralty inland streams entering Chatham Strait south of Angoon, with the exception of Wilson River. Total harvests along this shoreline were 816,000 pink salmon, 3% above the 10-year average of 791,000, and 150,000 chum salmon, 274% of the 10-year average and the highest harvest since 1970.

In Section 12-A portions of Kelp Bay were opened for a series of five openings between July 2 and July 16 in conjunction with the Hidden Falls THA chum salmon fishery. This area extension was to target build-ups of Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon as well as wild stock chum salmon returning to the Middle and South Arms of Kelp Bay. These openings helped to disperse the fleet of 102–191 boats in the area during these openings, and helped maintain quality of hatchery fish harvested. On August 10, 14, and 18 Kelp Bay was again opened to target area pink salmon. Pink salmon harvest was 44,000 for the season, well below the long-term average of 127,000. Escapement of pink salmon to Kelp Bay streams was above the long term and 20% below the 10-year averages for the area.

Section 13-C was first opened on June 25 with minimal harvest and effort. The fishery re-opened a week later on July 2 with a poor pink salmon harvest but 16,000 chum salmon for five boats. For a third opening one week later on July 9, 11 boats harvested 5,000 pink and 18,000 chum salmon. Aerial and vessel surveys on July 9 and 11 indicated unusually large chum salmon schools inside of Rodman and Saook Bays in Peril Strait. For the next opening, lines were adjusted providing open area inside the two bays to access chum salmon surplus to escapement needs. On July 12, 29 boats harvested 106,000 chum salmon and 24,000 pink salmon. Another opening one week later was limited to the Deadman's Reach area to access strong returns of chum salmon returning to Ushk Bay. Seven boats harvested 13,000 chum and 8,700 pink salmon. In order to build lagging pink salmon escapements, Peril Strait remained closed through the end of July. Strong returns to the Hoonah Sound area developed at the end of July. A 15-hour opening on August 2 and two 39-hour openings on August 6–7 and 10–11 with up to 26 boats produced 95% of the pink salmon harvest of 653,000 for the 2000 season. The harvest was double the recent 10-year average for the area. The season's chum salmon harvest was 203,000 in 13-C, the second highest for the 1990s. Escapements of pink salmon, although geographically variable, were 23% over the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon escapements were good, with an unusually strong escapement to Ushk Bay.

The mouth of Port Frederick was open for a series of five 15-hour openings between June 25 and July 12 to harvest expected strong returns of summer chum salmon to Port Frederick. These were the first openings to target Port Frederick chum salmon since 1992 and were held because parent-year escapements were outstanding. Fishing effort was low during the openings, peaking at seven boats on July 12. Harvests totaled 15,000 chum salmon and 19,000 pink salmon. The area was closed because local pink salmon runs were expected to be very poor.

No directed fishing for pink salmon was allowed in District 14 because runs were extremely poor to all streams in the district. Pink salmon escapements were very poor despite the lack of fishing.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

A total of five openings were held between August 26 and September 14 to target strong returns of Excursion River fall chum salmon. The peak harvest occurred on August 26 when 38 boats harvested 32,000 chum salmon. Effort during additional openings varied from 10 to 15 boats. The total harvest of 84,000 chum salmon was the highest at Excursion Inlet since 1987. The escapement of Excursion Inlet chum salmon was above average. The fall chum salmon return to Chaik Bay was strong in 2000 and supported the first targeted fishery there in many years. The Chatham Strait shoreline between Distant Point and Woody Point was open for 12 hours on September 7 and eight boats harvested 7,600 chum salmon.

Outside Fisheries

Pink salmon returns to the outer coastline of Baranof and Chichagof Islands have been consistently strong since 1994 following an eight-year period of poor returns from 1986–1993. The 2000 pink salmon harvest on the outer coast of District 13 was good, and included a record harvest in the Khaz Bay/Slocum Arm area.

In Section 13-B fishing began at West Crawfish Inlet with a targeted opening for chum salmon on July 12. Three boats harvested 7,700 chum salmon. An additional 15-hour opening occurred there on July 26, followed by four 39-hour openings from August 10–23. There was light effort on July 26 and then no effort on the final four openings. Although the management plan called for opening such areas out of sequence with other fisheries to attract effort, management chose not to exercise that option to avoid excessive effort.

There were two directed fisheries to harvest surplus sockeye salmon. A portion of Necker Bay opened on July 19. Although eight boats participated, the harvest was only 1,100 sockeye and 900 chum salmon. Insufficient surveys between the first observation on July 2 and the second survey on July 14 by-passed the opportunity to assess the abundance to schedule or forgo a timely opening. Also a run failure at Redoubt Lake, Sitka's primary sockeye salmon subsistence fishery, and an expected consequent increase in subsistence effort at Necker was a factor in taking a conservative approach. Escapement to Necker Bay was very roughly estimated at 50,000 sockeye salmon after a subsistence harvest of typically 6,000 fish. Redfish Bay opened on August 6 for a scheduled 39-hour opening following an August 3 survey estimate of 14,000 inside normal stream markers at the head of the bay. An aerial survey during the fishery on August 7 observed little escapement off the stream mouth and an unusually large harvest. The fishery was closed immediately from the grounds by management staff conducting an aerial survey. Later it became apparent that fishing had occurred in closed waters, and based on evidence gathered, Fish and Wildlife Protection was able to seize one seine boat pending a trial.

Elsewhere in Section 13-B, Whale Bay opened on July 26 to target chum and early pink salmon returns. Six boats harvested 26,000 chum and 5,000 pink salmon during the first opening. Six additional openings occurred from August 2 through August 23. Chum salmon harvest fell off after the first opening, and pink salmon fishing peaked on August 6 with a harvest of 50,000. Harvest for the season was 69,000 pink and 27,000 chum salmon. This harvest is the second highest on record for pink and the highest for chum salmon for this fishery. Whale Bay had a record chum salmon escapement. Escapement for pink salmon was above average.

Sitka Sound opened for two 15-hour openings on July 30 and August 2, followed by a series of five 39-hour openings from August 6 through August 23 and finally a 12-hour opening on September 3. Sitka Sound is managed to harvest surplus wild pink and chum salmon stocks, but significant harvests of enhanced Deep Inlet chum salmon returns can also occur as those fish migrate through open waters. Since pink salmon returns appeared strong to Northern Sitka Sound, openings were restricted south of the Sitka airport causeway for the first, third, and fifth through seventh openings. On August 10–11 open area was extended to include the Camp Coogan shoreline and Nakwasina Sound, resulting in a seasonal peak chum salmon harvest of 105,000 chum and 64,000 pink salmon by 36 boats. On the following opening the Camp Coogan shoreline, where much of the enhanced chum harvest occurs, was closed with 87,000 pink and 87,000 chum salmon harvested by 42 boats. On the sixth opening, on August 18–19, the Camp Coogan shoreline remained closed, but the fishing area was increased inside Katlian Bay. During this opening pink salmon harvest and effort peaked with 134,000 pink and 80,000 chum salmon harvested by 58 boats. A significant outer line fishery developed to target enhanced chum salmon, and several line violations were reported. During the seventh and final pink salmon opening, lines were pulled in along the Kruzof Island shoreline from near Shoals Point to Inner Point, and 40 boats harvested 89,000 pink and 46,000 chum salmon. A good portion of the August 22–23 chum salmon harvest is thought to be from strong wild stock returns to Katlian Bay. Since pink salmon escapement in Katlian was lagging, the Sitka Sound fishery was closed for the August 26 fishing period. Subsequently, very strong late pink salmon returns and strong chum salmon returns developed in Katlian Bay along with good wild chum salmon returns in Nakwasina sound. In a 12-hour opening, on September 3, 117,000 pink and 66,000 chum salmon were harvested by 34 boats. Total harvest for the season in Sitka Sound was 588,000 pink and 438,000 chum salmon. Although the pink salmon harvest is well above the long-term average harvest it does represent a downward trend compared with some record level harvests during recent years. Chum salmon harvests of late run fish in Katlian and Nakwasina is at or near a record. Overall pink salmon escapements were well over long-term averages and similar to the 1990s average. Katlian Bay had an excellent chum salmon escapement, but due to weather no reliable survey occurred in Nakwasina Sound.

Fisheries in Sections 13-A began with a directed chum salmon opening on July 12 in Khaz Bay along with similar openings in Peril Strait and in West Crawfish Inlet. In Khaz Bay six boats harvested 16,000 chum salmon. Khaz Bay was re-opened on July 23 with eight boats harvesting 36,000 pink and 24,000 chum salmon. The fishery continued with additional 15-hour openings on July 26 and August 2 and then five, 39-hour openings through August 22. Harvest peaked with 172,000 pink and 17,000 chum salmon harvested by 10 boats during a 39-hour opening on August 6–7. A record of 738,000 pink and 106,000 chum salmon were harvested in Khaz/Slocum for the season. The fishery area was expanded to include the Portlock Harbor area on July 26 for six openings through August 22 to access good chum salmon returns to Black Bay, but effort and harvest from Portlock was minimal despite opening a portion of Black Bay on August 22. It became necessary to close Slocum Arm on August 14–15 for two openings in order to provide escapement to Waterfall Cove Creek. Nearby Ford Arm was opened to 500-yard markers beginning on August 6 with little problem obtaining escapement. Pink salmon escapements in both the Portlock and Khaz/Slocum areas were above recent 10-year averages and well above long-term averages. Chum salmon escapements were achieved and reached unusually high levels in Sisters Lake.

Also in Section 13-A, fishing began in Salisbury Sound on July 30. Openings continued with a 15-hour opening on August 2, then five successive 39-hour openings August 6–August 23. Fishing peaked on August 6 with 18 boats harvesting 157,000 pink and 8,700 chum salmon. As escapements were achieved strong fishing continued, and fishing boundaries were increased in Fish Bay, then Deep Bay, then in southern portions of Salisbury Sound in two stages. Harvest for the season was 661,000 pink and 90,000

chum salmon. This harvest was roughly 50% higher than the 1990's average harvest for pink salmon and a ten-year high for chum salmon. Pink salmon escapements were 22% below the 1990's average but double the average since statehood.

Southern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, management decisions in District 4 during the early portion of the season are dictated by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST. Other, non-pink salmon directed fisheries include: the McDonald Lake sockeye fishery in Section 1-D (West Behm Canal), an early season opening in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2.

In 2000 the purse seine harvest (traditional and THAs) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 13.5 million fish, made up of 10.8 million pink, 2.1 million chum, 416,000 sockeye, 144,000 coho, and 2,800 chinook salmon (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.3).

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the early portion of the season for Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon. The portion of the season covered under the Treaty is any fishing done prior to Statistical Week 31. The Nass and Skeena rivers are two major sockeye salmon producing systems in northern British Columbia. The agreement, which began during the 1999 season, allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 4 was based on the preseason forecast of 800,000 Nass and 2,250,000 Skeena sockeye salmon provided by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Ocean (DFO). This yields a total run of 3,050,000, an AAH of 1,950,000, and a pre-week 31 allowable harvest of 47,775 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon in District 4. In 1999, the first year of the agreement, the harvest of Nass and Skeena sockeye was approximately 15,000 fish under the allotted number.

In 2000, 48,969 total sockeye were harvested in three 12-hour and three 15-hour openings pre-week 31. In past years 60 to 80% of these sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin. If those numbers are similar to the harvest pattern in 2000 then it can be anticipated that between 30,000 and 40,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery pre-week 31. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year, however it is anticipated that the final sockeye salmon harvest of Nass/Skeena fish will be under the 2.45% AAH. The number of boats that participated each opening ranged from 8 to 38. This number of boats fishing in the district is well below the average number of boats since implementation of the Treaty in 1985.

After Statistical Week 30 the District 4 purse seine fishery was managed on the strength of the pink salmon returns to southern Southeast Alaska. Returns of pink salmon to most of southern Southeast Alaska were well below levels seen in recent years. The overall purse seine fisheries were managed conservatively with ten separate 15-hour openings through week 32. Beginning in week 33, with escapements improving in many systems, the fishery was managed on a two day on, two day off schedule through late August. Effort and harvest levels were the lowest in many years in the district. During the peak weeks only 60 to 80 boats fished in the district. The fishery was closed after a 15-hour opening on August 26. This is approximately one week earlier than in recent years.

For the season, the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 1,100 chinook, 227,000 sockeye, 72,000 coho, 1,800,000 pink, and 294,000 chum salmon.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse Seine Fishery

Pink salmon returns to most areas of southern Southeast Alaska were well below recent year's levels. The District 1 purse seine fishery was managed very conservatively through early August. Beginning with the first 15-hour opening, on July 2 (Statistical Week 28) through August 2, the fishery was managed on a series of 15-hour openings twice a week. Beginning on August 6 (Statistical Week 33) through August 23 (Statistical Week 35) the pink salmon escapement levels had improved enough to allow a series of two-days-on, two-days-off fishing pattern. The final opening of the year in the district was a 15-hour fishing period on August 26. For most of the season fishing effort and harvest levels were well below average.

During the 2000 season there were two openings to target McDonald Lake sockeye salmon in upper West Behm Canal. During these two 15-hour openings 35,800 sockeye, 82,800 pink, and 145,000 chum salmon were harvested. The majority of the chum salmon harvested during this fishery were destined for SSRAA's Neets Bay Hatchery. The preliminary escapement of sockeye into McDonald Lake is estimated at 90,600 fish, which is slightly above goal level.

For the year, 127,000 sockeye, 17,300 coho, 3,158,000 pink, and 634,800 chum salmon were harvest in the common property purse seine fishery in District 1.

The District 1 pink salmon index escapement was approximately 1,886,000 salmon. This is below the target goal of 2,500,000 pink salmon.

In District 2 a small portion of the common property area was opened on June 25 for three days in conjunction with the initial opening of the Kendrick Bay SHA. The area that was opened was adjacent to Kendrick Bay and intended to allow the purse seine boats to target on early returns of summer chum salmon destined for SSRAA's remote release site of Kendrick Bay while not impacting the returns of wild stock salmon. The lower portion of the district was opened for three-day fishing periods through the week of July 2. During these openings effort levels were low and 2,500 sockeye, 1,660 coho, 2,900 pink, and 11,500 chum salmon were harvested.

Beginning on July 5 and through the remainder of the summer season the district was opened based on the strength of pink salmon returns. As was the case in most areas of Southeast Alaska the returns of pink salmon were below average and the management of the district was conservative. Through the second week of August the district was managed on a series of 15-hour openings twice a week. With improving

escapements the district was managed on a two-day-on, two-day-off fishing schedule from August 6 through August 23. The pink salmon season was closed in the district after a 15-hour opening on August 26.

For the season, 33,600 sockeye, 29,500 coho, 2,667,000 pink, and 597,000 chum salmon were harvested. Of the chum salmon harvest approximately 230,000 were harvested during the Cholmondeley Sound fishery that began on September 10.

The District 2 pink salmon escapement index of 1.12 million is above the goal of 800 thousand pink salmon. Strong escapements into Harris River and 12-Mile Creek contributed to the district being above goal.

District 3 is divided into three Sections, A, B, and C. Section 3-A is managed for pink salmon returning primarily to Cordova Bay and east Dall Island, Section 3-B is managed for returns to Trocedero Bay, Klawock River, and Big Salt Lake, and Section 3-C is managed for returns to Staney Creek, Sea Otter Sound, and Davidson Inlet.

Section 3-A was opened for three 15-hour openings beginning on July 26. Effort levels were very low during the first three 15 hour openings. Starting in Statistical Week 33 Section 3-A, along with the rest of the district, was opened for a series of two-day-on, two-off purse seine openings. While pink salmon returns to Section 3-A were below recent year's averages, the section did have good returns to systems in Hetta and Nutkwa Inlet, and Nutzuhini Bay. Overall 9,200 sockeye, 8,600 coho, 1,385,000 pink, and 125,000 chum salmon were harvested in Section 3-A.

Returns to Section 3-B were much weaker than in past years. Escapements into Trocodero Bay and Klawock Inlet were very low. The total harvest from Section 3-B was 3,300 sockeye, 1,800 coho, 93,000 pink, and 23,000 chum salmon.

Section 3-C was opened for the first time on August 6 for a 39-hour opening. The Section was opened for the same time as the rest of the district until the final 15-hour opening on August 26. For the season 4,100 sockeye, 6,700 coho, 730,000 pink, and 48,200 chum salmon were harvested in Section 3-C.

For the season 16,600 sockeye, 17,200 coho, 2,208,000 pink, and 196,000 chum salmon were harvested in the common property purse seine fishery in District 3.

The District 3 pink salmon index escapement of 1.8 million fish is slightly under the goal of 2.1 million pink salmon.

District 5 encompasses the waters of western Sumner Strait, about 30 miles southeast of Petersburg. Fisheries occur either inside the major bays in the area, which include Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay, and Shipley Bay, or in the more exposed waters along the eastern side of the District between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

Openings in District 5 were limited in time and area. The first two 15 hour openings on July 26 and August 2 were restricted to Port Beauclerc and Affleck Canal and they were directed at harvesting chum salmon. Fair showings of chum salmon were occurring in Port Beauclerc. Affleck Canal was also opened because the returns in Port Beauclerc are often similar and it is sometimes difficult to get purse seiners to fish in Affleck Canal. A few boats fished in Port Beauclerc and none in Affleck Canal. The next opening occurred in the same area on August 6 and 7, and it was directed at harvesting both pink and chum salmon. The district was opened north of a line from Cape Decision to Station Island Light on August 10

and 11 because escapements into El Capitan Pass had increased dramatically. The few purse seiners that fished in the district again concentrated their efforts in Port Beauclerc and this was the pattern for the remainder of the season until the district closed on August 23. The harvest of 185,000 pink salmon was about half the long-term average since statehood and the chum harvest of 29,000 was slightly higher than the average of 23,000. Over 95% of the harvest occurred in Port Beauclerc. Escapements were generally quite good in the area that was opened for fishing. Shipley Bay and Trout Creek, plus the streams in the southern end of Rocky Pass did not get good escapements.

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

Showings of fish occurred in District 6 along the Ratz Harbor shoreline and in Mosman Inlet in early August. Limited areas adjacent to those systems were opened on August 10 and 11 and catches were spotty. On August 14 and 15 the same areas were reopened. Strong southeast winds forced the six boats fishing Ratz Harbor away from those grounds. Lack of building escapements made the third opening of the district on August 18 and 19 the final one. The harvest of 140,000 pink salmon was significantly below the long-term average harvest of 418,000. Escapements were optimum in only a few locations in the district.

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

Section 7-A (Anan) opened for purse seining on July 2. Escapement progressed well and four more 15-hour openings occurred through July 16. The fishery was closed for the next midweek opening and then reopened on July 23, which 51 purse seiners fished. In Section 7-A 280,000 pink and 111,000 chum salmon were harvested. Anan escapement did not increase appreciably over the previous week so Anan was closed for the next opening and it never reopened.

The southern portion of Section 7-B was opened for 15 hours on August 2 based upon the start of escapement into Union Bay. A slightly larger area was opened for the first 39-hour opening of the season on August 6 and 7. Escapement continued to increase and harvests were also relatively strong for this opening. All of Section 7-B was opened on August 10 and 11 based upon significant increases in escapement into Emerald Bay and Menefee Inlet. This first opening of the northern portion of Section 7-B was opened about 10 days later than normal. This delayed opening was designed to allow the late portion of the salmon stocks returning to Section 7-A to pass onto the spawning grounds. Two more openings occurred in Section 7-B before the final closure on August 23 occurred when it was apparent that the later run stocks were weak. Section 7-B harvested 385,000 pink and 40,000 chum salmon. Escapements into most of Bradfield Canal were good while lower Ernest Sound escapements were poor. For District 7, the harvest of 665,000 pink salmon was slightly over the long-term average of 615,000 since statehood. The harvest of 151,000 chum salmon was almost three times the average harvest of 55,000 but considerably below the nearly 1 million chums that were harvested in 1999.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to District 2 in 2000. This fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound. The first opening was on September 10 and 11. By the middle of September, escapement levels had increased significantly in Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks, the two main fall chum salmon producing systems in the district. Starting on September 22 and continuing through November 18, the district was opened on a continual basis with several line changes adding additional open waters in Cholmondeley Sound during this time. For the season, approximately 230,000 chum salmon were harvested making this the fifth largest chum salmon harvest on record. Escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks were above the escapement goal.

Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements

There are over 2,500 pink salmon producing streams in Southeast Alaska making it impossible to obtain a count of pink salmon spawning escapements in every system. Instead, an index is estimated from a group of key streams each year. Peak escapement counts, that are biased adjusted for each observer, are used each year for these key streams. These streams are grouped into 45 management stock groups in the four management areas with index escapement goals established for each of the major sub-regions. The escapement index is used to compare annual variations in pink salmon spawning escapements by both the smaller stock groups and the larger sub-regions. This index also allows for timely and reliable indices estimates for escapement-based management of the resource.

Northern Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements

The northern Southeast (NSE) Alaska pink salmon escapement index goal range is 4 to 8 million fish. The 2000 escapement index totaled 5.9 million fish, well within the escapement goal range (Table 2.5 and Figure 2.4). Escapement indices were above the 1990's average in 9 of 27 stock groups in 2000 but the overall escapement index was 8% below the 1990's average. Escapement goals were exceeded in Districts 9, 12 and 13, and below in Districts 10, 11, and 14. District 15 does not have a pink salmon escapement goal, but pink salmon escapements were generally at average levels in this district.

Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements

Pink salmon escapement indices in SSE were only above average in 3 of 18 stock groups (Hetta, Kasaan, and Affleck Canal). The SSE index total was 22% below the 1990's average. When summed across the SSE sub-region, escapement indices totaled 6.1 million, which fell within the 6.0–9.0 million goal range (Table 2.7 and Figure 2.5).

Programs to estimate escapements of sockeye salmon were only in place for four systems in southern Southeast Alaska in 2000, Hugh Smith, McDonald, Salmon (Karta), and Klawock Lakes. The sockeye salmon escapement to Hugh Smith Lake was 3,500 based on weir counts. The McDonald Lake escapement index was estimated at 90,623 based on expanded foot surveys. Approximately 35,800 McDonald Lake sockeye salmon were harvested in a directed seine fishery near Yes Bay with a total commercial harvest estimated at 78,320 sockeye salmon. The Salmon Lake escapement index was

estimated at 9,100 based on expanded foot surveys. Klawock Lake escapement was estimated at 9,430 based on weir counts at the Prince of Wales Hatchery.

Escapements of summer and fall run chum salmon were generally well distributed throughout Southeast Alaska. Wild stock chum salmon escapements by stock group had mixed results with the 25 of 35 stock groups (including Yakutat) above the 1990's average throughout the region.

Helicopter and foot surveys of coho salmon indicated that escapements were above average for most systems throughout southern Southeast Alaska. The overall index of 9,300 spawners for 16 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was above the 1987–1999 average of 7,900 spawners. However, the total count of 600 spawners at Hugh Smith Lake, while within the goal range of 500–1,100, was only half of the 1982–1999 average escapement of 1,250 fish.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 2.6). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Additionally, drift gillnet openings occurred in 2000 in terminal harvest areas at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Deep Inlet, Earl West Cove, Speel Arm, and Boat Harbor. Drift gillnet fishing also occurred in one cost recovery fishery (Speel Arm) and the Annette Island Fisheries Reserve. Terminal harvest areas, cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in a later section of this report; this section will concentrate on the traditional common property drift gillnet fishing season.

The 2000 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened June 18. The traditional summer season ran from June 18 through August 25 and the fall season from August 27 until the season closure on September 19 (Table 2.8). The 2000 drift gillnet harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and terminal harvest area fisheries) was 3.9 million salmon (Table 2.10). The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 2.6 million chum, 677,000 pink, 493,000 sockeye, 167,300 coho, and 13,700 chinook salmon. Chum salmon accounted for 65% of the total harvest, followed by pink (17%), sockeye (13%), coho (4%), and chinook salmon (<0.1%). Historical (1960–2000) drift gillnet harvests in traditional and terminal harvest areas are presented in Table 2.11 and Figure 2.7.

Chinook Salmon Harvests

Regulations [5 AAC 33.367(a)(2)] specify a seasonal harvest guideline of 7,600 chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery, not including chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries. The Board of Fisheries adopted this harvest limit as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the reduced chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The board has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels should include early

season area closures for the protection of mature wild chinook and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The 2000 drift gillnet landings of chinook salmon totaled approximately 13,520 fish. Of these, approximately 10,890 fish were from Alaska hatcheries (8,010 terminal area, 2,880 common property harvest) that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest was roughly 4,970 fish below the 7,600 chinook salmon harvest guideline.

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

District 1: Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 33.360] sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

In 2000, the District 1 gillnet fishery was managed conservatively in recognition of the modest run of Nass sockeye salmon forecasted and the need to repay an overage of approximately 50,000 Nass sockeye salmon carried forward from the 1999 season. The district was opened for an initial two-day fishing week beginning June 18 (week 26) followed by openings of two-days, four-days, three-days, and four-days in weeks 27, 28, 29, and 30. Sockeye, chum, and coho salmon harvests during these openings were well below average. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the District 1 pink salmon management plan was 52,567 fish, or 56% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest.

The fishery was managed according to the pink salmon management plan from week 31 through week 36. Based on the fishing time allowed for purse seine openings in District 1, four-day drift gillnet openings in weeks 31–32 and five-day openings in weeks 33–35 were allowed. During this time, the effort (boats-days) was well below Treaty averages as was the sockeye, pink, chum, and coho salmon harvest.

Starting on September 3 (week 37) and continuing through the close of the fishery on September 18 (week 39), the fishery was managed on the strength of the fall chum and coho salmon returns. Chum and coho salmon harvests were below Treaty averages these weeks.

A total of 1,200 chinook, 93,600 sockeye, 19,500 coho, 422,000 pink, and 218,300 chum salmon were harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery in 2000 (Table 2.11). The sockeye salmon harvest and number of boat-hours and boats fished was below the 1985–1999 average and the hours fished was above average. The final targeted number of Nass sockeye salmon will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

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

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjoining waters of District 6 and 8 (Figure 2.6). The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 fishery consists of Section 8-A, waters north of the Stikine flats, and Section 8-B, waters south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and to the migration patterns which expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Management is based on sockeye salmon in the early part of the season, pink salmon in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. The PST specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The initial opening in District 6 is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery catch rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE during Statistical Week 26 in District 8 was above the 1990–1999 average for this week but the District 6 sockeye salmon CPUE was approximately one-half of the average. Only five boats were fishing in Clarence Strait during this opening. The preseason forecast was used for the Stikine Management Model (SMM) and the otolith analysis in the prior week District 8 test fishery showed a Tuya:Tahltan ratio of approximately 50:50. The poor harvest combined with the poor preseason SMM Tahltan sockeye salmon forecast of 51,000 fish did not allow for additional fishing time in either district that week.

During Statistical Week 27 (June 25–July 1) both districts were open for two days. The sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE in both districts were above the 1990–1999 average. The effort in Clarence Strait was very low again this week with only 15 vessels reporting catches. The good catches under normal, historical circumstances would have warranted a fishing time extension in both districts. However, the decision to not extend the fishing period was based on the poor preseason SMM Tahltan sockeye salmon forecast and the implementation of a conservative management regime to lower the risk of over-fishing the Tahltan stock if the inseason SMM should overestimate the Tahltan sockeye abundance.

During Statistical Week 28 (July 2–July 8) District 6 and the southern portion of District 8 (Section 8B) were open for two days. The northern section of District 108 (Section 8A, Frederick Sound) was closed. The decision to keep Section 8A closed was based on the otolith analysis from both the District 8 test and commercial fisheries which indicated that Tahltan-bound sockeye salmon were present at a higher proportion in Section 8A than in Section 8B. The closed area would serve as a refuge to allow for unimpeded migration of the Tahltan stock through a portion of the U.S. gillnet fishery in order to increase inriver escapement. The sockeye salmon CPUE in District 8 was above average and the District 6 CPUE was at the average. Under a normal fishing regime an extension or mid-week opening would have been given at this time to catch up on the country Tahltan TAC which at this time was 14,700 fish. However, because a conservative fishing regime was still in place, no fishery extensions or mid-week openings were allowed.

During Statistical Week 29 (July 9–July 15) three days were allowed in both districts. At the time the opening period was announced the otolith sampling showed that no enhanced Tahltan sockeye salmon had been detected in the Sumner Strait gillnet fishery during the previous week and the Tuya enhanced sockeye salmon were still available in the fisheries. The week 28 SMM showed a Tahltan sockeye salmon run size estimate, based on inriver harvest, of 55,400 fish and the U.S. harvest of approximately 7,600 fish. Three fishing days were given this week because abundance information indicated the Tahltan

run size was large enough to ensure adequate escapement and the majority of the fish had moved through the U.S. fisheries. Also, with the low number of vessels fishing in District 6, it was likely that the U.S. Tahltan TAC of 14,700 would not be exceeded.

During Statistical Week 30 (July 16–July 22) both districts were open for three days. Due to the low number of enhanced Tahltan sockeye salmon in the district catch, the low district effort, and the SMM indicating that the Tahltan sockeye salmon escapement would approach 15,000 fish, three fishing days were allowed to catch up on the U.S. Stikine sockeye salmon TAC of approximately 35,900 fish. The total U.S. Stikine sockeye salmon harvest through week 29 was estimated to be 24,400 fish. A mid-week opening in District 8 was considered because of the very good harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon in the Canadian inriver fishery. However, no mid-week opening was allowed because the SMM Tahltan sockeye salmon return estimate had dropped to 29,600 fish since week 28 and the risk of over-harvesting Tahltan sockeye salmon was too great.

During Statistical Week 31 (July 23–July 29) both districts were initially open for two days. The sockeye salmon CPUE in Sumner Strait was slightly above the 10-year average. However, with the low effort in District 6 the harvest should have been even higher so an extension of both districts was not warranted. A two-day mid-week opening directed at Mainstem sockeye was allowed in District 8. The SMM Mainstem sockeye salmon return estimate was approximately 90,000 fish and the country TAC was 30,000 fish. Up to this time the combined district mainstem sockeye salmon harvest was estimated at 6,850 and the otolith analysis showed no enhanced Tahltan sockeye salmon in any district harvest since week 30 so a mid-week opening was justified.

Statistical week 32 (July 30–August 5) was the final week of directed sockeye salmon fishing in Districts 6 and 8. Both districts were open for two days. The sockeye salmon harvest in District 6 was near the average for this week. However, no extensions or mid-week openings were allowed because with the low effort the sockeye salmon CPUE should have been much greater.

The management emphasis changed from sockeye to pink salmon during Statistical Week 33 (August 6–August 12). Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because the low pink salmon price, along with a high abundance of sockeye and coho salmon affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2000 season the fishing effort in boat-days was nearly one-half of the 10-year average. Extremely good chum salmon fishing in other districts reduced the number of boats fishing in Districts 6 and 8 and the pink harvest reflects that reduced effort. Three-day fishing periods were allowed during Statistical Weeks 33 and 34 (August 6–August 19) and a two-day fishery was allowed for week 35 (August 20–August 26).

Coho salmon management in both the District 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries usually commences during late August or early September. During Statistical Week 36 (August 27–September 2) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. The coho salmon harvests prior to week 36 were 48% below the 1990–1999 average due to a combination of late run timing of coho salmon into inside waters, reduced abundance, and low fishing effort in the districts. Two-day openings were allowed in both districts from week 37 through week 39 (September 3–September 23). Both districts were closed for the season after week 39. Prior to the change to coho salmon management, the sockeye and pink salmon fisheries harvested 57,800 coho salmon, or approximately 60% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest.

The escapements of sockeye salmon to “local” systems were generally near the previous 10-year average. Foot surveys of sockeye salmon spawning streams in September showed some systems to have above average escapements and a few with near or slightly below average escapements.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 33 days from June 18 through September 19 (Table 2.8). This was below the previous 10-year average fishing time of 41 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. The District 8 fishery started on June 18 and ran through September 19. The 34 days the district was open is 21% below the previous 10-year average of 49 days.

Fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below the average for the entire season. The greatest effort in both vessels fishing and boat days occurred during week 29 at the beginning of July when 94 vessels fished for 3 days. The season effort of 2,332 boat-days in District 6 was 45% below the previous 10-year average. The fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 was below average for all openings except during week 31 at the end of July when a mid-week opening was allowed. The season effort of 610 boat-days in District 8 was 60% below the previous 10-year average. District 8 effort was above or near average throughout the season. The low effort in both districts was due to a combination of low sockeye salmon harvests and restricted fishing time in both districts and very good chum salmon fishing in District 11, District 15, and at Deep Inlet.

The 2000 harvest in District 6 included 1,220 chinook; 90,100 sockeye; 96,000 coho; 156,600 pinks, and 199,800 chum salmon (Table 2.12). The harvest of chinook salmon was above the 1990–1999 average while the harvest of sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon were all below the average. The pink salmon harvest was the ninth highest harvest since 1960 and 5% below the 1989–1998 odd-year average of 641,800 fish. Although the chum salmon harvest was below the 10-year average the harvest was the fifth highest on record. The 10 highest chum salmon harvests on record have occurred over the past 10 years.

In District 8, 1,700 chinook, 15,900 sockeye, 5,700 coho, 9,500 pink, and 40,300 chum salmon were harvested for the entire season (Table 2.13). The chinook salmon harvest was above the previous 10-year average while the harvests of coho, pink, and chum salmon were all below the 1990–1999 average. Similar to District 6, the District 8 chum salmon harvest was below the previous 10-year average, however, it was the sixth largest harvest on record.

The combined drift gillnet harvest of 240,000 chum salmon from Districts 6 and 8 was the fifth highest harvest on record for these districts. All of the chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be above average. Alaska hatchery chum salmon accounted for 41% of the District 6 harvest and 38% of the District 8 harvest.

From June 18 through August 1, management of both Districts 6 and 8 was based primarily on the harvest of sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon fisheries were managed in accordance with the Stikine Management Model (SMM), an inseason model developed by the Transboundary River Technical Committee to meet the mandated Stikine sharing agreement of the PST. Preseason expectations of sockeye returns to the Stikine River were for a weak return of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, with the U.S. Tahltan sockeye salmon Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 13,500 fish; a good return of mainstem spawning sockeye salmon, with the U.S. TAC of 18,000 fish; and a poor return of enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 10,500. An average return of sockeye salmon was expected to the local sockeye salmon systems. The District 6 harvest of approximately 90,000 sockeye salmon was 51% below the previous 10-year average of 175,900. The District 8 sockeye salmon harvest of approximately 15,900 was 75% of the average of 64,600.

The total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was approximately 101,000 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 31,700 Stikine sockeye salmon (including test fishery harvest), the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 31,100 fish (including test fishery and

terminal Tuya harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 6,100 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 12,400 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 19,700 fish.

The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 30% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The Sumner Strait fishery (Section 6-A) harvested approximately 17,900 Stikine sockeye salmon or 31% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area. The Clarence Strait fishery (Sections 6-B, 6-C, and C-D) harvested approximately 1,720 Stikine sockeye salmon, or 9% of the harvest in those sections; and the District 8 fishery, near the mouth of the Stikine, harvested approximately 7,600 Stikine sockeye salmon, or 48% of the District 8 harvest. The District 8 test fishery Stikine sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 2,700 fish. These numbers are considered very preliminary and may be subject to significant change as the post season stock identification process continues.

District 11: Taku/Snettisham Drift Gillnet Fishery

The Taku/Snettisham drift gillnet fishery (District 11) occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon later in the season. Management of the fishery is based on the strength of returns of sockeye in the summer and then coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted on many streams and counting weirs are operated at several locations to monitor the development of escapements into other streams in the district. It is important to note that the 2000 season was the first year of large returns of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. Extended common property fishery openings were allowed for the first time in the Speel Arm Terminal Harvest Area (THA) to target these returns.

Management of the fishery is affected by the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) because the Taku River, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye fishery be managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs plus annual Canadian harvests of 18% of the total allowable harvest (TAC) of wild sockeye salmon and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye salmon resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has arrangements for transboundary Taku coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for a minimum above-border run size of 38,000 fish. Canada is allowed a directed in-river harvest of 3,000 to 10,000 coho salmon depending on inriver run size.

The 2000 fishery was opened for a total of 40 days (82% of the 1990–1999 average) between June 18 and September 26, not including 23 fishing days allowed in the Speel Arm THA. Effort levels were very high during the summer fishery, including a record 152 boats fishing in Statistical Week 30. As a result of low effort in the fall fishery, fishing effort for the entire season totaled 2,900 boat-days, 81% of the 1990–1999 average. Actual on-the-grounds fishing effort was less as the result of industry decisions; processors imposed harvest limits for chum salmon on individual boats in Statistical Weeks 28 and 29, forcing some fishers to miss fishing time in those weeks. Total harvests in the fishery included 1,200

chinook, 183,800 sockeye, 7,700 coho, 58,700 pink, and 667,900 chum salmon (Table 2.14). Harvest of chinook, coho, and pink salmon were below average, but the harvest of sockeye was the second largest on record and the harvest of chum salmon was a new record. Enhanced stocks contributed significantly to the harvests of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvests of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the fishery were limited to imposing restrictions in time, area, and gear. In the first week of the season, Statistical Week 26, three-days fishing time was allowed in both Taku Inlet (subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). The sockeye salmon harvest in the first week was a record respective to the week, so fishing time was increased to four days for the next week. Fishing time remained at four days for Statistical Week 28 because the mark-recapture estimate of the Taku River sockeye salmon in-river run size was well above average. Projections of the run size decreased beginning late that week and, with the exception of the Speel Arm THA, fishing time was limited to two and three days for the remaining five weeks of the summer fishing season in order to keep the cumulative harvest within the projected U.S. TAC of Taku River sockeye. During the summer fishing season, fishing time and gear allowed in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point differed slightly from that in Taku Inlet in order to offer additional opportunity to harvest the large return of hatchery summer chum salmon. A six-inch minimum mesh size restriction was imposed during July in Section 11-B south of Circle Point. This allowed harvest of hatchery chum salmon from DIPAC Limestone Inlet remote releases while limiting harvest rates on wild sockeye salmon stocks. Lower Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-20) was not opened to fishing this year because there was not a harvestable surplus of pink salmon. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33–111-35) was closed to fishing through August 7 in order to limit harvest rates on wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. By early August, assessment programs indicated good escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes and, beginning August 8, portions of Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week to harvest sockeye salmon returning to Snettisham Hatchery. The Speel Arm THA was opened continuously from August 10 until September 5.

The fall fishing season in District 11 lasted seven weeks, from August 13 (Statistical Week 34) through September 26 (Statistical Week 40). In the first week of the fall season fishing time was set at three days in Stephens Passage and two days in Taku Inlet in order to minimize fishing on a perceived weak Taku River coho run and yet continue to allow additional opportunity to harvest hatchery sockeye salmon in Stephens Passage and inside Port Snettisham. With the exception of extended fishing time in the Speel Arm THA, fishing time throughout the district was limited to two days per week for the remainder of the season. This course of action was initially taken to conserve both Taku River coho and Taku River fall chum salmon stocks, and continued even when the mark-recapture estimate of the Taku River coho salmon run size indicated the escapement goal would likely be met.

The chinook salmon harvest of 1,200 fish was 36% of the 1990–1999 average. Alaska hatchery fish contributed 40% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program at Canyon Island estimated the up-river chinook escapement at just above the goal range minimum of 30,000.

The total sockeye salmon harvest of 183,800 fish was 153% of the 1990–1999 average. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest was above average throughout the summer season. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon started to contribute to the fishery in mid-July (Statistical Week 29) and peaked from late July through mid-August. Sockeye salmon harvest in Statistical Weeks 32 through 34 (July 30–August 19) were weekly records because of the hatchery contributions. Fishing effort in Stephens Passage was above average as a result of fishers targeting hatchery sockeye and Limestone Inlet chum salmon. Of the total sockeye salmon harvest, 21% occurred in Stephens Passage, greater than the 1990–1999 average of 14%. An additional 10% of the sockeye salmon harvest (17,700 fish) was taken in the Speel Arm THA.

The contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until postseason analyses of stock identification data become available. However, the harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry plants was estimated in season from analysis of otoliths. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham stocks to the weekly harvest. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada Taku River fry planting programs contributed an estimated 1,300 fish (1%) to the harvest. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the fishery totaled 47,000 fish, or 26% of the harvest. These were predominately Snettisham Hatchery fish but also included a small number of thermally marked fish from a fry-planting program at Chilkat Lake in upper Lynn Canal. Preliminary analysis indicates wild sockeye salmon from the Taku River and Port Snettisham contributed 123,800 fish (67%) and 11,700 fish (6%) to the harvest, respectively. Stock composition estimates will be updated postseason based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics.

Results from the mark-recapture program indicated a spawning escapement of 75,300 sockeye salmon to Canadian portions of the Taku River drainage, within the escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. Good sockeye salmon escapements were also apparent inside Port Snettisham. At Speel Lake, a total of 6,800 sockeye salmon were counted through a weir operated by Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC). The escapement to Crescent Lake was not enumerated through a weir, but the peak aerial survey count, 6,100 sockeye salmon, was the highest since 1996.

The harvest of 667,900 chum salmon was composed almost entirely (>99%) of summer chum salmon. The summer chum harvest of 663,900 fish was the highest on record, and was composed mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with an unknown small number of wild stock fish contributing. Chum salmon returning both to DIPAC hatcheries in Gastineau Channel and to the DIPAC remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Approximately 68% of the District 11 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, followed by 32% in Stephens Passage, and less than 1% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 4,000 fall chum salmon was 34% of the 1990–1999 average. Most of the chum salmon were considered to be of wild origin. Chum salmon escapement to the Taku River is not known, however Canyon Island fish wheel catches were used as an index of escapement. The fish wheel harvest of chum salmon in 2000 was slightly above 1999 levels but was still well below the long-term average.

The District 11 pink salmon harvest of 58,700 fish was 45% of the 1990–1999 average. Runs of pink salmon to most streams in the district, including the Taku River, were poor.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaska hatchery fish. The coho salmon harvest of 7,700 fish was 10% of the 1990–1999 average. Coho salmon harvests were well below average during each week of the fishing season. Coho salmon catches were the lowest on record for a number of weeks in the early portion of the fishery. Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributed 500 fish or 7% of the District 11 harvest, a similar percentage to 1999 but down significantly from years previous. Although Taku River in-river coho salmon abundance estimates were below average during most of the season, preliminary postseason analysis indicates the escapement goal was surpassed. Returns of coho salmon to local hatcheries were good.

District 15: Lynn Canal Drift Gillnet Fishery

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of District 15 including Section 15-A in upper Lynn Canal, Section 15-C in lower Lynn Canal, and Section 15-B in Berners Bay (Figure 2.6). The fishery targets three major stocks of sockeye salmon, Chilkat Lake/River, Chilkoot Lake, and Berners River and hatchery chum salmon during the summer season. The fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon during the fall season.

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery (District 15) was opened for a total of 42 days between June 18 and September 26. Fishing time was 86% of the 1990–1999 average. Fishing effort totaled 3,300 boat-days, which was 71% of the 1990–1999 average. Fishing effort was higher during early weeks of the summer season in Section 15-C where gillnetters targeted hatchery chum salmon. In contrast, there were lower than average numbers of boats fishing in Section 15-A during the first five weeks of the season.

