

Report to the Board of Fisheries
2001 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. 1J02-09

February 2002

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information please write to ADF&G, P.O. Box 25526, Juneau, AK 99802-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfield Drive, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203; or O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240.

For information on alternative formats for this and other department publications, please contact the department ADA Coordinator at (voice) 907-465-4120, (TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-2440.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Section</u>
Summary of the 2001 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Commercial, Personal Use, and Subsistence Salmon Fisheries	1
Summary of the 2001 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries	2
Summary of the 2001 Southeast Alaska Salmon Troll Fisheries	3
Summary of the 2001 Yakutat Area Commercial Salmon Fisheries	4

SECTION 1

***SUMMARY OF THE 2001 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT
COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON
FISHERIES***

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,
SUMMARY OF THE 2001 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT
COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND
SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES



By

Gary Timothy

Regional Information Report¹ No. 1J02-09

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

February 2002

¹ The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 to provide an information access system for all unpublished divisional reports.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.

AUTHOR

Gary Timothy is a fisheries biologist 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

	<u>Page</u>
AUTHOR.....	1.2
LIST OF TABLES.....	1.4
LIST OF FIGURES.....	1.4
INTRODUCTION.....	1.5
Description of the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region.....	1.5
Fisheries Management Organization.....	1.5
Historical Summary.....	1.6
Fishery Characteristics.....	1.6
Fishery Participation.....	1.6
Salmon Harvest.....	1.7
Harvest by Gear Type.....	1.7
Exvessel Value.....	1.7
Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Fisheries.....	1.8

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.1. Southeast Alaska region annual total commercial salmon catches and percentages of the total, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.....	1.9
Table 1.2. Number of active limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished ^a in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, 1977 to 2001.....	1.10
Table 1.3. Southeast Alaska region commercial salmon catches, in numbers, by harvest type and fishery, 2001.....	1.11
Table 1.4. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.....	1.12
Table 1.5. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chinook salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.....	1.13
Table 1.6. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total sockeye salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.....	1.14
Table 1.7. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total coho salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.....	1.15
Table 1.8. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total pink salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.....	1.16
Table 1.9. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chum salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.....	1.17
Table 1.10. Southeast Alaska region salmon exvessel value, catch, average weight, and price paid per pound by gear and species, 2001.....	1.18
Table 1.11. Southeast Alaska region total salmon exvessel values (in dollars), by species, 1985 to 2001.....	1.19
Table 1.12. Southeast Alaska, not including Yakutat, reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, 1961 to 2001.....	1.20
Table 1.13. Yakutat Area reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, 1975 to 2001.....	1.21

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) management area boundaries.....	22
Figure 1.2. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.....	23
Figure 1.3. Yakataga and Yakutat Districts.....	24
Figure 1.4. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest, 1878 to 2001.....	25
Figure 1.5. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest by species and season, 1878 to 2001.....	25
Figure 1.6. Exvessel value (in 2001 dollars) and number of salmon harvested by species and season, 1985–2001.....	26

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the commercial and subsistence/personal use salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) for the 2001 season. All five species of Pacific salmon are harvested in the Region I fisheries. Approximately 81.3 million salmon were commercially harvested in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region in 2001. The total exvessel value of the commercial salmon harvest was approximately 86.3 million dollars. Hatchery terminal areas and cost recovery fisheries made up 8% of the total Region I commercial harvest. With 66% of the Region I subsistence/personal use permits returned thus far, 45,500 fish were harvested and 82% of those 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/Craig, Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka, Haines, and Yakutat (Figure 1.1). The Craig, and Yakutat offices are seasonally staffed.

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 and in the past ten years have comprised 51% to 82% 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 (Registration Area A) with purse seines, drift gillnets, and floating fish traps; in Yakutat (Registration Area D) with set gillnets, and in both areas with hand and power troll gear. The salmon net fisheries are confined to state waters. The troll fishery operates in both state waters and in the federal waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The use of floating fish traps is restricted to the Annette 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 approximately 5,500 salmon producing streams and tributaries of various productivity levels, it is difficult to apply stock specific fisheries management according to the run strength of individual returns. Additionally, some salmon harvested in the region originate from other states (primarily Washington and Oregon) and Canada. A fishery targeting 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), 415 purse seine, 482 drift gillnet, 170 set gillnet, 1,299 hand troll, and 965 power troll permits that were active and could have been renewed and fished in 2001 (Table 1.2). Preliminary fish ticket information indicates that a total of 1,907 permit holders, including 347 purse seine, 438 drift gillnet, 114 set gillnet, 306 hand troll, and 702 power troll permit holders, reported salmon landings in 2001. There continues to be a downward participation trend in each of the gear groups. For the 2001 season, participation was at an all-

time-low for set gillnet (114) and power troll (702), and second-to-lowest for hand troll (306) permit holders.

Salmon Harvest

The Region I cumulative commercial salmon harvest by all gear types, including hatchery cost recovery, totaled approximately 81.3 million fish in 2001 (Tables 1.1 and 1.3, and Figure 1.5). From the previous year, the pink harvest increased 330%, sockeye and coho harvest increased 166% and 167% respectively, and the chum salmon harvest decreased 55%. Pink salmon made up 82%, chum 11%, coho 4%, sockeye 3%, and chinook salmon less than 1% of the total Region I commercial salmon harvest (Table 1.1).

Harvest by Gear Type

The 2001 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon harvest by gear type and species is summarized in Tables 1.4 to 1.9². Salmon landed by purse seiners accounted for 84% of the total salmon harvest, followed by drift gillnetters (5%) and trollers (3%) (Table 1.4). Trollers (hand and power) accounted for 63% of the regional landings of chinook salmon and 56% of the coho salmon harvest (Tables 1.5 and 1.7). Purse seiners harvested 92% of the pink, 51% of the chum, and 50% of the regional sockeye salmon harvest. Drift gillnetters accounted for 34% of the sockeye, 18% of the chum, and 9% of the coho salmon harvested. The set gillnet landings of sockeye and coho salmon represent 7% and 6%, respectively, of the regional harvest of these species. Approximately 24% of the chum, 19% of the chinook, and 10% 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 2001 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region commercial salmon harvest was estimated at \$86.3 million (Tables 1.10 and 1.11). 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).

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.

The exvessel value was highest for purse seine gear (\$43.2 million), followed by troll (\$14.9 million), hatchery cost recovery (\$14.4 million), drift gillnet (\$11.1 million), and set gillnet gear (\$1.1 million) (Table 1.10).

The regional total harvest of chum salmon was valued at approximately \$31.5 million, followed by pink (\$27.3 million), coho (\$11.7 million), sockeye (\$9.9 million), and chinook salmon (\$6.0 million) (Table 1.11).

Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Fisheries

A total of 3,464 subsistence and subsistence/personal use salmon fishing permits were issued in the Southeast Alaska (Registration Area A) portion of the region in 2001 (Table 1.12). This included 360 subsistence (Haines management area) and 3,104 subsistence/personal use permits (Juneau, Petersburg, Ketchikan, and Sitka management areas). The preliminary reported harvest (27% of permits returned) of 44,000 salmon included 5,700 fish in the Haines subsistence fishery and 38,300 fish in the combined fisheries. Sockeye salmon made up 84% of the harvest. The subsistence/personal use harvest numbers will not be finalized until late spring when more permits are returned.

A total of 139 subsistence permits were issued for the Yakutat area during 2001. With only 69 permits returned thus far, an extremely preliminary subsistence harvest of approximately 3,300 salmon was reported from the Yakutat (Registration Area D) portion of the region (Table 1.13) of which 62% 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 2001.

Year	Chinook ^a		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total
	>=28"	<=21"									
1960	301,344 (6%)	-	-	533,118 (10%)	681,604 (13%)	2,712,146 (53%)	932,430 (18%)	5,160,642			
1961	220,397 (1%)	-	-	682,292 (4%)	833,609 (5%)	11,459,298 (73%)	2,446,331 (16%)	15,641,927			
1962	196,650 (1%)	-	-	727,437 (5%)	1,156,277 (8%)	11,255,790 (74%)	1,837,010 (12%)	15,173,164			
1963	257,706 (1%)	-	-	675,750 (3%)	1,265,328 (6%)	19,115,942 (84%)	1,470,239 (6%)	22,784,965			
1964	357,139 (2%)	-	-	919,124 (4%)	1,586,258 (7%)	18,580,259 (80%)	1,927,834 (8%)	23,370,614			
1965	287,109 (2%)	-	-	1,076,998 (7%)	1,543,807 (10%)	10,879,097 (71%)	1,466,256 (10%)	15,253,267			
1966	308,042 (1%)	-	-	1,046,075 (4%)	1,218,827 (5%)	20,350,917 (78%)	3,227,402 (12%)	26,151,263			
1967	300,938 (4%)	-	-	966,398 (14%)	864,250 (12%)	3,109,343 (44%)	1,806,940 (26%)	7,047,869			
1968	331,511 (1%)	-	-	826,195 (3%)	1,539,686 (5%)	25,077,871 (82%)	2,636,207 (9%)	30,411,470			
1969	312,761 (4%)	-	-	811,654 (11%)	595,187 (8%)	4,872,385 (68%)	560,595 (8%)	7,152,582			
1970	322,418 (2%)	-	-	667,963 (5%)	755,871 (5%)	10,619,295 (72%)	2,428,112 (16%)	14,793,659			
1971	333,138 (3%)	-	-	622,746 (5%)	910,535 (7%)	9,355,233 (71%)	1,945,606 (15%)	13,167,258			
1972	287,621 (2%)	-	-	918,904 (5%)	1,511,041 (8%)	12,393,119 (69%)	2,943,415 (16%)	18,054,100			
1973	343,512 (3%)	-	-	1,005,609 (10%)	834,541 (8%)	6,458,875 (62%)	1,765,064 (17%)	10,407,601			
1974	347,118 (4%)	-	-	687,641 (8%)	1,277,154 (14%)	4,889,146 (55%)	1,673,117 (19%)	8,874,176			
1975	301,006 (5%)	-	-	244,855 (4%)	427,457 (8%)	4,030,028 (71%)	687,687 (12%)	5,691,033			
1976	240,628 (3%)	-	-	594,075 (7%)	823,342 (10%)	5,334,159 (66%)	1,030,580 (13%)	8,022,784			
1977	284,157 (2%)	-	-	1,089,916 (6%)	918,161 (5%)	13,904,838 (82%)	736,024 (4%)	16,933,096			
1978	401,418 (2%)	-	-	788,319 (3%)	1,714,508 (7%)	21,243,378 (85%)	868,963 (3%)	25,016,586			
1979	367,532 (2%)	-	-	1,073,401 (7%)	1,284,613 (9%)	10,975,941 (75%)	888,270 (6%)	14,589,757			
1980	324,610 (2%)	-	-	1,106,039 (6%)	1,116,237 (6%)	14,500,376 (78%)	1,642,938 (9%)	18,690,200			
1981	268,490 (1%)	-	-	1,072,201 (5%)	1,358,775 (6%)	19,038,208 (84%)	837,240 (4%)	22,574,914			
1982	292,220 (1%)	-	-	1,480,597 (5%)	2,086,225 (7%)	24,244,823 (82%)	1,330,220 (5%)	29,434,085			
1983	289,451 (1%)	-	-	1,557,510 (4%)	1,930,573 (5%)	37,545,837 (88%)	1,170,125 (3%)	42,493,496			
1984	270,227 (1%)	-	-	1,215,913 (4%)	1,909,447 (6%)	24,705,359 (77%)	4,084,257 (13%)	32,185,203			
1985	255,125 (<1%)	-	-	1,863,722 (3%)	2,597,802 (4%)	51,959,321 (87%)	3,275,417 (5%)	59,951,387			
1986	262,381 (<1%)	1,158 (<1%)	-	1,442,984 (3%)	3,404,079 (6%)	46,172,277 (84%)	3,358,991 (6%)	54,641,870			
1987	261,390 (2%)	1,792 (<1%)	-	1,377,717 (9%)	1,543,353 (10%)	10,280,422 (64%)	2,721,664 (17%)	16,186,338			
1988	263,841 (2%)	1,034 (<1%)	-	1,460,419 (8%)	1,046,662 (6%)	11,207,162 (64%)	3,535,594 (20%)	17,514,712			
1989	280,877 (<1%)	4,092 (<1%)	-	2,124,838 (3%)	2,204,044 (3%)	59,460,203 (90%)	1,968,890 (3%)	66,042,944			
1990	342,057 (1%)	3,776 (<1%)	-	2,155,717 (5%)	2,868,218 (7%)	32,342,002 (81%)	2,217,894 (6%)	39,929,664			
1991	325,073 (<1%)	5,575 (<1%)	-	2,063,585 (3%)	3,197,004 (5%)	61,926,339 (87%)	3,336,042 (5%)	70,853,618			
1992	233,755 (1%)	2,363 (<1%)	-	2,666,434 (6%)	3,696,207 (8%)	34,963,308 (75%)	4,936,516 (11%)	46,498,583			
1993	280,843 (<1%)	3,962 (<1%)	-	3,190,960 (4%)	3,665,435 (5%)	57,299,350 (79%)	7,879,870 (11%)	72,320,420			
1994	241,264 (<1%)	6,336 (<1%)	-	2,392,412 (3%)	5,720,885 (8%)	57,274,877 (75%)	10,403,083 (14%)	76,038,857			
1995	218,156 (<1%)	1,978 (<1%)	-	1,795,331 (3%)	3,345,678 (5%)	47,965,506 (74%)	11,225,693 (17%)	64,552,342			
1996	220,854 (<1%)	947 (<1%)	-	2,800,231 (3%)	3,156,938 (4%)	64,629,714 (74%)	16,042,998 (18%)	86,851,682			
1997	303,955 (1%)	558 (<1%)	-	2,477,416 (5%)	1,974,507 (4%)	28,983,276 (64%)	11,789,226 (26%)	45,466,837			
1998	235,732 (<1%)	1,705 (<1%)	-	1,375,367 (2%)	2,989,080 (5%)	42,535,391 (68%)	15,695,285 (25%)	62,832,560			
1999	182,375 (<1%)	3,049 (<1%)	-	1,160,730 (1%)	3,630,234 (4%)	77,848,279 (80%)	14,930,937 (15%)	97,755,604			
2000	232,668 (<1%)	1,349 (<1%)	-	1,228,977 (3%)	1,957,028 (5%)	20,313,433 (51%)	15,909,305 (40%)	39,642,760			
Average 1960 to 2000	285,061 (1%)	2,645 (<1%)	-	1,316,282 (4%)	1,881,475 (6%)	25,653,964 (77%)	4,184,641 (13%)	33,324,067			
Average 1991 to 2000	247,468 (<1%)	2,782 (<1%)	-	2,115,144 (3%)	3,333,300 (5%)	49,373,947 (74%)	11,214,896 (17%)	66,281,326			
Maximum catch and (year)	401,418 (1978)	6,336 (1994)	-	3,190,960 (1993)	5,720,885 (1994)	77,848,279 (1999)	16,042,998 (1996)				
Minimum catch and (year)	182,375 (1999)	558 (1997)	-	244,855 (1975)	427,457 (1975)	2,712,146 (1960)	560,595 (1969)				
2001	239,108 (<1%)	2,584 (<1%)	-	2,035,988 (3%)	3,278,429 (4%)	67,053,337 (82%)	8,679,308 (11%)	81,288,754			

^a Chinook troll catch is calendar year for 1960 through September 1979, and by season (Oct. 1–Sept. 30) for 1980–2001.

Table 1.2. Number of active limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished^a in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, 1977 to 2001.

Year	Number of Permits									
	Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Hand Troll		Power Troll	
	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished
1977	414	327	474	458	159	145	2,951	1,850	970	746
1978	420	379	492	497	164	155	3,922	2,641	976	817
1979	418	321	492	475	167	158	3,700	2,224	979	816
1980	417	336	489	466	167	159	2,436	1,667	974	842
1981	418	366	487	476	167	158	2,048	1,159	970	793
1982	421	372	486	432	164	147	1,909	1,071	968	811
1983	421	339	480	458	165	145	2,150	954	968	810
1984	422	384	481	468	164	140	2,147	864	963	795
1985	420	372	485	451	164	148	1,030	915	963	830
1986	420	369	488	461	164	154	1,983	805	957	827
1987	420	382	486	466	165	154	1,937	764	957	828
1988	420	395	485	471	165	159	1,870	778	956	829
1989	420	366	485	467	166	160	1,817	695	955	831
1990	420	361	487	466	166	158	1,782	700	956	840
1991	420	384	485	466	168	161	1,741	701	958	848
1992	420	355	485	468	170	159	1,688	645	957	838
1993	419	385	482	461	171	157	1,633	601	956	837
1994	418	391	482	447	171	150	1,579	548	954	804
1995	418	374	483	453	171	147	1,540	461	954	818
1996	417	358	483	440	171	139	1,501	412	965	739
1997	416	351	482	424	170	141	1,459	387	967	740
1998	416	378	479	423	170	142	1,409	304	967	732
1999	416	360	481	431	170	128	1,370	338	965	722
2000	416	357	480	423	170	125	1,329	315	963	713
Average 1991–2000	418	369	482	444	170	145	1,525	471	961	779
Preliminary 2001	415	347	482	438	170	114	1,299	306	965	702

^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, 2001.

Fishery	Large Chinook >=28"	Small Chinook <=21"	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Total Seine	19,729	2,583	1,013,150	542,633	61,950,279	4,432,906	67,961,280
Southern Seine ^a Total	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486
Traditional	3,329	1,210	841,716	425,654	48,611,955	2,155,230	52,039,094
Hatchery Terminal	4,302	99	730	585	11,147	77,529	94,392
Northern Seine ^b Total	12,098	1,274	170,704	116,394	13,327,177	2,200,147	15,827,794
Traditional	441	197	161,738	110,515	12,799,133	882,185	13,954,209
Hatchery Terminal	11,657	1,077	8,966	5,879	528,044	1,317,962	1,873,585
Total Drift Gillnet	12,385	-	688,238	294,019	1,568,742	1,564,138	4,127,522
Tree Point	1,379	-	80,041	35,504	517,737	219,716	854,377
Prince of Wales	1,057	-	164,013	188,465	825,330	282,910	1,461,775
Stikine	7	-	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757
Taku-Snettisham	1,696	-	290,450	22,529	122,829	236,962	674,466
Lynn Canal	1,521	-	124,952	34,039	45,425	340,940	546,877
Hatchery Terminal	6,725	-	28,172	2,751	46,409	478,213	562,270
Set Gillnet	2,631	-	141,449	205,233	32,230	406	381,949
Total Troll^c	153,218	-	8,989	1,845,136	258,943	467,830	2,734,116
Hand Troll Total	9,811	-	301	111,059	6,267	12,480	139,918
Traditional	5,186	-	296	110,891	6,210	3,461	126,044
Hatchery Terminal	2,159	-	-	3	-	7,436	9,598
Experimental	2,466	-	5	165	57	1,583	4,276
Power Troll Total	143,407	-	8,688	1,734,077	252,676	455,350	2,594,198
Traditional	112,759	-	7,259	1,729,573	243,483	187,847	2,280,921
Hatchery Terminal	4,922	-	17	1,609	425	185,714	192,687
Experimental	25,726	-	1,412	2,895	8,768	81,789	120,590
Total Annette Isl. Res.	4,156	-	41,245	57,055	1,995,215	126,455	2,224,126
Seine	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
Drift Gillnet	3,447	-	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
Total Annette Is. Troll ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery Cost Recovery	46,207	-	138,233	331,417	1,187,800	2,066,304	3,769,961
Miscellaneous ^d	782	1	4,684	2,936	60,128	21,269	89,800
Southern Totals ^e	56,529	1,309	1,131,381	1,198,394	52,011,483	4,027,500	58,426,596
Northern Totals ^f	175,853	1,275	763,060	1,819,497	15,009,655	4,650,679	22,420,019
Yakutat Totals ^g	6,516	-	141,549	258,393	32,338	435	439,231
Region Totals	239,108	2,584	2,035,988	3,278,429	67,053,337	8,679,308	81,288,754

^a Districts 101–108.

^b Districts 109–114.

^c Catch accounting period for the 2001 chinook salmon season goes from October 2000 through September 2001.

^d Includes salmon that were confiscated, caught in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

^e Districts 101–108, 150, and 152, plus 2000 winter troll fishery.

^f Districts 109–116, 154, 156, and 157, plus 2000 winter troll fishery.

^g Districts 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 189, 191, 192, plus 2000 winter troll fishery.

Table 1.4. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.

Year	Seine	Driftnet	Setnet	Troll ^a	Annette Is.	Hatchery ^b	Misc. ^c	Total
1960	3,789,373 (73%)	432,438 (8%)	177,916 (3%)	707,570 (14%)	53,345 (1%)	-	-	5,160,642
1961	13,778,020 (88%)	766,804 (5%)	288,253 (2%)	627,467 (4%)	181,383 (1%)	-	-	15,641,927
1962	12,394,256 (82%)	1,010,200 (7%)	274,139 (2%)	896,277 (6%)	598,292 (4%)	-	-	15,173,164
1963	20,120,230 (88%)	1,232,700 (5%)	283,814 (1%)	1,051,912 (5%)	96,309 (<1%)	-	-	22,784,965
1964	20,060,487 (86%)	1,431,389 (6%)	302,962 (1%)	1,188,373 (5%)	387,403 (2%)	-	-	23,370,614
1965	12,490,889 (82%)	1,426,018 (9%)	252,443 (2%)	1,044,147 (7%)	39,770 (<1%)	-	-	15,253,267
1966	22,697,106 (87%)	1,658,535 (6%)	257,968 (1%)	880,209 (3%)	657,445 (3%)	-	-	26,151,263
1967	5,151,431 (73%)	880,264 (12%)	222,423 (3%)	782,935 (11%)	10,816 (<1%)	-	-	7,047,869
1968	27,306,485 (90%)	1,432,710 (5%)	189,474 (1%)	1,213,591 (4%)	269,210 (1%)	-	-	30,411,470
1969	5,100,084 (71%)	1,019,273 (14%)	239,486 (3%)	762,873 (11%)	30,866 (<1%)	-	-	7,152,582
1970	12,116,863 (82%)	1,756,060 (12%)	166,361 (1%)	644,570 (4%)	109,740 (1%)	-	-	14,793,594
1971	10,503,078 (80%)	1,595,052 (12%)	257,560 (2%)	811,568 (6%)	0 (<1%)	-	-	13,167,258
1972	14,259,003 (79%)	1,938,787 (11%)	199,356 (1%)	1,223,588 (7%)	433,366 (2%)	-	-	18,054,100
1973	7,311,874 (70%)	1,859,357 (18%)	198,960 (2%)	994,022 (10%)	43,385 (<1%)	-	-	10,407,598
1974	5,572,498 (63%)	1,570,936 (18%)	170,621 (2%)	1,446,708 (16%)	113,064 (1%)	-	-	8,873,827
1975	3,929,881 (69%)	868,518 (15%)	196,956 (3%)	582,077 (10%)	110,901 (2%)	2,700 (<1%)	-	5,691,033
1976	5,026,317 (63%)	1,372,788 (17%)	219,928 (3%)	955,233 (12%)	446,652 (6%)	-	-	8,020,918
1977	12,245,751 (72%)	2,523,128 (15%)	364,933 (2%)	1,075,489 (6%)	629,734 (4%)	92,459 (1%)	-	16,931,494
1978	19,596,101 (78%)	1,690,223 (7%)	309,944 (1%)	2,122,959 (8%)	1,293,536 (5%)	-	3,807 (<1%)	25,016,570
1979	9,955,755 (68%)	1,884,809 (13%)	424,247 (3%)	1,917,913 (13%)	359,761 (2%)	35,448 (<1%)	11,773 (<1%)	14,589,706
1980	13,579,693 (73%)	2,179,192 (12%)	445,334 (2%)	1,280,831 (7%)	1,191,723 (6%)	752	10,177 (<1%)	18,687,702
1981	17,472,456 (77%)	2,094,807 (9%)	428,332 (2%)	1,708,369 (8%)	729,389 (3%)	137,749 (1%)	6,931 (<1%)	22,578,033
1982	23,750,950 (81%)	1,976,703 (7%)	379,365 (1%)	2,076,865 (7%)	1,227,016 (4%)	20,639 (<1%)	8,413 (<1%)	29,439,951
1983	35,376,038 (83%)	2,527,651 (6%)	271,593 (1%)	2,074,636 (5%)	2,091,874 (5%)	143,178 (<1%)	10,251 (<1%)	42,495,221
1984	24,332,275 (76%)	3,133,809 (10%)	337,983 (1%)	1,978,564 (6%)	1,736,331 (5%)	652,340 (2%)	10,557 (<1%)	32,181,859
1985	50,238,448 (84%)	4,117,020 (7%)	467,788 (1%)	2,842,091 (5%)	1,611,119 (3%)	640,062 (1%)	35,707 (<1%)	59,952,235
1986	46,156,636 (84%)	3,161,172 (6%)	268,174 (<1%)	2,606,524 (5%)	2,047,763 (4%)	367,868 (1%)	35,458 (<1%)	54,643,595
1987	8,691,660 (54%)	3,016,762 (19%)	413,943 (3%)	1,818,784 (11%)	538,333 (3%)	1,642,715 (10%)	90,459 (<1%)	16,212,656
1988	11,276,489 (64%)	2,605,532 (15%)	518,455 (3%)	1,327,935 (8%)	1,058,584 (6%)	645,811 (4%)	61,563 (<1%)	17,494,369
1989	54,315,514 (82%)	4,450,699 (7%)	580,479 (1%)	3,504,883 (5%)	2,691,297 (4%)	444,565 (1%)	43,401 (<1%)	66,030,838
1990	30,330,838 (76%)	2,917,511 (7%)	530,825 (1%)	2,965,476 (7%)	1,727,293 (4%)	1,414,924 (4%)	45,422 (<1%)	39,932,289
1991	62,191,634 (88%)	2,803,393 (4%)	404,417 (1%)	2,455,397 (3%)	1,127,702 (2%)	1,811,164 (3%)	68,797 (<1%)	70,862,504
1992	34,808,120 (75%)	3,832,020 (8%)	632,425 (1%)	2,886,872 (6%)	1,190,707 (3%)	3,094,606 (7%)	45,990 (<1%)	46,490,740
1993	60,196,878 (83%)	3,946,447 (5%)	598,618 (1%)	4,090,616 (6%)	1,725,815 (2%)	1,726,826 (2%)	50,144 (<1%)	72,335,344
1994	60,075,945 (79%)	4,255,756 (6%)	570,976 (1%)	4,923,149 (6%)	725,117 (1%)	5,386,836 (7%)	76,180 (<1%)	76,013,959
1995	51,650,711 (80%)	4,885,907 (8%)	514,753 (1%)	2,902,998 (4%)	2,165,624 (3%)	2,374,544 (4%)	53,726 (<1%)	64,548,263
1996	72,547,199 (84%)	4,054,104 (5%)	474,783 (1%)	3,285,123 (4%)	1,066,239 (1%)	5,352,633 (6%)	71,534 (<1%)	86,851,615
1997	32,426,882 (71%)	3,861,436 (8%)	530,584 (1%)	2,310,001 (5%)	649,343 (1%)	5,655,779 (12%)	91,387 (<1%)	45,525,412
1998	49,057,331 (78%)	4,332,833 (7%)	365,039 (1%)	2,218,176 (4%)	1,070,302 (2%)	5,700,976 (9%)	89,256 (<1%)	62,833,913
1999	81,768,383 (84%)	4,346,638 (4%)	351,396 (<1%)	3,043,477 (3%)	1,068,721 (1%)	7,054,037 (7%)	139,129 (<1%)	97,771,781
2000	27,180,816 (69%)	3,916,673 (10%)	338,124 (<1%)	1,947,674 (5%)	1,128,736 (3%)	5,028,361 (13%)	95,943 (<1%)	39,636,327
Average								
1966 to 2000	26,605,619 (80%)	2,457,709 (7%)	351,735 (1%)	1,833,608 (6%)	839,854 (3%)	1,205,536 (<1%)	28,195 (<1%)	33,322,255
Max. catch (year)	81,768,383 (1999)	4,885,907 (1995)	632,425 (1992)	4,923,149 (1994)	2,691,297 (1989)	7,054,037 (1999)	139,129 (1999)	
Min. catch (year)	3,789,373 (1960)	432,438 (1960)	166,361 (1970)	582,077 (1975)	10,816 (1967)	752 (1980)	3,807 (1978)	
2001	67,961,280 (84%)	4,127,522 (5%)	381,949 (<1%)	2,734,116 (3%)	2,224,126 (3%)	3,769,961 (5%)	89,800 (<1%)	81,288,754

^a Salmon harvest by calendar year.

^b Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state, and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales.

^c Includes salmon that were confiscated, caught in sportfish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 1.5. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chinook salmon catches by harvest type, in numbers and percent, 1960 to 2001.

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
2000	20,620 (9%)	13,687 (6%)	2,460 (1%)	158,784 (68%)	4,769 (2%)	31,636 (14%)	712 (<1%)	232,668
Average 1960 to 2000	13,154 (5%)	11,705 (4%)	2,265 (1%)	250,636 (88%)	473 (<1%)	7,382 (<1%)	607 (<1%)	286,221
Max. catch (year)	31,165 (1982)	25,142 (1972)	9,374 (1995)	375,433 (1978)	4,769 (2000)	46,207 (2001)	2,746 (1993)	
Min. catch (year)	1,426 (1976)	4,734 (1983)	663 (1990)	138,115 (1995)	3 (1966)	937 (1984)	6 (1983)	
2001	22,312 (9%)	12,385 (5%)	2,631 (1%)	153,218 (63%)	4,156 (2%)	46,207 (19%)	782 (<1%)	241,691

^a Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state, and federal hatchery's 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 2001.

Year	Seine	Driftnet	Setnet	Troll	Annette Is.	Hatchery ^a	Misc. ^b	Total
1960	358,697 (67%)	127,058 (24%)	44,671 (8%)	939 (<1%)	1,753 (<1%)	-	-	533,118
1961	418,952 (61%)	169,724 (25%)	82,403 (12%)	1,264 (<1%)	9,949 (1%)	-	-	682,292
1962	411,748 (57%)	233,082 (32%)	73,937 (10%)	1,181 (<1%)	7,489 (1%)	-	-	727,437
1963	422,605 (63%)	194,420 (29%)	52,517 (8%)	2,014 (<1%)	4,194 (1%)	-	-	675,750
1964	570,250 (62%)	246,250 (27%)	90,175 (10%)	1,004 (<1%)	11,445 (1%)	-	-	919,124
1965	672,001 (62%)	279,349 (26%)	120,417 (11%)	1,872 (<1%)	3,359 (<1%)	-	-	1,076,998
1966	480,024 (46%)	334,702 (32%)	185,360 (18%)	679 (<1%)	45,310 (4%)	-	-	1,046,075
1967	600,602 (62%)	274,038 (28%)	88,431 (9%)	157 (<1%)	3,170 (<1%)	-	-	966,398
1968	494,851 (60%)	245,865 (30%)	80,776 (10%)	574 (<1%)	4,129 (<1%)	-	-	826,195
1969	338,357 (42%)	348,350 (43%)	123,540 (15%)	444 (<1%)	970 (<1%)	-	-	811,661
1970	308,198 (46%)	240,538 (36%)	115,795 (17%)	477 (<1%)	2,947 (<1%)	-	-	667,955
1971	162,253 (26%)	329,017 (52%)	130,547 (21%)	929 (<1%)	8,178 (1%)	-	-	630,924
1972	324,893 (36%)	450,148 (49%)	134,617 (15%)	1,060 (<1%)	1,118 (<1%)	-	-	911,836
1973	342,336 (34%)	532,485 (53%)	128,466 (13%)	1,222 (<1%)	2,615 (<1%)	-	-	1,007,124
1974	236,064 (34%)	364,312 (53%)	82,418 (12%)	2,603 (<1%)	622 (<1%)	-	-	686,019
1975	61,784 (25%)	108,574 (43%)	73,291 (29%)	1,098 (<1%)	5,022 (2%)	-	-	249,769
1976	135,192 (22%)	322,017 (52%)	130,603 (21%)	1,241 (<1%)	26,967 (4%)	-	-	616,020
1977	328,932 (30%)	541,443 (50%)	186,001 (17%)	5,713 (1%)	23,619 (2%)	-	-	1,085,708
1978	272,197 (34%)	358,917 (45%)	130,681 (16%)	2,804 (<1%)	31,345 (4%)	-	101 (<1%)	796,045
1979	397,137 (37%)	472,610 (44%)	164,813 (15%)	7,018 (1%)	23,734 (2%)	-	478 (<1%)	1,065,790
1980	510,956 (46%)	408,296 (36%)	159,564 (14%)	2,921 (<1%)	37,528 (3%)	-	568 (<1%)	1,119,833
1981	438,921 (40%)	438,824 (40%)	149,273 (14%)	7,476 (1%)	70,000 (6%)	1 (<1%)	178 (<1%)	1,104,673
1982	445,385 (31%)	749,665 (52%)	212,882 (15%)	2,459 (<1%)	32,478 (2%)	1 (<1%)	205 (<1%)	1,443,048
1983	776,695 (49%)	586,574 (37%)	152,571 (10%)	7,973 (1%)	49,740 (3%)	1 (<1%)	1,218 (<1%)	1,573,759
1984	457,206 (37%)	593,901 (48%)	102,565 (8%)	9,654 (1%)	67,946 (6%)	7 (<1%)	2,283 (<1%)	1,232,491
1985	716,342 (39%)	830,238 (45%)	234,896 (13%)	7,713 (<1%)	36,510 (2%)	18 (<1%)	6,569 (<1%)	1,832,286
1986	587,730 (40%)	658,611 (45%)	150,770 (10%)	6,883 (<1%)	54,186 (4%)	6 (<1%)	2,474 (<1%)	1,460,660
1987	310,282 (23%)	736,200 (54%)	259,989 (19%)	9,722 (1%)	30,979 (2%)	1,121 (<1%)	6,217 (<1%)	1,354,510
1988	654,748 (44%)	600,925 (41%)	162,168 (11%)	9,341 (1%)	50,496 (3%)	85 (<1%)	2,173 (<1%)	1,479,936
1989	823,185 (39%)	893,976 (42%)	329,454 (15%)	20,171 (1%)	59,644 (3%)	66 (<1%)	7,490 (<1%)	2,133,986
1990	965,918 (45%)	767,492 (36%)	344,606 (16%)	9,176 (<1%)	45,130 (2%)	75 (<1%)	8,806 (<1%)	2,141,203
1991	1,051,269 (51%)	711,874 (34%)	229,903 (11%)	9,805 (<1%)	61,169 (3%)	1,478 (<1%)	14,126 (1%)	2,079,624
1992	1,336,901 (50%)	922,069 (34%)	314,175 (12%)	22,854 (1%)	95,063 (4%)	2,108 (<1%)	7,158 (<1%)	2,700,328
1993	1,690,471 (54%)	1,021,899 (33%)	345,887 (11%)	25,337 (1%)	41,615 (1%)	7,545 (<1%)	4,758 (<1%)	3,137,512
1994	1,430,610 (59%)	686,792 (29%)	206,683 (9%)	21,777 (1%)	55,503 (2%)	3,322 (<1%)	1,613 (<1%)	2,406,300
1995	907,120 (51%)	640,971 (36%)	153,723 (9%)	27,323 (2%)	29,859 (2%)	8,448 (<1%)	2,243 (<1%)	1,769,687
1996	1,514,523 (54%)	1,026,974 (37%)	209,029 (7%)	11,024 (<1%)	41,365 (1%)	6,636 (<1%)	2,186 (<1%)	2,811,737
1997	1,578,041 (64%)	645,516 (26%)	110,078 (4%)	39,430 (2%)	16,554 (1%)	58,879 (2%)	4,107 (<1%)	2,452,605
1998	732,790 (53%)	501,291 (36%)	77,189 (6%)	6,485 (<1%)	21,867 (2%)	34,590 (3%)	6,468 (<1%)	1,380,680
1999	425,298 (37%)	545,671 (47%)	128,751 (11%)	5,730 (<1%)	22,529 (2%)	24,085 (2%)	9,328 (1%)	1,161,392
2000	489,221 (40%)	496,237 (40%)	99,182 (8%)	4,467 (<1%)	22,529 (2%)	107,244 (9%)	10,097 (1%)	1,228,977
Average								
1960 to 2000	614,163 (47%)	503,339 (38%)	154,946 (12%)	7,366 (1%)	28,308 (2%)	6,237 (<1%)	2,460 (<1%)	1,316,819
Max. catch (year)	1,690,471 (1993)	1,026,974 (1996)	345,887 (1993)	39,430 (1997)	95,063 (1992)	138,233 (2001)	14,126 (1991)	
Min. catch (year)	61,784 (1975)	108,574 (1975)	44,671 (1960)	157 (1967)	622 (1974)	1 (1981-83)	101 (1978)	
2001	1,013,150 (50%)	688,238 (34%)	141,449 (7%)	8,989 (<1%)	41,245 (2%)	138,233 (7%)	4,684 (<1%)	2,035,988

^a Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state, and federal hatchery's 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 2001.

Year	Seine	Driftnet	Setnet	Troll	Annette Is.	Hatchery ^a	Misc. ^b	Total
1960	125,871 (18%)	37,986 (6%)	119,149 (17%)	396,211 (58%)	2,387 (<1%)	-	-	681,604
1961	246,524 (30%)	52,743 (6%)	128,670 (15%)	399,932 (48%)	5,740 (1%)	-	-	833,609
1962	239,382 (21%)	98,404 (9%)	170,776 (15%)	643,740 (56%)	3,975 (<1%)	-	-	1,156,277
1963	316,449 (25%)	112,776 (9%)	141,365 (11%)	693,050 (55%)	1,688 (<1%)	-	-	1,265,328
1964	506,341 (32%)	172,411 (11%)	169,780 (11%)	730,766 (46%)	6,960 (<1%)	-	-	1,586,258
1965	556,981 (36%)	166,452 (11%)	122,207 (8%)	695,887 (45%)	2,280 (<1%)	-	-	1,543,807
1966	451,888 (37%)	155,922 (13%)	66,252 (5%)	528,621 (43%)	16,144 (1%)	-	-	1,218,827
1967	188,959 (22%)	134,029 (16%)	97,211 (11%)	443,677 (51%)	374 (<1%)	-	-	864,250
1968	463,270 (30%)	202,955 (13%)	92,005 (6%)	779,500 (51%)	1,956 (<1%)	-	-	1,539,686
1969	109,956 (18%)	65,101 (11%)	32,555 (5%)	388,443 (65%)	400 (<1%)	-	-	596,455
1970	293,435 (39%)	163,354 (22%)	30,279 (4%)	267,647 (35%)	2,499 (<1%)	-	-	757,214
1971	325,772 (35%)	158,957 (17%)	37,848 (4%)	391,279 (43%)	4,706 (<1%)	-	-	918,562
1972	385,221 (26%)	274,206 (18%)	46,293 (3%)	791,941 (53%)	324 (<1%)	-	-	1,497,985
1973	128,220 (15%)	123,948 (15%)	41,776 (5%)	540,125 (65%)	1,006 (<1%)	-	-	835,075
1974	166,836 (13%)	186,482 (15%)	77,593 (6%)	845,109 (66%)	570 (<1%)	-	-	1,276,590
1975	70,193 (16%)	102,372 (24%)	37,403 (9%)	214,219 (50%)	1,354 (<1%)	2,700 (1%)	-	428,241
1976	87,344 (11%)	155,968 (19%)	51,540 (6%)	525,270 (64%)	5,545 (<1%)	-	-	825,667
1977	130,902 (14%)	183,044 (20%)	92,230 (10%)	506,432 (55%)	8,671 (1%)	-	-	921,279
1978	242,961 (14%)	221,134 (13%)	139,500 (8%)	1,100,902 (64%)	5,642 (0%)	-	1,337 (<1%)	1,711,476
1979	176,354 (14%)	81,324 (6%)	95,866 (7%)	918,832 (72%)	5,263 (<1%)	5,893 (<1%)	665 (<1%)	1,284,197
1980	184,570 (16%)	109,516 (10%)	119,684 (11%)	697,181 (62%)	7,839 (<1%)	-	813 (<1%)	1,119,603
1981	237,402 (17%)	114,535 (8%)	132,579 (10%)	860,867 (63%)	14,245 (1%)	5,003 (<1%)	550 (<1%)	1,365,181
1982	397,369 (19%)	194,471 (9%)	148,857 (7%)	1,315,871 (63%)	17,498 (1%)	12,514 (0%)	2,898 (<1%)	2,079,619
1983	340,381 (17%)	210,332 (11%)	81,573 (4%)	1,276,370 (65%)	25,123 (1%)	4,220 (<1%)	95 (<1%)	1,949,191
1984	350,041 (19%)	190,950 (10%)	182,256 (10%)	1,132,644 (60%)	30,849 (2%)	26,836 (0%)	199 (<1%)	1,891,159
1985	417,852 (16%)	309,380 (12%)	202,783 (8%)	1,599,695 (61%)	75,384 (3%)	33,386 (1%)	3,685 (<1%)	2,642,165
1986	568,410 (17%)	395,889 (12%)	92,097 (3%)	2,127,172 (63%)	35,790 (1%)	143,799 (4%)	1,328 (<1%)	3,364,485
1987	121,974 (8%)	165,249 (11%)	124,407 (8%)	1,041,020 (69%)	8,681 (1%)	50,465 (3%)	4,448 (<1%)	1,516,244
1988	157,003 (15%)	163,808 (15%)	205,926 (19%)	500,202 (47%)	23,870 (2%)	7,539 (1%)	3,503 (<1%)	1,061,851
1989	330,989 (15%)	234,423 (11%)	176,773 (8%)	1,415,517 (64%)	35,104 (2%)	18,921 (1%)	3,551 (<1%)	2,215,278
1990	372,471 (13%)	351,039 (12%)	148,891 (5%)	1,832,415 (63%)	63,146 (2%)	125,762 (4%)	2,536 (<1%)	2,896,260
1991	405,592 (13%)	545,376 (17%)	166,731 (5%)	1,718,319 (54%)	71,282 (2%)	294,490 (9%)	3,350 (<1%)	3,205,140
1992	488,399 (13%)	645,159 (18%)	290,095 (8%)	1,929,830 (53%)	32,690 (1%)	268,913 (7%)	2,529 (<1%)	3,657,615
1993	473,138 (13%)	417,681 (11%)	237,446 (6%)	2,395,874 (65%)	48,900 (1%)	106,476 (3%)	2,130 (<1%)	3,681,645
1994	967,691 (17%)	698,125 (12%)	343,843 (6%)	3,466,726 (61%)	51,452 (1%)	188,847 (3%)	6,753 (<1%)	5,723,437
1995	617,777 (19%)	415,158 (12%)	295,030 (9%)	1,750,167 (52%)	42,044 (1%)	215,431 (6%)	663 (<1%)	3,336,270
1996	441,457 (14%)	368,570 (12%)	227,802 (7%)	1,906,299 (61%)	30,846 (1%)	166,941 (5%)	3,825 (<1%)	3,145,740
1997	183,773 (9%)	131,240 (7%)	322,776 (16%)	1,170,288 (59%)	39,467 (2%)	135,179 (7%)	405 (<1%)	1,983,128
1998	464,716 (15%)	412,446 (14%)	197,629 (7%)	1,636,711 (55%)	49,365 (2%)	234,675 (8%)	3,436 (<1%)	2,998,978
1999	416,415 (12%)	351,559 (10%)	187,055 (5%)	2,272,461 (63%)	18,189 (1%)	349,239 (10%)	4,140 (<1%)	3,599,058
2000	206,479 (10%)	167,623 (8%)	170,948 (9%)	1,125,219 (56%)	57,055 (3%)	268,171 (13%)	399 (<1%)	1,995,894
Average 1960 to 2000	325,775 (17%)	230,295 (12%)	142,573 (8%)	1,096,889 (58%)	20,885 (1%)	65,010 (3%)	1,298 (<1%)	1,882,725
Max. catch (year)	967,691 (1994)	698,125 (1994)	343,843 (1994)	3,466,726 (1994)	75,384 (1985)	349,239 (1999)	6,753 (1994)	
Min. catch (year)	70,193 (1975)	37,986 (1960)	30,279 (1970)	214,219 (1975)	324 (1972)	2,700 (1975)	95 (1983)	
2001	542,633 (17%)	294,019 (9%)	205,233 (6%)	1,845,136 (56%)	57,055 (2%)	331,417 (10%)	2,936 (<1%)	3,278,429

^a Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state, and federal hatchery's 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 2001.

