

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,
SUMMARY OF THE 2002 SOUTHEAST ALASKA
COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES



by

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Salmon Management
Staff

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ABSTRACT

A total of 57.2 million salmon were harvested in the commercial common property traditional and terminal harvest area (THA), hatchery cost recovery, Annette Island, and miscellaneous salmon net fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2002. The purse seine harvest of 48.6 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: 44.0 million fish from the traditional fisheries, 1.9 million from the hatchery terminal harvest areas (THAs), 1.5 million from hatchery cost recoveries, 1.1 million from Annette Island, and 91,000 from miscellaneous fisheries. The 2002 common property purse seine harvest of 3.1 million chum salmon was 50% of the recent ten-year average harvest for the traditional and THA purse seine fisheries, while the sockeye salmon harvest of 154,500 fish was the lowest since 1975. The drift gillnet harvest of 3.6 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: 2.6 million fish from the traditional fisheries, 552,000 fish from the hatchery THAs, 430,000 fish from Annette Island and miscellaneous fisheries combined and 35,500 fish from the hatchery cost recovery. The common property drift gillnet harvest of 3.1 million was the lowest recorded harvest since 1991 (2.6 million).

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2002 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 historically accounts for 85% of the total commercial common property 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, chinook salmon account for less than 1%; sockeye and coho 1–3%; and chum salmon for approximately 10% 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 (Figure 2.1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining is also allowed in THAs at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Earl West Cove, Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, and Kendrick Bay. Purse seining may also occur in 15 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 the 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 2002 common property purse seine fishery began with Nakat Inlet THA on June 3 and the traditional purse seine fishery opened June 23 in Districts 2 and 12 (Table 2.1). The traditional summer pink salmon season ran from June 23 through August 15 and the fall chum salmon season from August 26 until the season closed. The 2002 purse seine harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and THA fisheries) was 45.9 million salmon (Table 2.2). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of 18,700 chinook, 154,400 sockeye, 469,400 coho, 42.1 million pink, and 3.1

million chum salmon. Pink salmon accounted for 92% of the total harvest followed by chum (7%), coho (1%), sockeye and chinook salmon (less than 0.1%). Historical (1960–2001) purse seine harvests in traditional and THAs are presented in Table 2.3.

Purse Seine Chinook Salmon Harvest

Regulation [5 AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail, this regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not the gillnet fisheries. Further regulations [5 ACC 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 PST. For the 2002 season the annual harvest ceiling of 356,500 fish resulted in a purse seine quota of 15,300 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 ACC 33.392(b)] state that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the chinook harvest quota. In addition, 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. The total 2002 purse seine harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas) of chinook salmon was approximately 18,700 fish of which 17,100 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,600 as less than 28 inches. Of the large chinook salmon, approximately 12,900 were Alaska hatchery produced fish (800 harvested in the traditional common property fisheries and 12,100 in the hatchery terminal area fisheries). As a result, the total purse seine harvest was roughly 2,400 fish below the 19,300 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 2002, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 23.1 million fish, made up of 12,200 chinook, 54,000 sockeye, 219,700 coho, 20.8 million pink, and 2.1 million chum salmon (Tables 2.4 and 2.5; Figure 2.2).