A total harvest of 919,400 salmon occurred in 2000 in the Lynn Canal district common property fisheries (Table 2.15). This harvest included 470 chinook, 109,500 sockeye, 35,500 coho, 21,000 pink, and 753,000 chum salmon. Harvest levels of chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon were below average in 2000. The harvest of chum salmon was the highest on record for the district.

The total sockeye salmon harvest of 109,500 fish was 55% of the recent 10-year average. Based on scale pattern analysis, approximately 14,100 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, 21% of the 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 78,900 fish, 75% of the 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 16,500 fish, 84% of the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay systems, as well as other smaller local stocks.

Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 605,600 of the total 680,500 summer chum salmon harvest in Statistical Weeks 26 through 31. Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum salmon represented 89% of the summer chum harvest in Lynn Canal. There were an estimated 73,800 fall chum salmon (week 32 on) harvested in the fishery, 87% of the recent 10-year average of 85,000 fish and the fifth lowest fall chum salmon harvest on record but significantly higher than recent years.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 35,500 fish. This harvest was 51% of the recent 10-year average of 69,200 fish.

The 2000 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 18. Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for most of the summer season. To protect expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, eastern portions of Section 15-A were closed for most of the season and Chilkoot Inlet was closed north of the latitude of Seduction Point for the entire season. During the first week of the season, Section 15-A was opened for two days west of a line beginning at a point within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Point Sherman, to Sullivan Rock Light, to Eldred Rock Light, to the southernmost tip of Talsani Island, to the northernmost tip of Talsani Island, to Seduction Point. With the exception of modifying lines inside Chilkat Inlet, that same area was opened for three days in week 27, four days each in weeks 28 through 31, and again three days in weeks 32 through 34. Chilkat Inlet was closed early in the season to protect Chilkat River chinook and mainstem sockeye salmon. The northern fishing boundary in Chilkat

Inlet was moved north towards the mouth of the Chilkat River in stages as chinook salmon abundance in the upper end of Lynn Canal declined. By early August it was believed that most of the chinook salmon had entered the river so Chilkat Inlet was opened to the mouth of the Chilkat River in Statistical Weeks 33 and 34 (August 6–16). When late run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement goals were projected to be achieved, Section 15-A was opened south of a line from Glacier Point to a marker at Twin Coves to a line between Seduction Point to the latitude of the northernmost tip of Talsani Island (weeks 35 and 36).

The bulk of the fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season occurred in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted large returns of hatchery summer chum salmon from Amalga and Boat Harbor remote releases. The eastern side of Section of 15-C was closed north of Point Bridget to protect Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon throughout the summer season. Due to poor weir counts of early run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon and poor projections for the entire run of Chilkoot sockeye salmon, six-inch minimum gillnet mesh size restrictions were implemented in Section 15-C, except for the Boat Harbor area, from the beginning of the season through week 31 (July 23). Extended fishing time was allowed in the vicinity of Boat Harbor to target hatchery chum salmon returns. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C during the initial week of the season. Three days of fishing were allowed the following week. The Boat Harbor area was then opened continuously between week 28 (July 2) and week 34 (August 13) to harvest hatchery chum salmon. Three days of fishing were allowed elsewhere in lower Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Point Bridget during weeks 28 through 30, followed by two days in week 31 (July 23–25). With the exception of the Boat Harbor area, Section 15-C was closed during weeks 32 and 33 to protect returns of Chilkat River fall chum salmon. All of Section 15-C was closed during week 34 (August 13) for the same reason.

Fall management began in week 35 (August 20). All of Section 15-C was opened for two days each week from week 35 through the end of the season in week 40 primarily to target Berners Bay coho salmon. Management of the expected poor returns of Klehini and Chilkat River fall chum salmon drove the fall fishery in Section 15-A. Fishing time in Section 15-A was the same as in Section 15-C during weeks 35–39. Due to concerns over Chilkat Lake late run sockeye salmon, Section 15-A was closed north of Glacier Point to a marker at Twin Coves during weeks 35 and 36. Chilkat Inlet was closed north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island in weeks 37 through 39 to allow for Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement. All of Section 15-A was closed in week 40.

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was much improved from the past two years. The visual weir count for the early run stock (through Statistical Week 28) was 7,850 sockeye salmon, which was considerably less than the minimum escapement goal of 16,500 fish. The visual weir count for the late run stock (Statistical Weeks 29 to the end of the run) was 35,700 fish, just above the minimum escapement goal of 34,000 fish. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 43,550 fish, which was 83% of the minimum total escapement goal of 52,500 fish.

The Chilkat Lake weir was installed again in 2000 to recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project and to enumerate returning salmon to Chilkat Lake. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from a mark-recapture (M-R) experiment. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River; the fish are marked and released. Recovery events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem. The visual weir count for the early stock (through week 32) at Chilkat Lake was 22,300 fish, well above the escapement goal. The late stock weir count of 24,800 fish was well below the escapement goal for that segment of the run. The preliminary total lake M-R estimate of 131,300 fish is just over twice the total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement point goal of 65,000 fish. The preliminary M-R escapement estimate for Chilkat

River mainstem sockeye salmon is 54,300 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is only available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2000 estimate is just over twice the 1994–1999 average and the highest on record.

Aerial and foot surveys for fall chum salmon escapements to the Klehini and Chilkat Rivers indicated that returns of these stocks were much improved over recent years. Peak aerial surveys for fall chum salmon at the Klehini River were 160% of the long-term average and almost twice the five-year average. Peak foot and aerial surveys on the Chilkat River were just above the long-term average but almost six times the five-year average. The 2000 fall chum fish wheel count of 4,000 fish was the second highest on record.

In general, coho salmon escapement counts for District 15 were good. Peak foot and aerial escapement surveys conducted on index streams within the Chilkat River drainage for coho salmon indicated above average escapements for all index systems. Peak escapements of coho salmon to the Tahini River were above the upper end of the escapement goal range for this species. The Chilkat River fish wheel harvest of 1,500 fish was the second highest on record. The coho salmon escapement estimate for Berners River was slightly above the upper end of the escapement goal range.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2000 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional and terminal area fisheries and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated through coded wire tag and, in limited instances, thermal mark recoveries. Thermal marking programs are in place for chum and sockeye salmon enhancement programs in northern and central Southeast Alaska. Coded wire tags are used predominantly to estimate hatchery coho and chinook salmon production, no thermal marking programs are currently in place for these species.

Crystal Lake Hatchery is the only remaining State operated hatchery in Southeast Alaska. This facility contributes both coho and chinook salmon to common property fisheries. The preliminary contributions from Crystal Lake Hatchery to drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were estimated, from coded wire tag data, to be 1,679 and 162 total salmon respectively.

The Port Armstrong Hatchery had poor returns and harvested only 38,000 pink salmon for cost recovery, compared with a 10-year average of 1,000,000. The hatchery also harvested a modest 12,000 coho salmon for cost recovery. NSRAA's coho returns to Mist Cove from the Deer Lake-stocking project were weak in 2000. A total of 9,500 coho salmon were harvested for cost recovery.

Traditional Common Property Harvests

With the exception of chinook and coho salmon, and in limited instances for sockeye and chum salmon, reliable information is not available for the harvest of hatchery-produced salmon in the traditional common property fisheries. Pink salmon production releases are seldom coded-wire tagged making it difficult to accurately estimate fishery contributions.

From a management standpoint, the availability of hatchery fish is of most concern in those mixed stock fisheries where fishery performance information is used for inseason management. During 2000, intensive coded-wire-tag sampling programs were conducted throughout Southeast Alaska to estimate contributions of hatchery and wild stocks to commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on sampling harvests of chinook and coho salmon in the troll and net fisheries throughout the region. In addition, harvests in commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were sampled to estimate coded-wire-tag contributions of wild and hatchery chum salmon stocks and wild sockeye salmon stocks during selected periods. A more detailed discussion of coded-wire-tagged contributions of wild and hatchery chinook and coho salmon is presented in a Section 3 of this report (Southeast and Yakutat Troll Fisheries).

Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests

Salmon returning to enhancement projects at Nakat Inlet, Kendrick Bay, Earl West Cove, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet, Boat Harbor, and Speel Arm (Figure 2.8) contribute pink, summer and fall chum, coho, sockeye, and chinook salmon to the common property net fisheries through the Terminal Harvest Areas (THA's) in Southeast Alaska. Preliminary estimates show that approximately 5.7 million chum, 510,000 pink, 9,000 coho, and 41,800 sockeye salmon released from these locations were harvested by net gear in 2000 (Tables 2.2 and 2.9).

In District 1, Nakat Inlet opened on June 1 (Statistical Week 31) for rotational gillnet/purse seine fisheries. The THA was managed on a rotational fishery until September 27 when it was opened on a continual basis to all gear groups and remained opened until it closed by regulation on November 10. Net fishers harvested 72,000 chum, 6,200 pink, 1,250 sockeye, and 2,000 coho salmon over the course of the season.

In 2000, SSRAA had anticipated a record return of summer chum to the Neets Bay THA. The forecast for chum was approximately 3.5 million fish. Due to the large forecast SSRAA planned on two early season rotational fisheries between the gillnet and purse seine fleet to help harvest the fish. After two rotational fisheries SSRAA did not reopen Neets Bay to rotational fisheries since it looked as if the summer chum salmon return would not come in at forecasted levels. During the two openings only 1,000 chum salmon were harvested.

In District 2, Kendrick Bay opened on June 22 for continuous harvest by the purse seine fleet. The THA remained opened until August 26. Approximately 77,000 chum, 1,200 pink, and 1,180 sockeye salmon were harvested for the season.

In District 7, Earl West Cove (Eastern Passage SHA) rotational fisheries for purse seine/gillnet opened in Statistical Week 26 (June 18–24). The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area was opened to all gear groups continuously, and it remained open until Statistical Week 46 (November 5–11). Net fishers harvested 87,200 chum, 2,700 coho, and 9,000 chinook salmon from Earl West Cove.

In District 11, a total return of 225,000 hatchery sockeye salmon was expected in 2000 from 1996 broodyear DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery smolt releases. Because this was the first year of large scale returns, the timing and magnitude of the return was not known with a high degree of certainty but it was anticipated that a common property gillnet fishery would occur inside Port Snettisham. Management of this new fishery was planned to be conservative. Escapements of wild sockeye salmon stocks to the nearby Crescent Lake and Speel Lake drainages were monitored closely. When escapement levels were sufficient, fishery openings were scheduled inside Port Snettisham. The Speel Arm THA was opened continuously from August 10 to September 5 (Statistical Weeks 33–37) in order to harvest hatchery sockeye salmon excess to the broodstock needs at the Snettisham Hatchery. Harvest totals for the fishery included 29 chinook, 17,700 sockeye, 300 coho, 4,000 pink, and 1,400 chum salmon, taken by 34 boats. Most fishing effort in the THA occurred in the first week of the fishery. Little fishing effort occurred after August 21 although considerable numbers of fish continued to return to the hatchery raceway through the first week of September. Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon also contributed significantly to harvests in the traditional District 11 commercial drift gillnet fishery. Future expectations for the Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon program are that the magnitude of returns will increase, as will contributions to harvests in the traditional District 11 and Speel Arm THA fisheries.

In District 12, NSRAA forecast a return of 2.75 million chum salmon to the Hidden Falls terminal area. After allowing for cost recovery needs of 280,000, and broodstock needs of 100,000, a commercial common property harvest of 2.4 million was expected. The fishery was opened twice weekly beginning on June 25 for a series of thirteen openings through August 9. Following a harvest of 180,000 chum salmon by 86 boats on June 25, then a harvest of 443,000 fish by 150 boats on June 29, with good progress toward cost recovery goals, the open fishing area was expanded on July 2 to include adjacent waters of outer Kelp Bay. Harvest peaked during the third opening on July 2 with 597,000 chum salmon harvested by 185 boats. This daily harvest was the third highest ever for this fishery. As escapement of wild chum salmon stocks to the Middle and South Arms of Kelp Bay increased, Kelp Bay remained open for five consecutive openings through July 13. Effort peaked for the season on July 5 with 191 boats fishing, which harvested 535,000 fish. Harvest and effort declined significantly after the July 19 opening. Cost recovery goals were met by July 22. At NSRAA's request, in order to ensure escapement of broodstock, fishing boundary lines were adjusted closing a portions or all of Kasnyku Bay on July 5, 9, 16, and August 2. The fishery concluded with a four-day opening in Takatz Bay only from August 6–9. Harvest for the season was 2.74 million, the fourth highest return to the Hidden Falls Hatchery.

In the Deep Inlet gillnet fishery effort increased from two or three boats in early July, to 30 boats by July 28, to record levels of 124 boats on August 8 and 125 boats on August 15. Gillnet harvest peaked on August 7–8 with 98,000 chum salmon harvested during the two-day fishing period and a total of 170,000 during that calendar week. One noteworthy change for the gillnet fishery was that the number of catcher-processors participating in the fishery (licensed to remove roe and issue their own fish tickets) increased from 19 in 1998, to 29 in 1999, to 61 in 2000. This trend brought the total number of processors buying from the Deep Inlet fishery to 75.

Outside the THA, chum salmon returning to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay were harvested by 50–75 trollers, primarily from mid-July to mid-August. The troll fleet was capable of harvesting up to 20,000 chum salmon per day. New regulations went into effect in 2000 allowing the chum salmon troll fishery to

continue through the mid-August troll closure that occurred August 13–22. The cumulative troll harvest of chum salmon was 435,000.

New regulations also went into effect in 2000 that allowed NSRAA to conduct cost recovery in an expanded SHA in Eastern Channel until July 24 and after the mid-August troll closure. Since cost recovery generally kept pace with the pre-season harvest schedule, THA fisheries in Deep Inlet continued as initially scheduled through August 25. On August 24 in cooperation with NSRAA it was announced that the Deep Inlet fishery would be closed for one seine and two gillnet days the following week in order to ensure meeting broodstock and cost recovery goals. The fishery was re-opened for seine on August 30 followed by two gillnet days with waters at the head of Deep Inlet closed to protect a backup broodstock supply. Cost recovery operations were also suspended at that time. During this opening most fish at the head of the inlet backed out and were caught. On September 1 it was announced that the rotational fisheries were closed indefinitely to ensure broodstock needs. Late returning fish were then allowed to accumulate and mature. NSRAA conducted remote egg takes in Deep Inlet from September 9–14. On September 14 it was announced that rotational common property harvest would resume beginning with first with gillnet on September 17–18, and continuing through September 28. During these final openings, fishing in the THA was restricted to waters of Deep Inlet in order to provide protection for Salmon Lake coho salmon. Additional conservative measures were taken in the troll and sport fisheries inside Sitka Sound.

The total seine harvest in the Deep Inlet THA was 1,832,000 chum and 261,000 pink salmon for the season. The terminal gillnet harvest was 619,000 chum salmon. The terminal chum salmon troll harvest was 435,000. The estimated seine harvest of Deep Inlet chum salmon outside the terminal area was 328,000. Cost recovery by NSRAA in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs combined was 313,000 chum salmon. Total commercial harvest of chum salmon returns to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay were 3,527,000 for the season. This harvest was well above the 3.0 million pre-season forecast and about equal to record harvests of 3.61 million in 1999. The total exvessel value of enhanced chum salmon returns in Sitka Sound and Deep Inlet has been estimated by NSRAA at $9,874,000. The total exvessel value of enhanced chum salmon returns to Hidden Falls is estimated at $8,130,000.

The Boat Harbor area, within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section 15-C, was opened for two days in week 26, three days in week 27, and then continuously from July 2 until August 13. Total harvests for the Boat Harbor area included 30 chinook, 13,300 sockeye, 700 coho, 3,700 pink, and 253,800 chum salmon (Table 2.9). The chum salmon harvest was primarily composed of hatchery fish returning to the Boat Harbor remote release site. The 2000 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest was the highest on record and was considerably above the preseason Boat Harbor return forecast of 139,000 chum salmon.

Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests

Harvests of salmon for hatchery cost recovery purposes were reported from 17 locations during 2000 (Figure 2.8). Salmon landings totaled approximately 5.0 million fish (Tables 2.19). The harvest consisted of 30,700 chinook, 107,000 sockeye, 268,000 coho, 267,000 pink, and 4.4 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 88% of the total cost recovery harvest.

Hatchery cost recovery harvest by species, District, and area are presented in Table 2.19. DIPAC and SSRAA had the largest chum salmon cost recovery efforts in 2000, harvesting 3.3 million fish from Amalga Harbor (1.3 million), Gastineau Channel (352,000), and Neets Bay (1.7 million). The 2000 estimated NSRAA harvest of chum salmon was 271,000 fish from Hidden Falls, 248,000 fish from Deep Inlet, and 68,200 fish from Silver Bay. DIPAC conducted cost recovery fisheries in both Amalga Harbor and Gastineau Channel in 2000. The estimated harvest of chum salmon for those fisheries was 1.8 million. Snettisham Hatchery harvested over 104,000 sockeye salmon from their cost recovery fisheries in Speel Arm and Gilbert Bay.

New regulations went into effect in 2000 that allowed NSRAA to conduct cost recovery in an expanded SHA throughout Eastern Channel until July 24, and after the mid-August troll closure. New regulations also provided for an increased Silver Bay SHA to a lesser degree in portions of Eastern Channel from July 24 until the troll closure. Cost recovery generally kept pace with the pre-season harvest schedule, however, due to extensive fishing pressure within and outside of the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay THAs, coupled with earlier than normal run timing to Silver Bay cost recovery and broodstock accumulation fell behind schedule. From August 26–29 the Deep Inlet THA fishery was closed in order to help ensure that broodstock and cost recovery goals would be met. The fishery was re-opened on August 30–September 2 with the waters at the head of Deep Inlet closed to protect a backup broodstock supply. At that time cost recovery operations were suspended. During this opening most backup fish backed out and were caught. Effective September 2 rotational fisheries were closed indefinitely to ensure broodstock needs. Late returning fish were then allowed to accumulate and mature in Deep Inlet. In addition to egg takes at the Medvejie Hatchery, NSRAA conducted remote egg takes in Deep Inlet from September 9–14. From September 17–28, after egg takes were completed, rotational common property harvest resumed. During these final openings, fishing in the THA was restricted to waters of Deep Inlet in order to provide protection for Salmon Lake coho. Cost recovery by NSRAA in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs combined was 313,000, somewhat below the goal set at 335,000 by the NSRAA board and around 9% of the exceptional total return of 3,527,000 chum for the season.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

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

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

directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

As required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST, preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 138,000 fish. In 2000, the preseason forecasts were used during Statistical Week 26 through Statistical Week 27. After week 28 inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) and based on CPUE data from the Canadian inriver commercial fishery were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41; and, the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30. Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available in season for the lower inriver fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of over-estimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon, which was expected to be below average in 2000.

Preliminary harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River in 2000 included: 3,085 large chinook, 630 jack chinook, 27,460 sockeye, 300 coho, 180 pink, and 145 chum salmon (Table 2.20). In addition to these harvests, 1,240 sockeye salmon were taken in an ESSR harvest in the Tuya River. Harvests of all species except chinook and pink salmon were below average. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 35% above the 1990–1999 average of 2,290 fish and the harvest of jack chinook salmon was 9% above the average of 580 jacks. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 37% below the previous 10-year average of 43,450 sockeye salmon. An estimated 12,680 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were caught in inriver fisheries, close to 46% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest. Although the total sockeye salmon harvest was nearly within inseason limits established through the SMM, i.e. 1.1% above the final inseason target indicated by the SMM, it was approximately three times the preliminary post season estimate of the wild stock TAC for Canada (9,080 sockeye salmon).

Canadian commercial fishers in the lower Stikine River harvested 1,970 large chinook, 240 jack chinook, 20,500 sockeye, 300 coho, 180 pink, and 140 chum salmon in 2000. The sockeye salmon harvest was 44% below the previous 10-year average of 36,900 fish. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 34% above the previous 10-year average of 1,470 chinook salmon. The harvest of jack chinook salmon was 32% below the previous 10-year average. The coho salmon harvest was 86% below average and harvests of pink and chum salmon were also well below average.

Thirteen licensed fishers participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 12 licenses being active in any one week. The total effort in terms of boat-days was 227, 42% below the previous 10-year average of 393 boat-days. Each fisher was allowed the use of two gillnets of which one could be a drift net. A maximum mesh size restriction of 150 mm through July 16 was implemented to reduce the incidental harvest of chinook salmon. In 1997, the upstream fishing boundary for the lower river fishery was moved approximately 25 km upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. The same area has been fished since that time.

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. The harvest recorded in 2000 included: 7 large chinook salmon, which was 85% below the previous 10-year average of 50 large fish; 2 chinook salmon jacks which was 87% below average; and 890 sockeye salmon, which was 26% below the previous 10-year average. The fishing effort was 48% below average

with an average of only two fishers fishing one to two days per week. A total of 9.25 days was fished and the total effort amounted to 19.75 boat-days. For comparison, the previous 10-year-average fishing time was 26 days with an average effort of 38 boat-days.

The Stikine aboriginal fishery, which is located near Telegraph Creek, harvested 1,100 large chinook, 390 jack chinook, and 6,100 sockeye salmon. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 17% above the previous 10-year average of 5,230 sockeye. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 44% above the 10-year average of 770 chinook salmon while the harvest of jack chinook salmon was the third largest on record and 85% above the average harvest of 210 fish. As in past years, fishing times were not restricted in this fishery.

A total of 6,080 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2000, 81% below the 10-year average of 32,050, and well below the desired escapement goal of 24,000 fish. An estimated 620 fish (10%) originated from the fry-planting program. The number of planted fish in 2000 was based on the proportion of thermal marked sockeye salmon otoliths in a random sampling of 410 fish collected at Tahltan weir. In addition, 1,720 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 3,950 sockeye salmon, well below the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are estimated indirectly by computing the ratio of Tahltan to Mainstem and Tuya components in the total inriver sockeye salmon run. Stock identification data are collected in the lower river commercial and test fisheries. The ratios of Tahltan:Mainstem and Tahltan:Tuya are applied to the estimated inriver Tahltan run size to develop an estimate of the total inriver sockeye salmon run. The escapements are estimated by subtracting the inriver harvests from the inriver run estimate. The escapement estimates are 19,700 Mainstem and 12,440 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2000 Mainstem spawning escapement was below the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. Aerial survey results also indicated a below average escapement of the Mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers and are targeted in the ESSR fishery, which caught 1,260 fish in 2000. The fate of the remaining 12,440 Tuya fish is unknown.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 6,640 large fish and 110 jack chinook salmon were counted between June 17 and August 19. The escapement for large chinook salmon was 26% below the goal of 5,300 fish. A mark-recapture study was conducted again in 2000 to estimate total chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine. The results of that study are not yet available.

The Canadian aerial survey count of 300 coho salmon that were observed at six spawning index sites was 71% below 1985–1999 average count of 1,060 fish. Although the total number of Stikine coho salmon appeared to be relatively low, the surveys were not a good index of abundance due to very poor survey conditions.

As with the Stikine River, fishing arrangements for Taku salmon were in place in 2000 as a result of negotiations between the United States and Canada of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The arrangements are expected to apply to the Taku River through 2008. Canada shall harvest no more than 18% of the TAC of the wild sockeye salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River if the projected inriver escapement is less than 100,000 sockeye salmon. If the projected escapement is greater than 100,000 fish, Canada may, in addition, harvest 20% of the projected inriver escapement above 100,000 sockeye. Both parties agree to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing Taku coho salmon no later than May 1, 2004. Prior to that time no numerical limit on the Taku

coho harvest will apply in Canada during the directed sockeye salmon fishery (through Statistical Week 33). Canada will be limited to a directed coho salmon fishery harvest (fishery after week 33) of 3,000 fish if the inseason projection of above-border run size is 50,000 fish or less. The allowed harvest incrementally increases to 10,000 fish depending on inseason run size projections. Both parties agree that new Taku chinook fisheries will not be developed without the consent of both parties. Management of new directed fisheries will be abundance-based through an approach to be developed by the committee no later than May 1, 2004.

Canadian Taku commercial fishers harvested 1,580 large chinook, 90 jack chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 28,000 sockeye, and 4,400 coho salmon in 2000 (Table 2.21). The sockeye salmon harvest was near the 1990 to 1999 average of 27,500 fish while the coho and large chinook salmon harvests were below 74% and 92% of their respective averages of 5,900 and 1,720 fish. The jack chinook salmon harvest was 41% of the average and was the second lowest of the decade. Sockeye salmon from the Tatsamenie fry plants contributed 440 fish to the catch, comprising 1.6% of the total commercial sockeye salmon harvest. A total of 39 days were fished, 91% of the 1990–1999 average of 43 days and the season effort of 351 boat days was very near the average of 357. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnetting techniques were utilized with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Mesh sizes were restricted to less than 150 mm through July 12 to minimize the incidental harvest of chinook salmon. In addition to the gillnets, one fishwheel was in operation.

In addition to the commercial harvests, 50 chinook, 140 sockeye, and 340 coho salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2000. The 1990 to 1999 average catches in the aboriginal fisheries included 60 chinook, 140 sockeye, and 108 coho salmon.

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, and Kuthai Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually from 1984 to 2000 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon (i.e., border escapement); total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The preliminary 2000 estimate of border escapement is 103,700 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 75,300 fish, which is mid-range of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. According to the preliminary postseason run estimate of approximately 229,800 sockeye salmon, the Canadian harvest (excluding test fishery harvests) of 28,500 fish represented approximately 18% of the TAC. These estimates will be revised after completion of postseason analysis of stock composition, harvest, and escapement data.

The escapement through the Little Trapper Lake weir was 11,550 sockeye salmon, 95% of the 1990 to 1999 average of 12,110 fish. The escapement count through the Tatsamenie Lake weir in 2000 was 7,600 fish of which 1,480 fish were utilized for broodstock, leaving a spawning escapement of 6,100 fish. The average 1990 to 1999 spawning escapement of 5,300 fish includes years (1990–1994) when the weir was located at Little Tatsamenie Lake and included populations spawning below the current weir location. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 4,100 fish, which is 85% of the 1990 to 1999 average of 4,810 sockeye salmon.

Aerial surveys of large chinook salmon (three-ocean and larger) to the six escapement index areas annually surveyed by ADF&G were as follows: Nakina, 2,910 fish; Kowatua, 700 fish; Tatsamenie, 950 fish; Dudidontu, 480 fish; Tseta, 160 fish; and Nahlin, 730 fish. The total of 5,930 large chinook salmon observed was 54% of the 1990 to 1999 average of 10,950 fish and was the second lowest count made during this period. A chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2000. A test-fishery was conducted to complement spawning ground tag recovery data. A preliminary population estimate that does not incorporate spawning ground data indicated an in-river run of 28,340 large chinook salmon,

yielding an escapement of 26,560 fish. This was not expanded by the portion of the run that migrated into the river after Statistical Week 26 (which ended on June 24). The escapement goal for the Taku River drainage is 30,000 to 55,000 large chinook salmon. A carcass weir was again operated by the TRTFN on the Nakina River to obtain tag and age-length-sex data from chinook salmon. A total of 660 fish were observed at the weir, compared to 180 fish observed in 1999. As in 1999, the Nahlin River weir was not installed in 2000 due to concerns that it would impede chinook salmon migration.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint U.S./Canada/ mark-recapture program. Tag application and recovery occurred through the early part of Statistical Week 41 (October 3 to October 10). The preliminary above-border escapement was estimated to be 82,530 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 77,100 fish. This number includes an expansion for late season migrants based on the proportion of the troll harvest of Taku fish after Statistical Week 36. The spawning escapement is 9% above the 1990 to 1999 average of 75,700 coho salmon and exceeds the minimum escapement goal of 38,000 fish.

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fisheries Reserve in 1916. It provides for a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the Reserve Natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve also has the right to use fish traps, however that right was not exercised in 2000 (Table 2.22). The small troll fleet harvests very modest amounts of chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by gillnet and purse seine fleets. The 2000 drift gillnet fleet harvest was 2,560 chinook, 11,800 sockeye, 14,200 coho, 205,000 pink, and 133,000 chum salmon (Tables 2.23). The purse seine fishery harvested 2,200 chinook, 10,700 sockeye, 4,000 coho, 713,000 pink, and 32,000 chum salmon (Tables 2.24).

Table 2.1. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2000.

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

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 2 of 4)

Stat.			District or Section																									Terminal Hatchery Areas				
																												Earl	Nakat	Hidden	Kendrick	Deep
Week	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	West	Inlet	Falls	Bay	Inlet
	14-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	15-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
30	16-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	15
	17-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	18-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	19-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	15
	20-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	21-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	22-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
31	23-Jul	Sun	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	24	15
	24-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	25-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	26-Jul	Wed	15	15	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	24	15
	27-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	28-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	29-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
32	30-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	15
	31-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	1-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	2-Aug	Wed	-	15	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	15
	3-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	4-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	5-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
33	6-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	19	19	19	-	-	19	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	24	15
	7-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	12	-	24	24	-
	8-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	24	-
	9-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24	15
	10-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	12	-	19	24	-
	11-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	20	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	12	12	24	24	-
	12-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-
34	13-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	20	24	15
	14-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	18	-	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	15-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	-	21	-	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	16-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	15
	17-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	18-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	-	18	-	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	19-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	-	21	-	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
35	20-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	15
	21-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	22-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	15	18	18	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	23-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	15
	24-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	25-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	26-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	12	-	21	-
36	27-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	29-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 3 of 4)

Stat.			District or Section																									Terminal Hatchery Areas				
Week	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	Earl West	Nakat Inlet	Hidden Falls	Kendrick Bay	Deep Inlet
34	30-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15
	31-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	1-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	2-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
37	3-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	5-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	6-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
	8-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	9-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	10-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
	11-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	12-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	14-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
	15-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
39	17-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	18-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
	20-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	21-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	23-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
40	24-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12
	26-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	27-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	28-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12
	29-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	30-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
41	1-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	2-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	3-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	4-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	5-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	6-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
42	8-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	9-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	10-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	11-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	12-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	13-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	14-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
43	15-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	16-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 4 of 4)

Stat.			District or Section																										Terminal Hatchery Areas				
Week	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	Earl West	Nakat Inlet	Hidden Falls	Kendrick Bay	Deep Inlet
43	17-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	18-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	19-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	20-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	21-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
44	22-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	23-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	24-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	25-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	26-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	27-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	28-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
45	29-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	30-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	31-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	1-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	2-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	3-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	4-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
46	5-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	6-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	7-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	8-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	9-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	10-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	11-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Hours Open			15	45	-	360	1,867	255	255	240	351	225	0	117	90	210	138	282	105	0	378	285	198	168	0	75	63	1,380	1,596	354	1,504	303

Table 2.2. Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon catches in numbers by district, fishery, and species, 2000.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	220	127,110	17,277	3,158,319	634,822	3,937,748
Terminal Harvest Area	23	1,181	730	5,553	52,715	60,202
Hatchery Cost Recovery	2,262	380	59,578	12,463	1,615,715	1,690,398
Annette Island	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
District 2						
Traditional	119	33,570	29,549	2,667,079	597,022	3,327,339
Terminal Harvest Area	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
District 3						
Traditional	60	16,624	17,219	2,208,244	196,073	2,438,220
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 4						
Traditional	1,107	227,039	72,056	1,803,888	294,360	2,398,450
District 5						
Traditional	12	191	229	184,806	29,297	214,535
District 6						
Traditional	3	2,250	3,162	139,598	6,354	151,367
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	160	19	11,222	11,401
District 7						
Traditional	68	7,024	3,625	664,565	150,604	825,886
Terminal Harvest Area	1,149	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	7,351	7,351
District 9						
Traditional	145	10,401	18,083	1,615,305	211,778	1,855,712
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	2,550	31,400	428,374	462,324
District 10						
Traditional	75	9,516	217	37,837	35,108	82,753
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	130	2,527	9,194	1,822	1,572,310	1,585,983
District 12						
Traditional	109	22,407	28,992	2,441,122	432,891	2,925,521
Terminal Harvest Area	18,368	7,391	1,760	225,173	2,740,582	2,993,274
Hatchery Cost Recovery	7,761	113	65,965	3,178	257,205	334,222
District 13						
Traditional	105	21,610	8,105	2,710,036	876,996	3,616,852
Terminal Harvest Area	375	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,583	2,094,300
Hatchery Cost Recovery	17,514	8	1	118,671	322,113	458,307
District 14						
Traditional	25	1,095	3,920	31,602	98,522	135,164
Southern Subtotals[a]						
Traditional	1,589	413,808	143,117	10,826,499	1,908,532	13,293,545
Terminal Harvest Area	1,172	2,441	1,055	7,057	164,837	176,562
Hatchery Cost Recovery	2,262	380	59,738	12,482	1,634,288	1,709,150
Annette Island	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
Subtotal	7,225	427,356	207,926	11,559,094	3,739,833	15,941,434
Northern Subtotals[b]						
Traditional	459	65,029	59,317	6,835,902	1,655,295	8,616,002
Terminal Harvest Area	18,743	7,867	2,871	485,928	4,572,165	5,087,574
Hatchery Cost Recovery	25,405	2,648	77,710	155,071	2,580,002	2,840,836
Subtotal	44,607	75,544	139,898	7,476,901	8,807,462	16,544,412
Total Southeast						
Traditional	2,048	478,837	202,434	17,662,401	3,563,827	21,909,547
Terminal Harvest Area	19,915	10,308	3,926	492,985	4,737,002	5,264,136
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	21,963	489,145	206,360	18,155,386	8,300,829	27,173,683
Hatchery Cost Recovery	27,667	3,028	137,448	167,553	4,214,290	4,549,986
Annette Island	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
Misc.[c]	27	5,411	259	39,324	44,627	89,648
Total	51,859	508,311	348,083	19,075,319	12,591,922	32,575,494

[a] Districts 101–108.
[b] Districts 109–113.
[c] Includes salmon that were confiscated or caught in commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 2.3. Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	6,509	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373
1961	4,134	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020
1962	10,145	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256
1963	6,659	422,633	316,491	18,189,644	1,186,260	20,121,687
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975
1965	14,992	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,186
1966	11,877	480,519	452,057	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,676
1967	9,054	600,628	188,965	2,807,783	1,545,059	5,151,489
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284
1969	6,730	338,217	109,956	4,312,402	332,679	5,099,984
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	466,719	361,325	21,571,738	2,460,774	24,881,333
1985	23,120	720,787	422,636	47,719,676	1,861,639	50,747,858
1986	13,129	593,229	588,718	43,639,453	2,212,609	47,047,138
1987	6,289	310,900	131,178	7,047,146	1,252,549	8,748,062
1988	12,170	657,098	158,434	9,318,239	1,637,344	11,783,285
1989	17,176	837,757	333,116	53,301,347	1,091,771	55,581,167
1990	14,811	973,650	379,334	28,393,542	1,070,871	30,832,208
1991	17,203	1,056,258	411,240	59,141,387	2,131,625	62,757,713
1992	20,623	1,340,318	505,135	30,107,454	3,205,160	35,178,690
1993	12,320	1,705,095	477,006	54,150,414	4,615,416	60,960,251
1994	21,104	1,435,767	970,098	51,439,044	6,378,763	60,244,776
1995	26,788	925,121	627,472	44,649,883	6,613,338	52,842,602
1996	23,159	1,521,833	447,003	62,368,908	8,929,482	73,290,385
1997	10,875	1,598,686	186,355	25,085,927	5,875,796	32,757,639
1998	16,176	732,788	464,711	38,429,299	9,408,750	49,051,724
1999	20,850	425,298	416,415	71,884,327	8,942,026	81,688,916
Average 1990 to 1999	18,391	1,171,481	488,477	46,565,019	5,717,123	53,960,490
Max. catch	31,183	1,705,095	970,098	71,884,327	9,408,750	
(Year)	(1982)	(1993)	(1994)	(1999)	(1998)	
Min. catch	1,426	61,878	70,201	2,572,279	332,679	
(Year)	(1976)	(1975)	(1975)	(1960)	(1969)	
2000	21,961	489,145	206,360	18,155,386	8,300,829	27,173,681

Table 2.4. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,377	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790
1961	2,738	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739
1962	3,308	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575
1963	3,992	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278
1964	6,155	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277
1965	6,451	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739
1966	6,071	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233
1967	2,349	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133
1969	4,173	270,034	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	7,999	99,227	77,576	19,338,817	1,011,963	20,535,582
1986	1,384	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191
1987	1,681	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854
1988	1,151	13,323	24,973	1,301,426	654,215	1,995,088
1989	2,738	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569
1990	1,707	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072
1991	4,765	72,161	105,932	16,976,376	1,064,287	18,223,521
1992	2,774	108,343	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733
1993	4,958	161,970	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,272
1994	10,317	181,038	467,294	31,389,894	4,780,749	36,829,292
1995	25,144	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,307,417	10,032,247
1996	21,998	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,063
1997	6,682	51,485	68,222	11,784,794	3,534,890	15,446,073
1998	8,007	107,673	161,414	16,695,215	4,802,097	21,774,406
1999	16,153	104,204	232,408	35,180,378	6,146,202	41,679,345
Average 1990 to 1999	10,251	100,439	171,663	16,056,564	3,643,886	19,982,802
Max. catch	25,144	353,618	467,294	35,180,378	6,246,728	
(Year)	(1995)	(1965)	(1994)	(1999)	(1996)	
Min. catch	12	5,471	1,744	80,775	30,357	
(Year)	(1976)	(1975)	(1976)	(1976)	(1977)	
2000	19,200	72,896	62,188	7,321,830	6,227,460	13,703,574

Table 2.5. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2000.

	District							
Year	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	Total
1960	31,190	59,137	44,252	87,546	104,569	27,242	6,225	360,160
1961	154,949	83,976	157,756	310,862	506,272	97,114	22,190	1,333,119
1962	124,044	147,231	94,598	185,929	203,318	58,235	13,306	826,661
1963	153,247	75,961	318,860	645,562	1,108,532	196,289	44,851	2,543,303
1964	187,859	126,773	110,426	217,898	283,097	67,978	15,533	1,009,564
1965	256,384	58,915	122,076	100,863	547,714	75,150	17,172	1,178,274
1966	205,882	116,213	206,198	191,159	203,015	48,670	1,281	972,418
1967	104,265	48,622	46,151	139,318	197,699	166,296	37,998	740,348
1968	268,013	240,863	337,024	329,681	217,300	49,843	2,562	1,445,286
1969	137,181	80,400	51,073	320,797	541,851	207,636	8,925	1,347,862
1970	141,274	192,547	294,955	443,762	209,053	66,260	14,255	1,362,107
1971	184,158	156,829	185,990	367,111	386,446	298,829	68,281	1,647,645
1972	159,608	182,561	705,072	334,688	304,019	36,216	8,275	1,730,439
1973	33,279	234,285	214,956	384,226	366,402	235,541	53,821	1,522,511
1974	49,775	99,141	380,173	314,052	399,166	27,012	6,172	1,275,492
1975	85,397	31,609	107,214	201,112	511,957	133,431	12,600	1,083,320
1976	385,542	154,384	280,820	659,816	1,734,455	341,320	77,991	3,634,327
1977	109,336	80,869	67,252	218,605	359,332	39,272	8,974	883,640
1978	343,715	357,001	172,187	898,406	776,648	85,439	19,523	2,652,918
1979	648,709	570,578	446,923	835,945	1,785,864	172,181	71,945	4,532,144
1980	274,244	363,409	179,151	639,985	330,752	99,250	29,440	1,916,231
1981	294,831	321,708	209,246	673,708	1,331,398	286,750	26,235	3,143,876
1982	611,213	557,522	481,143	849,482	675,407	193,747	40,764	3,409,278
1983	370,216	268,959	552,222	924,271	1,209,050	280,239	63,398	3,668,356
1984	505,702	354,893	569,205	629,621	957,709	260,200	34,854	3,312,184
1985	977,470	941,580	910,171	1,546,044	1,754,249	869,225	348,773	7,347,511
1986	639,520	269,124	209,021	943,233	410,049	77,070	2,341	2,550,358
1987	462,829	1,034,338	656,177	552,816	547,076	173,218	108,404	3,534,858
1988	417,576	417,675	170,829	522,515	263,141	81,967	41,160	1,914,863
1989	696,494	978,305	330,432	881,439	621,200	260,975	41,747	3,810,593
1990	489,916	1,022,716	151,247	673,340	440,752	145,347	133,837	3,057,153
1991	1,025,915	1,024,003	296,366	1,263,281	797,372	210,860	3,986	4,621,784
1992	869,105	1,176,575	413,375	771,508	814,132	106,386	57,791	4,208,872
1993	875,052	608,058	151,489	1,030,400	849,579	337,904	28,797	3,881,278
1994	1,398,727	1,370,955	979,275	1,411,217	1,683,838	295,108	188,928	7,328,048
1995	854,714	306,240	205,121	880,769	1,399,081	498,045	17,528	4,161,498
1996	1,858,698	518,337	757,617	1,055,693	1,904,168	45,445	2,243	6,142,201
1997	1,039,699	703,743	709,274	1,710,872	3,105,381	654,321	29,172	7,952,461
1998	1,392,474	829,142	765,553	1,305,440	2,921,515	100,260	61,978	7,376,362
1999	2,723,297	1,855,106	815,681	2,413,429	6,570,349	1,141,912	101,944	15,621,718
2000	1,675,951	868,315	330,496	875,848	2,103,234	59,431	13,037	5,926,312
Goal	600,000	1,000,000	500,000	600,000	1,600,000	500,000		4,800,000
Max. Escapement	2,723,297	1,855,106	979,275	2,413,429	6,570,349	1,141,912	348,773	
(Year)	(1999)	(1999)	(1994)	(1999)	(1999)	(1999)	(1985)	
Min. Escapement	31,190	31,609	44,252	87,546	104,569	27,012	1,281	
(Year)	(1960)	(1975)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	(1974)	(1966)	

Table 2.6. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	5,132	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583
1961	1,396	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281
1962	6,837	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681
1963	2,667	181,150	169,592	4,417,456	488,544	5,259,409
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698
1965	8,541	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,447
1966	5,806	207,448	281,703	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,443
1967	6,705	387,034	68,671	448,952	227,540	1,138,902
1968	8,670	158,591	254,989	14,370,503	1,085,398	15,878,151
1969	2,557	68,183	22,225	859,263	35,476	987,704
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	677,320	13,128,183
1983	10,785	721,203	305,830	29,327,600	312,820	30,678,238
1984	18,969	413,411	312,622	17,412,068	987,171	19,144,241
1985	15,121	621,560	345,060	28,380,859	849,676	30,212,276
1986	11,745	574,646	570,932	42,705,525	1,265,099	45,127,947
1987	4,608	233,788	102,753	3,194,157	418,902	3,954,208
1988	11,019	643,775	133,454	8,016,774	981,017	9,786,039
1989	14,438	739,392	276,594	41,331,906	755,268	43,117,598
1990	13,104	935,148	335,952	24,311,360	467,572	26,063,136
1991	12,438	984,097	305,308	42,165,011	1,067,338	44,534,192
1992	17,849	1,231,975	342,182	17,538,610	1,256,341	20,386,957
1993	7,362	1,543,125	362,793	37,235,653	1,611,046	40,759,979
1994	10,787	1,254,729	502,804	20,049,150	1,598,014	23,415,484
1995	1,644	857,707	404,268	39,240,815	2,305,921	42,810,355
1996	1,161	1,410,229	309,400	52,804,778	2,682,754	57,208,322
1997	4,193	1,547,201	118,133	13,301,133	2,340,906	17,311,566
1998	8,169	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318
1999	4,697	321,094	184,007	36,703,949	2,795,824	40,009,571
Average 1990 to 1999	8,140	1,071,042	316,814	30,508,454	2,073,237	33,977,688
Max. catch	27,540	1,547,201	570,932	52,804,778	4,606,653	
(Year)	(1982)	(1997)	(1986)	(1996)	(1998)	
Min. catch	1,161	49,124	22,225	448,952	35,476	
(Year)	(1996)	(1971)	(1969)	(1967)	(1969)	
2000	2,761	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107

Table 2.7. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2000.