Year	Seine	Driftnet	Setnet	Troll	Annette Is.	Hatchery ^a	Misc. ^b	Total
1960	2,572,279 (95%)	55,984 (2%)	12,911 (<1%)	25,563 (1%)	45,409 (2%)	-	-	2,712,146
1961	10,936,344 (95%)	282,997 (2%)	63,608 (1%)	19,303 (<1%)	157,046 (1%)	-	-	11,459,298
1962	10,139,595 (90%)	435,132 (4%)	26,063 (<1%)	75,083 (1%)	579,917 (5%)	-	-	11,255,790
1963	18,188,335 (95%)	653,826 (3%)	78,697 (<1%)	106,939 (1%)	88,145 (<1%)	-	-	19,115,942
1964	17,305,646 (93%)	753,312 (4%)	40,038 (<1%)	124,566 (1%)	356,697 (2%)	-	-	18,580,259
1965	10,061,346 (92%)	698,339 (6%)	4,402 (<1%)	81,127 (1%)	33,883 (<1%)	-	-	10,879,097
1966	18,906,895 (93%)	790,314 (4%)	1,405 (<1%)	63,623 (0%)	588,680 (3%)	-	-	20,350,917
1967	2,807,759 (90%)	205,683 (7%)	31,580 (1%)	57,372 (2%)	6,949 (<1%)	-	-	3,109,343
1968	24,083,473 (96%)	607,275 (2%)	2,130 (<1%)	126,271 (1%)	258,722 (1%)	-	-	25,077,871
1969	4,313,575 (89%)	381,729 (8%)	64,271 (1%)	83,727 (2%)	29,238 (1%)	-	-	4,872,540
1970	9,589,943 (90%)	848,425 (8%)	7,841 (<1%)	70,072 (1%)	102,907 (1%)	-	-	10,619,188
1971	8,514,499 (87%)	655,473 (7%)	80,797 (1%)	104,557 (1%)	- (<1%)	-	-	9,770,369
1972	11,363,527 (95%)	444,375 (4%)	3,092 (<1%)	166,771 (1%)	415,043 (0%)	-	-	12,019,457
1973	5,611,363 (86%)	654,224 (10%)	16,990 (<1%)	134,586 (2%)	41,692 (2%)	-	-	6,526,216
1974	4,174,551 (85%)	338,346 (7%)	4,211 (<1%)	263,083 (5%)	109,053 (2%)	-	-	4,888,591
1975	3,414,308 (78%)	350,199 (8%)	80,277 (2%)	76,844 (2%)	108,400 (10%)	-	-	4,358,049
1976	4,290,526 (77%)	384,349 (7%)	28,493 (1%)	194,370 (3%)	436,421 (10%)	-	-	5,572,154
1977	11,444,267 (79%)	1,428,899 (10%)	75,530 (1%)	281,009 (2%)	581,957 (9%)	92,459 (1%)	-	14,465,149
1978	18,545,091 (91%)	812,947 (4%)	30,525 (<1%)	617,633 (3%)	1,235,444 (2%)	-	1,738 (<1%)	20,343,487
1979	8,934,010 (76%)	915,976 (8%)	151,937 (1%)	629,103 (5%)	305,998 (9%)	29,555 (<1%)	9,361 (<1%)	11,745,869
1980	11,869,988 (84%)	1,107,273 (8%)	143,135 (1%)	267,174 (2%)	1,105,482 (5%)	-	7,324 (<1%)	14,181,047
1981	16,268,867 (84%)	1,264,900 (7%)	133,756 (1%)	579,436 (3%)	653,409 (6%)	132,744 (1%)	5,096 (<1%)	19,361,043
1982	22,049,191 (87%)	569,486 (2%)	9,850 (<1%)	503,306 (2%)	1,101,642 (8%)	7,346 (<1%)	4,002 (<1%)	25,286,967
1983	33,666,216 (91%)	1,209,372 (3%)	25,278 (<1%)	498,470 (1%)	2,017,294 (4%)	120,688 (<1%)	8,416 (<1%)	36,966,967
1984	21,070,213 (86%)	1,308,086 (5%)	19,870 (<1%)	572,567 (2%)	1,556,283 (6%)	171,356 (0%)	8,519 (<1%)	24,524,638
1985	47,233,196 (90%)	1,832,570 (4%)	16,410 (<1%)	963,339 (2%)	1,424,695 (3%)	470,949 (1%)	18,105 (<1%)	52,357,638
1986	42,788,318 (96%)	1,282,418 (3%)	7,263 (<1%)	181,706 (<1%)	1,823,069 (1%)	61,178 (<1%)	28,325 (<1%)	44,687,971
1987	7,018,562 (65%)	1,359,526 (13%)	12,920 (<1%)	486,355 (4%)	338,763 (8%)	994,190 (9%)	70,106 (1%)	10,831,931
1988	8,826,732 (69%)	687,270 (5%)	120,212 (1%)	519,367 (4%)	890,272 (20%)	115,729 (1%)	47,580 (<1%)	12,867,514
1989	52,070,066 (89%)	2,769,875 (5%)	57,195 (<1%)	1,771,409 (3%)	2,550,624 (3%)	213,371 (<1%)	27,663 (<1%)	58,455,765
1990	27,915,150 (88%)	1,168,061 (4%)	30,840 (<1%)	771,665 (2%)	1,546,186 (3%)	880,750 (3%)	29,350 (<1%)	31,729,125
1991	58,592,358 (95%)	820,409 (1%)	3,052 (<1%)	427,326 (1%)	933,309 (2%)	1,112,888 (2%)	36,997 (<1%)	61,947,786
1992	29,769,079 (84%)	1,408,331 (4%)	18,526 (<1%)	673,805 (2%)	954,756 (4%)	2,111,411 (6%)	27,400 (<1%)	35,530,486
1993	53,414,515 (95%)	1,087,670 (2%)	9,909 (<1%)	902,766 (2%)	1,521,934 (1%)	332,763 (1%)	29,793 (<1%)	56,275,447
1994	51,280,083 (87%)	1,030,607 (2%)	12,324 (<1%)	942,783 (2%)	498,031 (3%)	3,459,436 (6%)	51,613 (<1%)	58,702,002
1995	43,498,508 (93%)	1,337,764 (3%)	54,041 (<1%)	714,312 (2%)	1,925,156 (2%)	411,701 (1%)	24,024 (<1%)	46,908,149
1996	61,649,487 (96%)	615,311 (1%)	31,295 (<1%)	812,899 (1%)	867,799 (1%)	609,316 (1%)	43,607 (<1%)	64,171,969
1997	24,790,537 (84%)	1,384,200 (5%)	93,658 (<1%)	545,308 (2%)	410,054 (3%)	1,695,171 (6%)	64,348 (<1%)	29,372,518
1998	38,436,679 (90%)	1,489,395 (3%)	86,066 (<1%)	261,093 (1%)	799,296 (2%)	1,411,511 (3%)	51,351 (<1%)	42,632,509
1999	71,961,631 (92%)	1,274,207 (2%)	29,554 (<1%)	540,859 (1%)	896,414 (1%)	3,053,685 (4%)	91,929 (<1%)	77,870,145
2000	18,156,691 (94%)	679,459 (4%)	64,349 (<1%)	187,364 (1%)	918,280 (0%)	267,913 (1%)	39,377 (<1%)	19,395,153
Average 1960 to 2000	23,110,327 (90%)	911,805 (4%)	43,520 (<1%)	400,608 (2%)	736,935 (3%)	433,076 (2%)	17,708 (<1%)	25,653,978
Max. catch (year)	71,961,631 (1999)	2,769,875 (1989)	151,937 (1979)	1,771,409 (1989)	2,550,624 (1989)	3,459,436 (1994)	91,929 (1999)	
Min. catch (year)	2,572,279 (1960)	55,984 (1960)	1,405 (1966)	19,303 (1961)	6,949 (1967)	7,346 (1982)	1,738 (1978)	
2001	61,950,279 (92%)	1,568,742 (2%)	32,230 (<1%)	258,943 (0%)	1,995,215 (0%)	1,187,800 (2%)	60,128 (<1%)	67,053,337

^a Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state, and federal hatchery's 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 2001.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b		Total
1960	726,017	(78%)	199,887	(21%)	277	(<1%)	2,453	(<1%)	3,796	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	932,430
1961	2,172,066	(89%)	251,900	(10%)	11,038	(<1%)	2,679	(<1%)	8,648	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,446,331
1962	1,593,386	(87%)	233,421	(13%)	616	(<1%)	2,676	(<1%)	6,911	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,837,010
1963	1,186,182	(81%)	265,251	(18%)	10,294	(1%)	6,230	(<1%)	2,282	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,470,239
1964	1,661,431	(86%)	250,045	(13%)	1,481	(<1%)	2,576	(<1%)	12,301	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,927,834
1965	1,185,569	(81%)	269,986	(18%)	4,094	(<1%)	6,359	(<1%)	248	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,466,256
1966	2,846,425	(88%)	365,070	(11%)	3,396	(<1%)	5,203	(<1%)	7,308	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,227,402
1967	1,545,057	(86%)	250,050	(14%)	4,459	(<1%)	7,051	(<1%)	323	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,806,940
1968	2,251,556	(85%)	363,713	(14%)	13,866	(1%)	2,791	(<1%)	4,281	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,636,207
1969	332,514	(59%)	208,918	(37%)	17,203	(3%)	1,708	(<1%)	258	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	560,601
1970	1,919,378	(79%)	494,294	(20%)	10,147	(<1%)	3,235	(<1%)	1,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,428,441
1971	1,495,755	(77%)	435,924	(22%)	6,306	(<1%)	7,602	(<1%)	5,290	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,950,877
1972	2,168,632	(74%)	744,933	(25%)	12,887	(<1%)	11,634	(<1%)	226	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,938,312
1973	1,221,201	(69%)	524,199	(30%)	8,995	(<1%)	10,460	(1%)	375	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,765,230
1974	988,297	(59%)	666,313	(40%)	4,185	(<1%)	13,818	(1%)	1,306	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,673,919
1975	381,540	(55%)	298,296	(43%)	3,761	(1%)	2,784	(<1%)	3,810	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	690,191
1976	511,827	(49%)	503,230	(48%)	7,462	(1%)	4,251	(<1%)	15,193	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,041,963
1977	336,408	(45%)	364,164	(49%)	8,623	(1%)	11,621	(2%)	25,605	(3%)	-	-	-	-	746,421
1978	521,880	(61%)	288,959	(34%)	6,181	(1%)	26,193	(3%)	16,437	(2%)	-	-	145	(<1%)	859,795
1979	438,175	(47%)	401,161	(43%)	7,399	(1%)	24,661	(3%)	57,064	(6%)	-	-	437	(<1%)	928,897
1980	1,002,478	(62%)	548,674	(34%)	20,151	(1%)	12,168	(1%)	30,312	(2%)	752	(<1%)	1651	(<1%)	1,616,186
1981	517,002	(61%)	270,231	(32%)	10,655	(1%)	8,680	(1%)	40,300	(5%)	1	(<1%)	359	(<1%)	849,271
1982	828,476	(63%)	448,362	(34%)	6,320	(<1%)	5,639	(<1%)	24,237	(2%)	778	(<1%)	345	(<1%)	1,313,394
1983	579,168	(47%)	516,639	(42%)	11,195	(1%)	20,308	(2%)	104,949	(9%)	18,269	(<1%)	344	(<1%)	1,233,382
1984	2,434,053	(67%)	1,030,527	(28%)	32,230	(1%)	28,053	(1%)	86,916	(2%)	453,204	(1%)	309	(<1%)	3,630,357
1985	1,849,523	(56%)	1,134,446	(34%)	12,468	(<1%)	52,767	(2%)	112,679	(3%)	133,051	(4%)	6227	(<1%)	3,301,161
1986	2,198,907	(66%)	815,813	(24%)	16,616	(<1%)	51,390	(2%)	109,029	(3%)	161,792	(5%)	1794	(<1%)	3,355,341
1987	1,234,558	(45%)	747,357	(27%)	14,555	(1%)	12,846	(<1%)	127,711	(5%)	594,563	(22%)	8756	(<1%)	2,740,346
1988	1,625,841	(47%)	1,144,450	(33%)	29,256	(1%)	88,264	(3%)	65,415	(2%)	512,809	(15%)	7263	(<1%)	3,473,298
1989	1,079,555	(54%)	542,846	(27%)	16,259	(1%)	68,986	(3%)	84,519	(4%)	192,527	(10%)	3302	(<1%)	1,987,994
1990	1,062,522	(48%)	616,226	(28%)	5,825	(<1%)	62,817	(3%)	82,102	(4%)	381,645	(17%)	4340	(<1%)	2,215,477
1991	2,125,308	(63%)	707,277	(21%)	2,984	(<1%)	28,437	(1%)	102,290	(3%)	376,313	(11%)	13621	(<1%)	3,356,230
1992	3,193,433	(65%)	845,176	(17%)	7,604	(<1%)	85,030	(2%)	75,489	(2%)	695,451	(14%)	7532	(<1%)	4,909,715
1993	4,606,463	(58%)	1,401,186	(18%)	4,065	(<1%)	525,160	(7%)	136,341	(2%)	1,256,796	(16%)	10711	(<1%)	7,940,722
1994	6,376,472	(61%)	1,823,497	(18%)	4,229	(<1%)	330,375	(3%)	133,380	(1%)	1,717,481	(17%)	14688	(<1%)	10,400,122
1995	6,600,529	(59%)	2,478,672	(22%)	2,585	(<1%)	277,453	(2%)	126,294	(1%)	1,707,559	(15%)	25515	(<1%)	11,218,607
1996	8,918,577	(55%)	2,033,267	(13%)	1,803	(<1%)	406,240	(3%)	166,573	(1%)	4,536,244	(28%)	20506	(<1%)	16,083,210
1997	5,863,690	(50%)	1,689,474	(14%)	808	(<1%)	312,042	(3%)	214,681	(2%)	3,736,406	(32%)	20233	(<1%)	11,837,334
1998	9,406,979	(60%)	1,923,764	(12%)	1,351	(<1%)	117,642	(1%)	100,331	(1%)	4,004,257	(26%)	26611	(<1%)	15,580,935
1999	8,944,189	(60%)	2,166,218	(14%)	928	(<1%)	74,704	(0%)	164,969	(1%)	3,611,928	(24%)	32639	(<1%)	14,995,575
2000	8,306,381	(52%)	2,559,879	(16%)	1,185	(<1%)	478,144	(3%)	164,969	(1%)	4,353,396	(27%)	45351	(<1%)	15,909,305
Average 1960 to 2000	2,542,376	(61%)	800,578	(19%)	8,433	(<1%)	78,125	(2%)	59,184	(1%)	693,786	(17%)	6,163	(<1%)	4,188,644
Max. catch (year)	9,406,979	(1998)	2,559,879	(2000)	32,230	(1984)	525,160	(1993)	214,681	(1997)	4,536,244	(1996)	45,351	(2000)	
Min. catch (year)	332,514	(1969)	199,887	(1960)	277	(1960)	1,708	(1969)	226	(1972)	1	(1981)	145	(1978)	
2001	4,432,906	(51%)	1,564,138	(18%)	406	(<1%)	467,830	(5%)	126,455	(1%)	2,066,304	(24%)	21,269	(<1%)	8,679,308

^a Includes salmon caught and sold in private, state, and federal hatchery's 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, 2001.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Exvessel Value in Dollars^a						
Purse Seine ^b	272,653	4,498,386	737,981	24,532,310	13,112,536	43,153,866
Drift Gillnet	136,111	4,057,851	859,418	690,246	5,349,352	11,092,978
Setnet	43,896	570,039	506,926	14,181	494	1,135,535
Troll ^c	4,780,402	45,979	8,441,497	114,971	1,511,091	14,893,939
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	33,597	201,276	120,158	658,421	438,167	1,451,618
Hatchery Controlled	659,420	474,416	1,035,347	1,251,941	11,025,798	14,446,922
Miscellaneous ^e	29,258	21,715	5,285	22,488	58,532	137,278
Total	5,955,336	9,869,662	11,706,610	27,284,559	31,495,970	86,312,136
Catch in Numbers of Salmon						
Purse Seine ^b	22,312	1,013,150	542,633	61,950,279	4,432,906	67,961,280
Drift Gillnet	12,385	688,238	294,019	1,568,742	1,564,138	4,127,522
Setnet	2,631	141,449	205,233	32,230	406	381,949
Troll ^c	153,218	8,989	1,845,136	258,943	467,830	2,734,116
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	4,156	41,245	57,055	1,995,215	126,455	2,224,126
Hatchery Controlled	46,207	138,233	331,417	1,187,800	2,066,304	3,769,961
Miscellaneous ^e	783	4,684	2,936	60,128	21,269	89,800
Total	241,692	2,035,988	3,278,429	67,053,337	8,679,308	81,288,754
Average Weight in Pounds^f						
Purse Seine ^b	18.8	6.0	6.8	3.3	8.7	-
Drift Gillnet	15.7	6.7	7.9	4.0	9.0	-
Setnet	17.2	6.5	9.5	4.4	7.6	-
Troll ^c	16.0	5.5	6.1	3.7	9.5	-
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	18.8	6.1	8.1	3.3	9.9	-
Hatchery Controlled	20.1	5.2	7.1	3.1	9.2	-
Miscellaneous ^e	23.8	6.1	7.2	3.4	8.6	-
Average Exvessel Price Paid Per Pound^g						
Purse Seine ^b	0.65	0.74	0.20	0.12	0.34	-
Drift Gillnet	0.70	0.88	0.37	0.11	0.38	-
Setnet	0.97	0.62	0.26	0.10	0.16	-
Troll ^c	1.95	0.93	0.75	0.12	0.34	-
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	0.43	0.80	0.26	0.10	0.35	-
Hatchery Controlled	0.71	0.66	0.44	0.34	0.58	-
Miscellaneous ^e	1.57	0.76	0.25	0.11	0.32	-

^a (number caught) * (average weight) * (average exvessel price)

^b Includes jack chinook salmon <= 21".

^c Catch accounting period for the 2000 chinook salmon season goes from October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001.

^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 2001.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Exvessel Value calculated using 2001 Consumer Price Index						
1985	13,776,192	25,615,235	34,186,772	63,855,609	22,157,847	159,591,655
1986	11,902,809	21,543,692	37,546,981	51,531,413	18,948,462	141,473,357
1987	18,831,979	24,908,959	25,837,933	18,562,589	21,953,812	110,095,272
1988	22,899,289	35,417,638	31,971,260	37,279,381	47,172,141	174,739,709
1989	13,297,102	31,166,503	17,984,476	107,953,385	12,336,834	182,738,300
1990	14,318,454	27,910,728	29,215,489	42,906,906	13,052,372	127,403,949
1991	13,474,566	13,865,938	25,136,286	28,525,363	11,489,238	92,491,391
1992	9,862,572	31,866,505	35,656,839	22,124,960	21,881,101	121,391,977
1993	8,603,404	19,243,413	24,188,784	29,166,449	28,212,254	109,414,304
1994	7,729,302	18,233,648	35,380,845	34,615,861	24,045,488	120,005,144
1995	5,750,468	13,846,773	18,877,109	31,135,527	33,410,863	103,020,740
1996	5,049,773	21,174,316	15,749,992	15,246,211	21,795,387	79,015,679
1997	8,183,713	15,427,790	12,572,411	13,481,582	26,964,087	76,629,583
1998	4,733,098	8,802,101	13,592,563	19,755,678	18,951,005	65,834,445
1999	4,425,417	8,178,412	18,975,345	28,625,936	19,715,555	79,920,665
2000	6,725,297	7,302,921	9,950,324	8,613,948	42,790,169	75,382,659
2001	5,954,364	9,869,671	11,706,614	27,284,665	31,492,392	86,307,706

(historical exvessel \$\$ = past\$ (current CPI / past CPI))

Exvessel Value in Harvest Year Dollars						
1985	8,393,648	15,607,017	20,829,539	38,906,362	13,500,478	97,237,045
1986	7,387,021	13,370,264	23,302,090	31,980,990	11,759,634	87,799,999
1987	12,113,889	16,022,977	16,620,550	11,940,601	14,122,044	70,820,062
1988	15,339,671	23,725,405	21,416,761	24,972,541	31,599,458	117,053,836
1989	9,336,583	21,883,615	12,627,831	75,799,659	8,662,329	128,310,017
1990	10,596,953	20,656,467	21,622,109	31,754,998	9,659,938	94,290,465
1991	10,392,049	10,693,889	19,385,969	21,999,742	8,860,896	71,332,545
1992	7,835,327	25,316,368	28,327,602	17,577,191	17,383,457	96,439,945
1993	7,039,592	15,745,602	19,792,069	23,864,960	23,084,206	89,526,427
1994	6,486,311	15,301,397	29,691,060	29,049,097	20,178,604	100,706,469
1995	4,962,465	11,949,310	16,290,325	26,868,938	28,832,477	88,903,515
1996	4,501,758	18,876,421	14,040,760	13,591,651	19,430,092	70,440,683
1997	7,437,633	14,021,293	11,426,229	12,252,514	24,505,866	69,643,534
1998	4,368,601	8,124,250	12,545,797	18,234,290	17,491,585	60,764,523
1999	4,174,827	7,715,308	17,900,864	27,004,988	18,599,159	75,395,146
2000	6,572,449	7,136,946	9,724,180	8,418,176	41,817,665	73,669,416
2001	5,955,336	9,869,662	11,706,610	27,284,559	31,495,970	86,312,137

^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 2001.

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	20,006	360	2,136	2,951	25,472
1986	2,777	2,777	1,359	29	21,974	277	971	2,840	26,091
1987	2,678	2,678	1,331	34	25,430	117	1,491	3,881	30,953
1988	2,821	2,821	999	94	20,011	97	1,145	3,013	24,360
1989	3,116	3,116	1,404	221	29,514	531	3,497	3,081	36,844
1990	3,139	3,139	1,428	163	33,089	806	3,715	3,436	41,209
1991	3,447	3,447	1,495	201	37,429	655	1,829	3,358	43,472
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	3,933	3,933	2,057	100	52,511	1,438	3,607	4,109	61,765
1995	3,837	3,836	1,837	133	41,670	1,693	3,170	3,349	50,015
1996 ^b	4,049	3,225	1,995	144	51,313	1,123	2,341	4,104	59,025
1997	4,082	3,406	2,031	64	45,333	946	3,268	3,268	52,879
1998	4,131	3,487	2,167	152	49,425	1,254	3,161	5,042	59,034
1999	4,186	3,590	2,172	372	45,602	789	2,736	4,356	53,855
2000	3,633	3,063	1,833	292	41,699	745	2,045	2,945	47,726
Average 1967 - 2000	-	-	1,626	71	24,793	475	2,877	3,800	32,016
Average 1991 - 2000	3,836	3,505	1,922	161	46,382	1,119	2,720	3,630	54,012
2001 ^c	3,464	2,483	1,513	354	36,762	807	3,213	2,740	43,876

^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 as of 2/12/02. 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 2001.

Year	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Permits Returned	Number of Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					Total
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
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
2000	138	130	109	963	4,250	1,163	149	27	6,552
Average 1975 - 2000			82	409	2,476	1,093	41	10	4,029
2001 ^c	139	69	59	339	2,065	840	57	10	3,311

^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 as of 1/18/02. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.



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

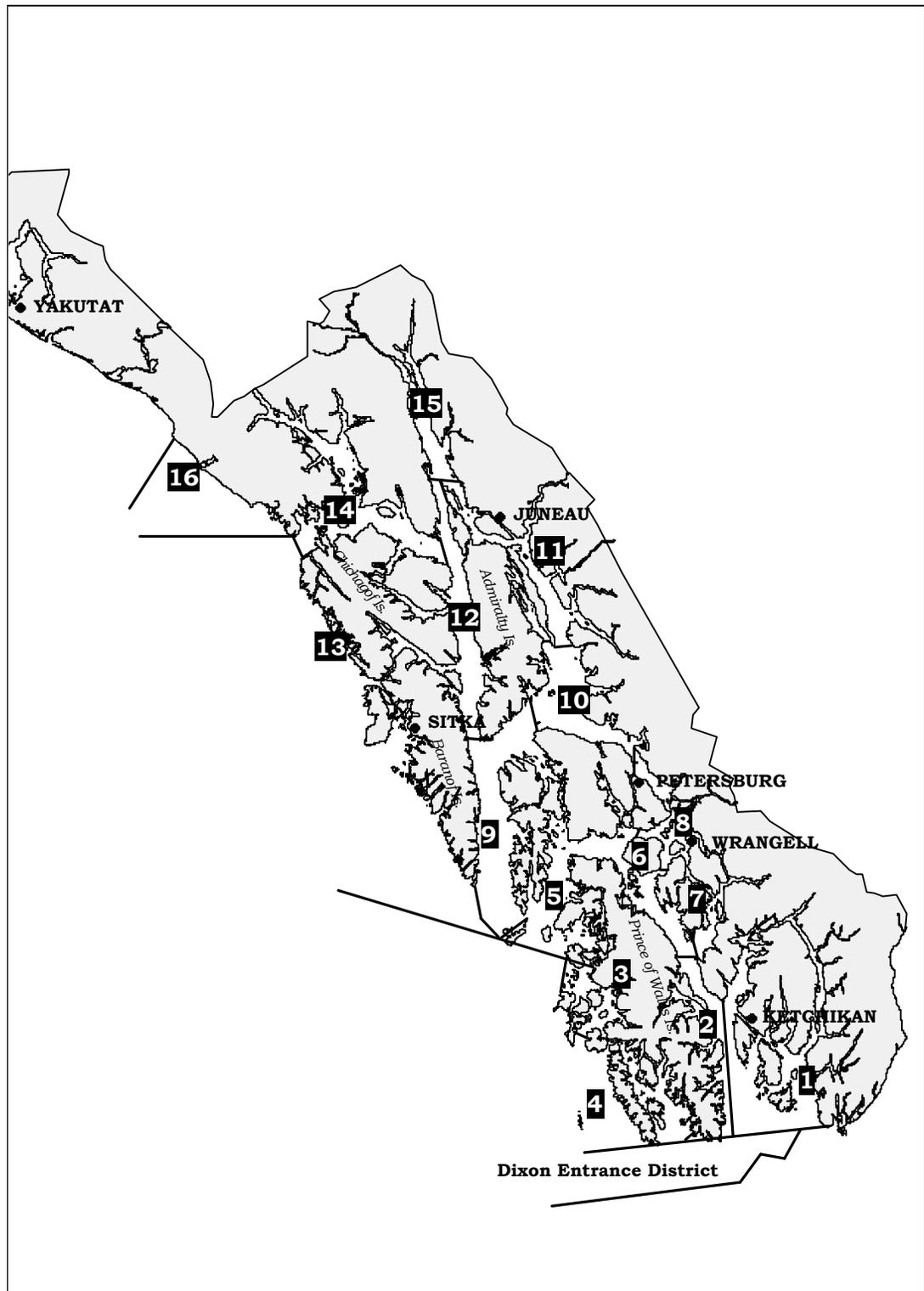


Figure 1.2. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

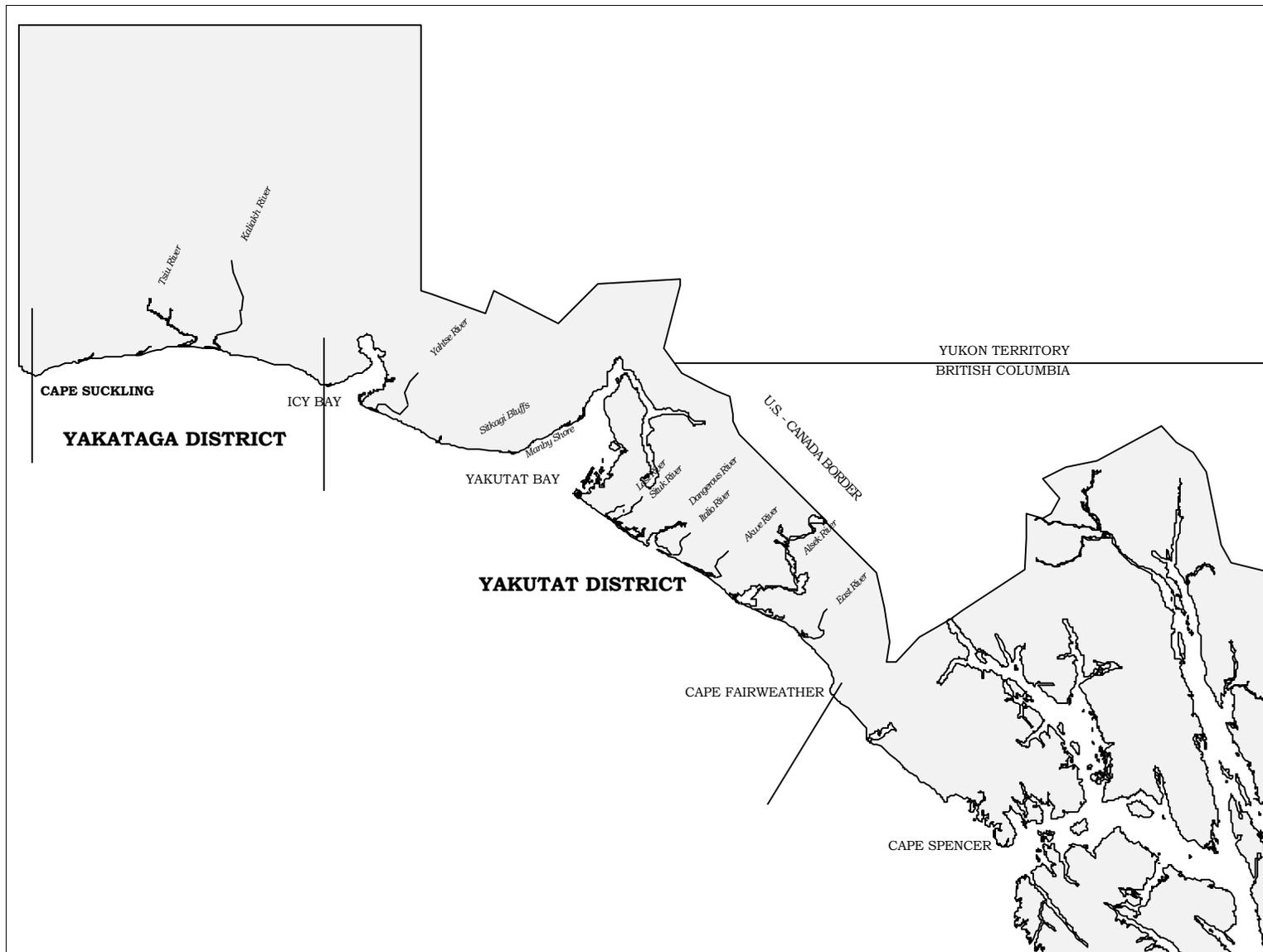


Figure 1.3. Yakataga and Yakutat Districts.

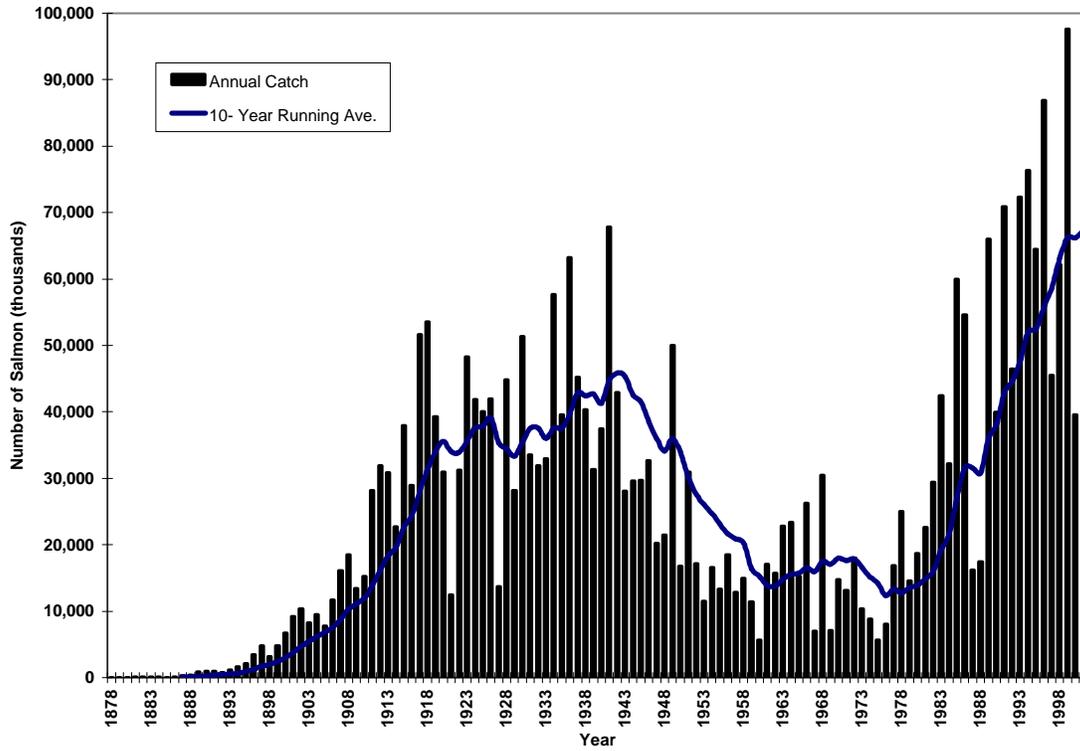


Figure 1.4. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest, 1878 to 2001.

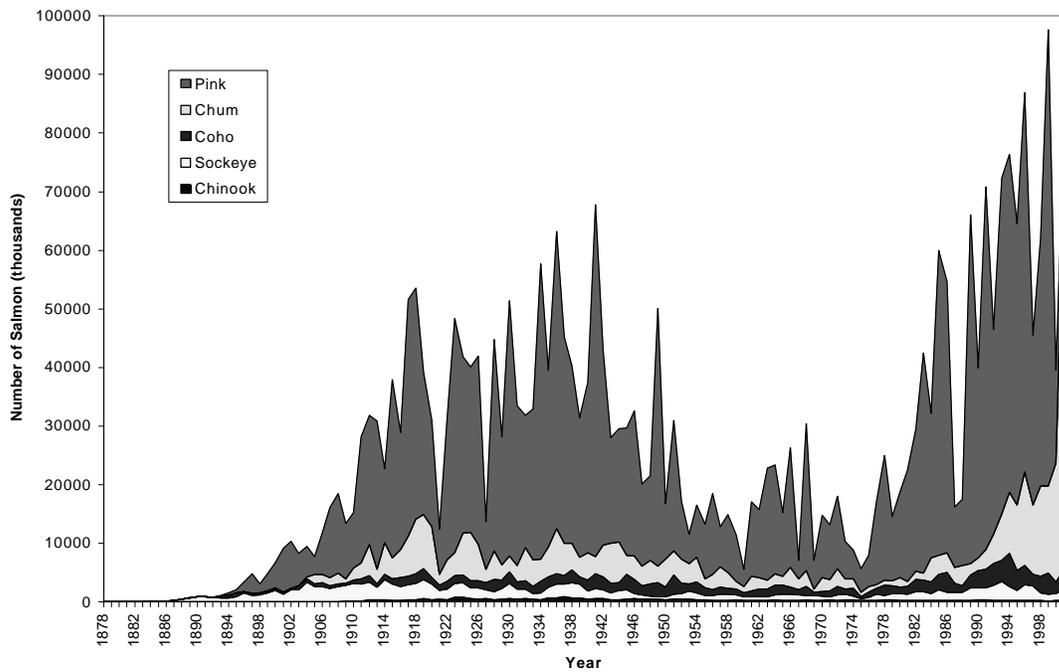


Figure 1.5. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest by species and season, 1878 to 2001.

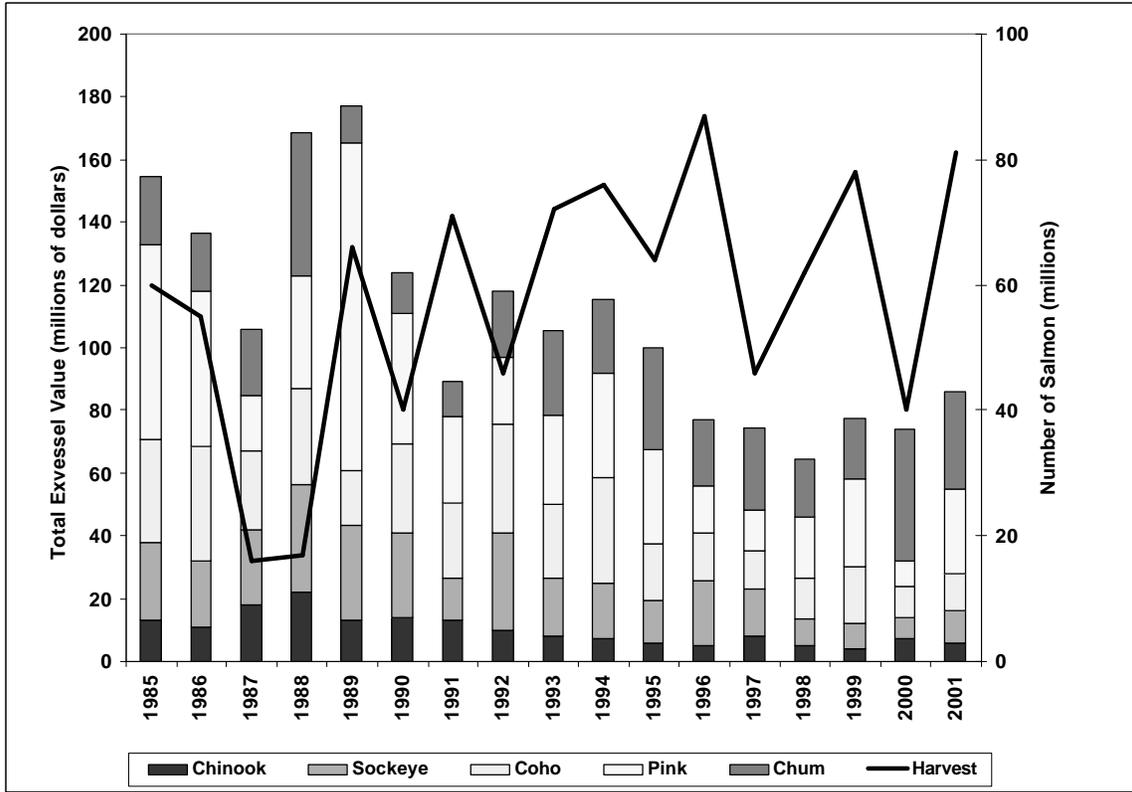


Figure 1.6. Exvessel value (in 2001 dollars) and number of salmon harvested by species and season, 1985–2001.

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,
SUMMARY OF THE 2001 SOUTHEAST ALASKA
COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES



By

William Bergmann,
Bill Davidson,
Phil Doherty,
Craig Farrington,
Scott Kelley,
Gary Timothy,
and
Tim Zadina

Regional Information Report¹ No. 1J02-09

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

February 2002

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

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 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.

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.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
AUTHORS.....	2.2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2.2
LIST OF TABLES.....	2.4
LIST OF FIGURES	2.5
ABSTRACT	2.6
INTRODUCTION.....	2.7
SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES	2.7
Non-Retention of Chinook Salmon	2.8
Northern Southeast Purse seine Fisheries	2.9
Inside Fisheries	2.9
Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery.....	2.14
Outside Fisheries.....	2.14
Southern Southeast Alaska Purse seine Fisheries.....	2.16
District 4.....	2.16
Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse seine Fishery	2.17
Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery.....	2.21
Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements	2.21
Northern Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Escapements.....	2.21
Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements	2.21
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES	2.22
Chinook Salmon Harvests	2.23
District 1 Drift Gillnet Fishery	2.23
Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine Drift Gillnet Fishery.....	2.24
District 11: Taku/Snettisham Drift Gillnet Fishery	2.28
District 15: Lynn Canal Drift Gillnet Fishery	2.31
HATCHERY HARVESTS	2.34
Traditional Common Property Harvests	2.34
Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests	2.35
Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests	2.37
CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES	2.38
ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY	2.42

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 2.1. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2001.	2.43
Table 2.2. Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon catches in numbers by district, fishery, and species, 2001.....	2.47
Table 2.3. Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.....	2.48
Table 2.4. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.....	2.49
Table 2.5. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2001.	2.50
Table 2.6. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.....	2.51
Table 2.7. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2001.	2.52
Table 2.8. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by area and hours open per day, 2001.....	2.53
Table 2.9. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species, 2001.....	2.57
Table 2.10. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catches from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.	2.58
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 2001.	2.59
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 2001.....	2.60
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 2001.....	2.61
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 2001.....	2.62
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 2001.....	2.63
Table 2.16. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon catches by year and district.....	2.64
Table 2.17. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property terminal harvest area salmon catches by year and district.....	2.66
Table 2.18. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvests in numbers, by species, 1975 to 2001.....	2.69
Table 2.19. Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvests, by species, 2001.....	2.70
Table 2.20. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon catches in the Stikine River, 1972 to 2001. ESSR ^a catches not included.	2.71
Table 2.21. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon catches in the Taku River, 1979 to 2001.	2.72
Table 2.22. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon catches in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.....	2.73
Table 2.23. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catch in numbers, by species, 1977 to 2001.....	2.74
Table 2.24. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon catch in numbers, by species, 1963 to 2001.....	2.75

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.1. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.....	2.76
Figure 2.2. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.....	2.77
Figure 2.3. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 1999.....	2.78
Figure 2.4. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2001.	2.79
Figure 2.5. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–1999.	2.79
Figure 2.6. Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.	2.80
Figure 2.7. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catches from traditional, terminal harvest areas in numbers, by species, 1960 to 1999.....	2.81

ABSTRACT

A total of 77.9 million salmon were harvested in the common property traditional and Terminal Harvest Area (THA), hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island, and miscellaneous salmon net fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2001. The purse seine harvest of 73.2 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: 66.0 million fish, traditional fisheries; 2.0 million fish, THAs; 3.5 million fish, hatchery cost recoveries; 1.7 million fish, Annette Island; and 87,000 fish, miscellaneous fisheries. The 2001 common property purse seine harvest of 4.4 million chum salmon was 2 million less than the ten-year average for the traditional and THA purse seine fisheries, while the pink salmon harvest of 61.9 million fish was the second highest on record. The 2001 total drift gillnet harvest was 4.6 million fish. The drift gillnet harvest was partitioned out among the common property fisheries as: 3.6 million fish from traditional fisheries, 562,000 fish from THAs, and 515,000 fish from hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island, and miscellaneous fisheries combined.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2001 Southeast Alaska purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island, and miscellaneous salmon fisheries. A discussion of fishery management actions is included and preliminary landing estimates are presented and compared to historical production. An overall summary of the regional salmon fisheries and a description of the region are available in Section 1 of this report. Reviews of the Region I troll and Yakutat set gillnet fisheries are presented in subsequent sections of this report.

SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

The purse seine fishery 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 purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are generally harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. Since 1960, on average, chum salmon account for approximately 12%, 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 purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining is also allowed in THAs at Nakat Inlet, Earl West Cove, Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, and Kendrick Bay. Purse seining may also occur in 17 hatchery cost recovery areas as well as the Annette Island fisheries reserve in Southeast Alaska. The majority of this section will focus on the common property purse seine fisheries, which include traditional and THAs. Hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island, and miscellaneous fisheries are discussed in later portions of this section.

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

The 2001 traditional purse seine fishery opened June 20 and the Nakat THA opened June 3 (Table 2.1). The traditional summer season ran from June 20 through August 25 and the fall season ran from August 26 until the season closed on October 2. The 2001 purse seine harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and THA fisheries), was 67.9 million salmon (Table 2.2). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of 62.0 million pink, 4.4 million chum, 1.0 million sockeye, 542,600 coho, and 22,300 chinook salmon. Pink salmon accounted for 91% of the total harvest

followed by chum (7%), sockeye (1.5%), coho (less than 1%), and chinook salmon (less than 0.1%). Historical (1960–2001) purse seine harvests in traditional and THAs 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 AAC 33.367 (a)(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 U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2001 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 PST. The regulation [5 AAC 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 under 28 inches 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 2001 purse seine season, retention of 28-inch or larger chinook salmon was only allowed during the initial traditional purse seine openings in the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area through August 2, 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 (October 2) retention of chinook salmon was allowed in all other common property fisheries. The total 2001 purse seine harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas) of chinook salmon was approximately 22,300 fish of which 19,700 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 2,600 as less than 28 inches. The total 2001 purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of chinook salmon was approximately 25,133 fish of which 22,550 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 2,583 as less than 28 inches. Of the large chinook salmon, approximately 18,872 were Alaska hatchery produced fish, with 92 harvested in the traditional common property fisheries and 18,780 in the hatchery terminal area fisheries. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was roughly 4,488 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 2001, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 15.8 million fish, made up of 13.3 million pink, 2.2 million chum, 170,700 sockeye, 116,400 coho, and 13,400 chinook salmon (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.2).

Inside Fisheries

District 9 is split into two sections with Section 9-A managed from the Sitka office and Section 9-B managed from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A approximately encompasses the waters of the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait. Section 9-B is 30 to 50 miles west of Petersburg. Major fishing areas of 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza Harbor and Point Gardner and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Tebenkof Bay.

Section 9-A consists of two stock groups with different run timing. The northern portion is managed based on run strength of early-run and middle-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 portion of Section 9-A north of Hoggatt Bay Light around Redbluff Bay was opened nine consecutive times from July 22 through August 23. Beginning August 14, for two openings, the Section 9-A area was expanded south to Armstrong Point. From August 26 through September 4, for three openings, Section 9-A was open south of Hoggatt Bay Light to Armstrong Point. With low pink salmon prices and better fishing opportunities elsewhere there was very little harvest and effort in the 9-A purse seine fishery. In the Redbluff Bay fishery, peak effort occurred on July 26 with only three boats catching 11,000 pink salmon. Total season harvest was 25,000 pink salmon, 11% of the long-term average. In the lower Section 9-A fishery, 83,000 pink salmon were harvested with a maximum effort of only two boats, which was 79% of the long-term average. The total Section 9-A harvest was 108,000 pink, 4,700 coho, and 2,400 chum salmon. Peak escapement counts in Section 9-A were above long-term averages but somewhat below the recent 10-year averages.

The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred during the 39-hour opening starting on July 22. All of the waters south of Point Cornwallis were open earlier than normal for three reasons: the test fishery harvests at Kingsmill Point were near record the previous two weeks, pink salmon were already showing in both Saginaw Bay and Tebenkof Bay, and good numbers of chum salmon were showing at Rowan Bay. To harvest bright fish at Rowan Bay it is best to open early and then close the bay for subsequent openings to get escapement. Harvest peaked early along the Kingsmill Point shoreline when, during the July 29 and 30 opening, 29 purse seiners harvested 700,000 pink salmon. Escapements were considerably ahead of time for late July in Saginaw Bay and Tebenkof Bay. The harvest of 16,000 sockeye salmon during this opening also marked the peak of a small, but record, annual harvest of 42,000 sockeye salmon for Section 9-B. Otolith analysis indicated that most of these fish were destined for the Port Snettisham Hatchery. Effort remained relatively low for the entire season from Tebenkof Bay south to Table Bay. August 2 and 3 marked the first opening along the southern Admiralty shoreline, but only in the waters west of Eliza Harbor. The opening had been delayed about one week later than normal to try to achieve better escapements to District 10 and because the early returns of pink salmon to Eliza Harbor and Pybus Bay were not strong. Even when the Deepwater Point shoreline between Eliza Harbor and Pybus Bay was

opened on August 6, effort and harvest remained very low. The annual harvest along the southern Admiralty shoreline of 144,000 pink salmon was the lowest since 1988. Effort shifted out of northern Southeast Alaska during early August due to the harvest limits imposed by processors and the very strong returns to southern Southeast. By the opening on August 14 and 15 there were only 23 purse seiners fishing in Section 9-B. Even though the section remained open until September 4, there was very little effort there after August 23. There was no strength to the fall chum salmon run. The harvest of 3.2 million pink salmon along the Kingsmill Point shoreline was the third highest on record, and the harvest of 300,000 pink salmon from Bay of Pillars and Rowan Bay was a record harvest. The harvest of 153,000 chum salmon from Section 9-B was slightly over the long-term average and the harvest of 55,000 coho salmon was almost three-times the average. Escapements were at or above optimum in most of Section 9-B with the exception of Keku Strait and Little Pybus Bay. The escapement estimate of 775,000 in Section 9-B was above the 600,000 goal for District 9.

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 waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton and Windham Bay and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island including Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and Big Bend located at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

The season opened on June 24 along the mainland with the waters of Farragut Bay and adjacent waters of eastern Frederick Sound closed. Effort was very low, never exceeding seven boats during an opening and usually three or less. Some effort was directed at trying to harvest sockeye salmon moving along Windham Bluffs and heading for the Port Snettisham hatchery. There were six 15-hour openings and one 39-hour opening in July along the mainland shoreline. Catches were very poor through July 15. The best harvest of the season occurred on the last opening in July when three purse seiners harvested 43,000 pink salmon. However, runs were thought to either be late or poor at this point and District 10 was closed for what would normally have been the remainder of the season. Escapements began to build remarkably in early August and the entire district was reopened on August 10. By this time runs had increased significantly in other areas of the region. During the three 39-hour openings between August 10 and August 19, only one boat fished in District 10. The harvest of 107,000 pink salmon was far below the long-term average of 691,000 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest of 4,800 fish was equal to the long-term average. The only system that did not approach the escapement goal was the Chuck River in Windham Bay. The escapement for District 10 was 1.05 million, which is just over the one-million fish goal.

Seymour Canal and the Big Bend shoreline along Admiralty Island (Subdistrict 110-24) were not open to purse seining in 2001 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 2001 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index fishery, 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 THA. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine harvest of 3.7 million pink salmon was 61% below the 10-year average of 6.1 million, while the chum salmon harvest of 1.3 million was 54% below the 10-year average.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Thursday, June 21 (Statistical Week 25) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and the Point Augusta index fishery. This marked the seventh consecutive year these areas opened during the week before the last Sunday in June. The early Tenakee openings have been allowed to target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength.

Tenakee Inlet was open for one 15-hour opening each week through Statistical Week 27 (July 7). The fishery was open for two 15-hour openings each in Statistical Week 28 and Statistical Week 29. After a 39-hour opening in Statistical Week 30, the fishery closed for the season on July 23 as a result of below average pink salmon harvest rates. Fishing area inside Tenakee Inlet was restricted to east of the longitude of Corner Bay Point beginning July 8 to allow chum salmon escapements to increase; this restriction was changed to east of the longitude of Columbia Point beginning July 12. The new line allowed better fishing access under certain conditions at the location of Corner Point. The restriction to lower Tenakee Inlet remained in place for the duration of the season due to slow-developing chum and pink salmon escapements. Tenakee Inlet was closed on July 23 when it became obvious that Tenakee pink salmon runs were poor. Tenakee Inlet was open for a total of 9 days of fishing time in 2001; the total of 144 hours was below the 10-year average of 240 hours. The harvests of 67,000 chum and 167,000 pink salmon were 44% and 23% of the respective 10-year averages. Escapements of chum and pink salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems were poor. The chum salmon escapement index for Tenakee Inlet was 25% of average. The pink salmon escapement index for Tenakee Inlet was 27% of the 10-year average.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline, by northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor incoming run strength in northern Chatham Strait. This year, Point Augusta was used continuously as a gauge of the return. A total of 510 hours of fishing were scheduled between June 21 and August 31, 2001, the most fishing time allowed in any year since the index fishery was initiated. The harvest of 52,000 chum salmon was 114% of average. The pink salmon harvest of 513,000 fish was 241% of average, however, pink salmon CPUE was well below average with the extended fishing time. Chum salmon CPUE was also below average, reflecting the weaker return of summer chum salmon to northern inside waters.

The Basket Bay shoreline was not opened due to poor development of pink salmon escapements inside nearby Tenakee Inlet and in the Peril Strait area. The index of escapement for pink salmon to the Basket Bay shoreline was 138% of the 10-year average. Escapement to White Rock Creek was a record 71,000 pink salmon, which acted to boost the index.

The area north of Point Marsden along the north Admiralty Island shoreline, known as the Hawk Inlet Shoreline fishery, may operate during the month of July, according to the Northern Southeast Purse seine Fishery Management Plan [5 AAC 33.366]. In 2001, indices of north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline were adequate to conduct a fishery. During a 12-hour fishery conducted on July 19 a total of 195,000 pink, 17,000 chum, and 11,000 sockeye salmon were harvested. The fishery was closed at this point because the sockeye salmon harvest was nearing the BOF harvest cap of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the month of July. A department program to sample otoliths from sockeye salmon in the harvest found 28% of the fish with thermally marked otoliths. Enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye contributed 2% of the harvest, while Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon contributed 26% of the harvest. Indices of north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline in July included:

- 1) Parent-year escapements of pink salmon in northern Southeast Alaska in 1999 were of an unprecedented magnitude. Early-run stocks in the area were uniformly strong. Inseason predictions of the pink salmon harvest were not available; trollers in Cross Sound were targeting strong returns of coho instead of pink salmon.
- 2) Test fishing was conducted each Friday from the last week of June through July 13. Pink salmon harvest in the July 6 and 13 fisheries were 85 and 68% of the 1994–2000 average, respectively.
- 3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline on July 12, 15, and 17 indicated a high abundance of pink salmon between Point Retreat and Square Cove. Pink salmon were starting to appear at the mouths of several streams in the Icy Strait/north Chatham area and intertidal/mouth counts increased

substantially from July 15 to July 17. Strong showings of pink salmon were observed July 17 at Wheeler Creek (in excess of 30,000 fish) and Robinson Creek (in excess of 10,000 fish). In addition, there were large numbers of pink salmon schools building on the southwest Lynn Canal shoreline.

- 4) The pink salmon harvest in the District 11 gillnet fishery in Statistical Week 28 was 6,000 fish, better than the average of 4,700 despite the fact that there was a six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point.
- 5) Taku River fish wheel catches through July 16 totaled 4,500 fish, compared to an average odd-year catch of 7,500 fish. The comparable catch in 1999 was 1,700. Though fish wheel catches were below average, fish wheel catch rates were climbing at the time. Male pink salmon represented a lower than average percentage of the catch; 48% versus a historical average of 60% (moving five-day average).
- 6) The Juneau sport fishery pink salmon harvest rate during Statistical Week 28 was 20 hours per pink salmon, above the five-year average of 17 hours and significantly better than 61 hours per pink salmon from the previous statistical week.

The initial opening for the north Admiralty Island shoreline was at Hawk Inlet on July 19. The stretch of shoreline for the second (July 22) and third (July 26) openings was from Point Marsden to Point Hepburn. The CPUE was a below average 5,200 and 8,500 pink salmon per boatday, respectively. In August, pink salmon abundance increased and area for the fishery was expanded to include the shoreline from the latitude of Hanus Reef Light to Fishery Point. On August 2, CPUE was an above average 11,800 pink salmon per boat day. On August 6, the southern boundary line was expanded to Parker Point, which continued for two more openings through August 15. The southern boundary line was moved back to Fishery Point beginning August 18, and then further back to Point Hepburn on August 26, due to lagging pink salmon escapements to west Admiralty streams. The final opening was August 29 from Point Marsden to Point Hepburn. Harvest totals for this shoreline were 2,370,000 pink and 84,000 chum salmon, representing 91% and 87% of the respective 10-year-average harvests. Although the total pink salmon harvest was below average, several weeks had above average harvest and catch rates. Pink salmon escapements in west Admiralty Island streams north of Angoon were 109% of the 10-year average.

The south Admiralty Island shoreline was opened on August 2 and fishing targeted the summer chum salmon return to Chaik Bay. Although the chum CPUE was above average, Chaik Bay was closed to fishing on the next opening on August 6 in order to allow the chum salmon return to build inside the bay. Point Hepburn to Parker Point remained open to allow access to pink salmon bound for the lower Admiralty shoreline. The August 10 opening targeted both the pink salmon returns to lower Admiralty Island and the summer chum salmon returns to Chaik and Hood Bay. Pink salmon CPUE for the opening was below average, and chum salmon CPUE was poor. The south Admiralty Island shoreline was closed on August 14 due to lagging pink salmon escapements to all southwest Admiralty streams except Whitewater Bay. The harvest totals of 31,000 pink and 10,000 chum salmon were poor and were 4% and 15% of the average, respectively. The pink salmon escapement index for southwest Admiralty streams was 108% of the 10-year average. Closure of this shoreline on August 18 allowed pink salmon escapements to build to good levels in all streams except Wilson River. The index of chum salmon escapement for southwest Admiralty streams was average. The Chaik fall chum salmon run had no harvestable surplus.

In Section 12-A, portions of Kelp Bay were opened for two openings on July 12 and July 15 in conjunction with the Hidden Falls THA chum salmon fishery. This area extension was to target build-ups of Hidden Falls Hatchery chum 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 up to 133 boats in the area during these openings, and helped maintain quality of hatchery fish harvested. Based on strong wild chum salmon escapements, Kelp Bay went to normal markers on July 19. Good pink salmon abundance in the Hidden Falls harvest allowed expansion of the open area northward along the Catherine Island shoreline to Point Thatcher on July 22. Following an observation of excellent early pink salmon escapement to the Middle

arm of Kelp Bay on July 22 and increasing escapements on July 26, lines were moved inside normal markers in Kelp Bay. Fishing along Catherine Island, Kelp Bay, and in the Hidden Falls THA continued for five additional openings through August 11. Harvest for the season, which is attributed to the Kelp Bay fishery instead of to the Hidden Falls THA fishery, was 215,000 pink and 27,000 chum salmon. The peak effort of six boats occurred on July 26, and peak harvest occurred on July 30. Both pink and chum salmon harvests were above long-term and recent 10-year averages for this fishery. Escapements were strong in Kelp Bay systems for both pink and chum salmon.

Section 13-C was first opened on June 24 with minimal harvest and effort. The fishery re-opened a week later on July 1 with 4,900 chum salmon harvested by six boats. Aerial surveys on July 1 and July 5 indicated good chum salmon returns to Saook, Rodman, Ushk, and Patterson Bays. In order to provide access to these chum salmon returns, since many fish had already moved inside the bays, closure lines were adjusted by opening some area inside the bays. Since the Hidden Falls fishery was closed on Sunday July 8, 52 boats fished in Peril Strait, and harvested 23,000 pink and 51,000 chum salmon. Surveys on July 10 indicated continuing good chum salmon returns to Saook and Ushk Bays; however, lines throughout the Peril Strait area were pulled back out to more conservative locations for a July 12 opening to assure escapements. As Hidden Falls re-opened on July 12 and lines were changed, there was minimal effort in Peril Strait. On July 15 lines were moved back into Saook Bay and 18 boats in the area harvested 50,000 pink and 17,000 chum salmon. Five additional openings occurred from July 19 through August 7 to provide access to pink salmon returns to the area. On July 26 the area was only open east of Peschani Point to help ensure adequate pink salmon escapements to northern Peril Strait systems. For two openings in August, Peril Strait was further restricted to areas south of Point Benham and in Deadman Reach. As the season progressed, and chum salmon runs entered streams, effort gradually dwindled. After a total of ten openings, between June 24 and August 7, the total harvest from Peril Strait was 215,000 pink and 87,000 chum salmon. This season represents the second consecutive season that lines in the bays were actively managed to target summer chum salmon returns. Pink salmon harvest was about equal to the long-term average and half of the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon harvest was 2.6 times the long term average and about equal to the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon escapements in the area were strong at Saook and Rodman Bays and second best historically at Ushk Bay. Pink salmon escapements were equal to the recent decade average and 170% of the long-term average with a good distribution throughout Hoonah Sound and Peril Strait systems.