Inside Fisheries

District 9 is split into two sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and Section 9-B is managed from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A is approximately the waters of the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait. It 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 pink salmon stock groups with different run timing. The northern portion is managed based on run strength of early-run and middle-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion is managed based on returns to several late-run pink salmon streams in the Patterson Bay and Port Walter areas. In 2002, fishery openings in Section 9-A were coordinated to open with northern Section 9-B fisheries. In 2002, management actions were also taken based on the need to provide for escapement of sockeye salmon returning to Falls Lake, which supports an important subsistence fishery. Prior to the commercial fishery, the subsistence fishery at Falls Lake was closed on July 24. At the time of the closure, and at 25% of the historic run timing, sockeye salmon escapement to Falls Lake was only 25 fish. Subsistence harvest was estimated at 2,000, similar to the final harvest estimate for the prior season. Average escapement through the Falls Lake weir from 1981–1989 was around 2,500 fish. With subsistence closed but normal observations of pink salmon abundance in the Red Bluff Bay area, conservative seine openings were planned in the northern portion of Section 9-A. Instead of opening north of Hoggatt Bay Light south of Red Bluff Bay, the fishery opened north of the northern entrance to Red Bluff Bay for three 39-hour openings from July 28 – August 6. Harvest of 122,000 pink salmon by seven boats occurred on August 1–2, but otherwise effort was light. Pink salmon returns to Red Bluff Bay were strong, and on August 11–12, Section 9-A was opened from south of the entrance to Red Bluff Bay and to normal markers inside the Bay. Harvest was 185,000 pink salmon by 11 boats, the peak catch and effort for the season. During this opening many pink salmon at the head of Red Bluff Bay prior to the opening backed out and were harvested, so Section 9-A was not opened on August 15–16 in order to rebuild escapement, and no further openings occurred inside the Bay for the remainder of the season. After the Falls Lake sockeye run was essentially over, Section 9-A was opened for two openings from August 18–24 north of Patterson Point. For two further openings from August 28–September 3, Section 9-A was opened to include the southern portion north of Armstrong Point. Pink harvest for the season was less than 5,000 salmon in the southern (Port Walter) area fishery. Total harvest for Section 9-A was 490 sockeye, 14,600 coho, 472,000 pink, and 5,600 chum salmon. Pink salmon harvest was above the long-term average, below the recent 10-year average and ranked eighth highest historically. The sockeye salmon harvest of 490 was well below the 10-year average harvest of 4,400 and the final Falls Lake weir count was 780 sockeye salmon. Pink salmon escapements were above average in Red Bluff Bay, Patterson Bay, and Deep Cove, but below average in the Port Walter area.

Both Section 9-B and District 10 had excellent escapements during the 2000 parent year. It was anticipated that Section 9-B would have a strong return of pink salmon because of the very good returns to District 10 by late July. The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred during the 15-hour opening starting on July 25. Just the Admiralty shoreline was open and harvests were good with 20 boats harvesting about 160,000 fish. On the next opening the Kingsmill Point shoreline was also opened and harvests were even greater with 65 purse seiners harvesting over 1.2 million pink salmon. During the usual winter purse seine task force meeting processors and fishers expressed an interest in changing from the usual 2-on/2-off (39 hour) openings to more extended openings. Because of the strong return, Section 9-B was ready to have extended openings on August 1 however the rest of the region had weaker returns and the area was kept on a 2-on/2-off fishery on August 1 and 2 and August 5 and 6. During the August 5 and 6 opening 1.5 million fish were harvested in the section by about 80 boats. This harvest, plus the rapidly building

escapements, made it very apparent that the area had to have extended openings if a good attempt was to be made at harvesting a significant part of the run. All of Section 9-B was open during those periods with selected bay closures. The first extended openings began on August 9 for 87 hours. The fishery was then extended and during that first opening the area was open for eight days in a row. After that, there were three more openings in Section 9B with four days on and one day off of fishing. Kingsmill Point produced the largest portion of the harvest as usual. However, both the Tebenkof Bay and Saginaw Bay fisheries produced record harvests. Because of reduced effort throughout the region, extended openings were probably instrumental in obtaining a significant harvest on the extremely strong pink salmon returns to Section 9-B. There was very little strength to the fall chum salmon run. The harvest of 3.7 million pink salmon along the Kingsmill shoreline was the third highest on record. The harvest of 1.6 million pink salmon from Tebenkof Bay was considerably above the old record harvest of 980,000 fish. The harvest of one-half million fish in Saginaw Bay was almost double the old record of 0.27 million fish. Escapements were at or above optimum in almost all of Section 9B. The escapement estimate of 1.3 million pink salmon was over twice the 600,000 goal for the district. The sockeye salmon harvest of 14,500 fish was about twice the average harvest. The harvest of 90,000 coho was 4.5 times the average, while the harvest of 151,000 chum salmon was slightly over the long-term average.

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

The season opened on June 30 along the mainland shoreline with the waters of Farragut Bay and adjacent waters of eastern Frederick Sound closed. The effort was very low, never exceeding seven boats during an opening. Catch and effort increased on the fifth 15-hour opening on July 21 when 31 purse seiners harvested about 322,000 pink salmon. Catch and effort peaked during the first 39-hour opening of the season on July 28 and 29. During that opening 44 purse seiners harvested over 900,000 pink salmon.