	District							
Year	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	Total
1960	206,021	68,702	188,822	53,887	8,468	17,109	1,044	544,053
1961	93,972	31,337	86,127	49,614	49,076	51,883	17,030	379,039
1962	667,046	137,357	541,724	192,912	75,767	200,092	3,303	1,818,201
1963	769,223	336,382	492,503	74,913	44,920	123,385	16,840	1,858,166
1964	790,504	264,943	545,038	53,921	240,510	128,631	14,503	2,038,050
1965	367,356	185,349	734,111	113,876	69,959	61,162	4,752	1,536,564
1966	1,056,911	488,451	855,909	105,465	133,129	182,085	12,255	2,834,205
1967	213,428	24,254	68,247	53,489	15,977	32,995	2,846	411,235
1968	796,504	319,599	284,936	137,254	116,074	129,193	25,519	1,809,079
1969	503,924	285,821	242,746	47,599	51,820	65,434	4,554	1,201,898
1970	749,207	130,676	374,950	55,493	59,295	130,274	14,789	1,514,684
1971	466,417	390,895	766,110	99,254	162,710	194,482	9,315	2,089,183
1972	697,982	175,849	463,708	55,123	62,220	163,478	3,774	1,622,135
1973	647,907	223,702	382,620	119,749	105,686	146,865	7,590	1,634,118
1974	580,317	206,121	477,465	36,551	103,580	117,682	3,303	1,525,018
1975	629,229	497,170	721,288	134,911	162,349	319,845	4,074	2,468,867
1976	2,316,748	619,711	1,235,369	182,378	290,771	891,091	20,581	5,556,649
1977	780,793	518,549	1,049,844	85,359	374,715	608,393	1,263	3,418,916
1978	1,982,872	424,066	1,462,032	235,765	248,014	427,513	3,427	4,783,689
1979	1,057,512	622,734	1,492,287	251,103	269,386	407,457	56,267	4,156,746
1980	1,883,242	599,481	2,041,414	114,094	92,853	301,935	1,909	5,034,930
1981	1,846,769	474,874	1,887,282	273,660	112,459	117,401	16,689	4,729,134
1982	1,342,657	347,207	1,392,997	96,473	211,355	353,647	44,270	3,788,606
1983	2,130,234	970,940	2,017,388	221,668	136,326	347,168	18,467	5,842,191
1984	3,547,090	772,402	2,668,312	147,757	117,036	251,225	13,635	7,517,458
1985	3,404,122	897,313	3,827,375	656,552	834,014	806,530	53,284	10,479,189
1986	4,394,328	1,503,889	4,819,765	637,276	711,272	667,171	13,264	12,746,964
1987	2,204,649	463,723	1,735,469	134,148	196,993	288,137	59,380	5,082,498
1988	1,213,648	462,266	1,102,957	132,253	185,399	273,237	9,228	3,378,989
1989	2,565,923	722,730	2,832,853	352,826	525,210	878,078	70,481	7,948,102
1990	1,739,355	925,362	2,355,379	355,133	457,970	366,570	57,617	6,257,386
1991	1,649,380	629,446	1,966,170	592,130	503,182	583,533	123,269	6,047,110
1992	2,778,359	865,051	1,454,090	181,376	223,589	808,249	57,103	6,367,817
1993	2,118,965	895,116	2,915,539	614,400	620,173	664,080	13,269	7,841,543
1994	1,781,656	626,104	1,999,147	428,032	628,324	504,076	34,500	6,001,838
1995	3,822,158	910,231	3,417,418	510,394	628,827	728,511	14,775	10,032,313
1996	6,012,365	3,100,893	6,637,508	870,520	669,939	625,235	29,956	17,946,416
1997	2,322,395	808,289	1,766,713	620,924	506,959	529,980	14,036	6,569,296
1998	3,103,956	1,145,607	2,751,460	341,806	648,665	540,930	26,050	8,558,473
1999	2,794,519	1,716,482	3,449,080	2,829,953	3,130,522	793,534	57,591	14,771,682
2000	1,885,571	1,120,354	1,768,655	578,543	321,585	460,594	12,775	6,148,077
Goal	2,500,000	800,000	2,100,000	600,000	800,000	800,000		7,600,000
Max. Escapement	6,012,365	3,100,893	6,637,508	2,829,953	3,130,522	891,091	123,269	
(Year)	(1996)	(1996)	(1996)	(1999)	(1999)	(1976)	(1991)	
Min. Escapement	93,972	24,254	68,247	36,551	8,468	17,109	1,044	
(Year)	(1961)	(1967)	(1967)	(1974)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	

Table 2.8. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by area and hours open per day, 2000.

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

-continued

Table 2.8. (page 2 o f 4)

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

-continued

Table 2.8. (page 3 o f 4)

Stat. Week	Date	Day	District or Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas			
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Earl West	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm
35	20-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24
	21-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	12	-	12	24	12	-	15	24
	22-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	-	15	24
	23-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	24
	24-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	15	24
	25-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	24
	26-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24
36	27-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	12	12	-	24
	28-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	24
	29-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	24
	30-Aug	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24
	31-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	24
	1-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	24
	2-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24
37	3-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	24
	4-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	24		24
	5-Sep	Tue	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	12		12
	6-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
	7-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-		-
	8-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-		-
	9-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
38	10-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-
	11-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	24		-
	12-Sep	Tue	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12		-
	13-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	14-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-		-
	15-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-		-
	16-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
39	17-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	-
	18-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	12	-
	19-Sep	Tue	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-
	20-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-
	21-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12	-
	22-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	23-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-
40	24-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-
	25-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	24	-	-
	26-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	-
	27-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12	-
	28-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	29-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	30-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-

-continued

Table 2.8. (page 4 o f 4)

Stat. Week	Date	Day	District or Section														Terminal Hatchery Areas				
			1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Earl West	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm
41	1-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	2-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	3-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
	4-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	5-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	6-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
	7-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
42	8-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	9-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
	10-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	11-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	12-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	13-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	14-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
43	15-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	16-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	17-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	18-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	19-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	20-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	21-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
44	22-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	23-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	24-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	25-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	26-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	27-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	28-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
45	29-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	30-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	31-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	1-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	2-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	3-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	4-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
46	5-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	6-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	7-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	8-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	9-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-
	10-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total hours open			-	1,128	-	840	792	792	216	792	840	960	0	1,008	-	672	2,064	1,776	1,368	606	624

Table 2.9. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species, 2000.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,180	93,572	18,181	421,489	198,606	733,028
Terminal Harvest Area	13	69	1,368	689	19,742	21,881
Annette Island	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	52,055	64,407
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	1,671	15,893	5,651	9,497	40,337	73,049
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,172	166,167	7,464	54,686	666,526	896,015
Terminal Harvest Area	29	17,656	282	3,980	1,399	23,346
Hatchery Cost Recovery	865	104,209	0	3	4	105,081
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	25	96	30	7,592	619,695	627,438
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	435	96,175	34,710	17,334	500,705	649,359
Terminal Harvest Area	30	13,258	696	3,674	253,612	271,270
Subtotals						
Traditional	5,678	461,883	162,213	659,625	1,606,010	2,895,409
Terminal harvest areas	8,009	31,452	5,068	17,310	946,503	1,008,342
Common Property	13,687	493,335	167,281	676,935	2,552,513	3,903,751
Hatchery Cost Recovery	865	104,209	0	3	4	105,081
Annette Island	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
Misc.[a]	21	4,686	140	53	724	5,624
Total	17,133	614,032	181,594	882,215	2,686,034	4,381,008

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

Table 2.10. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catches from traditional and terminal harvest areas in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710
1969	15,178	348,298	65,053	379,423	209,510	1,017,462
1970	9,460	240,700	163,901	848,376	494,438	1,756,875
1971	15,718	328,774	159,143	654,434	435,737	1,593,806
1972	25,142	449,019	275,393	443,866	744,150	1,937,570
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	5,578	538,301	182,934	1,424,639	364,590	2,516,042
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,164	1,884,812
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807
1982	15,238	749,166	194,672	570,629	448,875	1,978,580
1983	4,734	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,651
1984	10,338	593,278	190,971	1,307,853	1,030,248	3,132,688
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,357	3,016,762
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	687,270	1,144,450	2,605,532
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699
1990	14,693	767,492	351,106	1,168,061	616,258	2,917,610
1991	18,456	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,392
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447
1994	16,735	686,760	698,125	1,029,807	1,823,466	4,254,893
1995	13,342	640,886	415,178	1,337,805	2,477,032	4,884,243
1996	9,982	1,026,974	368,570	615,311	2,032,871	4,053,708
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833
1999	8,980	545,671	351,559	1,274,207	2,166,218	4,346,635
Average 1990 to 1999	12,843	747,043	433,644	1,161,520	1,568,272	3,923,322
Max. catch	25,142	1,026,974	698,125	2,769,875	2,556,223	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1989)	(2000)	
Min. catch	4,734	108,334	37,986	55,984	199,887	
(year)	(1983)	(1975)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	
2000	13,687	493,335	167,281	676,935	2,552,513	3,909,249

Table 2.11. Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993
1969	676	89,733	3,154	87,550	20,580	201,693
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	675,424	153,702	959,369
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	88,390	35,384	720,706	227,817	1,073,791
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113
1994	959	100,458	47,336	263,955	526,283	938,991
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,188	1,745,709
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718
Average 1990 to 1999						
	1,395	182,366	47,457	531,331	407,778	1,170,327
Max. catch	3,654	394,137	70,359	1,349,929	734,188	
(year)	(1979)	(1993)	(1991)	(1989)	(1995)	
Min. catch	340	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,580	
(year)	(1970)	(1960)	(1963)	(1960)	(1969)	
2000	1,193	93,641	19,549	422,178	218,348	754,909

Note: Traditional and terminal harvest area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.12. Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611
1969	877	70,318	10,280	197,073	10,903	289,451
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	34,296	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	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827
1999	518	104,878	203,262	490,716	448,367	1,247,741
Average 1990 to 1999	1,178	185,534	212,012	368,407	219,941	987,072
Max. catch (year)	2,961 (1988)	311,100 (1996)	299,884 (1992)	1,101,196 (1989)	448,367 (1999)	
Min. catch (year)	46 (1960)	10,354 (1960)	336 (1960)	1,246 (1960)	502 (1960)	
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958

Note: Traditional and terminal harvest area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.13. Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	7,824	13,635	27,479	5,584	8,189	62,711
1961	7,243	21,557	36,858	52,295	12,535	130,488
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170
1969	5,021	19,209	5,790	11,877	2,311	44,208
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	-	-	-	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	2,001	16,988	741	27,674
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000
1999	1,049	35,648	28,437	48,550	117,196	230,880
Average 1990 to 1999						
	1,438	63,801	19,185	39,102	46,807	170,333
Max. catch	9,332	154,150	44,891	114,555	135,623	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1964)	(1996)	
Min. catch	14	-	-	-	1	
(year)	(1984)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	
2000	1,671	15,893	5,651	9,497	40,337	73,049

Note: Traditional and Terminal harvest area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.14. Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763
1969	6,986	41,169	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	296622	192793	656,794
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668
1982	3,057	83,722	29,072	109,297	37,608	262,756
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,741	345,554
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231
1994	5,047	105,861	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,105
1995	4,660	103,377	83,626	41,269	350,098	583,030
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,067	602,033
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618
Average 1990 to 1999	3,370	119,551	78,760	129,330	240,590	571,601
Max. catch	10,955	199,014	188,501	401,525	667,925	
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1994)	(2000)	
Min. catch	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	
(year)	(1998)	(1967)	(1975)	(1965)	(1975)	
2000	1,201	183,823	7,746	58,666	667,925	896,015

Note: Traditional and terminal harvest area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.15. Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173
1969	1,618	127,869	35,027	8,996	160,667	334,177
1970	1,771	79,115	48,643	19,839	271,415	420,783
1971	2,929	75,147	49,182	6,156	271,160	404,574
1972	986	81,010	57,971	14,520	349,681	504,168
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	318,734
1976	2,142	127,089	71,984	4,429	375,033	580,677
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	306,644	727,891
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,238	1,129,134
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261
1990	670	357,418	63,072	101,099	210,542	732,801
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199
1995	831	88,572	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,333
1996	642	149,961	52,658	2,607	415,547	621,415
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457
Average 1990 to 1999	730	195,288	71,142	78,349	361,652	707,161
Max. catch	6,099	471,914	140,764	351,562	753,029	
(year)	(1984)	(1989)	(1994)	(1992)	(2000)	
Min. catch	276	18,338	10,964	1,760	58,562	
(year)	(1963)	(1975)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	
2000	467	109,465	35,466	21,008	753,029	919,435

Note: Traditional and terminal harvest area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 2.16. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property terminal harvest area salmon catches by year and district, 1985–2000.

Year	Species	D 101	D 102	D 103	D 107	D 112	D 113	Totals
1985	Chinook	3	0	0	0	1,508	0	1,511
	Sockeye	150	0	0	0	1,017	0	1,167
	Coho	4,938	0	0	0	2,219	0	7,157
	Pink	10,276	0	0	0	288,118	0	298,394
	Chum	68,290	0	0	0	369,181	0	437,471
1986	Chinook	161	0	1	0	1,088	46	1,296
	Sockeye	1	0	0	0	3,041	162	3,204
	Coho	3,275	0	14,009	0	3,994	50	21,328
	Pink	147	0	15,409	0	78,721	2,722	96,999
	Chum	30,333	0	62,793	0	584,725	1,166	679,017
1987	Chinook	64	0	0	0	553	1	618
	Sockeye	24	0	152	0	3,276	26	3,478
	Coho	1,591	0	7,340	0	1,664	69	10,664
	Pink	201	0	2,650	0	330,867	8,049	341,767
	Chum	72,715	0	44,768	0	410,572	715	528,770
1988	Chinook	186	3	0	8	0	0	197
	Sockeye	1,559	2	6	0	0	0	1,567
	Coho	1,407	23	658	1,503	0	0	3,591
	Pink	43,173	526	1,371	116	0	0	45,186
	Chum	180,215	1,214	36,075	84	0	0	217,588
1989	Chinook	1,856	0	0	151	224	0	2,231
	Sockeye	368	0	0	1	479	0	848
	Coho	921	0	458	0	53	0	1,432
	Pink	100,543	0	0	0	17,299	0	117,842
	Chum	60,618	0	695	5	23,572	0	84,890
1990	Chinook	0	0	0	2,698	179	0	2,877
	Sockeye	103	0	2	2	3,487	0	3,594
	Coho	604	0	112	1	773	0	1,490
	Pink	1,444	0	60	32	207,188	0	208,724
	Chum	10,531	0	4,596	49	257,987	0	273,163
1991	Chinook	0	0	0	1,231	0	0	1,231
	Sockeye	531	0	0	1	0	0	532
	Coho	531	0	0	2,451	0	0	2,982
	Pink	7,134	0	0	9	0	0	7,143
	Chum	47,957	0	0	221	0	0	48,178
1992	Chinook	0	0	0	931	1,159	0	2,090
	Sockeye	53	0	0	9	8,235	17	8,314
	Coho	361	0	0	1	1,943	3,038	5,343
	Pink	1,497	0	0	13	450,867	537	452,914
	Chum	16,843	0	0	48	734,129	168,270	919,290
1993	Chinook	0	0	0	1,145	2,447	43	3,635
	Sockeye	443	0	0	2	15,940	425	16,810
	Coho	796	0	0	474	8,016	3,196	12,482
	Pink	60,319	0	0	6	1,979,613	58,834	2,098,772
	Chum	37,968	0	0	414	1,471,182	458,223	1,967,787
1994	Chinook	0	0	0	829	4,492	42	5,363
	Sockeye	24	335	0	1	13,081	887	14,328
	Coho	129	420	0	28	11,738	3,370	15,685
	Pink	5,513	2,948	0	2	1,479,866	20,249	1,508,578
	Chum	45,057	99,171	0	1,725	2,842,059	395,917	3,383,929
1995	Chinook	0	1	0	816	22,223	2,494	25,534
	Sockeye	150	2,717	0	37	9,049	1,485	13,438
	Coho	1,099	607	0	4	20,908	3,130	25,748
	Pink	9,200	53,302	0	464	284,234	25,573	372,773
	Chum	131,415	157,217	0	36,511	3,210,040	523,373	4,058,556
1996	Chinook	0	1	0	831	19,989	1,344	22,165
	Sockeye	18	548	0	3	9,106	758	10,433
	Coho	935	117	0	0	4,991	667	6,710
	Pink	2,204	1,167	0	0	335,538	98,458	437,367
	Chum	296,181	155,044	0	311	3,375,359	1,076,558	4,903,453

-continued-

Table 2.16. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Species	D 101	D 102	D 103	D 107	D 112	D 113	Totals
1997	Chinook	0	2	0	999	5,791	420	7,212
	Sockeye	390	1,204	0	1	3,090	1,750	6,435
	Coho	1,177	160	0	14	2,491	545	4,387
	Pink	11,132	9,055	0	3	450,001	144,320	614,511
	Chum	239,156	243,886	0	15,632	1,376,980	817,008	2,692,662
1998	Chinook	64	1	0	602	6,259	337	7,263
	Sockeye	1,437	1,114	0	2	5,428	1,881	9,862
	Coho	526	1,272	0	3	11,964	582	14,347
	Pink	11,599	8,499	0	11	751,632	376,039	1,147,780
	Chum	1,079,518	362,911	0	13,452	1,851,116	1,069,499	4,376,496
1999	Chinook	0	0	0	761	13,650	405	14,816
	Sockeye	383	390	0	4	6,811	1,221	8,809
	Coho	138	493	0	0	18,151	547	19,329
	Pink	8,520	4,673	0	27	1,417,199	105,181	1,535,600
	Chum	44,866	42,045	0	7,636	2,338,575	2,137,457	4,570,579
10 Year Average	Chinook	6	1	0	1,084	7,619	509	9,219
	Sockeye	353	631	0	6	7,423	842	9,256
	Coho	630	307	11	298	8,098	1,508	10,850
	Pink	11,856	7,964	6	57	735,614	82,919	838,416
	Chum	194,949	106,027	460	7,600	1,745,743	664,631	2,719,409
Max. catch (year)	Chinook	1,856 (1989)	3 (1985)	1 (1986)	2,698 (1990)	22,223 (1995)	2,494 (1995)	
Max. catch (year)	Sockeye	1,559 (1988)	2,717 (1995)	152 (1987)	78 (2000)	15,940 (1993)	1,881 (1998)	
Max. catch (year)	Coho	4,938 (1985)	1,272 (1998)	14,009 (1986)	2,451 (1991)	20,908 (1995)	3,370 (1994)	
Max. catch (year)	Pink	100,543 (1989)	53,302 (1995)	15,409 (1986)	464 (1995)	1,979,613 (1993)	376,039 (1998)	
Max. catch (year)	Chum	1,079,518 (1998)	362,911 (1998)	62,793 (1986)	36,511 (1995)	3,375,359 (1996)	2,137,457 (1999)	
2000	Chinook	23	0	0	1,149	18,368	375	19,915
	Sockeye	1,181	1,182	0	78	7,391	476	10,308
	Coho	730	295	0	30	1,760	1,111	3,926
	Pink	5,553	1,212	0	292	225,173	260,755	492,985
	Chum	52,715	76,991	0	35,131	2,740,582	1,831,583	4,737,002

Note: Chinook numbers include jacks.

Table 2.17. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property terminal harvest area salmon catches by year and district, 1979–2000.

Year	Species	D 101	D 106	D 107	D 108	D 111	D 113	D 115	Totals
1979	Chinook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sockeye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coho	0	3,371	0	0	0	0	0	3,371
	Pink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	Chinook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sockeye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coho	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	427
	Pink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	Chinook	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Sockeye	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19
	Coho	0	13,719	0	0	0	0	0	13,719
	Pink	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	554
	Chum	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	260
1984	Chinook	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Sockeye	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Coho	0	6,885	0	0	0	0	0	6,885
	Pink	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	378
	Chum	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	296
1985	Chinook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sockeye	1	46	0	6	0	0	0	53
	Coho	2,003	6,417	0	3,010	0	0	0	11,430
	Pink	5	181	0	4	0	0	0	190
	Chum	22,538	477	0	112	0	0	0	23,127
1986	Chinook	237	1	0	7	0	0	0	245
	Sockeye	8	5	0	2	0	0	0	15
	Coho	1,463	10,686	0	6,885	0	0	0	19,034
	Pink	18	458	0	67	0	0	0	543
	Chum	14,040	332	0	15	0	0	0	14,387
1987	Chinook	292	17	0	52	0	0	0	361
	Sockeye	92	10	0	0	0	0	0	102
	Coho	1,469	2,617	0	0	0	0	0	4,086
	Pink	150	228	0	0	0	0	0	378
	Chum	30,934	995	0	0	0	0	0	31,929
1988	Chinook	234	1,857	261	570	0	0	0	2,922
	Sockeye	130	3	32	0	0	0	0	165
	Coho	358	1,316	5,661	0	0	0	0	7,335
	Pink	1,007	60	115	1	0	0	0	1,183
	Chum	50,347	55	1,583	20	0	0	0	52,005
1989	Chinook	207	0	1,866	78	0	0	0	2,151
	Sockeye	274	0	16	0	0	0	0	290
	Coho	388	1,392	1,393	0	0	0	0	3,173
	Pink	2,072	2	17	0	0	0	0	2,091
	Chum	10,547	0	1,165	0	0	0	0	11,712
1990	Chinook	4	0	6,039	125	0	0	0	6,168
	Sockeye	79	3	32	6	0	0	0	120
	Coho	33	2,961	2,164	0	0	0	0	5,158
	Pink	196	30	16	0	0	0	0	242
	Chum	2,198	6	1,109	4	0	0	0	3,317
1991	Chinook	0	787	8,211	0	0	0	0	8,998
	Sockeye	17	1	71	0	0	0	0	89
	Coho	40	626	4,794	0	0	0	0	5,460
	Pink	203	1	59	0	0	0	0	263
	Chum	1,969	1	19,837	0	0	0	0	21,807

-continued-

Table 2.17. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Species	D 101	D 106	D 107	D 108	D 111	D 113	D 115	Totals
1992	Chinook	2	19	4,854	78	0	0	0	4,953
	Sockeye	1	3	98	0	0	0	0	102
	Coho	63	949	1,669	0	0	0	0	2,681
	Pink	36	30	60	0	0	0	0	126
	Chum	6,403	3	42,995	0	0	0	0	49,401
1993	Chinook	0	3	6,400	171	0	79	0	6,653
	Sockeye	39	11	165	0	0	261	0	476
	Coho	80	1,820	6,993	0	0	5,444	0	14,337
	Pink	144	39	49	0	0	226	0	458
	Chum	6,506	34	7,874	0	0	373,306	0	387,720
1994	Chinook	2	0	6,979	0	0	20	0	7,001
	Sockeye	81	28	209	0	0	203	0	521
	Coho	322	4,830	2,898	0	0	1,043	0	9,093
	Pink	307	397	228	0	0	1,026	0	1,958
	Chum	36,113	195	33,771	0	0	159,913	0	229,992
1995	Chinook	1	0	3,735	0	0	439	257	4,432
	Sockeye	42	0	142	0	0	401	7,510	8,095
	Coho	1,095	0	5,240	0	0	3,199	556	10,090
	Pink	1,885	0	202	0	0	3,378	9,814	15,279
	Chum	100,285	0	60,477	0	0	409,527	176,495	746,784
1996	Chinook	0	0	3,047	0	0	16	32	3,095
	Sockeye	74	0	238	0	0	34	3,346	3,692
	Coho	46	489	4,494	0	0	1,382	113	6,524
	Pink	14	0	5	0	0	3,304	249	3,572
	Chum	27,474	0	23,859	0	0	190,932	73,725	315,990
1997	Chinook	2	0	2,033	0	0	82	61	2,178
	Sockeye	140	0	132	0	0	640	7,561	8,473
	Coho	2,542	0	3,857	0	0	377	114	6,890
	Pink	264	0	814	0	0	42,772	20,475	64,325
	Chum	58,361	0	53,658	0	0	361,662	187,054	660,735
1998	Chinook	62	0	2,270	0	0	53	171	2,556
	Sockeye	151	0	49	0	0	505	11,162	11,867
	Coho	283	0	4,055	0	0	609	159	5,106
	Pink	589	0	230	0	0	96,362	8,129	105,310
	Chum	34,746	0	43,638	0	0	494,124	72,154	644,662
1999	Chinook	0	0	3,059	0	0	5	69	3,133
	Sockeye	25	0	297	0	0	649	6,969	7,940
	Coho	8	0	2,556	0	0	112	104	2,780
	Pink	168	0	546	0	0	729	22,172	23,615
	Chum	2,879	0	29,118	0	0	609,253	118,346	759,596
10	Chinook	7	81	4,663	37	0	69	59	4,917
Year	Sockeye	65	5	143	1	0	269	3,655	4,138
Average	Coho	451	1,168	3,872	0	0	1,217	105	6,812
	Pink	381	50	221	0	0	14,780	6,084	21,515
	Chum	27,693	24	31,634	0	0	259,872	62,777	382,000
Max. catch	Chinook	292	1,857	8,211	570	29	439	257	
(year)		(1989)	(1985)	(1986)	(1990)	(1995)	(1995)		
Max. catch	Sockeye	274	46	373	16	17,656	649	13,258	
(year)		(1988)	(1995)	(1987)	(2000)	(1993)	(1998)		
Max. catch	Coho	2,542	10,686	6,993	6,885	282	5,444	696	
(year)		(1985)	(1998)	(1986)	(1991)	(1995)	(1994)		
Max. catch	Pink	2,072	554	1,375	67	3,980	96,362	22,172	
(year)		(1989)	(1995)	(1986)	(1995)	(1993)	(1998)		
Max. catch	Chum	100,285	995	60,477	112	1,399	619,695	253,612	
(year)		(1998)	(1998)	(1986)	(1995)	(1996)	(1999)		
2000	Chinook	13	0	7,912	0	29	25	30	8,009
	Sockeye	69	0	373	0	17,656	96	13,258	31,452
	Coho	1,368	0	2,692	0	282	30	696	5,068
	Pink	689	0	1,375	0	3,980	7,592	3,674	17,310
	Chum	19,742	0	52,055	0	1,399	619,695	253,612	946,503

Table 2.18. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery catches in numbers, by species, 1975 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	0	0	2,700	0	0	2,700
1977	0	0	0	92,459	0	92,459
1979	0	0	5,893	29,555	0	35,448
1981	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	1	12,150	7,346	773	20,270
1983	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	7	26,836	171,356	453,204	652,340
1985	2,658	18	33,145	470,949	130,363	637,133
1986	1,491	15	143,800	61,341	162,136	368,783
1987	2,376	1,121	50,455	994,190	594,436	1,642,578
1988	9,649	85	7,539	115,729	512,809	645,811
1989	19,680	66	18,921	213,531	192,529	444,727
1990	26,692	75	125,762	880,750	381,645	1,414,924
1991	28,136	1,459	285,872	1,112,852	373,764	1,802,083
1992	16,723	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	18,038	3,322	188,847	3,831,458	1,712,695	5,754,360
1995	31,398	8,407	215,424	410,952	1,643,138	2,309,319
1996	33,496	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,415,483	5,231,872
1997	30,141	58,879	132,531	1,695,171	3,736,843	5,653,565
1998	14,672	34,583	200,073	1,402,315	3,904,084	5,555,727
1999	11,167	24,085	304,047	3,047,479	3,593,130	6,979,908
Average 1975 to 1999	12,295	6,746	104,798	811,107	1,080,798	2,015,744
2000	30,774	107,242	268,171	267,171	4,354,771	5,028,871

Table 2.19. Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon catches, by species, 2000.

District	Permit Holder[a]	Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay SHA	278					278
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay SHA	2,262	380	60,811	12,463	1,615,715	1,691,631
3	POWHA	Klawock SHA	-	-	17,793	-	-	17,793
6	AAI	Burnett Inlet SHA	-	-	160	19	11,222	11,401
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake SHA	-	-	24,652	-	-	24,652
7	AAI	Anita Bay SHA	-	-	-	-	7,351	7,351
9	AKI	Port Armstrong SHA	-	5	11,863	38,433	2	50,303
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove SHA	-	-	10,298	142	1	10,441
9	KAKE	Gunnuk Creek SHA	-	-	-	-	76,680	76,680
9	KAKE	SE Cove SHA	2	-	-	-	351,694	351,696
11	DIPAC	Amalga Harbor SHA	118	2,490	7	1,819	1,342,802	1,347,236
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel SHA	12	37	43,628	91,701	351,634	487,012
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	-	104,209	-	3	4	104,216
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls SHA	10,588	113	98,958	3,178	271,252	384,089
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet SHA	13	8	-	3,204	248,014	251,239
13	SJC	Sheldon Jackson SHA	-	-	-	113,963	10,230	124,193
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay SHA	17,501	-	1	2,988	68,170	88,660
		Total	30,774	107,242	268,171	267,913	4,354,771	5,028,871

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

Table 2.20. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon catches in the Stikine River, 1972 to 2000. ESSR[a] catches not included.

Year	Large Chinook[b]	Small Chinook[c]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	0	0	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	0	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	0	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	0	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	0	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	0	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,446
1981	1,404	0	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,273
1982	2,387	0	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,780
1984[d]	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	6,092
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,039
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,096
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,363
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,587
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,265
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,184
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,571
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,348
1994	1,790	350	45,092	3,367	90	173	50,862
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,702
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,834
1997	4,483	286	65,404	401	269	222	71,065
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,184
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,435
Averages							
1972 to 1999	1,647	317	23,550	2,914	554	297	29,279
1990 to 1999	2,287	577	43,437	2,065	154	224	48,745
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808

[a] ESSR = Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements.

[b] Chinook salmon >28".

[c] Chinook salmon <21".

[d] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Table 2.21. Canadian commercial and aboriginal fisheries salmon catches in the Taku River, 1979 to 2000.

Commercial Fishery									
Year	Large Chinook[a]	Small Chinook[b]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Effort Boat Days	Days Open
1979	97		13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	225		22,602	6,405	26,821	18,516	74,569	476	39
1981	159		10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54		3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	156	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,636	390	64
1984	294	221	27,242	5,357	6,964	2,492	42,570	288	30
1985	326	24	14,244	1,770	3,373	136	19,873	178	16
1986	275	77	14,739	1,783	58	110	17,042	148	17
1987	127	106	13,554	5,599	6,250	2,270	27,906	280	26
1988	555	186	12,014	3,123	1,030	733	17,641	185	15
1989	895	139	18,545	2,876	695	42	23,192	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,100	3,207	378	12	26,083	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,067	3,415	296	2	30,389	284	25
1992	1,445	147	29,472	4,077	0	7	35,148	291	27
1993	1,619	171	33,217	3,033	16	15	38,071	363	34
1994	2,065	235	28,762	14,531	168	18	45,779	497	74
1995	1,577	298	32,640	13,629	2	1	48,147	428	51
1996	3,331	144	41,665	5,028	0	0	50,168	415	65
1997	2,731	84	24,003	2,594	0	1	29,413	394	46
1998	1,107	227	19,038	5,090	0	2	25,464	299	42
1999	908	257	20,799	4,417	0	0	26,349	300	34
Averages									
1979 to 1999	971	193	21,114	4,952	3,455	2,247	32,932	317	36
1990 to 1999	1,722	212	27,576	5,902	86	6	35,504	357	43
2000	1,576	87	28,009	4,395	0	0	34,067	351	39

[a] Chinook salmon >28".
[b] Chinook salmon <21".

Table 2.22. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon catches in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	-	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1961	-	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	-	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	-	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	-	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	-	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	-	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	-	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	-	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	-	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1972	135	8,139	4,688	415,242	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
1986	-	3,068	1,410	458,860	1,788	465,126
1987	-	6,099	932	85,327	4,192	96,550
1988	94	2,051	87	34,312	383	36,927
1989	328	2,730	477	496,262	482	500,279
1990	443	7,914	1,288	452,225	798	462,668
1991	70	709	318	93,935	303	95,335
1992	36	1,258	142	67,951	520	69,907
1993[a]	36	4,202	610	329,476	1,313	335,637
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average 1960 to 1993	158	7,515	2,716	292,727	2,498	305,556
Max. catch	553	44,815	15,975	802,700	11,597	
(Year)	(1982)	(1966)	(1966)	(1983)	(1964)	
Min. catch	3	621	87	6,925	226	
(Year)	(1975)	(1975)	(1988)	(1967)	(1973)	
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 2.23. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catch in numbers, by species, 1977 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977[a]	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	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,891	23,227	406,497	75,678	556,585
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	801	39,353	55,804	296,036	76,844	468,838
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,033	749,655
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	460	20,720	8,518	114,664	115,452	259,814
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
Average 1990 to 1999	405	36,143	36,938	398,392	105,014	576,892
Max. catch (Year)	2,560 (1991)	76,054 (1993)	55,804 (1991)	823,081 (1989)	175,598 (1998)	
Min. catch (Year)	22 (1977)	11,549 (1998)	768 (1977)	33,612 (1978)	8,926 (1977)	
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552

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

Table 2.24. Annette Island Fisheries Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon catch in numbers, by species, 1963 to 2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	-	28	42	1,309	78	1,457
1964	-	416	164	5,204	704	6,488
1965	-	14	24	257	2	297
1966	3	495	169	12,660	243	13,570
1967	-	26	6	24	2	58
1968	-	147	283	16,320	1,049	17,799
1970	-	21	-	1,024	-	1,045
1972	14	39	18	1,459	772	2,302
1975	-	1	8	183	198	390
1976	-	12	131	620	972	1,735
1977	1	1,430	9,984	205,834	3,665	220,914
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	-	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	1,001,650	5,017	1,015,950
1984	15	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	6,073	3,911	488,423	9,128	507,582
1986	19	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	56	5,091	5,513	543,412	4,972	559,044
1992	315	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	7,310	5,548	728,714	12,682	754,255
1997	29	20,645	2,660	295,390	22,764	341,488
1998	34	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
Average 1990 to 1999	53	9,228	7,026	542,534	14,235	573,076
Max. catch	2,202	20,645	20,309	1,231,281	39,083	
(Year)	(1992)	(1997)	(1986)	(1989)	(1998)	
Min. catch	1	1	6	24	2	
(Year)	(1977,1996)	(1975)	(1967)	(1967)	(1965)	
2000	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177

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

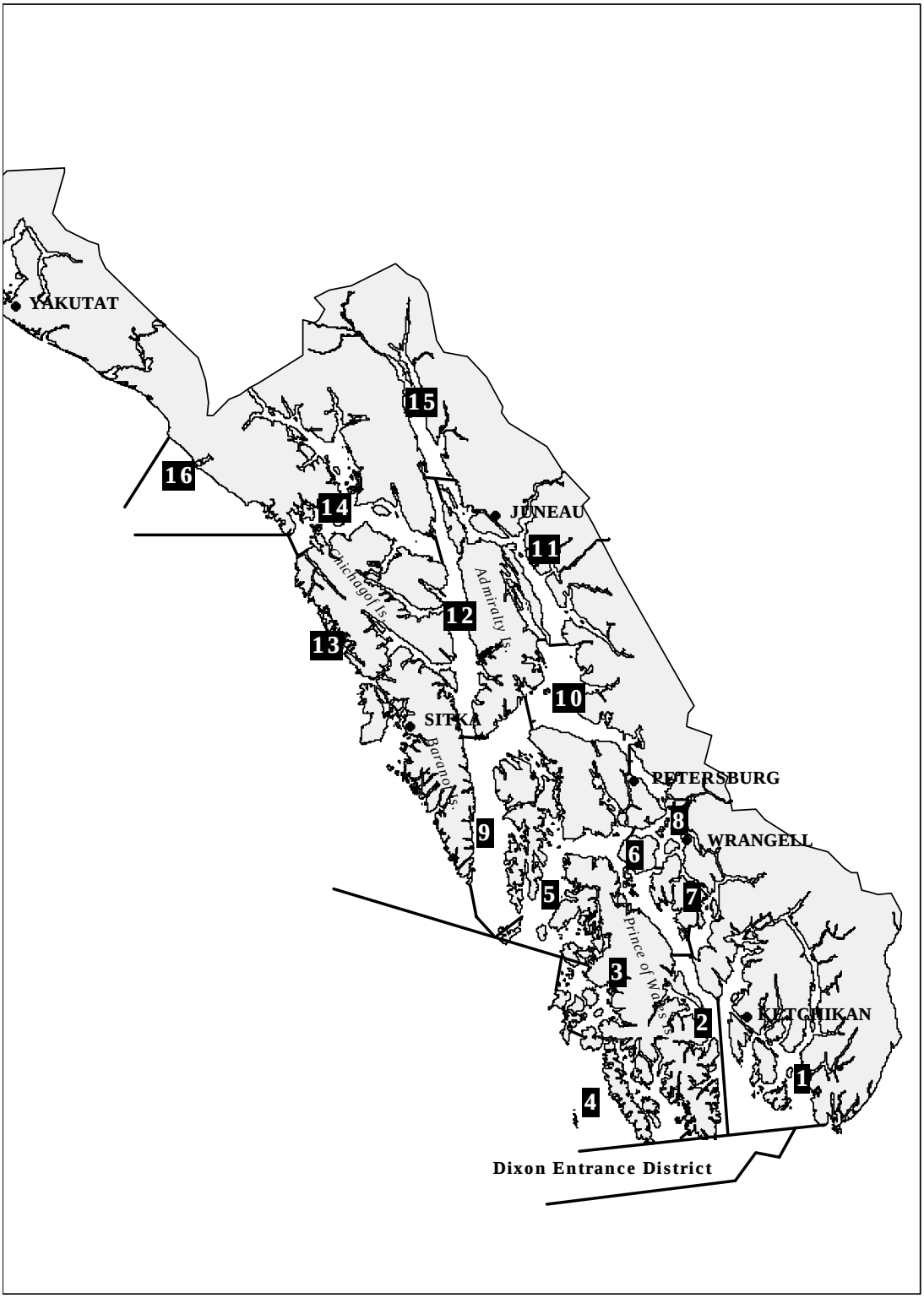

Figure 2.1. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

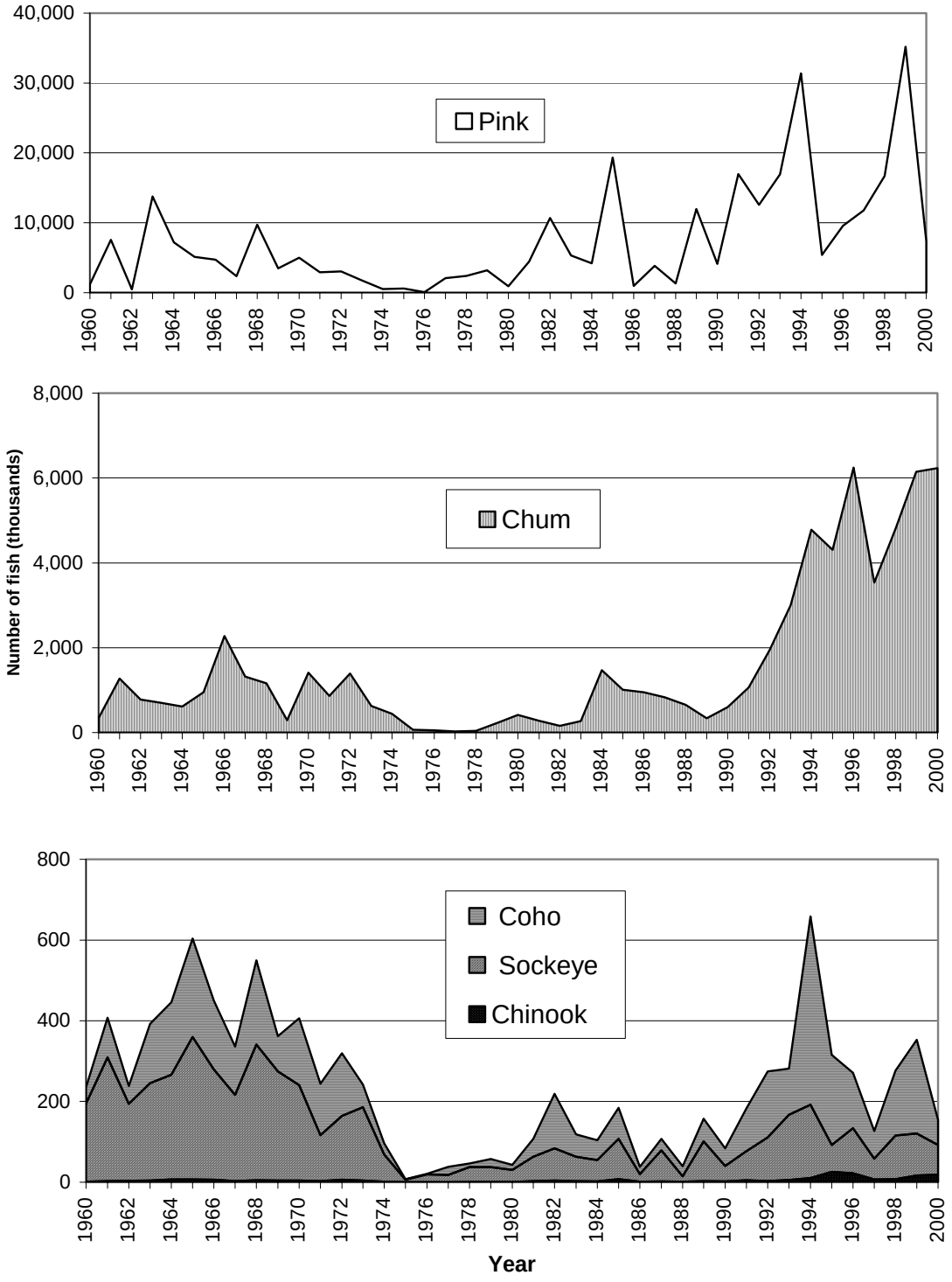

Figure 2.2. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), by species, 1960 to 2000.