Several separate purse seine fisheries occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 in 2001 included Port Frederick, Excursion Inlet, Idaho Inlet, and Port Althorp. The District 14 common property commercial purse seine harvest of 2.3 million pink salmon was 148% of the 10-year average of 1.5 million, while the chum salmon harvest of 80,000 fish was 113% of the 10-year average of 71,000.

The Port Frederick fishery was opened late because of lagging chum salmon escapements into Port Frederick. Beginning July 22, a small area in front of Port Frederick was opened to harvest the strong return of Port Frederick pink salmon. The remainder of the Whitestone shoreline also opened at this time to harvest the expected surplus of pink salmon to Spaski and Whitestone Creeks. Pink salmon harvest rates were well above average for the first four weeks of the fishery. The total fishing time of 21 days or 405 hours was twice that of the average 198 hours (but less than 1999). It was difficult to keep an accurate accounting of effort because during any given day, boats moved freely between the Whitestone shoreline and the north Admiralty Island shoreline. The total harvest of 2,227,000 pink salmon was 130% of the 10-year average, and the total harvest of 71,000 chum salmon was 194% of the 10-year average. The pink salmon CPUE was above average, and the chum salmon CPUE was also a little above average. The pink salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 155% of the 10-year average. The chum salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 151% of the 10-year average.

Opposite Port Frederick, pink salmon were also abundant on the Homeshore shoreline. Four openings were held beginning August 2 in an area bounded by the latitude of Excursion Point, the latitude of the southernmost tip of the Porpoise Islands, and the boundary line between Section 14-B and Section 14-C. This small area allowed targeting on local pink salmon stocks while limiting access to passing sockeye and coho salmon stocks. Participation was minimal, only one boat fished. Although exact harvest numbers are confidential, the pink salmon harvest rate at Homeshore compared favorably with that of the Port Frederick fishery. The pink salmon escapement index for Homeshore was 187% of the 10-year average.

Both Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were opened to fishing between July 21 and July 27 in order to harvest surplus pink salmon. This was only the second time in the last decade that Idaho Inlet has been opened to fishing. These fisheries were scheduled to open by one day in advance of regular weekly openings in order to entice participation. Even with the advance day of fishing, participation was minimal; only two boats fished Idaho Inlet, and none fished Port Althorp. Harvest numbers were good, but are confidential. The pink salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 155% of the 10-year average. The chum salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 151% of the 10-year average.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

A total of two openings were held on September 6 and September 13 to target returns of Excursion River fall chum salmon. Participation was light; seven boats fished on September 6 and two boats on September 13. The total harvest of 7,800 chum salmon was 29% of the 10-year average. The 2001 chum salmon escapement index for Homeshore (including Excursion River) was 61% above the 10-year average.

The Chaik fall chum salmon run had no harvestable surplus.

Outside Fisheries

In Section 13-B fishing began July 12 with an eight-hour opening targeting Necker Bay sockeye salmon. Six boats harvested 4,500 sockeye salmon; a harvest somewhat lower than the recent 10-year average of around 15,000 fish. Necker Bay opened a second time on July 29–30 with no harvest. Sockeye salmon escapement at Necker Bay was excellent. There was no directed fishery for Redfish Bay sockeye salmon in 2001, despite very strong returns, due to potential impacts and enforcement concerns stemming from the 2000 season.

During a 15-hour opening on July 12, five boats harvested 7,100 chum salmon in Whale Bay, and there was minimal harvest and effort in West Crawfish. At West Crawfish, chum salmon began showing during aerial surveys on July 20 and increased on July 26. West Crawfish Inlet opened again on July 29 with a harvest of 9,200 chum salmon. Based on strong chum salmon escapements at both West Crawfish and Whale Bay, these two areas opened again on August 6–7 with no effort. Whale Bay opened three additional times for 39 hours to harvest pink salmon, August 14 through August 23, also without effort. The seasonal harvest at Whale Bay and West Crawfish of 7,100 and 9,700 chum salmon, respectively, were 2.5- and 3-times the long-term average. Pink salmon harvest from these two bays was minimal due to lack of effort combined with only mediocre returns. Chum salmon escapement of 18,300 fish seen by foot survey at the head of Whale Bay is the second highest for that system, and chum salmon escapement at West Crawfish was strong. Pink salmon escapements fell between the long-term and recent 10-year average at Whale Bay, but were only half the long-term average at West Crawfish.

In Section 13-B, Sitka Sound was opened 11 times from July 29 through September 13. Openings included eight 39-hour openings, one 15-hour opening on August 30, and two 12-hour openings in early September. 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 areas. In the past several years, line changes have been used in Sitka Sound to maintain the focus of harvest in this fishery on wild instead of on hatchery fish. On July 29, northern portions of Sitka Sound were opened to target early pink salmon. With observations of good pink salmon returns in southern areas of Sitka Sound, an area north of a line from Inner Point to Silver Point and including portions of Eastern Channel was opened four times from August 2–3 through August 14–15. With a strong price differential between pink and chum salmon, 15–16 boats participating in this fishery successfully fished the outer line to target hatchery chum salmon returning to Deep Inlet. Total harvest on August 14–15 was 21,000 pink and 69,000 chum salmon. With southern area pink salmon returns declining, minimal purse seine effort on low valued pink salmon, alleged outer-line violations during competition for hatchery chum, and NSRAA requesting closure of Silver Bay to provide adequate chum salmon broodstock for the Medvejie Hatchery, lines for the remainder of the season provided purse seine openings only north of the line from Mountain Point to Old Sitka Rocks. Although the line change resulted in an increased proportion of pink to chum salmon, continuing chum salmon harvests during late August openings indicated strong wild chum salmon stock returns to northern Sitka Sound. Aerial observations of chum salmon in Nakwasina and Katlian bays confirmed wild chum salmon stock run strength. The last four openings from August 26 through September 13, included extensions of open areas into Nakwasina Bay and Katlian Bay, to access wild chum salmon returns. Harvest for the season in Sitka Sound included 327,000 pink and 231,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was well below the recent 10-year average harvest of 989,000 fish and somewhat below the long-term average of 363,000 fish. Of the chum salmon harvested, it is estimated that about 62,000 (26%) are attributable to wild stocks. Pink salmon escapements in Sitka Sound were 13% above the recent 10-year average and evenly distributed around the area. Chum salmon escapements in Sitka Sound were strong at Nakwasina and average at Katlian systems.

Fisheries in Sections 13-A began on July 19 with 15-hour openings in three separate locations: Salisbury Sound, the Khaz Bay–Slocum Arm Area, and Lisianski Inlet. Fourteen boats in Salisbury Sound harvested 98,000 pink salmon; five boats in Lisianski Inlet harvested 28,000 pink salmon; and there was only minor harvest and effort at Khaz Bay. On July 22–23 the Salisbury Sound and Lisianski Inlet areas re-opened for 39 hours with effort levels similar to the previous opening. Harvests increased to 134,000 pink salmon in Salisbury Sound and 71,000 pink salmon at Lisianski Inlet. Aerial surveys on July 25 at the head of Lisianski Inlet indicated very strong returns based on rapidly building escapements. In order to encourage additional fishing effort at this more remote area, Lisianski Inlet, in addition to Port Althorp and Idaho Inlet in the Cross Sound area, were opened for 39 hours one day prior to the region-wide 15-hour opening on July 25–26. Seven boats at Lisianski Inlet harvested 74,000 pink salmon, and on July 26 at Salisbury Sound 17 boats harvested 81,000 pink salmon. For the following open fishing period the region opened for two days on August 2–3. Lisianski Inlet, with Althorp and Idaho Inlet now closed, began a series of nine consecutive three-day openings from July 28–30 through August 29–31. This strategy attracted a few boats that were able to fish Lisianski Inlet the first day open, then move to more productive fishing locations for the following two-day period. On August 5, with strong returns to Stag Bay as well as elsewhere throughout the Inlet, lines were expanded to include Lisianski Strait. For the August 9–11 opening and beyond, marker locations were moved five miles further up the Inlet. From August 13–17, as per regulation, the line at the mouth of the Inlet was moved in slightly. Harvest for the season at Lisianski Inlet was 529,000 pink salmon; the third highest harvest for this fishing area. Estimated escapements to Stag Bay and to Phonograph Creek were records, escapement to Steelhead Creek was second highest, and escapement of 320,000 pink salmon to Lisianski River was third highest on record.

In the Salisbury Sound fishery, lines were the same for the first six openings from July 19 through August 7. Although there was consistently good harvest through this period, escapements to the more productive streams in the area were lagging. On August 10–11 and again on August 14–15 line changes were made successively closing more area around Deep Bay and Fish Bay, with more area opened to the south. With only moderate improvement in escapements to these systems and returns declining, August 14–15 was the last opening for the season. Overall escapements to Salisbury Sound systems were about equal to long-term averages, but 50% below the recent ten-year average and somewhat variable. Escapements to Deep Bay and Fish Bay, the highest producing streams in the area, were only 60% of long-term average escapements. The season's harvest for the Salisbury Sound fishery was 732,000 pink and 45,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was double the long-term average and 140% of the recent ten-year average.

After an initial opening on July 19 with minimal harvest and effort, the Khaz Bay-Slocum Arm area fishery was closed until August 2–3 when seven boats harvested 98,000 pink and 6,000 chum salmon. On August 6–7 more area was opened inside Ford Arm, and nearby Portlock Harbor area was opened. Four boats harvested 52,000 pink and 2,500 chum salmon. There was no effort on the following opening and only one or two boats fished the area during the remainder of the season, which closed after September 4. Although pink salmon returns to the area were generally strong, there were insufficient money fish in the area to attract much effort. Harvest for the season was 236,000 pink and 16,000 chum salmon; an amount between the long-term and recent decade average harvests. Pink salmon escapement was 20% above the recent 10-year average for the area. As happened in 1996, excessive pink salmon returning to Ford Arm Lake lead to a stream outlet die-off due to low oxygen levels.

Southern Southeast Alaska Purse seine Fisheries

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, management decisions in District 4 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 salmon fishery in Section 1-D (West Behm Canal), an early season opening in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2.

In 2001 the purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 52 million fish, made up of 48.62 million pink, 2.2 million chum, 842,000 sockeye, 426,000 coho, and 8,900 chinook salmon (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.3).

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the PST Agreement called 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 (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The pre-Statistical Week 31 fishing plan for District 4 was based on the preseason forecast of 740,000 Nass and 3,140,000 Skeena sockeye salmon provided by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). This yields a total run of 3,880,000, an AAH of 2,780,000, and a pre-Statistical Week 31 allowable harvest of 68,100 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon in District 4. Management actions took into account an "underage" of approximately 89,000 sockeye salmon from the 1999 and 2000 seasons.

In 2001, 203,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in two 12-hour, two 10-hour, and one six-hour openings pre-Statistical Week 31. In past years 60–80% of these sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 122,000 and 162,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery pre-Statistical Week 31. The final targeted number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year. The number of boats that participated in each opening ranged from 24 to 78. Districts 1 and 2 were opened for five 15-hour and one 39-hour opening in these weeks. The shortened openings in District 4 combined with ample, early-season fishing opportunities elsewhere in the region effectively limited effort.

The average number of hours, boats, days, and boatdays fished pre-Statistical Week 31 in years 1985 to 2001 is down 44 to 74% compared to the 1980–1984 period. The sockeye salmon harvest is also down 22% despite a 262% increase in the average sockeye salmon catch-per-boatday since 1984.

After Statistical Week 30, District 4 was opened the same dates and hours as the purse seine openings in Districts 1, 2, and 3. Openings were on a two-day-on and two-day-off schedule from July 29 through September 4. The last opening of the year was an extended opening from August 30 through September 4. There was very little effort in the district during that last opening due to the fact that most fish processing companies had closed for the year.

For the season, the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 11.91 million pink, 345,000 chum, 537,000 sockeye, 134,000 coho, and 3,400 chinook salmon.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse seine Fishery

Total pink salmon returns to most of southern Southeast Alaska were very strong and in some cases at record levels. The overall purse seine pink salmon harvest in southern Southeast was 48.62 million fish. Of those, 25.78 million or 53% of the harvest came from Districts 1, 2, and 3. In District 4, 11.9 million pink salmon were harvested and in Districts 5, 6, and 7, 10.93 million fish were harvested. The harvest of 48.62 million pink salmon was well above the 1990–2000 annual average of 28.46 million pink salmon.

The harvest in southern Southeast Alaska could have been substantially higher, however, all of the processing companies put the purse seine fleet on harvest limits during most of the month of August. Harvest limits of approximately 50,000 to 70,000 pounds of pink salmon per boat during a 39-hour opening were imposed in order to process the fish in a timely manner. Also by late August, some processing companies had ended operations.

Due to these large unharvested returns, the department opened areas in Districts 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 for an Ikura fishery. This is a fishery which targets terminal and near terminal area pink salmon. The major

value of the fish lies in the mature roe in the female salmon. During these fisheries, according to State regulations, the carcasses of the males and stripped females were used for fish meal, fish oils, or bait.

The District 1 purse seine fishery opened for 15 hours on July 1 (Statistical Week 27). During that opening 15 boats harvested approximately 52,000 pink salmon. Over the next 2½ weeks, the district was opened for a series of 15-hour openings. Harvest and effort levels during these openings were at high levels. During a 39-hour opening on July 22–23, 81 boats harvested 1.06 million pink salmon.

Beginning on July 29 and continuing through the first opening in September, the district was managed on a 2-day-on/2-day-off fishing schedule. During this time pink salmon harvests stayed at high levels, even though effort levels decreased as purse seine boats redistributed themselves throughout southern Southeast, as the run strength of pink salmon was strong throughout the area.

The peak week for harvest occurred during Statistical Week 31 (July 29) when 1.83 million pink salmon were harvested. After that opening, harvests dropped slightly largely due to trip limits imposed on the purse seine fleet by the processing companies.

Ikura fisheries took place in three inlets in District 1 for the first time in 2001. The open area included waters of George and Carroll inlets and Traitors Cove. A total of 355,000 pink, 11,000 chum, 670 coho, and 120 sockeye salmon were harvested in these areas with the majority of fish coming from George Inlet. Pink salmon escapements to all of these areas were well above escapement goals. The quality of the Ikura harvested in these areas was reported to be excellent by the companies involved.

In 2001, there were two openings to target McDonald Lake sockeye salmon in upper West Behm Canal. During these openings, approximately 30 boats harvested 25,000 sockeye, 161,500 pink, and 41,700 chum salmon.

For the season, 9.35 million pink, 450,000 chum, 158,000 sockeye, and 55,000 coho salmon were harvested. This is the fifth largest pink salmon harvest since statehood.

The District 1 pink salmon index escapement of 4.35 million fish, exceeded the goal of 2.5 million fish.

In District 2, the first openings were held in the areas just adjacent to the Kendrick Bay THA. These areas are opened to target summer chum salmon returning to a remote release site for SSRAA. During the three openings, approximately 90,000 chum, 95,000 pink, 8,200 sockeye, and 5,400 coho salmon were harvested.

The first pink salmon purse seine fishery in District 2 began on July 5 for 15 hours. Pink salmon harvest for the first several openings in District 2 were modest, however by the first week in August pink salmon fishing in the district greatly improved. Also, by early to mid-August effort levels had increased to 60 to 70 purse seine boats fishing in the district. The peak weeks for fishing in the district were Statistical Weeks 32 and 33 when 1.96 and 2.01 (1.72) million pink salmon were harvested, respectively. Pink salmon returns were especially strong to Cholmondeley Sound, Kasaan Bay, and Thorne Bay.

For the season, 6.77 million pink, 604,000 chum, 54,000 sockeye, and 119,000 coho salmon were harvested. Of the chum salmon, approximately 255,000 were harvested in the directed fall chum fishery for wild stock chum salmon returning to Cholmondeley Sound. The harvest of 6.77 million pink salmon is the fourth largest since statehood.

The District 2 pink salmon escapement index of 1.15 million fish is above the district goal of 800,000 pink salmon.

The first District 3 purse seine opening began on July 19 (Statistical Week 29) for 15 hours. As in past years, effort and harvest in the district was moderate until the second week in August when pink salmon moved into the district in record numbers. From August 10 through the end of the season in late August over 1.3 million pink salmon were caught every opening. Effort levels were very high in the district with a peak of 106 boats fishing in Statistical Week 34.

Beginning in late August and continuing through mid-September several areas of District 3 were opened for an Ikura fishery. The fishery was concentrated in upper Section 3-B near St. Phillips Island, and in the Hetta Inlet area of Section 3-A. Portions of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C were also open, however effort in that area was very limited. During the Ikura fishery in District 3 approximately 750,000 pink, 40,000 chum, 4,300 coho, and 50 sockeye salmon were harvested.

For the season, 9.66 million pink, 313,000 chum, 56,000 coho, and 27,000 sockeye salmon were harvested. The harvest of 9.66 million pink salmon was the largest on record since statehood. The next largest harvest came in 1985 when 7.7 million pink salmon were harvested.

The District 3 pink salmon escapement index of 3.26 million fish was above 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 began in Shakan Bay with the first 39-hour opening of the season on July 23 and 24. Only one boat fished the opening. Effort did not increase during the next two openings but catch/boat was very good. On July 29 and 30 the fishing area was expanded to include the entire southern portion of District 5 including Affleck Canal and Shipley Bay. The open area was increased to include the entire district on August 6 and 7. During that opening the first huge push of salmon was observed moving in to southern Southeastern. Effort remained low with seven boats fishing. All processors either stopped buying fish the second day or had catch poundage limits of 20,000 to 40,000 pounds. This low numbers of purse seiners could not begin to harvest the large return of pink salmon, especially along the Kuiu shoreline, Rocky Pass, and Shakan Bay areas. The August 10 and 11 opening had the first catch limits imposed by all processors with limits ranging from 60,000 to 100,000 pounds. It also marked the first directed Ikura or pink salmon roe fishery when the regulatory lines were eliminated in Kell Bay. Three purse seiners took about 75,000 Ikura-grade fish, mostly out of inner Kell Bay. They were fishing in such shallow water that at low tide all three of the purse seiners were aground with their nets set. They were successful in taking 90% of the fish that were present. Harvesting the vast majority of what was already in closed waters was probably fortuitous because the run was very strong and escapement continued to build throughout the month. At this early date, despite the run not having peaked, escapements were already at or above goal in Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Calder Bay, Hole-in-the-Wall, and Shipley Bay. For the next 39-hour opening on August 14 and 15, regulatory lines were moved in at El Capitan, Bear Harbor, and the south arm of Port Beauclerc. No effort occurred in Port Beauclerc or El Capitan to take advantage of the large schools of pink salmon near the stream mouths. Harvests and effort peaked this opening with 810,000 pink salmon taken by 31 purse seiners. For the August 18 and 19 opening, the highest harvest limit was 110,000 pounds. Regulatory markers were still in at Bear Harbor, El Capitan, and Port Beauclerc. August 26 and 27 marked the last opening when all the processors were buying fish. One major processor in Petersburg quit canning after allowing a limit of only 40,000 pounds. The other two processors in Petersburg stopped buying pink salmon for canning on September 2 and September 4. The next Ikura fishery was in Shipley Bay on September 2.

The 2.6 million pink salmon harvested in District 5 was the second highest harvest since 1960. Harvests predominantly occurred along the Kuiu Island shoreline with Affleck Canal producing 1.1 million fish and Port Beauclerc producing .6 million fish. The chum salmon harvest of 39,000 was considerably above the annual 23,000 average since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were small as is normal, with 1,900 sockeye and 4,700 coho salmon. Escapements were at or above optimum throughout District 5 with a total of 1.04 million.

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

The first opening in District 6 occurred on August 2 and 3 with Mosman, McHenry, and the shoreline south of Ratz Harbor open. Effort was low with only five boats but catch per boat was strong with an average of about 26,000 pink salmon/boat. On August 6 and 7 the Kindergarten shoreline was also opened and catches were phenomenal with boats lined up by noon to unload; 25 boats took 650,000 pink salmon. Escapements increased rapidly during the August 14 and 15 opening. The lines were moved in at Steamer Bay to provide access to Ikura quality fish that were excess to escapement. Because of the strong returns to District 6 and the limits on all the processors, effort shifted to the areas open closer to the processors. Catches were very good throughout the rest of the month and harvest and effort peaked on August 22 and 23 when 32 boats took 725,000 fish. The district remained open much later than normal due to the strong pink salmon runs and a demand for Ikura grade fish. Local processors and a floating processor bought Ikura from purse seiners fishing mostly around Kindergarten Bay. They set up the fishery so individual purse seiners fished one day and then delivered fish that were less than 24 hours old at the processing plants. The Ikura fishery ended on September 10. The harvest of 3.8 million pink salmon was considerably higher than the previous record of 2.4 million set in 1999. The majority of the harvest (2.6 million) came from the Kindergarten and Screen Island area. The harvest of 53,000 chum salmon was the second highest on record and the harvest of 36,000 coho salmon was a new record. The sockeye salmon harvest of 7,700 fish was about twice the long-term average. Escapements were optimum or above throughout most of the district with an escapement of close to 800,000.

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

Anan opened for purse seining on July 1. Effort was high and although catch per boat did not increase rapidly, escapement continued to build. Five 15-hour openings had been held by July 19. July 19 also marked the peak of harvesting when 57 boats harvested 320,000 pink salmon. On July 27 only the waters south of Kuakan Point were opened and then the entire section was closed the following opening on July 30. The goal was to get more escapement into the Bradfield Canal systems where pink salmon return slightly later than at Anan. Section 7-A was reopened on August 10, but effort and harvest remained low until the section was closed for the season on August 27.

Section 7-B was opened for 39 hours starting on July 22 based upon the strong returns to Anan and relatively strong returns to Union Bay for this early in the season. This opening marked the peak effort

and harvest of pink and chum salmon in District 7 with 87 boats harvesting about 636,000 pink and about 83,000 chum salmon. Catches were very good and effort remained strong throughout almost all of August in Section 7-B. A very small Ikura opening occurred there on September 12 and 13 and this marked the last fishery of the season. The harvest of 4.5 million pink salmon was considerably higher than the previous record of 3.7 million in 1999. Escapements were fairly uniform and above goal in District 7 with about 880,000 fish. The harvest of 351,000 chum salmon was over five-times the average harvest of 64,000 but considerably below the nearly 1 million chum salmon that were harvested in 1999. The sockeye salmon harvest of 57,000 fish was a new record and the coho salmon harvest of 20,000 fish was the highest since 1971.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to District 2 in 2001. This fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound. The first opening was on September 10 and 11. The run began strong and 54 boats participated in the fishery. 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. The fall season consisted of 17 days of fishing and the fishery was closed on October 2. For the season, approximately 218,000 chum salmon were harvested making this the seventh-largest chum salmon harvest on record. Escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks met 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 escapement 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 2001 escapement index totaled 7.4 million fish, within the escapement goal range (Table 2.5 and Figure 2.4). Escapement indices were above the 1990's average in 14 of 27 stock groups in 2001 and the overall escapement index was 16% above the 1990's average. Escapement goals were exceeded in all districts except District 11, which was at goal. District 15 does not have a pink salmon escapement goal, but pink salmon escapements were generally at average levels in this district also.

Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements

Pink salmon escapement indices for 2001 in SSE were above the 1990's average in 15 of 18 stock groups. The SSE index total was 34% above the 1990's average. When summed across the SSE sub-region,

escapement indices totaled 11.8 million, which was above the 6.0–9.0 million-goal range (Table 2.7 and Figure 2.5).

Programs to estimate escapements of sockeye salmon were in place for eight systems in southern Southeast Alaska in 2001: Hetta, Hugh Smith, Klawock, Luck, McDonald, Salmon (Karta), Salmon Bay, and Thoms lakes. The sockeye salmon escapement to Hugh Smith Lake was 3,825 +/- 329 based on mark-recapture Peterson population estimates (M-R est). The preliminary Klawock Lake escapement was 7,500 based on weir count. A M-R population estimate was accomplished in 2001 but is not finished at this time for Klawock Lake. The Luck Lake escapement was estimated at 7,879 +/- 1,184 based on M-R estimates. The McDonald Lake escapement index was estimated at 42,768 based on expanded foot surveys. The Salmon Lake escapement index was estimated at 21,034 based on expanded foot surveys. The Salmon Bay Lake escapement was estimated at 20,779 +/- 6,733 based on M-R estimates. The Thoms Lake escapement was estimated at 3,044 +/- 401 based on M-R estimates. Hetta Lake also had a M-R program but estimates are not complete at this time.

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 15 of 35 stock groups (including Yakutat) above the 1990's average throughout the region. The region overall was 1.5% below the 1990's average, including Yakutat.

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 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 2001 in the THAs at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Deep Inlet, Earl West Cove, Speel Arm, and Boat Harbor (Figure 2.8). Drift gillnet fishing also occurred in two cost recovery fisheries (Speel Arm and Amalga Harbor). THAs, cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in a later section of this report; this section will concentrate on the traditional common property drift gillnet fishing season.

The 2001 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened June 17. The traditional summer season ran from June 17 through August 24 and the fall season from August 26 until the season closure on October 9 (Table 2.8). The 2001 drift gillnet harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and THA fisheries) was 4.1 million salmon (Table 2.9). The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 1.56 million chum, 1.57 million pink, 688,000 sockeye, 294,000 coho, and 12,400 chinook salmon. Chum salmon accounted for 38% of the total harvest, followed by pink (38%), sockeye (17%), coho (7%), and chinook salmon (<0.1%). Historical (1960–2001) drift gillnet harvests in combined traditional and THAs are presented in Table 2.10 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 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 2001 drift gillnet landings of chinook salmon totaled approximately 12,385 fish (6,725 terminal and 5,660 common property). Of these, approximately 10,890 fish were from Alaska hatcheries (6,725 terminal area, 2,654 common property harvest) and did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest was roughly 4,593 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 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2001 gillnet harvest in District 1 included 1,400 chinook, 80,400 sockeye, 36,400 coho, 521,600 pink, and 252,400 chum salmon. The harvests of chinook and pink salmon were above the 1991–2000 average, while the 2001 harvests of sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were below the 10-year average. The sockeye salmon harvest in District 1 was the second lowest harvest since 1971. Although the coho salmon harvest was below the 10-year average, the harvest was the eleventh highest on record (Table 2.11).

The June 30, 1999 U.S./Canada agreement relating to the PST calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass sockeye salmon run. For the 2001 season, DFO had forecast a total run of 740,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The 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 sets drift gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

In 2001, the District 1 gillnet fishery was managed conservatively in recognition of the modest run of Nass sockeye forecasted and the need to repay an overage of approximately 38,000 Nass sockeye salmon carried forward from the 1999 and 2000 seasons. The district was opened for an initial 3-day fishing week beginning June 17 (Statistical Week 25) followed by two openings of 3 days, a 2.5-day fishery, and a 4-day fishery with a six-inch mesh restriction imposed. 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 40,800 fish, or 50% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest.

The fishery was managed according to the Pink Salmon Management Plan from Statistical Week 31 through Statistical Week 36. Based on the very strong return of pink salmon to District 1, 5-day openings in Statistical Weeks 30 through Statistical Week 36 were allowed. During this time, the effort (boatdays) was well below average as was the sockeye, pink, chum, and coho salmon harvest.

Starting on September 9 (Statistical Week 37) and continuing through the close of the fishery on September 19 (Statistical Week 38), the fishery was managed on the strength of the fall chum and coho salmon returns. Chum and coho salmon harvests were below average during these weeks. The below average harvests were more a reflection of the reduced effort at Tree Point in 2001 than a resource problem.

A total of 80,400 sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 1 common property drift gillnet fishery in 2001. The sockeye salmon harvest and number of boat-hours and boats fished was below the 1985–2000 average and the hours fished was above average. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2001 season.

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

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of Districts 6 and 8. The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 fishery consists of Section 8-A, waters north of the Stikine flats, and Section 8-B, waters south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and to the migration patterns which expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is based on sockeye salmon stock assessment 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 2001 gillnet harvest in District 6 included 1,050 chinook, 164,000 sockeye, 188,500 coho, 825,000 pink, and 282,900 chum salmon (Table 2.12). The harvests of chinook, pink, and chum salmon were above the 1991–2000 average, while the 2001 harvests of sockeye and coho salmon were both less than 10% below the 10-year average. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to the District 6 total harvest was 20,300 fish or 12% of the harvest. The pink salmon harvest in District 6 was the second highest harvest since 1960 and 40% greater than the 1991–2000 odd-year average of 480,000 fish. Although the coho salmon harvest was below the 10-year average the harvest was the ninth highest on record. An estimated 36% of the coho salmon harvest was of Alaska hatchery origin. The 10-highest coho as well as chum salmon harvests on record have occurred over the past 10-years.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 50 days from June 17 through October 9. This was above the previous 1991–2000 average fishing time of 41 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below average for the most of the season. The greatest effort in both vessels fishing and boatdays occurred Statistical Week 29 during the week beginning July 15 when 121 vessels fished for three days. Although vessel numbers were below average for most openings, the effort of 3,853 boatdays in District 6 was only 6% below the previous 1991–2000 average of 4,103 boatdays. This similarity to the 10-year average is due to an increase in the number of fishing days available.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 and 106-42) harvest of 16,200 Stikine sockeye salmon was 16% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvest of 4,116 Stikine sockeye salmon was 6.4% of the total sockeye salmon harvested in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 7 chinook, 610 sockeye, 10,700 coho, 11,000 pink, and 5,400 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 2.13). The District 8 fishery harvest of 15 Stikine sockeye was 2.4% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. The District 8 fishery started on July 29 and ran through October 9. The district was open for 36 days, which was 27% below the previous 1991–2000 average of 49 days. District 8 was not opened until Statistical Week 31 due to concerns related to Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. Because the fishery was delayed, comparisons of 2001 harvests to previous 10-year averages are meaningless. An estimated 24% of the coho salmon harvested was of Alaska hatchery origin. The fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 was below average most openings except during Statistical Week 35 at the end of August. The season effort of 377 boatdays in District 8 was 81% below the previous 1991–2000 average of 2,023. Once again, conservative fishing time in District 8 was in place to restrict access to those areas closest to the Stikine River (allowing almost all Tahltan sockeye salmon additional time and protection to pass through this area). The District 8 test fishery did not take place in 2001.

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

The District 6 gillnet season began 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 17 (Statistical Week 25) for a 48-hour period (Table 2.8). This opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site at the fishery. District 8 was closed for this opening in order to attain the desired escapement to Tahltan Lake. Due to the high potential for an extremely weak Tahltan return that could be considerably below the desired escapement of 24,000 sockeye salmon to the lake, no openings were expected in District 8 and no fishery extensions were expected in District 6 for the first four to five weeks. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 for Statistical Week 25 was above the 10-year average for this week. However, only four years were fished during Statistical Week 25 from 1991–2000. Based on an aerial survey during this opening, an estimated 43 boats were fishing in Sumner Strait (106-41) and five boats were fishing in Clarence Strait (106-30). The otolith readings for District 6 on Statistical Week 25 revealed that the marked stock composition of the harvest in Sumner Strait had a low proportion of Tahltan bound fish while representing a much higher proportion of Tuya fish from the 290 fish sampled (1% and 20% respectively). The pre-season Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecast a total Stikine TAC of 26,650 and a wild Tahltan TAC of 3,550. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 13,300 Stikine fish of this TAC (including 1,800 wild Tahltan). The pre-season forecast was used for Statistical Weeks 25 through 27; the inriver test fishery CPUE data was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season.

During the Statistical Week 26 (June 24–June 30) opening there were 47 boats fishing in Sumner Strait and 33 boats fishing in Clarence Strait. District 8 remained closed and no fishery extension was given in District 6. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 was well above the 10-year average for this week. The good harvest under normal, historical circumstances would have warranted a 24-hour extension of fishing time in District 6. However, the decision not to extend the fishing period was based on the forecast for a poor Tahltan sockeye salmon run.

During the Statistical Week 27 (July 1–July 7) opening there were 58 boats fishing in Sumner Strait (106–41) and 33 boats were fishing in Clarence Strait (106–30). The estimated sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE was lower this statistical week than in Statistical Weeks 25 and 26, and near the 1991–2000 average. Once again District 8 remained closed and no extension was given in District 6 for this opening. This week Canadian inriver test fish was used in the SMM to give the projected total Stikine (including Tahltan) TAC for Statistical Week 28. The otolith readings for District 6 in Statistical Week 27 revealed that the stock composition of the harvest in Sumner Strait had higher proportions of marked Tahltan bound fish while representing a slightly lower proportion of Tuya fish (Sumner: 16% and 11% respectively from 45 samples). During this opening, Canadian commercial harvest information from otolith samples showed 11% Tahltan and 35% Tuya marked fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 6,200 sockeye salmon, while the estimated TAC remained at 1,800 (we were now using the inriver test fish information for the SMM forecasts).

During Statistical Week 28 (July 8–July 14) there were 76 boats in all of District 6 (22 in Clarence Strait and 54 in Sumner Strait). A survey on the fishing grounds showed the harvest and CPUE for the two-day opening in District 6 were well above the 10-year average for both areas. Again, under normal circumstances this well above average CPUE would have led to extended fishing time. In addition, historically the Tahltan run peaks in District 6 in Statistical Week 27; however, the 2001 statistical weeks were almost a week earlier than in a normal calendar year, which would have made this more similar to Statistical Week 29 (with the majority of the run through the District 6 fishery). Finally, at the time of the decision whether or not to extend the fishery, the Statistical Week 27 SMM forecast for Statistical Week 28 showed the Stikine inriver run increasing to 142,200 sockeye salmon and the Tahltan run increasing from 28,000 to 46,000 fish. This increased the total Stikine sockeye salmon TAC to 70,800 (U.S. TAC: 35,400) with a Tahltan total TAC of 21,500 (U.S. TAC: 10,800). The estimated U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 6,200 fish. Despite the high CPUE and the SMM indication that additional Tahltan sockeye salmon could still be harvested in U.S. fisheries, there was no extension given and District 8 remained closed. The department continued to manage conservatively in order to lower the risk of over-fishing the Tahltan stock if the inseason SMM should overestimate its abundance. By the end of the fishery on Statistical Week 28, the SMM estimated that the U.S. cumulative Tahltan harvest had increased to 12,900 fish.

During Statistical Week 29 (July 15–July 21) there were 115 boats fishing in District 6. This opening started at two days, with an enlarged closure around Salmon Bay. Due to above average CPUE in both sub-districts, and a drop in proportion of Tahltan sockeye salmon in the Canadian test fishery (which was reported to have peaked in Statistical Week 27), a 24-hour extension was given to the fishery on the grounds extending the fishery until noon Wednesday. District 8 again remained closed. Statistical Week 29 had the highest sockeye salmon CPUE of the 2001 season.

During Statistical Week 30 (July 22–July 28) there were 110 boats fishing in District 6. Due to the estimated low number of wild (non-marked) Tahltan sockeye salmon in the fishery during Statistical Week 29 (2.4%), and historically very low proportions of wild Tahltan sockeye salmon in the area, the decision was made to open District 6 for three days. The CPUE for sockeye salmon for Statistical Week 30 was above the 10-year average. By the end of the fishing period, the total Stikine run forecast had risen

to 107,100 sockeye salmon with a Tahltan run of 18,800 (leaving no allowable harvest for either country). Statistical Week 30 SMM indicated a U.S. Tahltan harvest dropping to 11,600 and a Canadian harvest of 3,650 fish. According to otoliths collected from the fishery, an estimated 0.9% of the total harvest was wild Tahltan sockeye salmon for this statistical week.

During Statistical Week 31 (July 29–August 4) there were 90 boats fishing in District 6, and seven boats fishing in District 8. District 8 was opened for the first time this season with lines restricting access to areas closest to the Stikine River (allowing almost all Tahltan sockeye salmon time to pass through District 8). This was a three-day opening in both Districts 6 and 8, with the CPUE for sockeye salmon being slightly below the 10-year average. Following the end of the fishery, the final SMM showed a total Stikine run of 105,100 and a Tahltan run size estimated at 14,900, again leaving no Tahltan TAC for either country. At this time the cumulative Tahltan harvest for the U.S. dropped slightly to 11,450 in District 6 and 4,100 in the Canadian fisheries. Although there were no enhanced Tahltan sockeye salmon in either district harvest since Statistical Week 30, no mid-week openings or extensions were given since the harvests were below the 10-year average. There was concern about over-harvesting island sockeye salmon stocks which return at that time. This was the final week of directed sockeye salmon fishing in Districts 6 and 8. Re-running the SMM for Statistical Weeks 32–34 showed a run size of 80,100 Stikine River sockeye salmon with 15,100 Tahltan sockeye salmon. The harvest for Tahltan sockeye salmon in the U.S. fisheries was 3,700 and 4,800 for all of the combined Canadian fisheries. The escapement of sockeye salmon to Tahltan Lake reached just under 15,000, which suggests that the SMM over projected the run size. This over estimating the Tahltan run size from the SMM is thought to be due to this year's strong mainstem run of sockeye salmon (for which the U.S. was below the TAC).

During Statistical Week 32 (August 5–August 11) both District 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon abundance. Typically this switch occurs during Statistical Week 33, however, this year's statistical weeks were shifted almost a week earlier than most years. This opening was four days in Districts 6 and 8. All of District 8 was open with the exception of the Petersburg Creek closure Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because of low prices for pink salmon, along with good harvests of other, more valuable species in Fredrick Sound. Section 6-D was closed from this statistical week through Statistical Week 35. , may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2001 season, the fishing effort was nearly one-half of the 10-year average in most weeks. Good fishing for chum salmon in other districts reduced the number of boats fishing in Districts 6 and 8. Despite the lowered effort, the pink salmon harvest for Statistical Weeks 32 through 34 far exceeded the 10-year average (in some cases doubled), along with much higher CPUE. Due to the high numbers of pink salmon in Districts 6 and 8, four-day fishing periods were allowed during Statistical Weeks 32 through 35 (August 5–September 1).

Coho salmon management in both District 6 and District 8 gillnet fisheries typically commences during late August or early September. During Statistical Week 36 (September 2–September 8) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. The wild coho salmon harvest prior to Statistical Week 36 was usually above the 1991–2000 average. Due to the projections of extremely good coho salmon escapements throughout the region, along with above average wild CPUE, three-day openings were allowed in both districts from Statistical Week 36 through Statistical Week 40 (September 2–October 6). The season ended with a final two-day opener for Statistical Week 41 (October 7–13). In District 6, prior to the change to coho salmon management, the sockeye and pink salmon fisheries harvested 94,000 coho, or approximately 50% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest.

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 35% of the District 6 harvest and 34% of the District 8 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 total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was approximately 119,200 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 20,300 Stikine sockeye salmon, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 25,600 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 14,800 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 23,450 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 31,350 fish.

The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye to Districts 6 and 8 was 12% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The Sumner Strait fishery (Section 6-A) harvested approximately 16,200 Stikine sockeye or 16% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area. The Clarence Strait fishery (Sections 6-B, 6-C, and C-D) harvested approximately 4,100 Stikine sockeye salmon, or 6% of the harvest in those sections. The District 8 fishery, near the mouth of the Stikine, harvested approximately 15 Stikine sockeye salmon, or 2% of the District 8 harvest. These numbers are considered very preliminary, as of December 10, 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 commercial drift gillnet fishery (District 11) occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon later in the season. Management of the fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and then wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of escapements into other streams in the district. It is important to note that the 2001 season was the second year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon to the Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. The magnitude of that return is expected to increase in 2002.

Management of the fishery is affected by the 1999 (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 salmon 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 an above-border run size minimum of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of 3,000 fish is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish.

The 2001 fishery was open for a total of 54 days from June 17 through October 9, 2001 (Table 2.8). Fishing time was 110% of the 1991–2000 average. There were 162 boats fishing in Statistical Week 32,

which was an all-time high number of boats. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week times the number of days open to fishing, was 4,733 boatdays. This was 132% of the 1991–2000 average. The harvest in the traditional fishery totaled 1,700 chinook, 294,000 sockeye, 23,000 coho, 123,000 pink, and 237,000 chum salmon (Table 2.14). Harvest totals for chinook and coho salmon were below average. The harvest total for pink and chum salmon was average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was the largest on record. The harvest of wild sockeye salmon (not including enhanced fish) was still the largest sockeye salmon harvest on record. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon and minor numbers to the harvests of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the Taku drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing restrictions in time, area, and gear. In the first week of the season (Statistical Week 25), which began June 17, three days of fishing time was allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). The sockeye harvest in the first week was a record, as was sockeye salmon CPUE. The participation in the fishery, 96 boats, was also a record respective to the week. There was no extension of fishing time because of the large amount of boats fishing. The initial inseason estimate of the Taku River sockeye salmon run size was delayed, and fishing time for Statistical Week 26 was set for three days. Fishery participation in Statistical Week 26 continued to be high, similar to that in Statistical Week 25. The initial inseason projection of run size was very large. The conundrum for management was whether the inseason prediction of a strong run was real and to increase fishing time accordingly, or to keep fishing time curbed because of the high numbers of boats fishing. At the end of Statistical Week 26, the inseason projection of the run size was 332,000 fish with the fishery model lagged by one statistical week to better match the calendar date. Fishing time was set at three days for Statistical Week 27. In Statistical Week 27, the inseason projection of run size remained large. The projected U.S. harvest was less than the projected U.S. TAC, and fishing time was extended for an additional 24 hours north of Circle Point in order to allow additional opportunity to harvest wild Taku sockeye salmon. High fishery participation continued with 106 boats fishing, a record respective to Statistical Week 27. Fishing time was set at three days for Statistical Week 28. In Statistical Week 28, the inseason projection of the run size remained large; however, there was no extension of fishing time because of management concerns with wild Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks harvested at Point Arden. In order to avoid extended fishing on wild Snettisham sockeye salmon at Point Arden and yet to increase fishing time for wild Taku sockeye salmon necessitated developing a fishery boundary line other than the Circle Point to Point Arden line. High fishery participation continued with 121 boats fishing, a record respective to Statistical Week 28. Fishing time was set at three days for Statistical Week 29. In Statistical Week 29, the inseason projection of run size remained large, and the projected U.S. harvest was less than the projected U.S. TAC. The fishery was extended for an additional 24 hours east of a line from Point Bishop to Pete's Rock in order to allow additional opportunity to harvest the large run of wild Taku sockeye salmon. Fishery participation continued high for the week. For the remainder of the summer fishery, Statistical Week 30 through Statistical Week 33, the Taku inseason run size projection was large, and the projected U.S. harvest was less than the projected U.S. TAC. The sockeye salmon harvests were records respective to the week. Daily catch of sockeye salmon in the fish wheels at the Canyon Island were consistently above average during this time period and several daily fish wheel catches established new records. Fishing time was extended to four- and five-days per week. For Statistical Week 30 through Statistical Week 32, record numbers of boats participated in the fishery, respective to the week.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time and gear in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point differed from that in Taku Inlet in order to effectively harvest the return of hatchery summer chum salmon. A mesh size restriction of a minimum six-inch web opening was imposed during the month of July in Section 11-B south of Circle Point. This allowed harvest of hatchery chum salmon from the Limestone Inlet remote releases while limiting harvest rates on wild sockeye salmon stocks. Lower Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-20) was open to fishing beginning August 5 when a harvestable

surplus of pink salmon became available. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34, and 111-35) was closed to fishing through early August 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 12, portions of Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week, primarily to harvest the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to Snettisham Hatchery.

The fall fishing season in District 11 lasted eight weeks, from August 19 in Statistical Week 34 until October 9 in Statistical Week 41. In the first week of the fall season, fishing time was set at three days to allow continued opportunity to harvest the strong run of wild sockeye salmon in Taku Inlet and hatchery sockeye salmon in Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham. For Statistical Week 35 through Statistical Week 37, two days fishing time was allowed each week. This course of action was taken both to limit harvest rate on a perceived weak Taku coho salmon run and to conserve fall Taku River chum salmon stocks. When the coho salmon mark-recapture program indicated the escapement goal would likely be met, fishing time was increased to three days in Statistical Week 38. The fishery was intended to close upon completion of two days of fishing in Statistical Week 39; however, the coho harvest rate increased sharply to well above average and the coho salmon in-season abundance estimate increased markedly to 78,000 fish in the river. The fishery was continued for three more days in Statistical Week 40, and for two more days in Statistical Week 41 primarily for stock assessment purposes.

The chinook salmon harvest of 1,700 fish was 54% of the 1991–2000 average. Alaska hatchery fish contributed 28% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program at Canyon Island estimated the upriver chinook salmon escapement at 47,000, near the middle of the escapement goal range of from 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

The sockeye salmon harvest was 290,000 fish, 235% of the 1991–2000 average. Sockeye salmon harvests were above average in all weeks of the summer fishery, as was weekly sockeye salmon CPUE. Weekly sockeye salmon harvests were records for Statistical Weeks 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34. Weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was a record for Statistical Weeks 25, 31, and 34. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon started to contribute to the traditional fishery in Statistical Week 27 and added significant numbers to the harvests in Statistical Weeks 30, 31, and 32. Fishers targeting on those returns of hatchery sockeye salmon and the Limestone Inlet hatchery chum salmon, increased the amount and percentage of fishing effort that occurred in Stephens Passage. Of the total sockeye salmon harvest, 32% occurred in Stephens Passage, twice the 1991–2000 average of 16%. The contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until post-season analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry plants was estimated inseason from analysis of otoliths. Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 9,000 fish to the fishery. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 gillnet fishery totaled 66,000 fish or 23% of the harvest. These were predominately Snettisham Hatchery fish but also included a small number of thermally marked fish from a fry-planting program at Chilkat Lake in upper Lynn Canal. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham stocks to the weekly harvest. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 192,000 Taku River fish (67%) and 28,000 wild Snettisham fish (10%). Stock composition estimates will be updated post-season based on a combined analysis of otoliths, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The final estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement from the mark-recapture program was 143,000 fish, 179% of the upper escapement goal range. Good sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 8,060 sockeye salmon were counted through a weir on the outlet stream to Speel Lake, which is operated by DIPAC. The escapement to Crescent Lake was not enumerated through a weir, but the peak aerial survey count was 13,500 sockeye salmon, the highest since 1996.

The harvest total of 237,000 chum salmon was 81% of the 1991–2000 average. The summer chum salmon harvest of 235,000 fish comprised 99% of the seasons harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (Statistical Week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock 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 were not available. As in recent years, a gear restriction of a minimum of six-inch mesh size net was employed during the month of July in the fishery openings in Section 11-B south of Circle Point. This allowed harvest of hatchery chum salmon returning to the Limestone Inlet remote release site while limiting harvest rates on wild sockeye salmon stocks. Approximately 60% of the District 11 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 40% in Stephens Passage, and less than 1% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 1,700 fall chum salmon, Statistical Week 34 and later, was 18% of the 1991–2000 average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown; however, the 250 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement, and was a decrease from year 2000. There is a long-term declining trend for fish wheel catches of chum, and the Taku River chum salmon stock may be in a depressed state.

The District 11 pink salmon harvest of 123,000 fish was 100% of the 1991–2000 average. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown; however, the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. Fish wheel catches of pink salmon were below average, and pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaska hatcheries. The coho salmon harvest of 23,000 fish was 31% of the 1991–2000 average. Weekly coho salmon harvests were below average except for an above average harvest in Stephens Passage in Statistical Week 32. Coho salmon CPUE was also below average for most weeks of the fishery, but improved to above average near the end of the fishery in Statistical Weeks 37, 39, and 40. Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributed 1,600 fish or 7% of the District 11 harvest. Taku River coho salmon abundance estimates were below average for most of the season; however, the final estimate of coho salmon escapement above Canyon Island was over 110,000 fish, surpassing the escapement goal of 35,000. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

District 15: Lynn Canal Drift Gillnet Fishery

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of District 15 including Section 15-A in upper Lynn Canal, Section 15-C in lower Lynn Canal, and Section 15-B in Berners Bay (Figure 2.6). 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 51 days between June 17 and October 9 (Table 2.8). Fishing time was 95% of the 1991–2000 average. Fishing effort totaled 4,010 boatdays, which is 88% of the 1991–2000 average. Similar to the 2000 fishing season, fishing effort was higher during early weeks of the summer season in Section 15-C where the gillnet fleet targeted hatchery chum salmon. From Statistical Weeks 25 through 29 (June 17 through July 21), record high numbers of

boats were observed participating in the Section 15-C fishery. In contrast, there were lower than average numbers of boats fishing in Section 15-A during the first five weeks of the season.

A total harvest of 695,000 salmon occurred during 2001 in the Lynn Canal district common property fisheries (Table 2.15). This harvest included 1,670 chinook, 147,800 sockeye, 34,000 coho, 67,700 pink, and 443,500 chum salmon. The harvest of chinook salmon was 2.4 times the recent 10-year-average while harvests of pink salmon were near this average. The harvest of coho salmon was 50% of the recent 10-year-average.

The total sockeye salmon harvest of 147,800 fish was 87% of the recent 10-year average. Based on scale pattern analysis, approximately 67,500 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, which is 1.3 times the recent 10-year-average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 58,900 fish, 60% of the 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 21,400 fish, just exceeding 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 sockeye salmon stocks.

Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 304,000 of the total 359,000 summer chum salmon harvest during Statistical Weeks 25 through 31 (June 17–August 4). Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum salmon represented 85% of the summer chum salmon harvest in Lynn Canal. There were an estimated 84,500 fall chum salmon (from Statistical Week 32) harvested in the fishery, just above the recent 10-year average of 79,300.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 34,000 fish. This harvest was 50% of the recent 10-year average of 68,300 fish.

The 2001 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 17. Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon during early portions of the summer season. To protect expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, eastern portions of Section 15-A were closed from the start of the season through Statistical Week 29 (July 21). 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, this area was opened for three days in Statistical Weeks 27 through 29 (July 1–July 21). Section 15-A was open north of the latitude of Letnikof Light in Chilkat Inlet for four days and north of the latitude of Seduction Point for 2 days in Statistical Weeks 30 and 31 (July 22 and July 31). Due to large unexpected returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon and when it was believed that most of the chinook salmon had entered the river, all of Section 15-A was open north of the latitude of the Katzechin buoy within Chilkoot Inlet and north of the latitude of Letnikof light in Chilkat Inlet for four days in Statistical Week 32 (August 5). Two Additional days and more area in Chilkoot Inlet was granted north of a line from the White Rock to a marker at 59°18.00'N Latitude, 135°30.70'W longitude during this week to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. This area was open for four and three days in Statistical Weeks 33 and 34 (August 12–23). Chilkat Inlet was closed during the early weeks 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.

The fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted returns of hatchery summer chum salmon from the Amalga and Boat Harbor remote

releases. The eastern side of Section of 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to protect expected poor returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon from the start of the season through Statistical Week 31 (August 1). 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. This restriction was in place from the start of the season through Statistical Week 31. Extended fishing time was allowed at the vicinity of the Boat Harbor area to target hatchery chum salmon returns. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C during the initial statistical week of the season. Three days of fishing were allowed the following statistical week. The Boat Harbor area was then opened continuously between Statistical Week 27 (July 1) through Statistical Week 34 (August 23) to harvest hatchery chum salmon. Three days of fishing were allowed elsewhere in lower Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Point Bridget during Statistical Weeks 27 through 31, followed by five days in all areas of Section 15-C except within 1-nautical mile of the mouth of the Endicott River in Statistical Week 32 (August 5–10). With the exception of the Boat Harbor area, Section 15-C was open for four days during Statistical Week 33 and three days in Statistical Week 34 except for the 1-mile radius of the Endicott River mouth. The closure of the Endicott River mouth was designed to protect returns of wild summer chum salmon to this system.