Catch and effort declined rapidly and even though the District was open for two additional 39-hour and two 87-hour openings in August those harvests were less than a million fish. The harvest in 2002 of 2.7 million pink salmon was the third-highest harvest since statehood and more than twice the 723,000 average harvests during that time period. The sockeye salmon harvest of 8,800 fish was above the long-term average of 5,000. The only system that didn't approach the escapement goal was the Chuck River in Windham Bay. The escapement for District 10 was 1.1 million, which is over the 1 million fish goal.

The Big Bend shoreline along Admiralty Island (Subdistrict 110-24) was opened to purse seining for strong pink salmon returns to Mole River and Pleasant Bay. Seymour Canal (Subdistrict 111-11 and 111-14) was not opened to purse seining because pink salmon returns to the middle and upper portions of Seymour Canal were weak. Escapements of pink salmon to upper Seymour Canal systems were especially poor despite the lack of fishery openings along their migration corridor. Escapements of pink salmon runs to lower Seymour Canal were better as evidenced by excellent escapements to Mole River and Pleasant Bay.

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. Areas open to seining in 2002 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index area, the north Admiralty Island shoreline (north of Fishery Point), the south Admiralty Island shoreline (south of Point Samuel), the Basket Bay shoreline, the Catherine Island/Kelp Bay shoreline, and the Hidden Falls THA. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 4.2 million pink and 133,000 chum salmon.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, June 23 (Statistical Week 26) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and the Point Augusta index fishery. This marked the eighth-consecutive year that these areas opened during the week before the last Sunday in June. The early Tenakee Inlet openings were allowed to target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings were intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength to the north end.

The Tenakee Inlet fishery was open for one 15-hour opening each week through Statistical Week 28 (July 7). The fishery was opened for two 15-hour openings each in Statistical Week 29 and Statistical Week 30 as pink salmon harvests improved. The first 39-hour openings began in Statistical Week 31 as pink salmon harvest rates increased. Fishing area inside Tenakee Inlet was restricted to east of the longitude of Corner Bay Point beginning July 7 in order to help boost chum salmon escapements; this restriction was in place until the 29B opening on July 18 when it was moved back inside for developing strong pink salmon runs. Tenakee Inlet closed on August 6 when the runs were mostly inside the bays and participation in the fishery waned. Tenakee Inlet was open for a total of 11 days of fishing time in 2002; the total of 252 hours was above the 10-year average of 196 hours. The harvest of 36,000 chum salmon was 24% of the 10-year average and the harvest of 1,004,000 pink salmon was 161% of the 10-year average. Escapements of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems were fair, while escapements of pink salmon systems were excellent.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor incoming pink salmon run strength in northern Chatham Strait. The Point Augusta index fishery was open for a total of 32 days of fishing time for a total of 561 hours. The harvest of 27,000 chum salmon was 61% of the 1992–2001 average, reflecting the weaker return of summer chum salmon to northern inside waters. The harvest of 272,000 pink salmon was 125% of the 1992–2001 average.

The Basket Bay shoreline fishery was opened August 1. Prior to August 1, the fishery was not opened to allow development of pink salmon escapements inside nearby Peril Strait. The fishery closed September 3. Approximately two miles of shoreline immediately in front of and adjacent to Basket Bay were kept closed to fishing to help provide further sockeye salmon escapement into the Kook Lake system. The fishery was open for a total of 22 days of fishing time for a total of 402 hours, 189% of the 1992–2001 average of 212 hours. Pink (157,000) and chum (2,900) salmon harvests were below average. The pink salmon index of escapement along this shoreline was 86% of average; however, pink salmon escapement to White Rock Creek was excellent.

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 2002, north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline was not adequate to conduct a fishery. 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 2000 were below goals in Districts 11 and 14. Inseason predictions of pink salmon abundance from the Cross Sound troll fishery did not indicate a large sized run. However, harvest data may have been biased due to economic factors, such as the generally low prices paid to trollers for pink salmon.

- (2) Test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted each Friday from the last week of June through July 19. Pink salmon harvests on June 28 and July 5 were below average; harvests in the July 12 and July 19 fisheries were 22 and 33% above the 1994–2001 average, respectively.