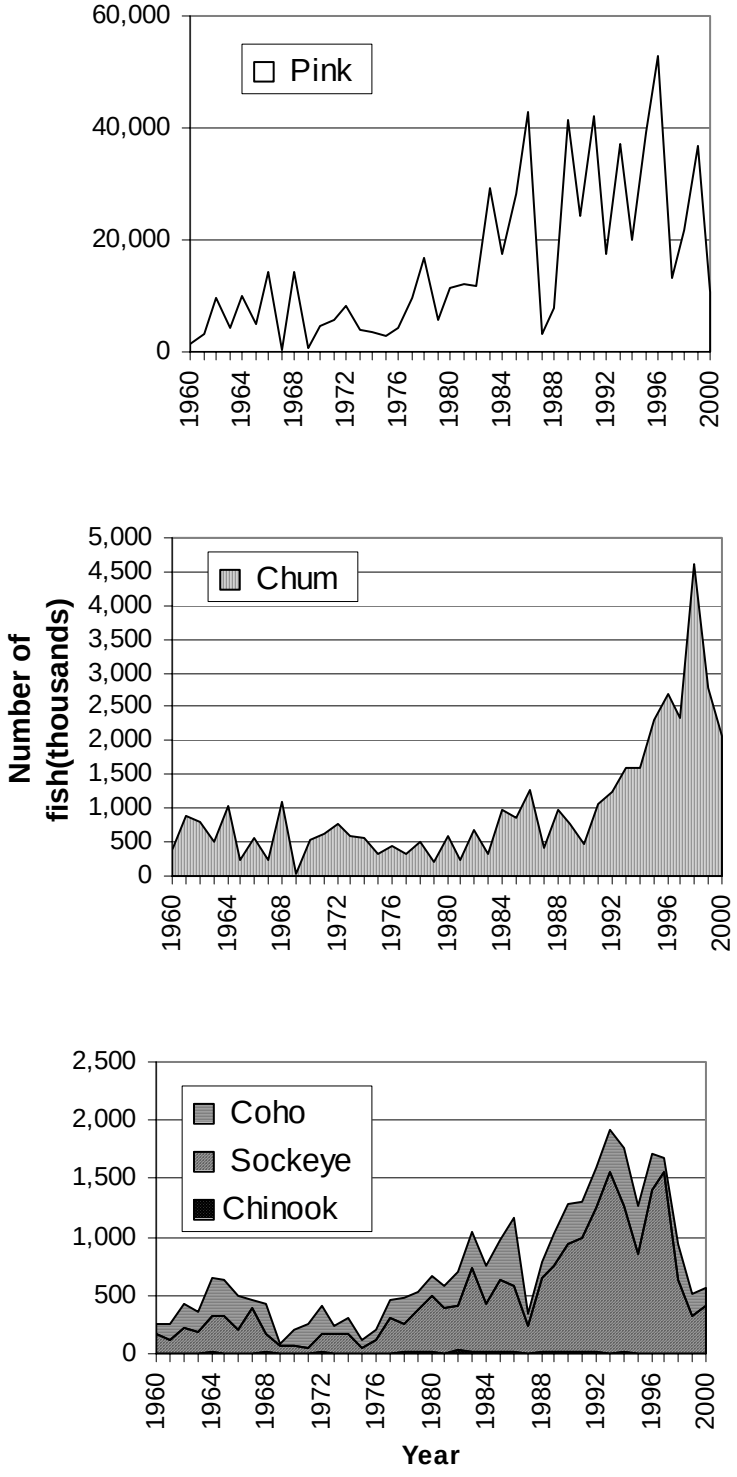

Figure 2.3. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), by species, 1960 to 2000.

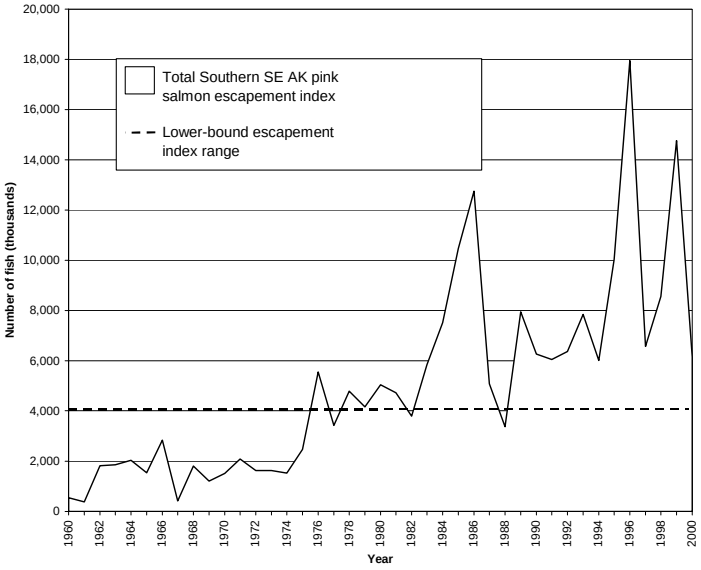

Figure 2.4. Northern Southeast Alaska (Districts 9–15) pink salmon spawning escapement index, by year, 1960–2000.

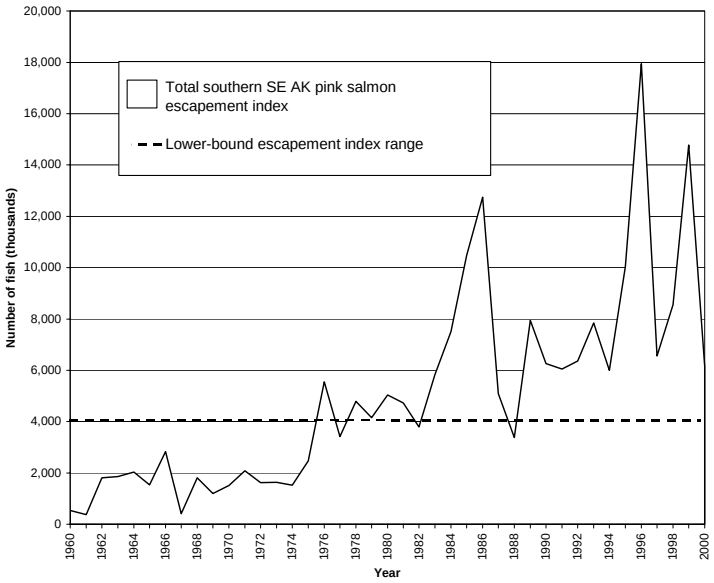

Figure 2.5. Southern Southeast Alaska (Districts 1–8) pink salmon spawning escapement index, by year, 1960–2000.

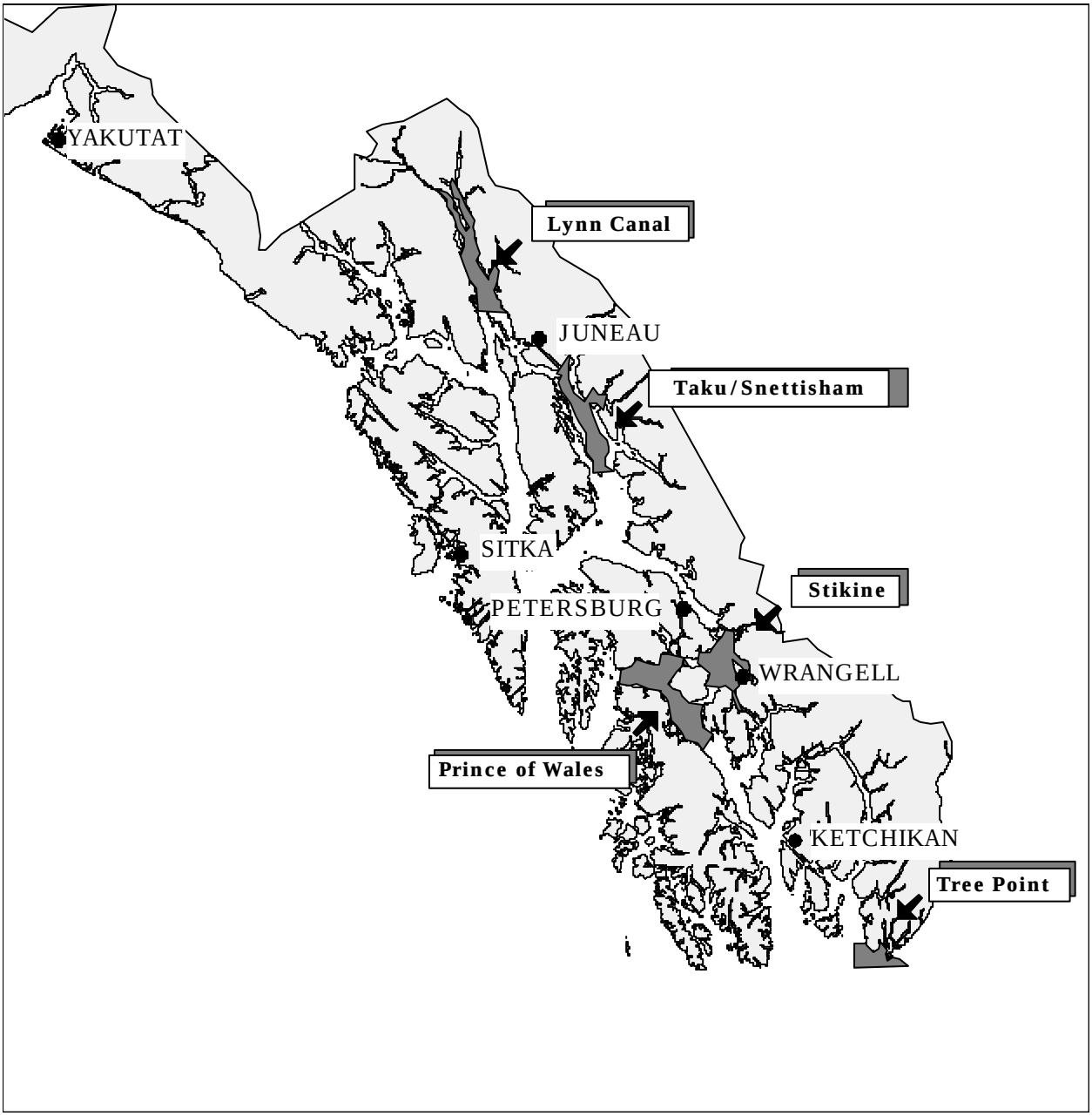

Figure 2.6. Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

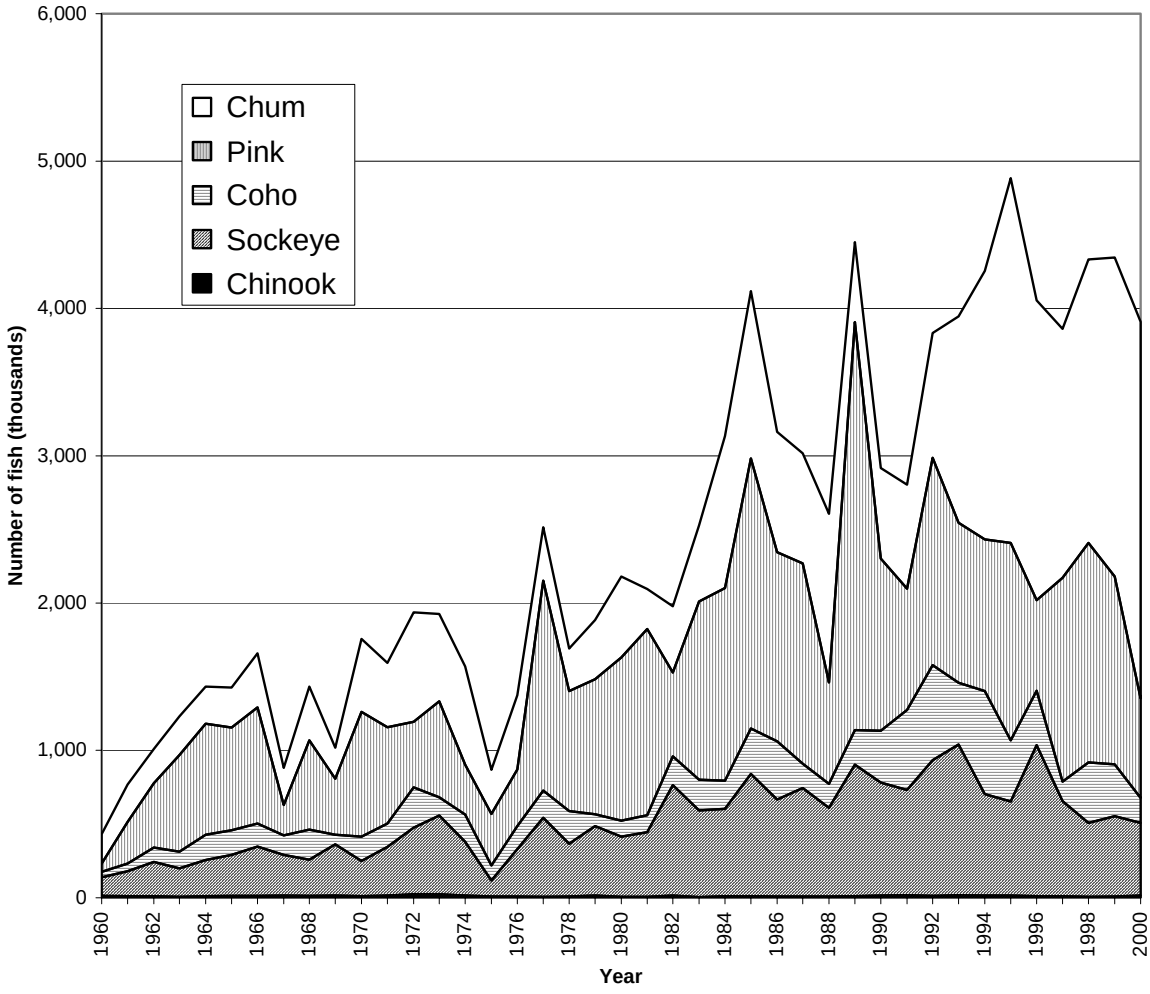

Figure 2.7. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catches from traditional and terminal harvest area harvests, by species, 1960 to 2000.

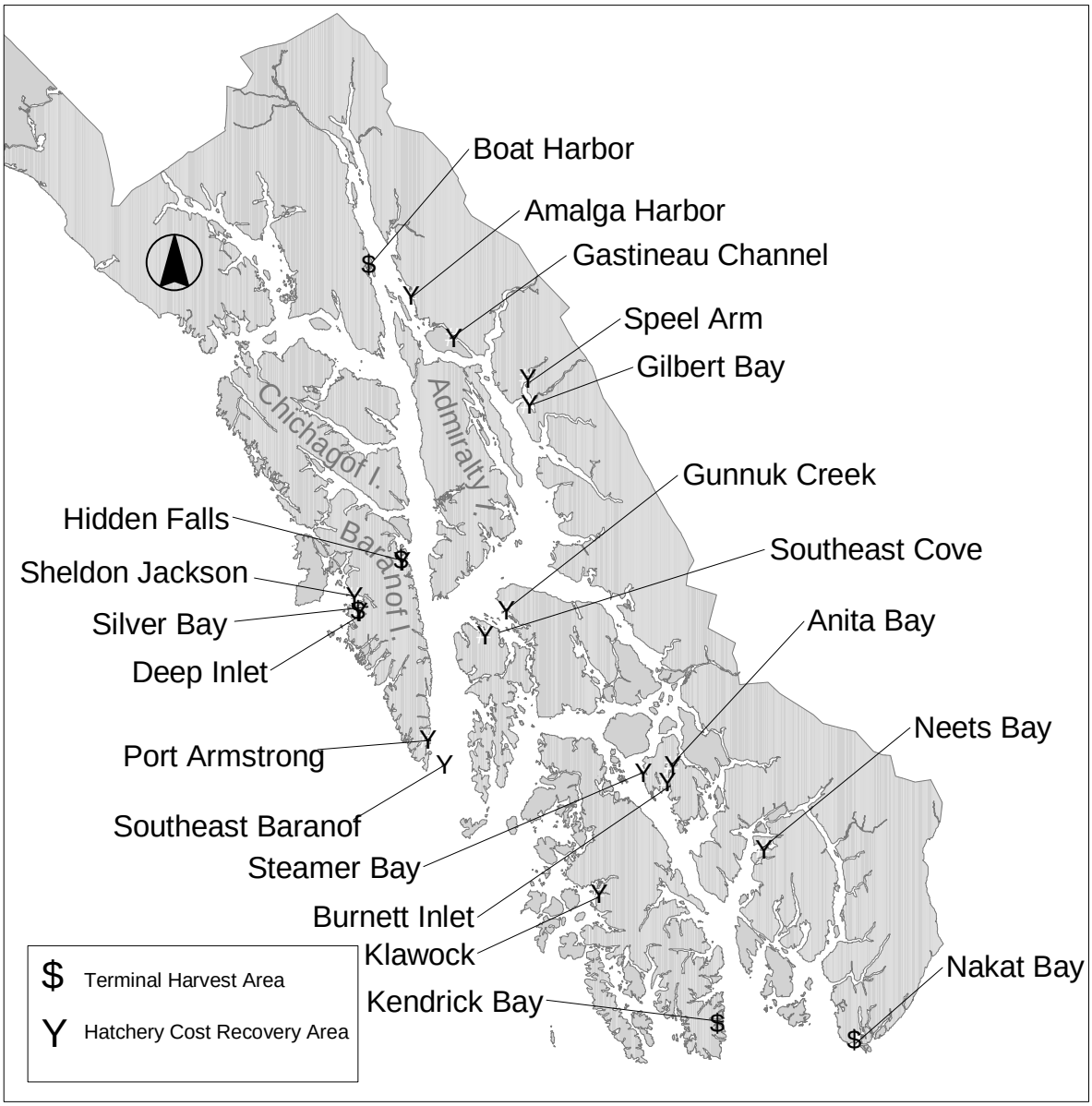

Figure 2.8. Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.

SECTION 3

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 SOUTHEAST ALASKA

SALMON TROLL FISHERIES

SUMMARY OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT

2000 SALMON TROLL FISHERIES

By

Audra Brase

Regional Information Report[4] No. 1J01-10

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

June 2001

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

AUTHOR

Audra Brase, was the acting regional salmon troll management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries She is currently the Sport Fish Division, Assistant Area Management Biologist in Fairbanks Email: audra_brase@fishgame.state.ak.us.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Pattie Skannes; assistant troll management biologist in Sitka, coordinated the collecting, editing, and preliminary inseason analyses of Fisheries Performance Data (FPD) and fish tickets. Glen Oliver; Region I port sampling supervisor, supervised the field collection of FPD by department personnel throughout Southeast Alaska. Phyllis Kluting; administrative support, entered fish tickets into the computer database. Leon Shaul; coho salmon project leader, provided information on coho salmon escapement, catch rates, and stock status. Keith Pahlke; sport fish chinook salmon biologist, provided information on chinook salmon escapements and stock status. John Carlile; Region I troll biometrician, provided troll effort statistics. Area management biologists assisted with aerial surveys. Scott Kelley, regional management biologist, Gary Timothy, fisheries biologist, and Brian Lynch, regional salmon troll management biologist edited this report. Cori Cashen, publications specialist, formatted and finalized this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

Approximately 1.95 million salmon were caught in the 1999/2000 Southeast Alaska troll fishery. The harvest included 159,000 chinook, 4,500 sockeye, 1.1 million coho, 187,000 pink, and 478,000 chum salmon (Table 3.7) landed by 717 power troll and 318 hand troll permit holders (Table 3.4). Of this, 88,000 salmon (4.5%) were taken by hand troll gear and 1.87 million salmon (96%) by power troll gear. The chinook salmon harvest ranked the fourth lowest and the coho salmon harvest seventeenth highest, since statehood (1960 fishing season). The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of chinook salmon to the troll fishery was 29,000 fish (18%). A total of 241,000 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, which accounted for 22% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook and coho salmon escapements for most Southeast Alaska rivers were generally at or above escapement goals.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) in management of the fishery from October 1999 through September 2000, and salmon harvest and effort statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season). Status of wild coho and chinook salmon stocks of Southeast Alaska rivers, as well as hatchery contributions to the troll fishery are also presented.

CHINOOK SALMON AND COHO SALMON STOCK DESCRIPTION AND STATUS

Chinook Salmon Stocks

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

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

Current information indicates that the majority of chinook salmon harvested in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery are produced from spawning streams and hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest and Canada. This information is based on age composition, Coded-Wire-Tagging (CWT) studies, and general productivity considerations. Management of mixed chinook salmon stocks is coordinated through the PSC.

Coho Salmon Stocks

Coho salmon occur in more than 2,000 streams in Southeast Alaska. Most coho salmon streams are small, with the number of spawners typically ranging from several up to 1,000 fish. Because of the large number of these systems, they collectively contribute substantially to overall production. Lake systems are also important and typically produce returns between 1,000 and 10,000 fish. Large populations occur in the Taku, Chilkat, Berners, Stikine, Unuk, and Chickamin Rivers and in most Yakutat area systems. Spawning takes place during the fall and early winter months. Most coho salmon rear in freshwater for one or two

years, and spend no more than one winter in the ocean before returning to spawn as adults. The majority of coho salmon harvested by Southeast Alaska trollers are 3 and 4-year-old fish of Alaska origin and are caught in the year of spawning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TROLL FISHERY

The commercial troll fishery in Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (Region 1) occurs in State of Alaska waters and in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) east of the longitude of Cape Suckling [5 AAC 29.010 and 5 AAC 29.020] (Figure 3.1). All other waters of Alaska are closed to commercial trolling.

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

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

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

Due to the time lag between when fish are harvested and when the harvest information is received through fish ticket receipts, the department conducts a fisheries performance data program (FPD) to estimate the catch per unit of effort (catch per boat day (CPBD)) in season during the summer fishery. Confidential interviews are conducted with trollers to obtain detailed CPBD data. Aerial surveys are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate of effort. Total harvest to date is estimated by multiplying vessel counts observed during weekly overflights with the CPBD obtained from the interviews.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

Commercial trolling for chinook salmon occurs during both winter and summer seasons. The winter troll season is October 1 through April 14, and occurs primarily in inside waters. The summer season is April 15 through September 30, and is divided into the spring and general summer fisheries. The spring fisheries are intended to increase the harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced chinook salmon. These fisheries occur during mid-April through June, primarily in inside waters near hatchery release areas or along migration routes of returning hatchery fish. The general summer fishery opens July 1 and harvests the majority of the annual chinook salmon quota.

All-gear chinook salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska are currently lower than historical levels (Figure 3.2). The reduction in harvest has occurred primarily because of harvest ceilings imposed by the BOF and the PST. A guideline harvest level for all stocks, and a 15-year rebuilding program for Southeast Alaska chinook salmon stocks were established in 1981. In 1985, the PST was signed, and a coastwide-rebuilding program for depressed non-Alaska chinook salmon stocks that contribute to the Southeast Alaska fisheries began. The decline in coastwide abundance was primarily the result of over-fishing of natural chinook salmon stocks and the loss of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Abundance of chinook salmon stocks harvested by the Southeast Alaska fisheries has generally increased since the rebuilding programs began, with peak abundance approximately twice the average 1979-1982 abundance (base period). Annual chinook salmon troll harvests since 1990 have averaged about 207,000 fish (Table 3.1).

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

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

Since 1985, the harvest of treaty chinook salmon has exceeded the quota ten times and has been less than the quota in five of the last 16 years (Table 3.2).

Coho Salmon Fishery

The regulatory period for coho salmon retention in the troll fishery is June 15 through September 20, with an extension to September 30 if warranted in years of high coho salmon abundance [5 AAC 29.110(a)]. Troll harvests of coho salmon peak between late July and mid-August, while harvests in the inside gillnet fisheries peak during the first two weeks in September. Escapements into streams peak in late-September through mid-October (Figure 3.3).

All-gear harvests of coho salmon averaged 2.0 million fish during the 1940s, (Figure 3.4) is the date wrong? The table citation is wrong. A decline in average harvest occurred during the next three decades, with a low decade average of 1.0 million fish in the 1970s. In response to increasing effort and efficiency in the hand troll fleet, increased capitalization and efficiency in the power troll fleet, and increased troll harvest in outside waters (Figure 3.5), the Board of Fisheries adopted a coho salmon fishery management plan. This plan, adopted in 1980, provides for conservation and allocation of coho salmon stocks in Southeast Alaska. The initial plan set the precedent for a mid-season troll closure to provide for adequate coho salmon escapement and for allocation to other gear groups.

The average all-gear commercial coho salmon harvest increased to 1.9 million fish in the 1980s, and to 3.2 million fish in the 1990s, with a record 5.5 million fish harvested in 1994. Factors contributing to the increased harvests over the past two decades include better spawning escapement levels achieved under the conservative management regime implemented in 1980, and increased marine survivals due to favorable environmental conditions (Table 3.3). Increased harvests were also attributed to more intensive fishing in highly mixed-stock areas, increased targeting of coho salmon during chinook salmon non-retention periods, and increasing contributions from Alaska hatchery production.

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

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

COHO SALMON ASSESSMENTS AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Long-term wild-stock and hatchery stock coded-wire-tagging programs, dockside sampling programs to sample the harvest for CWTs, escapement monitoring, and the troll fishery Fisheries Performance Data (FPD) collection program all began in the early 1980s, and continue through the present day. As years of data were gathered from each program, more information and understanding of stock movement, stock timing, and stock harvest were accumulated. As a result, in 1989, a model was developed to accurately estimate the end of season all-gear coho salmon commercial harvest by late July using the salmon troll FPD. In the mid 1990s, escapement goals were established for several stocks in Southeast Alaska, based on spawner-recruit relationships from long-term databases of catch rate, harvest, age composition, and escapement information. These long-term monitoring programs have provided the backbone for successful conservation of coho salmon in Southeast Alaska.

Historical Effort in the Troll Fishery

The power troll fishery came under limited entry in 1975. In recent years, the number of power troll permits fished has shown a decreasing trend (Table 3.4, Figure 3.6). In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the CFEC, and the number of hand troll permits doubled from 1,100 permits in 1975 to a high of 2,644 permits in 1978. Due to this increased effort, in 1980, the CFEC initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery. Of the 2,163 permits issued, 817 were transferable and 1,346 permits were non-transferable so that hand troll effort would be reduced as participants left the fishery. As of 2000, 828 hand troll permits had been revoked due to non-renewal. The number of hand troll permits fished has steadily declined since 1980 (Table 3.4, Figure 3.6). Fewer hand troll permits than power troll permits are now fished, and the proportion of the commercial troll harvest currently harvested by the hand troll fleet is at the lowest point since the introduction of limited entry. By season, power troll participation increased over 1999 in the winter and spring fisheries but decreased in the summer fishery. Hand troll participation in the winter and spring seasons increased slightly from last year (Table 3.5). Overall participation increased slightly in both the spring and summer troll fisheries, but decreased in the winter troll fishery (Table 3.5, Figure 3.7).

The number of fishing days in the chinook salmon general summer fishery dropped from a high of 169 days in 1978 and 1979 to a low of 4.5 days in 1992. As a result, effort in number of boat days fished declined during chinook salmon retention (CR) periods from 76,800 boat days in 1981 to a low of 2,900 boat days in 1992 (Table 3.6, Figure 3.8). During chinook salmon non-retention (CNR) periods, effort has increased from 3,500 boat days in 1981 to a high of 38,400 boat days in 1989.

SUMMARY OF 2000 SEASON

The troll fleet harvested a total of 1.95 million salmon of all species during the 2000 season (Table 3.1). The majority of the chinook salmon harvest occurred during the first general summer opening of July 1-5 (Statistical Weeks 27 and 28; Table 3.7). The coho salmon harvest remained at low to average levels throughout the whole summer season, with catches peaking in late July and falling sharply in late August. The pink salmon harvest peaked in mid-July, and the chum salmon harvest peaked in early August.

Hand troll vessels harvested 88,000 fish and power troll vessels harvested 1.9 million fish (Tables 3.8 and 3.9). The number of hand troll permits fished decreased from 1999 and the number of power troll permits fished was at a record low (Table 3.4).

Chinook Salmon Fishery

For the 2000 season, the troll harvest of chinook salmon was managed to: 1) comply with the June 1999 PSTA, 2) continue the Southeast Alaska natural chinook salmon conservation program, 3) provide maximum harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced chinook salmon, 4) minimize incidental mortality during chinook salmon non-retention periods by closing areas of high chinook salmon abundance, and 5) to comply with terms of the incidental take permit issued by the NMFS. Alaska's all-gear quota was set on a catch rate initially based on a preseason abundance estimate and was later adjusted based on an inseason estimate of abundance. The 2000 chinook harvest was managed to achieve an all-gear harvest of 190,000 Treaty[5] chinook salmon.

The 2000 total all-gear (troll, seine, drift and set gillnet, Annette Island, and recreational fisheries) chinook salmon harvest was 252,000 fish, of which 184,000 were treaty fish. The trollers harvested 159,000 chinook salmon of which 134,000 were treaty fish (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The purse seiners harvested 22,800 chinook salmon of which 4,600 were treaty fish. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 14,500 chinook salmon of which 3,400 were treaty fish. The set gillnet fleet harvested 2,500 chinook salmon of which 2,000 were treaty fish. The recreational fisheries (including charter fishers) harvested 52,000 chinook salmon, of which 38,900 were treaty fish (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contribution to all the fisheries was estimated at 74,900 fish, of which 7,000 counted towards the treaty quota (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

Winter Season

The 2000 winter troll fishery began October 11, 1999, and continued through April 14, 2000. By regulation the open area during the 2000 winter season was restricted to those areas of Southeast Alaska lying east of the surfline south of Cape Spencer and the waters of Yakutat Bay [5 AAC 29.020 (b)]. All outer coastal areas, including the EEZ, are closed during the winter fishery.

Under the BOF troll fishery management plan, the winter fishery remains open until either a harvest of 45,000 chinook salmon is reached [5 AAC 29.080 (a)], or until April 14 [5 AAC 29.080 (a)(1)]. A total of 310 vessels participated in the 2000 winter fishery, and harvested a total of 36,000 chinook salmon (23% of the 2000 total troll chinook salmon harvest; Table 3.12, Figure 3.9). The harvest increased by 14% and harvest per landing increased slightly when compared to the 1999 season. (Tables 3.11 and 3.12, Figure 3.10).

Summer Season

Spring Fishery

Experimental and terminal fisheries (collectively called spring fisheries) target Alaska-origin hatchery chinook salmon, except for the Cross Sound fishery, which targets chum and pink salmon (Figure 3.12). Spring fisheries occur near the Little Port Walter Hatchery (NMFS), Whitman Lake Hatchery and Carroll

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

Inlet release site (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, SSRAA), Crystal Lake Hatchery (ADF&G), Earl West Cove/ Anita Bay Release Site (SSRAA), Medvejie Hatchery (Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association, (NSRAA)) and Hidden Falls Hatchery (NSRAA) (Figure 3.11).

Experimental troll fisheries were opened in mid-April, and terminal areas were opened in accordance with private non-profit hatchery (PNP) board schedules. In general, experimental fishing areas were initially opened by emergency order for 2-days per week (Monday-Tuesday). Some areas were initially opened for longer periods based on historic run timing of Alaska hatchery fish. Department personnel examined fish deliveries and the heads of adipose fin-clipped fish were shipped to the state tag lab in Juneau. CWT data that was provided by the tag lab was used in season to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each area. Fishing time for the following week was determined using this information in combination with historic harvest timing information in each area. Fishing time was extended or curtailed during the week by emergency order as more tag data and harvest information became available.

A total of 397 vessels participated in the 2000 spring fisheries and hatchery terminal area fisheries, and harvested 29,000 chinook, 1,000 sockeye, 1,600 coho, 4,700 pink, and 79,000 chum salmon (Tables 3.5 and 3.7). The chinook harvest was similar to the 1999 harvest, but the Alaska hatchery contribution increased from 54% to 63% (Table 3.14). The highest chinook salmon harvests were in the Hidden Falls area, followed by the Eastern Channel and Middle Island areas (Table 3.13). The majority of the pink and chum salmon were harvested in the Cross Sound pink and chum salmon experimental fishery.

Two new areas in North and South Sumner Strait (106-43 and 105-41) were opened in 2000 to assess the Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contribution, as this area was not sampled during the hatchery access fisheries in 1989 to 1992. Most fishing occurred in South Sumner and produced an Alaska Hatchery percent of 27%. In 2000, two new areas were opened in Icy Strait, Homeshore (114-25) and South Passage (114-23). These areas had been closed since the Hatchery Access Fisheries of 1989–1991, and were reopened based on high Alaska hatchery contributions to the winter and summer fisheries. These fisheries were monitored closely to minimize interception of wild Taku and Chilkat chinook salmon. Homeshore was a very successful experimental area, producing a 40% Alaska hatchery percent while South Passage produced 0% Alaska hatchery percent due to low catch and effort (Table 3.13).

General Summer Season

The all-gear harvest quota for Southeast Alaska was initially set at 190,000 Treaty chinook salmon for the 2000 season. Under the current BOF commercial fisheries plan, the troll and sport fisheries divide the treaty quota in 80/20 split, after 8,600 plus 4.3% of the Treaty chinook salmon quota are subtracted from the quota for the commercial net fisheries [5 AAC 29.060(b)].

In 2000, the department received the preseason abundance index of 1.14 in late June, which translated to an all-gear quota under the PSTA of 190,000 fish. The seine fleet was allocated 8,200 fish, the drift gillnet fleet 7,600 fish, and the set gillnet fleet 1,000 fish. The remainder, 173,000 fish, was then initially divided between the troll and sport fisheries in an 80/20 split, which translated to 138,000 fish to the troll fishery, and 35,000 fish to the sport fishery.

The general summer season troll harvest target was estimated by subtracting the estimated winter Treaty fish harvest (33,000 fish), spring fishery harvest (10,000 fish), the pre-Treaty production of Alaska hatchery fish (3,700 fish), and an estimated 1,000 fish risk factor (the standard error of the projected Alaska hatchery chinook salmon harvest), from the yearly PST quota allocated to the troll fishery. This resulted in an initial

estimate of 90,000 Treaty fish for the general summer quota. According to the BOF plan, 70% (63,000 fish) of these were to be taken in the first opening [5 AAC 29.100 (c)(1)(A)], and the remaining 30% (27,000 fish) harvested following any closure for coho salmon management in August [5 AAC 29.100 (c)(1)(B)(i)]. The first opening was managed for a harvest of 63,000 treaty fish, plus about 4% Alaska hatchery fish, or 66,000 total fish.

Based on past fishery performance at various abundance indices, and anecdotal information from the sport fisheries in Sitka and Craig, the first summer troll chinook salmon fishery was estimated to last for five days. The fishery was not managed in season using the FPD program because a minimum of five days is needed to accurately assess the region-wide catch rate. Therefore, the general summer troll fishery was opened July 1-5. The harvest during the first chinook salmon opening was 52,000 chinook salmon, of which 50,000 counted as treaty fish (Table 3.10). The harvest per fleet day was 10,400 fish per day (Table 3.15).

Following the first opening, the areas of high chinook salmon abundance (Figure 3.12) were closed. After the fish ticket data were reviewed it was apparent that the target had not been met for the first opening. There were approximately 40,000 chinook salmon left to be harvested for the remainder of the summer. There was concern that it would be difficult to catch that many fish in the August opener; therefore the troll fishery was reopened August 11-12, before the ten-day coho closure. Approximately 11,000 chinook salmon were harvested in this two day opener. When the troll fishery reopened to both coho and chinook retention on August 23, the fishery was monitored in season using FPD and on-the-grounds catch information. After six days it was thought the remainder of the summer troll allocation had been caught, therefore the fishery was closed August 30. Approximately 25,000 chinook salmon were harvested in this third summer opening, of which 23,000 were treaty fish. Approximately 10% of the chinook harvested in this third opening were of Alaska Hatchery origin, this was a higher hatchery percentage than was originally anticipated. After this third opening there were still chinook salmon remaining on the quota, therefore the fishery reopened to king salmon possession on September 12 and remained open until the summer closure on September 20. Approximately 5,500 chinook were harvested in this final opening, bringing the summer total harvest to 93,800 fish, of which 88,200 were treaty fish. The final summer troll harvest brought the total 2000 troll chinook harvest to 159,000 fish, of which 134,000 were treaty fish, this was below the troll treaty quota of 138,000 fish although it was within the 7.5% management range designated by regulation 5 AAC 29.060 (c).

Coho Salmon Fishery

Coho salmon retention began by regulation [5 AAC 29.110 (a)] on June 15, during the spring fisheries, but few were caught until the general summer season opened on July 1. The late-July assessment indicated that the run was projected to be greater than the conservation threshold of 1.1 million wild coho salmon [5 AAC 29.110 (b) (1)]. A second assessment in early August (week 32) indicated that a closure of the troll fishery was necessary for conservation and allocation, primarily in the northern inside areas. At the time of the second assessment, the troll harvest (752,000) was 187% greater than the 1971-1980 base period average (262,000). Catch rates were above average in most areas through late July, but they dropped to near or below average after the ten day closure (Figure 3.13). Overall, the drift gillnet harvest was 7% greater than the base period (1971–1980). Catch rates in the Prince of Wales drift gillnet fishery were 149% greater, respectively, than the base period, but the Tree Point, Taku/Snettisham, and Lynn Canal drift gillnet fisheries were 7%, 21%, and 34%, respectively, below the base period (Figure 3.14). Weekly and cumulative Catch rates in the Juneau marine sport fishery were below the base period (Figure 3.14). Therefore, the troll fishery was closed for ten days beginning August 13.

In mid-September, the coho salmon return was assessed to evaluate an extension of the trolling period beyond September 20. Although escapements were being met in the indicator streams (Tables 3.23-3.26; Figures 3.15 and 3.16), 2000 was not a year of high coho abundance based on catch rates in the troll and drift gillnet fisheries, CWT information and escapement. Therefore the coho salmon fishery was not extended past September 20, as per regulation 5 AAC 29.110 (a).

The 2000 troll coho salmon harvest of 1.12 million fish was 1.1 million fish less than the 1999 harvest (Table 3.1). The BOF management plan allocates 61% of the long-term commercial harvest to the troll fleet. In 2000, the troll portion was 67%, bringing the average since 1989 to 63% (Table 3.16). Average head-on, dressed weight of coho salmon was 6.5 pounds in 2000, this was 0.1 pounds less than the recent 5-year average (Table 3.17).

Other Species

A total of 4,500 sockeye salmon, 187,000 pink salmon, and 478,000 chum salmon were harvested during the 2000 troll season (Table 3.1). This was the lowest harvest of sockeye salmon since 1982, the lowest harvest of pink salmon since 1986 and the second highest harvest of chum salmon since statehood.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Harvests

In 2000, approximately 9% (14,300 fish) of the chinook and 5% (60,200 fish) of the coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery was reported taken outside of State waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 140 sockeye, 1,000 pink, and 1,500 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ.

Number of Troll Permits Fished and Boat Days of Effort

In 2000, the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) renewed 899 power troll permits and 1,006 hand troll permits (Table 3.4), this was a 9% decrease in renewals from 1999. Preliminary estimates indicate that 717 power troll permits and 318 hand troll permits units were actually fished (Table 3.4). This represents a 1% decrease in the power troll effort and a 4% decrease in hand troll effort when compared to the 1999 season.

In 2000, chinook salmon retention and chinook salmon non-retention effort was estimated at 21,200 and 41,100 boat days, respectively (Table 3.6). Effort data was derived from dockside interviews of trolling vessels in conjunction with harvest and effort data from troll fish tickets.

ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION

Chinook Salmon

State, federal, and private hatcheries in Southeast Alaska produce both chinook and coho salmon that are caught by the troll, drift gillnet, and purse seine fleets. Hatchery-produced chinook salmon began appearing in significant numbers in troll harvests in 1980, when an estimated 5,900 fish where harvested. Peak harvests of Alaska hatchery fish occurred in 1996, when contributions were nearly 38,000 chinook salmon to the troll harvest (4% of the total troll chinook salmon harvest), and over 76,000 fish to the all-gear harvest (Table 3.11, Figure 3.17). Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Table 3.18). In 2000, Alaska hatcheries contributed about 74,900 chinook salmon to the commercial and sport fisheries, with about 29,000 fish harvested in the troll fishery and 15,000 fish in the sport fishery (Tables 3.10 and 3.19).

Coho Salmon

Hatchery-produced coho salmon were first documented in the troll harvest in 1980. The hatchery contribution to the total coho salmon harvest has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to 24% in 1996 (Table 3.20, Figure 3.18), with Alaska hatcheries producing approximately 98% of these fish. In 2000, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 22% of the harvest (Table 3.20, Figure 3.18).

WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT

Chinook Salmon Escapement

A 15-year chinook salmon rebuilding program began in 1981. A report on the rebuilding program will be completed by 2001. Since 1981, the department has annually estimated chinook salmon escapements on 11 indicator systems. These escapements were initially measured against interim goals established prior to 1985, which in general were set as the largest escapements seen prior to 1981. As a part of the rebuilding program, the department also conducted CWT studies and improved escapement estimation methods. The department also sampled age and sex data in the escapement in order to collect data that would, when included with escapement data, allow the use of spawner recruit analytical methods to set Maximum Sustained Yield (MSY) escapement goals.

Since the program was established, MSY escapement goal ranges, based on biological data and analysis, have been established for ten of the eleven systems (all but the Chilkat River). Establishment of MSY goals indicated that the Alsek, Situk, Unuk, and Keta rivers were within the ranges of desired escapement prior to the rebuilding program while the Blossom and Chickamin rivers were below desired

escapements. Over the last 10 years, the Situk, Unuk, Alsek, and Stikine rivers have consistently been above the lower escapement goal range (Table 3.21). Of the four indicator systems in Behm Canal, escapements to the Unuk River have consistently been above the lower range, while Chickamin River was been below the lower range for seven years until 1999, the Blossom River has been below for the last seven years, and the Keta River for three of the last seven years.

In 2000, escapements increased from the low counts in 1998 and 1999, with 9 of 11 index counts above 1999 escapement values. Escapements to the Unuk and Chickamin rivers were the highest in many years. Nine systems had escapements above or within goals and only the Chilkat and Blossom rivers were below escapement goals.

The revised MSY escapement goals indicate that almost all Southeast Alaska and Transboundary river stocks are healthy and stable. Reliable data for the Chilkat River has only been collected since 1991. Alternative methods for establishing a goal for this system are being investigated and a revised goal will be determined after sufficient data is available.

Coho Salmon Escapement

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in Southeast Alaska are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months. In 2000, weirs were operated on three lake systems, while foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 48 streams. An adult tagging program was used since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku (Figure 3.15) and Chilkat (Figure 3.16) Rivers.

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

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

Migrations into spawning streams generally peak in late September (Figure 3.3). Escapement goals of indicator streams are usually met, and have been exceeded in many cases in recent years (Tables 3.22 and 3.23, Figure 3.19).

The escapement to the Berners River in Lynn Canal was above the goal range while the fish wheel catches in the Chilkat River indicated a strong escapement in that system as well. The Berners River count of 10,650 spawners was above the escapement goal range of 4,000-9,200 spawners. The escapement estimate of 67,593 coho salmon to the Taku River above Canyon Island was very close to the 1987–1998 average of 67,500 spawners, and well above the threshold goal of 35,000 fish (Table 3.24, Figure 3.20). Escapements to Juneau roadside systems (Jordan, Montana, Peterson, Steep, Switzer, and Auke Creeks) were within or above the goal range set for four streams and below goal for two streams (Table 3.24). The overall index of Stephens Passage systems (i.e., the total of the escapement peak counts of the five Juneau roadside systems and the Auke Creek weir count) of 2,038 fish was below the 1981-1999 average of 2,500 fish (Figure 3.20).