Fall management began in Statistical Week 35 (August 26). All of Section 15-A was opened between two and three days in Statistical Weeks 35 through 39. The northern boundary line in Chilkat Inlet shifted northward to provide sanctuary for the returning Klehini and Chilkat River fall chum salmon returns. The last opening in section 15-A was for two days south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island during Statistical Week 39. All of Section 15-A was closed during Statistical Weeks 40 and 41. All of Section 15-C was opened between two and three days each from Statistical Week 35 through the end of the season in Statistical Week 41 (October 9). The targeted species at this time was primarily coho salmon. Management of the expected poor returns of Klehini and Chilkat River fall chum salmon drove the fall fishery in the district during this time.

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was much improved from the past two years. The visual weir count for the early run stock (through Statistical Week 28 (July 14) was 13,544 sockeye salmon, which was just under 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 62,700 fish, just above the upper range of the escapement goal of 60,000 fish. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 76,283 fish, which was 1.2 times the point escapement goal of 65,000 fish (both stocks combined).

The Chilkat Lake weir was installed again in 2001 to recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. The weir was also used to enumerate returning adult salmon to Chilkat Lake. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from a mark-recapture (M-R) experiment. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River; the fish are marked with fin clips 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 39,000 fish, well above the escapement goal range. The late stock weir count of 13,000 fish was well below the escapement goal for that segment of the run. The preliminary Chilkat Lake M-R estimate of 131,700 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 22,000 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is only available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2001 estimate is 68% of the 1994–2000 average.

Aerial and foot surveys for fall chum salmon escapements to the Klehini river were well below the long-term average and established goals. Chilkat River fall chum salmon return based on foot and aerial

surveys indicated that returns of this stock were average in comparison to the recent 10-year-average but well below the long-term average and desired peak escapement levels. The 2001 fall chum salmon wheel count of 4,700 fish was the highest on record.

In general, coho salmon escapement counts for District 15 were very 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 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 catch of 2,550 fish was the second highest on record. The coho salmon escapement estimate for Berners River was twice the upper end of the escapement goal range and the highest count on record.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2001 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in common property fisheries (traditional and THA) and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated through coded wire tag and, in limited instances, thermal mark recoveries. Thermal marking programs are in place for chum and sockeye salmon enhancement programs in northern and central Southeast Alaska. Coded wire tags are used predominantly to estimate hatchery coho and chinook salmon production, no thermal marking programs are currently in place for these species.

Traditional Common Property Harvests

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

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 2001, 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

In District 1, Nakat Inlet opened in Statistical Week 22 (June 1) for rotational fishery purse seine/gillnet fisheries. The THA was managed on a rotational basis until September 17 when the THA was opened on a continual basis for all gear groups and remained opened until Statistical Week 45. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 36,500 chum and 5,500 pink salmon during the 2001 season in Nakat Inlet. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 32,600 chum, 3,900 pink, 900 coho, and 400 sockeye salmon (Table 2.17).

In District 2, Kendrick Bay opened June 20 and remained open through September 4. Approximately 32,500-summer chum, 5,300 pink, 540 coho, and 220 sockeye salmon were harvested.

In District 7, Earl West Cove (Eastern Passage SHA, Subdistrict 107-45) rotational fisheries for purse seine/gillnet opened in Statistical Week 25 (June 17–23). The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 11, when the area was opened to all gear groups continuously. It remained open until Statistical Week 45 (November 4–10). The combined net fisheries harvested approximately 10,200 chinook, 850 sockeye, 900 coho, 6,000 pink, and 85,000 chum salmon from Earl West Cove.

In District 11, a total return of 353,000 hatchery sockeye salmon was expected from 1996 and 1997 brood year DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery smolt releases. Because this was the second year of significant sockeye salmon 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 fishery was opened continuously from August 12 to September 15 (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 2 chinook, 3,350 sockeye, 120 coho, 200 pink, and 115 chum salmon, taken by 16 boats. Most fishing effort in the THA occurred in the first two weeks of the fishery. Little fishing effort occurred after August 25 although a considerable number of fish continued to return to the hatchery into 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 1.76 million chum salmon to the Hidden Falls THA. Allowing for cost recovery needs of 275,000, and broodstock needs of 100,000; a commercial common property harvest of around 1.4 million was expected. In 2001, chum salmon began showing in the THA during the last week of May, the earliest ever. This season an unusually high percentage of age-five fish (70%) were expected. Troll fishers in the area to harvest hatchery chinook salmon began harvesting chum salmon, which were schooled in deep water offshore of Kasnyku Bay. A fleet of 15–20 trollers developed and switched fishing methods to target chum salmon. Trollers caught an unprecedented 65,000 chum salmon through the third week of June. Cost recovery purse seining began on June 13 with 900 fish and increased to 24,000 fish on June 16–17. The purse seine management plan called for the first purse seine opening on Sunday, June 24 with provisions for 24-hour advance notice of openings. However, since NSRAA was not able to keep pace with larger than expected early returns, and due to scheduling limitations with cost recovery boats, on June 18 NSRAA called for a common property opening on June 20, prior to the scheduled season and one day before a previously scheduled opening in Tenakee Inlet. During the June 20 purse seine opening, Kasnyku Bay was closed to provide for continued troll access to terminal

hatchery chinook salmon; and 62 purse seine boats harvested 102,000 chum salmon. On June 24, THA boundaries included most of Kasnyku Bay (the traditional purse seine area) and 167 purse seine boats caught 194,000 chum salmon. Recognizing that an early return predominated by age-5 chum salmon could diminish sooner than expected, there was no mid-week opening. On July 1, with Kasnyku Bay again closed entirely to allow buildup for cost recovery, 142 boats harvested 119,000 chum salmon. With the cumulative cost recovery harvest at 205,000 chum salmon on July 2 (75% of goals), mid-week and Sunday openings were along with cost recovery fishing to accumulate the 100,000 chum salmon needed for broodstock. During the next opening, with good chum salmon returns to Kelp Bay systems, the THA was expanded northward to Point Lull and outer Kelp Bay. On July 12, 133 boats fished in the expanded area on a buildup to harvest 397,000 chum salmon, the peak harvest for the season. After two more openings on July 15 and July 19 with around 100,000 chum salmon harvested, catch and effort declined. For the season, Hidden Falls was opened 13 times from June 20 through August 11 with a total purse seine harvest of 1,100,000 chum, 460,000 pink, and 10,800 chinook salmon. Cost recovery harvest was 313,000 chum, 13,800 chinook, and 77,000 coho salmon. Trollers harvested 79,000 chum salmon in the Spring troll and hatchery THA fisheries. Overall chum salmon returns to Hidden Falls of 1.6 million were close to the pre-season NSRAA forecast of 1.76 million.

In District 13, chum salmon returning to NSRAA release sites in Deep Inlet and Silver Bay are harvested in near terminal purse seine and troll fisheries, THA purse seine and gillnet fisheries, and for cost recovery. Management of these interrelated fisheries is complex due to the need to provide for cost recovery, broodstock, and to manage wild stocks in the area. Following near record returns of 3.6 million chum salmon in 2000, NSRAA had forecast returns of 850,000 for 2001. Actual 2001 returns were 1,029,000 chum salmon which included: 45,000 for broodstock, 134,000 for cost recovery, 189,000 for troll gear, 268,000 in terminal area gillnet, 221,000 in terminal area purse seine, and 172,000 in the purse seine fishery outside of Deep Inlet. Of these returns 36% were harvested by troll and purse seine gear before reaching the THA, 48% were harvested by purse seine and gillnet within the THA, and 16% were utilized by NSRAA for broodstock and cost recovery.

Outside the THA, chum salmon returning to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay were harvested by up to 125 trollers, primarily during the first three weeks of August in Sitka Sound. Within this period during the five-day, August 13-17 regional troll closure, 43 boats harvested 13,200 chum salmon. The cumulative troll harvest of chum salmon was 189,000, 19% of available returns. Purse seine interception of chum salmon bound for Deep Inlet also peaked during the first three weeks of August. With high prices for chum and low prices for pink salmon, most of up to 16 purse seine boats targeted chum during pink salmon openings by waiting for chum salmon schools to cross the purse seine opening boundary, which closed Sitka Sound to the west. Purse seiners harvested an estimated 172,000 NSRAA chum salmon, 17% of available returns, in the area outside of the Deep Inlet THA.

In January of 2001 a new regulation, FULL RETENTION AND UTILIZATION OF SALMON (5 AAC 39.325), was invoked for the first time in Southeast Alaska. Based on past history with the Deep Inlet fishery, in 2001 the department required full retention and utilization of all salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA fishery. Although this regulation was generally effective, high-grading of harvest to improve roe content is continuing among some individuals, as evidenced by extremely high and unrealistic roe percentages reported on fish tickets. Also in 2001, the department ceased the practice of issuing fish tickets to catcher/processors who did not have a Fishery Business License from the Alaska Department of Revenue. As a consequence, the recent trend of increasing numbers of catcher-processors was reversed with only six fishers issuing their own fish tickets compared with 61 during the 2000 season.

Based on past difficulties in obtaining cost recovery and in meeting broodstock needs, and considering the lower returns forecast for 2001, the NSRAA board adopted a more conservative rotational gear fishing schedule for the Deep Inlet THA fisheries. Regulations require a 2:1, drift gillnet to purse seine, rotational

fishing time ratio. In place of the usual two purse seine days and four gillnet days per week, purse seine was only open on Sunday, and gillnet on Wednesday and Thursday through August 4. In addition the NSRAA goal for cost recovery was reduced to 54% of the prior year's goal to 155,000 fish. Without fisheries intercepting returning fish in July, this plan was initially successful and cost recovery fishers were at their halfway mark of 50% of the goal by July 31. During five THA purse seine openings in July, from 7 to 30 purse seine boats caught 74,000 chum salmon. During the initial ten THA drift gillnet openings through August 2, from 4 to 45 gillnet boats caught 90,455 chum salmon, with boat numbers increasing toward the beginning of August. The Silver Bay Special Harvest Area for cost recovery is decreased in area by regulation beginning on July 24, eliminating cost recovery harvesting in Eastern Channel. Concerned with increasing harvest by intercepting fisheries, NSRAA requested that the department close Silver Bay to all common property harvest beginning August 7 to help provide sufficient broodstock at the Medvejie Hatchery, and suspended cost recovery harvesting in this area. THA purse seine and gillnet openings proceeded as scheduled for August in Deep Inlet (six days per week, with minor time modifications for the gillnet fishery) through August 25. From August 6 through August 25, the gillnet fishery caught 140,000 chum with the peak harvest of 34,000 chum salmon on August 20–21 by 78 boats. During the corresponding purse seine period, 11 to 21 purse seine boats harvested 84,000 chum salmon in the THA. With little additional progress toward cost recovery, NSRAA called for closure of the THA fishery during the week of August 26 through September 1. Also during this time the department began monitoring of broodstock at the Medvejie Hatchery by aerial surveys. During this week 58,000 chum salmon were harvested for cost recovery bringing total and final cost recovery harvest to 134,000 fish, 86% of the seasonal goal. The THA fishery was re-opened for the full six-day fishing rotation on September 2, and 25 purse seine boats harvested 29,000 chum salmon. On September 13 the open fishing area of the THA was restricted to waters inside of Deep Inlet in order to help ensure NSRAA coho broodstock needs at the Medvejie Hatchery and because several gillnet fishers were not reporting coho salmon harvested and retained for personal use on fish tickets as had been required. On September 28 by request, the season was extended through October 6, with lines moved even further inside to the head of Deep Inlet. There was no further harvest during the extension. Total THA catch for the season was 268,000 chum salmon by drift gillnet fishers; 221,000 by purse seine fishers, and 132,000 by NSRAA for cost recovery, 86% of the cost recovery harvest goal. Broodstock goals of 45,000 chum salmon at the Medvejie Hatchery were just met, without any large surplus available.

In District 15, the Boat Harbor area, within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section 15-C, from the latitude of Lance Point to a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey was opened for two days in week 25, three days in week 26, and then continuously from July 1 until August 20. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 150 chinook, 23,000 sockeye, 200 coho, 22,300 pink, and 103,000 chum salmon (Table 2.9). The chum salmon harvest was primarily composed of hatchery fish returning to the Boat Harbor remote release site. The 2001 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest was 70% of the 1995–2000 average and was close to the preseason Boat Harbor return forecast of 99,100 chum salmon.

Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests

Harvests of salmon for hatchery cost recovery purposes were reported from 17 locations during 2001 (Figure 2.8). Salmon landings totaled approximately 3.8 million fish (Table 2.18). The harvest consisted of 46,200 chinook, 138,000 sockeye, 331,400 coho, 1.2 million pink, and 2.06 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 55% of the total cost recovery harvest.

Hatchery cost recovery harvest by species, District, and area are presented in Table 2.19. Across the Region, cost recovery of chum salmon dropped approximately 50% from last year (4.5 million to 2.1 million), where as pink salmon cost recovery increased from 250,000 million last year to 1.2 million in 2001. Port Armstrong of Armstrong Keta, Inc., harvested 97% of Region I cost recovery pink salmon. Of the total regional chinook cost recovery harvest of 46,200 fish, 40% were taken in Silver Bay SHA. DIPAC conducted chum salmon cost recovery fisheries only in Amalga Harbor (one-half million) in 2001. Snettisham Hatchery harvested approximately 135,000 sockeye salmon from their cost recovery fisheries in Speel Arm and Gilbert Bay.

In 2001 the NSRAA harvest of chum salmon included 248,000 fish from Hidden Falls, 136,000 fish from Deep Inlet, and 1,500 fish from Silver Bay.

For the second year, new regulations allowed NSRAA to conduct cost recovery in an expanded SHA throughout Eastern Channel until July 24 and again after the mid-August troll closure were insufficient, in and of themselves, to meet cost recovery requirements. With smaller total returns and a reduced cost recovery goal, closure of Deep Inlet THA fisheries was necessary to make substantial progress toward goals.

The Port Armstrong Hatchery harvested 1.15 million pink salmon and 57,000 coho salmon for cost recovery during the 2001 season. Pink salmon returning to Port Armstrong exceeded the recent 10-year average harvest by 26% and coho salmon returns were at record levels. Excellent marine survival of coho salmon to NSRAA programs on east Baranof Island resulted in total returns of 83,000 coho salmon to Mist Cove from Deer Lake fry stocking, and 170,000 coho salmon to Hidden Falls Hatchery from smolt releases. NSRAA harvested 77,000 coho salmon at Hidden Falls and 38,000 coho salmon at Mist Cove for cost recovery.

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 113,000 fish. In 2001, the preseason forecasts were used during Statistical Weeks 25 through 27. After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41; and, the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30. Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available in season for the lower river 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 2001.

Preliminary harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River in 2001 included: 1,400 large chinook, 100 jack chinook, 25,600 sockeye, 80 coho, 230 pink, and 55 chum salmon (Table 2.20). In addition to these harvests, 410 sockeye salmon were taken in an Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River. Harvests of all species except pink salmon were below average. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 40% below the 1991–2000 average of 2,370 fish and the harvest of jack chinook salmon was 81% below the average of 540 jacks. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 42% below the previous 10-year average of 44,400 sockeye salmon. An estimated 10,000 fish originating from a U.S./Canada fry planting program were caught in river fisheries, close to 40% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest. Although the total sockeye salmon harvest was within the Stikine TAC limits established through the SMM, the 4,477 Tahltan Lake sockeye were in excess of its zero TAC.

Canadian commercial gillnetters in the lower Stikine River harvested 820 large chinook, 60 jack chinook, 19,900 sockeye, 80 coho, 230 pink, and 80 chum salmon in 2001. The sockeye salmon harvest was 47% below the previous 10-year average of 37,500 fish. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 43% below the previous 10-year average of 1,470 chinook salmon. The harvest of jack chinook salmon was 81% below the previous 10-year average. The coho salmon harvest was 95% below average. Harvest of pink salmon was 90% above the average, and harvests of chum salmon were well below average (70%).

Ten licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 10 licenses being active in any one week. The total effort in terms of boat days was 179, 57% below the previous 10-year average of 421 boat days. Each gillnetter was allowed the use of one gillnet of which could be a drift or set 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 kilometers upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. In 2001, the boundary was again moved back downstream to the original line at the Porcupine River, which kept approximately 40 kilometers closed to fishing.

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. The harvest recorded in 2001 included: 0 chinook salmon, which was 100% below the previous 10-year averages, and 490 sockeye salmon, which was 65% below the previous 10-year average. The fishing effort was 84% below average with only two permits fishing this season. A total of four days were fished, and the total effort amounted to six boatdays. For comparison, the previous 10-year-average fishing time was 23 days with an average effort of 37 boat days.

The Stikine aboriginal fishery, which is located near Telegraph Creek, harvested 600 large chinook, 40 jack chinook, and 5,250 sockeye salmon. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 5% above the previous 10-

year average of 5,550 sockeye. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 27% above the 10-year average of 800 chinook salmon, while the harvest of jack chinook salmon was 80% below the average harvest of 220 fish. As in past years, fishing times were not restricted in this fishery.

A total of 14,800 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2001, 57% below the 10-year average of 34,700, and approximately 10,000 below the desired escapement goal of 24,000 fish. An estimated 5,800 fish (39%) originated from the fry-planting program. The number of planted fish is normally based on the proportion of thermal marked sockeye salmon otoliths in a random sample of fish collected at Tahltan weir. This year, however, since there was a weak return projected, it was decided to forgo this exercise and fall back on broodstock samples ($n = 420$). A total of 2,400 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 12,400 sockeye salmon, which is again 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 46,500 Mainstem and 29,000 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2001 Mainstem spawning escapement was above the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers and are targeted in the ESSR fishery, which caught 400 fish in 2001. The fate of the remaining 28,600 Tuya fish is unknown.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir, where 9,700 large fish and 270 jack chinook salmon were counted between June 20 and August 12. The escapement for large chinook salmon was 84% above the goal of 5,300 fish (2,700–5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large chinook salmon). A mark-recapture study was conducted again in 2001 to estimate total chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine. The preliminary inriver abundance estimate for Stikine River chinook salmon is 67,000 large fish, well above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 28,000 fish.

The Canadian aerial survey count of 7,400 coho salmon that were observed at six spawning index sites was 190% above the 1984–2000 average count of 2,550 fish. This was the highest recorded escapement in the 16-year time series.

The total Canadian harvest of salmon on the Taku River was 1,650 large chinook, 180 jack chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 47,700 sockeye, and 3,000 coho salmon in 2001 (Table 2.21). The sockeye salmon harvest of 47,700 fish was the largest on record and was 68% above the 1991–2000 average. The coho and large chinook salmon harvests were below 49% and 90% of their respective averages of 6,000 and 1,800 fish. The jack chinook salmon harvest was also 87% of the average. Sockeye salmon from the Tatsamenie fry plants contributed 1,870 fish to the harvest, comprising 3.9% of the total commercial sockeye salmon harvest. A total of 42 days were fished, 94% of the 1991–2000 average of 44 days and the season effort of 382 boat days was slightly above the average of 362. 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.

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 2001 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 2001 estimate of border escapement is 192,000 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 144,200 fish, well above the upper end of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. According to the preliminary postseason run estimate of approximately 395,500 sockeye salmon, the Canadian harvest (excluding test fishery harvests) of 47,500 fish represented approximately 19% 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 in 2001 was 16,900 sockeye salmon, 37% above the 1991 to 2000 average of 12,300 fish. The escapement count through the Tatsamenie Lake weir in 2001 was 22,500 fish of which 1,480 fish were utilized for broodstock, leaving a spawning escapement of 21,100 fish. The average 1991 to 2000 spawning escapement of 5,400 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 1,660 fish, which is the second lowest on record and only 35% of the 1991 to 2000 average of 4,730 sockeye salmon.

Aerial surveys of large chinook salmon (three-ocean and larger) to the five escapement index areas annually surveyed by ADF&G were as follows: Nakina, 1,550 fish; Kowatua, 1,050 fish; Tatsamenie, 1,020 fish; Dudidontu, 480 fish; and Nahlin, 930 fish. The total of 5,000 large chinook salmon observed was 51% of the 1991 to 2000 average of 9,800 fish and was the second lowest count made during this period.

A chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2001. 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 48,350 large chinook salmon, yielding an escapement of 44,000 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 with point estimate of 36,000. 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 1,900 fish were observed at the weir, compared to 660 fish observed in 1999. Of this total, 1,300 were large. The Nahlin River weir was not installed in 1999 and 2000 due to concerns that it would impede chinook salmon migration. However, two sampling trips were made this year in late July yielding 410 fish of which 390 were large.

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 110,000 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 101,100 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 36% above the 1990 to 2000 average of 64,600 coho salmon and exceeds the minimum goal of 38,000 fish.

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, traps have not been used on the Island since 1993 (Table 2.22). The small troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the gillnet fleet and purse seine fleet (Tables 2.23 and 2.24). The 2001 Annette Island net harvest was approximately 2 million pink, 126,000 chum, 57,000 coho, and 41,000 sockeye salmon.

Table 2.1. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2001.

Stat. Week	Date	Day	District or Section																	Terminal Hatchery Areas												
			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	3-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	4-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	6-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
	7-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	8-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	9-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
	10-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	11-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	12-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
	13-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	14-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	15-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
	16-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	17-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25	18-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
	19-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	20-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	-	
	21-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
	22-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	23-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
26	24-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	-	
	25-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	26-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	27-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
	28-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	29-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	30-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
27	1-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	19	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	15	
	2-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	3-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
	4-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	5-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	6-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
	7-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
28	8-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	
	9-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
	10-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	11-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-	
	12-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	-	
	13-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 2 of 4)

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	District or Section																				Terminal Hatchery Areas								
				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
28	14-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
29	15-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	15
	16-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	17-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	18-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	19-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	-
	20-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	21-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	
	22-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	6	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	-	19	24	19	19	-	-	-	19	24	15
	23-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	12	-	20	24	-	
	24-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	25-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	26-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	20	-	15	20	15	15	12	-	15	24	-	
	27-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	28-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
31	29-Jul	Sun	-	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	19	-	-	19	19	19	-	-	19	24	19	-	-	19	19	12	-	15	24	15	
	30-Jul	Mon	-	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	12	12	15	24	-	
	31-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	1-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-
	2-Aug	Thu	19	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	-	19	24	19	19	-	19	19	12	12	19	24	-	
	3-Aug	Fri	20	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	20	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	-	-	20	24	-	
	4-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	15
32	6-Aug	Mon	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	24	19	19	-	19	19	-	-	19	24	-	
	7-Aug	Tue	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	12	-	20	24	-	
	8-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	15
	9-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	10-Aug	Fri	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	24	19	-	-	19	19	12	-	19	24	-	
	11-Aug	Sat	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	12	12	20	24	-	
33	12-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15
	13-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	14-Aug	Tue	19	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	24	19	-	-	19	19	12	12	-	24	-	
	15-Aug	Wed	20	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	24	-	
	16-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15
	17-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	18-Aug	Sat	18	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	24	-	
	19-Aug	Sun	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	12	-	-	24	15	
34	20-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-
	21-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	22-Aug	Wed	18	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	19	24	18	-	-	18	18	12	-	-	24	15	
	23-Aug	Thu	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	12	12	-	24	-	

-continued-

2.44

Table 2.1. (page 3 of 4)

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	District or Section																				Terminal Hatchery Areas								
				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
	34	24-Aug	Fri	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
		25-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35	26-Aug	Sun	18	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	12	-	-	24	-
		27-Aug	Mon	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	24	-
		28-Aug	Tue	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		29-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30-Aug	Thu	18	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	12	-	-	-	24	-
		31-Aug	Fri	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	21	-	-	-	24	-
		1-Sep	Sat	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36	2-Sep	Sun	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	-	-	24	12
		3-Sep	Mon	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4-Sep	Tue	21	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	37	9-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	17	17	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38	16-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		17-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		18-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		19-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	19	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		22-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	17	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	39	23-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		24-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		25-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		26-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		27-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		28-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		29-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	17	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40	30-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-

-continued-

2.45

Table 2.1. (page 4 of 4)

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	District or Section																				Terminal Hatchery Areas								
				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
40	4-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	
	5-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	
41	7-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	
	8-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	
	9-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	
	10-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	
	11-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	
	12-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	13-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
42	14-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	15-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	16-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	17-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	18-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	19-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	20-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
43	21-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	22-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	23-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	24-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	25-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	26-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	27-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
44	28-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	29-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	30-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	31-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	1-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	2-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	3-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
45	4-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	5-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	6-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	7-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	8-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	9-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
	10-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	
Total hours open			408	78	303	612	1,086	648	778	665	500	633	717	756	363	537	426	501	246	0	511	693	369	222	102	327	429	1,392	1,728	291	1,840	286

2.46

Table 2.2. Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon catches in numbers by district, fishery, and species, 2001.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	189	157,683	55,405	9,344,123	449,743	10,007,143
Terminal Harvest Area	4	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9,593	0	24,864	939	764,103	799,499
Annette Island	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
District 2						
Traditional	360	54,032	119,407	6,765,704	604,087	7,543,590
Terminal Harvest Area	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
District 3						
Traditional	111	26,959	56,067	9,656,246	312,824	10,052,207
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 4						
Traditional	3,393	536,634	134,203	11,914,860	344,972	12,934,062
District 5						
Traditional	27	1,858	4,671	2,634,437	39,450	2,680,443
District 6						
Traditional	85	7,662	35,712	3,828,467	52,751	3,924,677
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	3,869	295	21	4,185
District 7						
Traditional	374	56,888	20,189	4,468,118	351,403	4,896,972
Terminal Harvest Area	4,397	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 9						
Traditional	118	42,973	59,753	5,065,947	155,226	5,324,017
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1	7	94,933	1,157,584	260,743	1,513,268
District 10						
Traditional	61	4,797	279	107,271	4,427	116,835
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	134	90,058	7	8,777	535,864	634,840
District 12						
Traditional	286	54,065	35,270	3,285,521	240,451	3,615,593
Terminal Harvest Area	12,186	8,558	5,466	455,975	1,097,342	1,579,527
Hatchery Cost Recovery	13,842	677	77,146	6,852	312,961	411,478
District 13						
Traditional	149	16,239	6,384	2,050,816	402,197	2,475,785
Terminal Harvest Area	548	408	413	72,069	220,620	294,058
Hatchery Cost Recovery	18,228	29	18	13,432	72,825	104,532
District 14						
Traditional	24	43,664	8,829	2,289,578	79,884	2,421,979
Southern Subtotals^a						
Traditional	4,539	841,716	425,654	48,611,955	2,155,230	52,039,094
Terminal Harvest Area	4,401	730	585	11,147	77,529	94,392
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9,593	0	28,733	1,234	764,124	803,684
Annette Island	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
Subtotal	19,242	867,878	468,385	50,279,480	3,017,833	54,652,818
Northern Subtotals^b						
Traditional	638	161,738	110,515	12,799,133	882,185	13,954,209
Terminal Harvest Area	12,734	8,966	5,879	528,044	1,317,962	1,873,585
Hatchery Cost Recovery	32,205	90,771	172,104	1,186,645	1,182,393	2,664,118
Subtotal	45,577	261,475	288,498	14,513,822	3,382,540	18,491,912
Total Southeast						
Traditional	5,177	1,003,454	536,169	61,411,088	3,037,415	65,993,303
Terminal Harvest Area	17,135	9,696	6,464	539,191	1,395,491	1,967,977
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	22,312	1,013,150	542,633	61,950,279	4,432,906	67,961,280
Hatchery Cost Recovery	41,798	90,771	200,837	1,187,879	1,946,517	3,467,802
Annette Island	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
Misc. ^c	190	4,546	2,782	59,803	20,168	87,489
Total	65,009	1,133,899	759,665	64,853,105	6,420,541	73,232,219

^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 2001.

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
2000	21,961	489,145	206,360	18,155,386	8,300,829	27,173,681
Average 1991 to 2000						
	19,106	1,123,031	471,180	45,541,203	6,440,119	53,594,638
Max. catch						
(Year)	31,183 (1982)	1,705,095 (1993)	970,098 (1994)	71,884,327 (1999)	9,408,750 (1998)	
Min. catch						
(Year)	1,426 (1976)	61,878 (1975)	70,201 (1975)	2,572,279 (1960)	332,679 (1969)	
2001	22,312	1,013,150	542,633	61,950,279	4,432,906	67,961,280

Table 2.4. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.

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
2000	19,200	72,896	62,188	7,321,830	6,227,460	13,703,574
Average 1991 to 2000						
	12,000	103,879	173,543	16,380,529	4,206,302	20,876,253
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)	
2001	13,372	170,704	116,394	13,327,177	2,200,147	15,827,794

Table 2.5. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2001.

Year	District							Total
	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	
1960	31,190	59,137	44,252	87,546	104,569	27,242	6,225	360,160
1961	154,949	83,976	157,756	310,862	506,272	97,114	22,190	1,333,119
1962	124,044	147,231	94,598	185,929	203,318	58,235	13,306	826,661
1963	153,247	75,961	318,860	645,562	1,108,532	196,289	44,851	2,543,303
1964	187,859	126,773	110,426	217,898	283,097	67,978	15,533	1,009,564
1965	256,384	58,915	122,076	100,863	547,714	75,150	17,172	1,178,274
1966	205,882	116,213	206,198	191,159	203,015	48,670	1,281	972,418
1967	104,265	48,622	46,151	139,318	197,699	166,296	37,998	740,348
1968	268,013	240,863	337,024	329,681	217,300	49,843	2,562	1,445,286
1969	137,181	80,400	51,073	320,797	541,851	207,636	8,925	1,347,862
1970	141,274	192,547	294,955	443,762	209,053	66,260	14,255	1,362,107
1971	184,158	156,829	185,990	367,111	386,446	298,829	68,281	1,647,645
1972	159,608	182,561	705,072	334,688	304,019	36,216	8,275	1,730,439
1973	33,279	234,285	214,956	384,226	366,402	235,541	53,821	1,522,511
1974	49,775	99,141	380,173	314,052	399,166	27,012	6,172	1,275,492
1975	85,397	31,609	107,214	201,112	511,957	133,431	12,600	1,083,320
1976	385,542	154,384	280,820	659,816	1,734,455	341,320	77,991	3,634,327
1977	109,336	80,869	67,252	218,605	359,332	39,272	8,974	883,640
1978	343,715	357,001	172,187	898,406	776,648	85,439	19,523	2,652,918
1979	648,709	570,578	446,923	835,945	1,785,864	172,181	71,945	4,532,144
1980	274,244	363,409	179,151	639,985	330,752	99,250	29,440	1,916,231
1981	294,831	321,708	209,246	673,708	1,331,398	286,750	26,235	3,143,876
1982	611,213	557,522	481,143	849,482	675,407	193,747	40,764	3,409,278
1983	370,216	268,959	552,222	924,271	1,209,050	280,239	63,398	3,668,356
1984	505,702	354,893	569,205	629,621	957,709	260,200	34,854	3,312,184
1985	977,470	941,580	910,171	1,546,044	1,754,249	869,225	348,773	7,347,511
1986	639,520	269,124	209,021	943,233	410,049	77,070	2,341	2,550,358
1987	462,829	1,034,338	656,177	552,816	547,076	173,218	108,404	3,534,858
1988	417,576	417,675	170,829	522,515	263,141	81,967	41,160	1,914,863
1989	696,494	978,305	330,432	881,439	621,200	260,975	41,747	3,810,593
1990	489,916	1,022,716	151,247	673,340	440,752	145,347	133,837	3,057,153
1991	1,025,915	1,024,003	296,366	1,263,281	797,372	210,860	3,986	4,621,784
1992	869,105	1,176,575	413,375	771,508	814,132	106,386	57,791	4,208,872
1993	875,052	608,058	151,489	1,030,400	849,579	337,904	28,797	3,881,278
1994	1,398,727	1,370,955	979,275	1,411,217	1,683,838	295,108	188,928	7,328,048
1995	854,714	306,240	205,121	880,769	1,399,081	498,045	17,528	4,161,498
1996	1,858,698	518,337	757,617	1,055,693	1,904,168	45,445	2,243	6,142,201
1997	1,039,699	703,743	709,274	1,710,872	3,105,381	654,321	29,172	7,952,461
1998	1,392,474	829,142	765,553	1,305,440	2,921,515	100,260	61,978	7,376,362
1999	2,723,297	1,855,106	815,681	2,413,429	6,570,349	1,141,912	101,944	15,621,718
2000	1,675,951	868,315	330,496	875,848	2,103,234	59,431	13,037	5,926,312
2001	1,069,511	1,032,685	485,239	1,052,029	2,804,124	795,054	174,410	7,413,051
Goal	600,000	1,000,000	500,000	600,000	1,600,000	500,000		4,800,000
Max. Escapement (Year)	2,723,297 (1999)	1,855,106 (1999)	979,275 (1994)	2,413,429 (1999)	6,570,349 (1999)	1,141,912 (1999)	348,773 (1985)	
Min. Escapement (Year)	31,190 (1960)	31,609 (1975)	44,252 (1960)	87,546 (1960)	104,569 (1960)	27,012 (1974)	1,281 (1966)	

Table 2.6. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.

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
2000	2,761	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107
Average 1991 to 2000						
	7,106	1,019,152	297,636	29,160,674	2,233,817	32,718,385
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)	
2001	8,940	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486

Table 2.7. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2001.

Year	District							Total
	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	
1960	206,021	68,702	188,822	53,887	8,468	17,109	1,044	544,053
1961	93,972	31,337	86,127	49,614	49,076	51,883	17,030	379,039
1962	667,046	137,357	541,724	192,912	75,767	200,092	3,303	1,818,201
1963	769,223	336,382	492,503	74,913	44,920	123,385	16,840	1,858,166
1964	790,504	264,943	545,038	53,921	240,510	128,631	14,503	2,038,050
1965	367,356	185,349	734,111	113,876	69,959	61,162	4,752	1,536,564
1966	1,056,911	488,451	855,909	105,465	133,129	182,085	12,255	2,834,205
1967	213,428	24,254	68,247	53,489	15,977	32,995	2,846	411,235
1968	796,504	319,599	284,936	137,254	116,074	129,193	25,519	1,809,079
1969	503,924	285,821	242,746	47,599	51,820	65,434	4,554	1,201,898
1970	749,207	130,676	374,950	55,493	59,295	130,274	14,789	1,514,684
1971	466,417	390,895	766,110	99,254	162,710	194,482	9,315	2,089,183
1972	697,982	175,849	463,708	55,123	62,220	163,478	3,774	1,622,135
1973	647,907	223,702	382,620	119,749	105,686	146,865	7,590	1,634,118
1974	580,317	206,121	477,465	36,551	103,580	117,682	3,303	1,525,018
1975	629,229	497,170	721,288	134,911	162,349	319,845	4,074	2,468,867
1976	2,316,748	619,711	1,235,369	182,378	290,771	891,091	20,581	5,556,649
1977	780,793	518,549	1,049,844	85,359	374,715	608,393	1,263	3,418,916
1978	1,982,872	424,066	1,462,032	235,765	248,014	427,513	3,427	4,783,689
1979	1,057,512	622,734	1,492,287	251,103	269,386	407,457	56,267	4,156,746
1980	1,883,242	599,481	2,041,414	114,094	92,853	301,935	1,909	5,034,930
1981	1,846,769	474,874	1,887,282	273,660	112,459	117,401	16,689	4,729,134
1982	1,342,657	347,207	1,392,997	96,473	211,355	353,647	44,270	3,788,606
1983	2,130,234	970,940	2,017,388	221,668	136,326	347,168	18,467	5,842,191
1984	3,547,090	772,402	2,668,312	147,757	117,036	251,225	13,635	7,517,458
1985	3,404,122	897,313	3,827,375	656,552	834,014	806,530	53,284	10,479,189
1986	4,394,328	1,503,889	4,819,765	637,276	711,272	667,171	13,264	12,746,964
1987	2,204,649	463,723	1,735,469	134,148	196,993	288,137	59,380	5,082,498
1988	1,213,648	462,266	1,102,957	132,253	185,399	273,237	9,228	3,378,989
1989	2,565,923	722,730	2,832,853	352,826	525,210	878,078	70,481	7,948,102
1990	1,739,355	925,362	2,355,379	355,133	457,970	366,570	57,617	6,257,386
1991	1,649,380	629,446	1,966,170	592,130	503,182	583,533	123,269	6,047,110
1992	2,778,359	865,051	1,454,090	181,376	223,589	808,249	57,103	6,367,817
1993	2,118,965	895,116	2,915,539	614,400	620,173	664,080	13,269	7,841,543
1994	1,781,656	626,104	1,999,147	428,032	628,324	504,076	34,500	6,001,838
1995	3,822,158	910,231	3,417,418	510,394	628,827	728,511	14,775	10,032,313
1996	6,012,365	3,100,893	6,637,508	870,520	669,939	625,235	29,956	17,946,416
1997	2,322,395	808,289	1,766,713	620,924	506,959	529,980	14,036	6,569,296
1998	3,103,956	1,145,607	2,751,460	341,806	648,665	540,930	26,050	8,558,473
1999	2,794,519	1,716,482	3,449,080	2,829,953	3,130,522	793,534	57,591	14,771,682
2000	1,885,571	1,120,354	1,768,655	578,543	321,585	460,594	12,775	6,148,077
2001	4,349,052	1,153,623	3,258,783	1,036,900	995,285	880,005	116,395	11,790,043
Goal	2,500,000	800,000	2,100,000	600,000	800,000	800,000		7,600,000
Max. Escapement (Year)	6,012,365 (1996)	3,100,893 (1996)	6,637,508 (1996)	2,829,953 (1999)	3,130,522 (1999)	891,091 (1976)	123,269 (1991)	
Min. Escapement (Year)	93,972 (1961)	24,254 (1967)	68,247 (1967)	36,551 (1974)	8,468 (1960)	17,109 (1960)	1,044 (1960)	

Table 2.8. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by area and hours open per day, 2001.

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

-continued-

Table 2.8. (page 2 of 4)

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

-continued-

2.54

Table 2.8. (page 3 of 4)

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	Section													Terminal Hatchery Areas				
				1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Earl West	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet
34	24-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	15	24
	25-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	15	24
35	26-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	24
	27-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	-	24
	28-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	-	24
	29-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24
	30-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24
	31-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24
	1-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	24
36	2-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	24
	3-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	-	12	24
	4-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	24
	5-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24
	6-Sep	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24
	7-Sep	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	24
	8-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	24
	9-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	24	-	24
37	10-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	12	12	24
	11-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	12	24
	12-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	24
	13-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24
	14-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24
	15-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	15
	16-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-
38	17-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	-	12	-
	18-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	-
	19-Sep	Wed	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-
	20-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	21-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	12	-
	22-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	24	12	-
	23-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	12	-	-
	24-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	-
	25-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	12	-
	26-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
39	27-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	28-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	12	-
	29-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	12	-
	30-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-
	1-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	12	-
	2-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	12	-
	3-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-
	4-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-
	5-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	12	-

2.55

-continued-

Table 2.8. (page 4 of 4)

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	Section													Terminal Hatchery Areas						
				1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Earl West	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	
	40	6-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
	41	7-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	
		8-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	24	24	-	-	-
		9-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	24	24	-	-	-
		10-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	24	-	-	-
		11-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-
		12-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-
		13-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-
	42	14-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		15-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		16-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		17-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		18-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		19-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		20-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
	43	21-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		22-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		23-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		24-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		25-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		26-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		27-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
	44	28-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		29-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		30-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		31-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		1-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		2-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		3-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
	45	4-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		5-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		6-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		7-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		8-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		9-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
		10-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
	46	11-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	
Total hours open				-	1,404	-	1,200	1,200	1,200	816	864	864	1,296	240	1,080	-	1,140	1,884	2,232	1,608	555	843	

2.56

Table 2.9. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon catches, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species, 2001.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,379	80,041	35,504	517,737	219,716	854,377
Terminal Harvest Area	14	399	886	3,908	32,657	37,864
Annette Island	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,057	164,013	188,465	825,330	282,910	1,461,775
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	5,923	833	880	5,528	76,329	89,493
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,696	290,450	22,529	122,829	236,962	674,466
Terminal Harvest Area	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	614	0	0	4,248	4,862
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	635	726	692	14,483	266,526	283,062
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	1,521	124,952	34,039	45,425	340,940	546,877
Terminal Harvest Area	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,585	148,064
Subtotals						
Traditional	5,660	660,066	291,268	1,522,333	1,085,925	3,565,252
Terminal harvest areas	6,725	28,172	2,751	46,409	478,213	562,270
Common Property	12,385	688,238	294,019	1,568,742	1,564,138	4,127,522
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	614	0	0	4,248	4,862
Annette Island	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
Misc. ^a	7	55	156	385	1,102	1,705
Total	15,839	704,720	337,817	1,909,198	1,674,993	4,642,567

^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 harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.

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
2000	13,687	493,335	167,281	676,935	2,552,513	3,903,751
Average 1991 to 2000						
	12,742	719,628	415,262	1,112,407	1,761,898	4,021,936
Max. catch						
(year)	25,142 (1972)	1,026,974 (1996)	698,125 (1994)	2,769,875 (1989)	2,552,513 (2000)	
Min. catch						
(year)	4,734 (1983)	108,334 (1975)	37,986 (1960)	55,984 (1960)	199,887 (1960)	
2001	12,385	688,238	294,019	1,568,742	1,564,138	4,127,522

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 2001.

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
2000	1,193	93,641	19,549	422,178	218,348	754,909
Average 1991 to 2000						
	1,343	183,153	45,119	515,471	411,994	1,157,080
Max. catch						
(year)	3,654 (1979)	394,137 (1993)	70,359 (1991)	1,349,929 (1989)	734,188 (1995)	
Min. catch						
(year)	340 (1970)	14,281 (1960)	3,110 (1963)	19,823 (1960)	20,580 (1969)	
2001	1,393	80,440	36,390	521,645	252,373	892,241

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 2001.

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
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958
Average 1991 to 2000						
	1,089	175,961	204,913	352,147	232,601	966,711
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)	
2001	1,057	164,013	188,465	825,330	282,910	1,461,775

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 2001.

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
2000	1,671	15,893	5,651	9,497	40,337	73,049
Average 1991 to 2000						
	1,537	64,232	18,928	38,669	49,902	173,268
Max. catch						
(year)	9,332 (1972)	154,150 (1996)	44,891 (1994)	114,555 (1964)	135,623 (1996)	
Min. catch						
(year)	7 (1984)	- (1975)	- (1975)	- (1975)	1 (1975)	
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757

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 2001.

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	296,622	192,793	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
2000	1,201	183,823	7,746	58,666	667,925	919,361
Average 1991 to 2000						
	3,142	125,245	72,782	119,884	292,802	613,855
Max. catch						
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1994)	(2000)	
Min. catch						
(year)	(1998)	(1967)	(1975)	(1965)	(1975)	
2001	1,698	293,805	22,646	123,026	237,078	678,253

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 2001.

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
2000	467	109,465	35,466	21,008	753,029	919,435
Average 1991 to 2000	710	170,493	68,381	70,340	415,900	725,825
Max. catch (year)	6,099 (1984)	471,914 (1989)	140,764 (1994)	351,562 (1992)	753,029 (2000)	
Min. catch (year)	276 (1963)	18,338 (1975)	10,964 (1960)	1,760 (1960)	58,562 (1960)	
2001	1,672	147,811	34,215	67,718	443,525	694,941

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.

Year	Species	D 101	D 102	D 103	D 107	D 112	D 113	Totals
1985	Chinook	3	0	0	0	1,522	0	1,525
	Sockeye	150	0	0	0	1,093	0	1,243
	Coho	4,938	0	0	0	2,470	0	7,408
	Pink	10,276	0	0	0	319,967	0	330,243
	Chum	68,290	0	0	0	376,808	0	445,098
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	504	0	701
	Sockeye	1,559	2	6	0	1,567	0	3,134
	Coho	1,407	23	658	1,503	916	0	4,507
	Pink	43,173	526	1,371	116	52,863	0	98,049
	Chum	180,215	1,214	36,075	84	198,087	0	415,675
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	3,372,512	1,076,558	4,900,606

-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
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	2,742,107	1,831,583	4,738,527
Average	Chinook	9	1	0	929	9,438	546	10,922
1991	Sockeye	461	749	0	14	7,813	890	9,927
to	Coho	642	336	0	301	8,196	1,619	11,094
2000	Pink	12,267	8,086	0	83	737,412	108,995	866,842
	Chum	199,168	113,727	0	11,108	1,993,870	847,789	3,165,661
Max. catch	Chinook	1,856	3	1	4,397	22,223	2,494	
(year)	(1989)	(1988)	(1986)	(2001)	(1995)	(1995)		
Max. catch	Sockeye	1,559	2,717	152	78	15,940	1,881	
(year)	(1988)	(1995)	(1987)	(2000)	(1993)	(1998)		
Max. catch	Coho	4,938	1,272	14,009	2,451	20,908	3,370	
(year)	(1985)	(1998)	(1986)	(1991)	(1995)	(1994)		
Max. catch	Pink	100,543	53,302	15,409	464	1,979,613	376,039	
(year)	(1989)	(1995)	(1986)	(1995)	(1993)	(1998)		
Max. catch	Chum	1,079,518	362,911	62,793	36,511	3,372,512	2,137,457	
(year)	(1998)	(1998)	(1986)	(1995)	(1996)	(1999)		
2001	Chinook	4	0	0	4,397	12,186	548	17,135
	Sockeye	490	221	0	19	8,558	408	9,696
	Coho	34	540	0	11	5,466	413	6,464
	Pink	5,478	5,259	0	410	455,975	72,069	539,191
	Chum	36,449	32,518	0	8,562	1,097,342	220,620	1,395,491

Note: Chinook salmon numbers include jacks.

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

Year	Species	D 101	D 106	D 107	D 108	D 111	D 113	D 115	Totals
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

-continued-

Table 2.17. (page 2 of 3)

Year	Species	D 101	D 106	D 107	D 108	D 111	D 113	D 115	Totals
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
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	100,441	0	60,477	0	0	409,527	176,495	746,940
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

-continued-

Table 2.17. (page 3 of 3)

Year	Species	D 101	D 106	D 107	D 108	D 111	D 113	D 115	Totals
1999	Chinook	0	0	3,059	0	0	5	72	3,136
	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
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
Average	Chinook	8	81	4,850	25	3	72	62	5,101
1991	Sockeye	64	4	177	0	1,766	279	4,981	7,271
to	Coho	585	871	3,925	0	28	1,220	174	6,803
2000	Pink	430	47	357	0	398	15,539	6,451	23,222
	Chum	29,463	23	36,728	0	140	321,841	88,139	476,335
Max. catch	Chinook	292	1,857	8,211	570	29	635	257	
(year)	(1987)	(1988)	(1991)	(1988)	(2000)	(2001)	(1995)		
Max. catch	Sockeye	399	46	833	6	17,656	726	22,859	
(year)	(2001)	(1985)	(2001)	(1985)	(2000)	(2001)	(2001)		
Max. catch	Coho	2,542	10,686	6,993	6,885	282	5,444	696	
(year)	(1997)	(1986)	(1993)	(1986)	(2000)	(1993)	(2000)		
Max. catch	Pink	3,908	554	5,528	67	3,980	96,362	22,293	
(year)	(2001)	(1982)	(2001)	(1986)	(2000)	(1998)	(2001)		
Max. catch	Chum	100,441	995	76,329	112	1,399	619,695	253,612	
(year)	(1995)	(1987)	(2001)	(1985)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)		
2001	Chinook	14		5,923		2	635	151	6,725
	Sockeye	399		833		3,355	726	22,859	28,172
	Coho	886		880		117	692	176	2,751
	Pink	3,908		5,528		197	14,483	22,293	46,409
	Chum	32,657		76,329		116	266,526	102,585	478,213

Table 2.18. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvests in numbers, by species, 1975 to 2001.

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
1980	0	0	0	0	752	752
1981	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
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	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,376	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,277	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,779	66	17,233	213,371	192,512	441,961
1990	26,692	75	121,381	880,750	381,645	1,410,543
1991	22,716	1,478	292,100	1,111,148	376,313	1,803,755
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	17,750	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,386,836
1995	31,405	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,281	5,352,670
1997	30,144	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	34,583	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,969
1999	15,100	24,085	349,239	3,053,685	3,611,928	7,054,037
2000	31,637	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,028,361
Average: 1991 to 2000						
	23,816	25,433	222,597	1,446,406	2,599,587	4,317,838
2001	46,208	138,229	331,417	1,187,879	2,065,633	3,769,366

Note: Chinook salmon numbers include jacks.

Table 2.19. Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvests, by species, 2001.

District	Permit Holder ^a	Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay SHA	4,409					4,409
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay SHA	9,593	-	63,512	939	878,971	953,015
3	POWHA	Klawock SHA	-	36	14,791	-	-	14,827
6	AAI	Burnett Inlet SHA	-	-	3,869	295	21	4,185
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake SHA	-	-	33,034	-	-	33,034
7	AAI	Anita Bay SHA	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	AKI	Port Armstrong SHA	-	3	57,193	1,153,378	5	1,210,579
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove SHA	-	-	37,740	2,558	-	40,298
9	KAKE	Gunnuk Creek SHA	-	-	-	2	22,904	22,906
9	KAKE	SE Cove SHA	2	-	-	1,646	237,834	239,482
11	DIPAC	Amalga Harbor SHA	134	2,695	7	8,777	540,112	551,725
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel SHA	-	-	44,107	-	-	44,107
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	-	134,789	-	-	-	134,789
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls SHA	13,579	607	77,104	5,844	247,639	344,773
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet SHA	283	99	60	4,160	136,418	141,020
13	SJC	Sheldon Jackson SHA	-	-	-	10,196	211	10,407
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay SHA	18,208	-	-	84	1,518	19,810
Total			46,208	138,229	331,417	1,187,879	2,065,633	3,769,366

^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 2001. 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
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808
Averages							
1972 to 2000	1,697	328	23,686	2,824	541	291	29,367
1991 to 2000	2,371	544	44,381	1,692	122	189	49,299
2001	1,480	103	25,600	78	233	56	27,550

^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 food fisheries salmon catches in the Taku River, 1979 to 2001.

Year	Large Chinook ^a	Small Chinook ^b	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Commercial Effort	
								Boat Days	Days Open
1979 ^c	97	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	310	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819	476	39
1981	159	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54	0	3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645	390	64
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635	288	30
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066	178	16
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302	148	17
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115	280	26
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011	185	15
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559	284	25
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	0	7	35,808	291	27
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244	363	34
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303	497	74
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404	428	51
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,615	415	65
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	29,961	394	46
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,763	299	42
1999	958	257	21,181	4,888	0	0	27,284	300	34
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	0	0	34,599	351	39
Averages									
1979 to 2000	1,035	153	21,586	5,011	3,298	2,146	33,229	319	36
1991 to 2000	1,820	208	28,509	6,163	49	5	36,754	362	44
2001	1,645	181	47,712	3,002	0	25	52,565	382	42

^a Chinook salmon >28".

^b Chinook salmon <21", commercial harvest.

^c 1979 - commercial harvest only.

Table 2.22. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon catches in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.