(3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline on July 11, 14, and 16 indicated a low abundance of pink salmon between Point Retreat and Square Cove. The abundance of pink salmon visibly increased along the Hawk Inlet shoreline after July 19. Observations from various sources at that time indicated the fish were predominately southbound. Showings of pink salmon in streams in the Icy Strait/north Chatham area were less than desirable. No pink salmon were observed at Wheeler Creek July 25 or at Hawk Inlet Head Creek until July 28.

(4) The cumulative harvest of pink salmon in the District 11 gillnet fishery in week 31 was 23,700 fish, less than the average of 32,000 fish usually harvested by that week.

(5) Taku River fish wheel catches through July 28 totaled 5,000 pink salmon. The sex ratio changed over to predominantly females beginning July 21. With the Taku River pink salmon run half over at that time, doubling the fish wheel catch would yield an estimated total fish wheel catch of 10,000 pink salmon, below the average even-year catch of 14,000.

(6) The Juneau sport fishery pink salmon harvest rate during the last week in July was 17 rod-hours per pink salmon, above the five-year average of 15 hours.

According to the management plan, conservation of other salmon stocks must be considered in any July opening along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. The Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon run at the end of July was an above average 34,000 fish. Results from the Chilkat River fish wheel program indicated that Chilkat River sockeye salmon escapements were well within desired goals. The Taku River sockeye salmon run through July was very strong based on inriver and fishery performance measures. There was no concern for north-end sockeye salmon runs that would have precluded a Hawk Inlet shoreline fishery. However, the above assessments of northbound pink salmon indicated in total an insufficient abundance of fish on the Hawk Inlet shoreline to warrant conducting a fishery in the month of July.

The North Admiralty shoreline fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline north of Angoon. The fishery was open July 21 through September 3. The initial opening July 21 from Point Marsden to Point Hepburn was based on pink salmon abundance at the Marsden latitude. Below Hepburn (to Fishery Point) was not opened until the first 39-hour opening on July 28. On August 1, the lower line was moved to Parker Point. On August 5, the open area was further expanded, extending from the latitude of Hanus Reef Light to Parker Point, which continued for two more openings (through August 14). The southern line was back to Fishery Point beginning on the August 18 opening, due to lagging pink salmon escapements to west Admiralty streams. On the final opening (September 2), the lines were backed further in — Marsden to Hepburn. The fishery had a total of 24 fishing days for 471 hours, 150% of the 1992–2001 average of 314 hours. Harvest totals for this shoreline were 2,197,000 pink (86% of the ten-year average) and 58,000 chum salmon. The chum salmon harvest was below average, reflecting the weaker return of summer chum salmon to northern inside waters. Although the total pink salmon harvest was below average, several weeks had above average harvests and harvest rates. The pink salmon CPUE for the fishery was 9,000, 107% of the average of 8,800 pink salmon per boat day. The pink salmon escapement index for West Admiralty streams (north of Angoon) was below the 10-year average.

The South Admiralty shoreline fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Angoon. The fishery was open August 5 through September 3. The openings from August 5-15 targeted pink salmon return to Wilson and Whitewater bays. Beginning August 19, openings targeted the summer chum salmon returns to Chaik and Hood Bay. The Chaik and Hood bay chum salmon runs did not build to the degree with surplus fish sufficient to have an opening for the entire fishing fleet. Thus several summer chum salmon openings were offset from regular pink salmon openings in order to reduce effort. Chaik Bay was opened September 2; Hood Bay was kept closed throughout the season. The fishery had a total of 22 fishing days for 450 hours, 201% of the 1992–2001 average of 224 hours. Harvest totals

for this shoreline were 638,000 pink and 13,000 chum salmon, representing 97 and 20% of the respective 10-year-average harvests. The pink salmon CPUE of 9,800 fish per boat day was 153% of the average. The chum salmon CPUE of 200 fish per boat day was 13% of the average. Chum salmon escapement for southwest Admiralty streams was adequate. The pink salmon returns to lower Admiralty systems were near average.

In Section 12-A, portions of Kelp Bay were opened for five, 15-hour openings from July 7 through July 25, 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 123 boats in the area during these openings, and helped maintain quality of hatchery fish harvested. Chum salmon escapements were average in the Middle Arm, but less than half of the recent 10-year average in the South Arm. Pink salmon escapements in Kelp Bay were only half of long-term averages. There were no directed pink salmon openings in Kelp Bay in 2002.