The Sitka area (North Central Outside area) coho salmon escapement index of 3,850 fish (seven streams) was also below the historical average of 4,995 fish (Table 3.25, Figure 3.20). The total escapement of 2,287 spawners to Ford Arm Lake was well within the goal range of 1,300-2,900 spawners.

The overall index of 9,284 spawners for 16 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was above 1987-1999 average of 7,859 spawners (Table 3.26, Figure 3.20). However, the total count of 600 spawners at Hugh Smith Lake, while within the goal range of 500-1,100, was only half of the 1982-1999 average escapement of 1,248 fish.

COHO SALMON HARVEST RATES

The 2000 average troll fishery exploitation rate of 35% for the four primary indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, Ford Arm Lake, and Hugh Smith Lake) was below the 1982-1999 mean average of 41% (Table 3.27, Figure 3.21). However, the outer coastal stock (Ford Arm Lake) at 57% was above the long-term average of 53%. The northern inside indicator stocks were down the most with a troll exploitation rate of only 23% for both Auke Creek and Berners River compared with historical averages of 33% and 40%, respectively. The southern inside indicator (Hugh Smith Lake) was exploited by the troll fishery at a rate of 37%, just below the historical average of 39%.

The average total exploitation rate by all fisheries on the four stocks in 2000 was only 51%, which was well below the long-term average at 61% (Table 3.27, Figure 3.22). The total exploitation rate on the Ford Arm stock of 71% was well above average (59%) and second only to the 1994 exploitation rate of 72%. The high rate for Ford Arm Lake was due to a combination of high troll exploitation rate and intensive seining for pink salmon in nearby waters which was one of the few areas in the region where pink runs were strong.

In contrast, the northern inside indicators were exploited at low rates of 30% for Auke Creek and 50% for Berners River compared with historical averages of 44% and 72%, respectively. Troll effort dropped

markedly late in the season during the main migration of these stocks, while a relatively low number of gillnetters participated in Lynn Canal openings that were limited primarily to 2 days per week.

Despite a near-average troll exploitation rate, the total exploitation rate for Hugh Smith Lake was the second lowest on record at only 54% (compared with the long-term average of 70%). The low exploitation rate for Hugh Smith Lake resulted primarily from limitations on seining and gillnetting in southern Southeast combined with continuing conservation restrictions in Canada.

Table 3.1. Southeast Alaska annual commercial troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October- September) from 1980 to 2000.[a]

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	643,740	75,083	2,676	896,277
1963	243,679	2,014	693,050	106,939	6,230	1,051,912
1964	329,461	1,004	730,766	124,566	2,576	1,188,373
1965	258,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,044,147
1966	282,083	679	528,621	63,623	5,203	880,209
1967	274,678	157	443,677	57,372	7,051	782,935
1968	304,455	574	779,500	126,271	2,791	1,213,591
1969	290,168	444	388,443	83,727	1,708	764,490
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,279	104,557	7,602	815,806
1972	242,282	1,060	791,941	166,771	11,634	1,213,688
1973	307,806	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,199
1974	322,101	2,603	845,109	263,083	13,818	1,446,714
1975	287,342	1,098	214,170	76,882	2,784	582,276
1976	231,239	1,266	524,762	193,786	4,251	955,304
1977	271,735	5,701	506,845	281,244	11,617	1,077,142
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	334,317	7,018	918,842	629,130	24,661	1,913,968
1980	303,874	2,921	696,391	266,885	12,048	1,282,119
1981	248,791	7,476	860,792	579,524	8,680	1,705,263
1982	242,315	2,365	1,316,119	503,578	5,700	2,070,077
1983	269,790	8,018	1,276,363	498,245	20,309	2,072,725
1984	235,699	9,559	1,132,644	572,578	28,052	1,978,532
1985	216,089	7,818	1,599,777	963,737	52,787	2,840,208
1986	237,698	6,891	2,127,334	181,677	51,389	2,604,989
1987	242,562	9,727	1,041,059	487,133	12,846	1,793,327
1988	231,185	9,339	500,218	519,390	88,261	1,348,393
1989	235,609	20,173	1,415,517	1,771,249	68,988	3,511,536
1990	287,100	9,175	1,832,393	771,665	62,818	2,963,151
1991	263,091	9,806	1,718,318	427,326	28,438	2,446,979
1992	183,354	22,830	1,929,013	673,805	85,013	2,894,015
1993	226,561	25,336	2,395,505	902,758	525,138	4,075,298
1994	186,167	21,761	3,461,607	942,747	330,376	4,942,658
1995	138,115	27,323	1,750,124	714,312	277,453	2,907,327
1996	141,422	11,024	1,906,690	812,899	406,244	3,278,279
1997	246,462	39,428	1,170,462	545,308	312,042	2,313,702
1998	192,066	6,487	1,636,479	261,093	117,642	2,213,767
1999	145,898	5,725	2,272,574	540,670	74,672	3,039,539
2000	158,776	4,467	1,125,159	187,364	478,144	1,953,910
1960-69 Avg.	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970-79 Avg.	245,836	9,414	1,266,650	505,216	102,042	2,129,158
1980-89 Avg.	256,232	7,113	1,146,954	520,188	30,473	1,960,960
1990-99 Avg.	209,995	19,334	1,921,611	782,316	221,415	3,154,671

[a] Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.2. All-gear treaty chinook catch, hatchery add-on, total catch, treaty quota, terminal exclusion catch, and the number of fish over or under the quota, 1985-2000. The hatchery add-on is the Alaska hatchery contribution minus the pre-treaty Alaska hatchery harvest (5,000 fish), plus the statistical error associated with the Alaska hatchery estimate.

Year	Treaty Catch	Hatchery Addon	Terminal Exclusion	Total Catch	Treaty Quota*	Over/Under Quota
1985	267,600	6,200	0	273,800	263,000	4,600
1986	271,400	10,900	0	282,300	263,000	8,400
1987	265,500	16,900	0	282,400	263,000	2,500
1988	256,700	22,600	0	279,300	263,000	-6,300
1989	269,500	21,500	0	291,000	263,000	6,500
1990	321,000	45,900	0	366,900	302,000	19,000
1991	297,800	61,600	0	359,400	273,000	24,800
1992**	222,000	36,800	0	258,800	243,000	-21,000
1993	271,200	32,900	0	304,100	263,000	8,200
1994	235,000	29,200	0	264,200	240,000	-5,000
1995	176,900	58,900	0	235,800	175,000	1,900
1996***	156,300	71,200	8,700	236,200	140,000-155,000	0
1997***	287,500	45,600	9,800	342,900	277,000-302,000	0
1998	243,500	24,700	2,400	270,600	260,000	-16,500
1999	200,300	46,300	4,500	251,100	195,600	4,700
2000	184,000	66,100	2,200	252,300	178,500	5,500
					1985-1999 Sum:	31,800
					1985-1999 Avg.:	2,120

* All quota targets derived from ADF&G management plans (1987–1993) and BOF reports (1994–1998).

** In 1992, the overage from 1987 to 1991 was 45,600. The department was to reduce the overage to 10,000. So in 1992, the department managed for 263,000-35,600=227,400 fish. (From the 1992 Troll Management Plan).

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

Table 3.3. Estimated survival rate (percent) of coho salmon smolts and pre-smolts from wild and hatchery stocks in Southeast Alaska. Wild stock survival represents survival from the time of tagging until return to the fisheries. Hatchery stock survival represents survival from the time of smolt release to return to the fisheries. Whitman Lake and Neets Bay returns from 1981-1983 represent hatchery-raised releases from wild broodstock.

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

Table 3.4. Southeast Alaska commercial troll permits renewed and fished by calendar year from 1975-1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October to September) for 1980 to 2000.

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

Table 3.5. Number of permits fished by gear type and fishery, 1980-2000.

WINTER FISHERY				SPRING[a] (Experimental/Terminal)			GENERAL SUMMER		
	Troll Gear Type		Total	Troll Gear Type		Total	Troll Gear Type		Total
Year	Hand	Power	Winter	Hand	Power	Spring	Hand	Power	General Summer
1980	262	204	466				1,661	843	2,504
1981	183	165	348				1,135	791	1,926
1982	183	211	394				1,060	813	1,873
1983	254	331	585				923	805	1,728
1984	221	366	587				833	787	1,620
1985	196	303	499				887	829	1,716
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	662	834	1,496
1991	182	383	565	76	169	245	670	849	1,519
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	835	1,434
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	553	831	1,384
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	798	1,329
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105
1997	49	207	256	145	336	481	338	734	1,072
1998	50	232	282	86	277	363	277	726	1,003
1999	53	233	286	90	252	342	303	712	1,015
2000	66	244	310	109	288	397	256	696	952

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

Table 3.6. Number of days, effort (boat-days), and dates the Southeast Alaska troll fishery was open to chinook fishing (chinook retention (CR)), closed to chinook retention (chinook non-retention (CNR), and closed to all salmon species (all) during the general summer season (April 15–September. 30) from 1978–2000.

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

-continued-

Table 3.6. (page 2 of 3)

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

-continued-

Table 3.6. (page 3 of 3)

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boatdays)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
2000			7/1-7/5	5		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
			8/11-8/12	2		7/6-8/10	36		
			8/23-8/30	8		8/13-8/22	10 (all)		
			9/12-9/20	9	6,817	8/31-9/11	12	48	15,365

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

Table 3.7. Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2000 troll season (October 1, 1999–September 30, 2000).[a]

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1999	42	10-Oct	1338	0	0	0	0	1,338
	43	17-Oct	3837	0	0	0	0	3,837
	44	24-Oct	1233	0	0	0	0	1,233
	45	31-Oct	1939	0	0	0	0	1,939
	46	7-Nov	3187	0	0	0	0	3,187
	47	14-Nov	3075	0	0	0	0	3,075
	48	21-Nov	1716	0	0	0	0	1,716
	49	28-Nov	563	0	0	0	0	563
	50	5-Dec	141	0	0	0	0	141
	51	12-Dec	282	0	0	0	0	282
	52	19-Dec	46	0	0	0	0	46
	53	26-Dec	137	0	0	0	0	137
2000	1	1-Jan	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2	2-Jan	24	0	0	0	0	24
	3	9-Jan	316	0	0	0	0	316
	4	16-Jan	294	0	0	0	0	294
	5	23-Jan	63	0	0	0	0	63
	6	30-Jan	277	0	0	0	0	277
	7	6-Feb	460	0	0	0	0	460
	8	13-Feb	366	0	0	0	0	366
	9	20-Feb	426	0	0	0	0	426
	10	27-Feb	461	0	0	0	0	461
	11	6-Mar	893	0	0	0	0	893
	12	13-Mar	696	0	0	0	0	696
	13	20-Mar	1202	0	0	0	0	1,202
	14	27-Mar	4434	0	0	0	0	4,434
	15	3-Apr	4816	0	0	0	1	4,817
	16	10-Apr	3832	0	0	0	0	3,832
	17	17-Apr	11	0	0	0	0	11
	18	24-Apr	81	0	0	0	0	81
	19	1-May	537	0	0	0	0	537
	20	8-May	575	0	0	0	0	575
	21	15-May	904	0	0	0	0	904
	22	22-May	1251	0	0	0	0	1,251
	23	28-May	2188	0	0	0	4	2,192
	24	4-Jun	3852	1	1	0	3	3,857
	25	11-Jun	6753	36	79	16	68	6,952
	26	18-Jun	9574	208	233	998	7851	18,864
	27	25-Jun	46033	752	38324	4563	14490	104,162
	28	2-Jul	7936	423	64190	11376	18548	102,473
	29	9-Jul	256	1053	189759	42055	15382	248,505
	30	16-Jul	43	898	176298	42568	43546	263,353
	31	23-Jul	261	626	208328	38195	74928	322,338
	32	30-Jul	611	267	132216	27398	113576	274,068
	33	6-Aug	11280	118	109387	18411	128886	268,082
	34	13-Aug	0	0	0	274	57135	57,409
	35	20-Aug	19702	45	97637	1221	3309	121,914
	36	27-Aug	5193	17	52743	249	348	58,550
	37	3-Sep	164	11	30575	26	31	30,807
	38	10-Sep	2903	8	19263	10	27	22,211
	39	17-Sep	2612	4	6104	4	11	8,735
	40	24-Sep	1	0	22	0	0	23
		Winter season subtotal	36,055	0	0	0	1	36,056
		Spring season subtotal	21,005	681	1,233	4,405	17,654	44,978
		Summer season subtotal	93,765	3,782	1,123,561	182,645	398,968	1,802,721
		Hatchery terminal area subtotal	7,951	4	365	314	61,521	70,155
		Grand Total:	158,776	4,467	1,125,159	187,364	478,144	1,953,910

[a] Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.8. Southeast Alaska annual commercial hand troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1–September 30) from 1980 to 2000.[ab]

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	27,995	96	40,922	28,853	541	98,407
1976	26,294	516	88,733	44,054	2,061	161,658
1977	33,176	1,740	155,813	116,776	4,143	311,648
1978	54,383	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,507
1979	57,494	2,448	244,815	281,711	7,926	594,394
1980	52,025	1,257	179,122	111,548	4,532	348,484
1981	33,892	2,171	181,422	173,517	2,582	393,584
1982	36,677	513	260,747	132,135	1,187	431,259
1983	38,635	1,574	235,685	136,656	2,777	415,327
1984	34,287	1,982	178,407	151,231	4,894	370,801
1985	33,136	1,697	260,592	251,645	9,746	556,816
1986	29,714	810	338,312	39,875	6,687	415,398
1987	29,217	2,131	183,229	135,102	3,016	352,695
1988	33,107	1,894	92,326	147,609	14,536	289,472
1989	28,667	2,442	220,262	301,413	6,578	559,362
1990	39,179	1,245	273,359	154,798	6,489	475,070
1991	39,987	1,073	238,456	72,343	3,839	355,698
1992	25,548	1,904	249,487	95,481	6,023	378,443
1993	23,887	1,668	315,521	101,752	34,449	477,277
1994	14,873	1,878	435,947	56,958	32,061	541,717
1995	13,412	1,822	145,094	63,877	21,282	245,487
1996	11,581	698	201,376	31,748	53,646	299,049
1997	14,850	1,207	104,527	35,104	20,042	175,730
1998	9,014	271	119,576	11,782	2,051	142,694
1999	6,010	286	180,072	12,214	583	199,165
2000	8,678	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,116
Average 1975-1999						
	29,882	1,379	212,109	117,266	10,450	371,086

[a] Includes Annette Island troll catches.

[b] Prior to 1975, hand and power troll catches were not reported separately.

Table 3.9. Southeast Alaska annual commercial power troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October - September) from 1980 to 2000.[ab]

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	259,347	1,002	173,248	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	204,945	750	436,029	149,732	2,190	793,646
1977	238,559	3,961	351,032	164,468	7,474	765,494
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	276,823	4,570	674,027	347,419	16,735	1,319,574
1980	251,849	1,664	517,269	155,337	7,516	933,635
1981	214,899	5,305	679,370	406,007	6,098	1,311,679
1982	205,638	1,852	1,055,372	371,443	4,513	1,638,818
1983	231,155	6,444	1,040,678	361,589	17,532	1,657,398
1984	201,412	7,577	954,237	421,347	23,158	1,607,731
1985	182,953	6,121	1,339,185	712,092	43,041	2,283,392
1986	207,984	6,081	1,789,022	141,802	44,702	2,189,591
1987	213,345	7,596	857,830	352,031	9,830	1,440,632
1988	198,078	7,445	407,892	371,781	73,725	1,058,921
1989	206,942	17,731	1,195,255	1,469,836	62,410	2,952,174
1990	247,921	7,930	1,559,034	616,867	56,329	2,488,081
1991	223,104	8,733	1,479,862	354,983	24,599	2,091,281
1992	157,806	20,926	1,679,526	578,324	78,990	2,515,572
1993	202,674	23,668	2,079,984	801,006	490,689	3,598,021
1994	171,294	19,883	3,025,660	885,789	298,315	4,400,941
1995	124,703	25,501	1,605,030	650,435	256,171	2,661,840
1996	129,827	10,329	1,708,420	781,152	352,758	2,982,486
1997	231,569	38,221	1,065,935	510,204	292,000	2,137,929
1998	183,052	6,216	1,516,903	249,311	115,591	2,071,073
1999	139,890	5,439	2,092,502	528,456	74,089	2,840,376
2000	150,098	4,341	1,057,660	181,978	471,717	1,865,794
Average 1975-1999						
	209,073	9,864	1,200,211	472,144	95,093	1,986,384

[a] Includes Annette Island troll catches.

[b] Prior to 1975, hand and power troll catches were not reported separately.

Table 3.10. Calculation of the estimated harvest and Alaska hatchery add-on/terminal exclusion of chinook salmon by commercial and sport fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 2000. The terminal harvest for the set gillnet fishery includes the total Situk set gillnet harvest minus 2,000 fish caught in the Situk River. The terminal harvest for the sport fishery includes the total Situk River harvest minus 200 fish. Other numbers under the ALASKA HATCHERY/TERMINAL EXCLUSION are for Alaska hatchery fish.

Wild Terminal Exclusion Catches

			Common	Alaska Wild Total Contribution				Terminal	
		Total	Property	General				Exclusion	Treaty
Fishery		Catch	Catch	Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Exclusion	Base	Catch
Gillnet	Stikine	823	402	0	421	421	421	402	402
	Taku	862	862	0	0	0	0	1,708	862
Setnet	Yakutat	2,460	2,000	0	460	460	460	2,000	2,000
Sport	Stikine	1,260	1,260	0	0	0	0	2,302	1,260
	Taku	1,021	1,021	0	0	0	0	1,857	1,021
	Yakutat	1,500	200	0	1,300	1,300	1,300	200	200
Total Terminal Exclusion		7,926	5,745	0	2,181	2,181	2,181		5,745

Annette Island Catches

		Common	Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution				
	Total	Property	General				Treaty
Fishery	Catch	Catch	Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Catch
Seine	2,202	2,202	48	0	48	39	2,163
Gillnet	2,560	2,560	1,112	0	1,112	898	1,662
Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troll	7	7	0	0	0	0	7
Total Annette Island	4,769	4,769	1,160	0	1,160	937	3,832

-continued-

Table 3.10. (page 2 of 3)

General Purse Seine And Gillnet

Fishery	Total Catch	Common Property Catch	Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution: General Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Terminal Exclusion Base	Treaty Catch
Seine	20,622	2,719	369	17,903	18,272	18,201	364	2,421
Gillnet	12,004	4,079	2,867	7,925	10,792	10,240		1,763
Setnet	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Net Fisheries * (Including Annette Island)	41,533	14,823	4,396	26,710	31,105	30,260		11,273

Troll Fishery	Total Catch		Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution: General Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Terminal Exclusion Base	Treaty Catch
Winter Fishery								
Oct 11-Dec 31	17,494		1,086	0	1,086	877		16,617
Jan 1-Apr 14	18,561		1,981	0	1,981	1,600		16,961
Winter Total	36,055		3,067	0	3,067	2,477		33,578
June Fishery								
Experimental	21,005		11,293	0	11,293	9,122		11,883
Hatchery	0		0	0	0	0		0
Access								
Terminal	7,951		0	7,815	7,815	7,815	136	136
June Total	28,956		11,293	7,815	19,108	16,937		11,954

-continued-

Table 3.10. (page 3 of 3)

Troll (continued) Summer Fishery		Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution				Terminal	
July 1-5	50,768	2,617	0	2,617	2,114		48,654
August 11-12	12,423	853	0	853	689		11,734
August 23-30	24,895	2,594	0	2,594	2,096		22,799
September 12-20	5,679	802	0	802	648		5,031
Summer Total	93,765	6,867	0	6,867	5,547		88,273
Total Troll (Including Annette Island)	158,776	21,227	7,815	29,042	24,961		133,815

Sport Fishery	Total Catch	Common Property Catch	Alaska Hatchery Total Contribution General Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Addon	Terminal Exclusion Base	Treaty Catch
Traditional	48,217	45,217	10,900	3,000	13,900	11,804		36,413
Total Sport *	51,998	47,698	10,900	4,300	15,200	13,104		38,894
Grand Totals *	252,307		36,523	38,824	75,348	68,328	8,969	183,982

Hatchery Base	5,000
Risk Adjustment Factor	2,023
Wild Terminal Exclusion	2,181
Alaska Hatchery Add-On	66,144

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

Table 3.11. Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2000.

Year	Troll[a]	Net[b]	Subtotal	Sport[c]	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total less Alaska hatchery contribution
1965	309	28	337	13	350	-	-
1966	282	26	308	13	321	-	-
1967	275	26	301	13	314	-	-
1968	304	27	331	14	345	-	-
1969	290	24	314	14	328	-	-
1970	305	18	323	14	337	-	-
1971	311	23	334	15	349	-	-
1972	242	44	286	15	301	-	-
1973	308	36	344	16	360	-	-
1974	322	24	346	17	363	-	-
1975	287	13	300	17	317	-	-
1976	231	10	241	17	258	-	-
1977	272	13	285	17	302	-	-
1978	375	25	400	17	417	-	-
1979	338	28	366	17	383	-	-
1980	304	20	324	20	344	7	337
1981	249	19	268	21	289	2	287
1982	242	48	290	26	316	1	315
1983	270	19	289	22	311	2	309
1984	236	32	268	22	290	5	285
1985	216	35	251	25	276	6	270
1986	238	22	260	23	283	11	272
1987	243	15	258	24	282	17	265
1988	231	21	252	26	278	23	255
1989	236	24	260	31	291	22	269
1990	288	27	315	51	366	46	320
1991	264	32	296	60	356	62	294
1992	184	31	215	43	258	37	221
1993	226	28	254	49	303	33	270
1994	186	35	221	42	263	29	234
1995	138	48	186	50	236	59	177
1996	141	37	178	58	237	70	167
1997	246	25	271	72	340	46	294
1998	192	24	216	55	271	25	246
1999	130	33	163	72	235	46	189
2000	159	42	201	52	252	66	184

[a] Troll catches prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year. From 1980-present, catches are for the catch accounting year, October 1–September 30.

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

[c] Estimates of sport catches for 1965–1976 based on 1977–1980 average catch per capita data. Sport catches for 1977–1999 based on statewide postal harvest surveys. Sport harvest for 2000 based on preliminary creel survey data, pending completion of statewide postal harvest surveys.

Table 3.12. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook catches, vessel landings, and catch per landing, by troll accounting year (October–September), 1980–2000.

	-----Early Winter (Oct.-Dec.)-----			---Late Winter (Jan.-Apr. 14)---			--Total Winter (Oct. - Apr. 14)--				
Year	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Annual Total	Winter % of Annual Total
1980	4,002	528	8	3,608	406	9	7,610	934	8	304,000	3%
1981	1,737	279	6	7,027	744	9	8,764	1,023	9	249,000	4%
1982	4,865	535	9	6,857	764	9	11,722	1,299	9	242,000	5%
1983	12,517	926	14	17,340	1,424	12	29,857	2,350	13	270,000	11%
1984	14,223	1,217	12	17,153	1,980	9	31,376	3,197	10	236,000	13%
1985	14,235	1,016	14	7,234	1,090	7	21,469	2,106	10	216,000	10%
1986	16,779	1,202	14	6,147	832	7	22,926	2,034	11	238,000	10%
1987	18,453	1,404	13	10,075	994	10	28,528	2,398	12	243,000	12%
1988	44,774	2,626	17	15,684	1,784	9	60,458	4,410	14	231,000	26%
1989	24,426	2,354	10	9,872	1,402	7	34,298	3,756	9	236,000	15%
1990	17,617	1,128	16	15,513	1,476	11	33,130	2,604	13	287,000	12%
1991	19,920	1,094	18	20,622	1,915	11	40,542	3,009	13	263,000	15%
1992	28,277	1,952	14	43,554	2,673	16	71,831	4,625	16	183,000	39%
1993	20,275	1,210	17	42,447	2,365	18	62,722	3,575	18	227,000	28%
1994	35,193	1,132	31	21,175	1,498	14	56,368	2,630	21	186,000	30%
1995	10,382	642	16	7,486	871	9	17,868	1,513	12	138,000	13%
1996	6,008	430	14	3,393	447	8	9,401	877	11	141,000	7%
1997	13,252	627	21	7,705	524	15	20,957	1,151	18	246,000	9%
1998	9,783	578	17	23,021	1,423	16	32,804	2,001	16	192,000	17%
1999	13,989	594	24	16,988	1,432	12	30,977	2,026	15	146,000	21%
2000	17,494	813	22	18,561	1,486	12	36,000	2,299	16	158,700	23%

Table 3.13. The number of salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2000 spring experimental and terminal troll fisheries. Due to confidentiality concerns catches are omitted from weeks where less than three permits made landings, therefore totals may not reflect the sum of weekly values. Alaska hatchery percents may be >100% based on a higher calculated contribution number than the number of fish caught.

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
101-21	West Rock Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/23	-	-	
	West Rock Exp. Troll	5/30 -	5/31	-	-	
	West Rock Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/6	-	-	
	West Rock Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/13	-	-	
	West Rock Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/20	-	-	
	West Rock Exp. Troll	6/26 -	6/27	confidential		
	West Rock Exp. Troll Total			**confidential**		**6%**
101-29	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	-	-	
	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	-	-	
	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	6	95	53%
	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	6/12 -	6/17	8	321	98%
	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	12	618	39%
	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	6	239	34%
	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll Total			**15**	**1,273**	**54%**
101-45	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	5/15 -	5/19	-	-	
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	3	20	
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	4	81	89%
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	6	132	55%
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	6/12 -	6/17	9	511	69%
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	9	591	80%
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	4	456	59%
	Mountain Point Ex. Troll Total			**11**	**1,791**	**69%**
101-46	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	5/18 -	5/20	-	-	
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	5/21 -	5/27	-	-	
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	5/28 -	6/3	-	-	
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	6/4 -	6/10	confidential		
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	confidential		
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	-	-	
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll	6/25 -	6/30	-	-	
	Carroll Inlet Term. Troll Total			**confidential**		**none sampled**
101-53	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/23	confidential		
	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll	5/30 -	5/31	-	-	
	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/6	-	-	
	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/13	-	-	
	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/20	-	-	
	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll	6/26 -	6/27	-	-	
	Pt. Alava Shore Exp. Troll Total			**confidential**		**0%**

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 2 of 7)

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
102-80	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	5/15 -	5/16	-	-	
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	-	-	
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	confidential		
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	-	-	
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	confidential		
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	6/19 -	6/24	3	24	
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll Total			**4**	**33**	**0%**
105-41	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	3	14	
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/6 -	5/6	6	45	40%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/7 -	5/7	-	-	
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/13 -	5/13	4	39	3%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/14 -	5/16	confidential		
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/20 -	5/20	6	58	2%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/21	-	-	
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/27 -	5/27	6	57	2%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/28 -	5/28	-	-	
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/3 -	6/3	8	69	30%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/4 -	6/4	-	-	
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/8 -	6/10	6	72	58%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/11 -	6/13	confidential		
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/14 -	6/17	4	55	44%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/20	-	-	
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/21 -	6/24	4	26	19%
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	confidential		
	S. Sumner St. Exp. Troll Total			**15**	**489**	**27%**
106-30	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	5/15 -	5/19	confidential		
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	3	56	
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	confidential		
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	confidential		
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	3	18	39%
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	6/19 -	6/24	8	169	28%
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	7	99	
	Steamer Point Ex. Troll Total			**13**	**420**	**13%**
106-41	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	confidential		
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	5/8 -	5/9	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	5/15 -	5/19	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	6/15 -	6/17	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	Snow Passage Exp. Troll Total			**confidential**		**0%**

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 3 of 7)

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
106-43	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/6 -	5/6	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/7 -	5/7	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/13 -	5/13	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/14 -	5/16	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/20 -	5/20	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/21	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/27 -	5/27	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	5/28 -	5/28	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/4 -	6/4	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/8 -	6/10	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/11 -	6/13	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/14 -	6/17	confidential		
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/20	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/24 -	6/24	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	N. Sumner St. Exp. Troll Total			**confidential**		**0%**
106-44	Wrangell Narrows Term.	6/1 -	6/3	11	103	100%
	Wrangell Narrows Term.	6/4 -	6/10	22	289	100%
	Wrangell Narrows Term.	6/11 -	6/17	18	406	100%
	Wrangell Narrows Term.	6/18 -	6/24	24	461	100%
	Wrangell Narrows Term.	6/25 -	6/27	10	70	100%
	Wrangell Narrows Term. Total			**33**	**1,329**	**100%**
107-10	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	5/15 -	5/19	-	-	
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	-	-	
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	confidential		
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	3	42	
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	confidential		
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/24	confidential		
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	Ernest Sound Exp. Troll Total			**6**	**86**	**5%**
107-45	Earl West Cove Term. T.	6/15 -	6/17	3	106	100%
	Earl West Cove Term. T.	6/18 -	6/24	4	98	100%
	Earl West Cove Term. T.	6/25 -	7/1	confidential		100%
	Earl West Cove Term. T. Total			**5**	**215**	**100%**
107-47	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	5/15 -	5/19	confidential		
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	4	60	
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	confidential		
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	7	82	
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	3	36	
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/24	-	-	
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll Total			**7**	**229**	**0%**

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 4 of 7)

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
108-30	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	5/15 -	5/19	3	23	
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/26	confidential		
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	5/30 -	6/2	14	223	18%
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	7	43	60%
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	4	53	
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/24	confidential		
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll Total			**20**	**428**	**19%**
109-10	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	5/1 -	5/2	-	-	
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	5/8 -	5/9	confidential		
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	5/15 -	5/16	confidential		
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	5/22 -	5/23	-	-	
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	5/29 -	5/30	confidential		
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	6/5 -	6/6	-	-	
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	6/12 -	6/13	confidential		
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	6/19 -	6/20	6	89	
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	6/22 -	6/24	8	113	119%
	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	6/26 -	6/27	12	125	
	Little Port Walter Ex. T. Total			**14**	**358**	**38%**
109-51	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	confidential		
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	5/6 -	5/6	4	84	7%
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	5/7 -	5/13	5	43	12%
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	3	25	
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	5/21 -	5/24	-	-	
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	5/29 -	5/30	confidential		
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	6/2 -	6/3	confidential		
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	6/4 -	6/10	11	128	56%
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	9	201	47%
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	13	322	50%
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	3	44	2%
	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll Total			**33**	**880**	**46%**
109-62	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	3	52	208%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	5/6 -	5/6	4	100	
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	5/7 -	5/13	6	96	54%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	3	34	
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/24	confidential		
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	5/29 -	5/30	4	37	19%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/6	3	50	72%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	6/9 -	6/10	confidential		
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	5	191	11%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/20	6	131	17%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	6/26 -	6/27	4	235	15%
	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll Total			**21**	**975**	**29%**

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 5 of 7)

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
110-31	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	4/17 -	4/19	-	-	
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	4/20 -	4/22	confidential		
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	4/23 -	4/26	3	42	43%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	4/27 -	4/29	confidential		
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	4/30 -	5/6	5	31	23%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	5/7 -	5/13	6	19	95%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	6	40	215%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/27	7	118	88%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	5/28 -	6/3	8	160	8%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	6/4 -	6/10	13	105	10%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	10	101	22%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	10	130	17%
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	3	14	
	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll Total			**33**	**790**	**38%**
112-12	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	4/17 -	4/22	-	-	
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	4/23 -	4/29	-	-	
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	4/30 -	5/6	-	-	
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	5/7 -	5/13	3	14	
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	-	-	
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	5/21 -	5/27	4	30	373%
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	5/28 -	6/3	6	106	21%
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	6/4 -	6/10	7	50	242%
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	8	205	38%
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	22	756	98%
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	5	60	0%
	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll Total			**37**	**1,221**	**88%**
112-22	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	4/17 -	4/22	-	-	
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	4/23 -	4/29	-	-	
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	4/30 -	5/6	-	-	
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	5/7 -	5/13	-	-	
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	3	96	100%
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	5/21 -	5/27	confidential		
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	5/28 -	6/3	11	424	100%
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	6/4 -	6/10	27	1,229	100%
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	31	2,171	100%
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	33	2,112	100%
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	6/25 -	7/1	8	218	100%
	Hidden Falls Term. Troll Total			**55**	**6,251**	**100%**
113-35	Eastern Channel	5/15 -	5/16	3	7	
	Eastern Channel	5/22 -	5/25	11	56	23%
	Eastern Channel	5/30 -	6/2	15	223	95%
	Eastern Channel	6/3 -	6/10	32	327	80%
	Eastern Channel	6/11 -	6/17	31	1,188	111%
	Eastern Channel	6/18 -	6/24	57	1,653	68%
	Eastern Channel	6/25 -	6/29	23	340	25%
	Eastern Channel Total			**85**	**3,794**	**71%**

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 6 of 7)

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
113-37	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	5/1 -	5/6	5	16	
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	5/7 -	5/13	6	23	130%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	5/14 -	5/20	6	48	0%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	5/21 -	5/27	11	74	54%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	5/28 -	6/3	6	69	18%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	6/4 -	6/10	15	223	60%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	6/11 -	6/17	7	90	33%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	6/18 -	6/24	7	152	135%
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp.	6/25 -	6/29	2	23	
	Silver Bay (Medvejie) Exp. Total			**40**	**718**	**58%**
113-41	Middle Island Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	6	49	27%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	5/8 -	5/9	13	97	2%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	5/15 -	5/16	25	136	51%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	5/17 -	5/20	15	118	69%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/26	25	311	17%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	5/30 -	6/3	14	217	43%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	6/4 -	6/7	16	261	46%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	6/9 -	6/10	12	182	37%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	12	168	37%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	34	1,596	53%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	25	486	11%
	Middle Island Exp. Troll Total			**73**	**3,621**	**40%**
113-62	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	confidential		
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	5/8 -	5/9	-	-	
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	5/15 -	5/16	confidential		
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	5/22 -	5/23	confidential		
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	5/29 -	6/2	5	48	29%
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	6/5 -	6/6	4	30	633%
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	6/8 -	6/10	7	65	0%
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	9	93	44%
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	7	202	0%
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	7	230	27%
	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll Total			**20**	**697**	**44%**
113-95	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/23	7	67	0%
	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll	5/29 -	5/30	6	66	20%
	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/6	7	115	3%
	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/13	8	248	48%
	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/20	11	57	0%
	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll	6/26 -	6/27	8	137	1%
	Lisianski Inlet Exp. Troll Total			**19**	**690**	**20%**
114-21	Cross Sound Ex. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	confidential		
	Cross Sound Ex. Troll	6/19 -	6/23	12	41	98%
	Cross Sound Ex. Troll	6/26 -	6/29	18	58	0%
	Cross Sound Ex. Troll Total			**9**	**104**	**38%**

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 7 of 7)

District-Subdistrict	Fishery Name	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	Alaska Hatchery Percent
114-23	South Passage Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	confidential		
	South Passage Exp. Troll	5/8 -	5/9	confidential		
	South Passage Exp. Troll	5/15 -	5/16	-	-	
	South Passage Exp. Troll	5/22 -	5/23	-	-	
	South Passage Exp. Troll	5/29 -	5/30	-	-	
	South Passage Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/9	confidential		
	South Passage Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/16	-	-	
	South Passage Exp. Troll	6/19 -	6/24	confidential		
	South Passage Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	-	-	
	South Passage Exp. Troll Total			**5**	**37**	**0%**
114-25	Homeshore Exp. Troll	5/1 -	5/2	6	54	31%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	5/8 -	5/9	17	90	38%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	5/13 -	5/13	6	55	42%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	13	222	60%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/26	11	190	6%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	5/30 -	5/31	9	50	18%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	6/5 -	6/6	6	59	31%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	6/12 -	6/13	6	79	157%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	6/15 -	6/17	3	83	22%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/20	8	133	27%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	6/21 -	6/24	6	29	0%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	3	8	0%
	Homeshore Exp. Troll Total			**42**	**1,052**	**40%**
114-27	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	4/17 -	4/22	confidential		
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	4/23 -	4/29	confidential		
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	4/30 -	5/6	6	33	33%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	5/7 -	5/13	9	85	0%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	5/14 -	5/20	7	43	91%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	5/21 -	5/27	9	80	74%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	5/28 -	6/3	15	167	101%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	6/4 -	6/10	19	231	106%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	6/11 -	6/17	22	286	31%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	6/18 -	6/24	10	58	50%
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	6/25 -	6/29	confidential		
	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll Total			**43**	**1,005**	**64%**
				Experimental Subtotal	20,910	53%
				Terminal Subtotal	7,795	100%
				Grand Total	**28,705**	**65%**

Table 3.14. Spring troll fishery (Experimental and Terminal fisheries) chinook salmon catches and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2000. Data does not include hatchery access fisheries in 1989–1992.

Year	Total Catch	AK Hatchery Contribution	Alaska Hatchery percentage
1986	780	220	28%
1987	4,500	1,500	33%
1988	8,500	2,900	34%
1989	3,400	1,800	53%
1990	7,116	4,316	61%
1991	19,900	12,100	61%
1992	15,300	9,700	63%
1993	18,600	9,300	50%
1994	11,400	5,000	44%
1995	23,000	15,300	67%
1996	47,400	31,400	70%
1997	42,700	23,100	54%
1998	20,500	6,300	31%
1999	23,400	11,200	48%
2000	29,005	19,300	67%

Table 3.15. Southeast Alaska troll chinook catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, 1984–2000.[a]

Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Catch	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index[b]
1984	June 5–30	26	130,000	5,000	
	July 11–29	19	77,000	4,100	
		45	207,000	4,600	1.34
1985	June 3–12	10	66,000	6,600	
	July 1–22	22	114,000	5,200	
	August 25–26	2	13,000	8,300	
		34	193,000	5,700	1.27
1986	June 20–July 15	26	155,000	6,000	
	August 21–26	6	31,900	5,300	
	September 1–9	9	27,500	3,000	
		41	214,400	5,200	1.48
1987	June 20–July 12	23	209,000	9,100	1.78
1988	July 1–12	12	162,000	13,500	2.04
1989	July 1–13	13	167,000	12,800	1.85
1990	July 1–22	22	200,000	9,100	
	August 23–24	2	12,000	6,000	
		24	212,000	8,800	1.84
1991	July 1–8	8	154,000	20,500	1.82
1992	July 1–4	4	66,000	18,900	
	August 23	1	7,000	7,000	
		5	73,000	16,200	1.65
1993	July 1–6	6	101,000	16,800	
	August 21–25	5	25,000	5,000	
	September 12–20	9	19,000	2,100	
		20	145,000	7,300	1.71
1994	July 1–7	7	98,000	14,000	
	August 29–September 2	5	20,000	4,000	
		12	118,000	9,800	1.55
1995	July 1–10	10	76,000	7,600	
	July 30–August 5	7	21,000	3,000	
		17	97,000	5,700	0.99
1996	July 1–10	10	76,000	7,600	
	August 19–20	2	8,000	4,000	
		12	84,000	7,000	0.90

-continued-

Table 3.15. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Catch	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index[b]
1997	July 1–7	7	122,000	17,400	
	August 18–24	7	38,000	5,400	
	August 30–September 5	7	22,000	3,100	
		21	182,000	8,700	1.37
1998	July 1–11	11	103,000	9,400	
	August 20–September 30	42	36,000	960	
		53	139,000	2,600	1.25
1999	July 1–6	6	78,000	13,000	
	August 18–August 22	5	16,000	3,200	
		11	94,000	8,500	1.16
2000	July 1–5	5	50,768	10,150	
	August 11–12	2	12,423	6,210	
	August 23–30	8	24,895	3,110	
	September 12–20	9	5,679	630	
		24	93,765	3,910	1.14

[a] The general summer fishery does not include experimental, terminal, or hatchery access fisheries, which target Alaska hatchery stocks.
[b] Abundance index is estimated by the chinook technical committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Table 3.16. Catch and percent of commercial harvest by gear type of coho salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska, 1989–2000.

	--Commercial Troll--		---Purse Seine---		----Drift Gillnet----		----- Set Gillnet-----		Total	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1989	500,218	40%	333,116	26%	255,689	20%	176,773	14%	1,265,796	100%
1990	1,415,517	61%	379,334	16%	377,870	16%	148,821	6%	2,321,542	100%
1991	1,832,393	61%	411,240	14%	600,051	20%	166,172	6%	3,009,856	100%
1992	1,718,318	53%	505,135	16%	699,448	22%	290,095	9%	3,212,996	100%
1993	1,929,013	62%	477,030	15%	445,880	14%	237,387	8%	3,089,310	100%
1994	2,395,505	54%	970,120	22%	744,527	17%	343,843	8%	4,453,995	100%
1995	3,461,607	72%	627,472	13%	456,840	9%	295,029	6%	4,840,948	100%
1996	1,750,124	62%	447,005	16%	404,609	14%	227802	8%	2,829,540	100%
1997	1,170,462	64%	189,054	10%	156,725	9%	322,776	18%	1,839,017	100%
1998	1,635,175	59%	475,171	17%	441,458	16%	197,629	7%	2,749,433	100%
1999	2,272,574	69%	422,926	13%	394,131	12%	187,055	6%	3,276,686	100%
2000	1,125,159	67%	210,376	12%	181,850	11%	170,948	10%	1,688,333	100%
1989–1999 Average:	1,825,537	60%	476,146	16%	452,475	15%	235,762	9%	2,989,920	100%
BOF Allocation: (Established 1989)		61%		19%		13%		7%		

Table 3.17. Average coho salmon weight by week and weighted annual average, 1980–2000. Annual average is the quotient of the total number of coho landed divided by the total weight of coho landed.

Week of	Year																						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	95–99 Avg.	90–99 Avg.
July 1	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.6	4.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
July 8	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	6.4	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.2	6.8	4.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
July 15	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.8	4.8	6.0	5.8	5.8
July 22	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.0	6.1	6.0	6.0
July 29	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	8.0	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
August 5	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.5	8.3	7.3	7.4	6.5	7.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.0	7.1	5.4	6.5	6.4	6.5
August 12	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.6	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.7	7.3	7.1	6.8		7.2	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.6
August 19	7.3	8.2	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.0			5.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.7	5.8		7.1	7.0
August 26	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.4	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.4	6.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.0	7.5	7.4	7.2
September 2	8.1	8.4	7.6	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.5	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.8	6.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	6.1	8.0	7.8	7.6
September 9	8.2	8.8	7.6	7.9	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	8.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	8.2	6.0	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.8	6.4	8.2	8.1	7.9
September 16	8.0	8.9	7.9	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.5	6.2	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.9
Weighted Average:	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.6	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.4	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Troll Catch (millions)	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.0

Table 3.18. Contribution in numbers and percent of chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries in the winter, experimental, terminal, hatchery access and general summer troll fisheries, 1989–2000.