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

^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 2001.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977 ^a	22	12,088	768	76,237	8,926	98,041
1978	36	15,507	2,187	33,612	16,362	67,704
1979	89	15,556	1,726	52,604	11,666	81,641
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	258	43,158	6,665	162,109	26,784	238,974
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	801	39,353	55,804	296,036	76,844	468,838
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,033	749,655
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
Average 1991 to 2000						
	609	32,924	37,376	357,359	113,362	541,628
Max. catch	3,447	76,054	55,804	823,081	175,598	
(Year)	(2001)	(1993)	(1991)	(1989)	(1998)	
Min. catch	22	11,549	768	33,612	8,926	
(Year)	(1977)	(1998)	(1977)	(1978)	(1977)	
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478

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

Table 2.24. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon catch in numbers, by species, 1963 to 2001.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963	-	28	42	1,309	78	1,457
1964	-	416	164	5,204	704	6,488
1965	-	14	24	257	2	297
1966	3	495	169	12,660	243	13,570
1967	-	26	6	24	2	58
1968	-	147	283	16,320	1,049	17,799
1970	-	21	-	1,024	-	1,045
1972	14	39	18	1,459	772	2,302
1975	-	1	8	183	198	390
1976	-	12	131	620	972	1,735
1977	1	1,430	3,411	212,933	3,665	221,440
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	-	311	229	63,800	3,511	67,851
1980	3	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	2,430	3,004	421,896	12,603	439,951
1983	3	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
Average 1991 to 2001						
	484	9,225	7,363	542,524	14,285	573,665
Max. catch	2,202	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	
(Year)	(2000)	(2001)	(1986)	(2001)	(1998)	
Min. catch	1	1	6	24	2	
(Year)	(1977, 1996)	(1975)	(1967)	(1967)	(1965)	
2001	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648

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

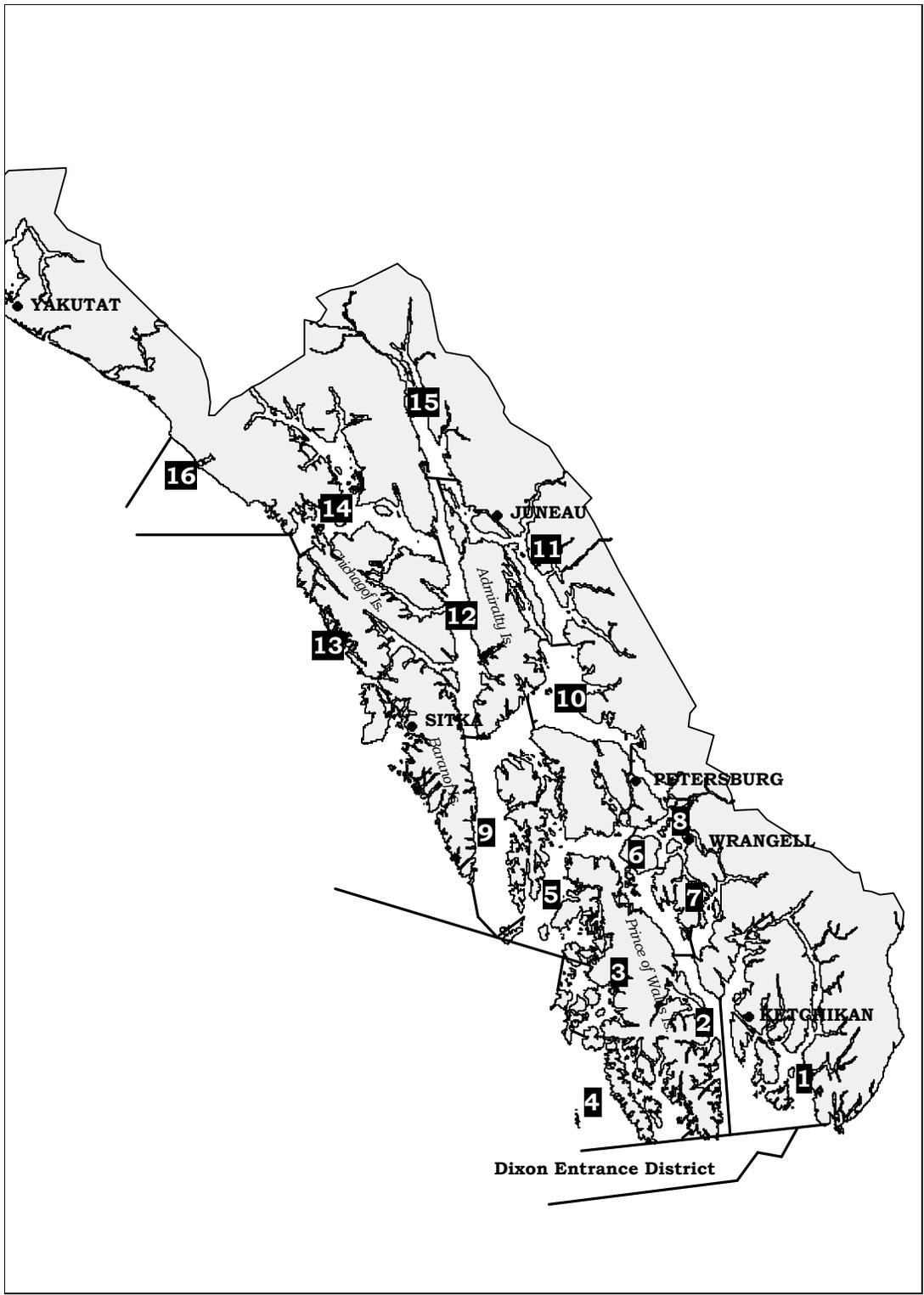


Figure 2.1. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

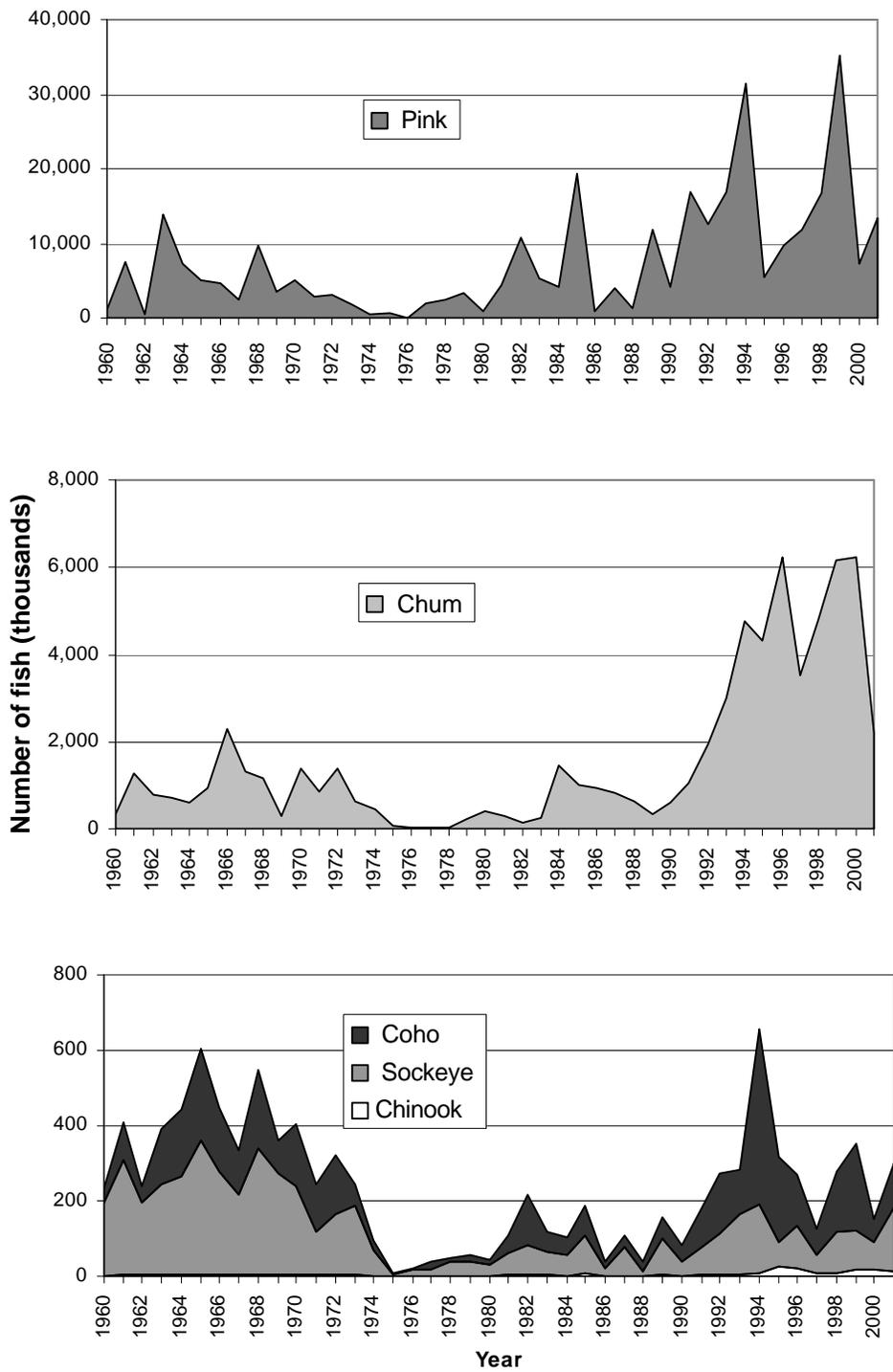


Figure 2.2. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2001.

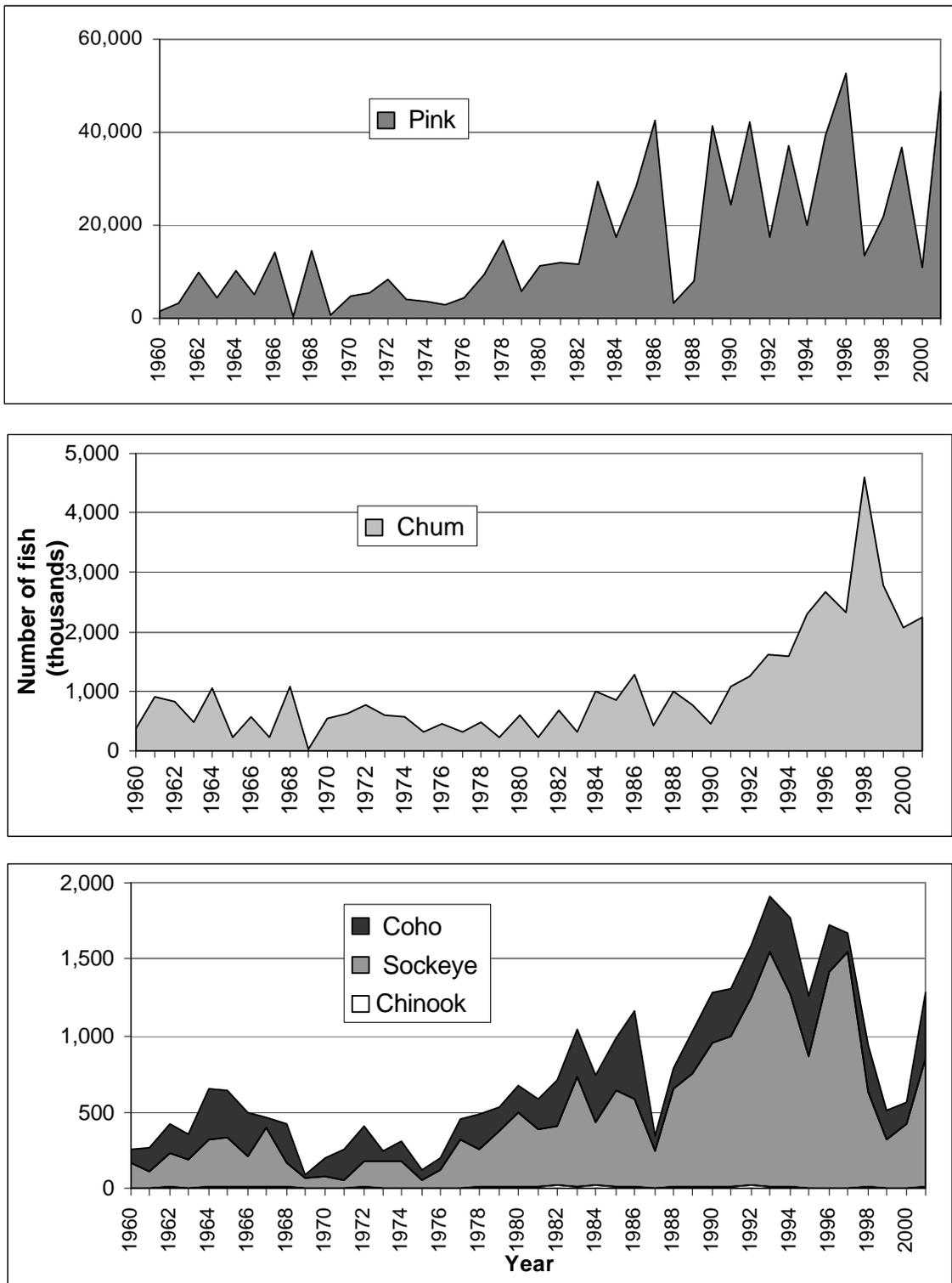


Figure 2.3. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon catches (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 1999.

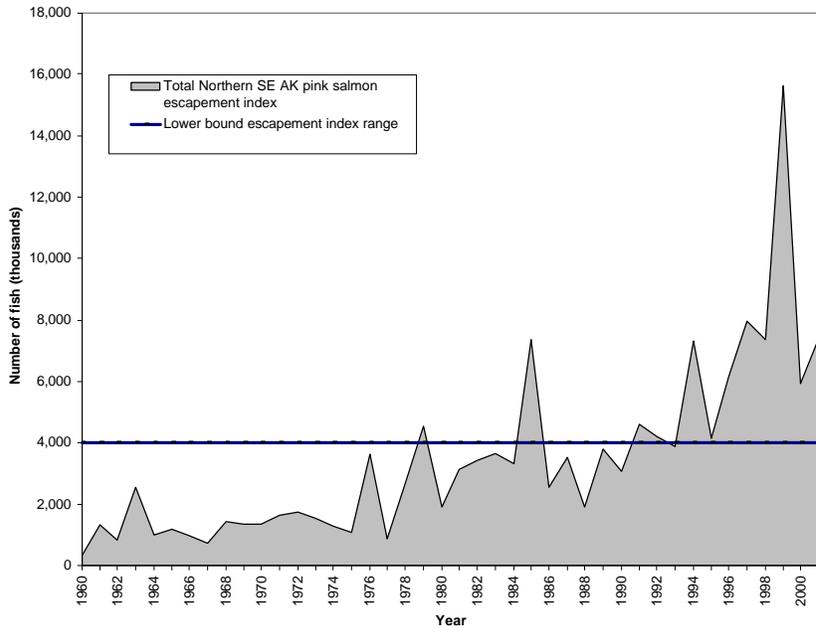


Figure 2.4. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2001.

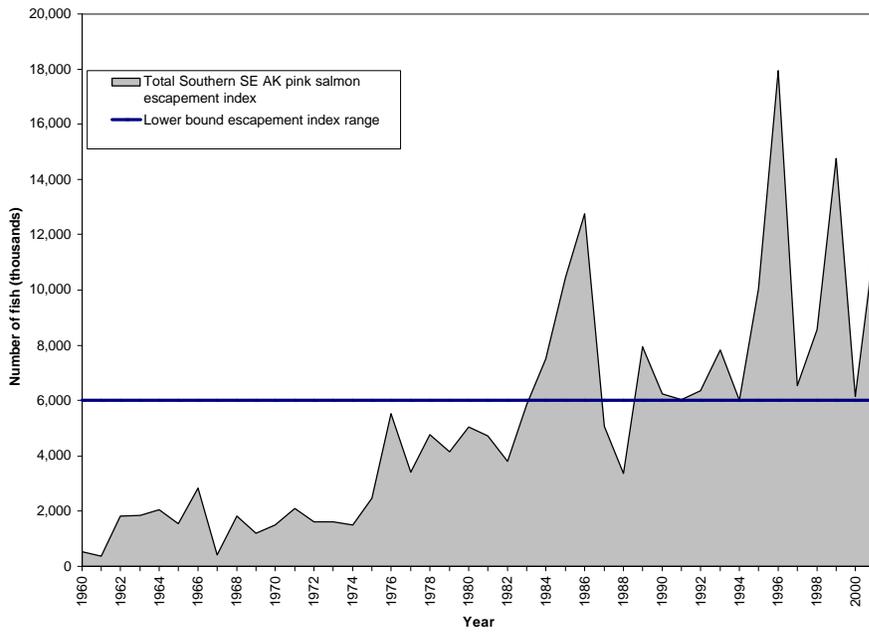


Figure 2.5. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–1999.

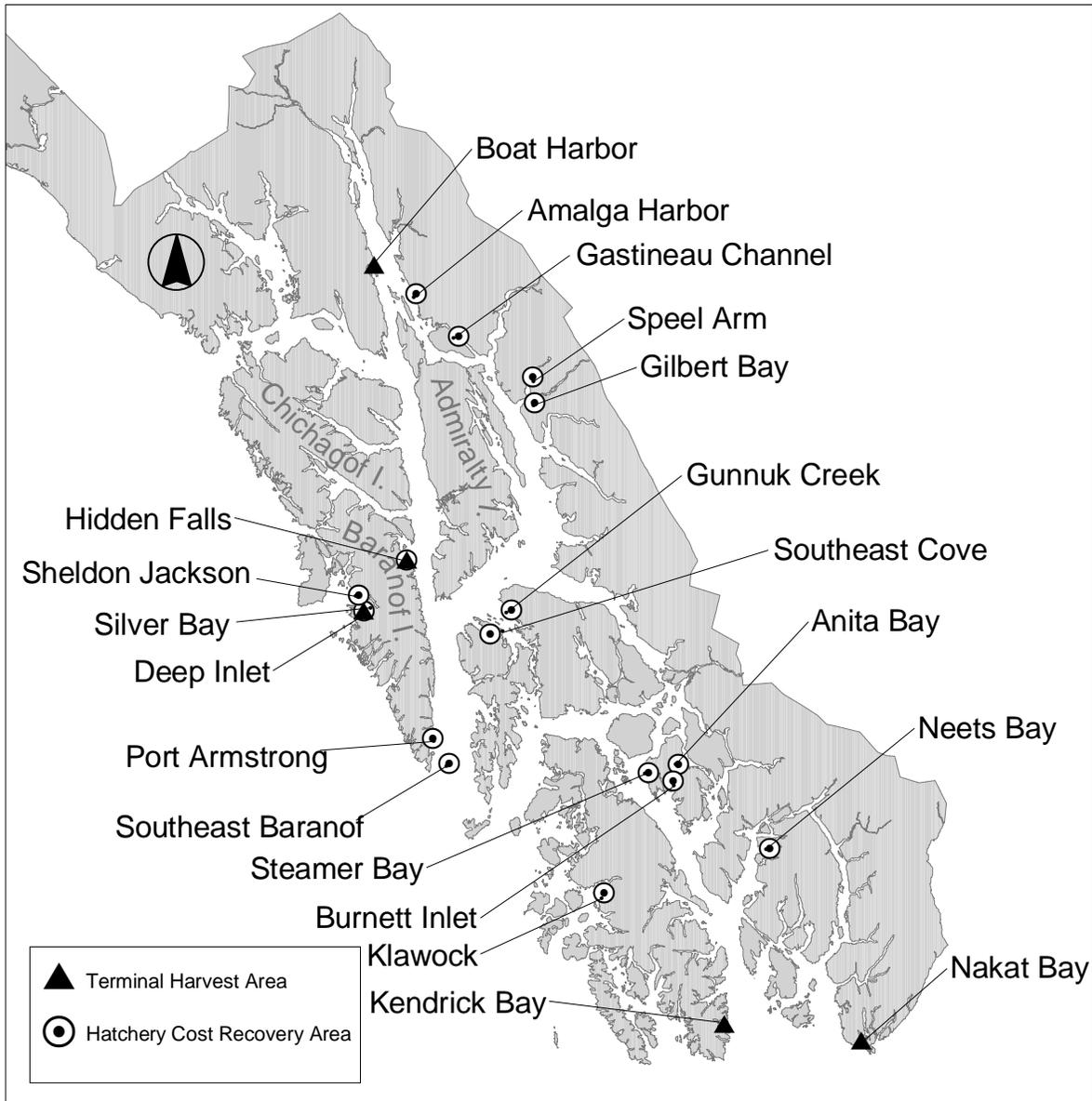


Figure 2.6. Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.

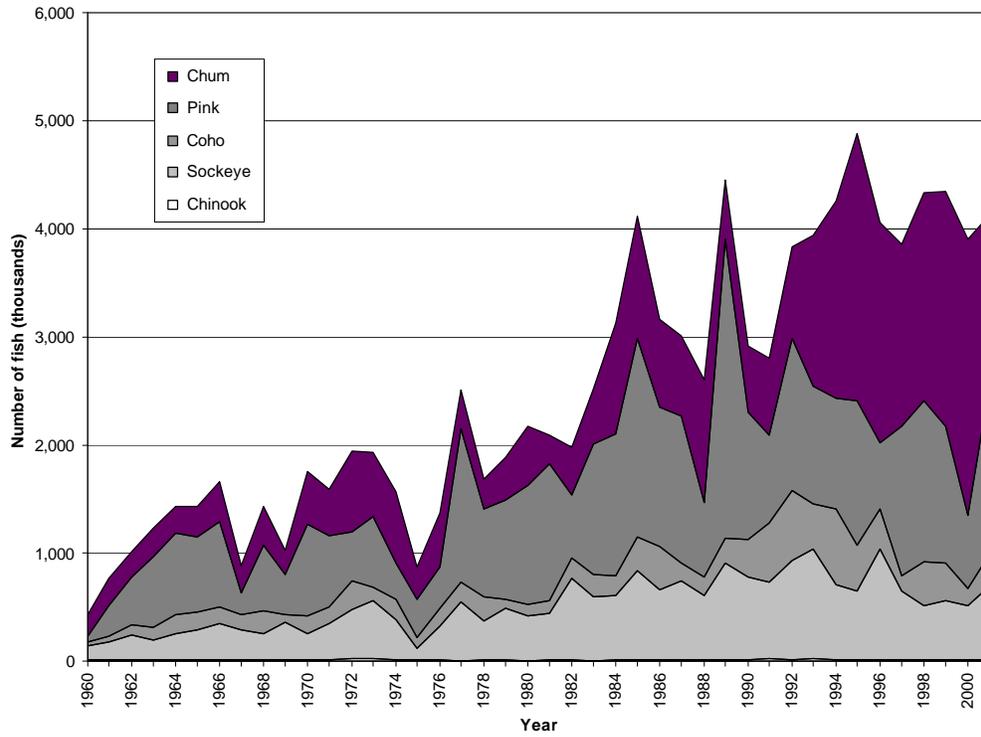


Figure 2.7. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon catches from traditional, terminal harvest areas in numbers, by species, 1960 to 1999.

SUMMARY OF 2001 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT
SALMON TROLL FISHERIES



By

Brian Lynch,
Pattie Skannes,
and
Jason Shull

Regional Information Report¹ No. 1J02-09

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

February 2002

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

Brian Lynch is the regional salmon troll management biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 667 Sing Lee Alley, P.O. Box 667, Petersburg, Alaska 99833. Email: Brian_Lynch@fishgame.state.ak.us

Pattie Skannes is an assistant regional salmon troll management biologist, 304 Lake Street, Room 103, Sitka, Alaska 99835. Email: Pattie_Skannes@fishgame.state.ak.us

Jason Shull is an assistant regional salmon troll management biologist, 802 Third St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Email: Jason_Shull@fishgame.state.ak.us

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Glen Oliver, Region I, Pacific Salmon Commission research supervisor, supervised the field collection of fishery performance data 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, harvest 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 Cori Cashen, publications specialist edited this report.

ABSTRACT

Approximately 2.74 million salmon were caught in the 2001 Southeast Alaska troll fishery. The harvest included 153,000 chinook, 9,000 sockeye, 1.85 million coho, 259,000 pink, and 468,000 chum salmon landed by 737 power troll and 329 hand troll permit holders. Of this, 140,000 salmon (5%) were taken by hand troll gear and 2.6 million salmon (95%) by power troll gear. The total troll salmon catch was the tenth highest since statehood (1960 fishing season). The chinook salmon catch ranked the fourth lowest and the coho salmon harvest ranked the seventh highest since statehood. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of chinook salmon to the troll fishery was 28,500 fish (19%). A total of 368,000 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, which accounted for 20% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook and coho salmon escapements for most Southeast Alaska rivers were generally at or above escapement goals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
AUTHORS.....	3.2
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	3.2
LIST OF TABLES	3.4
LIST OF FIGURES.....	3.6
INTRODUCTION.....	3.7
CHINOOK SALMON AND COHO SALMON STOCK DESCRIPTION AND STATUS.....	3.7
Chinook Salmon Stocks	3.7
Coho Salmon Stocks.....	3.8
DESCRIPTION OF THE TROLL FISHERY	3.8
Chinook Salmon Fishery.....	3.9
Coho Salmon Fishery.....	3.10
Coho Salmon Assessments and Management Tools.....	3.10
Historical Effort in the Troll Fishery	3.11
SUMMARY OF THE 2001 SEASON	3.11
Chinook Salmon Fishery.....	3.12
Winter Season.....	3.12
Summer Season.....	3.Error! Bookmark not defined.
Spring Fishery.....	3.14
General Summer Fishery.....	3.15
Coho Salmon Fishery.....	3.16
Other Species	3.17
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Harvests	3.17
Number of Troll Permits Fished and Boat Days of Effort	3.17
ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION	3.18
Chinook Salmon.....	3.18
Coho Salmon.....	3.18
WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT	3.19
Chinook Salmon Escapement.....	3.19
Coho Salmon Escapement.....	3.19
COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES.....	3.21

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 3.1. 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, 1985–2001.	3.22
Table 3.2. Estimated survival rate (percent) of coho salmon smolts and pre-smolts from wild and hatchery stocks in Southeast Alaska.....	3.23
Table 3.3. 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 2001.	3.24
Table 3.4. Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, 1980–2001.....	3.25
Table 3.5. 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 1978–2001.....	3.26
Table 3.6. 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 2001. ^a	3.29
Table 3.7. Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2001 troll season (October 1, 2000 – September 30, 2001).	3.30
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 2001.	3.31
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 2001.....	3.32
Table 3.10. Estimated harvest and Alaska hatchery add-on of chinook salmon by commercial and sport fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 2001.	3.33
Table 3.11. Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2001.	3.34
Table 3.12. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook catches, vessel landings, and catch per landing, by troll accounting year (October - September), 1980–2001.....	3.35
Table 3.13. The number of chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2001 spring experimental and spring terminal troll fisheries.....	3.36
Table 3.14. Spring troll fishery (experimental and terminal fisheries) chinook salmon catches and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2001.....	3.44
Table 3.15. Southeast Alaska troll chinook salmon catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, 1984–2001.	3.45
Table 3.16. Catch and percent of commercial harvest by gear type of coho salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska, 1989–2001.....	3.47
Table 3.17. Average troll caught coho salmon weight by week and weighted annual average, 1980–2001.....	3.48
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, 1989–2001.	3.49
Table 3.19. Total chinook harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, 1985–2001.....	3.51
Table 3.20. Total Southeast Alaska troll coho catch and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2001.....	3.52

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 3.21. Estimates of total escapements of chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to Southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, 1986–2001.....	3.53
Table 3.22. Escapement goal performance for indicator coho salmon streams in Southeast Alaska.	3.54
Table 3.23. Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2001.	3.55
Table 3.24. Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, 1981–2001.....	3.56
Table 3.25. Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, 1982-2001.....	3.57
Table 3.26. Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1987–2001.....	3.58
Table 3.27. Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, 1982–2001.....	3.59

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 3.1. Commercial trolling statistical areas in Southeast Alaska.	3.60
Figure 3.2. All-gear catches of chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2001.....	3.61
Figure 3.3. Average weekly coho salmon harvest timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980–1996), and the average weekly coho salmon escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake, and Auke Creek weirs (1980–1994).	3.62
Figure 3.4. Commercial all-gear catches of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2001.	3.63
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, and 191) and the inside districts (101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 114), and the percentage of the catch in the outside districts, 1970–2001.....	3.64
Figure 3.6. Number of troll permits fished by gear type, 1975–2001.	3.65
Figure 3.7. Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, 1980–2001.	3.66
Figure 3.8. General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during chinook retention and chinook non-retention fishing periods, 1981–2001.....	3.67
Figure 3.9. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook salmon catches and landings, 1980–2001.	3.68
Figure 3.10. Southeast Alaska winter troll catch and catch per landing for troll gear, 1980–2001.	3.69
Figure 3.11. Map of experimental troll fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 2001.	3.70
Figure 3.12. Map of closed areas of high chinook abundance (shaded areas).	3.71
Figure 3.13. Average power troll coho catch per boatday for Southeast Alaska by area for 2001 and the 1981–2000 average. Dashed lines connect the week before the closure to the week after the closure.	3.72
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 2001 season.....	3.74
Figure 3.15. Cumulative mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2001 vs 1987–2000.	3.75
Figure 3.16. Cumulative weekly catch of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average 1994–2000, and 2001.....	3.76
Figure 3.17. Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2001.....	3.77
Figure 3.18. Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2001.	3.78
Figure 3.19. Total run size, catch, escapement, and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2001.....	3.79
Figure 3.20. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–2001.....	3.80
Figure 3.21. Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaska troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, 1982–2001.	3.81
Figure 3.22. Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, 1982–2001.....	3.82

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 2000 through September 2001, 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 sportfishing 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. In addition, hatchery chum salmon are targeted in Sitka Sound and Neets Bay. The troll fleet also incidentally harvests Pacific halibut under federal individual fishing quota (IFQ) regulations, and lingcod and rockfish under state regulations.

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

an immediate estimate of effort. Total harvest to date is estimated by multiplying vessel counts observed during weekly overflights with the CPBD data obtained from the interviews.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

Commercial trolling for chinook salmon occurs during both winter and summer seasons. The winter troll season is October 1 through April 14, and occurs in waters inside the surfline, and since 1996 in waters near Sitka. 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 1991 have averaged about 188,400 fish.

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

In 1999, a new set of Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreements (PSTA) was signed under the 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 eleven times and has been less than the quota in four of the last 17 years (Table 3.1).

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 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). 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 BOF 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 3.2). 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 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 by Alaska trollers fishing in the border area fall below specified thresholds.

Coho Salmon Assessments and Management Tools

Long-term wild-stock and hatchery stock CWT programs, dockside sampling programs to sample the harvest for CWTs, escapement monitoring, and the troll fishery 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 3.3, Figure 3.6). In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), and the number of hand troll permits 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 2001, 867 hand troll permits had been revoked due to non-renewal. The number of hand troll permits fished has steadily declined since 1980 (Table 3.3, 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. Power troll participation increased over 2000 in the spring fishery, but decreased in the winter and general fisheries. Hand troll participation in the winter and spring seasons increased slightly and decreased slightly in the summer season from last year (Table 3.4). Overall participation increased slightly in all of the troll fisheries, but decreased in the winter troll fishery (Table 3.4, 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 3.5, 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 THE 2001 SEASON

The troll fleet harvested a total of 2.74 million salmon of all species during the 2001 season (Table 3.6). The majority of the chinook salmon harvest occurred during the first general summer opening of July 1–6 (Statistical Week 27; Table 3.7). The coho salmon harvest remained at above average levels throughout the whole summer season, with catches peaking in mid to late July and falling throughout August and

September. The pink salmon harvest peaked in mid-July and the chum salmon harvest peaked in late July to early August.

Hand troll vessels harvested 139,900 fish and power troll vessels harvested 2.59 million fish (Tables 3.8 and 3.9). The number of renewed hand and power troll permits increased slightly from 2000 but the total number of permits fished was still the second lowest number fished since 1975 (Table 3.3).

Chinook Salmon Fishery

For the 2001 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 National Marine Fisheries Service (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 2001 chinook fishery was managed to achieve an all-gear harvest of 178,500 treaty² chinook salmon (treaty fish).

The 2001 total all-gear (troll, seine, drift, and set gillnet, Annette Island, and recreational fisheries) chinook salmon harvest was 259,600 fish, of which 189,500 were treaty fish. The trollers harvested 153,200 chinook salmon of which 128,900 were treaty fish (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The purse seiners harvested 19,400 chinook salmon of which 4,900 were treaty fish. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 11,200 chinook salmon of which 3,100 were treaty fish. The set gillnet fleet harvested 2,600 chinook salmon of which 2,000 were treaty fish. The recreational fisheries (including charter fishers) harvested 67,900 chinook salmon, of which 47,200 were treaty fish (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contribution to all the fisheries was estimated at 78,900 fish, of which 9,700 counted towards the treaty quota (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

Winter Season

The 2001 winter troll fishery began October 11, 2000, and continued through April 14, 2001. By regulation, the open area during the 2001 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 29.070 (a)(1)]. A total of

² 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.

328 vessels participated in the 2001 winter fishery, and harvested a total of 22,600 chinook salmon (15% of the 2001 total troll chinook salmon harvest; Table 3.12, Figure 3.9). The harvest decreased by 37% and harvest per landing decreased by 45% when compared to the 2000 season. (Tables 3.11 and 3.12, Figure 3.10).

Summer Season

Spring Fishery

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

The general spring troll fisheries (formerly referred to as experimental 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 two-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 inseason to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each area. Fishing time for the following week was determined using this information in combination with historic harvest timing information in each area. Fishing time was extended or curtailed during the week by emergency order as more tag data and harvest information became available.

A total of 438 vessels participated in the 2001 spring fisheries and hatchery terminal area fisheries, and harvested 35,300 chinook, 2,500 sockeye, 4,600 coho, 7,600 pink, and 263,400 chum salmon (Tables 3.5 and 3.7). The chinook harvest was approximately 6,400 fish greater than the 2000 harvest, but the Alaska hatchery contribution decreased from 67 to 60% (Table 3.13 and 3.14). The highest chinook salmon harvests were in the Eastern Channel area followed by the Hidden Falls, Chatham Strait, and Mountain Point areas (Table 3.13). The majority of the pink salmon were harvested in the Cross Sound pink and chum salmon experimental fishery and the majority of chum salmon were harvested in the Hidden Falls spring fishery and the Neets Bay terminal area.

No new areas were opened in 2001. The north and south Sumner Strait areas were combined into one area (105-41) and the Carroll Inlet terminal (101-46) area was eliminated and added to the Mountain Point experimental area (101-45). The West Behm Canal area was re-opened for the first time since 1989 to target Ketchikan hatchery returns. Several areas opened earlier this year than in the past. These areas are located near hatcheries that expected a substantial increase in their chinook returns and historically have had a high percentage of Alaska hatchery fish.

General Summer Fishery

Initially, the all-gear harvest quota for Southeast Alaska was set at 190,000 treaty chinook salmon for the 2001 season. Under the current BOF commercial fisheries plan, the troll and sport fisheries divide the treaty quota in an 80/20 split, after 8,600 plus 4.3% of the treaty chinook salmon quota are subtracted from the quota for the commercial net fisheries [5 AAC 29.060(b)].

In 2001, 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, approximately 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.

Prior to opening the general summer season, troll harvest target was estimated by subtracting the estimated winter treaty fish harvest (19,700 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 103,600 treaty fish for the general summer quota. In addition, the department also managed the troll fishery to reduce the cumulative harvest overage from the 1999 and 2000 seasons. The Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan, 5 AAC 47.055(j) specifies that the commercial troll fishery be managed to reduce the overage. The plan also provides for accounting of overages so that the overall allocation goals specified by the plan will be met. The harvest reduction due to the overage was approximately 3,600 fish, which reduced the summer troll quota to 100,000 fish. According to the BOF plan, 70% (70,000 fish) of these were to be taken in the first opening [5 AAC 29.100 (c)(1)(A)] and the remaining 30% (30,000 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 70,000 treaty fish plus about 5% Alaska hatchery fish, or 72,500 total fish.

Based on past fishery performance at various abundance indices, the first summer troll chinook salmon fishery was estimated to last for six days. The fishery was not managed inseason using the FPD program because a minimum of five days is needed to accurately assess the regionwide harvest rate. Therefore, the general summer troll fishery was opened July 1–6. The harvest during the first chinook salmon opening was 64,800 chinook salmon, of which 61,800 counted as treaty fish (Table 3.10). The harvest per fleet day was 10,800 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 was reviewed it was apparent that, although the target had not been met for the first opening, the number of chinook salmon left to be harvested (38,200) was not large enough to warrant another opening prior to the planned mid-August opener following the coho closure. On August 3 an inseason adjustment to the chinook abundance index was made, as permitted under Annex 4, Chapter 3 of the PSTA. The inseason adjustment resulted in a decrease in the chinook salmon abundance index from 1.14 to 1.10 which reduced the all-gear quota from 190,000 to 178,500 fish and subsequently reduced the troll quota by 8,200 fish. In addition to the quota reduction, the updated catch of treaty chinook salmon in the spring fishery increased to 14,000 fish from the 10,000 fish projected on July 1. Combining the quota reduction and the additional 4,100 fish from the spring fishery resulted in approximately 26,700 chinook salmon left to be harvested for the remainder of the summer. When the troll fishery reopened on August 18 to both coho and chinook retention, the fishery was monitored inseason using FPD and on-the-grounds catch information. The chinook salmon catch rate during the second opening was lower than expected and

the fishery remained open through September 5. Approximately 30,500 chinook salmon were harvested during the second summer opening of which 29,400 were treaty fish which brought the final summer troll harvest to approximately 95,400 chinook salmon, of which 91,300 were treaty fish. The total 2001 troll chinook salmon harvest was 153,200 fish, of which 128,900 were treaty fish. This was well below the troll treaty chinook salmon quota of 138,000 fish at the preseason abundance index of 1.14 although it was within the 7.5% management range designated by 5 AAC 29.060(c). The troll treaty chinook salmon harvest was also below the troll quota of 129,800 fish at the inseason abundance index adjustment of 1.10 and within the 7.5% management range.

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 (Statistical Week 32) indicated that a closure of the troll fishery was necessary to ensure adequate escapement into inside waters and for allocation. At the time of the second assessment, the troll harvest (778,200) was 318% greater than the 1971–1980 base period average (262,000). Catch rates were generally above average in all areas throughout the season and were above the 1994 catch rates in some areas (Figure 3.13). Overall, the drift gillnet harvest was 64% below the base period (1971–1980). Catch rates in the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery were 160% greater than the base period, the Prince of Wales drift gillnet fishery was 94% greater than the base period, but the Taku/Snettisham drift gillnet fishery was 6% below the base period and the Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was 104% 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 five days beginning August 12.

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), 2001 was not initially considered a year of "high coho abundance" based on catch rates in the drift gillnet fisheries, so it was announced on September 13 that the troll fishery would close on September 20. However, increasing catch rates and catches in the drift gillnet and troll fisheries after the closure was announced, combined with coho escapements which were above goal in all systems and at near record levels in some inside systems, indicated that coho salmon abundance was high and that a troll fishery was warranted. Therefore, the coho salmon fishery was reopened and extended through September 30 as per [5 AAC 29.110 (a)].

The 2001 troll coho salmon harvest of 1.85 million fish was 0.65 million fish more than the 2000 harvest (Table 3.6). The BOF management plan allocates 61% of the long-term commercial harvest to the troll fleet. In 2001, the troll portion was 63%, bringing the average since 1989 to 63% (Table 3.16). Average head-on, dressed weight of coho salmon was 6.1 pounds in 2001, which was 0.5 pounds less than the recent 5-year average (Table 3.17).

Other Species

A total of 9,000 sockeye, 259,000 pink, and 468,000 chum salmon were harvested during the 2001 troll season (Table 3.6). This was the largest harvest of sockeye salmon since 1987, the second lowest harvest of pink salmon since 1987, and the third highest harvest of chum salmon since statehood.

Historically, chum salmon were harvested incidentally in the general summer troll fishery and were not targeted until the Cross Sound pink and chum fishery was established in 1988 as an indicator of pink and chum salmon abundance in inside waters. The troll chum salmon harvest increased significantly in 1992 when the first chum salmon returns of over 1 million returned to the NSRAA Hidden Falls hatchery, located on eastern Baranof Island. In 1993 the first returns of over 1 million chum returned to the NSRAA Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility near Sitka and the troll chum salmon harvest increased to over 500,000 fish. Since that time trollers have targeted on chum salmon and, with the exception of 1999, the annual troll harvest of chum salmon has been consistently greater than 100,000 fish (Table 3.6).

In 2001, trollers caught 188,500 chum salmon in Eastern Channel, with peak catches occurring during the first three weeks of August. The troll harvest of chum salmon returning to Hidden Falls was the highest during the spring season, for a total of 78,300, peaking during the last two weeks of June. Trollers were allowed to target chum salmon in the Neets Bay terminal area for the first time in 2001. Fifty-nine permit holders caught a total of 166,400 chum salmon, with the majority of fish caught between the second week of July and early August.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Harvests

In 2001, approximately 12% (14,200 fish) of the chinook and 5% (88,400 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, 180 sockeye, 1,100 pink, and 500 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ.

Number of Troll Permits Fished and Boat Days of Effort

In 2001 the CFEC renewed 927 power troll permits and 1,039 hand troll permits (Table 3.3), this was a 2% decrease in hand troll permit renewals and an 11% decrease in power troll permit renewals from 2000. Preliminary estimates indicate that 707 power troll permits and 312 hand troll permits were actually fished (Table 3.3). This represents a 3% decrease in both power troll and hand troll effort when compared to the 2000 season.

By season, both power and hand troll participation increased during the spring and winter fisheries, while it decreased slightly during the summer from 2000 (Table 3.4; Figures 3.6 and 3.7).

In 2001, chinook salmon retention and chinook salmon non-retention effort was estimated at 10,800 and 23,400 boat days, respectively (Table 3.5). Effort data was derived from dockside interviews of trolling vessels in conjunction with harvest and effort data from troll fish tickets. The chinook salmon general summer fishery was open for 25 days in 2001, with 10,788 boat days of effort, which is the highest since 1998. There were 27,881 boat days of effort during the CNR periods, which is a substantial increase over what it was in 2000 and the highest since 1994 (Table 3.5).

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 were harvested. Peak harvests of Alaska hatchery fish occurred in 1996, when contributions were over 38,000 chinook salmon to the troll harvest (27% of the total troll chinook salmon harvest), and over 84,000 fish to the all-gear harvest (Tables 3.10, 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 2001, Alaska hatcheries contributed about 79,000 chinook salmon to the commercial and sport fisheries, with about 28,400 fish harvested in the troll fishery and 24,400 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 2001, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 20% 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. 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 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 2001, escapements generally continued to increase from the low counts in 1998 and 1999, with 9 of 11 index counts above the 2000 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 (under review) 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 2001, weirs were operated on five systems, while foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 48 streams. An adult tagging program has been in use since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River (Figure 3.15).

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 at a record level while the fish wheel catches in the Chilkat River indicated a strong escapement in that system as well. The Berners River count of 19,290 spawners was over double the escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 spawners. The escapement estimate of 110,000 coho salmon to the Taku River above Canyon Island was well above the 1987–2000 average of 67,500 spawners, and over triple 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 ranges set for all six 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 2,600 fish was above the 1981–2000 average of 2,500 fish (Figure 3.20).

The Sitka area (North Central Outside area) coho salmon escapement index of 4,770 spawners (seven streams) was slightly below the historical average of 4,900 (Table 3.25, Figure 3.20). The total escapement of 2,200 spawners to Ford Arm Lake was below average (3,100) but well within the goal range of 1,300–2,900 spawners. The total count for streams in Sitka Sound was above average.

The overall index of 12,100 spawners for 16 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was far above 1987–2000 average of 8,000 spawners (Table 3.26, Figure 3.20). The total escapement of 1,600 spawners at Hugh Smith Lake was above average and well above the goal range of 500–1,100.

COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES

The 2001 average troll fishery exploitation rate of 36% for the four primary indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, Ford Arm Lake, and Hugh Smith Lake) was below the 1982–2000 mean average of 41% (Table 3.27, Figure 3.21). However, the outer coastal stock (Ford Arm Lake) at 69% was the highest observed and well above the 1982–2000 average of 53%. The inside indicator stocks all had low troll exploitation rates. In the northern inside area, Auke Creek was exploited by trollers by 29% and Berners River was exploited by trollers by 27%. This compares with the respective historical averages of 32% and 39%. The southern inside indicator (Hugh Smith Lake) was exploited by the troll fishery at a record low rate of 22% compared with a historical average of 39%.

The average total exploitation rate by all fisheries on the four stocks in 2001 was only 50%, which was well below the long-term average at 60% (Table 3.27, Figure 3.22). The total exploitation rate on the Ford Arm stock of 75% was a record and well above the average of 59%. Trollers took most of the Ford Arm harvest with the remainder (6% of the total run) being taken by marine anglers and purse seiners.

In contrast, the northern inside indicators were exploited at low rates of 38% for Auke Creek and 39% for Berners River compared with the respective historical averages of 43% and 70%. 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.

The total exploitation rate for Hugh Smith Lake was at a record low level of only 50% (compared with the long-term average of 69%). The Alaska troll and Canadian components of the catch of Hugh Smith coho salmon were down sharply, while only the seine exploitation rate was above average.

Table 3.1. 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, 1985–2001. 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.^{ab}

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	186,854	73,929	2,505	263,288	178,500	8,354
2001	189,462	69,227	931	259,620	178,500	10,962
1985-2001 Sum:						51,116
1985-2001 Avg.:						3,007

* All quota targets derived from ADF&G management plans (87-93) and BOF reports (94-98).

^a In 1992, the overage from 1987 to 1991 was 45,600. In order to reduce the overage by 10,000 fish in 1992, the department set the harvest range for 263,000 - 35,600 = 227,400 fish (from 1992 troll management plan).

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

Table 3.2. 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.

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

Table 3.3. 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 2001.

Year	<u>Hand Troll Permits</u>		<u>Power Troll Permits</u>	
	renewed	fished	renewed	fished
1975	2,087	1,100	1,078	760
1976	2,082	1,242	998	742
1977	2,951	1,852	970	746
1978	3,922	2,644	976	817
1979	3,700	2,195	978	813
1980	2,436	1,713	973	848
1981	2,048	1,172	969	797
1982	1,906	1,185	967	819
1983	2,031	1,016	967	820
1984	1,983	875	961	799
1985	1,952	930	959	840
1986	1,887	820	957	834
1987	1,820	777	956	832
1988	1,783	801	956	844
1989	1,747	725	955	853
1990	1,699	708	956	841
1991	1,643	703	958	855
1992	1,595	660	957	848
1993	1,550	605	956	842
1994	1,513	551	954	809
1995	1,479	461	954	820
1996	1,420	414	965	739
1997	1,380	387	964	748
1998	1,331	305	962	737
1999	1,155	332	927	724
2000	1,006	318	899	717
2001	1,039	312	927	707

Table 3.4. Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, 1980–2001.

Year	WINTER FISHERY			SPRING ^a (Experimental/Terminal)			GENERAL SUMMER		
	Troll Gear Type		Total Winter	Troll Gear Type		Total Spring	Troll Gear Type		Total General Summer
	Hand	Power		Hand	Power		Hand	Power	
1980	262	204	466				1,661	843	2,504
1981	183	165	348				1,135	791	1,926
1982	183	211	394				1,060	813	1,873
1983	254	331	585				923	805	1,728
1984	221	366	587				833	787	1,620
1985	196	303	499				887	829	1,716
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	662	834	1,496
1991	182	383	565	76	169	245	670	849	1,519
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	835	1,434
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	553	831	1,384
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	798	1,329
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105
1997	49	207	256	145	336	481	338	734	1,072
1998	53	253	306	81	273	354	284	740	1,024
1999	55	235	290	83	253	336	307	718	1,025
2000	70	250	320	111	287	398	255	714	969
2001	80	242	322	120	318	438	242	687	929

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

Table 3.5. 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 1978–2001.

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

-continued-

Table 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)		
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)				
						8/27-8/31	5				
						9/10-9/20	11				
1987	23	146	6/20-7/12	23	19,077	9/21-9/30	10 (all)	42	34,173		
						4/15-6/19	66 (all)				
						7/13-8/2	21				
						8/3-8/12	10 (all)				
						8/13-9/20	39				
1988	12	157	7/1-7/12	12	9,507	9/21-9/30	10 (all)	60	37,214		
						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
						1989	13			156	7/1-7/13
7/14-8/13	31										
8/14-8/23	10 (all)										
8/24-9/20	28										
9/21-9/30	10 (all)										
1990	24	145	7/1-7/22	22		4/15-6/30	77 (all)	59	38,404		
						7/23-8/12	21				
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)				
						8/25-9/20	27				
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)				
1991	7.5	161.5	7/1-7/8	7.5	4,718	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	48	29,525		
						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

-continued-

Table 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)
1992	4.5	164.5	7/1-7/4	3.5		4/15-6/30 7/4-8/12 8/13-8/22	77 (all) 39.5 10 (all)		
			8/23	1	2,881	8/24-9/20 9/21-9/30	28 10 (all)	67.5	36,306
1993	20	149	7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30 7/7-7/11 7/12-8/12	77 (all) 5 (all) 32		
			8/21-8/25	5		8/13-8/20 8/26-9/11	8 (all) 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 7/8-8/26	77 (all) 50		
			8/29-9/2	5	6,434	8/27-8/28 9/3-9/30	2 (all) 28	78	35,716
1995	17	152	7/1-7/10	10		4/15-6/30 7/11-7/29	77 (all) 19		
			7/30-8/5	7	8,420	8/6-8/12 8/13-8/22	7 10 (all)		
						8/23-9/30	39	65	23,435
1996	12	157	7/1-7/10	10		4/15-6/30 7/11-8/13	77 (all) 34		
			8/19-8/20	2	5,282	8/14-8/18 8/21-9/20	5 (all) 30		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	64	23,167
1997	21	148	7/1-7/7	7		4/15-6/30 7/8-8/7	77 (all) 30		
			8/18-8/24	7		8/8-8/17 8/25-8/29	10 (all) 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 7/12-8/11	77 (all) 30		
			8/20-9/30	42	12,517	8/12-8/19	8 (all)	30	11,928
1999	11	158	7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30 7/7-8/12	77 (all) 36		
			8/18-8/22	5	4,678	8/13-8/17 8/23-9/30	5 (all) 39	75	21,879
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
2001	25		7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30 7/7-8/12	77 (all) 37		
			8/18-9/5	19		8/13-8/17 9/6-9/30	5(all) 25		
					10,788	9/21-9/24	4(all)	58	27,881

^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 3.6. 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 2001.^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	215,842	7,818	1,599,777	963,737	52,787	2,839,961
1986	237,703	6,891	2,127,334	181,677	51,389	2,604,994
1987	242,562	9,727	1,041,059	487,133	12,846	1,793,327
1988	231,373	9,339	500,218	519,390	88,261	1,348,581
1989	235,717	20,173	1,415,517	1,771,249	68,988	3,511,644
1990	287,939	9,175	1,832,393	771,665	62,818	2,963,990
1991	264,044	9,806	1,718,318	427,326	28,438	2,447,932
1992	183,758	22,830	1,929,013	673,805	85,013	2,894,419
1993	226,866	25,336	2,395,505	902,758	525,138	4,075,603
1994	186,201	21,761	3,461,607	942,747	330,376	4,942,692
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	246,409	39,428	1,170,462	545,308	312,042	2,313,649
1998	192,066	6,487	1,636,479	261,093	117,642	2,213,767
1999	146,219	5,725	2,272,574	540,670	74,672	3,039,860
2000	158,717	4,467	1,125,219	187,364	478,144	1,953,911
2001	153,218	8,989	1,845,154	258,943	467,830	2,734,134
1960-69 Avg	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970-79 Avg	298,830	2,418	610,162	253,774	11,626	1,176,810
1980-89 Avg	246,367	8,429	1,196,621	634,400	34,906	2,120,722
1991-00 Avg	188,382	17,419	1,936,599	600,828	263,516	3,006,744

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.7. Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2001 troll season (October 1, 2000 – September 30, 2001).^{ab}

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2000	42	8-Oct	1,093	0	0	0	0	1,093
	43	15-Oct	2,413	0	0	0	0	2,413
	44	22-Oct	2,110	0	0	0	0	2,110
	45	29-Oct	969	0	0	0	0	969
	46	5-Nov	1,456	0	0	0	0	1,456
	47	12-Nov	1,464	0	0	0	0	1,464
	48	19-Nov	411	0	0	0	0	411
	49	26-Nov	362	0	0	0	0	362
	50	3-Dec	428	0	0	0	0	428
	51	10-Dec	188	0	0	0	0	188
	52	17-Dec	153	0	0	0	0	153
	53	24-Dec	146	0	0	0	0	146
	54	31-Dec	5	0	0	0	0	5
	2001	1	1-Jan	35	0	0	0	0
2		7-Jan	105	0	0	0	0	105
3		14-Jan	76	0	0	0	0	76
4		21-Jan	256	0	0	0	0	256
5		28-Jan	232	0	0	0	0	232
6		4-Feb	363	0	0	0	0	363
7		11-Feb	444	0	0	0	0	444
8		18-Feb	277	0	0	0	0	277
9		25-Feb	393	0	0	0	0	393
10		4-Mar	301	0	0	0	0	301
11		11-Mar	1,036	0	0	0	0	1,036
12		18-Mar	791	0	0	0	0	791
13		25-Mar	1,243	-	-	-	-	1,243
14		1-Apr	3,083	-	-	-	-	3,083
15		8-Apr	2,750	-	-	-	-	2,750
16		15-Apr	25	-	-	-	-	25
17		22-Apr	52	-	-	-	1	53
18		29-Apr	294	-	-	-	-	294
19		6-May	378	-	-	-	2	380
20		13-May	1,644	-	-	-	39	1,683
21		20-May	1,736	-	-	-	40	1,776
22		27-May	2,034	-	-	-	197	2,231
23		3-Jun	3,722	2	-	-	1,063	4,787
24		10-Jun	5,699	77	81	211	2,947	9,015
25		17-Jun	6,585	524	1,097	1,153	50,372	59,731
26		24-Jun	5,757	814	1,857	5,850	15,546	29,824
27		1-Jul	64,847	1,060	117,159	10,016	3,165	196,247
28		8-Jul	257	873	139,896	18,402	2,465	161,893
29		15-Jul	3	1,808	279,041	54,795	2,958	338,605
30		22-Jul	13	1,559	292,939	49,857	5,551	349,919
31		29-Jul	-	803	219,564	49,107	76,357	345,831
32		5-Aug	-	614	208,710	49,820	76,947	336,091
33		12-Aug	330	201	78,579	10,578	29,196	118,884
34		19-Aug	18,200	352	156,175	7,462	7,168	189,357
35		26-Aug	6,389	152	109,456	754	439	117,190
36		2-Sep	5,590	74	83,670	382	143	89,859
37		9-Sep	-	44	78,647	122	64	78,877
38		16-Sep	-	13	68,827	9	18	68,867
39		23-Sep	-	2	5,694	-	1	5,697
40		30-Sep	-	-	2,132	-	1	2,133
spring season subtotal			22,582	-	-	-	-	22,582
spring season subtotal			28,192	2,477	3,035	7,214	70,207	111,125
summer season subtotal			95,363	6,495	1,840,489	251,304	204,473	2,398,124
hatchery terminal area subtotal			7,081	17	1,630	425	193,150	202,303
Grand Total:			153,218	8,989	1,845,154	258,943	467,830	2,734,134

^a Weekly totals do not include hatchery terminal area catches.