There were a total of nine openings in Section 13-C during the 2002 season. The area was first opened for 15 hours on June 30 with no effort. Catch and effort was minimal during two subsequent openings, and the area was not opened mid-week on July 11. On July 14 Rodman Bay opened to normal markers to provide access to surplus chum salmon. Section 13-C harvested 11,000 chum and 14,000 pink salmon by 11 boats. On July 18 Rodman Bay stayed at normal markers, and Ushk Bay was opened inside of normal markers. Peak chum salmon harvest occurred on this opening with a harvest of 66,000 chum and 31,000 pink salmon by 17 boats. On July 21 chum salmon harvest fell to 7,000 and pink salmon harvest increased to 101,000 by 10 boats. Pink harvest as well as purse seine effort peaked for the season on July 25 with 128,000 pink and 11,000 chum salmon by 19 boats. Ushk Bay returned to normal markers for a 39-hour opening on July 28–29, and nine boats harvested 98,000 pink salmon. During a final opening on August 1–2 open area in Section 13-C was restricted to waters east of Peschani Point, and there was no harvest or effort. Final harvest for the season was 408,000 pink salmon and 72,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was equal to the recent 10-year average and ranked ninth historically. The chum salmon harvest was above the long-term and below the recent 10-year average, and ranked sixth highest historically. Pink salmon escapements were very good overall, but only half the long-term average in Saook and Rodman Bays. Chum salmon escapements were generally mixed, but good in Rodman and Saook Bays. Due to excessive rainfall, management relied on vessel and foot instead of aerial surveys for monitoring escapement.

Several separate purse seine fisheries can operate in District 14 waters. However, pink salmon returns were weak probably as a result of weak parent year escapements in Icy Straits. Therefore only Port Frederick area (including the Whitestone shoreline) was opened to fishing. The District 14 traditional common property purse seine fishery opened late — Thursday, July 25 (Statistical Week 30). The harvest of 1.2 million pink salmon was 71% of the 10-year average of 1.71 million fish, while the chum salmon harvest of 25,500 fish was 35% of the 10-year average of 74,000 fish.

The Port Frederick fishery was opened late due to lagging chum salmon escapements in Port Frederick. A small area at the mouth of Port Frederick was opened for two days beginning August 1 to harvest the return of Port Frederick pink salmon, but was not re-opened due to lagging pink salmon escapements in Port Frederick. The Whitestone shoreline opened beginning July 25 to harvest surplus pink salmon returning to Spaski and Whitestone Creeks. The fishery had a total of 23 fishing days for 456 hours, 233% of the 1992–2001 average of 195 hours. Harvest totals for this shoreline were 1,121,000 pink and 23,000 chum salmon, representing 83 and 58% of the respective 10-year-average harvests. The catch-per-unit effort of 6,900 pink salmon per boat day and 200 chum salmon per boat day was 92 and 25%, respectively, of the 10-year average. The pink salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 38%

below the 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement was very good for Neka, but poor for the remaining streams in Port Frederick.

The Excursion Inlet/ Homeshore fishery was not opened due to no harvestable surplus of pink salmon.

Neither Idaho Inlet nor Port Althorp was opened to fishing. There was no harvestable surplus of pink salmon. The pink salmon escapement index for North Chichagof was 38% below the 10-year average.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

The Excursion Inlet fall chum salmon fishery had a single opening on September 6. The initial showing of chum salmon in Excursion Inlet was adequate to hold a limited 12-hour fishery. Ten boats participated and harvested a total of 1,700 chum salmon, 5% of the 10-year average. Continued aerial surveys of Excursion River by the department showed that chum salmon escapement did not build to the degree with surplus fish sufficient to have another fishery opening. The 2002 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

Openings in the outside waters of District 13 began on July 21 in portions of Sections 13-A and 13-B. The management plan for 2002 called for staggered openings (between Section 13-A plus Whale Bay, West Crawfish, and possibly Deep Inlet in Section 13-B with the Sitka Sound portion of Section 13-B) as run strength, escapement levels, and fleet distribution allowed in order to provide for more continuous openings throughout the Southeast Alaska Region.