			Alaska Hatcheries	
Fishery	Year	Total Catch	Number	Percent
Winter	1989	34,300	4,900	14%
	1990	33,100	4,400	13%
	1991	42,600	10,200	24%
	1992	71,800	7,000	10%
	1993	62,700	3,900	6%
	1994	56,400	2,000	4%
	1995	17,900	2,100	12%
	1996	9,400	1,700	18%
	1997	21,000	1,700	8%
	1998	32,800	2,400	7%
	1999	31,000	2,200	7%
	2000	36,100	3,100	9%
Experimental	1989	2,500	900	36%
	1990	7,100	4,300	61%
	1991	14,000	6,200	44%
	1992	11,200	5,600	50%
	1993	15,800	6,500	41%
	1994	11,300	4,900	43%
	1995	21,700	14,000	65%
	1996	31,000	15,000	48%
	1997	33,200	13,600	41%
	1998	19,200	5,000	26%
	1999	21,000	8,800	42%
	2000	21,005	11,300	54%
Terminal[a]	1989	900	900	100%
	1990	16	16	100%
	1991	5,900	5,900	100%
	1992	4,100	4,100	100%
	1993	2,800	2,800	100%
	1994	100	100	100%
	1995	1,300	1,300	100%
	1996	16,400	16,400	100%
	1997	9,500	9,500	100%
	1998	1,300	1,300	100%
	1999	2,400	2,400	100%
	2000	8,000	8,000	100%
Hatchery Access	1989	30,500	3,800	12%
	1990	35,000	6,800	19%
	1991	46,500	8,600	18%
	1992	23,600	6,500	28%

-continued-

Table 3.18. (page 2 of 2)

Fishery	Year	Total Catch	Alaska Hatcheries	
			Number	Percent
General Summer	1989	167,500	5,800	3%
	1990	211,900	14,300	7%
	1991	154,000	6,600	4%
	1992	72,600	2,500	3%
	1993	145,200	4,900	3%
	1994	118,400	5,300	4%
	1995	97,200	9,700	10%
	1996	84,600	4,800	6%
	1997	182,700	4,300	2%
	1998	138,700	3,800	3%
	1999	94,500	3,700	4%
	2000	93,800	6,900	7%
Total	1989	235,700	16,300	7%
	1990	287,116	29,816	10%
	1991	263,000	37,500	14%
	1992	183,300	25,700	14%
	1993	226,500	18,100	8%
	1994	186,200	12,300	7%
	1995	138,100	27,100	20%
	1996	141,400	37,900	27%
	1997	246,400	29,100	12%
	1998	192,000	12,500	7%
	1999	149,900	17,100	11%
	2000	159,905	29,300	18%

[a] Terminal areas are accounted as 100% Alaska hatchery.

Table 3.19. Total chinook harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, 1985–2000.[a]

	Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Troll		Sport		All Gear	
Year	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery
1985	23,073	153	10,411	979	1,231	0	216,086	8,118	24,858	3,372	275,659	12,622
1986	11,971	778	8,302	1,203	1,428	0	237,656	9,884	22,551	5,010	281,908	16,874
1987	4,503	199	8,957	1,846	2,072	4	242,595	16,196	24,324	5,108	282,451	23,353
1988	11,142	341	9,658	4,473	987	0	231,636	19,517	26,160	5,112	279,583	29,444
1989	13,171	2,306	9,948	4,106	1,123	56	235,839	16,395	31,071	5,859	291,152	28,722
1990	11,389	2,539	15,217	9,240	1,106	497	288,778	29,890	51,218	11,546	367,708	53,711
1991	11,618	1,418	19,394	11,833	1,820	40	265,004	37,612	60,492	18,022	358,328	68,925
1992	18,327	1,238	11,740	7,484	2,061	24	184,064	25,791	42,892	9,464	259,084	44,001
1993	8,364	1,325	18,280	11,378	1,347	0	227,171	18,258	49,246	8,321	304,408	39,282
1994	14,839	2,271	16,918	11,756	3,897	2	186,233	12,403	42,365	9,083	264,252	35,515
1995	25,126	14,807	13,464	7,503	9,374	0	138,115	27,136	49,667	17,381	235,746	66,827
1996	22,326	20,474	10,219	5,837	4,853	0	141,418	37,777	57,509	10,515	236,325	74,603
1997	10,303	5,913	11,463	4,615	3,264	0	246,477	28,972	71,524	12,426	343,031	51,925
1998	14,501	5,971	6,207	3,903	2,804	0	192,066	12,479	55,013	9,548	270,591	31,901
1999	17,874	11,857	9,544	5,206	5,108	0	145,913	16,868	72,081	14,800	250,520	48,731
2000	22,824	18,186	16,238	11,912	2,455	455	158,776	29,042	52,000 [b]	15,200	252,293	74,795

[a] Includes Annette Island.

Table 3.20. Total Southeast Alaska troll coho catch and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2000.

Year	Total Catch	Wild Contribution	Alaska Hatchery	Other Hatchery	Total Hatchery	Percent Hatchery
1960	396,211	396,211	-	-	-	-
1961	399,932	399,932	-	-	-	-
1962	643,740	643,740	-	-	-	-
1963	693,050	693,050	-	-	-	-
1964	730,766	730,766	-	-	-	-
1965	695,887	695,887	-	-	-	-
1966	528,621	528,621	-	-	-	-
1967	443,677	443,677	-	-	-	-
1968	779,500	779,500	-	-	-	-
1969	388,443	388,443	-	-	-	-
1970	267,647	267,647	-	-	-	-
1971	391,279	391,279	-	-	-	-
1972	791,941	791,941	-	-	-	-
1973	540,125	540,125	-	-	-	-
1974	845,109	845,109	-	-	-	-
1975	214,170	214,170	-	-	-	-
1976	524,762	524,762	-	-	-	-
1977	506,845	506,845	-	-	-	-
1978	1,100,902	1,100,902	-	-	-	-
1979	918,845	918,845	-	-	-	-
1980	707,360	704,297	2,876	187	3,063	<1%
1981	862,177	846,088	15,918	171	16,089	2%
1982	1,321,546	1,285,969	35,400	177	35,577	3%
1983	1,279,518	1,227,242	51,709	567	52,276	4%
1984	1,131,936	1,062,327	68,594	1,015	69,609	6%
1985	1,605,953	1,499,661	106,111	181	106,292	7%
1986	2,126,159	1,850,004	268,215	7,940	276,155	13%
1987	1,041,175	950,757	87,074	3,344	90,418	9%
1988	499,819	472,334	25,885	1,600	27,485	5%
1989	1,417,966	1,248,491	165,516	3,959	169,475	12%
1990	1,821,041	1,559,530	249,598	11,913	261,511	14%
1991	1,719,741	1,336,889	366,850	16,002	382,852	22%
1992	1,929,112	1,509,115	402,445	17,552	419,997	22%
1993	2,393,244	2,013,913	365,786	13,545	379,331	16%
1994	3,461,259	2,946,740	501,188	13,331	514,519	15%
1995	1,750,066	1,414,052	328,150	7,864	336,014	19%
1996	1,904,962	1,456,794	438,808	9,360	448,168	24%
1997	1,170,462	927,301	240,590	2,571	243,161	21%
1998	1,634,608	1,304,645	321,821	8,142	329,963	20%
1999	2,272,574	1,772,608	499,966	13,521	513,487	23%
2000	1,125,159	876,382	241,909	6,868	248,777	22%
1980–1989 Avg.	1,199,361	1,114,717	82,730	1,914	84,644	7%
1990–1999 Avg.	2,005,707	1,624,159	371,520	11,380	382,900	20%

Table 3.21. Estimates of total escapements of chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, 1986–2000. Bold numbers are weir counts or mark-recapture estimates. Other numbers are index escapements are expanded for survey counting rates and unsurveyed tributaries.

	MAJOR SYSTEMS				**MEDIUM SYSTEMS**								TOTAL		**Expanded**
Year	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chick-amin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subt.	King Salmon	ALL SYSTEMS	**Region Total**
1975		12,920	7,571	20,491			520		1,481	365	508	2,873	62	23,426	
1976	4,898	24,582	5,723	35,203	**1,365**		**404**		627	170	210	2,776	96	38,075	45,327
1977	12,130	29,496	11,445	53,071	**1,732**		**456**	3,896	1,450	280	575	8,389	199	61,659	73,404
1978	11,458	17,124	6,835	35,417	**776**		**388**	4,424	1,234	358	980	8,159	84	43,660	51,976
1979	16,316	21,617	12,610	50,543	**1,266**		**327**	2,304	954	135	1,065	6,051	113	56,707	67,508
1980	10,398	39,239	30,573	80,210	**905**		**282**	4,064	1,779	223	480	7,732	104	88,046	104,817
Average	11,040	24,163	12,460	45,823	**1,209**		396	3,672	1,254	255	636	5,997	110	51,929	61,820
1981	8,302	49,559	36,057	93,918	**702**		**536**	2,924	1,536	398	823	6,918	139	100,975	120,208
1982	9,076	23,847	40,488	73,411	**434**		**672**	5,404	2,284	863	1,885	11,542	**354**	85,307	101,555
1983	9,848	9,795	6,424	26,067	**592**		**366**	4,500	2,398	1,473	2,055	11,383	**245**	37,695	44,875
1984	6,588	20,778	13,995	41,361	**1,726**		**389**	7,348	4,408	1,270	1,525	16,666	**265**	58,292	69,395
1985	5,657	35,916	16,037	57,610	**1,521**		640	4,736	3,824	1,773	1,560	14,054	**175**	71,839	85,522
Average	7,894	27,979	22,600	58,473	**995**		521	4,982	2,890	1,155	1,570	12,112	236	70,821	84,311
1986	10,734	38,110	14,889	63,733	**2,067**		1,414	8,504	6,980	3,195	1,725	23,885	**255**	87,873	104,611
1987	10,339	28,935	24,632	63,906	**1,265**		1,576	7,892	3,900	3,373	1,920	19,926	**196**	84,028	100,033
1988	8,105	44,524	37,554	90,183	**837**		1,128	6,984	3,144	960	1,438	14,491	**208**	104,882	124,859
1989	9,570	**40,329**	24,282	74,181	**653**		1,060	4,596	3,736	860	2,888	13,793	**240**	88,214	105,016
1990	7,443	**52,142**	22,619	82,204	**676**		1,328	2,364	2,256	643	1,515	8,781	**179**	91,164	108,529
Average	9,238	40,808	24,795	74,841	**1,100**		1,301	6,068	4,003	1,806	1,897	16,175	216	91,232	108,609
1991	9,690	51,645	23,206	84,541	**878**	**5,897**	800	2,620	1,948	598	680	13,421	**134**	98,096	108,995
1992	5,344	55,889	34,129	95,362	**1,579**	**5,284**	1,556	3,496	1,384	375	543	14,217	**99**	109,678	121,864
1993	13,130	66,125	58,962	138,217	**899**	**4,472**	2,120	4,272	1,556	758	905	14,982	259	153,458	170,508
1994	14,801	48,368	33,094	96,263	**1,263**	**6,795**	1,144	**4,623**	1,552	403	765	16,545	207	113,015	125,572
1995	22,431	**33,805**	16,784	73,020	**4,355**	**3,790**	686	3,088	**2,309**	543	438	15,208	144	88,372	98,191
Average	13,079	51,166	33,235	97,481	**1,795**	**5,248**	1,261	3,620	1,750	535	666	14,874	169	112,523	125,026

-continued-

Table 3.21. (page 2 of 2)

	MAJOR SYSTEMS				MEDIUM SYSTEMS								TOTAL		Expanded
Year	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subtotal	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chickamin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subtotal	King Salmon	ALL SYSTEMS	**Region Total**
1996	14,179	**79,019**	**28,949**	122,147	**1,913**	**4,920**	670	4,668	**1,587**	550	743	15,051	288	137,486	152,762
1997	11,796	**114,938**	**26,996**	153,730	**1,837**	**7,728**	586	**2,970**	1,088	330	615	15,154	357	169,241	188,046
1998	5,439	31,039	**25,968**	62,446	**1,245**	**3,337**	974	**4,132**	1,564	**393**	**446**	12,091	132	74,669	82,966
1999	8,745	20,545	25,369	54,659	**1,523**	**2,298**	1,210	**3,914**	2,004	530	**968**	12,447	300	67,406	74,896
Alsek expansion revised 2000 [a]															
2000	5,452	30,014	35,447	70,913	**1,926**	**1,922**	1,286	**5,872**	3,204	578	**914**	15,702	137	86,752	96,391
2000 CHANGE FROM 1999															
Number	(3,293)	9,469	10,078	16,254	403	(376)	76	1,958	1,200	48	-54	3,255	(163)	19,509	
Percent	-38%	46%	40%	30%	26%	-16%	6%	50%	60%	9%	-6%	26%	-54%	29%	
Goals	Under review				Under review										
Lower	4,400	30,000	14,000	48,400	500	2,000	650	2,600	1,800	625	625	8,800	120	57,320	
Point	5,500	35,938	17,368	58,806	600	2,000	850	3,500	2,100	750	750	10,550	150	69,506	
Upper	9,200	55,000	28,000	92,200	1000	2,000	1,500	5,600	3,600	1,250	1,250	16,200	240	108,640	
[a] Using revised calculations of Alsek Escapement: Escapement = (weir count*4)-above weir harvest.															
Average percent of goal															
1975–1980	162%	67%	71%	76%	201%		47%	105%	60%	34%	85%	57%	73%	73%	
1981–1985	116%	78%	129%	97%	166%		61%	142%	138%	154%	209%	115%	157%	100%	
1986–1990	136%	113%	142%	124%	183%		153%	173%	191%	241%	253%	153%	144%	128%	
1991–1995	192%	142%	190%	162%	299%	262%	148%	103%	83%	71%	89%	141%	112%	158%	
1996–1999	134%	153%	163%	154%	279%	202%	111%	120%	90%	63%	87%	132%	162%	151%	

Table 3.22. Escapement goal performance for indicator coho salmon streams in Southeast Alaska. E = exceeded goal, U = under goal, I = within goal, NA = no escapement estimate available.

	Year																				
	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA																					
Auke Cr.	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E
Berners R.	NA	NA	I	E	NA	I	U	U	U	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E
Ford Arm L.	NA	NA	I	I	NA	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I
Hugh Smith L.	NA	NA	E	E	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	I	I	E	I
Jordan Cr.	U	E	E	I	E	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	U	U	U	U	U
Montana Cr.	NA	I	E	E	E	E	U	I	U	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Petersen Cr.	NA	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Steep Cr.	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	U
Switzer Cr.	U	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I
YAKUTAT AREA																					
Akwe R.	I	I	I	E	I	I	E	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	U	NA	I	NA	NA	NA
East/Doame R.	U	I	I	I	I	E	U	U	I	U	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	U	NA	NA	NA
Italio R.	I	I	I	U	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	NA	E	U	E	NA	NA	U
Kaliakh R.	U	I	I	I	U	E	I	NA	U	U	U	U	U	NA	NA	U	U	U	NA	NA	NA
Lost R.	I	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	U	E	U	I	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA
Situk R.	I	I	I	I	E	I	U	U	E	I	U	NA	E	E	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA
Tsiu/Tsivat R.	I	I	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	I
All-Gear Commercial Catch (Millions)	1.1	1.4	2.1	2	1.9	3	3	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	5.5	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	1.7

Table 3.23. Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2000. Years when no escapement assessment occurred are indicated by "N/A."

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	646	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	447	7,505	2,662	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,938	1,490
1984	651	2,825	N/A	1,408
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,546	1,783
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,118
1988	756	2,724	3,028	513
1989	502	7,509	2,177	433
1990	697	11,050	2,190	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,826
1992	1,020	15,300	3,847	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	830
1994	1,437	15,920	3,228	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,445	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,965	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,598	1,246
1980–1999 Average:	729	8,268	3,068	1,233
2000	683	10,650	2,287	600
Escapement Goal Ranges:	200–500	4,000–9,200	1,300–2,900	500–1,100

Table 3.24. Northern Inside (Stephens Passage and Lynn Canal) area coho salmon escapements, 1981–2000.

Year	Auke Creek (Weir)	Montana Creek	Steep Creek	Jordan Creek	Switzer Creek	Peterson Creek	Small Stream Index	Berners River	Taku River
1981	646	227	515	482	109	219	2,198		
1982	447	545	232	368	80	320	1,992	7,505	
1983	694	636	171	184	77	219	1,981	9,840	
1984	651	581	168	251	123	189	1,963	2,825	
1985	942	810	186	72	122	276	2,408	6,169	
1986	454	60	247	163	54	363	1,341	1,752	
1987	668	314	128	251	48	204	1,613	3,260	55,457
1988	756	164	155	215	51	542	1,883	2,724	39,450
1989	502	566	222	133	78	242	1,743	7,509	56,808
1990	697	1,711	185	216	82	324	3,215	11,050	72,196
1991	808	1,415	267	322	227	410	3,449	11,530	127,484
1992	1,020	2,512	612	785	93	403	5,425	15,300	84,853
1993	859	1,352	471	322	94	112	3,210	15,670	109,457
1994	1,437	1,829	200	371	198	318	4,353	15,920	96,343
1995	460	600	409	77	42	277	1,865	4,945	55,710
1996	511	798	134	54	42	263	1,802	6,050	44,635
1997	609	1,018	182	18	67	186	2,080	10,050	32,345
1998	862	1,160	149	63	42	102	2,378	6,802	41,449
1999	845	1,000	392	47	51	272	2,607	9,920	61,307
Average	730	910	264	231	88	276	2,500	8,268	67,500
2000	683	961	88	30	74	202	2,038	10,650	67,593
Goals:									
Point	340	450	150	150	50	200		6,300	
Lower	200	200	100	75	25	100		4,000	35,000
Upper	500	500	300	200	75	350		9,200	

Table 3.25. North central outside (Sitka) area coho salmon escapement index, 1982–2000.[a]

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitsin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Black River	Ford Arm Lake (Weir)	Total Index	Four year Moving Avg.
1982	317	46	***96***	***366***	***366***	***639***	2,662	4,491	4,149
1983	45	31	12	217	***235***	***411***	1,938	2,889	4,566
1984	385	160	154	715	***488***	425	***3,659***	5,986	4,408
1985	193	144	109	408	***426***	1,628	2,324	5,232	4,090
1986	57	***71***	***55***	275	245	312	1,546	2,561	3,753
1987	36	21	***48***	47	167	262	1,694	2,275	3,199
1988	45	56	71	104	***318***	280	3,028	3,902	3,035
1989	101	76	89	129	131	181	2,177	2,884	3,501
1990	39	80	38	195	214	842	2,190	3,598	4,175
1991	142	186	107	621	454	690	2,761	4,961	4,958
1992	241	265	110	654	629	866	3,847	6,612	5,696
1993	256	213	90	404	511	764	4,202	6,440	6,020
1994	304	313	227	400	717	758	3,228	5,947	5,779
1995	274	152	99	626	336	1,265	2,445	5,197	5,511
1996	59	150	201	553	488	500	2,500	4,451	5,997
1997	55	90	68	300	296	686	4,965	6,460	6,629
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,520	7,049	9,811	7,399
1999	166	48	25	***507***	***459***	1,590	3,598	6,393	7,774
Average	158	123	92	399	377	757	3,101	5,005	
2000	144	62	30	339	108	880	2,287	3,850	5,997

[a] Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values. Interpolated values (estimated expected escapement) are shown in bold italic print, interpolated values are calculated using the formula: a given stream count (escapement) in a given year is equal to the sum of all counts for the stream times the sum of all counts for the year divided by the sum of all counts over all streams and years.

Table 3.26. Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1987–2000.[a]

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	Humpy Creek	King Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossum River	Keta River	Marten River	Hugh Smith L. (Weir)	Humpback Creek	Tombstone River	Total Index
1987	92	***97***	154	***70***	***372***	***123***	***72***	***244***	***149***	180	700	800	740	1,118	650	532	6,092
1988	72	150	205	20	300	50	20	175	150	193	790	850	600	513	52	1,400	5,540
1989	75	101	290	15	925	450	10	510	200	70	1,000	650	1,175	433	350	950	7,204
1990	150	30	235	150	***274***	***90***	***53***	35	***110***	***159***	800	550	575	870	135	275	4,490
1991	245	50	285	50	550	100	75	300	220	375	725	800	575	1,826	671	775	7,622
1992	115	270	860	90	675	100	90	250	150	360	650	627	1,285	1,426	550	1,035	8,533
1993	90	175	460	50	475	325	190	110	300	310	850	725	1,525	830	600	1,275	8,290
1994	265	220	755	200	560	175	155	325	225	475	775	1,100	2,205	1,753	560	850	10,598
1995	250	94	435	165	600	220	185	415	180	400	800	1,155	1,385	1,781	82	2,446	10,593
1996	94	92	383	40	570	230	80	457	220	240	829	1,506	1,924	958	440	1,806	9,869
1997	75	***93***	420	60	***355***	***117***	***68***	***233***	175	140	1,143	571	759	732	35	847	5,824
1998	94	130	460	120	220	50	***95***	411	190	287	1,004	1,169	1,961	983	285	666	8,126
1999	75	127	657	150	356	25	***107***	627	225	425	598	1,895	1,518	1,246	520	840	9,391
Average 1987–99	130	125	431	91	479	158	92	315	192	278	820	954	1,248	1,113	379	1,054	7,859
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	***50***	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	600	102	1,672	9,284

[a] Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values. Interpolated values (estimated expected escapement) are shown in bold italic print, interpolated values are calculated using the formula: a given stream count (escapement) in a given year is equal to the sum of all counts for the stream times the sum of all counts for the year divided by the sum of all counts over all streams and years.

Table 3.27. Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, 1982–2000.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted Average
Alaska Troll Fishery:					
1982	20	42	41	46	37
1983	31	50	54	35	43
1984	34	-	-	31	39
1985	35	45	51	36	42
1986	43	55	61	35	49
1987	37	53	45	28	41
1988	26	40	48	27	35
1989	48	53	62	50	53
1990	43	44	57	39	46
1991	17	18	53	37	31
1992	32	34	56	38	40
1993	39	39	62	53	48
1994	35	37	60	46	45
1995	32	31	48	30	35
1996	39	44	53	40	44
1997	12	16	48	49	31
1998	31	44	48	41	41
1999	34	40	59	42	44
2000	23	23	57	37	35
1982–1999 Average	33	40	53	39	41
All Fisheries:					
1982	40	76	44	65	56
1983	44	71	69	62	61
1984	41	-	-	65	58
1985	44	75	51	63	58
1986	53	93	62	60	67
1987	44	77	48	52	55
1988	37	82	49	67	59
1989	55	62	65	82	66
1990	53	67	59	81	65
1991	32	67	54	68	55
1992	46	67	59	71	60
1993	46	68	67	81	65
1994	53	78	72	81	71
1995	44	83	67	74	67
1996	55	75	58	76	66
1997	20	35	51	72	45
1998	39	71	57	77	61
1999	41	70	64	70	61
2000	30	50	71	54	51
1982–1999 Average	44	72	59	70	61

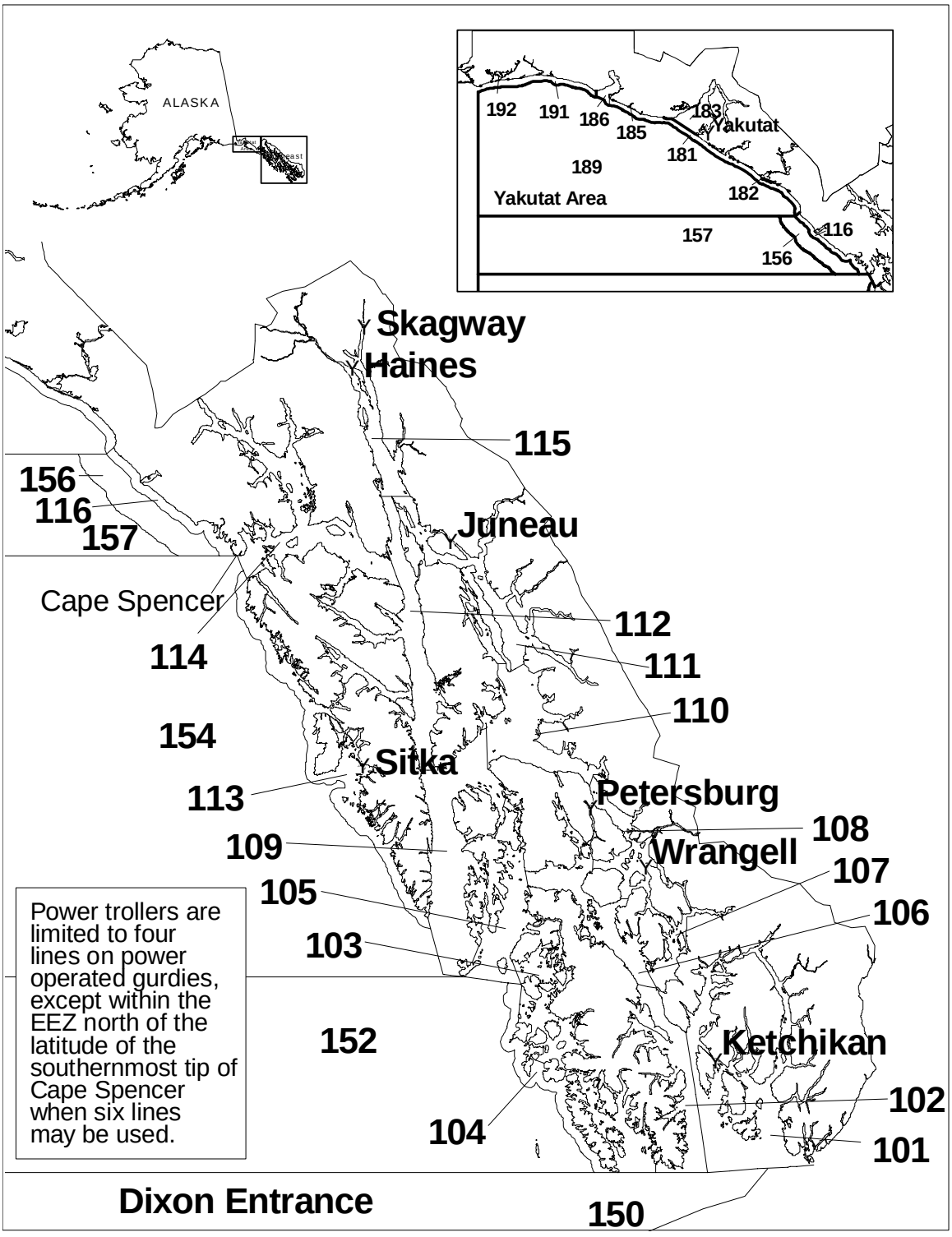

Figure 3.1. Commercial trolling statistical areas in Southeast Alaska.

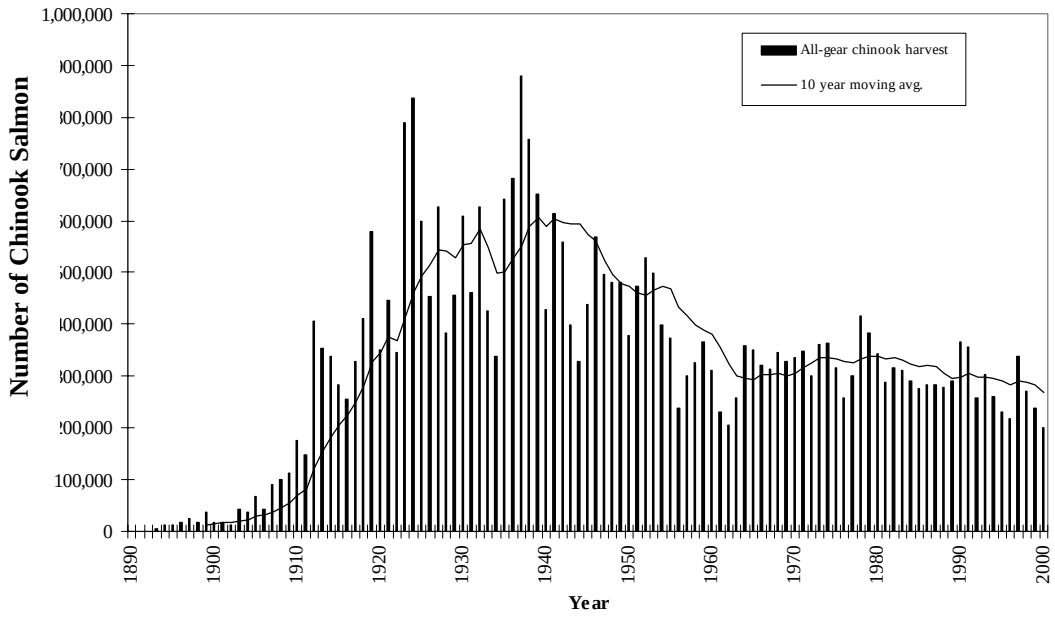

Figure 3.2. All-gear catches of chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2000.

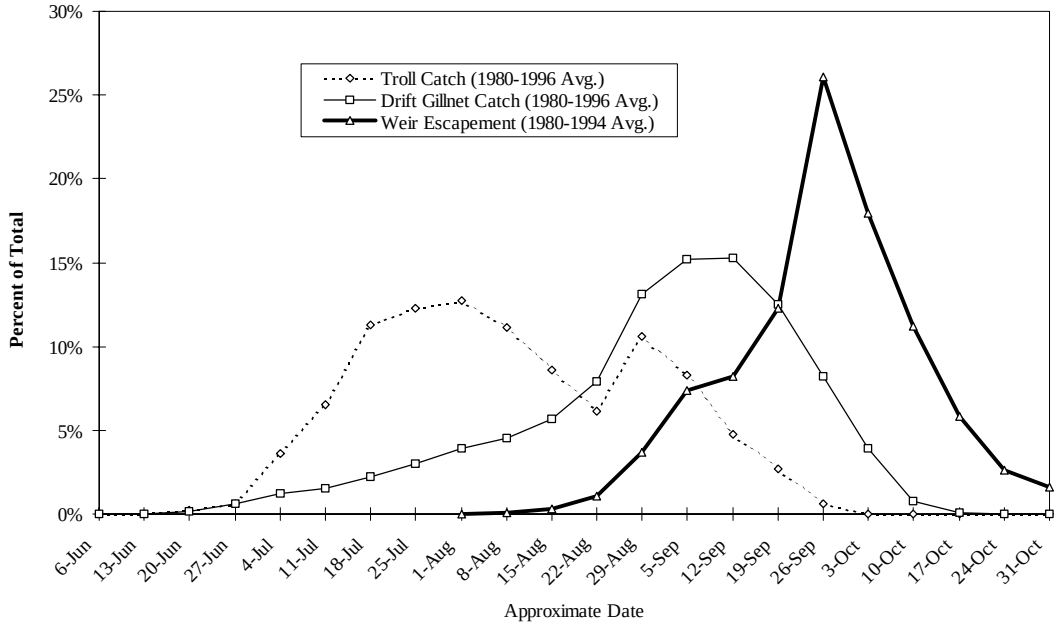

Figure 3.3. Average weekly catch timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980–1996), and the average weekly escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake, and Auke Creek weirs (1980–1994).

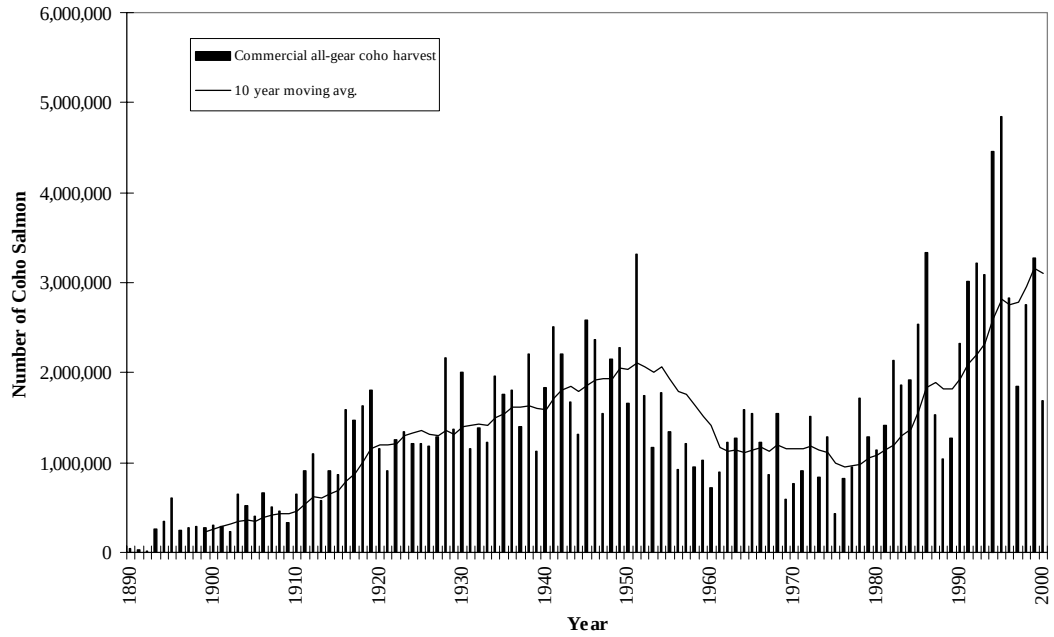

Figure 3.4. Commercial all-gear catches of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2000.

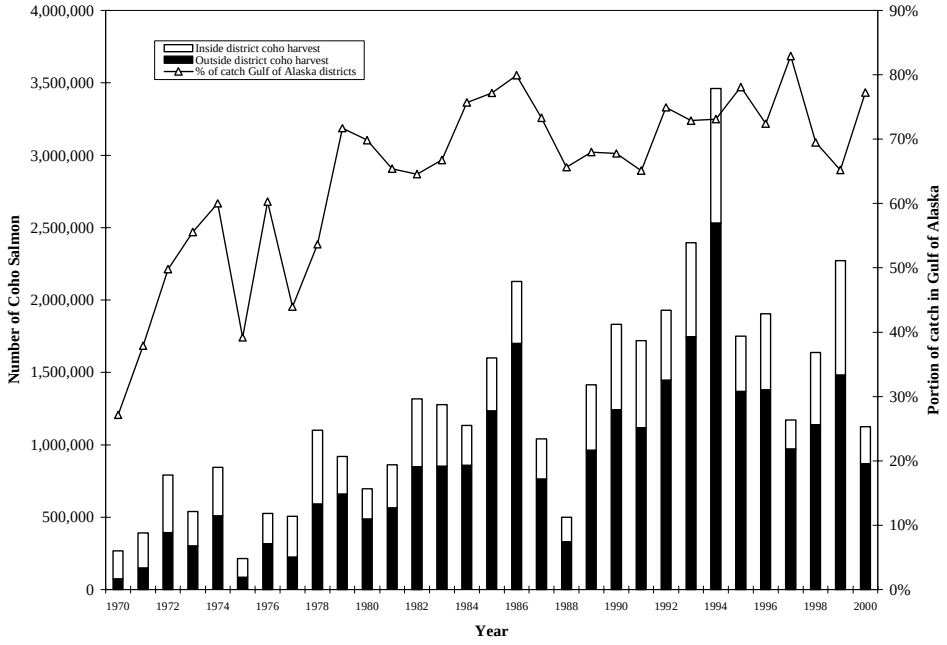

Figure 3.5. Southeast Alaska troll coho catch in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) districts (103, 104, 113, 116, 152, 154, 156, 157, 181, 183, 189, 191) and the inside districts (101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114), and the percentage of the catch in the outside districts, 1970–2000.

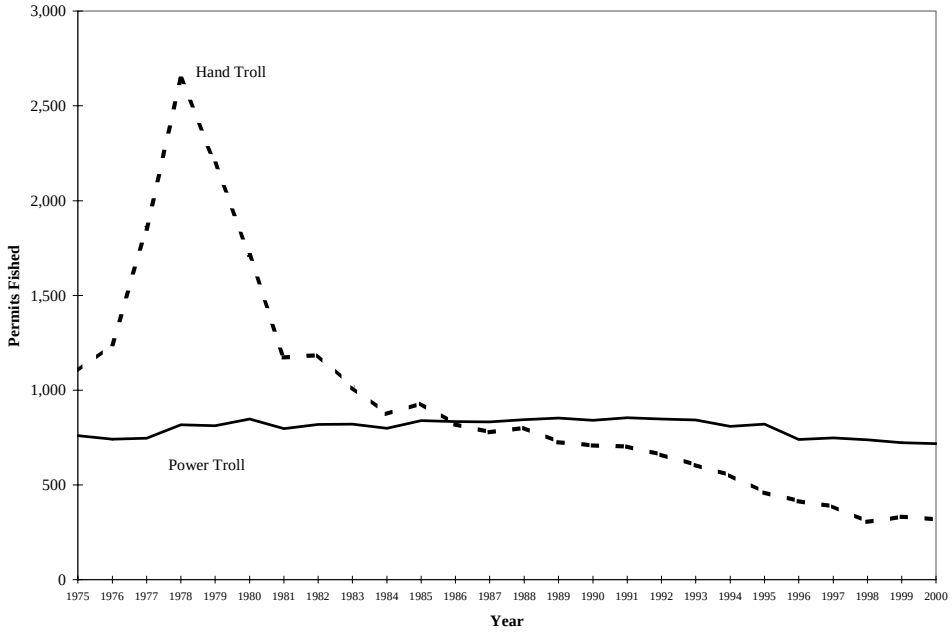

Figure 3.6. Number of troll permits fished by gear type, 1975–2000.

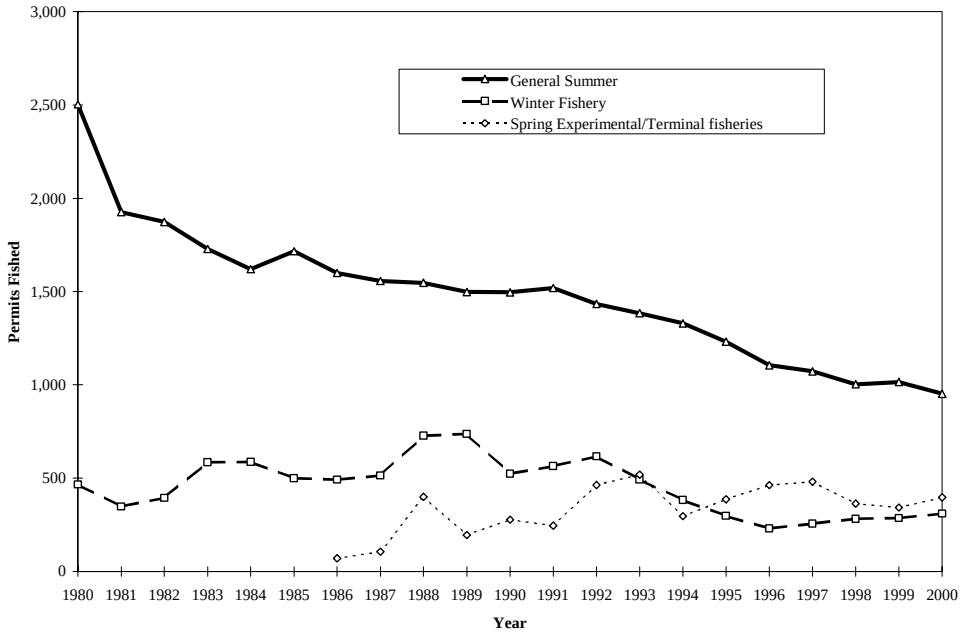

Figure 3.7. Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, 1980–2000.

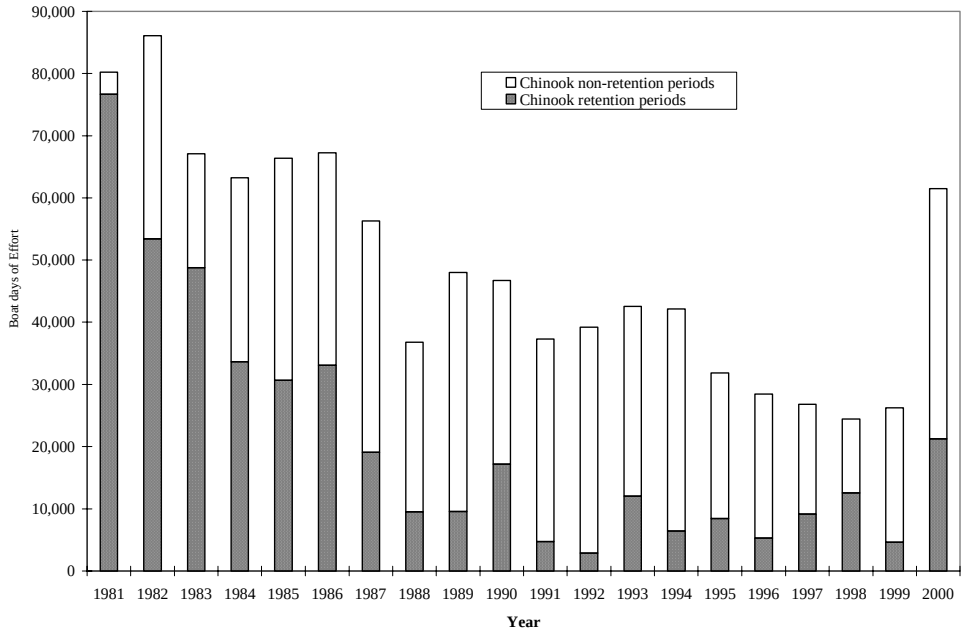

Figure 3.8. General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during chinook retention and chinook non-retention fishing periods, 1981–2000.

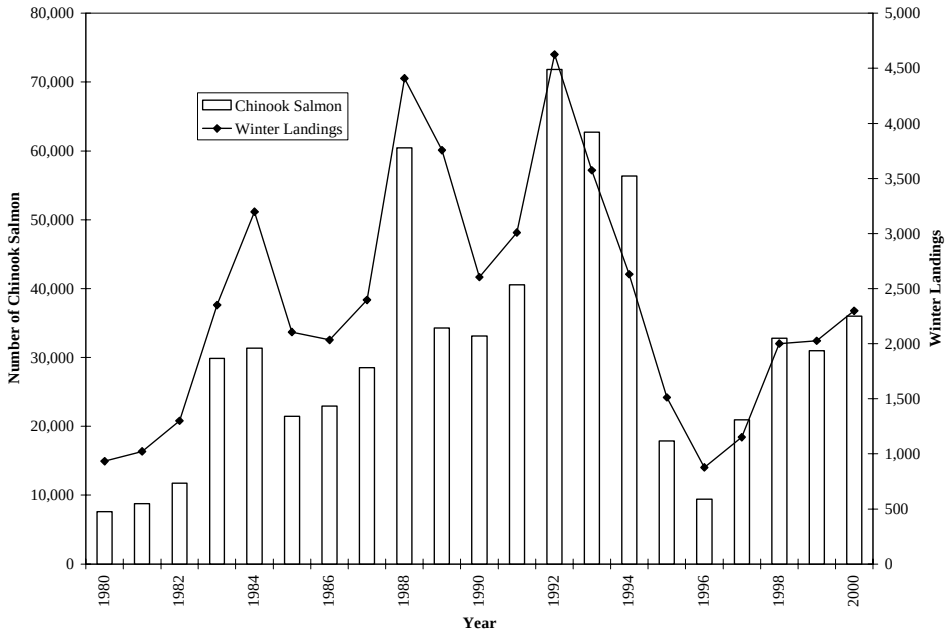

Figure 3.9. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook catches and landings, 1980–2000.