^b 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 2001.^{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
2001	9,811	301	111,059	6,267	12,480	139,918
Average 1975-2000	29,066	1,331	206,547	112,963	10,295	360,202

^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 2001.^{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
2001	143,408	8,688	1,734,095	252,676	455,350	2,594,217
Average 1975-2000	206,805	9,651	1,194,728	460,984	109,578	1,981,746

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

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

Table 3.10. Estimated harvest and Alaska hatchery add-on of chinook salmon by commercial and sport fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 2001.

2001 SOUTHEAST ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS 11-5-01

WILD TERMINAL EXCLUSION CATCHES

FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	ALASKA WILD TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL EXCLUSION BASE	TREATY CATCH
			GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	EXCLUSION		
GILLNET	STIKINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TAKU	1,111	1,111	0	0	0	0	1,708
SETNET	YAKUTAT	2,631	2,000	0	631	631	631	2,000
SPORT	STIKINE	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	2,302
	TAKU	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,857
	YAKUTAT	500	200	0	300	300	300	200
TOTAL TERMINAL EXCLUSION		6,242	5,311	0	931	931	931	5,311

ANNETTE ISLAND CATCHES

FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL EXCLUSION BASE	TREATY CATCH
			GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON		
SEINE	709	709	173	0	173	140	569	
GILLNET	3,447	3,447	2,252	0	2,252	1,820	1,627	
TRAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL ANNETTE ISLAND		4,156	2,425	0	2,425	1,960	2,196	

GENERAL PURSE SEINE, GILLNET AND SETNET

FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL EXCLUSION BASE	TREATY CATCH
			GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON		
SEINE	19,405	5,014	104	14,391	14,495	14,475	338	
GILLNET	11,178	5,228	2,615	5,950	8,565	8,064	3,114	
TOTAL NET FISHERIES * (INCLUDING ANNETTE ISLAND)		38,481	5,144	20,972	26,116	25,130	13,351	

TROLL

FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL EXCLUSION BASE	TREATY CATCH
		GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON		
WINTER FISHERY							
OCT 11-DEC 31	11,198	1,105	0	1,105	893	10,305	
JAN 1-APR 14	11,384	1,700	0	1,700	1,374	10,010	
WINTER TOTAL	22,582	2,805	0	2,805	2,267	20,315	
JUNE FISHERY							
EXPERIMENTAL	28,192	13,692	0	13,692	11,067	17,125	
HATCHERY ACCESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TERMINAL	7,081	0	6,919	6,919	6,919	162	
JUNE TOTAL	35,273	13,692	6,919	20,611	17,986	17,287	
SUMMER FISHERY							
JULY 1-6	64,854	3,687	0	3,687	2,980	61,874	
AUG. 18-SEP. 5	30,509	1,327	0	1,327	1,072	29,437	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUMMER TOTAL	95,363	5,013	0	5,013	4,052	91,311	
TOTAL TROLL (INCLUDING ANNETTE ISLAND)		153,218	21,511	6,919	28,430	24,305	128,913

SPORT

FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL EXCLUSION BASE	TREATY CATCH
			GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON		
TRADITIONAL	65,421	60,421	19,082	5,000	24,082	20,423	44,998	
TOTAL SPORT *		67,921	19,082	5,300	24,382	20,723	47,198	

GRAND TOTALS *	259,620		45,737	33,191	78,928	70,158	8,567	189,462
-----------------------	----------------	--	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	----------------

* The net, sport, and grand hatchery contribution totals include the contributions from the wild terminal exclusion areas.

HATCHERY BASE	5,000
RISK ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	3,770
WILD TERMINAL EXCLUSION	931
ALASKA HATCHERY ADD-ON	69,227

Table 3.11. Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2001.*

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	33	249	25	274	13	261
1986	238	22	260	23	283	17	266
1987	243	16	259	24	283	24	259
1988	231	22	253	26	279	29	250
1989	236	24	260	31	291	29	262
1990	288	28	316	51	367	56	311
1991	264	35	299	60	359	66	293
1992	184	32	216	43	259	44	215
1993	227	28	255	49	304	41	263
1994	186	36	222	42	264	37	227
1995	138	48	186	50	236	69	167
1996	141	37	178	58	237	88	149
1997	246	25	271	72	340	62	278
1998	192	24	216	55	271	33	238
1999	146	33	179	72	251	58	193
2000	159	41	200	63	252	84	168
2001	153	38	191	68	259	79	180

* Years 1985–2001 were updated in 2001, based on Add-on tables for BOF reports.

^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), 1980–2001.^a

Year	----Early Winter (Oct.-Dec.)----			---Late Winter (Jan.-Apr. 14)---			--Total Winter (Oct. - Apr. 14)--			Annual Total	Winter % of Annual Total
	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/ Landing		
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	36,055	2,299	16	158,700	23%
2001	11,198	939	12	11,384	1,359	8	22,582	2,298	10	153,218	15%

^a Includes Annette Island troll catch.

Table 3.13. The number of chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2001 spring experimental and spring 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.^a

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	CHINOOK		AK HATCHERY %
					PERMITS	K	
101	10	Nakat Inlet Term. Troll	1-Jun	2-Jun	-	-	-
			3-Jun	9-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	16-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	23-Jun	-	-	-
			24-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
			Nakat Inlet Term. Troll TOTAL				
101	21	West Rock Exp Troll	21-May	22-May	-	-	-
			29-May	30-May	-	-	-
			4-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			18-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
			25-Jun	27-Jun			confidential
West Rock Exp Troll TOTAL							confidential
101	29	Gravina Is. Ex. Troll	30-Apr	1-May	-	-	-
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-
			14-May	16-May			confidential
			21-May	25-May	5	46	84%
			28-May	2-Jun	7	84	24%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	17	568	25%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	9	127	0%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	12	713	24%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	13	468	69%
Gravina Is. Ex. Troll TOTAL					25	2,015	35%
101	45	Mountain Point Ex. Troll	30-Apr	5-May			confidential
			6-May	12-May	3	15	0%
			13-May	19-May	4	30	55%
			20-May	26-May	4	21	68%
			27-May	2-Jun	7	85	100%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	8	74	60%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	17	789	73%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	19	828	32%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	14	1054	71%
			7-Jul	7-Jul	-	-	-
			8-Jul	14-Jul	7	254	61%
15-Jul	15-Jul	-	-	-			
Mountain Point Ex. Troll TOTAL					29	3,155	61%

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 2 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	CHINOO		AK HATCHERY %
					PERMITS	K	
101	53	Pt. Alava Shore Ex. Troll	21-May	22-May	-	-	-
			29-May	30-May	-	-	-
			4-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			18-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
			25-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-
			Pt. Alava Shore Ex. Troll TOTAL				
101	90	West Behm Canal Ex. Troll	30-Apr	1-May	-	-	-
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-
			14-May	15-May	-	-	-
			21-May	22-May	-	-	-
			29-May	30-May	-	-	-
			4-Jun	6-Jun			confidential
			10-Jun	13-Jun			confidential
			18-Jun	20-Jun			confidential
			22-Jun	23-Jun			confidential
24-Jun	30-Jun			confidential			
West Behm Canal Ex. Troll TOTAL							confidential
101	95	Neets Bay Terminal Troll	1-May	5-May	-	-	-
			6-May	12-May	-	-	-
			13-May	19-May	-	-	-
			20-May	26-May			confidential
			27-May	2-Jun			confidential
			3-Jun	9-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	16-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	23-Jun	-	-	-
			24-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
			1-Jul	7-Jul	4	53	100%
			8-Jul	14-Jul	7	34	100%
			15-Jul	21-Jul			confidential
			22-Jul	28-Jul	6	7	100%
			29-Jul	4-Aug			confidential
5-Aug	11-Aug			confidential			
Neets Bay Terminal Troll TOTAL					14	113	100%
102	80	Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll	14-May	15-May	-	-	-
			21-May	22-May	-	-	-
			29-May	31-May			confidential
			4-Jun	5-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			18-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
25-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-			
Ship Is. Shore Ex. Troll TOTAL							confidential

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 3 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	CHINOO		AK HATCHERY %
					PERMITS	K	
105	41	Sumner St. Exp. Troll	30-Apr	1-May	6	40	100%
			7-May	10-May	7	54	22%
			14-May	16-May	7	78	0%
			21-May	25-May	8	136	0%
			28-May	29-May	9	48	42%
			4-Jun	6-Jun	9	118	27%
			10-Jun	14-Jun	4	68	0%
			18-Jun	23-Jun	3	73	0%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	5	29	0%
			Sumner St. Exp. Troll TOTAL				
106	30	Steamer Point Ex. Troll	14-May	16-May			confidential
			21-May	23-May			confidential
			18-May	30-May	-	-	-
			4-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	14-Jun	4	60	0%
			18-Jun	20-Jun	5	119	46%
			22-Jun	23-Jun	6	183	34%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	6	183	34%
Steamer Point Ex. Troll TOTAL					9	370	38%
106	41	Snow Passage Exp. Troll	30-Apr	1-May	-	-	-
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-
			14-May	16-May	-	-	-
			21-May	23-May			confidential
			28-May	30-May	-	-	-
			4-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			18-Jun	20-Jun	3	24	0%
25-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-			
Snow Passage Exp. Troll TOTAL					4	25	0%
106	44	Wrangell Narrows Term.	1-Jun	2-Jun	14	156	100%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	30	521	100%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	23	387	100%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	20	667	100%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	14	217	100%
Wrangell Narrows Term. TOTAL					37	1,948	100%
107	10	Ernest Sound Ex. Troll	14-May	15-May	-	-	-
			21-May	22-May	-	-	-
			28-May	30-May	-	-	-
			4-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			18-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
25-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-			
Ernest Sound Ex. Troll TOTAL					-	-	-

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 4 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	CHINOO		AK HATCHERY %
					PERMITS	K	
107	45	Earl West Cove Term.	15-Jun	16-Jun			confidential
			17-Jun	23-Jun			confidential
			24-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
			Earl West Cove Term. Troll TOTAL				
107	47	Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll	14-May	15-May	6	82	0%
			21-May	23-May	6	56	0%
			29-May	30-May	2	13	0%
			4-Jun	5-Jun	4	67	33%
			10-Jun	13-Jun			confidential
			18-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
			25-Jun	29-Jun	-	-	-
Babbler Pt. Exp. Troll TOTAL					9	234	16%
108	30	Baht Harbor Exp. Troll	14-May	15-May	-	-	-
			21-May	22-May	5	50	97%
			28-May	2-Jun	5	113	54%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	6	170	16%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	4	124	73%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	5	114	78%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	3	14	0%
Baht Harbor Exp. Troll TOTAL					15	585	59%
109	10	Little Port Walter Ex. T.	30-Apr	1-May	-	-	-
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-
			17-May	18-May			confidential
			24-May	25-May			confidential
			31-May	1-Jun			confidential
			7-Jun	8-Jun	3	15	0%
			14-Jun	15-Jun			confidential
			20-Jun	23-Jun	4	72	58%
24-Jun	30-Jun			confidential			
Little Port Walter Ex. T. TOTAL					9	164	51%
109	51	Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll	30-Apr	5-May	6	54	57%
			6-May	12-May	3	38	0%
			13-May	19-May	5	93	15%
			20-May	26-May	8	201	11%
			27-May	2-Jun	13	233	51%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	10	133	76%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	17	582	49%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	14	288	25%
24-Jun	30-Jun			confidential			
Kingsmill Point Ex. Troll TOTAL					43	1,626	42%

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 5 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	PERMITS	CHINOOK	AK HATCHERY %
109	62	Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll	30-Apr	1-May	3	69	3%
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-
			14-May	16-May	8	147	40%
			21-May	23-May	4	139	32%
			28-May	30-May	11	312	29%
			4-Jun	6-Jun	13	232	19%
			10-Jun	13-Jun	11	340	7%
			18-Jun	20-Jun	8	113	22%
Tebenkof Bay Exp. Troll TOTAL					32	1,352	25%
110	31	Frederick Sound Exp. Troll	16-Apr	21-Apr	3	21	0%
			22-Apr	28-Apr	3	33	100%
			29-Apr	5-May			confidential
			6-May	12-May	4	22	115%
			13-May	19-May	6	49	41%
			20-May	26-May	4	19	0%
			27-May	2-Jun			confidential
			3-Jun	9-Jun	6	118	17%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	5	154	21%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	14	158	31%
			24-Jun	30-Jun	4	53	56%
Frederick Sound Exp. Troll TOTAL					23	642	33%
112	12	Chatham Strait Ex. Troll	16-Apr	21-Apr	-	-	-
			22-Apr	28-Apr	-	-	-
			29-Apr	5-May			confidential
			6-May	12-May	-	-	-
			13-May	19-May	-	-	-
			20-May	26-May			confidential
			27-May	2-Jun	3	15	0%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	13	674	68%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	18	963	55%
17-Jun	23-Jun	53	1038	83%			
24-Jun	30-Jun	34	740	88%			
Chatham Strait Ex. Troll TOTAL					86	3,456	66%
112	22	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	16-Apr	21-Apr	-	-	-
			22-Apr	28-Apr	-	-	-
			29-Apr	5-May	-	-	-
			6-May	12-May			confidential
			13-May	19-May	-	-	-
			20-May	26-May			confidential
			27-May	2-Jun	9	272	100%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	28	1,094	100%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	38	1,395	100%
			17-Jun	23-Jun	25	679	100%
24-Jun	30-Jun	11	190	100%			

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 6 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	PERMITS	CHINOOK	AK HATCHERY %	
112	22	Hidden Falls Term. Troll (continued)		1-Jul	7-Jul	6	347	100%
				8-Jul	14-Jul			confidential
				15-Jul	21-Jul			confidential
				22-Jul	28-Jul	-	-	-
				29-Jul	4-Aug	-	-	-
				5-Aug	11-Aug	-	-	-
				12-Aug	15-Aug	-	-	-
				19-Aug	25-Aug	-	-	-
				26-Aug	1-Sep	-	-	-
				2-Sep	8-Sep	-	-	-
				9-Sep	15-Sep	-	-	-
				16-Sep	20-Sep	-	-	-
		Hidden Falls Term. Troll TOTAL				62	4,995	100%
113	35	Eastern Channel Ex. Troll		29-Apr	1-May	5	13	0%
				7-May	8-May	24	206	65%
				9-May	12-May			
				13-May	18-May	28	329	37%
				21-May	26-May	38	296	74%
				27-May	2-Jun	23	222	100%
				3-Jun	9-Jun	44	599	100%
				10-Jun	16-Jun	42	860	100%
				17-Jun	23-Jun	55	1,286	83%
				24-Jun	30-Jun	42	863	0%
		Eastern Channel Ex. Troll TOTAL				115	4,674	86%
113	37	Inner Silver Bay Ex Troll		16-Apr	21-Apr			confidential
				22-Apr	28-Apr	-	-	-
				29-Apr	5-May			confidential
				6-May	12-May			confidential
				13-May	19-May	9	39	100%
				20-May	26-May	11	91	100%
				27-May	2-Jun	6	48	100%
				3-Jun	9-Jun	7	67	48%
				10-Jun	16-Jun	10	203	100%
				17-Jun	23-Jun	8	128	74%
				24-Jun	30-Jun	5	122	100%
				1-Jul	7-Jul			confidential
				8-Jul	14-Jul			confidential
		Inner Silver Bay Ex Troll TOTAL				28	730	93%

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 7 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	CHINOO		AK HATCHERY %			
					PERMITS	K				
113	41	Middle Island Exp. Troll	16-Apr	17-Apr	-	-	-			
			23-Apr	24-Apr			confidential			
			30-Apr	1-May			confidential			
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-			
			14-May	16-May	19	319	23%			
			21-May	23-May	19	225	66%			
			28-May	2-Jun	24	241	1%			
			3-Jun	8-Jun	12	66	57%			
			11-Jun	15-Jun			confidential			
			18-Jun	21-Jun			confidential			
			22-Jun	23-Jun						
			24-Jun	30-Jun	39	1,259	17%			
			Middle Island Exp. Troll TOTAL					67	2,135	30%
			113	62	Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll	16-Apr	17-Apr	-	-	-
23-Apr	24-Apr	-				-	-			
30-Apr	1-May	-				-	-			
7-May	8-May	-				-	-			
14-May	15-May	5				43	0%			
21-May	22-May	9				79	33%			
29-May	30-May	4				50	43%			
4-Jun	7-Jun						confidential			
10-Jun	13-Jun						confidential			
18-Jun	19-Jun	9				186	59%			
20-Jun	23-Jun									
24-Jun	30-Jun	14				330	23%			
Salisbury Sound Ex. Troll TOTAL						28	701	33%		
113	95	Lisianski Inlet Exp Troll				14-May	15-May			confidential
			21-May	23-May	13	240	33%			
			28-May	31-May	19	384	34%			
			4-Jun	7-Jun	14	274	60%			
			10-Jun	14-Jun	11	562	29%			
			18-Jun	23-Jun	17	589	37%			
			24-Jun	30-Jun	15	333	26%			
			Lisianski Inlet Exp Troll TOTAL					39	2,468	35%
114	21	Cross Sound Ex. Troll	11-Jun	15-Jun	9	214	25%			
			18-Jun	22-Jun	22	304	41%			
			25-Jun	29-Jun	19	99	0%			
Cross Sound Ex. Troll TOTAL					33	617	32%			

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 8 of 8)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	CHINOO		AK HATCHERY %
					PERMITS	K	
114	23	South Passage Exp. Troll	30-Apr	1-May			confidential
			7-May	8-May	-	-	-
			14-May	15-May			confidential
			21-May	22-May	-	-	-
			28-May	29-May			confidential
			4-Jun	5-Jun	-	-	-
			11-Jun	12-Jun			confidential
			18-Jun	19-Jun			confidential
			25-Jun	29-Jun	-	-	-
South Passage Exp. Troll TOTAL					5	49	7%
114	25	Homeshore Exp. Troll	30-Apr	1-May	8	49	15%
			7-May	8-May			confidential
			14-May	15-May	19	290	14%
			21-May	22-May	6	29	69%
			28-May	29-May	10	124	21%
			4-Jun	5-Jun	21	447	33%
			10-Jun	12-Jun	22	459	52%
			18-Jun	19-Jun	10	106	40%
			25-Jun	29-Jun			confidential
Homeshore Exp. Troll TOTAL					43	1,520	34%
114	27	Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll	16-Apr	21-Apr			confidential
			22-Apr	28-Apr	6	12	0%
			29-Apr	5-May	6	21	0%
			6-May	12-May	8	18	0%
			13-May	19-May	8	18	90%
			20-May	26-May	12	79	23%
			27-May	2-Jun	15	48	53%
			3-Jun	9-Jun	10	91	39%
			10-Jun	16-Jun	13	160	73%
17-Jun	23-Jun	23	417	80%			
24-Jun	30-Jun	15	75	77%			
Pt. Sophia Exp. Troll TOTAL					53	941	64%
SPRING SUBTOTAL						28,192	50%
SPRING TERMINAL SUBTOTAL						7,081	98%
GRAND TOTAL						35,273	60%

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.14. Spring troll fishery (experimental and terminal fisheries) chinook salmon catches and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2001. Data does not include hatchery access fisheries in 1989–1992.^a

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%
2001	35,273	20,611	58%

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.15. Southeast Alaska troll chinook salmon catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, 1984–2001.^{ab}

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

-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	1.37
	August 18 - 24	7	38,000	5,400	
	August 30-September 5	7	22,000	3,100	
		21	182,000	8,700	
1998	July 1 - 11	11	103,000	9,400	1.25
	August 20 - Sept. 30	42	36,000	960	
		53	139,000	2,600	
1999	July 1 - 6	6	78,000	13,000	1.16
	August 18 - August 22	5	16,000	3,200	
		11	94,000	8,500	
2000	July 1-5	5	50,768	10,150	1.10
	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	
2001	July 1-6	6	64,854	10,809	1.14
	August 18 - September 5	19	30,509	1,606	
		25	95,363	3,810	

^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, 1989–2001.^a

Year	--Commercial Troll--		---Purse Seine---		----Drift Gillnet----		----- Set Gillnet-----		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1989	1,415,517	65%	333,113	15%	255,689	12%	176,773	8%	2,181,092	100%
1990	1,832,604	67%	379,334	14%	377,803	14%	148,891	5%	2,738,632	100%
1991	1,719,082	59%	411,854	14%	601,179	21%	166,731	6%	2,898,846	100%
1992	1,929,945	56%	505,135	15%	699,448	20%	290,095	8%	3,424,623	100%
1993	2,395,887	67%	477,006	13%	445,880	13%	237,446	7%	3,556,219	100%
1994	3,466,784	63%	970,100	18%	744,558	13%	343,843	6%	5,525,285	100%
1995	1,750,262	56%	627,472	20%	456,820	15%	295,030	9%	3,129,584	100%
1996	1,906,756	64%	447,005	15%	404,609	14%	227,802	8%	2,986,172	100%
1997	1,170,349	64%	189,054	10%	156,725	9%	322,776	18%	1,838,904	100%
1998	1,636,711	59%	475,171	17%	441,458	16%	197,629	7%	2,750,969	100%
1999	2,272,653	69%	422,926	13%	394,221	12%	187,055	6%	3,276,855	100%
2000	1,125,219	67%	210,495	12%	181,716	11%	170,948	10%	1,688,378	100%
2001	1,845,154	63%	556,214	19%	337,618	11%	205,233	7%	2,944,219	100%
1989-2001 Average:	1,882,071	63%	461,914	15%	422,902	14%	228,481	8%	2,995,368	100%
BOF Allocations (Established 1989)		61%		19%		13%		7%		

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.17. Average troll caught coho salmon weight by week and weighted annual average, 1980–2001. Annual average is the quotient of the total number of troll coho salmon landed divided by the total weight of troll coho salmon landed.^a

Week of	Year																					96-00	91-00	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Avg.	Avg.
July 1	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.6	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	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	5.7
July 15	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	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	5.7	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	6.0	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	6.1	6.4	6.4
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	6.2	6.5	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		6.6	6.9	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	6.6	7.3	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	6.8	7.7	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	7.2	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	7.7	8.2	8.0
Weighted Average:	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.6	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.5	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	1.8	1.6	5.8

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

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, 1989–2001.^a

Fishery	Year	Total Catch	Alaska Hatcheries	
			Number	Percent
Winter	1989	34,300	4,900	14%
	1990	33,100	4,400	13%
	1991	42,600	10,200	24%
	1992	71,800	7,000	10%
	1993	62,700	3,900	6%
	1994	56,400	2,000	4%
	1995	17,900	2,100	12%
	1996	9,400	1,700	18%
	1997	21,000	1,700	8%
	1998	32,800	2,400	7%
	1999	31,000	2,200	7%
	2000	36,100	3,100	9%
2001	22,600	2,800	12%	
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%
2001	28,200	13,700	49%	
Terminal ^a	1989	900	900	100%
	1990	16	16	100%
	1991	5,900	5,900	100%
	1992	4,100	4,100	100%
	1993	2,800	2,800	100%
	1994	100	100	100%
	1995	1,300	1,300	100%
	1996	16,400	16,400	100%
	1997	9,500	9,500	100%
	1998	1,300	1,300	100%
	1999	2,400	2,400	100%
	2000	8,000	8,000	100%
2001	7,100	6,900	97%	
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%
2001	95,400	5,000	5%	
Total	1989	235,700	16,300	7%
	1990	287,116	29,816	10%
	1991	263,000	37,500	14%
	1992	183,300	25,700	14%
	1993	226,500	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%
2001	153,200	28,400	19%	

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.19. Total chinook harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, 1985–2001.^{ab}

Year	Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Troll		Sport		All Gear	
	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery
1985	21,546	150	10,386	976	1,232	0	215,842	8,072	24,858	3,365	273,864	12,563
1986	12,113	813	8,441	1,437	1,428	0	237,703	9,886	22,551	5,239	282,236	17,375
1987	4,498	162	8,430	1,846	2,072	4	242,562	16,194	24,324	5,336	281,886	23,542
1988	11,137	350	9,079	4,474	894	0	231,373	19,503	26,160	5,136	278,643	29,463
1989	13,098	1,918	9,579	3,764	798	0	235,717	16,366	31,071	5,859	290,263	27,907
1990	11,355	2,529	14,693	8,866	663	3	287,939	29,834	51,218	13,792	365,868	55,024
1991	11,598	1,389	18,456	11,371	1,747	40	264,044	37,604	60,492	14,165	356,337	64,569
1992	18,012	1,099	11,285	7,303	2,025	10	183,758	25,738	42,892	9,667	257,972	43,817
1993	8,335	1,751	18,011	11,094	1,311	0	226,866	18,226	49,246	9,440	303,769	40,511
1994	14,824	3,201	16,735	11,550	3,897	2	186,201	12,383	42,365	9,216	264,022	36,352
1995	25,115	17,302	13,342	7,457	9,374	0	138,115	27,173	49,667	16,626	235,613	68,558
1996	22,224	20,692	7,822	5,726	4,854	0	141,422	38,364	57,509	19,766	233,831	84,548
1997	10,301	6,223	6,675	4,211	3,264	0	246,409	28,795	71,524	19,296	338,173	58,525
1998	14,469	6,054	5,934	3,477	2,804	0	192,066	12,397	55,013	10,230	270,286	32,158
1999	17,890	11,933	8,980	5,007	5,108	0	146,219	16,962	72,081	20,982	250,278	54,884
2000	20,701	18,353	11,790	10,790	2,460	0	158,717	28,944	63,173	24,339	256,841	82,426
2001	19,405	14,495	11,178	8,565	2,631	0	153,218	28,430	67,921	24,382	254,353	75,872

^a Includes Annette Island catches.

^b Inseason estimates. Final estimates pending analyses of mail-in survey data.

Table 3.20. Total Southeast Alaska troll coho catch and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2001.^a

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%
2001	1,845,154	1,473,230	368,538	3,386	371,924	20%
1980-1989						
Avg.	1,199,361	1,114,717	82,730	1,914	84,644	7%
1990-1999						
Avg.	1,936,119	1,555,844	370,751	10,876	381,627	20%

^a Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.21. Estimates of total escapements of chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to Southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, 1986–2001. Bold numbers are weir counts or mark-recapture estimates. Other numbers are index escapements expanded for survey counting rates and unsurveyed tributaries.

Year	MAJOR SYSTEMS				MEDIUM SYSTEMS							King Salmon	TOTAL ALL SYSTEMS	Expanded Region Total	
	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chick-amin	Blossom	Keta				Medium Subt.
1975		12,920	7,571				520		1,481	365	615		62		
1976	4,898	24,582	5,723	35,203	1,365		404		627	170	255		96		
1977	12,130	29,496	11,445	53,071	1,732		456	3,896	1,450	280	697	8,511	199	61,781	73,549
1978	11,458	17,124	6,835	35,417	776		388	4,424	1,234	358	1,188	8,367	84	43,868	52,224
1979	16,316	21,617	12,610	50,543	1,266		327	2,304	954	135	1,291	6,277	113	56,933	67,778
77-79 Ave.	13,301	22,746	10,297	46,344	1,258		390	3,541	1,213	258	1,059	7,719	132	54,194	64,517
1980	10,398	39,239	30,573	80,210	905		282	4,064	1,779	223	582	7,834	104	88,148	104,938
1981	8,302	49,559	36,057	93,918	702		536	2,924	1,536	398	997	7,093	139	101,150	120,416
1982	9,076	23,847	40,488	73,411	434		672	5,404	2,284	863	2,285	11,942	354	85,707	102,032
1983	9,848	9,795	6,424	26,067	592		366	4,500	2,398	1,473	2,491	11,819	245	38,131	45,394
1984	6,588	20,778	13,995	41,361	1,726		389	7,348	4,408	1,270	1,848	16,989	265	58,615	69,780
1985	5,657	35,916	16,037	57,610	1,521		640	4,736	3,824	1,773	1,891	14,385	175	72,170	85,916
1986	10,734	38,110	14,889	63,733	2,067		1,414	8,504	6,980	3,195	2,091	24,251	255	88,239	105,046
1987	10,339	28,935	24,632	63,906	1,265		1,576	7,892	3,900	3,373	2,327	20,333	196	84,435	100,518
1988	8,105	44,524	37,554	90,183	837		1,128	6,984	3,144	960	1,742	14,795	208	105,186	125,221
1989	9,570	40,329	24,282	74,181	653		1,060	4,596	3,736	860	3,500	14,405	240	88,826	105,745
Average	8,862	33,103	24,493	66,458	1,070		806	5,695	3,399	1,439	1,975	14,384	218	81,061	96,501
1990	7,443	52,142	22,619	82,204	676		1,328	2,364	2,256	643	1,836	9,102	179	91,485	108,911
1991	9,690	51,645	23,206	84,541	878	5,897	800	2,620	1,948	598	824	13,565	134	98,240	109,155
1992	5,344	55,889	34,129	95,362	1,579	5,284	1,556	3,496	1,384	375	658	14,332	99	109,793	121,993
1993	13,130	66,125	58,962	138,217	899	4,472	2,120	4,272	1,556	758	1,097	15,174	259	153,650	170,722
1994	14,801	48,368	33,094	96,263	1,263	6,795	1,144	4,623	1,552	403	927	16,707	207	113,177	125,752
1995	22,431	33,805	16,784	73,020	4,398	3,790	686	3,088	2,309	543	530	15,344	144	88,508	98,342
1996	14,179	79,019	28,949	122,147	1,803	4,920	670	4,668	1,587	550	900	15,098	288	137,533	152,814
1997	11,796	114,938	26,996	153,730	1,950	8,100	586	2,970	1,088	330	745	15,769	357	169,856	188,729
1998	5,439	31,039	25,968	62,446	1,072	3,675	974	4,132	1,564	393	446	12,256	132	74,834	83,149
1999	8,745	20,545	19,947	49,237	1,523	2,271	1,210	3,914	2,004	530	968	12,420	300	61,957	68,841
Average	11,300	55,352	29,065	95,717	1,604	5,023	1,107	3,615	1,725	512	893	13,977	210	109,903	122,841
2000	5,440	30,014	34,196	69,650	1,888	2,035	1,380	5,872	3,204	578	913	15,870	137	85,657	95,174
2001	7,372	41,179	66,515	115,066	672	4,507	2,260	10,500	5,200	510	1,039	24,688	147	139,901	155,446
CHANGE FROM 2000 to 2001															
Number	1,932	11,165	32,319	45,416	(1,216)	2,472	880	4,628	1,996	(68)	126	8,818	10	54,244	60,271
Percent	36%	37%	95%	65%	-64%	121%	64%	79%	62%	-12%	14%	56%	7%	63%	63%
Goals	Under review														
Lower	4,400	30,000	15,000	49,400	500	2,000	650	2,600	1,800	625	625	8,800	120	58,320	64,800
Point	6,800	36,000	17,500	60,300	600	2,000	750	3,500	2,100	750	750	10,450	150	70,900	78,778
Upper	9,200	55,000	26,000	90,200	1000	2,000	1,500	5,600	3,600	1,250	1,250	16,200	240	106,640	118,489
Average percent of goal															
77-79	196%	63%	59%	77%	210%		52%	101%	58%	34%	141%	74%	88%	76%	
80-89	130%	92%	140%	110%	178%		108%	163%	162%	192%	263%	138%	145%	114%	
90-99	166%	154%	166%	159%	267%	251%	148%	103%	82%	68%	119%	134%	140%	155%	

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	01
SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA																						
Auke Cr.	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E
Berners R.	NA	NA	I	E	NA	I	U	U	U	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E	E
Ford Arm L.	NA	NA	I	I	NA	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I	I
Hugh Smith L.	NA	NA	E	E	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	I	I	E	I	E
Jordan Cr.	U	E	E	I	E	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	U	U	U	U	U	I
Montana Cr.	NA	I	E	E	E	E	U	I	U	E	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	I
Steep Cr.	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	U	E
Switzer Cr.	U	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
YAKUTAT AREA																						
Akwe R.	I	I	I	E	I	I	E	NA	I	U	NA	I	NA	NA	NA	NA						
East/Doame R.	U	I	I	I	I	E	U	U	I	U	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	U	U	NA	NA	U
Italio R.	I	I	I	U	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	NA	E	U	E	NA	U	U	U
Kaliakh R.	U	I	I	I	U	E	I	NA	U	U	U	U	U	NA	NA	U	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	U	U	I
Situk R.	I	I	I	I	E	I	U	U	E	I	U	NA	E	E	E	I	I	I	U	U	I	I
Tsiu/Tsivat R.	I	I	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	U	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	2.9

Table 3.23. Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2001.
 Years when no escapement assessment occurred are indicated by "N/A."

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	646	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	447	7,505	2,662	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,938	1,490
1984	651	2,825	N/A	1,408
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,546	1,783
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,118
1988	756	2,724	3,028	513
1989	502	7,509	2,177	433
1990	697	11,050	2,190	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,826
1992	1,020	15,300	3,847	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	830
1994	1,437	15,920	3,228	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,445	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,965	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,598	1,246
2000	683	10,650	2,287	600
1980-2000				
Average:	726	8,393	3,025	1,199
2001	842	19,290	2,178	1,580
Escapement Goal Ranges:				
	200-500	4,000-9,200	1,300-2,900	500-1,100

Table 3.24. Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, 1981–2001.

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
2000	683	961	88	30	74	202	2,038	10,650	67,593
Average	728	913	256	221	88	272	2,477	8,393	67,506
2001	842	1,119	366	119	50	106	2,602	19,290	110,035
<u>Goals:</u>									
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. Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, 1982-2001.^a

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitzin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Ford Arm		Total Index
						Black River	Lake (Weir)	
1982	317	46	79	359	316	697	2,662	4,475
1983	45	31	12	217	205	451	1,938	2,899
1984	385	160	154	715	420	425	3,686	5,945
1985	193	144	109	408	366	1,628	2,324	5,172
1986	57	61	45	275	245	312	1,546	2,541
1987	36	21	40	47	167	262	1,694	2,267
1988	45	56	71	104	273	280	3,028	3,857
1989	101	76	89	129	131	181	2,177	2,884
1990	39	80	38	195	214	842	2,190	3,598
1991	142	186	107	621	454	690	2,761	4,961
1992	241	265	110	654	629	866	3,847	6,612
1993	256	213	90	404	511	764	4,202	6,440
1994	304	313	227	400	717	758	3,228	5,947
1995	274	152	99	626	336	1,265	2,445	5,197
1996	59	150	201	553	488	500	2,500	4,451
1997	55	90	68	300	296	686	4,965	6,460
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,520	7,049	9,811
1999	166	48	25	512	452	1,590	3,598	6,391
2000	144	62	30	339	108	880	2,287	3,850
Average	157	119	87	395	349	768	3,059	4,935
2001	130	132	80	753	414	1,080	2,178	4,767

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

Table 3.26. Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1987–2001.^a

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	Humpty Creek	King Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossum River	Keta River	Hugh			Total Index	
													Marten River	Smith L. (Weir)	Humpback Creek		Tombstone River
1987	92	<i>97</i>	154	<i>70</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>149</i>	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	<i>274</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>53</i>	35	<i>110</i>	<i>159</i>	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	<i>93</i>	420	60	<i>355</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>233</i>	175	140	1,143	571	759	732	35	847	5,824
1998	94	130	460	120	220	50	<i>95</i>	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
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	50	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	600	102	1,672	9,284
Average	131	123	443	92	472	152	89	337	191	278	858	1,001	1,261	1,076	359	1,098	7,961
2001	80	110	929	151	1,140	231	136	512	450	173	956	<i>1,522</i>	1,956	1,580	506	<i>1,668</i>	12,100

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

Table 3.27. Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, 1982–2001.

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
2001	29	27	69	22	36
1982-2000 Average	32	39	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
2001	38	39	75	50	50
1982-2000 Average	43	70	59	69	60

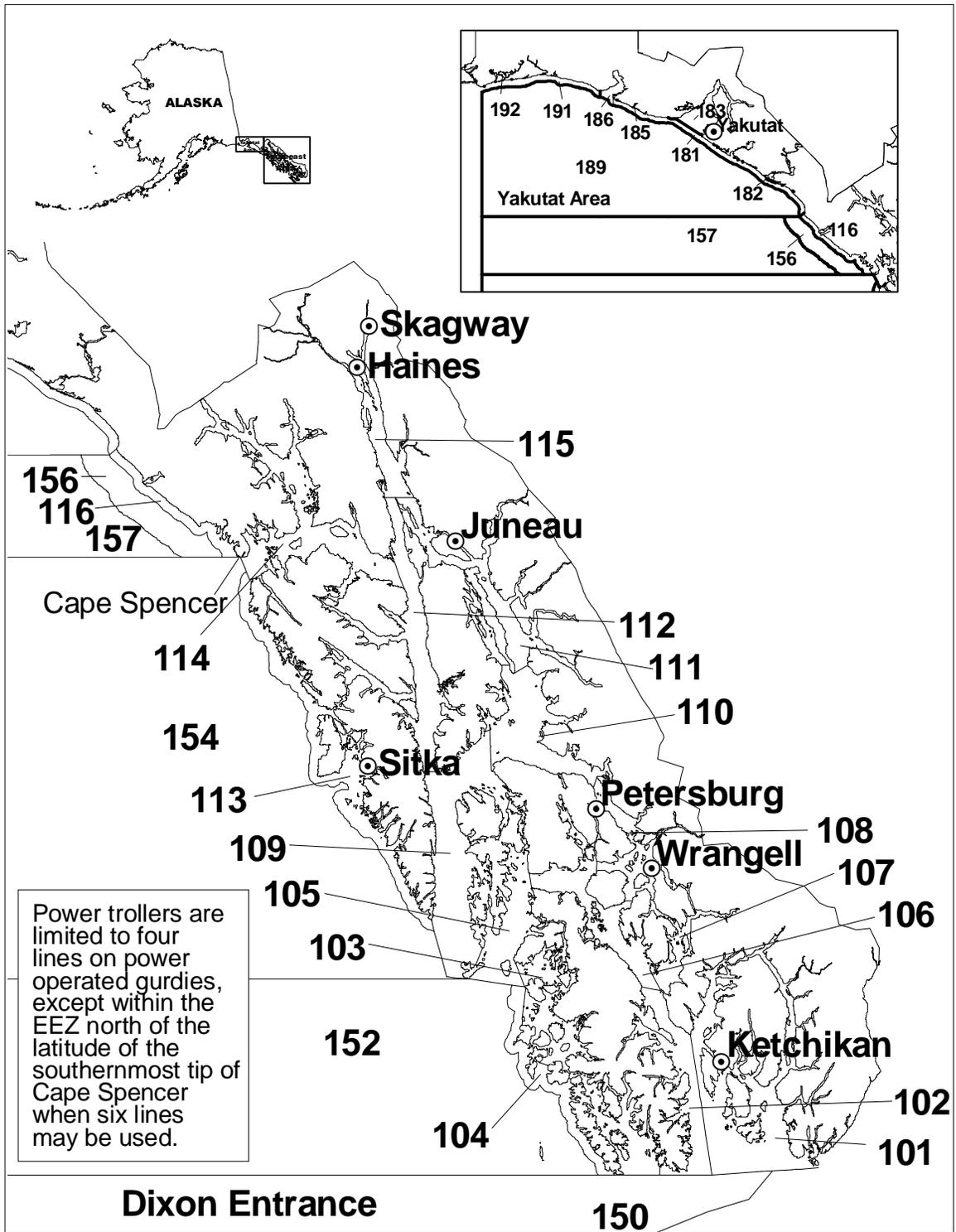


Figure 3.1. Commercial trolling statistical areas in Southeast Alaska.

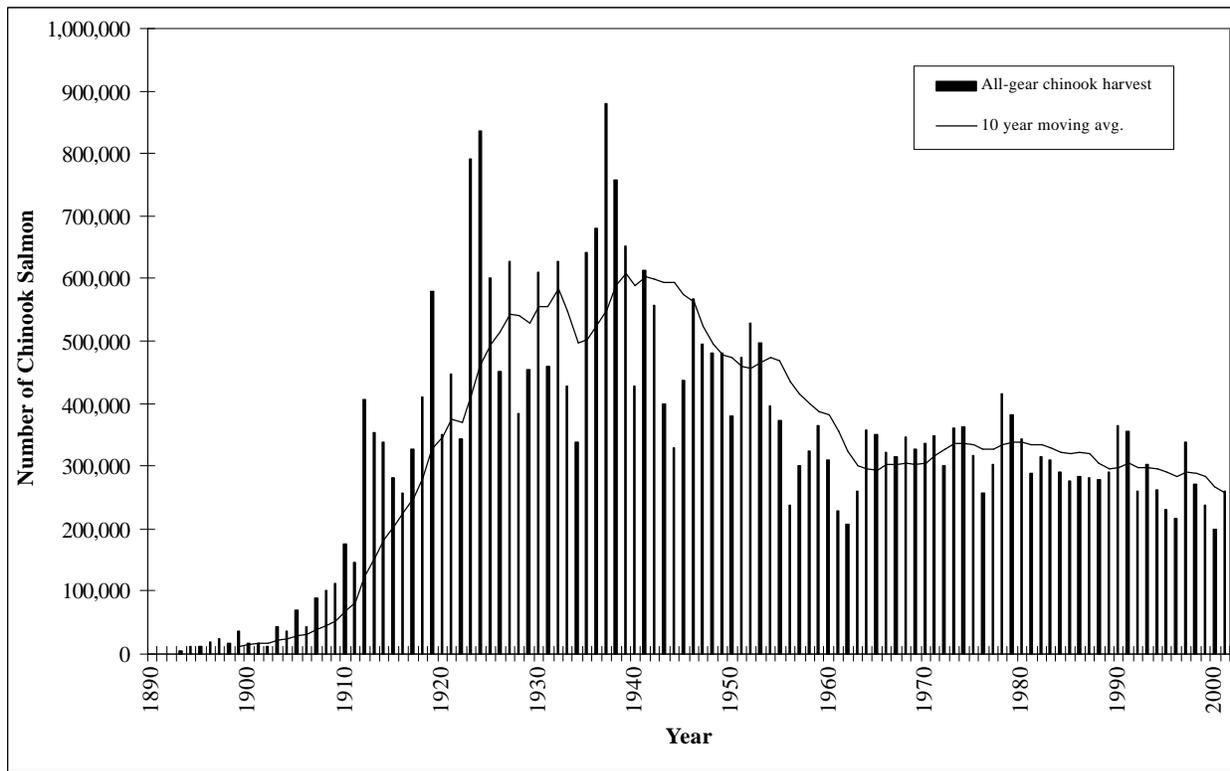


Figure 3.2. All-gear catches of chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2001.

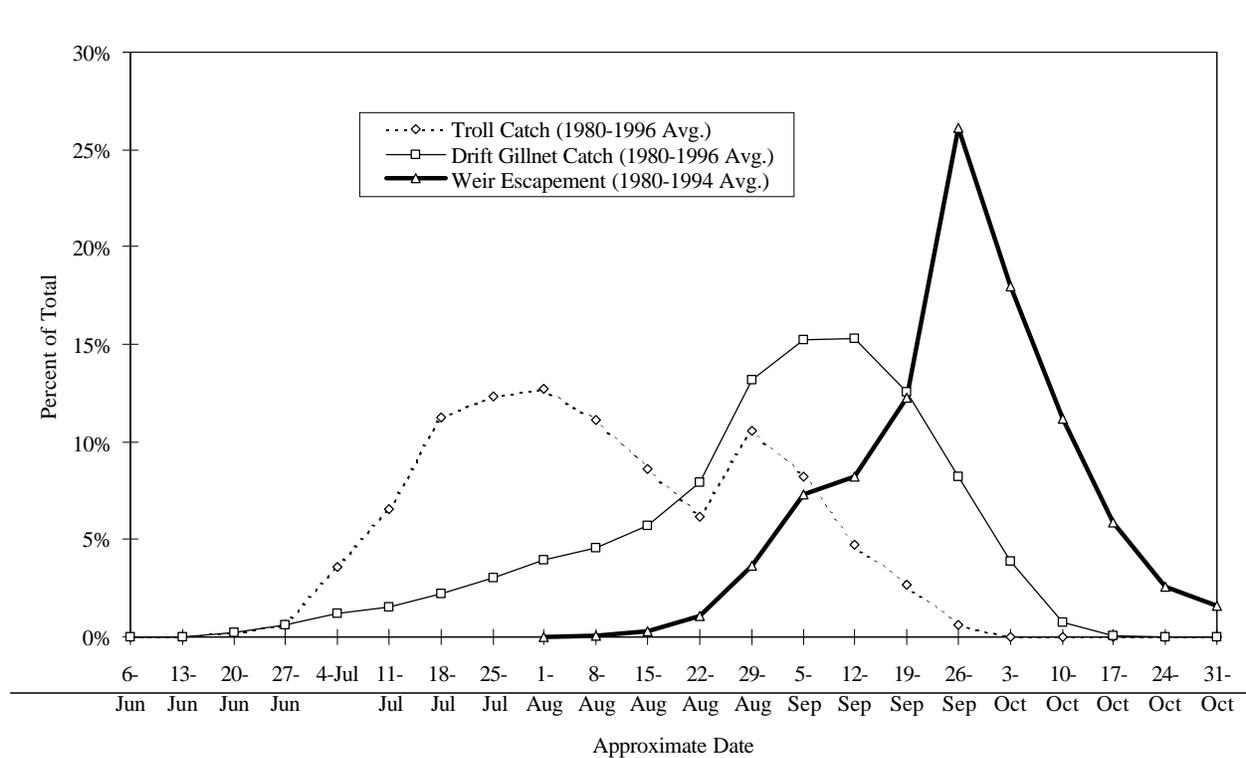


Figure 3.3. Average weekly coho salmon harvest timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980–1996), and the average weekly coho salmon escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake, and Auke Creek weirs (1980–1994).

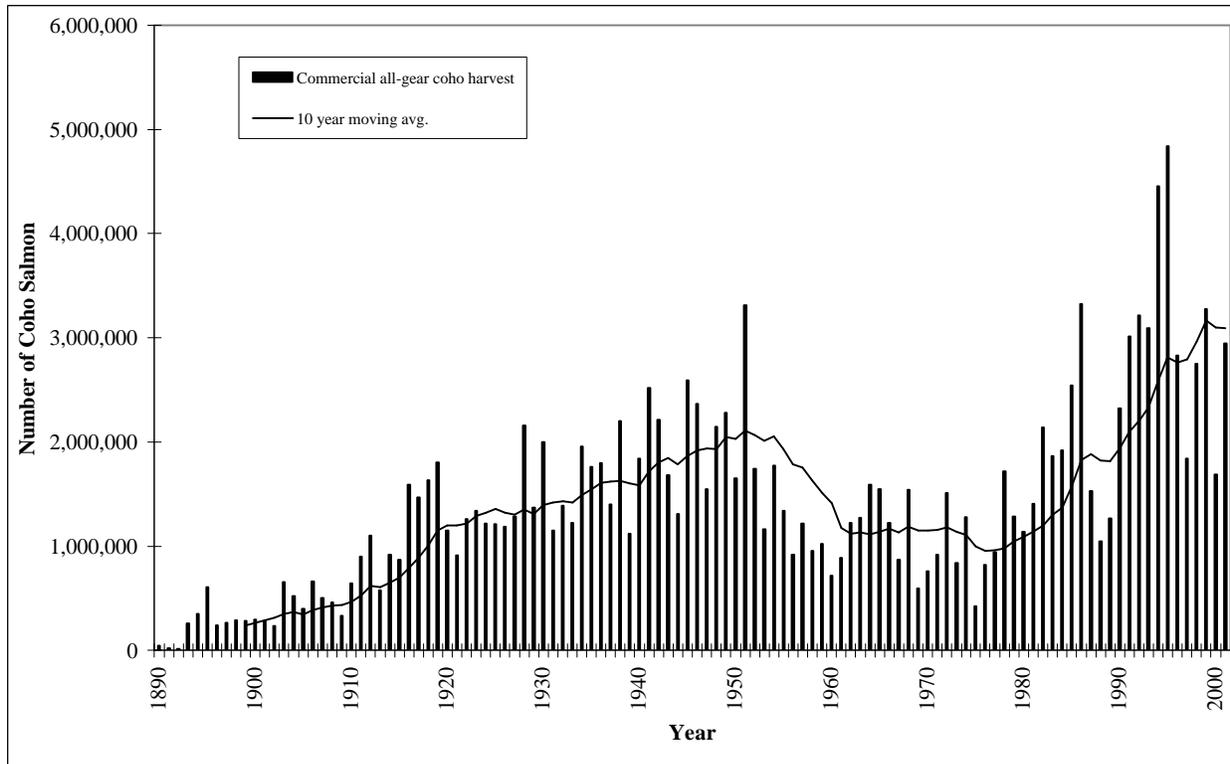


Figure 3.4. Commercial all-gear catches of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2001.