In Section 13-A fisheries generally occur in waters of West Chichagof and in Salisbury Sound between Baranof and Chichagof Islands. Strong-odd, weak-even year run strength patterns have not warranted fisheries in Lisianski Inlet during even-numbered years and this area was not opened in 2002. Openings in Section 13-A began on July 21 in the Slocum Arm, Khaz Bay, and Portlock Harbor areas. Seven boats harvested 6,000 pink and 11,000 chum salmon. Effort was light during the second opening on July 25. The area was opened 39 hours on July 28–29 and five boats harvested 53,000 pink and 6,400 chum salmon. Salisbury Sound openings began on July 28–29 with a harvest of 70,000 pink and 1,700 chum salmon. On August 1–2, 15 boats harvested 124,000 pink and 5,600 chum salmon in Salisbury, the season's peak catch and effort. During the same opening in the West Chichagof area five boats harvested 56,000 pink and 7,200 chum salmon. On August 5–6 in the West Chichagof area, lines were moved in to normal markers at Ford Arm and harvest for the area increased to 92,000 pink salmon by six boats. Four boats at Salisbury harvested 64,000 additional pink salmon. On August 9–10 in the West Chichagof area, Slocum arm was closed to protect lagging escapements and in the Salisbury area Fish Bay restrictions were reduced to provide for additional harvest opportunity. No effort occurred on West Chichagof, and in Salisbury five boats harvested 66,000 pink salmon. As regional fisheries went to extended-hour fishing periods beginning August 13, Section-13-A fisheries delayed re-opening for two additional days until August 15–16 to provide 39-hour fishing periods staggered with Section 13-B fishing periods. Staggered openings would provide for daily fishing opportunity around Sitka for the remainder of the season but would avoid the allocative implications of increased purse seine opportunity in Sitka Sound. On August 15–16 area in Salisbury was increased southward to Zeal Point, and 11 boats harvested 103,000 pink salmon. During this fishing period nine boats harvested 100,000 pink and 16,000 chum salmon in the West Chichagof area. All regional purse seine areas were closed on August 17, and Section 13-A fisheries

re-opened August 20–21. During August 20–21 West Chichagof area restrictions were all removed, and in the Salisbury fishery Deep Bay restriction was removed. Eleven boats in Salisbury harvested 52,000 pink salmon, the last significant harvest for the season. Thirteen boats fishing West Chichagof harvested 176,000 pink and 8,500 chum salmon, the peak catch and effort for the season. All regional seine fisheries were closed August 22. To provide additional opportunity the Section 13-A fisheries were opened for three consecutive 15-hour days from August 24–26, and again August 29–30–31 without further line changes. During these final six days of the 2002 season effort declined. Harvest from West Chichagof was an additional 113,000 pink salmon and harvest from Salisbury added only 7,000 pink salmon. Final harvest for the season from the West Chichagof fishery was 611,000 pink and 60,000 chum salmon. Both pink and chum salmon harvests doubled the recent 10-year average harvest and ranked third-highest historically. Final harvest for the Salisbury fishery was 490,000 pink and 22,000 chum salmon, which fell between the long-term and recent 10-year average harvest. Pink salmon escapements in both areas were strong, and generally fell between the long term and recent 10-year averages. Chum salmon escapements were unremarkable, but good at Sister’s Lake on West Chichagof.

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

Openings in Section 13-B began in West Crawfish and in Whale Bay on July 21 for 15 hours to provide opportunity to harvest surplus chum salmon stocks. On July 21 three boats in West Crawfish harvested 1,000 pink and 5,900 chum salmon and there was no effort in Whale Bay. Neither area had effort during the next opening on July 25, and neither area was opened on July 28. Whale Bay re-opened for 39-hours on August 1–2 for pink salmon returns to the area, and three boats harvested 41,000 pink salmon. For 2002 West Crawfish was opened five times from July 21–August 16 with a total harvest of 6,000 pink and 5,900 chum salmon. For 2002 Whale Bay was opened over eight fishing periods (15, 39, and 45 hours) from July 21–August 26 with a total harvest of 85,000 pink salmon. Effort in both areas was sporadic, but pink salmon harvest in Whale Bay does rank as the second highest harvest historically. Openings in West Crawfish and Whale Bay were staggered with Sitka Sound openings from August 15–26 in accordance with region-wide harvesting plans.