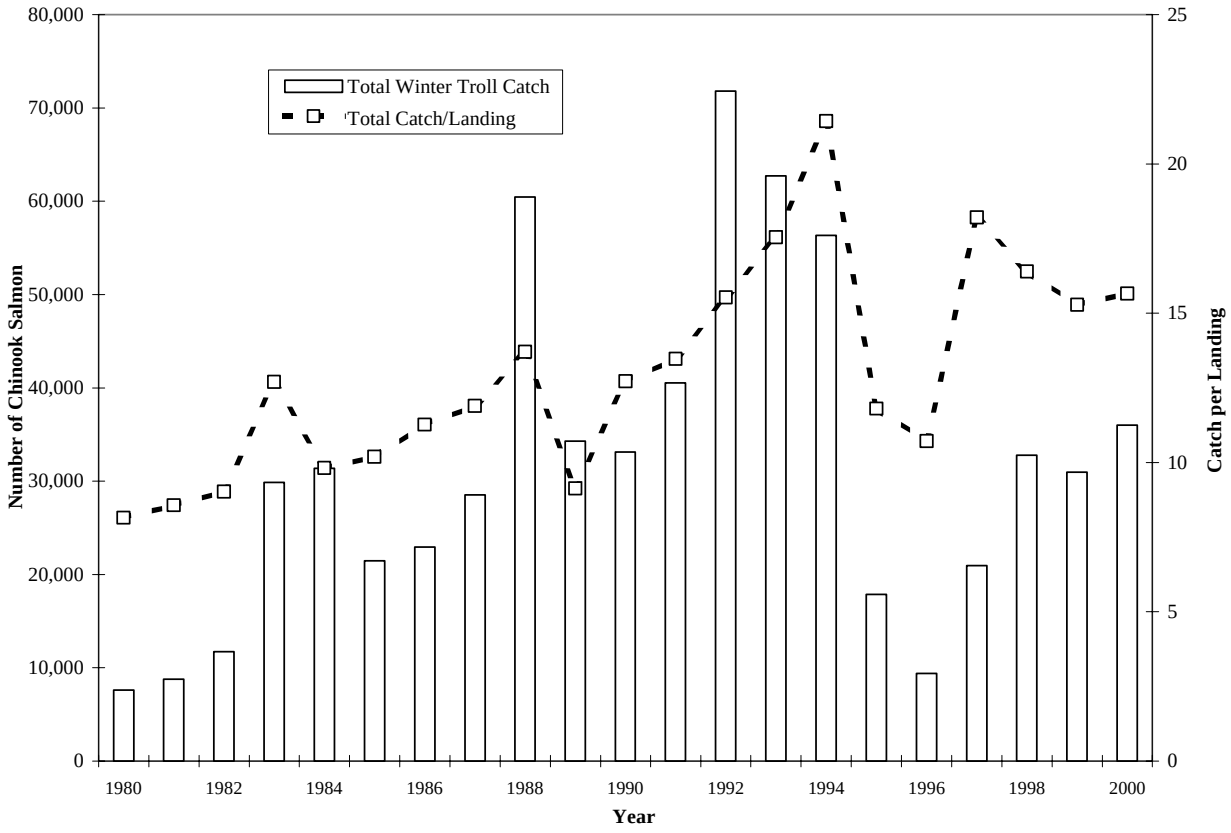

Figure 3.10. Southeast Alaska winter troll catch and catch per landing for troll gear, 1980–2000.

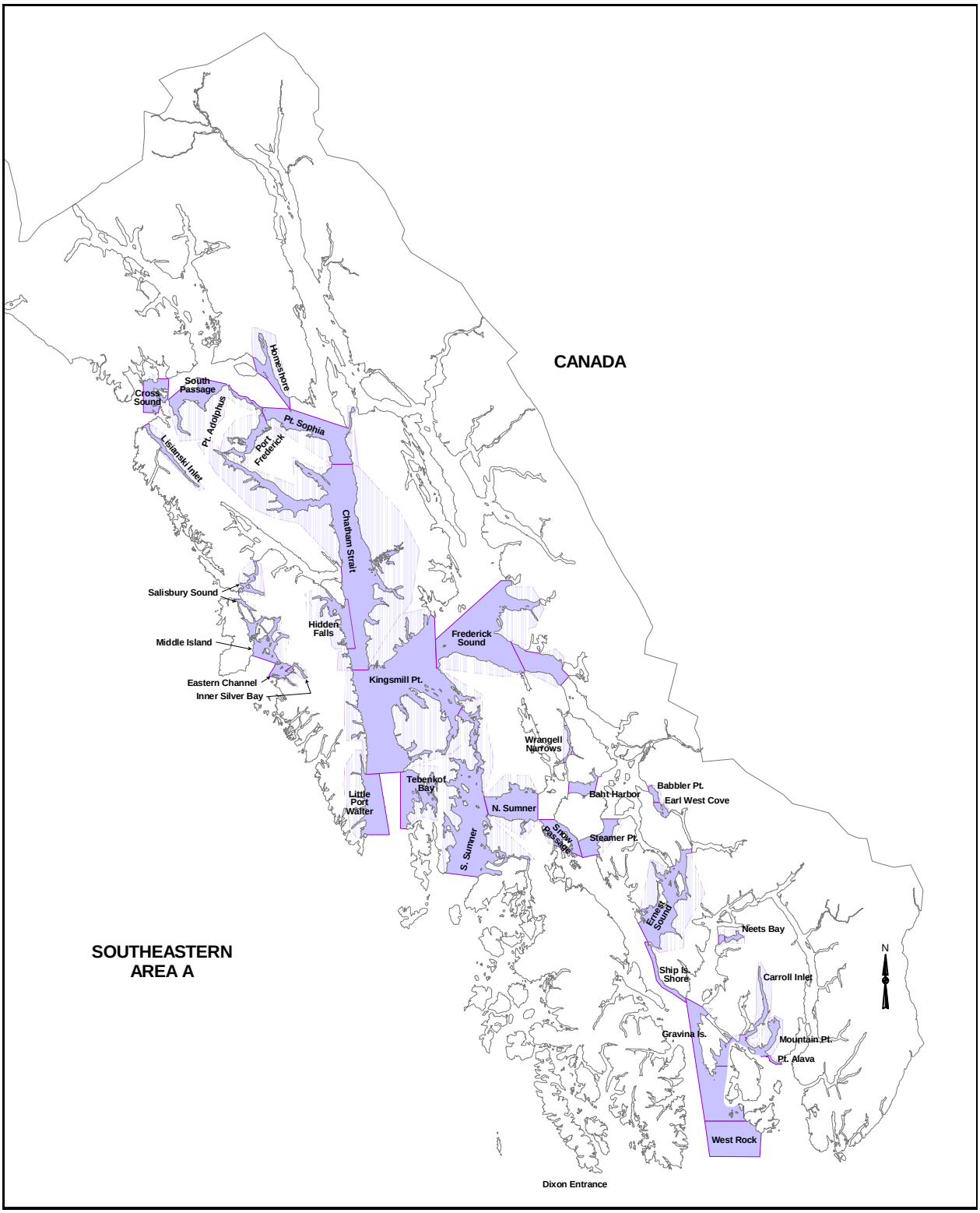

Figure 3.11. Map of Experimental Troll Fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 1999.

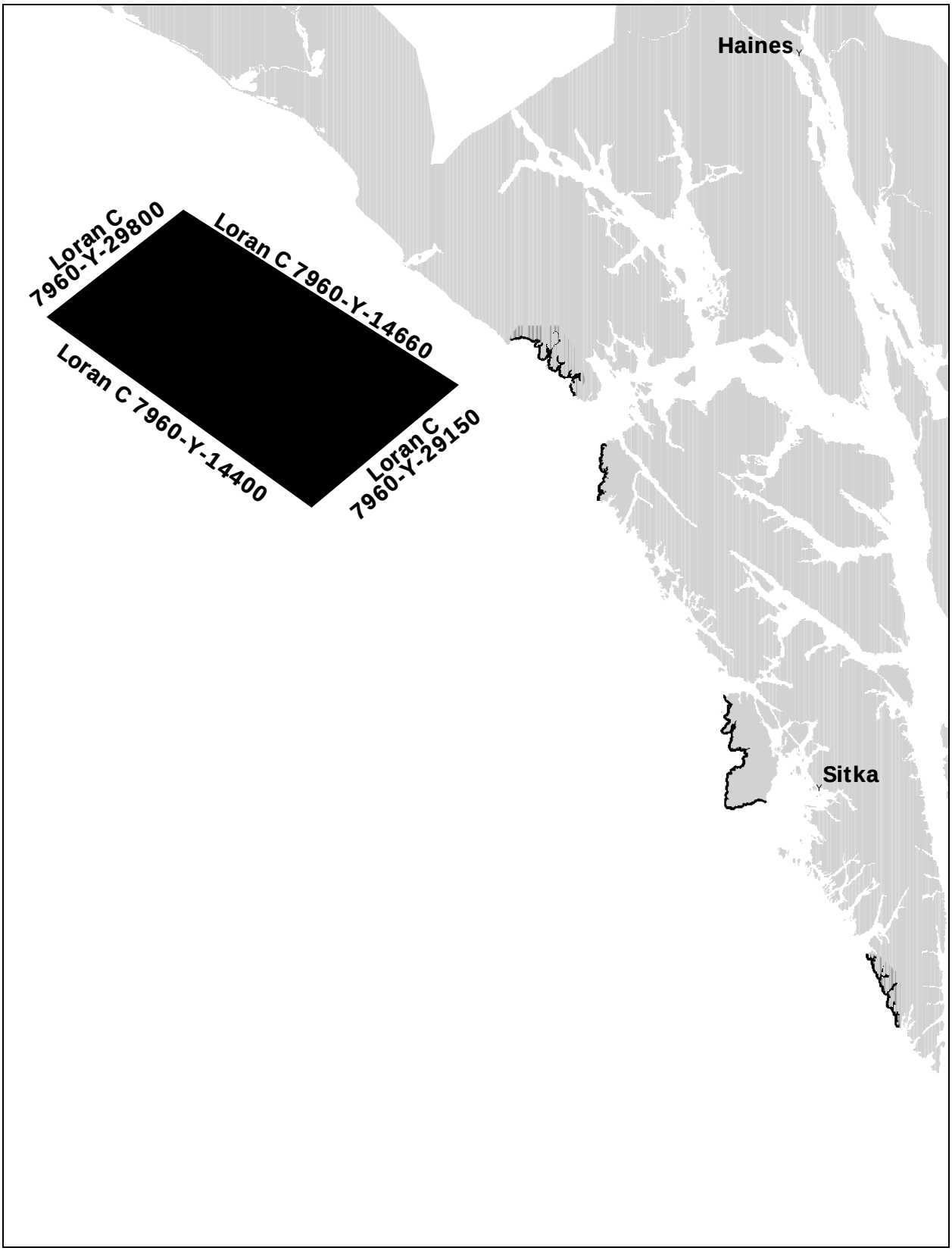

Figure 3.12. Map of closed areas of high chinook abundance (shaded areas).

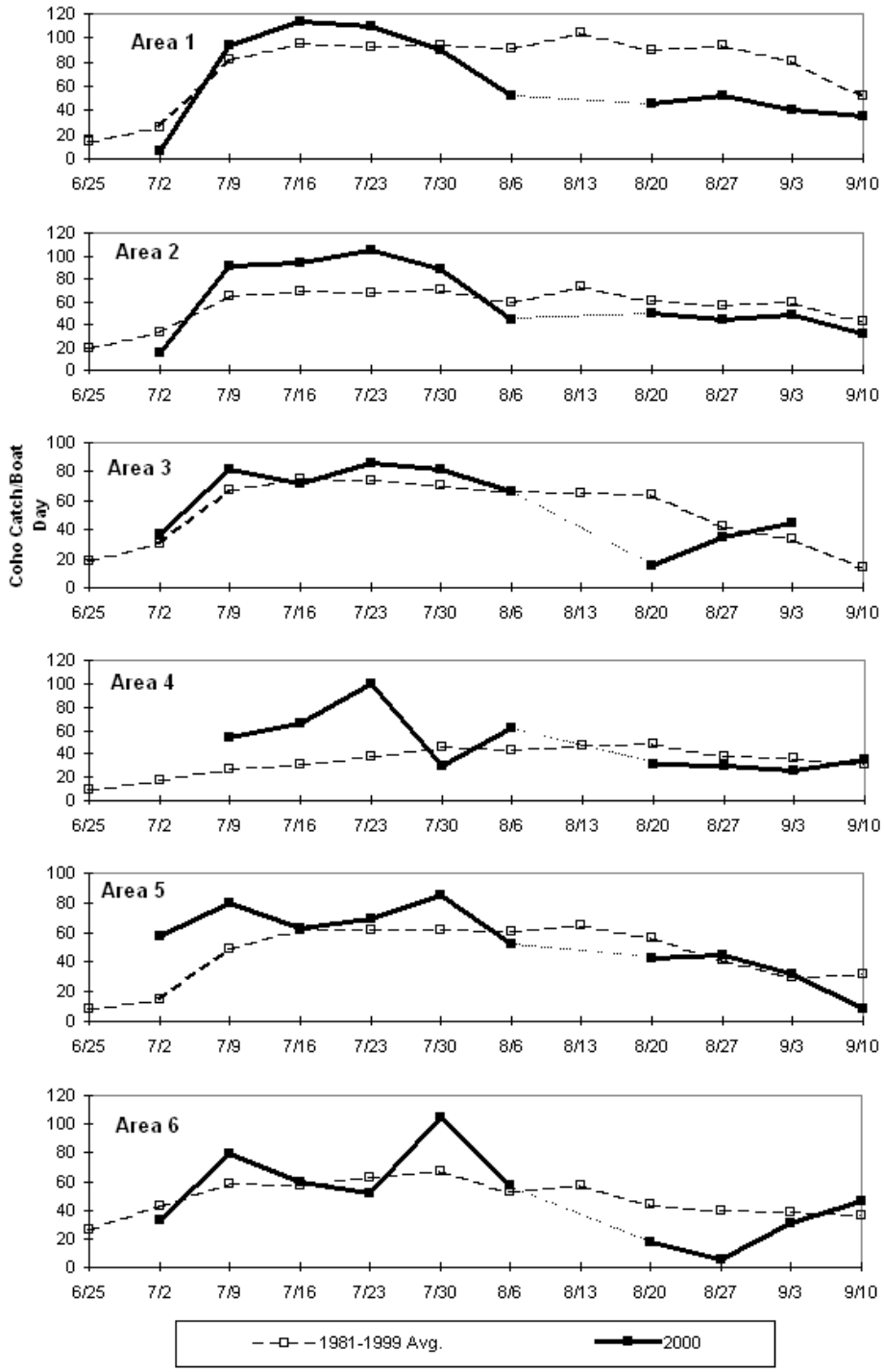

Figure 3.13. Average power troll coho catch per boatday for Southeast Alaska by area for 2000 and the 1981–1999 average. Dashed lines connect the week before the closure to the week after the closure.

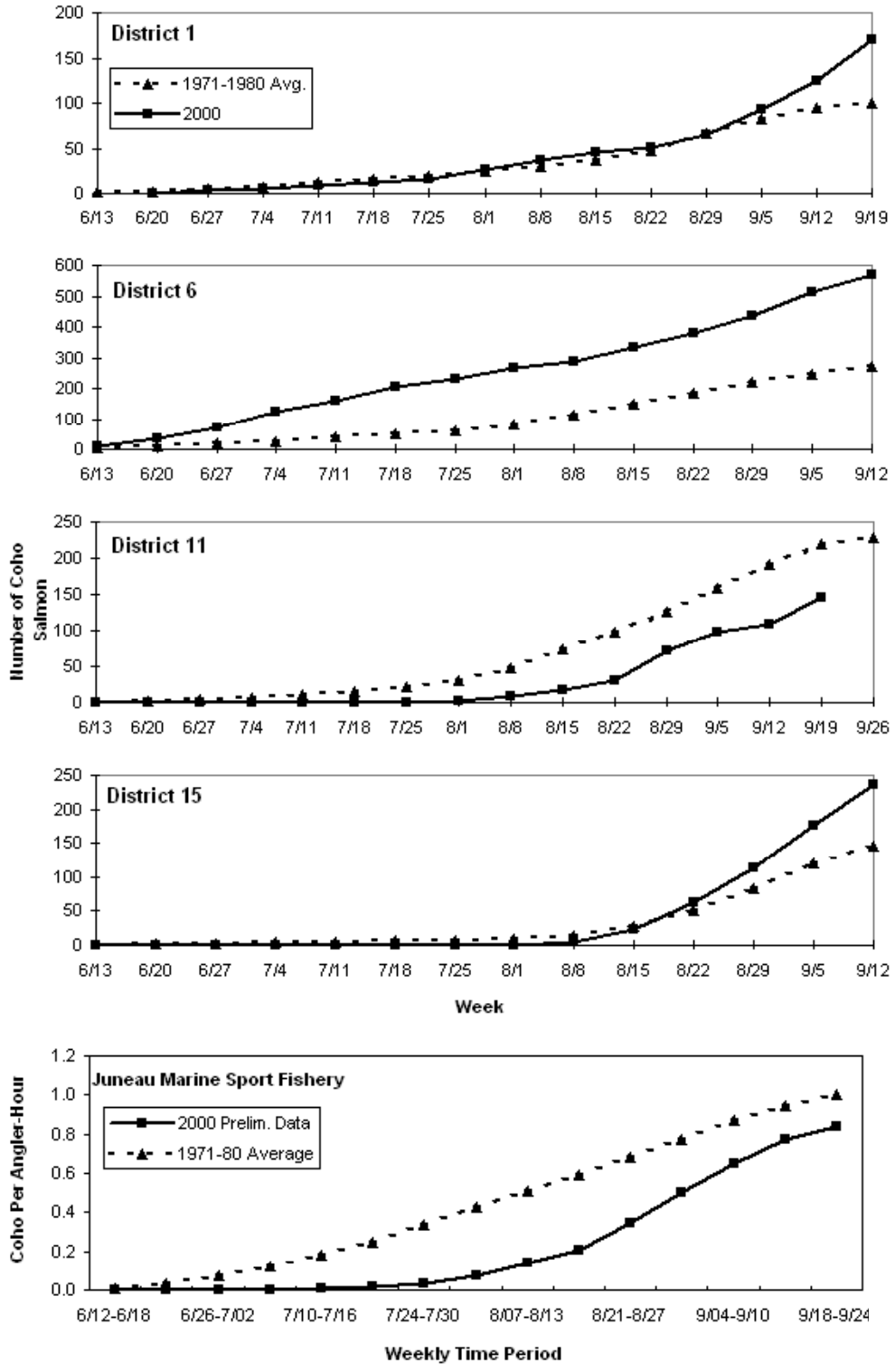

Figure 3.14. Cumulative coho catch per boat per day for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries and the Juneau marine sport fishery, 1971–1980 Average and 2000 season.

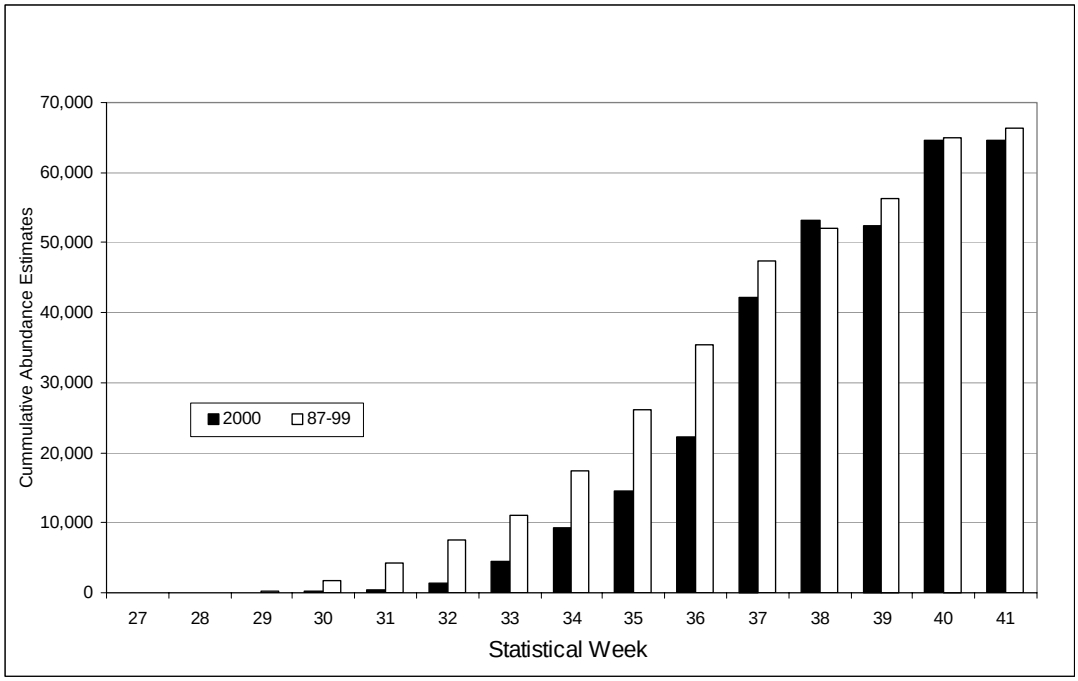

Figure 3.15. Cumulative mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2000 vs. 1987–1999 average.

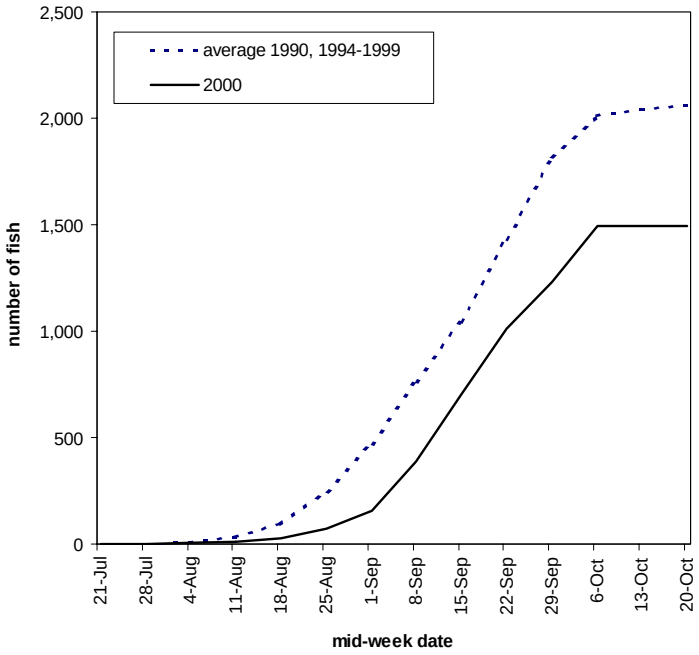

Figure 3.16. Cumulative weekly catch of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average 1990, 1994–1999 and 2000.

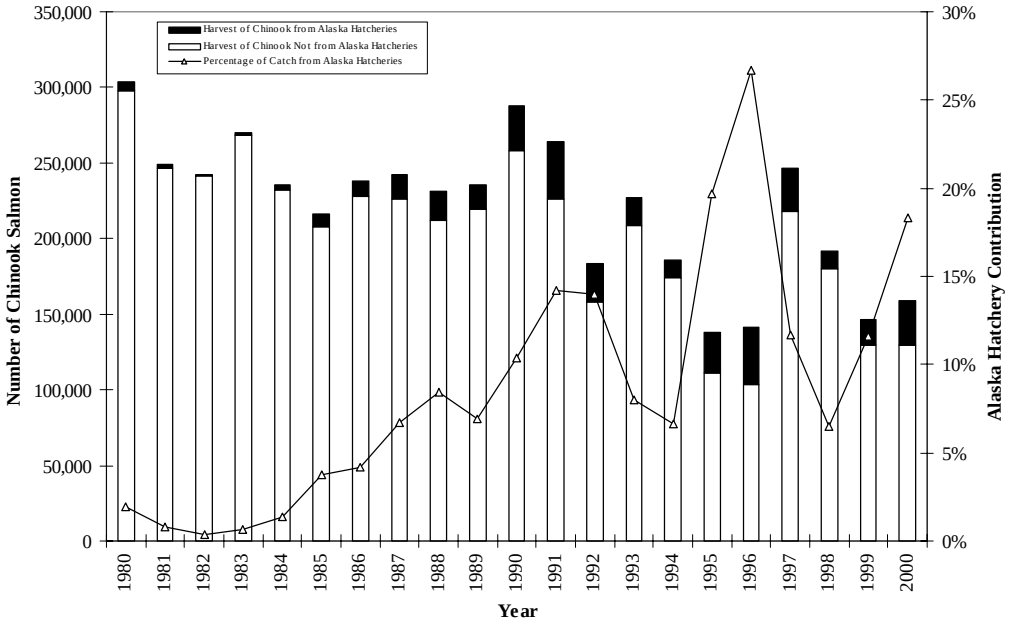

Figure 3.17. Alaska hatchery chinook contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2000.

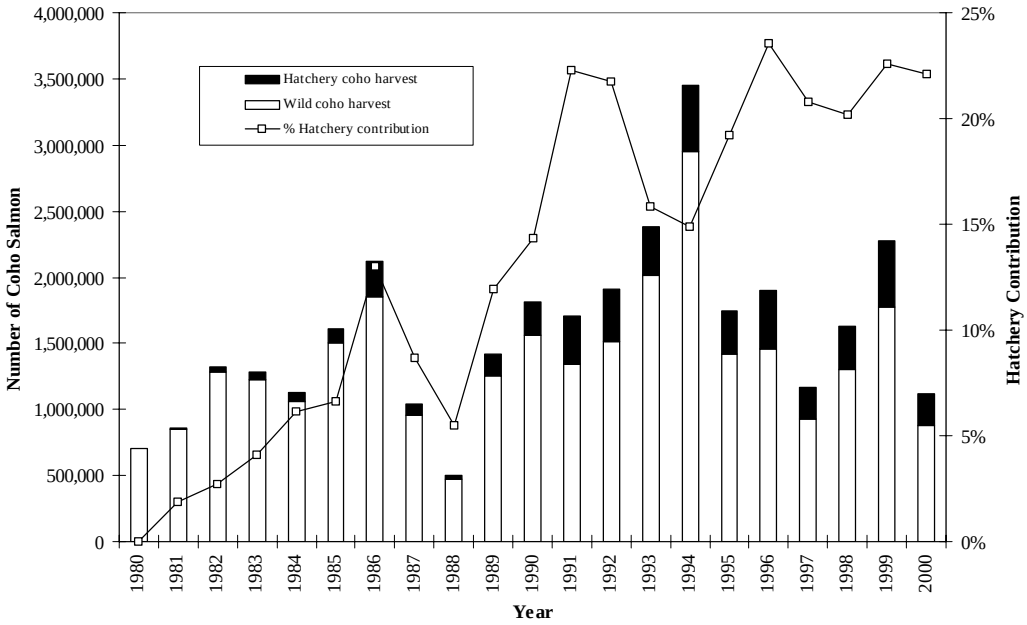

Figure 3.18. Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2000.

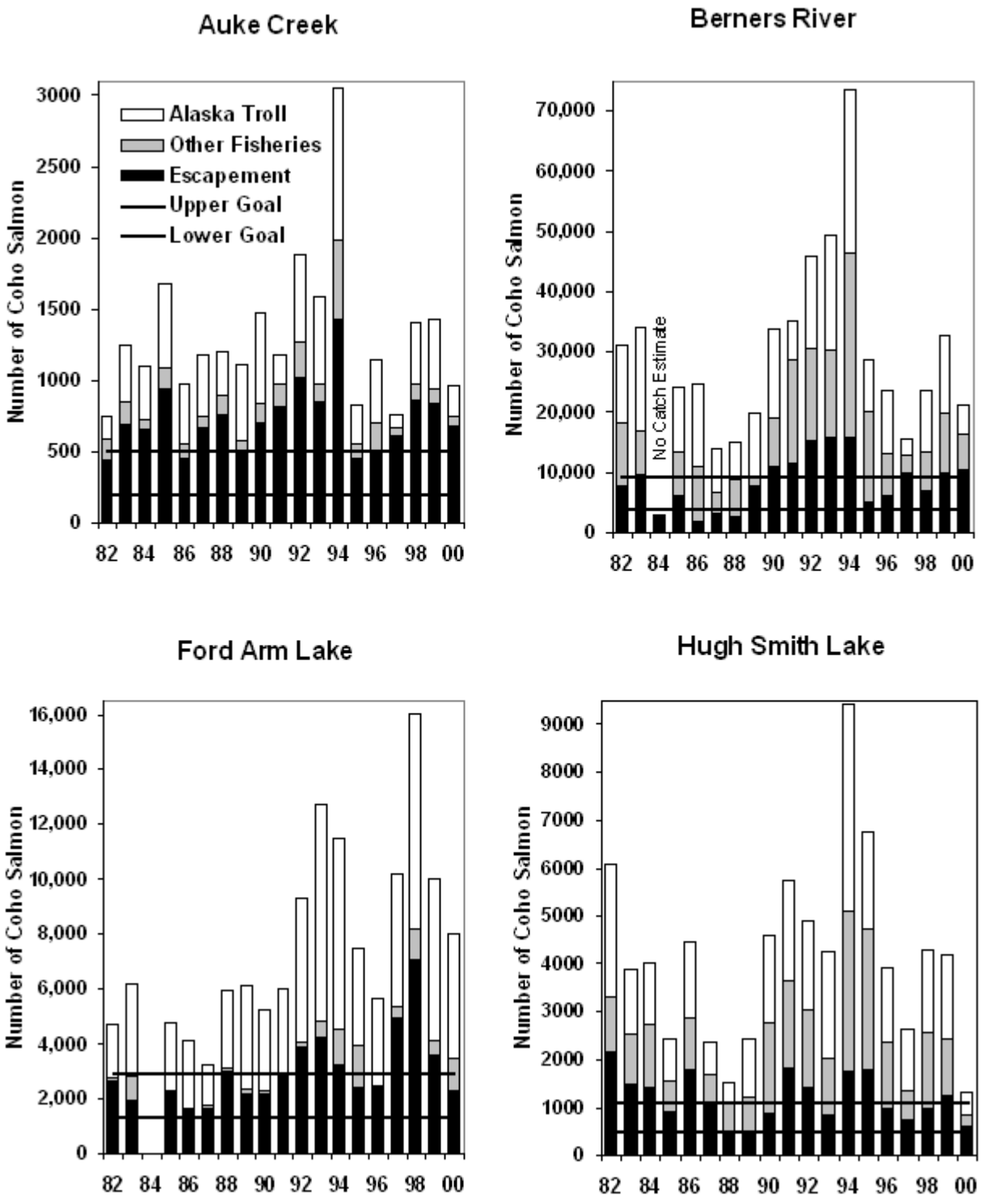

Figure 3.19. Total run size, catch, escapement and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2000.

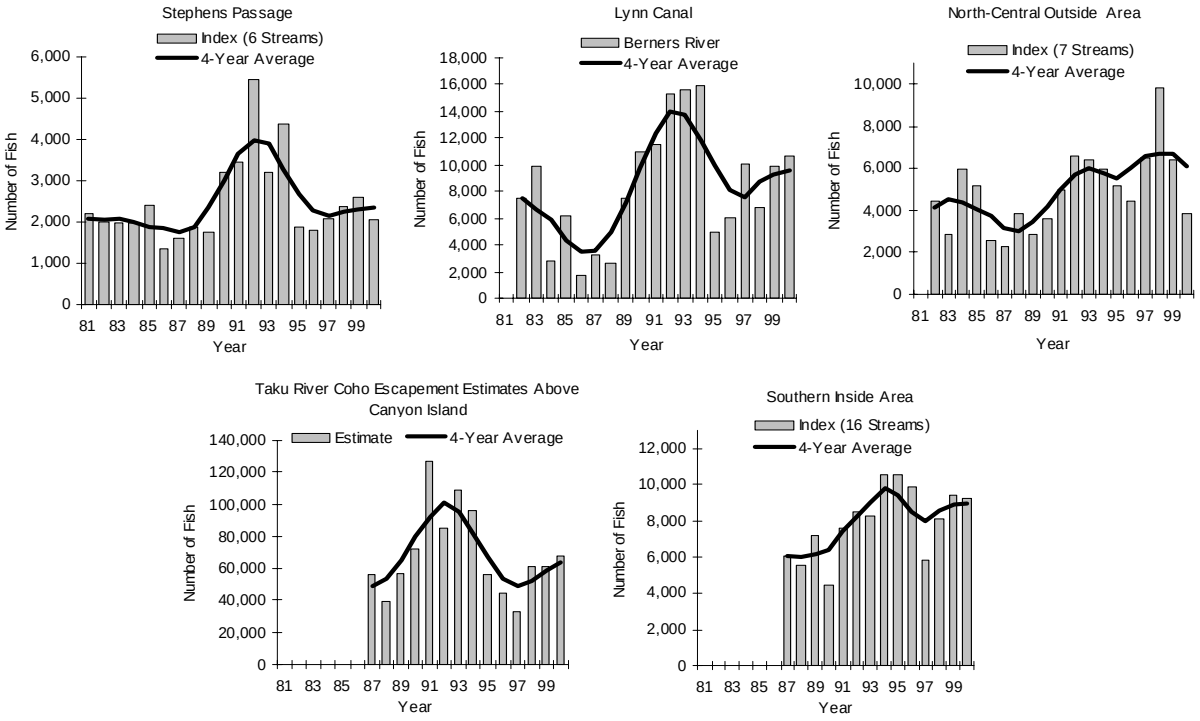

Figure 3.20. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in four areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–1999. Stephens Passage index streams: Jordan, Montana, Peterson, Steep, Switzer and Auke Creek. Lynn Canal index stream: Berners River. North Central Outside index streams: Starrigavan, Sinitsin, and St. John's creeks, Nakwasina, Eagle, and Black rivers, and Ford Arm Lake. Southern Inside index streams: Herman, Grant, Barrier, Humpy, King, Choca, and Humpback Creeks, Eulachon, Klahini, Indian, Carroll, Blossom, Keta, Martin, and Tombstone Rivers, and Hugh Smith Lake.

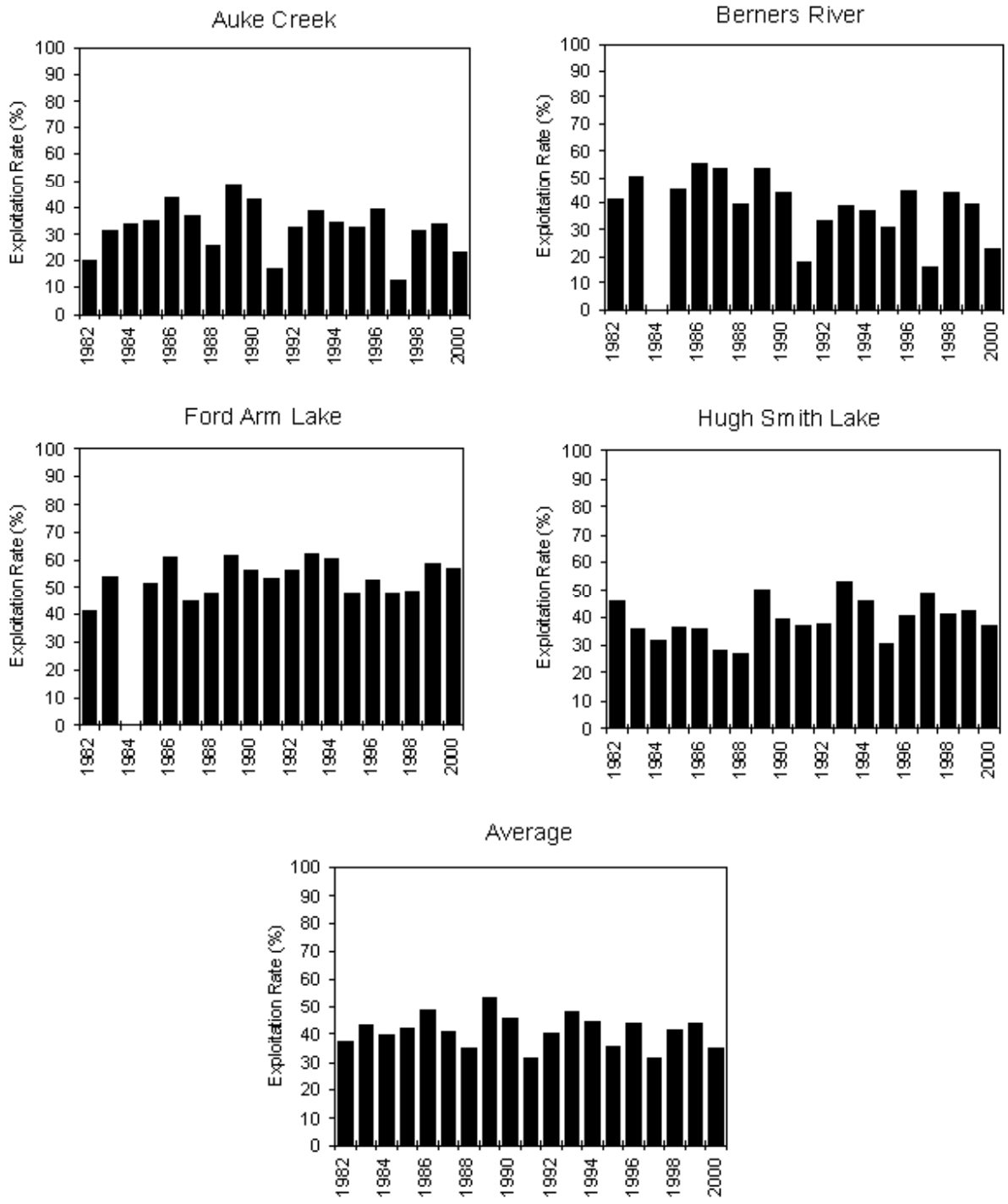

Figure 3.21. Estimated total exploitation rates by the Alaska troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho stocks, 1982–2000.

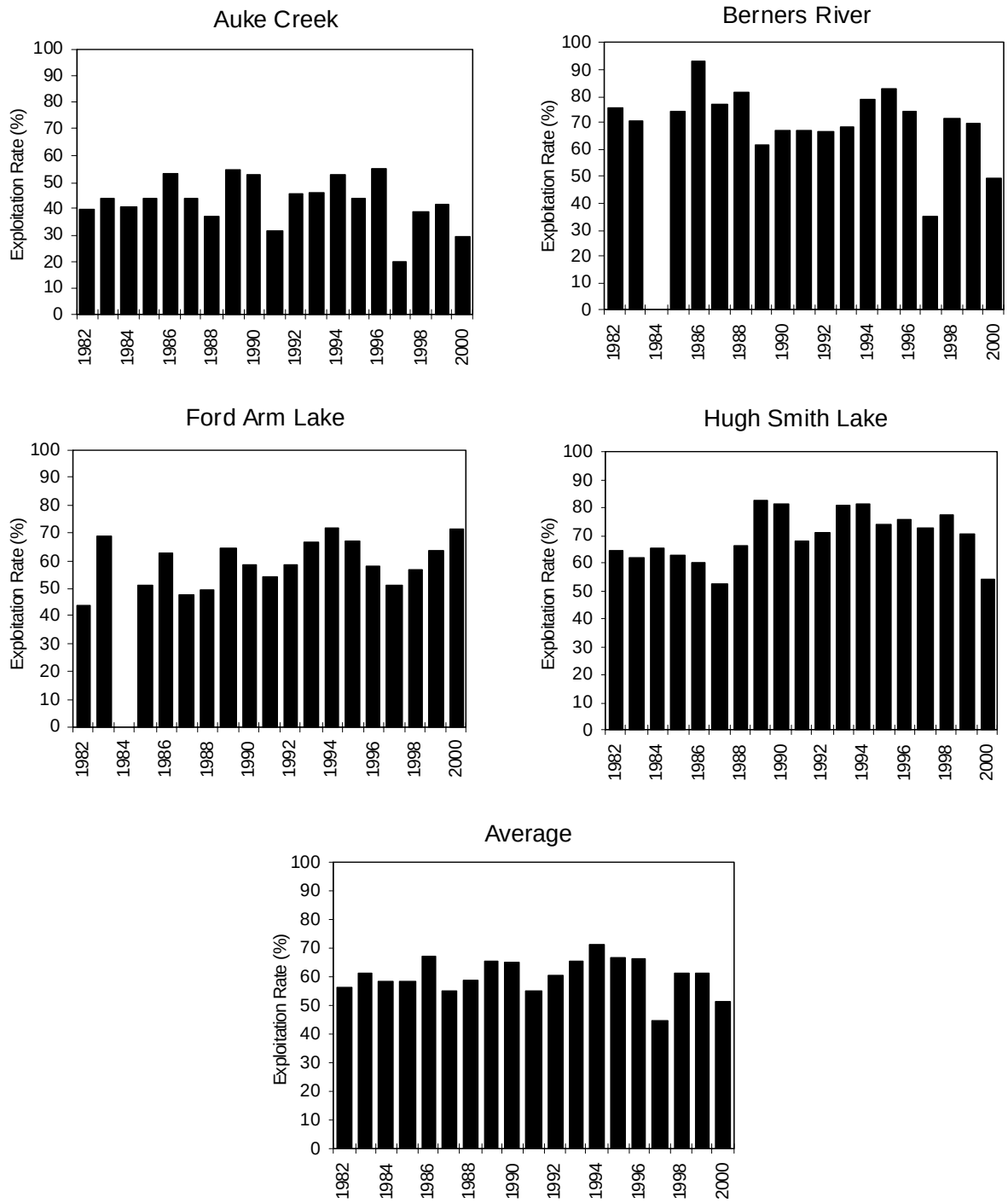

Figure 3.22. Estimated exploitation ratells by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho stocks, 1982–2000.

SECTION 4

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 YAKUTAT AREA

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

SUMMARY OF THE 2000 YAKUTAT AREA

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

By

Alan Burkholder

and

Michael Tracy

Regional Information Report[6] No. 1J10-01

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

June 2001

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

AUTHORS

Alan Burkholder is the Yakutat area management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, P.O. Box 49, Yakutat, Alaska 99689. Email: alan_burkholder@fishgame.state.ak.us.

Michael Tracy is a fisheries technician in Yakutat for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, P.O. Box 49, Yakutat, Alaska 99689. Email: michael_tracy@fishgame.state.ak.us.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

The 2000 Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of approximately 338,100 salmon which was 32% below the 1990–1999 average. The total catch included 99,200 sockeye, 170,900 coho, 2,500 chinook, 64,400 pink, and 1,200 chum salmon. The salmon harvest was worth an approximate total exvessel value of $1.48 million to 125 active permit holders. The number of active permits was 17% below the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvest was above average in the Akwe River and Yakutat Bay, all other Yakutat systems reported below average harvests. The 2000 sockeye salmon harvest of 99,200 was 53% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk/Ahrnklin, with a harvest of 34,600; the Akwe River, with a harvest of 21,100; and Yakutat Bay, with a harvest of 24,800 together produced 81% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The area's total coho salmon harvest of 171,000 was 29% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk/Ahrnklin and the Tsiu River, with a combined harvest of 152,700 coho salmon, together produced 89% of the area coho salmon harvest. The area's chinook salmon harvest of 2,500 was 30% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk/Ahrnklin and Alsek, with harvests of 1,300 and 680 salmon respectively, were the top chinook salmon producers. The pink salmon harvest of 64,400 fish was 43% above the recent 10-year average, while the chum salmon harvest of 1,200 was 63% below average. The majority of pink salmon were caught in the Situk/Ahrnklin fishery and were incidental to the sockeye salmon harvest.