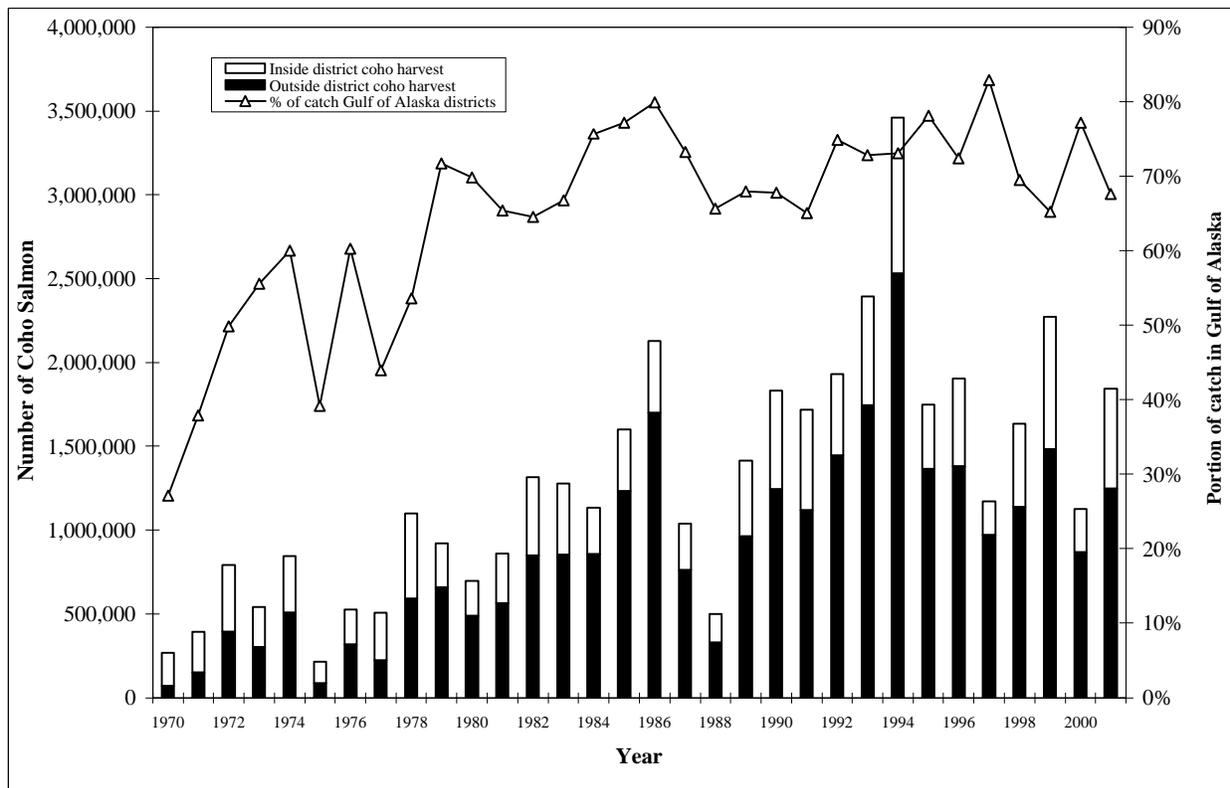


Figure 3.5. Southeast Alaska troll coho catch in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) districts (103, 104, 113, 116, 152, 154, 156, 157, 181, 183, 189, and 191) and the inside districts (101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 114), and the percentage of the catch in the outside districts, 1970–2001.

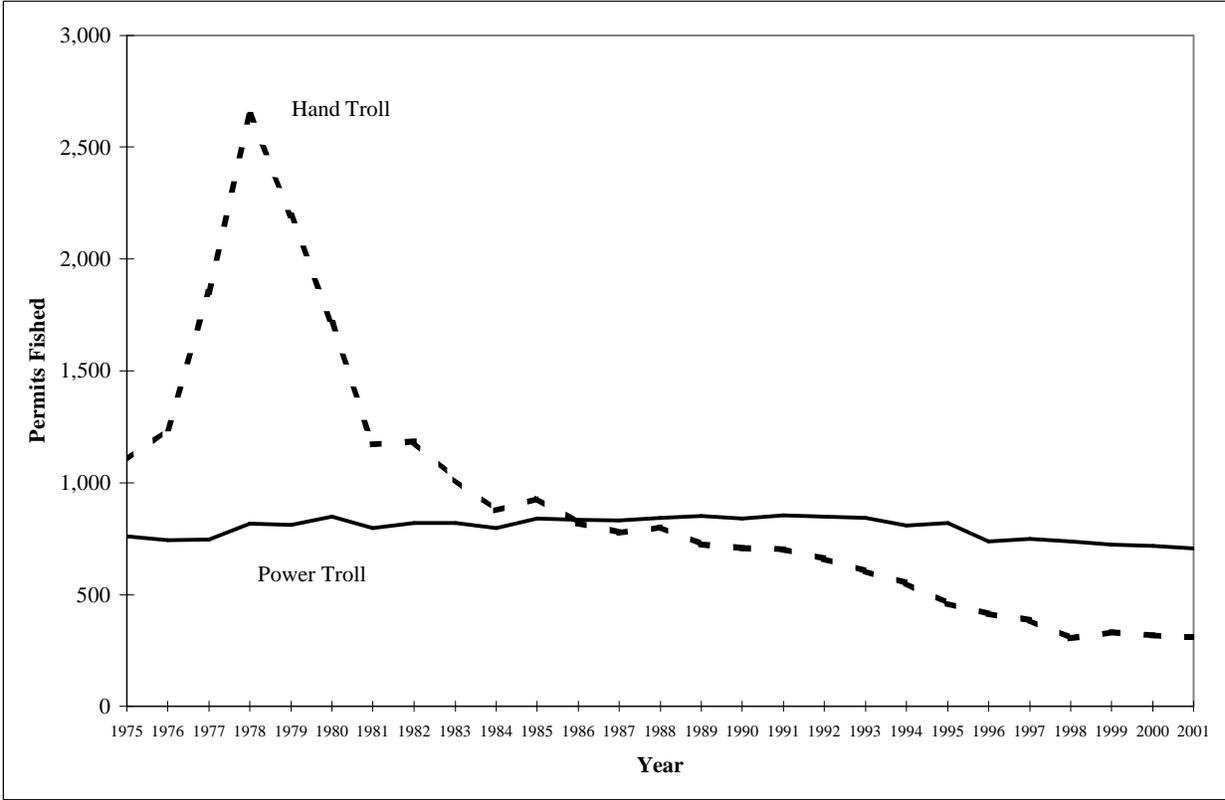


Figure 3.6. Number of troll permits fished by gear type, 1975–2001.

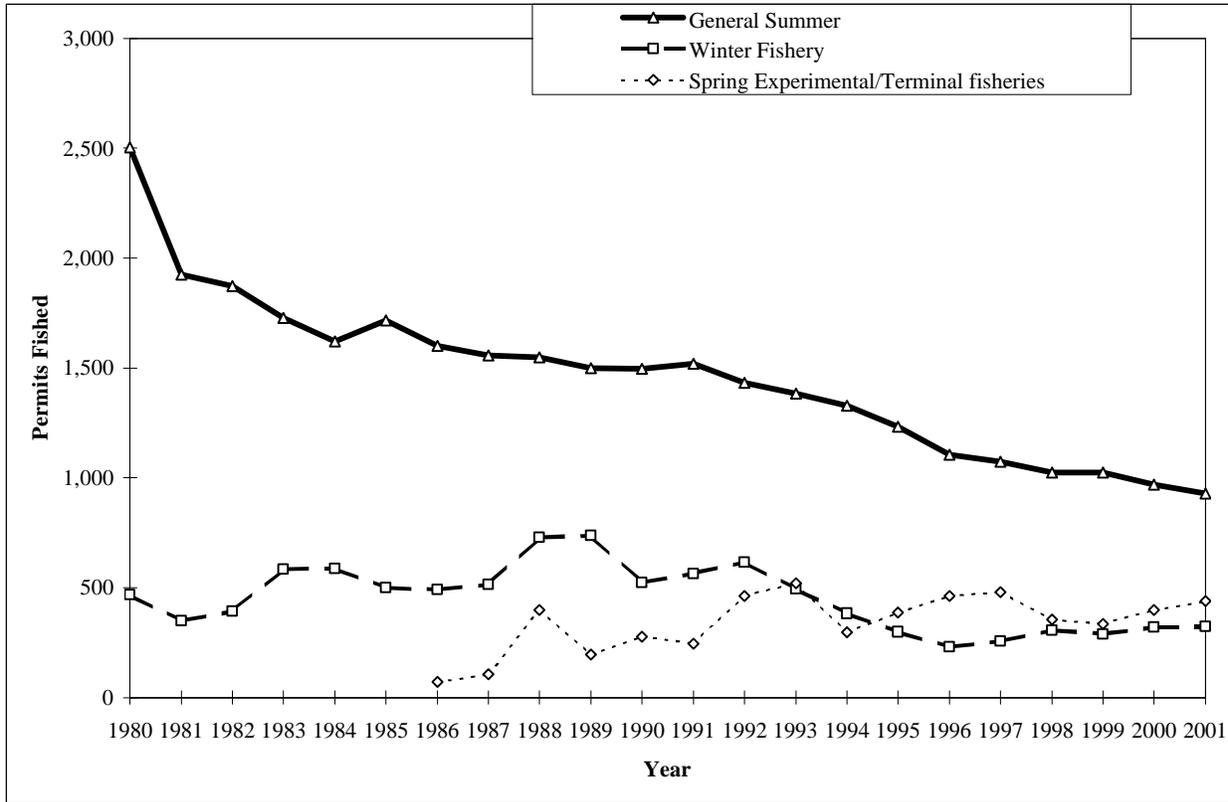


Figure 3.7. Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, 1980–2001.

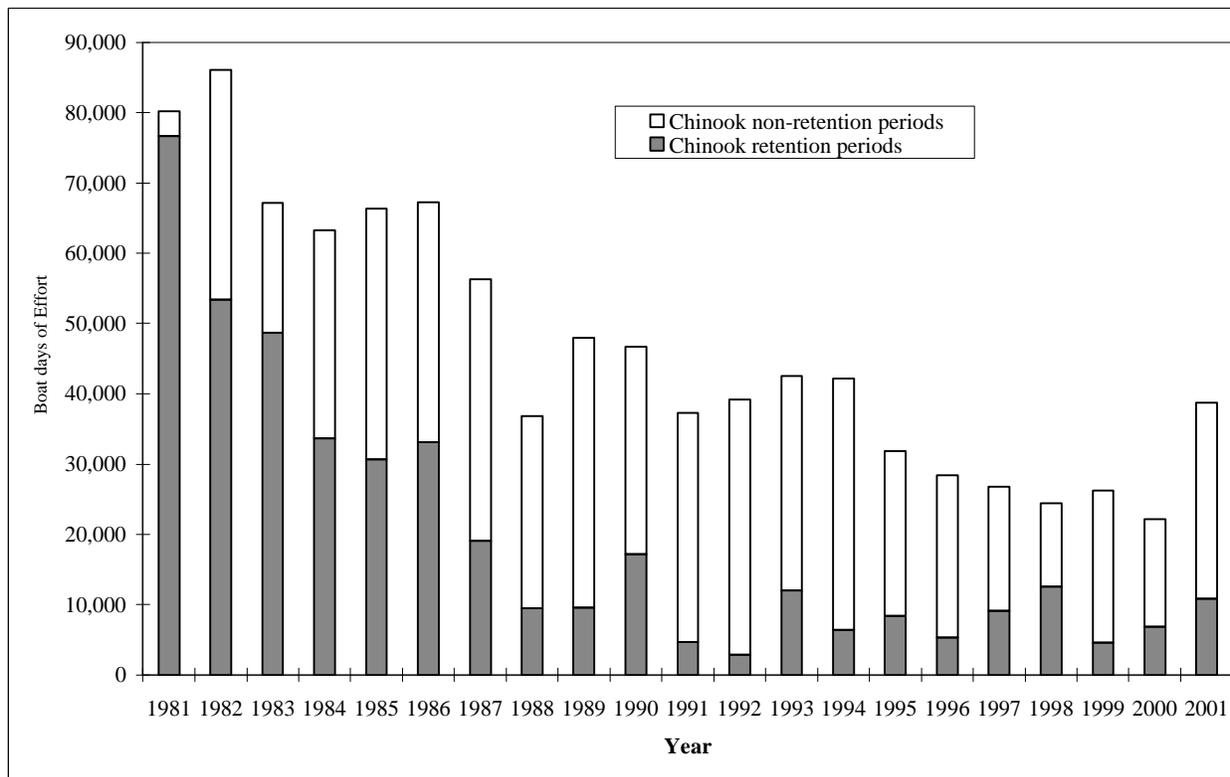


Figure 3.8. General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during chinook retention and chinook non-retention fishing periods, 1981–2001.

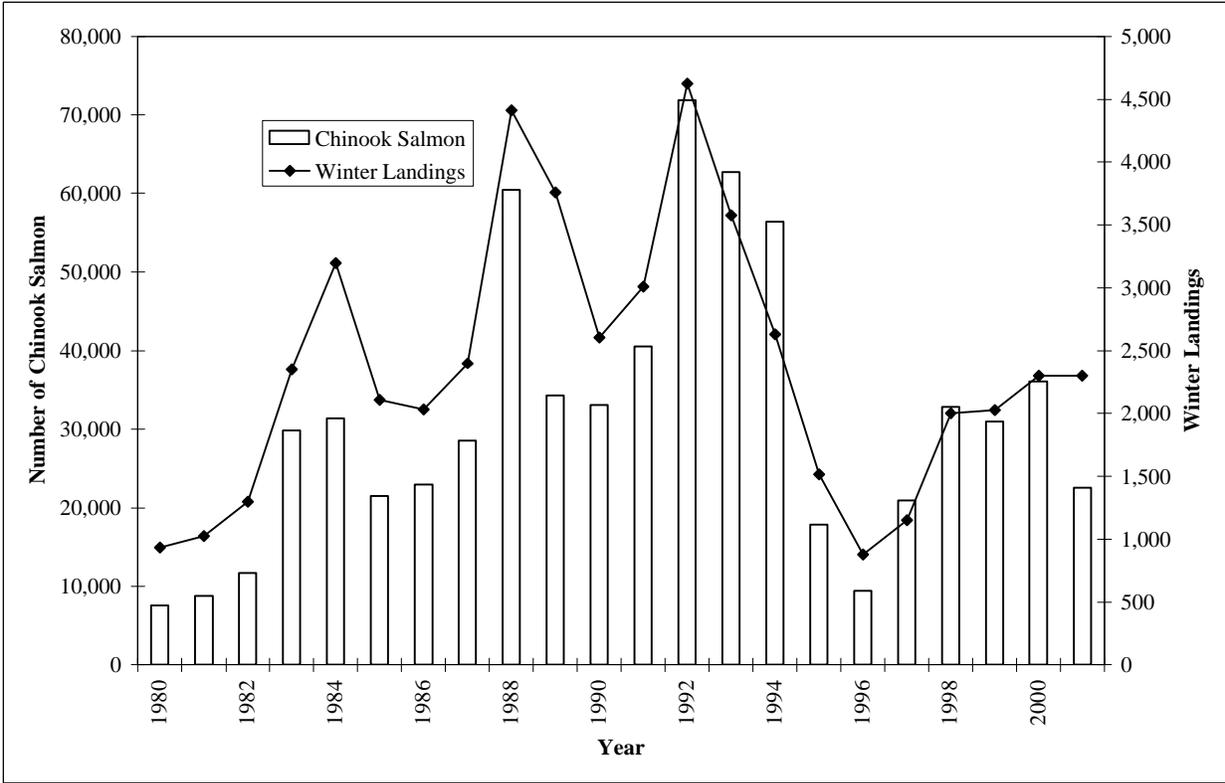


Figure 3.9. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook salmon catches and landings, 1980–2001.

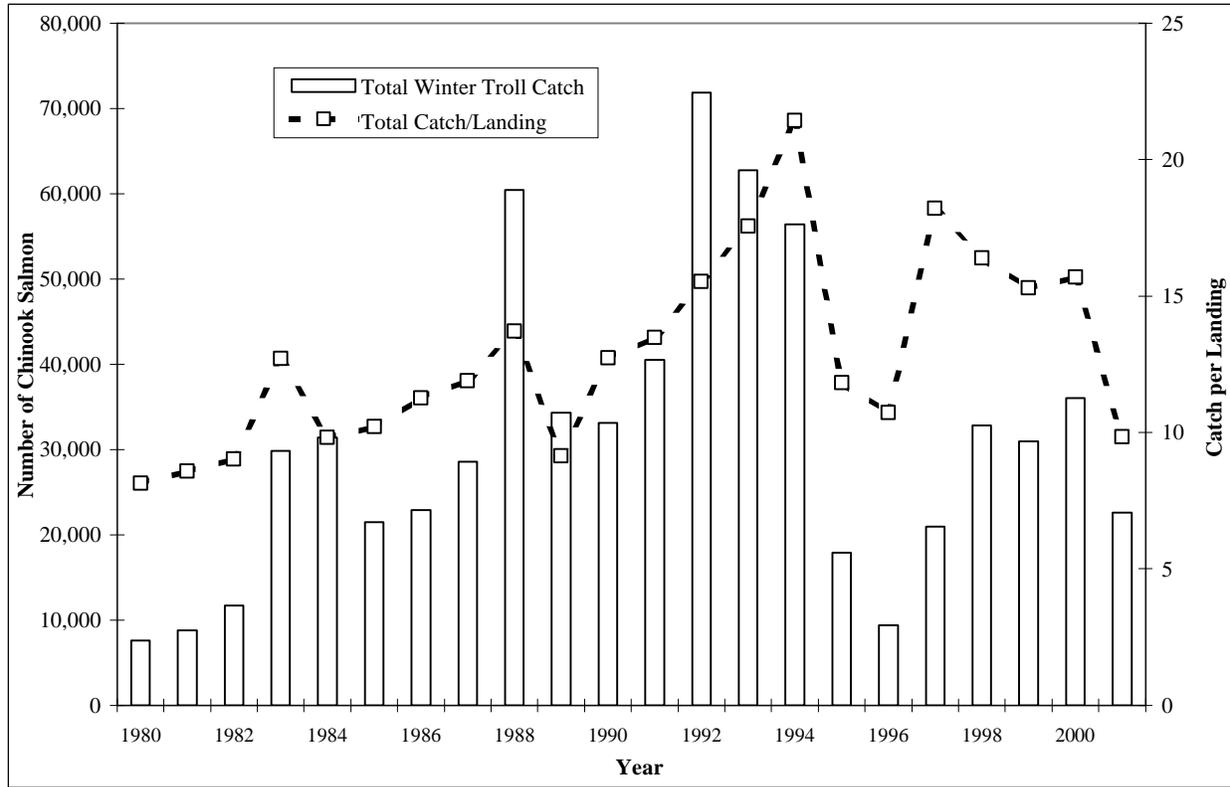


Figure 3.10. Southeast Alaska winter troll catch and catch per landing for troll gear, 1980–2001.

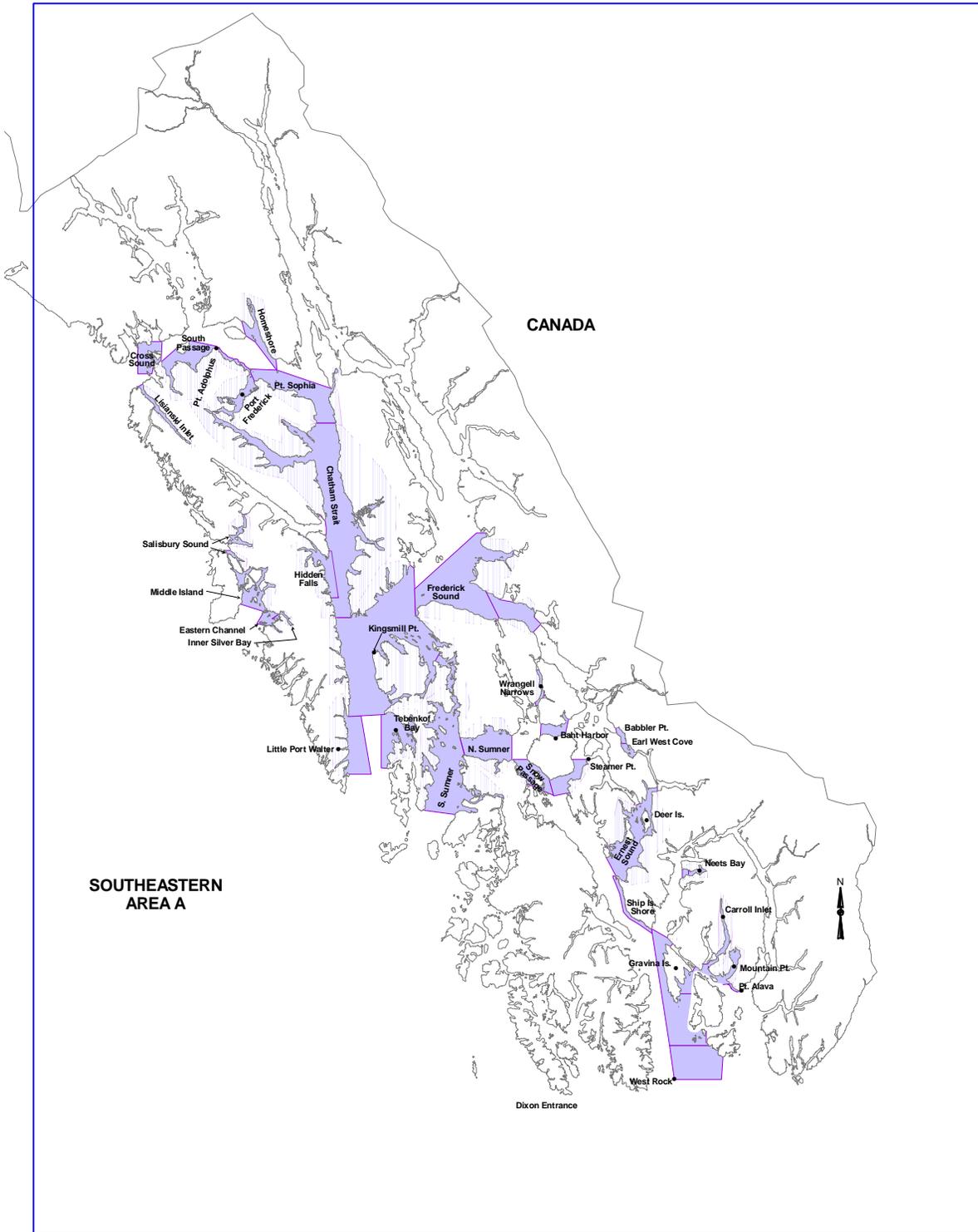


Figure 3.11. Map of experimental troll fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 2001.

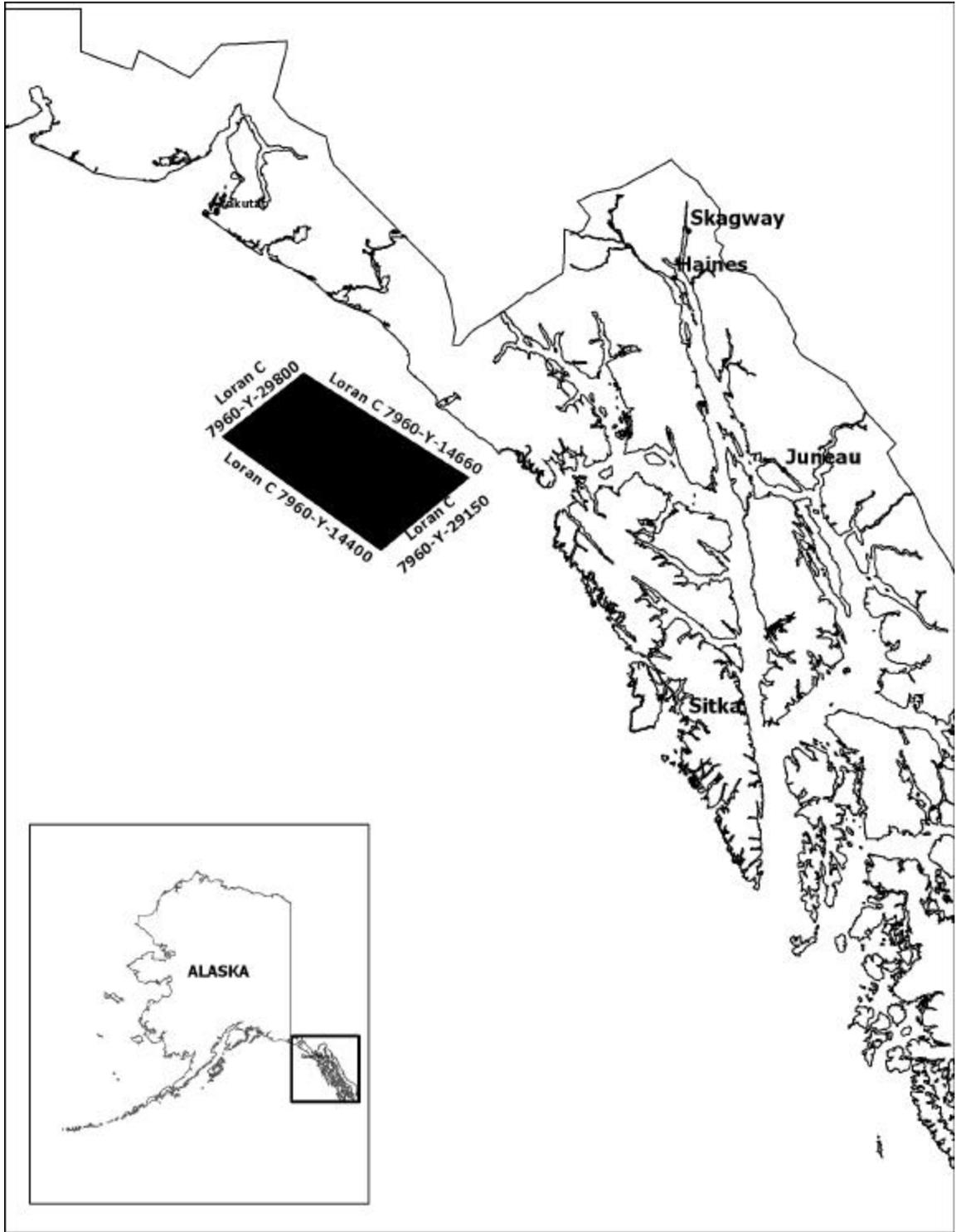


Figure 3.12. Map of closed areas of high chinook abundance (shaded areas).

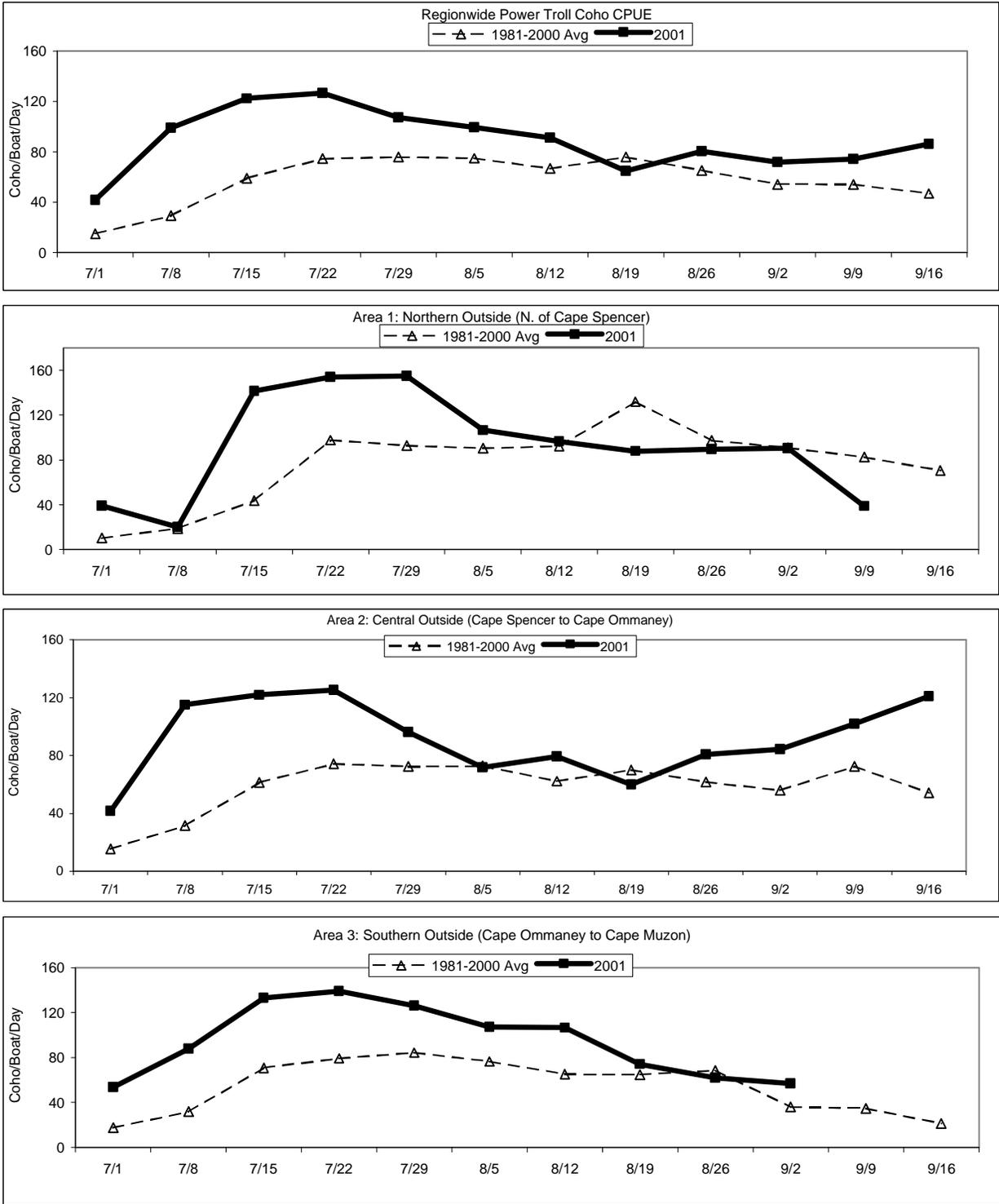


Figure 3.13. Average power troll coho catch per boatday for Southeast Alaska by area for 2001 and the 1981-2000 average. Dashed lines connect the week before the closure to the week after the closure.

-continued-

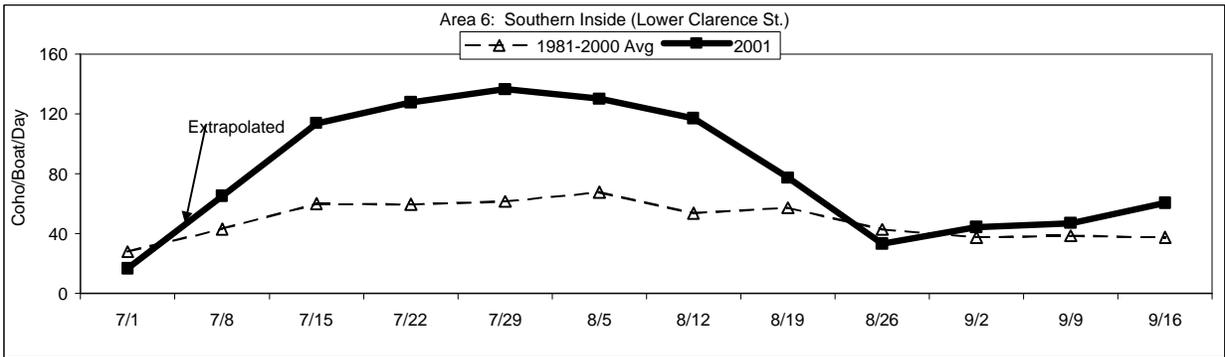
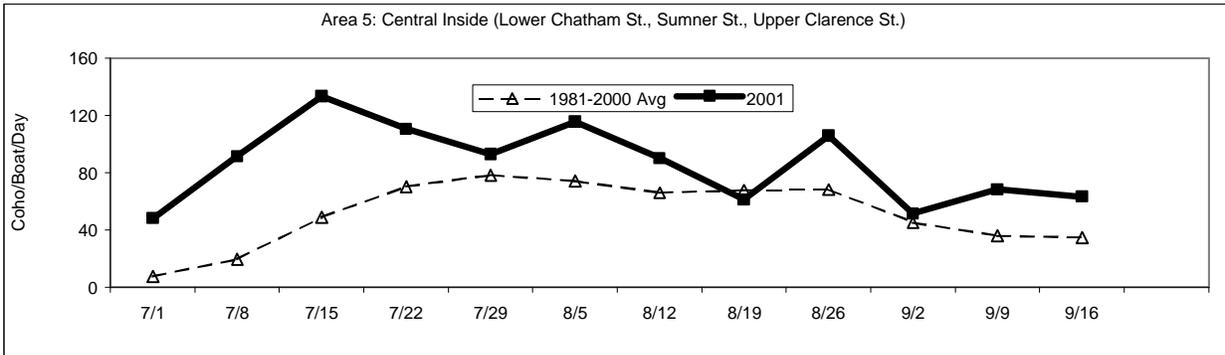
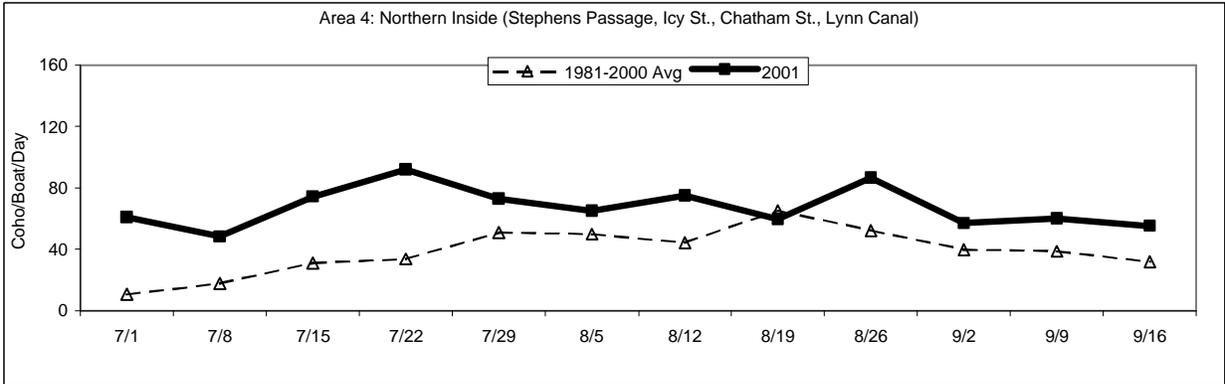


Figure 3.13. (page 2 of 2)

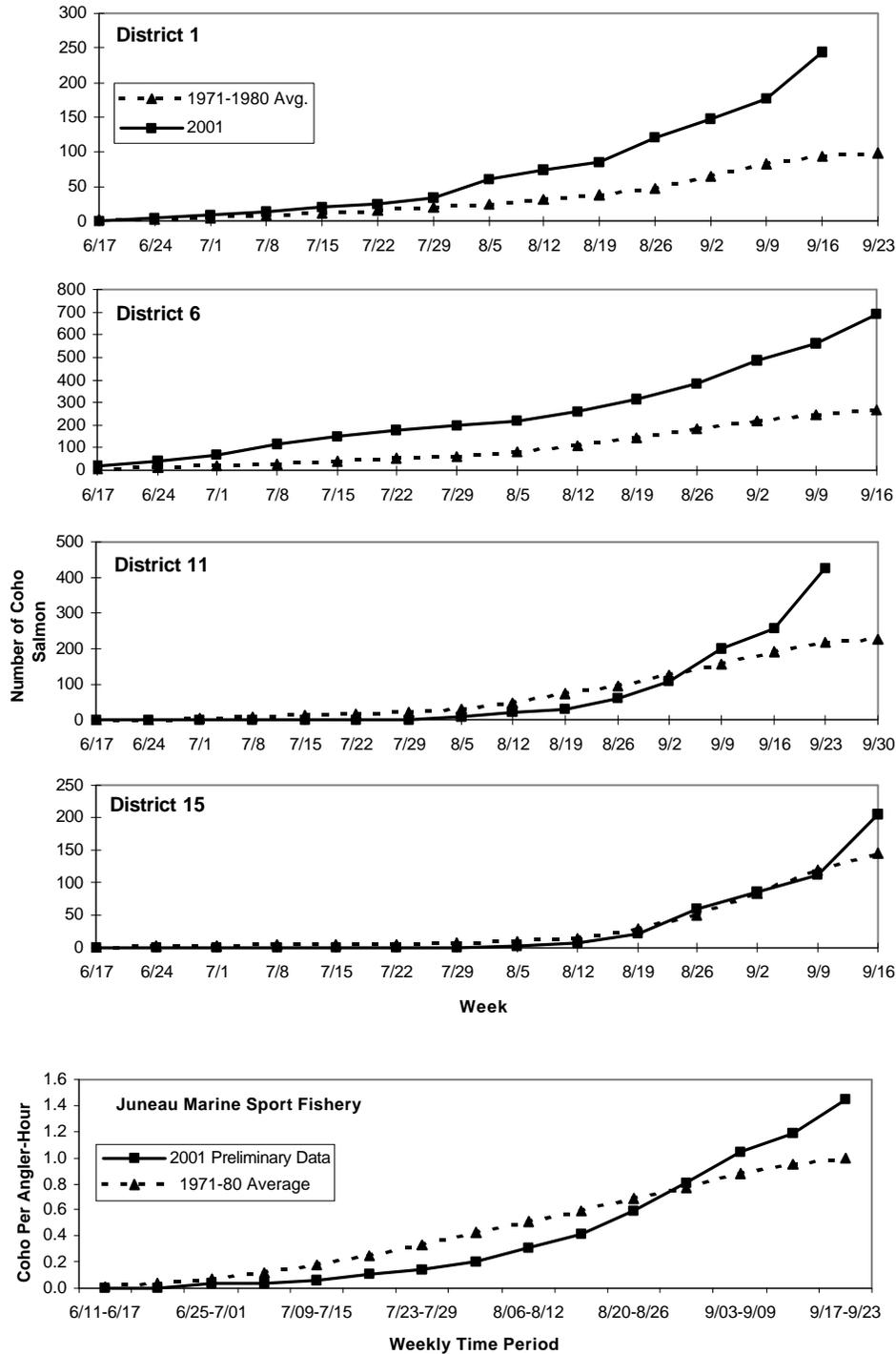


Figure 3.14. Cumulative coho catch per boat per day for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries and the Juneau marine sport fishery, 1971–1980 average and 2001 season.

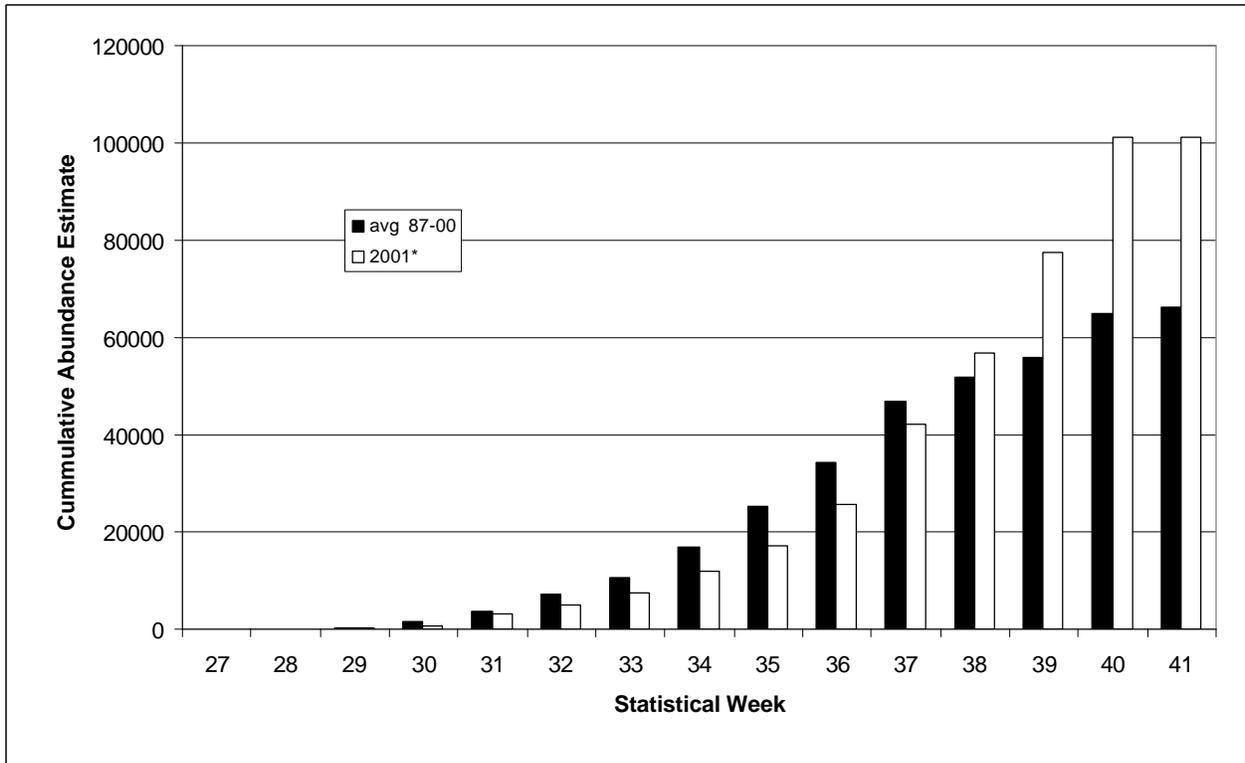


Figure 3.15. Cumulative mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2001 vs 1987-2000.

*Preliminary M-R abundance estimate expanded for run timing = 110,035.

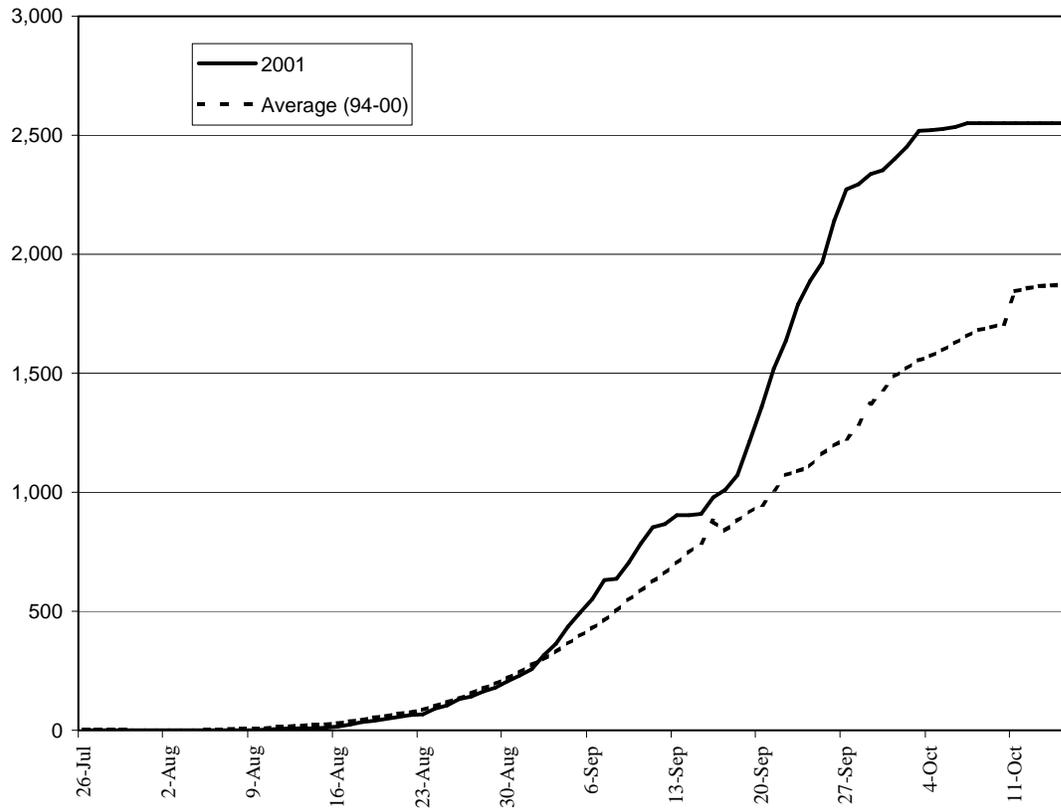


Figure 3.16. Cumulative weekly catch of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average 1994–2000, and 2001.

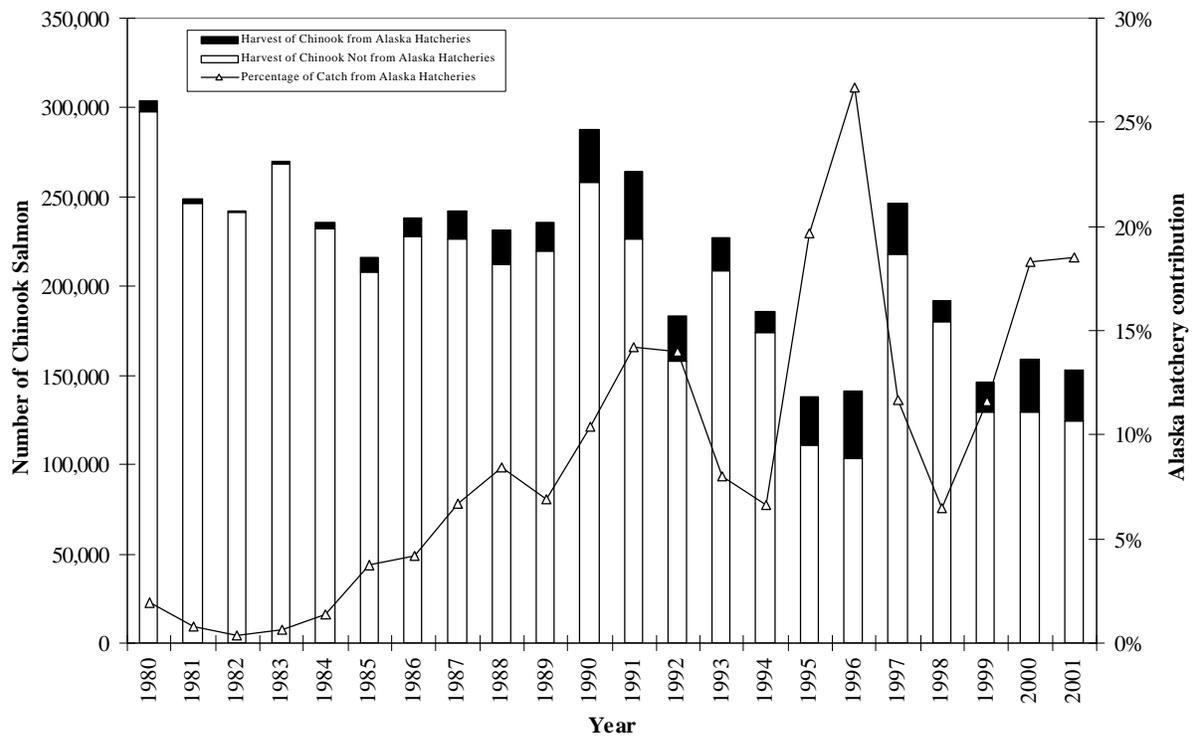


Figure 3.17. Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2001.

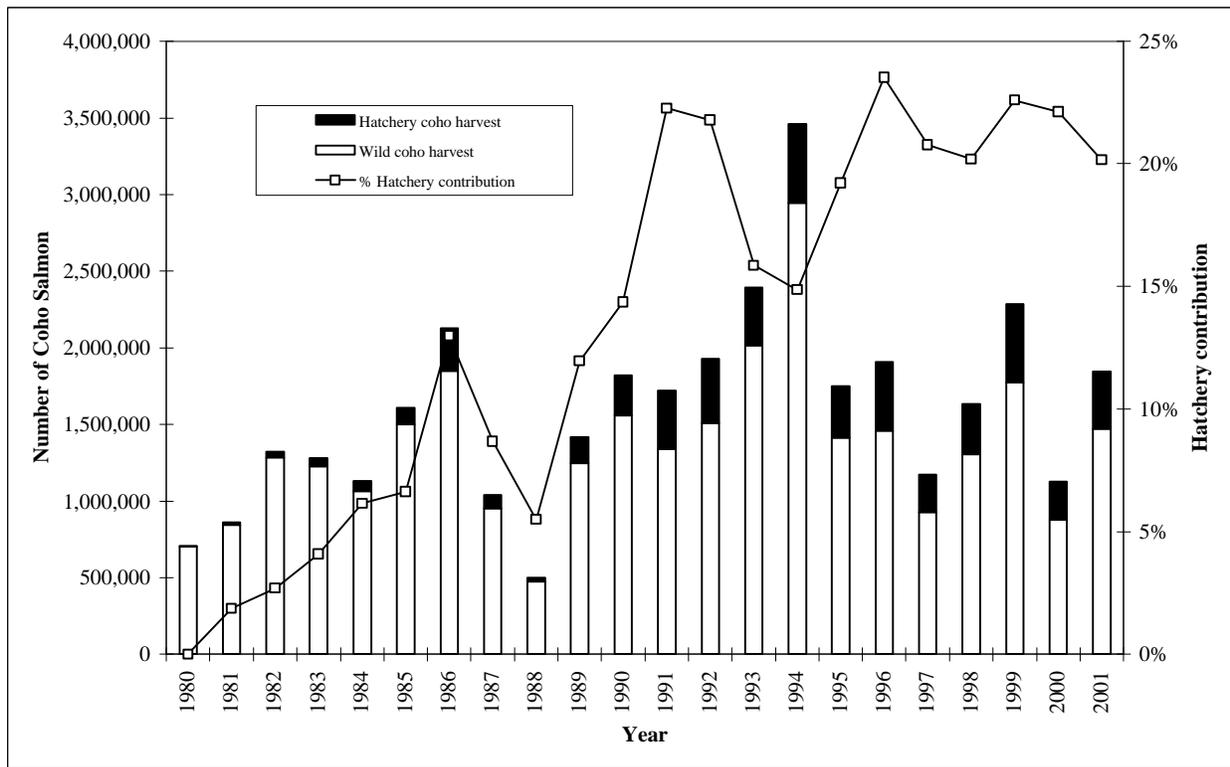


Figure 3.18. Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2001.