INTRODUCTION

The Yakutat set gillnet fisheries (Figure 4.1) are divided into two fishing districts; the Yakutat District, which extends from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District, which extends from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling. Yakutat District set gillnet fisheries primarily target sockeye and coho salmon although all five species of salmon are harvested. The Yakataga District fisheries target coho salmon.

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

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

Yakutat Area Set Gillnet

The Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of approximately 338,100 salmon, this was 32% below the recent 10-year average (Tables 4.1 and 4.2). There were 125 active permit holder, 17% below the recent 10-year average (Table 4.2). The average Yakutat setnet permit holder earned $11,824 for the 2000 season, this was 51% of the 10-year average (Table 4.3). Sockeye salmon returns to Yakutat were poor and comprised only 29% of the 2000 harvest. Coho salmon returns fared somewhat better, though below the recent 10-year average, they accounted for 51% of the harvest. The return of pink salmon to the Situk River was very strong and the pink salmon harvest was well above average. The chum salmon harvest was the third lowest since 1951. The chinook salmon harvest of 2,500 was 30% below the recent average. The non-sale of chinook salmon [5 ACC 30.365 (a) (3)] from the Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet fishery was not put into effect in 2000.

Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye salmon harvest of 99,200 (Table 4.2) was the second lowest harvest since 1975, and was 53% below the recent 10-year average. The 2000 harvest of 34,600 Situk/Ahrnklin sockeye was 45% below the recent 5-year average of 75,000, yet still accounted for 54% of the total area sockeye harvest. The Situk River weir count of 41,500 sockeye salmon was within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 70,000. The East River, a traditional high yield system, remained closed for the entire 2000 season because aerial surveys indicated that the lower end of the escapement range would be not attained.

The Akwe River and Yakutat Bay were the district's only anomalies with above average sockeye salmon harvests. The Akwe produced 21,100 sockeye, 658% above average; and Yakutat Bay yielded another 24,800 sockeye salmon, which was 26% above average. The Alsek River harvest of 9,500 sockeye salmon was 53% below the recent 5-year average. The Dangerous River harvest of 5,600 sockeye salmon was 21% below the recent average. The ocean and inside fisheries of the Manby Shore were also below average.

Coho Salmon

Coho salmon returns to Yakutat have been strong in the 1990s; of the six largest years on record the first, third, fourth, and sixth have been recorded since 1992. However, the 2000 coho salmon harvest of 171,000 fish was 29% below the recent 10-year average of 242,000 fish. Peak coho producers were the Situk/Ahrnklin, 93,700 fish, and the Tsiu River, 59,100 fish. The Situk/Ahrnklin fishery accounted for 55% of the Yakutat area harvest, and the two rivers together recorded 89% of the total area harvest. All streams from Cape Yakataga to a point ½-mile west of the Yahtse, including Jetty Creek and Big River, remained closed to commercial fishing in 2000.

Chinook Salmon

The chinook salmon harvest of 2,500 fish was 30% below the recent 10-year average. Prior to the initial opening on June 19, the department projected that the Situk River escapement goal would be exceeded and as a result chinook salmon non-sale [5 ACC 30.365 (a) (3)] for the Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet was not implemented during the season. A total of 1,300 chinook salmon were taken in the Situk/Ahrnklin fishery, this was 67% below the recent 5-year average. This average contains the two highest harvests ever recorded and the 2000 harvest was near the long-term median. The Alsek River harvest of 670 chinook salmon was 10% above the recent 5-year average of 610. More than 85% of these fish were harvested during the first two weeks of the season.

Pink salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 64,300 fish was 43% above the recent 10-year average. The Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 80% of the Yakutat area harvest, Yakutat Bay accounted for most of the remainder. The Yakutat Bay harvest of 13,000 pink salmon was 58% above the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon harvested in Yakutat Bay are predominantly of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin.

Chum Salmon

The East River had been the only major producer of chum salmon in the Yakutat area, however the chum salmon run in the East has been in decline during the past decade. Since the East River has been closed to commercial fishing for two consecutive seasons, reliable indices of East River chum abundance are not available. The area-wide harvest of 1,200 chum salmon was the third lowest recorded since 1949, a year in which the East River also was not fished. The Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet fishery harvested 350 chum salmon while the majority of the harvest, 630 fish, was taken in Yakutat Bay. The Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet and Yakutat Bay had above average chum salmon harvests and the Alsek River had a below average harvest of chum salmon in 2000. These three fisheries accounted for about 94% of total chum salmon harvest.

Yakutat District

Alsek River

The 14 permit holders who participated in the Alsek River fishery harvested 670 chinook, 9,500 sockeye, 5,100 coho, and 130 chum salmon in 2000 (Table 4.5). The Alsek was opened to commercial fishing on week 25, the second Monday in June. The Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest was 53% below the recent five-year average of 20,100 fish. Adjustments to weekly fishing periods during the sockeye salmon season relied heavily on fishery performance data; the decision to extend any given period was generally based on CPUE data gathered during that particular period. Parent-year escapement information and Klukshu weir counts were also factors in determining the weekly fishing periods. Fishing periods were restricted to one day a week for most of the sockeye season. This was the second consecutive year in which the Klukshu weir escapement, 5,600 sockeye salmon, (Table 4.6) did not attain the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 sockeye salmon. Escapement counts of sockeye salmon in the Tanis River and Cabin Creek were also below average.

The chinook salmon harvest of 670 was 10% above the recent 5-year average of 610 fish. Approximately 88% of the chinook were taken during the first two weeks of the season. The Klukshu weir escapement of 1,400 chinook salmon was within the recommended escapement goal range of 1,100 to 2,300 fish (Table 4.6).

The coho salmon harvest of 5,100 was 39% below the 1995–1999 average. Effort was minimal during the last three weeks of September and the first week of October. Exceedingly poor weather conditions during the fall made it impossible to obtain accurate escapement counts in the local tributaries. The Klukshu weir escapement of 4,800 coho salmon was above the average count of 1,600 coho salmon for the years in which the weir has been operated, 1976–2000. The weir is usually removed prior to the completion of the coho salmon return and thus does not include fish that migrate after mid-October. The modest chum salmon harvest of 130 was above average.

East River

Escapement goals (26,000 to 57,000 sockeye salmon) were not achieved in the East River for the second consecutive year and thus the system remained closed to commercial fishing for the entire 2000 season

(Table 4.8). Aerial escapement surveys were conducted on June 14 and 16; July 3, 11, 25; and August 2 and 7 when a peak count of 20,000 fish was observed. In addition, the river was surveyed on the 4 of October for coho salmon abundance and despite good conditions no coho salmon were seen. The two sportfishing lodges on the East river also noted an extreme scarcity of coho salmon this fall.

Akwe River

The Akwe River sockeye salmon harvest of 21,100 fish was 658% above the average of recent years (Table 4.9). The coho salmon harvest of 5,200 was 40% below the recent 5-year average. A significant increase in effort, 14 permits, was seen this year in comparison with the 5-year average of six. Aerial surveys of the Akwe River are of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. Weekly fishing times are announced at 1.5 days and then adjusted in season according to fishery performance.

Markers were placed on the Akwe River 1/2 mile upstream of the mean low tide level to reduce the problem of fishing mixed stocks in the Italio and Akwe confluence. Some straying of all species may occur, and it is probable that some of the New Italio River stocks are intercepted in the Akwe River fishery.

Italio River

Three different rivers comprise the Italio River system; the Old, Middle, and New Italio Rivers. The Old Italio River has always been a separate river flowing into the Gulf of Alaska just east of the mouth of the Dangerous River. Geological changes in the mid-1980s changed the Italio River and created two distinct rivers where only one had existed before. The main river is now called the New Italio, and the original river channel is the Middle Italio. All three systems support coho salmon populations, and the New Italio River also has a small run of sockeye salmon. Sockeye salmon escapement counts remained below average, and the New Italio River was not open during the sockeye salmon season. All three rivers remained closed during the coho salmon season. The peak survey counts for both coho salmon and sockeye salmon in the Italio system did not meet the lower end of the recommended index escapement goal ranges of 2,500 to 7,000 sockeye salmon and 1,400 to 3,600 coho salmon.

Dangerous River

The Dangerous River was opened to commercial fishing on June 12, and fishing time remained at 2.5 days per week for the first eight weeks of the sockeye salmon season. The river was not fished heavily during the first six weeks of the season. Fishery performance indicated a somewhat later run timing than normal, with sockeye salmon harvests holding up into mid-August. A total of 13 permits fished the Dangerous River which is the second highest effort level on record. These permit holders caught 5,570 sockeye salmon, which was 21% below the recent average (Table 4.10). The coho salmon harvest of 300 was below the recent 5-year average of 375. Escapement surveys of the Dangerous River are ineffective due to the glacially occluded water. Weekly fishing times are announced at 2.5 days and then adjusted in accord with fishery performance.

Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet

The Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet fishery recorded an above average harvest of pink and chum salmon, and below average harvests of chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon during the 2000 season (Table 4.11). The Situk/Ahrnklin fishery generated 50% of the Yakutat area setnet income (Table 4.12), and the total value, $740,165 was the lowest since 1998 (Table 4.13). The total harvest of 34,600 sockeye salmon was 45% below the recent average and less than half the 1996 harvest of over 100,000. The Situk/Ahrnklin sockeye salmon harvest accounted for 35% of the area harvest. The coho salmon harvest of 93,700 was 33% below average, and accounted for 55% of the area's total coho harvest. Pink salmon returned to the Situk in record numbers again this year and the harvest of 51,300 was slightly above average.

For the thirteenth year in a row the Situk weir was placed in the lower river and used for inseason management of the sockeye salmon and chinook salmon fisheries (Table 4.14). The resistance board, or floating weir, was used for the sixth year in a row. The weir was maintained without problems through the end of the sockeye salmon season, and was removed on August 11. Heavy rain and subsequent flooding are typical of the fall coho salmon season and the weir is removed prior to the coho run.

A comprehensive management plan for Situk River chinook salmon has been in effect by regulation [5 ACC 30.365] since 1991. The plan mandates several chinook salmon conservation measures based on an ascending scale of projected escapement through the Situk Weir. A projected level of 750 large 3-ocean spawners upstream of the weir is necessary before commercial fishers can retain and sell any chinook salmon. Prior to the initial opening on June 19 the department projected that the escapement target of 750 spawners would be met and chinook salmon non-sale policy was not implemented in 2000.

The Situk River has experienced strong chinook salmon returns in recent years, and 1994 and 1995 were the biggest harvests recorded. The 2000 harvest of 1,320 chinook salmon was 67% below the recent 5-year average. Weekly fishing times have been extended in recent years, occasionally to seven-days per week, to hold sockeye salmon escapements within the escapement goal range. This was not the case in 2000, however, when the relatively weak sockeye salmon return limited fishing periods to 2.5 days each week, and the Situk was closed for the entire Statistical Week 31. Had there been more fishing time, the chinook salmon harvest undoubtedly would have been higher. The final weir count of 3,091 chinook salmon consisted of 2,518 large spawners, 161 two-ocean jacks, and 412 one-ocean jacks. The escapement goal for the Situk River chinook salmon stock is 600 large fish (three ocean age and older) with a range of 450 to 750 fish.

A detailed analysis in 1987 revised the escapement goal range for sockeye salmon in the Situk River downward from 80,000–100,000 fish to a range of 40,000–55,000 fish. A further review of the goal in 1994 led to an escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 sockeye salmon. A total of 41,500 sockeye salmon passed through the Situk weir prior to its removal on August 11.

The total harvest of 93,700 coho salmon was 33% below the recent 5-year average of 139,300. A peak count of 67 permits fished the Situk/Ahrnklin during the third week of September. This was below average for recent coho salmon seasons. The six-year period from 1992–1997 has proven to be the most productive in the history of the Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet coho fishery, with each year recording a harvest in excess of 130,000 coho salmon. It is also somewhat of an anomaly in that it is the only such period during which coho salmon harvests have exceeded sockeye salmon harvests.

The pink salmon harvest of approximately 51,300 fish was very near the recent 5-year average of 49,900. The peak of the pink salmon run is usually between the tail end of the sockeye salmon season and the onset

of the coho salmon season. Effort levels always diminish during this time as fewer permits are willing to fish for pink salmon because of the comparatively low price. Over 332,500 pink salmon were counted through the Situk Weir, but the weir was removed on August 11, well before the end of the pink salmon run. The chum salmon harvest of 350 was 19% above the recent 5-year average.

Lost River

The recent confluence of the Situk and Lost Rivers precipitated implementation of 5 AAC 39.220 to protect Lost River stocks, and regulatory markers delimited an area that effectively closed Lost River for the entire 2000 season. However, Lost River salmon were harvested in the Situk/Ahrnklin fishery. This closure forced the displacement of some traditional fishing sites and many of these fishers elected to transfer their enterprise to Yakutat Bay, hence the above average levels of effort and catch there. The lower end of the Situk/Ahrnklin estuary appears highly mutable and the conservation measures enacted in 1999 and 2000 may be necessary in the future.

Weekly float surveys were conducted on Tawah Creek, the primary immigration route for salmon stocks of the Lost River system, throughout the summer and fall for sockeye and coho salmon. A peak count of 2,250 sockeye salmon (escapement goal range is 1,000 to 2,300) was observed on September 1. Torrential rains in October greatly impaired survey conditions for coho salmon. The peak escapement of 2,400 coho salmon is thought to be a minimum estimate of escapement due to the survey conditions. The escapement goal range for coho salmon in the Lost River system is 2,000 to 6,500 fish. Even though the Lost River was closed to commercial fishing (Table 4.15) it is assumed that the harvestable surplus of Lost River salmon stocks are caught in the Situk/Ahrnklin surf fishery.

Yakutat Bay

The Yakutat Bay fishery experienced above average levels of effort and harvests of sockeye salmon again this year (Table 4.16). The sockeye salmon harvest of 24,800 fish was 26% above the recent 5-year average. A total of 44 set gillnetters fished the Bay in 2000. The southern half of Yakutat Bay opened on June 12, and fishing time corresponded with the Situk River openings for the duration of the fishing season with the exception of week 26. Chinook salmon are harvested incidental to the sockeye salmon fishery, and the harvest of 285 chinook salmon was 1% above the recent 5-year average.

Yakutat Bay has never been a major coho salmon producer perhaps in part due to the concentration of effort elsewhere during coho season. The 2000 coho salmon harvest of 3,950 fish was 17% below the recent 5-year average. A peak count of eight set gillnetters fished the Bay for coho salmon in 2000, and effort was minimal after Statistical Week 33.

The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 13,000 fish was 58% above the recent average. Low prices in recent years for pink salmon suggest that the harvest of pink salmon is an incidental consequence of the sockeye salmon fishery. Aerial surveys of the intertidal area adjacent to the mouth of Humpback Creek did not show strong returns to that system, and it is probable that the majority of the pink salmon harvested were of Situk River origin.

Manby Fisheries

The Manby Shore ocean fishery is an intercept fishery located along the western shore of Yakutat Bay. The fishery harvests stocks that are destined primarily for the Situk River and west-side streams. Historical data is difficult to interpret because, prior to the mid-1980s, harvests from the ocean fishery were lumped together with harvests from the inside waters in the area. Also, before 1950 all the Manby Shore and Manby streams harvests were recorded with those from Yakutat Bay. It is likely that the ocean fishery for sockeye salmon developed in 1977 since fairly consistent sockeye salmon harvests began to appear in the record at that time. Weekly fishing periods are usually adjusted according to Situk River escapement needs. The recent average number of permits in this area is 8 (Table 4.17) and Statistical Weeks 28 through 32 were fished for sockeye salmon.

The Manby Shore stream fisheries include the waters of Manby Stream, Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek. The fishing history of these systems is imprecise because some, or none, might be fished in any given year. Sudden Stream and Manby Stream may be fished for both sockeye and coho salmon, while the Esker Creek and Spoon River fisheries target only coho salmon. Manby Stream was not fished in 2000. A total of 2,400 coho salmon were harvested from all the inside fisheries (Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek) and this was 65% below the recent average (Table 4.19). A total of 900 sockeye salmon were harvested from all the inside fisheries. This harvest was 60% below the recent average. The number of permits fishing these inside waters was 33% below average.

Escapement counts are limited due to the glacial nature of most of the Manby area streams, and no surveys of Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, or Spoon River were conducted in 2000. Escapement goals have not been formulated for the inside waters along the Manby Shore.

Yana River to Icy Bay

Fewer than three permits fished the Yana and Yahtse Rivers thus all harvest records are confidential. Jetty Creek was not open to commercial fishing in 2000.

Yakataga District

The Yakataga District opened on August 21. All waters between Cape Yakataga and a point one-half mile west of the Yahtse, including the Big River, remained closed for the year. The coho salmon harvest in the Tsiu River, 59,100, was 5% above the recent 5-year average. Logistics problems have plagued the Kaliakh River in recent years and it was not fished in 2000. The Kiklukh and Tashalich rivers and the ocean waters of the remainder of the district were not fished by commercial setnetters in 2000.

Kaliakh River

The Kaliakh River was not fished in 2000. Simultaneous openings with the Tsiu River during coho salmon season and logistical obstacles inhibit fishing effort on the Kaliakh, and it has received minimal fishing pressure in the past several years.

Aerial escapement surveys were attempted on September 11, 19, and 20, but due to very high water and concomitant turbidity visibility was exceedingly poor and the surveys were inconclusive.

Tsiu River

The Tsiu River is remote from market centers and fish are flown off the beach in DC-3 or similar type aircraft. Thus fishing effort is highly dependent on market and logistical/weather conditions. From 1995–1997 effort levels were well below average due to the lack of participation by a major processor in the fishery.

Regular 24-hour openings were scheduled for Monday of each week and additional fishing time was allotted in accord with harvest levels, escapement, and the ability to transport fish. The Tsiu River opened on August 21, for 24 hours. Twenty-two permit holders harvested 59,100 coho salmon during the 2000 season (Table 4.21). The number of permit holders was 14% above the recent 5-year average and the harvest was 5% above the recent 5-year average. Nearly 43,000 fish, 73% of the harvest, were caught before the third week of September. The Tsiu coho salmon harvest was second only to that of the Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet in the Yakutat Area.

The peak escapement count of 12,000 coho salmon was recorded during a survey flown on September 20. This fell within the escapement goal range of 10,000 to 29,000 coho salmon. Exceedingly poor conditions precluded more frequent escapement surveys and none were conducted after September 20. Therefore, it is likely that the escapement approached the upper end of the range.

Table 4.1. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2000.

Week	Ending Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	6/17	451	3,953	11	0	132	4,547
26	6/24	792	13,536	2	1	31	14,362
27	7/01	551	17,892	9	5	41	18,498
28	7/08	333	16,946	46	43	143	17,511
29	7/15	222	23,188	103	290	148	23,951
30	7/22	76	10,344	113	1,594	121	12,248
31	7/29	11	4,679	3	44	52	4,789
32	8/05	16	3,980	272	2,518	58	6,844
33	8/12	4	2,690	1,145	20,486	169	24,494
34	8/19	1	1,003	2,471	5,390	45	8,910
35	8/26	0	508	20,138	23,813	53	44,512
36	9/02	1	250	35,280	8,881	30	44,442
37	9/09	2	58	46,019	1,219	58	47,356
38	9/16	0	14	31,343	60	56	31,473
39	9/23	0	7	20,901	5	41	20,954
40	9/30	0	62	10,915	0	6	10,983
41	10/07	0	72	2,177	0	1	2,250
Totals		2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124

Table 4.2. Ten-year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.

Year	Active Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1990	161	664	344,461	148,890	30,839	5,813	530,667
1991	162	1,750	229,854	166,380	3,051	2,979	404,014
1992	165	2,025	313,840	290,343	18,467	7,690	632,295
1993	158	1,310	345,997	237,549	9,909	4,065	598,830
1994	151	3,897	206,533	343,751	12,324	4,216	570,721
1995	148	9,371	153,686	297,901	54,038	2,585	517,581
1996	140	4,859	209,029	227,611	31,295	1,803	474,591
1997	142	3,264	109,988	322,720	93,658	808	530,438
1998	144	2,804	77,174	197,663	86,066	1,351	365,058
1999	129	5,105	128,743	187,052	29,554	928	351,382
1990–1999 Avg.	150	3,504	211,930	241,986	36,920	3,224	497,558
2000	125	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
*Deviation 2000	-17%	-30%	-53%	-29%	+43%	-63%	-32%

*Deviation from 10-year average.

Table 4.3. Average earnings from setnet fishing, Yakutat area, 1975–2000.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Active Setnet Permits	Aver. Earning Per Permit	Previous 10-Year-Aver. Income
1975	$ 713,860	104	$ 6, 864	-
1976	1,214,550	125	9,716	-
1977	2,065,055	130	15,808	-
1978	2,669,791	151	17,681	-
1979	3,239,000	166	19,512	-
1980	1,929,752	150	12,865	-
1981	2,333,300	152	15,351	-
1982	2,084,140	149	13,988	-
1983	1,355,470	131	10,347	-
1984	2,375,790	137	17, 342	-
1985	3,010,580	149	20,225	$13,944
1986	1,981,807	153	12,953	15,283
1987	5,077,589	155	32,759	15,607
1988	8,944,228	160	55,901	17,302
1989	4,174,510	164	25,454	21,124
1990	4,493,681	161	27,911	22,018
1991	2,248,558	162	13,880	23,223
1992	5,238,058	165	31,745	23,076
1993	2,916,782	158	18,461	23,852
1994	3,331,851	151	22,065	25,663
1995	2,968,274	148	20,055	26,135
1996	2,375,047	140	16,925	26,118
1997	2,975,854	142	20,957	26,516
1998	1,350,752	144	9,380	25,335
1999	1,960,794	129	15,200	24,306
1990-1999 Avg.	2,985,951	150	19,906	
2000	1,478,049	125	11,824	19,658
*Deviation 2000	-50%	-27%	-41%	

*Deviation from 10-year average.

Table 4.4. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, 2000.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437
East	Closed					
Akwe	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504
Italio	Closed					
Old Italio	Closed					
Dangerous	15	5,570	305	44	12	5,946
Situk	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203
Lost	Closed					
Yakutat Bay	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579
Manby Shore	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851
Manby Stream	Not Fished					
Spoon	Not Fished					
Sudden	0	893	1	0	2	896
Esker	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yahtse	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yana	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jetty Creek	Closed					
Big River	Closed					
Kaliakh	Not Fished					
Tsiu	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075
Tashalich	Not Fished					
Kiklukh	Not Fished					
Totals	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124

*When fewer than 3 permits are fished, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.5. Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2000 and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/17	13	354	1,290	0	0	0	1,644	2.0
26	6/24	14	240	1,591	0	0	0	1,831	2.0
27	7/01	13	42	825	0	0	0	867	1.0
28	7/08	14	18	891	0	0	0	909	1.0
29	7/15	14	10	847	0	0	0	857	1.0
30	7/22	13	5	719	0	0	0	724	1.0
31	7/29	14	6	593	0	0	1	600	1.0
32	8/05	14	2	2,199	71	1	5	2,278	2.0
33	8/12	8	0	263	5	0	0	268	1.0
34	8/19	7	0	163	61	0	0	224	1.0
35	8/26	9	0	89	747	2	1	839	3.0
36	9/02	7	0	33	1,418	2	4	1,457	4.0
37	9/09	7	0	17	1,119	0	42	1,178	4.0
38	9/16	5	0	2	738	0	39	779	4.0
39	9/23	6	0	0	594	0	33	627	3.0
40	9/30	5	0	0	270	0	5	275	3.0
41	10/07	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.0
Totals		14	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437	37.0

*When fewer than 3 permits are fished, all catch figures are confidential.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	32	670	33,112	14,184	13	347	48,326	53.5
1996	26	777	15,182	5,373	0	165	21,497	51.5
1997	35	568	25,879	11,427	0	34	37,908	59.0
1998	27	550	15,008	4,924	1	145	20,628	41.0
1999	20	508	11,433	5,660	0	112	17,713	43.0
1995-1999 Average	29	615	20,123	8,314	3	161	29,214	50.0
2000	14	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437	37.0
*Deviation 2000	-52%	+10%	-53%	-39%	+67%	-19%	-47%	-26%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.6. Klukshu River Weir escapement, 1976–2000.

Year	Chinook[a]	Sockeye[b]	Coho
1976	1,278	11,691	1,572
1977	3,144	26,791	2,758
1978	2,976	26,867	30
1979	4,405	12,308	175
1980	2,637	11,739	704
1981	2,113	20,323	1,170
1982	2,369	33,699	189
1983	2,537	20,492	303
1984	1,672	12,727	1,402
1985	1,458	18,620	350
1986	2,708	24,880	62
1987	2,616	10,504	202
1988	2,037	9,341	2,774
1989	2,456	23,542	2,219
1990	1,915	25,995	315
1991	2,489	18,977	8,540
1992	1,366	20,215	1,145
1993	3,302	16,740	788
1994	3,735	15,038	1,232
1995	5,678	22,202	3,650
1996	3,602	8,317	3,465
1997	2,757	11,012	307
1998	1,347	13,580	1,961
1999	2,190	5,069	2,371
1990–1999 Average	2,838	15,714	1,570
2000	1,365	5,551	4,832

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

Table 4.7. Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 1999–2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26–41	Closed to fishing								

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	42	134	11,772	8,914	21	1,501	22,342	26.0
1996	66	111	55,025	3,538	43	1,143	59,860	28.0
1997	49	28	12,612	3,579	31	338	16,588	38.0
1998	25	3	5,802	2,163	0	891	8,859	13.0
1999	Closed							
1995–1999 Avg.	36	55	14,688	3,639	19	775	21,530	21
2000	Closed							

Table 4.8. East River return-per-spawner, 1975–1998.

Year	Total Return	Parent-Year Escapement	Return Per Spawner	Rank
1975	44,530	12,000	3.71	10
1976	79,816	10,000	7.98	1
1977	61,309	15,000	4.08	8
1978	56,003	35,000	1.60	19
1979	81,262	22,000	3.69	11
1980	66,530	50,000	1.33	21
1981	82,365	40,000	2.06	17
1982	177,785	25,000	7.11	3
1983	147,204	30,000	4.91	6
1984	68,023	18,000	3.78	9
1985	245,851	35,000	7.02	4
1986	120,355	80,000	1.50	20
1987	167,723	65,000	2.58	15
1988	99,483	29,000	3.43	12
1989	175,516	60,000	2.93	14
1990	203,378	44,000	4.62	7
1991	75,334	34,000	2.22	16
1992	187,300	38,000	4.93	5
1993	234,207	30,000	7.81	2
1994	131,848	42,000	3.14	13
1995	39,772	30,000	1.32	22
1996	83,025	43,000	1.93	18
1997	40,612	45,000	.90	24
1998	38,802	32,400	1.20	23
1999	19,500	28,000	.70	26
2000	21,000	28,000	.75	25

Average return per spawner since 1975: 3.36:1.

Table 4.9. Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2000 and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	5	73	2,200	11,903	7	87	13,460	48.0
1996	3	10	2,975	1,335	2	15	4,337	36.0
1997	8	18	2,671	15,915	63	14	18,681	51.0
1998	7	10	2,439	8,873	1	7	11,330	31.5
1999	5	73	3,648	4,647	1	2	7,611	41.5
1995–1999 Average	6	37	2,786	8,535	15	25	11,084	42.0
2000	14	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504	36.0
*Deviation 2000	+133%	+330%	+658%	-40%	-87%	+101%	+137%	-14%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.10. Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	3	8	4,757	1,438	6	3	6,212	60.0
1996	3	15	8,158	132	4	3	8,312	48.0
1997	8	23	7,793	56	52	10	7,934	58.5
1998	14	6	6,800	246	8	2	7,062	55.0
1999	4	7	7,713	3	0	0	7,723	55.0
1995–1999 Average	6	12	7,044	375	14	5	7,449	55.0
2000	13	15	5,570	305	44	12	5,946	41.5
*Deviation 2000	+100%	+25%	-21%	-19%	+214%	+200	-20%	-25%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.11. Harvest of salmon in the Situk/Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26	6/24	54	511	8,329	0	0	3	8,843	4.5
27	7/01	50	372	5,625	1	3	1	6,002	2.5
28	7/08	53	220	5,718	0	12	3	5,953	2.5
29	7/15	51	145	9,133	2	204	20	9,504	2.5
30	7/22	44	56	3,265	12	1,237	33	4,603	2.5
31	7/29	Closed							
32	8/05	33	9	748	112	2,113	33	3,015	2.5
33	8/12	35	2	1,103	951	17,321	143	19,520	3.0
34	8/19	44	1	344	2,349	4,712	37	7,443	3.0
35	8/26	44	0	146	7,874	16,291	25	24,361	3.0
36	9/02	58	1	100	19,387	8,306	24	27,818	4.0
37	9/09	66	1	27	23,370	1,053	11	24,462	4.0
38	9/16	67	0	8	20,371	50	14	20,443	4.0
39	9/23	57	0	3	11,119	5	5	11,132	3.0
40	9/30	48	0	2	6,643	0	1	6,620	3.0
41	10/07	37	0	0	1,483	0	0	0	3.0
Totals		83	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203	47.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	80	8,106	73,695	172,597	41,186	340	295,924	102
1996	79	3,717	101,161	155,514	29,918	276	290,586	92.0
1997	103	2,339	40,856	183,850	74,646	285	301,976	70.0
1998	97	2,101	37,869	81,710	76,608	185	198,473	62.5
1999	99	3,810	61,500	103,049	27,018	396	195,773	66.5
1995–1999 Average	92	4,015	63,016	139,344	49,875	296	256,546	79.0
2000	83	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203	47.0
*Deviation 2000	-10%	-67%	-45%	-33%	+3%	+19%	-29%	-41%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.12. Exvessel value of Situk/Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, 1975–2000.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Situk Setnet Income	Percent Value of Situk
1975	$ 713,860	$ 256,760	36%
1976	1,214,550	485,680	40%
1977	2,065,055	890,630	43%
1978	2,669,791	767,690	29%
1979	3,239,000	715,280	22%
1980	1,929,752	419,070	22%
1981	2,333,300	612,050	26%
1982	2,084,140	372,000	18%
1983	1,355,470	205,750	15%
1984	2,375,790	575,120	24%
1985	3,010,580	524,560	17%
1986	1,981,807	180,677	9%
1987	5,077,589	1,248,984	25%
1988	8,944,228	2,601,441	29%
1989	4,174,510	1,244,788	30%
1990	4,493,681	1,189,260	26%
1991	2,248,558	1,183,752	53%
1992	5,238,058	2,063,143	39%
1993	2,916,782	1,192,148	41%
1994	3,331,851	1,686,803	51%
1995	2,968,274	1,716,842	58%
1996	2,375,047	1,351,005	57%
1997	2,975,854	1,687,084	57%
1998	1,350,752	652,129	48%
1999	1,960,794	1,097,412	56%
1975–1999 Average	2,921,163	996,802	34%
2000	1,487,207	740,165	50%
*Deviation 2000	-49%	-26%	+16%

*Deviation from average.

Table 4.13. Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk/Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, 1975–2000.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	$ 7,000	$ 128,000	$ 114,560	$ 7,000	$ 4	$ 256,760
1976	24,000	345,300	108,000	8,300	80	485,680
1977	21,000	588,560	255,530	25,230	310	890,630
1978	10,000	333,150	417,270	7,140	126	767,690
1979	29,560	430,350	223,950	31,200	220	715,280
1980	22,540	155,130	218,190	23,100	106	419,070
1981	25,000	237,710	308,270	40,440	625	612,050
1982	5,610	170,940	191,240	3,800	410	372,000
1983	4,830	101,000	96,300	3,300	315	205,750
1984	12,310	50,740	498,530	10,640	2,400	575,120
1985	11,330	122,770	385,000	4,750	710	524,560
1986	3,276	59,771	116,648	688	294	180,677
1987	23,908	755,662	454,035	9,682	5,394	1,248,984
1988	10,350	1,018,060	1,522,176	40,223	10,632	2,601,441
1989	No Sale	899,505	283,090	58,445	3,748	1,244,788
1990	No Sale	816,615	352,937	18,638	1,070	1,189,260
1991	12,071	651,684	518,138	1,399	460	1,183,752
1992	29,404	929,241	1,093,096	9,816	1,586	2,063,143
1993	11,553	503,262	669,648	6,479	1,206	1,192,148
1994	27,336	309,766	1,342,174	7,102	425	1,686,803
1995	168,055	432,684	1,078,470	36,913	720	1,716,842
1996	58,024	578,758	703,278	10,342	603	1,351,005
1997	31,317	166,254	1,436,891	52,282	340	1,687,084
1998	24,845	196,850	390,977	39,163	93	652,129
1999	81,060	488,915	515,785	10,738	474	1,096,972
1990–1999 Average	49,296	507,403	810,139	19,287	698	1,381,914
2000	28,905	222,598	464,086	22,852	584	740,165

Table 4.14. Situk Weir escapement counts, 1990–2000.

Year	Chinook[a]	Chum	Coho	Pink	Sockeye[b]
1990	1,274	-	-	-	61,375
1991	1,613	3	-	4,168	67,737
1992	1,985	-	-	29,278	63,877
1993	4,091	-	-	16,285	62,110
1994	4,416	4	4	79,055	72,474
1995	8,231	17	4	66,273	42,463
1996	4,151	15	65	157,012	61,269
1997	5,001	35	18	466,267	42,051
1998	5,329	-	8	97,392	50,546
1999	2,786	0	2	27,586	61,544
1990 to 1999 Average	3,888	7	10	94,332	58,545
2000	3,091	53	189	332,510	41,544

[a] Chinook salmon escapement goal range is 450–750 large spawners.
[b] Sockeye salmon escapement goal range is 30,000 to 70,000 fish.

Table 4.15. Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
26–41	Closed	to	Fishing						

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1994	6	31	1,178	7,565	81	3	8,858	80.0
1995	5	104	1,924	6,951	559	15	9,553	83.5
1996	9	35	1,749	16,916	722	7	19,422	82.5
1997	6	39	1,248	22,876	1,128	13	25,304	64.0
1998	6	27	1,744	10,333	1,454	11	13,569	61.0
1994–1998 Average	6	47	1,569	12,928	789	10	15,341	74.0
1999–2000	Closed	To	Fishing					

Table 4.16. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/17	31	87	2,601	11	0	132	2,831	2.5
26	6/24	25	39	3,595	2	1	28	3,665	2.5
27	7/01	25	56	6,345	8	2	37	6,448	2.5
28	7/08	24	40	4,296	45	30	139	4,550	2.5
29	7/15	27	53	4,157	101	81	123	4,875	2.5
30	7/22	20	3	2,658	101	356	79	3,197	2.5
31	7/29		Closed	To	Fishing				
32	8/05	11	4	210	83	381	17	695	2.5
33	8/12	13	2	376	188	3,165	25	3,756	3.0
34	8/19	4	0	61	61	678	8	808	3.0
35	8/26	8	0	56	406	7,520	27	8,009	3.0
36	9/02	3	0	20	357	573	2	952	4.0
37	9/09	4	1	14	820	166	5	1,006	4.0
38	9/16	6	0	4	691	10	3	708	4.0
39	9/23	5	0	4	795	0	3	802	3.0
40	9/30	4	0	0	264	0	0	264	3.0
41	10/07	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.0
Totals		44	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579	47.5

*When fewer than 3 permits are fished, all catch figures are confidential.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	23	264	17,489	7,868	12,239	273	38,133	86.0
1996	26	185	17,039	4,206	599	189	22,218	85.0
1997	30	236	15,574	3,563	17,735	112	39,220	66.0
1998	29	107	6,782	973	7,992	110	15,964	63.5
1999	55	618	41,739	6,768	2,510	411	52,046	58.5
1995–1999 Average	33	282	19,724	4,766	8,215	219	33,516	72.0
2000	44	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579	47.5
*Deviation 2000	+33%	+1%	+26%	-17%	+58%	+187%	+27%	-34%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.17. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1995	9	11	3,402	2,202	5	13	5,633	83.0
1996	9	9	7,740	266	7	5	8,027	82.5
1997	7	12	1,320	0	2	0	1,334	61.5
1998		*	*	*	*	*	*	61.0
1999	9	89	1,309	405	21	7	1,831	56.0
1995–1999 Average	8	30	3,443	718	9	6	4,206	69.0
2000	10	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851	45.0
*Deviation 2000	+25%	-97%	-21%	-89%	+211%	+33%	-32%	-35%

*When fewer than 3 permits are fished, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.18. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	4	0	1,180	5,319	1	0	6,500	55.0
1996	Not	Fished						48.0
1997	5	0	30	6,999	0	1	7,030	59.0
1998	3	0	125	4,189	0	0	4,314	53.5
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	56.5
1995–1999 Average	4	0	445	5,502	0	0	5,948	54.0
2000	Not	Fished						42.0

*When fewer than 3 permits are fished, all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.19. Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, and Sudden Stream set gillnet fisheries, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1995	7	1	4,116	4,947	1	1	9,066	55.0
1996	Not	Fished						48.0
1997	5	0	0	6,635	0	0	6,635	59.0
1998	4	0	534	1,883	0	0	2,417	53.5
1999	4	0	1,336	1,856	4	0	3,196	52.5
1995–1999 Average	5	0	1,496	3,830	1	1	5,328	54.0
2000	4	0	905	1,065	0	2	1,972	42.0
Deviation 2000	-20%		-40%	-72%			-63%	-19%

[a] Days open to fishing for Statistical Weeks 26–41.

Table 4.20. Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, 2000, and 5-Year Comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days[a]
1995	Not	Fished						29.0
1996	Less	Than	Three	Permits				35.0
1997	Less	Than	Three	Permits				35.0
1998	3	0	0	2,028	0	0	2,031	29.0
1999	Less	Than	Three	Permits				27.0
1995–1999 Average	3	0	0	2,028	0	0	2,031	31.0
2000	Not	Fished						

[a] For 5-year comparison, days are for coho season only.

Table 4.21. Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2000, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
35	8/26	16	0	0	11,009	0	0	11,009	2.0
36	9/02	22	0	0	13,203	0	0	13,203	2.0
37	9/09	22	0	0	18,770	0	0	18,770	3.0
38	9/16	15	0	0	7,811	0	0	7,811	3.0
39	9/23	15	0	0	6,123	0	0	6,123	2.0
40–41	10/07	4	0	0	2,159	0	0	2,159	8.0
Totals		22	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075	20.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1995	12	0	0	53,295	0	0	53,295	29.0
1996	7	0	0	35,697	0	0	35,697	38.0
1997	17	0	0	58,647	0	0	58,647	35.0
1998	27	0	70	70,995	0	0	71,065	24.0
1999	31	0	3	61,480	0	0	61,483	29.0
1995–1999 Average	19	0	14	56,023	0	0	56,037	31.0
2000	22	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075	20.0
*Deviation 2000	+14%		-100%	+5%			+5%	-35%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

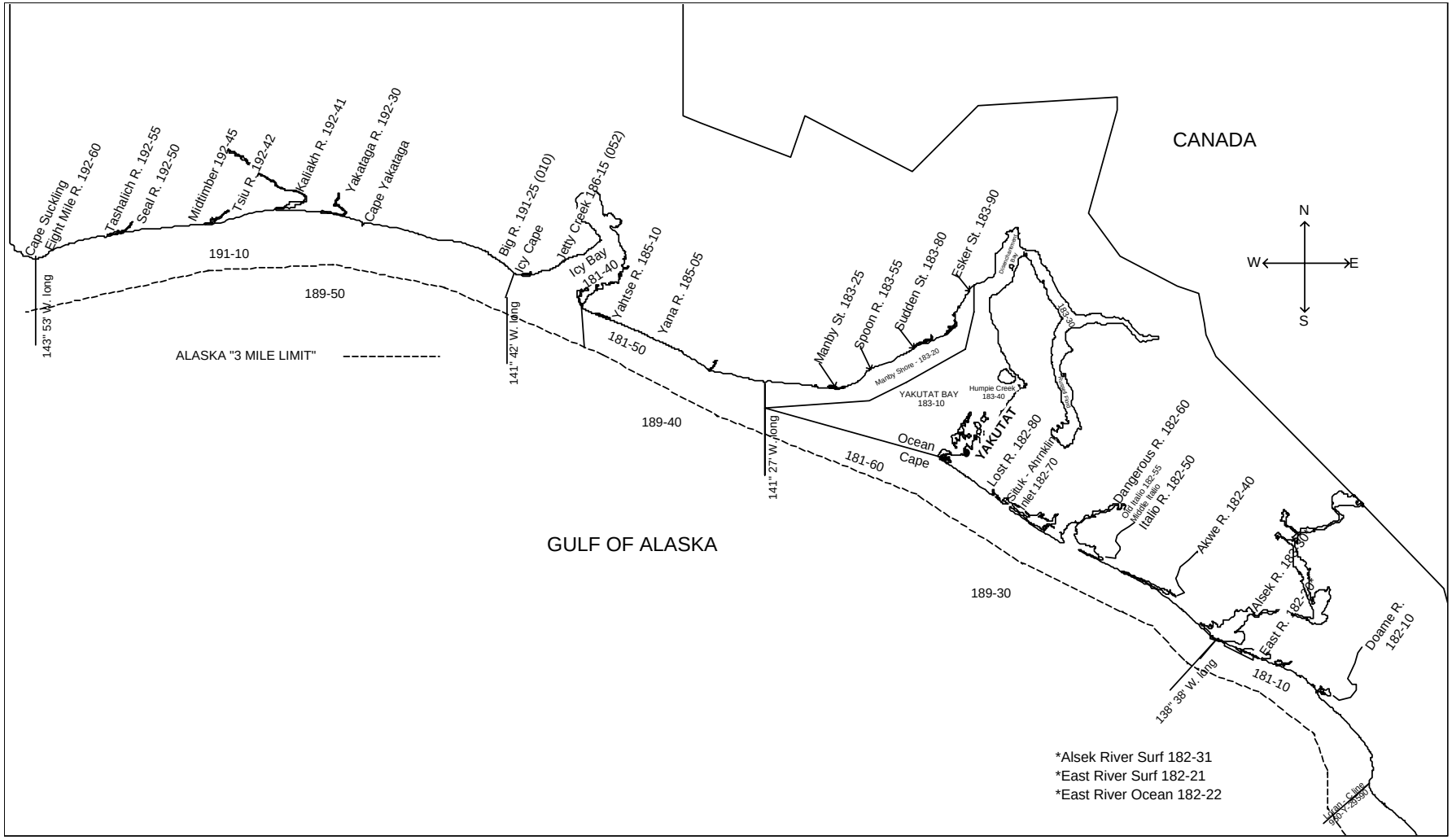

Figure 4.1. Yakutat area map — Area D.