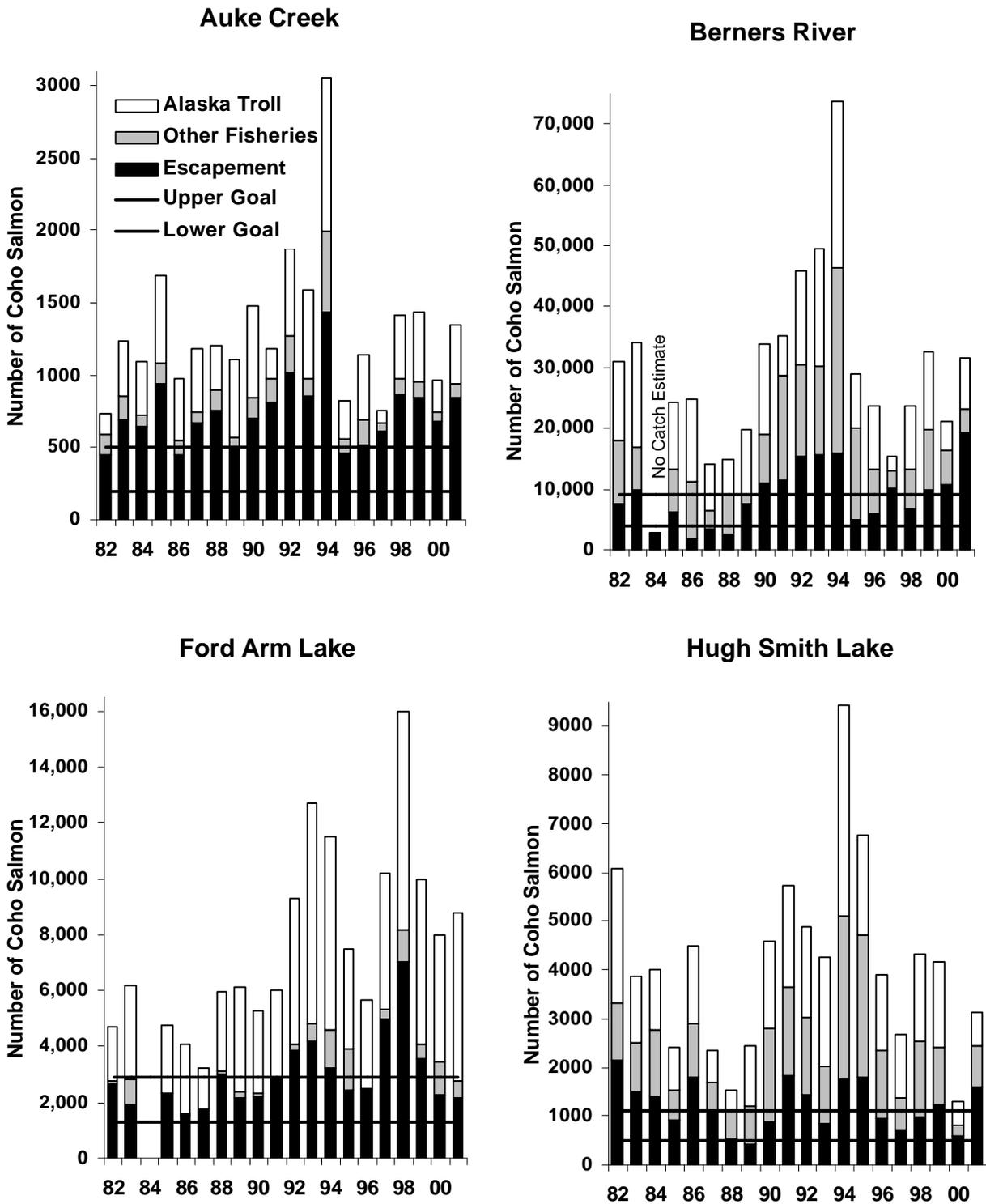


Figure 3.19. Total run size, catch, escapement, and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2001.

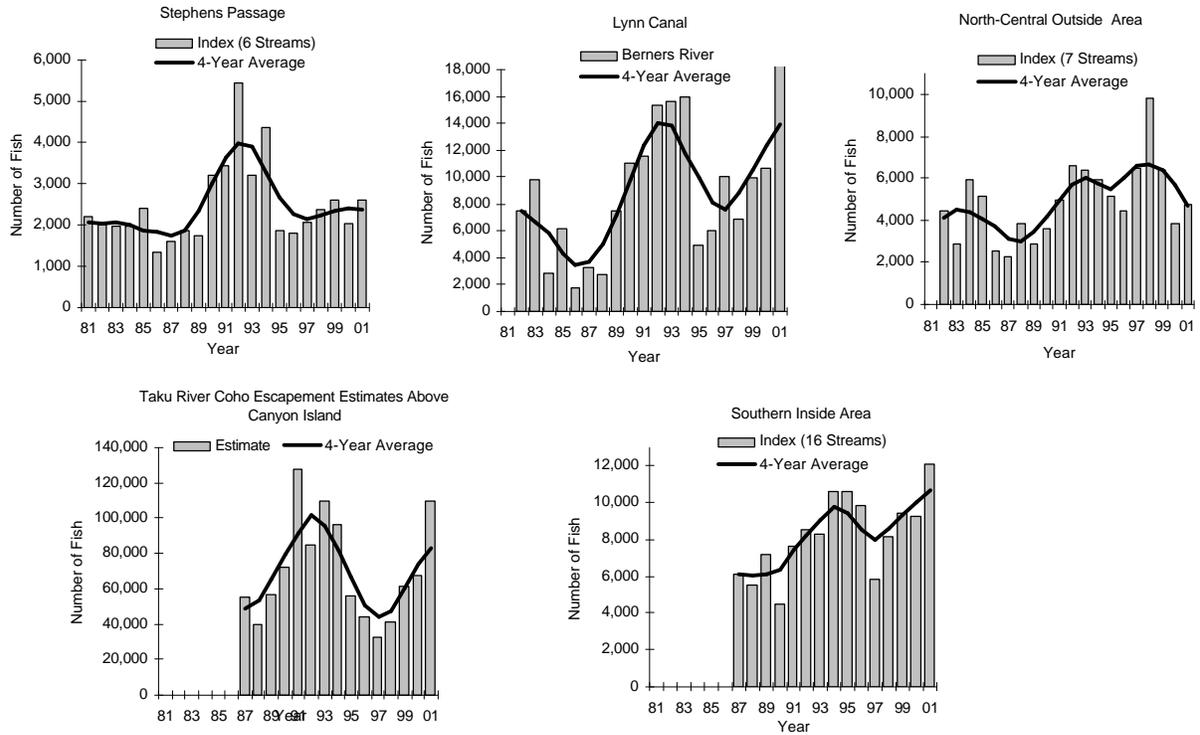


Figure 3.20. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–2001.

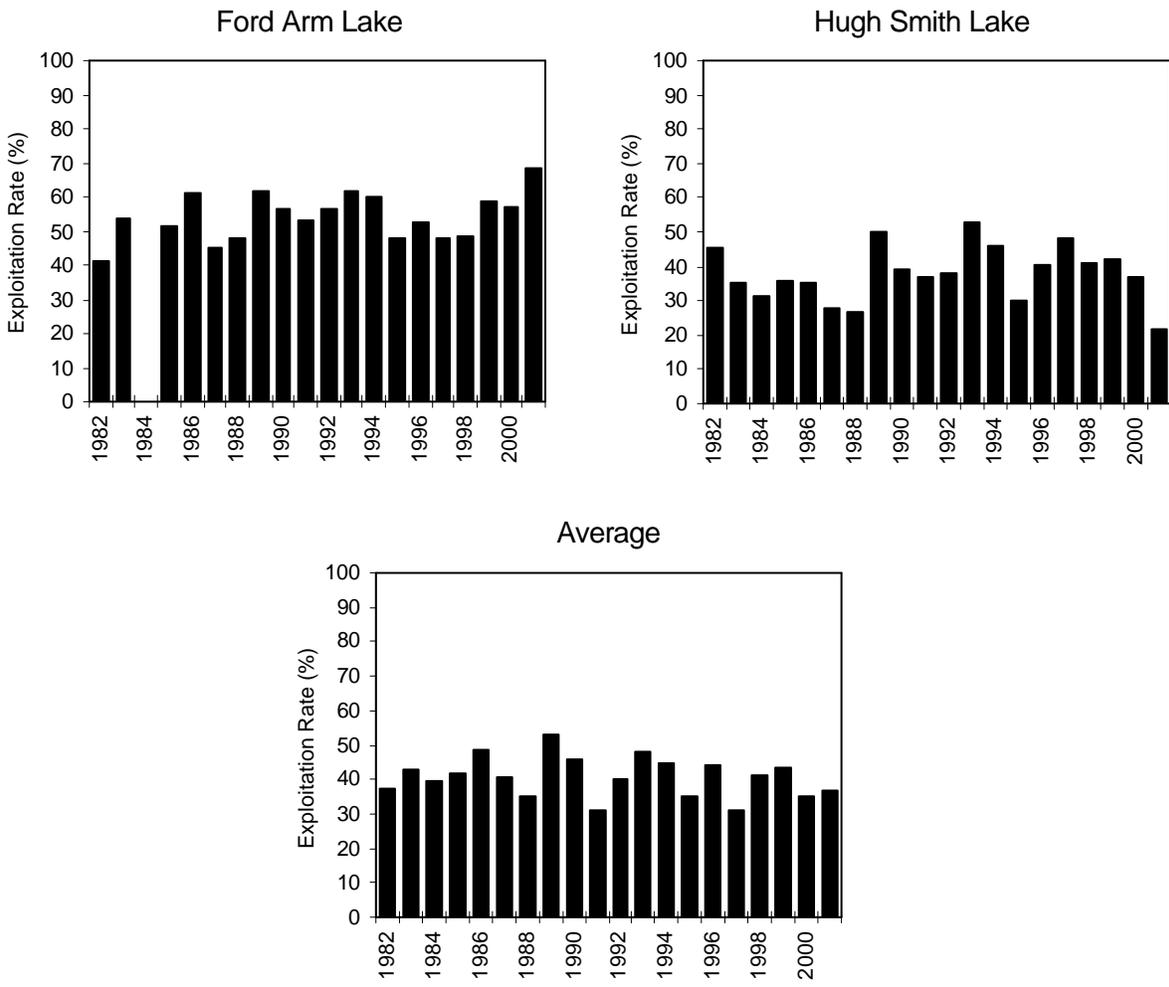


Figure 3.21. Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaska troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, 1982–2001.

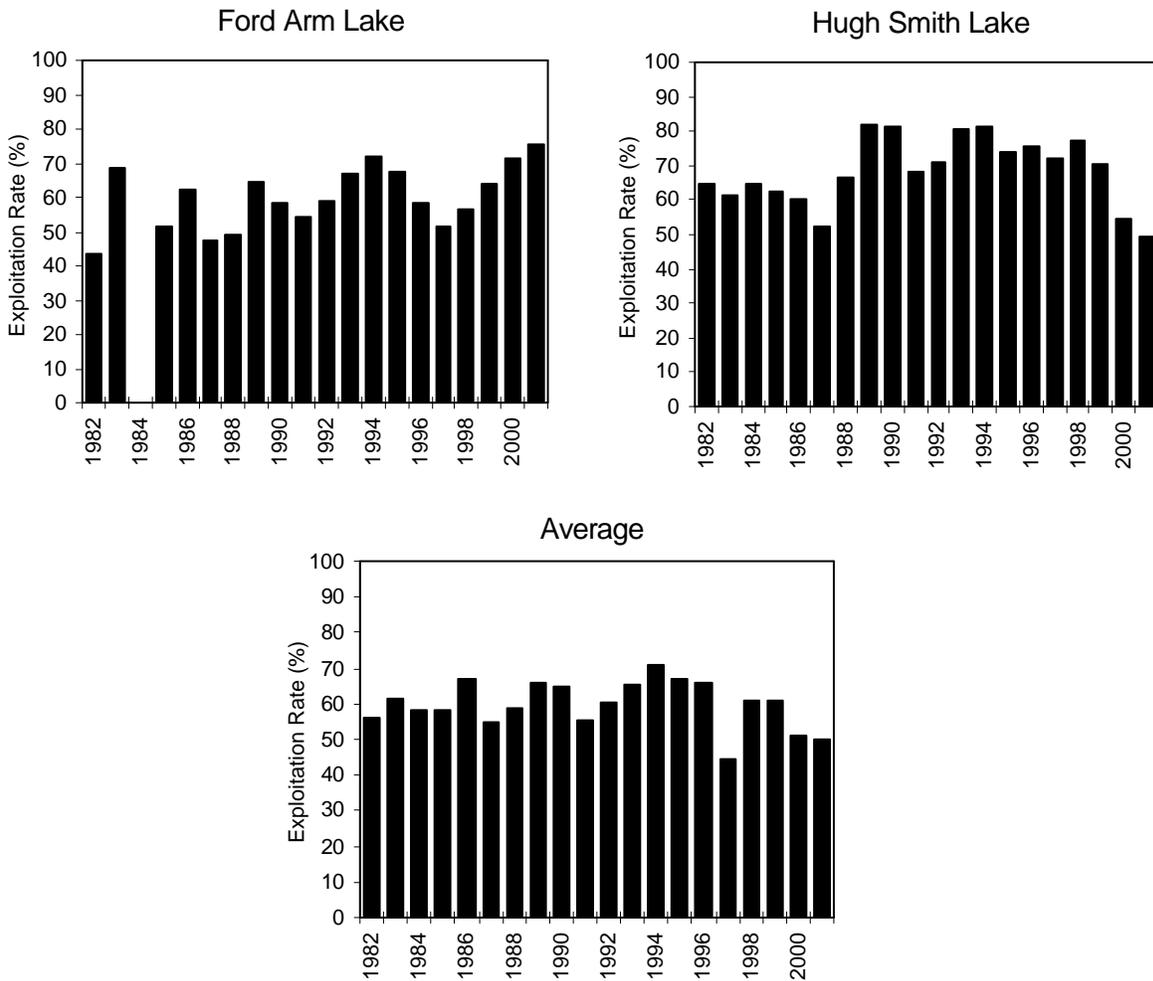


Figure 3.22. Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, 1982–2001.

SUMMARY OF THE 2001 YAKUTAT AREA
COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES



By

Gordon Woods

and

Michael Tracy

Regional Information Report¹ No. 1J02-09

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

February 2002

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

Gordon F. Woods 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: gardie_woods@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

	<u>Page</u>
AUTHORS.....	4.1
LIST OF TABLES	4.3
LIST OF FIGURES.....	4.3
ABSTRACT.....	4.4
INTRODUCTION.....	4.5
YAKUTAT AREA SET GILLNET - 2001	4.5
Sockeye Salmon	4.6
Coho Salmon.....	4.6
Chinook Salmon.....	4.6
Pink Salmon.....	4.7
YAKUTAT DISTRICT	4.7
Alsek River	4.7
East River	4.8
Akwe River	4.8
Italio River.....	4.8
Dangerous River	4.9
Situk-Ahrnclin Inlet.....	4.9
Lost River	4.10
Yakutat Bay.....	4.11
Manby Fisheries.....	4.11
Yana River to Icy Bay.....	4.12
YAKATAGA DISTRICT	4.12
Tsiu River	4.12

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 4.1. Summary of Yakutat salmon stock biological escapement goals (BEG) and source documentation.....	4.13
Table 4.2. Total salmon harvest by species in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001.....	4.14
Table 4.3. Ten-year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.	4.15
Table 4.4. Average earnings from setnet fishing, Yakutat area, 1975–2001.....	4.16
Table 4.5. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, 2001.....	4.17
Table 4.6. Harvest of salmon in the Alek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001 and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.18
Table 4.7. Klukshu River weir escapement, 1976–2001.	4.19
Table 4.8. Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.20
Table 4.9. East River sockeye salmon return-per-spawner, 1975–2001.	4.21
Table 4.10. Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2001 and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.22
Table 4.11. Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.22
Table 4.12. Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.23
Table 4.13. Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, 1975–2001.	4.24
Table 4.14. Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, 1975–2001.....	4.25
Table 4.15. Situk Weir escapement counts, 1988–2001.	4.26
Table 4.16. Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.27
Table 4.17. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.28
Table 4.18. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.29
Table 4.19. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.29
Table 4.20. Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, and Spoon River set gillnet fisheries, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.29
Table 4.21. Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, 1996–2001.....	30
Table 4.22. Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.....	4.30

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 4.1. Yakutat area map - Area D.	4.31
Figure 4.2. Yakutat total sockeye and coho salmon harvests and permits fished, 1991 to 2001.	4.32

ABSTRACT

The 2001 Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 382,100 salmon which was 20% below the 1991–2000 average. The total catch included 205,300 coho, 141,500 sockeye, 32,200 pink, 2,600 chinook, and 400 chum salmon. The salmon harvest was worth an approximate total exvessel value of \$1.13 million to 115 permit holders who fished. The number of permit holders who fished was 21% below the recent 10-year average. The total 2001 sockeye salmon harvest of 141,500 was 24% below the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvest was above average in the Situk River, Akwe River, and Yakutat Bay; all other Yakutat systems had below average harvests. The Situk-Ahrnklin with a harvest of 62,200; the Akwe River with a harvest of 17,300; and Yakutat Bay, with a harvest of 34,000, together produced 80% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The area's total coho salmon harvest of 205,300 was 15% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and the Tsiu River, with a combined harvest of 196,400 coho salmon, together produced 96% of the area coho salmon harvest. The area's chinook salmon harvest of 2,600 was 28% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet (1,100 fish), Yakutat Bay (700 fish), the Alsek River (550 fish), were the top chinook salmon producers. The pink salmon harvest of 32,230 fish was 25% below the recent 10-year average, whereas the chum salmon harvest of 400 was 85% 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, 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 (Table 4.1).

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

Yakutat Area Set Gillnet — 2001

The Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 382,100 salmon (Table 4.2). Although 20% below the recent 10-year average (Table 4.3, Figure 4.2), the total harvest was the best since 1997. The number of active permit holders who fished (115), was 21% below the recent 10-year average (Table 4.4). The average Yakutat setnet permit holder earned \$9,800.00 for the 2001 season; this was 50% of the 10-year average (Table 4.4). Sockeye salmon returns were less than the ten-year average and comprised only 37% of the 2001 harvest, however, the sockeye salmon harvest was the highest in five years. The coho salmon harvest was slightly below the recent 10-year average, but was the highest harvest since 1997. Coho salmon accounted for 54% of the harvest. The coho harvest, as an indicator of abundance, was misleading, as the coho salmon return to the Yakutat area was very strong. Overall effort was down from historical levels due to market conditions, and most of the remote systems, though open to fishing, were not fished for coho salmon in 2001. The return of pink salmon to the Situk River was again very strong, but the pink salmon harvest was well below average due to lack of price incentive. The chum salmon harvest was the lowest since 1949. The chinook salmon harvest of 2,600 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 put into effect for a two-week period in mid-July, and was then rescinded when chinook salmon escapement goals were met.

Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye salmon harvest of 141,500 (Table 4.3) was the highest since 1996, but was still 24% below the recent 10-year average. The 2001 harvest of 62,200 Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon was 13% above the recent five-year average of 55,200, and comprised 37% of the area's sockeye salmon harvest. The Situk River weir count of 60,300 sockeye salmon was near the upper end of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 70,000. The East River, a traditional high yield sockeye system, remained closed for the entire 2001 season because aerial surveys indicated that the lower end of the escapement goal range would be not attained.

The Situk and Akwe Rivers, Yakutat Bay, and the Manby Shore ocean fisheries recorded above average sockeye salmon harvests. The Akwe produced 17,300 sockeye salmon (Table 4.5), 263% above average and the sixth highest harvest on record; and Yakutat Bay yielded another 34,000 sockeye, which was 61% above average. The Manby Shore harvest of 7,602 sockeye salmon was 132% above average. The Alsek River harvest of 14,000 sockeye salmon was 9% below the recent five-year average. The Dangerous River harvest of 5,750 sockeye salmon was 20% below the recent average.

Coho Salmon

Coho salmon returns to Yakutat were strong in the 1990s; of the six largest years on record, the first, third, fourth, and sixth highest have been recorded since 1992. The 2001 coho salmon harvest of 205,300 fish was 16% below the recent 10-year average of 244,200 fish. Peak coho salmon producers were the Situk-Ahrnklin, which produced 164,700 fish, and the Tsiu River, with 31,700 fish. The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery accounted for 80% of the Yakutat area harvest, and the two rivers together recorded 96% of the total harvest. As noted earlier, market conditions and subsequent low coho salmon prices affected effort levels. The Tsiu River was only fished for three weeks of the season. Very little effort was expended on the Akwe River and the Manby Shore streams, and the Yahtse and Yana Rivers, and all three Italo Rivers were not fished at all. All streams from Cape Yakataga to a point one-half mile west of the Yahtse, including Jetty Creek and Big River, remained closed to commercial fishing in 2001.

Chinook Salmon

The chinook salmon harvest of 2,600 fish was 28% below the recent 10-year average. Chinook salmon retention was allowed in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet through the first week of July. At that time the department projected that the Situk River escapement goal would not be met and as a result chinook salmon non-sale [5 ACC 30.365] for the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was implemented for the next two weeks of the season. With the attainment of the escapement goal non-sale of chinook salmon was rescinded. A total of 1,100 chinook salmon were taken in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery, this was 67% below the five-year average. This average contains the two highest harvests ever recorded and the 2001 harvest was near the long-term median. The Alsek River harvest of 550 chinook salmon was 12% below the five-year average of 620. More than 80% of these fish were harvested during the first three weeks of the season.

After the establishment of an escapement goal using spawner recruit data, chinook returns from the Situk River have been much greater than prior to the signing of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. For the Situk River setnet fishery the base catch (inriver set gillnet fishery plus Situk inriver sport fishery, totaling 2,200) is

included within the SEAK chinook all-gear treaty harvest target. Chinook harvests in excess of this base catch have been excluded from the all-gear treaty annual harvest target.

Pink Salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 32,200 fish was 25% below the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon prices were a dime per pound this season and relegated this species to incidental harvest. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 88% of the Yakutat area harvest, Yakutat Bay accounted for nearly all of the remainder. The Yakutat Bay harvest of 3,600 pink salmon was 57% below the five-year average. Pink salmon harvested in Yakutat Bay are predominantly of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin.

Chum Salmon

Low prices for chum salmon in recent years have also made them a non-target salmon and the harvest is entirely incidental. 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 three consecutive seasons, reliable indices of East River chum salmon abundance are not available. The area-wide harvest of 385 chum salmon was the lowest recorded since 1949, a year in which the East also was not fished. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery harvested 185 chum salmon while the majority of the harvest, 200, was taken in Yakutat Bay. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Yakutat Bay had below average chum harvests, and the Alsek River also had a below average harvest of chum salmon in 2001. These three fisheries accounted for the entire chum salmon harvest.

YAKUTAT DISTRICT

Alsek River

Alsek River salmon management is conducted in cooperation with the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DOF) under the auspices of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). In 2001, a total of 14 permit holders harvested 540 chinook, 14,000 sockeye, 2,900 coho, and 20 chum salmon (Table 4.6). The Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest was 9% below the recent five-year average, but was the highest catch since 1998. The Alsek River was opened to commercial fishing during Statistical Week 23, the first Monday in June. Adjustments to weekly fishing periods during the sockeye salmon season relied heavily on fishery performance data; the decision to extend any given period was generally based on CPUE data gathered during that period. Parent-year escapement information was also considered when determining the weekly fishing periods. Fishing periods were restricted to no more than two days a week for most of the sockeye salmon season. The Klukshu River is an important tributary in the upper Alsek River drainage in Canada. The Klukshu River weir count of 10,300 sockeye salmon (Table 4.7) was within the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000. Local aerial escapement surveys of sockeye salmon are typically conducted on the Tanis River, Cabin Creek, and Basin Creek. Cabin and Basin creeks were not flown in 2001 due to aircraft availability problems. Escapement counts in Tanis River were almost double the recent average.

The chinook salmon harvest of 540 was 12% below the recent five-year average of 620 fish. Approximately 82% of chinook were taken during the first two weeks of the season. The Klukshu River weir escapement of 1,800 chinook salmon was also within the recommended escapement range of 1,100 to 2,300 (Table 4.6).

The coho salmon harvest of 2,900 was 55% below the 1996–2000 average. Effort was minimal during the last three weeks of September and the river was opened but not fished during the last six weeks of the season. Poor weather during the fall makes it very difficult to obtain accurate escapement counts in local tributaries. The Klukshu weir escapement of 750 coho salmon was below the recent average. 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 chum salmon harvest of 17 was well below average.

East River

Sockeye salmon escapement goals (26,000 to 57,000) were not achieved in the East River for the third consecutive year and thus it remained closed to commercial fishing for the entire 2001 season (Table 4.8). Aerial escapement surveys were conducted throughout the season, and a peak count of 17,000 was recorded on August 27. The river was surveyed only once for coho salmon on September 4 when only 370 fish were seen. Operators of two sport-fishing lodges on the East River reported an abundance of coho salmon in the river in 2001. Historical East River sockeye salmon return-per-spawner data is presented in Table 4.9.

Akwe River

The Akwe River sockeye salmon harvest of 17,300 fish was 263% above the average of recent years (Table 4.10). The river was basically not fished during coho season and the coho salmon harvest was negligible. A significant increase in effort, 12 permits, was again seen this year in comparison with the five-year average of seven. Aerial surveys of the Akwe River are of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. Weekly fishing times are announced at 1.5 days and then adjusted inseason according to fishery performance.

Markers were placed on the Akwe River one-half mile upstream of the mean low tide level to reduce the problem of fishing mixed stocks in the Italio and Akwe confluence. Some 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. The New Italio remained closed all

season. The Old and Middle Italo rivers were open, but not fished for the final six weeks of the coho salmon season. The peak sockeye and coho salmon escapement counts in the Italo systems did not meet the lower end of the recommended escapement goal ranges. However, coho salmon surveys were limited due to inclement weather. Indications from sport fishers and from local air taxi pilots are that coho salmon escapement goals were attained in the Italo Rivers.

Dangerous River

The Dangerous River was opened to commercial fishing on June 11, and fishing time remained at 2.5 days per week for the first four weeks of the sockeye salmon season. Fishery performance indicated a somewhat later run timing than normal with substantial sockeye salmon harvests into the third week of August. Only five permits fished the Dangerous River for sockeye salmon and the river was not fished for coho salmon. The river receives sporadic pressure when people relocate to the Dangerous River from other systems that have closed earlier in any given week; there are only a few permits that fish there consistently. The harvest of 5,750 sockeye salmon was 20% below the recent average (Table 4.11). Coho salmon were not targeted this year and none were harvested. 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 above average harvests of sockeye and coho salmon, and below average harvests of other species during the 2001 season (Table 4.12). The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery generated 62% of the Yakutat area setnet income (Table 4.13). The total value, \$705,300 was the lowest since 1998 (Table 4.14). The harvest of 62,200 sockeye salmon was 13% above the recent average and nearly double the 2000 harvest of 34,600. Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye accounted for 80% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The coho harvest of 164,700 was 33% above average, and accounted for 80% of the area's total coho salmon harvest. Although the pink salmon return to the Situk was again quite strong, the catch of 28,600 was well below average.

The Situk River weir was installed in the lower river for the fourteenth consecutive year and used for inseason management of the sockeye and chinook salmon fisheries (Table 4.15). This was the seventh year that the resistance board or “floating” weir was used. The weir was maintained without problems through the end of the sockeye salmon season and was removed on August 10. Heavy rains and subsequent flooding are typical of the fall coho season and the weir is removed prior to the coho salmon 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 retention was permitted. As the season progressed the projected chinook escapement continued to drop and the non-sale policy was implemented during the second and third weeks of July.

The Situk River has had strong chinook salmon returns in recent years, with 1995, 1999, and 1996 being the largest harvests recorded. However, the 2001 harvest of 1,100 chinook salmon was 67% below the recent five-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. There is a direct correlation between allotted fishing time for sockeye and the chinook salmon harvest. The final weir count of 1,250 Chinook salmon consisted of 700 large spawners, 100 two-ocean jacks, and 460 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 60,300 sockeye salmon passed through the Situk weir prior to its removal on August 10.

The harvest of 164,700 coho salmon was 33% above the recent five-year average of 123,600. A peak of 61 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 was the most productive in the history of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet coho salmon fishery, each year recording a harvest in excess of 130,000 coho salmon. It is also interesting that it is the only period in which harvests of coho salmon have exceeded those of sockeye salmon. A peak escapement survey count of 5,000 coho salmon fell within the escapement goal range of 3,300 to 9,800. That survey was recorded on September 11. Inclement weather prevented further surveys, but the coho salmon return to the Situk remained strong well into October. A survey of the Old Situk, a small spawning tributary, on October 22, revealed 3,300 coho salmon in that system. It is probable that the final escapement was at or over the top end of the escapement goal.

The pink salmon harvest of 28,600 fish was well below the recent five-year average of 51,900. The peak of the pink salmon run occurs between the 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 121,000 pink salmon were counted through the Situk Weir, but the weir was removed on August 8, well before the end of the pink salmon run. This weir count fell within the pink salmon escapement goal range. The chum salmon harvest of 190 was 37% below the recent five-year average.

Lost River

The shift of the Lost River in 1999 that resulted in the river changing from discharging directly into the Gulf of Alaska to discharging into the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary precipitated implementation of 5 AAC.39.220 to protect Lost River stocks. Beginning in the 1999 season, regulatory markers have been placed that delimited areas that effectively closed Lost River to commercial fishing. 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 harvest there.

In 2001, the Lost River was opened during Statistical Week 39 once sockeye and coho salmon escapement goals had been met (Table 4.16). Small numbers of coho salmon were harvested during that open fishing period in the river however it is assumed that Lost River salmon stocks are also caught in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery. The lower end of the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary appears highly mutable and the conservation measures enacted in 1999–2001 may be necessary in the future.

Weekly float surveys were conducted on Tawah Creek, the primary immigration route for salmon stocks of the Lost River system, throughout the summer and fall for sockeye and coho salmon. A peak count of 1,350 sockeye salmon (escapement goal range is 1,000 to 2,300) was observed on August 12. Torrential rains in October greatly impaired survey conditions for coho salmon and the peak escapement of 3,200 is thought to be a minimum estimate due to survey conditions. The escapement goal range for coho salmon in the Lost River system is 2,000 to 6,500 fish.

Yakutat Bay

The Yakutat Bay fishery experienced above average levels of effort and harvests of sockeye salmon again this year (Table 4.17). The sockeye salmon harvest of 34,000 fish was 61% above the recent five-year average and was the second highest harvest on record for the bay. A total of 60 different setnetters fished the bay in 2001 with a peak effort of 40 permits in the last week of June. The southern half of Yakutat Bay opened on June 11, and fishing time corresponded with the Situk River openings for the duration of the fishing season with the exception of Statistical Week 26. Although chinook salmon are harvested incidentally to the sockeye salmon fishery, the harvest of 700 chinook salmon was 145% above the recent five-year average.

Yakutat Bay has never been a major coho salmon producer perhaps due to the concentration of effort elsewhere during coho salmon season. The 2001 coho salmon harvest of 4,700 fish was 22% below the recent five-year average. Only six setnetters fished the bay for coho salmon in 2001 and effort was very minimal after the second week of September.

The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 3,600 fish was 57% below 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 located along the western shore of Yakutat Bay; it is probable that this fishery intercepts stocks that are destined for the Situk River and west-side streams. Historical data is difficult to interpret because, prior to the mid-1980s, harvests from the ocean fishery were combined with harvests from the area's inside waters. Also, before 1950, all the Manby Shore and Manby streams' harvests were recorded with those from Yakutat Bay. It is likely that the ocean fishery for sockeye 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 eight (Table 4.18), and Statistical Weeks 28–30 were fished for sockeye salmon.

The Manby Shore stream fisheries include the waters of Manby Stream, Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek (Tables 4.19 and 4.20). The fishing history of these systems is imprecise because some, or none, may be fished in any given year. Sudden Stream and Manby Stream produce both sockeye and coho, while the Esker Creek and Spoon River fisheries target only coho salmon. Since fewer than three permits

fished the inside waters of Manby Shore in 2001 all catch records are confidential. Escapement counts are limited due to the glacial nature of most Manby area streams and no surveys of these inside waters were conducted in 2001. Escapement goals have not been formulated for the inside waters along the Manby Shore.

Yana River to Icy Bay

Although open, the Yana and Yahtse rivers were not fished in 2001; and Jetty Creek was not open to commercial fishing.

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 only river fished in the district this year, the Tsiu, had a coho salmon harvest of 31,700, which was 44% below the five-year average. Logistic obstacles and low prices have discouraged fishing of the Kaliakh, Kiklukh, and Tashalich rivers; the ocean waters of the remainder of the district also were not fished in 2001. Historical harvest and effort data for the Kaliakh River are presented in Table 4.21.

Tsiu River

The Tsiu River is remote from processors and fish are transported from the site the in DC-3 or similar aircraft. Fishing effort is thus highly dependent on market and logistical/weather conditions. Comparatively low prices this year once again convinced many who traditionally fished the Tsiu River to focus their efforts closer to Yakutat.

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. Unusually low water inhibited early escapement and the Tsiu River did not open until September 3. Eleven permits harvested 31,700 coho salmon during the 2001 season (Table 4.22). The number of permits and harvest were 45 and 44% below the recent five-year averages respectively. Nearly 30,000 fish, 95% of the harvest, were caught before the third week of September. The Tsiu River coho salmon harvest was second only to that of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet in the Yakutat Area.

The peak escapement count of 17,000 coho salmon was recorded during a survey flown on September 20. This fell within the escapement goal range of 10,000 to 29,000. Reliable availability of airplanes 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. Summary of Yakutat salmon stock biological escapement goals (BEG) and source documentation.

SPECIES	STOCK	Type	BEG	BEG DOCUMENT
Sockeye	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	30,000-70,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-22
Sockeye	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	600-1,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	East Alsek River	Aerial Survey Index	26,000-57,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	2,500-7,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	1,000-2,300	ADFG-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	7,500-15,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J00-24
Chinook	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	1,100-2,300	ADFG-F. Man. No. 98-2
Chinook	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	500-1,000	ADFG memo in 1991
Pink	Situk-Even Year	Weir-Boat Survey Index	14,000-35,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Situk-Odd Year	Weir-Boat Survey Index	18,000-67,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Even	Aerial Survey Index	3,300-8,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Odd	Aerial Survey Index	7,000-18,000	ADFG-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Coho	E. Alsek-Doame	Aerial Survey Index	2,500-8,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	1,800-5,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	1,400-3,600	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Situk River	Aerial Survey Index	3,300-9,800	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	2,200-6,500	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Kaliakh River	Aerial Survey Index	4,000-14,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Tsiu/Tsivat	Aerial Survey Index	10,00-29,000	ADFG-RIR No. 1J94-14

Table 4.2. Total salmon harvest by species in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001.

Week	Ending Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
23	6/09	145	407				552
24	6/16	442	9791	9	4	56	10,302
25	6/23	544	15,270	14	3	17	15,848
26	6/30	627	14,939	65	27	25	15,683
27	7/07	482	25,675	482	159	22	26,820
28	7/14	166	18,372	480	424	16	19,458
29	7/21	135	30,162	1,334	5,470	17	37,118
30	7/28	64	12,724	657	10,313	25	23,783
31	8/04	18	8,444	201	6,824	20	15,507
32	8/11	4	3,252	277	1,327	30	4,890
33	8/18	1	1,335	1,026	2,385	74	4,821
34	8/25	3	834	2,409	1,263	32	4,541
35	9/01	2	283	11,767	2,859	39	14,950
36	9/08	0	35	27,447	962	21	28,465
37	9/15	0	8	35,473	194	4	35,679
38	9/22	0	3	68,592	0	3	68,598
39	9/29	0	0	28,595	0	41	28,599
40	10/06	0	0	20,537	0	1	20,538
41	10/13	0	0	5,795	16	0	5,811
42	10/20	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	10/27	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	10/31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		2,633	141,534	205,265	32,230	406	382,068

Table 4.3. Ten-year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.

Year	Permits Fished	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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	295,030	54,038	2,585	517,581
1996	140	4,859	209,029	227,611	31,295	1,803	474,591
1997	142	3,264	109,988	322,720	93,658	808	530,438
1998	144	2,804	77,174	197,663	86,066	1,351	365,058
1999	129	5,105	128,743	187,052	29,554	928	351,382
2000	125	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
1991-2000 Avg.	146	3,684	187,403	244,192	40,271	2,761	478,303
2001	115	2,633	141,534	205,265	32,230	406	382,068
*Deviation							
2001	-21%	-28%	-24%	-16%	-25%	-85%	-20%

*Deviation from 10-year average.

Table 4.4. Average earnings from setnet fishing, Yakutat area, 1975–2001.

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

Table 4.5. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, 2001.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	17,470
East	Closed					
Akwe	294	17,294	90	1	1	17,680
Italio	Closed					
Old Italio	Not Fished					
Dangerous	5	5,740	0	0	0	5,745
Situk	1,087	62,192	164,637	28,567	188	256,703
Lost	0	0	459	0	0	459
Yakutat Bay	703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270
Manby Shore	0	7,602	24	11	0	7,637
Manby Stream	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spoon	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sudden	*	*	*	*	*	*
Esker	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yahtse	Not Fished					
Yana	Not Fished					
Jetty Creek	Closed					
Big River	Closed					
Kaliakh	Not Fished					
Tsiu	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748
Tashalich	Not Fished					
Kiklukh	Not Fished					
Totals	2,633	141,534	205,265	32,230	406	382,068

*When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.6. Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001 and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
23	6/09	11	145	407	0	0	0	552	1.0
24	6/16	12	147	445	0	0	0	592	1.0
25	6/23	10	151	1,208	0	0	0	1,359	2.0
26	6/30	9	70	543	0	0	0	613	1.0
27	7/07	9	17	1,578	0	0	0	1,595	2.0
28	7/14	10	9	2,105	0	0	0	2,114	2.0
29	7/21	10	1	2,649	0	3	0	2,653	2.0
30	7/28	10	0	939	0	1	1	941	2.0
31	8/04	10	1	3,176	0	4	0	3,180	3.0
32	8/11	9	0	668	3	0	2	673	1.0
33	8/18	5	0	125	15	0	2	142	1.0
34	8/25	5	0	108	232	0	1	341	3.0
35	9/01	5	0	25	548	0	4	577	3.0
36	9/08	5	0	13	800	0	4	817	3.0
37	9/15	2	0	4	443	0	1	448	3.0
38	9/22	3	0	2	868	0	2	874	3.0
39	9/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
40	10/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
41	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
42	10/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
43	10/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
44	10/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Totals		14	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	17,470	51.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
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
2000	14	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437	
1996-2000 Average	24	616	15,405	6,497	1	117	26,637	50.0
2001	14	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	17,470	51.0
*Deviation								
2001	-42%	-12%	-9%	-55%	700%	-85%	-52%	+2%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.7. Klukshu River weir escapement, 1976–2001.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^b	Coho
1976	1,278	11,691	1,572
1977	3,144	26,791	2,758
1978	2,976	26,867	30
1979	4,405	12,308	175
1980	2,637	11,739	704
1981	2,113	20,323	1,170
1982	2,369	33,699	189
1983	2,537	20,492	303
1984	1,672	12,727	1,402
1985	1,458	18,620	350
1986	2,708	24,880	62
1987	2,616	10,504	202
1988	2,037	9,341	2,774
1989	2,456	23,542	2,219
1990	1,915	25,995	315
1991	2,489	18,977	8,540
1992	1,366	20,215	1,145
1993	3,302	16,740	788
1994	3,735	15,038	1,232
1995	5,678	22,202	3,650
1996	3,602	8,317	3,465
1997	2,757	11,012	307
1998	1,347	13,580	1,961
1999	2,190	5,069	2,371
2000	1,365	5,551	4,832
1991-2000 Average	2,783	13,670	2,829
2001	1,825	10,290	748

^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 4.8. Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, 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
1993		84	13	189,207	4,529	25	3,423	197,197	48.0
1994		66	37	99,848	18,736	36	3,661	122,318	74.0
1995		42	134	11,772	8,914	21	1,501	22,342	26.0
1996		66	111	55,025	3,538	43	1,143	59,860	28.0
1997		49	28	12,612	3,579	31	338	16,588	38.0
1993-1997		61	65	73,693	7,859	32	2,013	83,661	43.0
Average									
1998		25	3	5,802	2,163	0	891	8,859	13.0
*Deviation									
1998		-59%	-95%	-92%	-73%		-56%	-89%	-70%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.9. East River sockeye salmon return-per-spawner, 1975–2001.

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	1.96	18
1997	40,612	45,000	.90	24
1998	38,902	32,400	1.20	23
1999	19,500	28,000	.70	26
2000	21,000	28,000	.75	25
2001	17,000	28,000	.61	27

Average return per spawner since 1975: 3.25:1.

Table 4.10. Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2001 and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
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
2000	14	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504	36.0
1996-2000	7	54	6,572	7,186	14	18	13,693	39.0
Average								
2001	12	294	17,294	90	1	1	17,680	39.5
*Deviation								
2001	+71%	+544%	+263%	-99%	-99%	-99%	+22%	+1%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.11. Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
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
2000	13	15	5,570	305	44	12	5,946	41.5
1996 -2000 Average	8	13	7,207	148	21	5	7,395	51.5
2001	5	5	5,740	0	0	0	5,745	61.0
*Deviation								
2001	-38%	-61%	-20%	-100%	-100%	-100	-22%	+18%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.12. Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/23	46	270	6,441	0	0	1	6,712	4.5
26	6/30	40	288	9,400	32	4	1	9,725	3.5
27	7/07	48	305	12,790	58	34	2	13,189	3.5
28	7/14	49	75	7,526	62	256	5	7,924	2.5
29	7/21	43	77	12,845	184	4,873	5	17,984	3.5
30	7/28	39	54	8,460	57	9,652	5	18,228	4.5
31	8/04	39	11	3,863	83	6,793	18	10,768	4.5
32	8/11	20	2	334	76	1,022	12	1,446	3.0
33	8/18	24	1	353	1,002	2,312	72	3,740	3.0
34	8/25	28	2	60	2,005	955	19	3,041	3.0
35	9/01	44	2	111	10,749	1,708	30	12,600	3.0
36	9/08	53	0	4	18,882	771	9	19,666	4.0
37	9/15	55	0	4	25,920	171	3	26,098	4.0
38	9/22	61	0	1	52,871	0	1	52,873	5.5
39	9/29	58	0	0	26,351	0	4	26,355	7.0
40	10/06	32	0	0	20,437	0	1	20,438	7.0
41	10/13	21	0	0	5,795	16		5,811	7.0
42	10/20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
43	10/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
44	10/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Totals		83	1,087	62,192	164,669	28,567	188	256,703	90.0

*When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
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
2000	83	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203	47.0
1996-2000	92	2,657	55,187	123,559	51,899	299	233,602	67.5
Average								
2001	82	1,087	62,192	164,669	28,567	188	256,703	90.5
*Deviation								
2001	-11%	-67%	+13%	+33%	-45%	-37%	+10%	+34%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.13. Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, 1975–2001.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Situk Setnet Income	Percent Value of Situk
1975	\$ 713,860	\$ 256,760	36%
1976	1,214,550	485,680	40%
1977	2,065,055	890,630	43%
1978	2,669,791	767,690	29%
1979	3,239,000	715,280	22%
1980	1,929,752	419,070	22%
1981	2,333,300	612,050	26%
1982	2,084,140	372,000	18%
1983	1,355,470	205,750	15%
1984	2,375,790	575,120	24%
1985	3,010,580	524,560	17%
1986	1,981,807	180,677	9%
1987	5,077,589	1,248,984	25%
1988	8,944,228	2,601,441	29%
1989	4,174,510	1,244,788	30%
1990	4,493,681	1,189,260	26%
1991	2,248,558	1,183,752	53%
1992	5,238,058	2,063,143	39%
1993	2,916,782	1,192,148	41%
1994	3,331,851	1,686,803	51%
1995	2,968,274	1,716,842	58%
1996	2,375,047	1,351,005	57%
1997	2,975,854	1,687,084	57%
1998	1,350,752	652,129	48%
1999	1,960,794	1,097,412	56%
2000	1,487,207	740,165	50%
1975-2000 Average	2,866,011	986,932	33%
2001	1,130,969	705,325	62%
*Deviation			
2001	-61%	-28%	+91%

*Deviation from average.

Table 4.14. Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, 1975–2001.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	\$ 7,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 114,560	\$ 7,000	\$ 4	\$ 256,760
1976	24,000	345,300	108,000	8,300	80	485,680
1977	21,000	588,560	255,530	25,230	310	890,630
1978	10,000	333,150	417,270	7,140	126	767,690
1979	29,560	430,350	223,950	31,200	220	715,280
1980	22,540	155,130	218,190	23,100	106	419,070
1981	25,000	237,710	308,270	40,440	625	612,050
1982	5,610	170,940	191,240	3,800	410	372,000
1983	4,830	101,000	96,300	3,300	315	205,750
1984	12,310	50,740	498,530	10,640	2,400	575,120
1985	11,330	122,770	385,000	4,750	710	524,560
1986	3,276	59,771	116,648	688	294	180,677
1987	23,908	755,662	454,035	9,682	5,394	1,248,984
1988	10,350	1,018,060	1,522,176	40,223	10,632	2,601,441
1989	No Sale	899,505	283,090	58,445	3,748	1,244,788
1990	No Sale	816,615	352,937	18,638	1,070	1,189,260
1991	12,071	651,684	518,138	1,399	460	1,183,752
1992	29,404	929,241	1,093,096	9,816	1,586	2,063,143
1993	11,553	503,262	669,648	6,479	1,206	1,192,148
1994	27,336	309,766	1,342,174	7,102	425	1,686,803
1995	168,055	432,684	1,078,470	36,913	720	1,716,842
1996	58,024	578,758	703,278	10,342	603	1,351,005
1997	31,317	166,254	1,436,891	52,282	340	1,687,084
1998	24,845	196,850	390,977	39,163	93	652,129
1999	81,060	488,915	515,785	10,738	474	1,096,972
2000	28,905	222,598	464,086	22,852	584	740,165
1975 – 2000 Average	27,413	379,871	529,164	18,832	1,267	986,932
2001	17,179	241,597	433,935	12,427	187	705,325

Table 4.15. Situk Weir escapement counts, 1988–2001.

Year	Dates of Operation	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^b	Coho	Pink	Chum
1988	6/7 – 8/21	885	46,404	1,694	78,754	228
1989	5/31 – 8/17	637	84,383	0	288,246	0
1990	6/1 – 7/28	1,274	61,375	0	0	0
1991	6/10 – 7/27	1,613	67,737	0	4,168	3
1992	4/18 – 8/5	1,985	63,877	0	29,278	0
1993	6/10 – 8/5	4,091	62,110	0	16,285	0
1994	5/21 – 8/4	4,416	72,474	4	79,055	4
1995	5/10 – 8/3	8,231	42,463	4	66,273	17
1996	5/6 – 8/6	4,151	61,269	65	157,012	15
1997	5/7 – 8/8	5,001	42,051	18	466,267	35
1998	5/3 – 8/5	5,329	50,546	8	97,392	0
1999	5/9 – 8/6	2,786	61,544	2	27,586	0
2000	5/10 – 8/8	3,091	41,544	189	332,510	53
1988 to 2000 Average		3,345	58,291	153	126,371	27
2001	5/2 – 8/8	696	60,330	20	121,267	13

^a Chinook salmon weir counts are for large, three ocean or older, fish. The chinook salmon escapement goal range of 450–750 fish is for large fish.

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

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

Table 4.16. Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
39-42	10/06	4	0	0	459	0	0	459	35.0

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 4.17. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24	6/16	35	290	9,240	9	4	56	9,599	4.5
25	6/23	31	123	7,621	14	3	16	7,777	4.5
26	6/30	40	98	3,436	33	23	24	3,614	3.5
27	7/07	28	84	6,695	424	123	20	7,346	3.5
28	7/14	26	64	4,142	418	168	11	4,803	2.5
29	7/21	14	35	1,751	1,126	583	11	3,506	2.5
30	7/28	10	8	797	570	653	19	2,047	3.5
31	8/04	4	0	66	118	27	2	213	2.5
32	8/11	6	1	195	198	305	16	715	3.0
33	8/18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	8/25	4	0	60	172	308	12	552	3.0
35	9/01	6	0	22	470	1,151	5	1,648	3.0
36	9/08	5	0	17	1,002	153	8	1,180	4.0
37	9/15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
38	9/22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
39	9/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
40	10/06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
41	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
42	10/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
43	10/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
44	10/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Totals			703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270	90.5

*When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
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
2000	44	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579	47.5
1996-2000	39	286	21,178	3,891	8,360	290	34,405	64.0
Average								
2001	60	703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270	91.0
*Deviation								
2001	+84%	+146%	+61%	-22%	-57%	-45%	+26%	+42%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 4.18. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days ^a
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
2000	10	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851	45.0
1996-2000 Average	8	28	3,276	188	14	5	3,511	61.0
2001	8	0	7,602	24	11	0	7,637	88.5
Deviation 2001	0%	-100%	+132%	-87%	-21%	-100%	+118%	+45%

*When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.19. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
1996	Not	Fished						48.0
1997	5	0	30	6,999	0	1	7,030	59.0
1998	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2000	Not	Fished						42.0
1996-2000 Average	4	0	77	5,594	0	1	5,672	52.0
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0

*When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.20. Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, and Spoon River set gillnet fisheries, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days ^a
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
2000	4	0	905	1,065	0	2	1,972	42.0
1996-2000 Average	4	0	694	2,860	1	1	3,555	51.0
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0

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

* When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.21. Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, 1996–2001

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days ^a
1996	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.0
1997	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.0
1998	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1999	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.0
2000	Not	Fished						
2001	Not	Fished						62.125

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

*When 3 or less permits are fished all catch figures are confidential.

Table 4.22. Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2001, and 5-year-catch comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
36	9/08	8	0	0	6,359	2	0	6,361	2.0
37	9/15	10	0	0	8,850	12	0	8,862	3.5
38	9/22	7	0	0	14,640	0	0	14,640	7.0
39	9/29	6	0	0	1,885	0	0	1,885	7.0
40	10/06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
41	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
42	10/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
43	10/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
44	10/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
Totals		11	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748	51.0

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
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
2000	22	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075	20.0
1996-2000 Average	20	0	14	57,179	0	0	57,193	31.0
2001	11	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748	51.0
*Deviation								
2001	-45%		-100%	-44%			-44%	+65%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

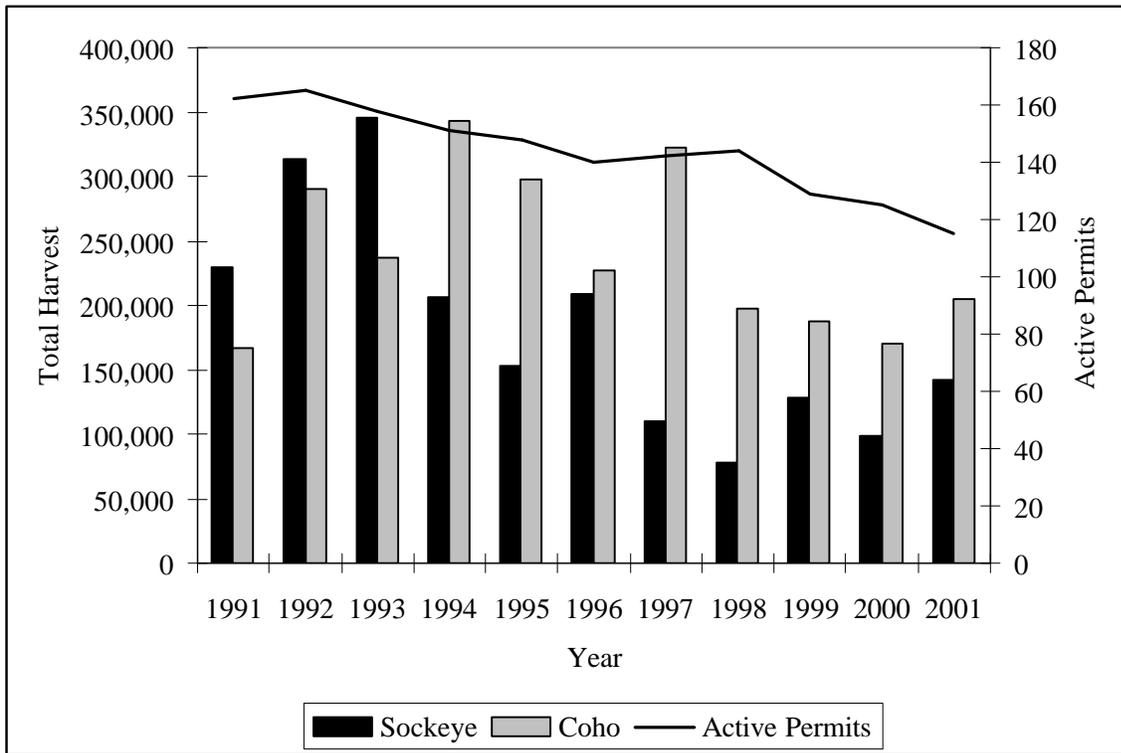


Figure 4.2. Yakutat total sockeye and coho salmon harvests and permits fished, 1991 to 2001.