No opening occurred in Necker Bay during the 2002 season since aerial observations of run strength did not warrant commercial harvest in addition to the subsistence harvest on this stock. Redfish Bay was opened once on August 9 for 10 hours. One boat attempted fishing with insignificant catch. Although the opening was timed near peak of returns with adequate escapement, heavy rainfall drove fish upstream. A weir operated by Sitka Tribal of Alaska (STA) tallied an escapement of around 24,000 sockeye and 1,000 coho salmon.

Southern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, the PST and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST dictate management decisions in District 4. 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 2002 the purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 22.7 million fish, made up of 6,500 chinook, 100,000 sockeye, 250,000 coho, 21.3 million pink, 1.1 million chum salmon (Table 2.6; Figure 2.3).

District 4

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

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2002 the initial opening was July 7 (week 28). The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 4 was based on the preseason forecast returns of 686,000 Nass and between 800,000 and 1.2 million Skeena sockeye salmon provided by the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). However, preliminary indications are that the actual return of both Nass and Skeena River sockeye were higher than forecast. Higher returns would result in an increase in the allowable AAH. The preseason forecasts yield a total run of between 1.59 and 1.89 million, an AAH of between 486,000 and 786,000, and a pre-week 31 allowable harvest of a minimum of 11,900 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon in District 4. Management actions also took into account an apparent "underage" of sockeye salmon from the 1999 through 2001 seasons.

In the 2002 treaty period 26,554 sockeye salmon were harvested in: 1) the initial 12-hour opening in week 28; 2) two 15-hour openings in week 29; and 3) two 15-hour openings in week 30. The number of purse seine vessels fishing fell from 32 initially to 17 in the final opening during the period covered by the PST. In past years 60 to 80% of these sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 15,900 and 21,200 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery pre-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.

Purse seining opportunities elsewhere can affect the harvest and effort in District 4 because other purse seine fisheries are not bound by the PST and the fleet moves freely between districts. Shorter fishing time allowed in the initial openings in District 4, as well as poor harvest in that fishery throughout the season, resulted in increasing numbers of boats leaving to fish elsewhere as the season progressed.

The average number of hours, boats, days, and boat-days fished pre-week 31 in District 4 since the PST was signed in 1985 is down 46 to 75% compared to the 1980–1984 period. The pre-week 31 PST-period sockeye salmon harvest is also down 26% despite a 250% increase in the average sockeye salmon harvest-per-boat-day since 1984.

In the post-PST portion of the season beginning in week 31 the District 4 purse seine fishery was initially opened the same dates and hours as openings in Districts 1 and 2; openings were on a two-day-on/two-day-off schedule from July 28 through August 5.

Harvest of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon continued to be poor resulting in relatively few boats fishing District 4 and their number continued to drop throughout the season as effort moved to inside waters where harvest was better. By mid-August fewer than 10 purse seine vessels were fishing in District 4. From late August through September 2, District 4 was open for several 15-hour periods and one 39-hour period, but no purse seine vessels fished in the district after August 25. In 2002 the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 1,200 chinook, 34,000 sockeye, 16,000 coho, 838,000 pink salmon, and 75,000 chum salmon. The harvest of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon is the lowest recorded since the late 1970s. Low harvest of all species in the District 4 purse seine fishery may have been due to a change in migratory routing since the harvest in other Alaskan and the Canadian fisheries was good and both the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon runs were larger than forecast.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse seine Fishery

Total pink salmon returns to most of southern Southeast Alaska were strong in 2002. The poor harvest of salmon in District 4 probably increased the amount of fish available for harvest on Districts 1 through 7. The new management plan that called for four days of fishing then one day off, was implemented on August 9 in Districts 3 and 4, and on August 13 in Districts 1 and 2.

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

Unlike the 2001 season where there were companies interested in buying terminal area pink salmon that were in excess to escapement needs for ikura, no companies wanted ikura in 2002, although there were areas in southern southeast Alaska that could have supported an ikura fishery.

The District 1 purse seine fishery opened for 15 hours on July 4 (Statistical Week 27). During that opening 14 boats harvested approximately 15,000 pink salmon. Through July 25 the district was opened for a series of 15-hour openings. Harvest and effort levels during these openings were at moderate levels with the 30 to 40 boats fishing in these openings averaging 3,000 to 5,000 pink salmon per boat. The next four openings in the district were for 39-hours each. Effort levels in the district peaked at this time with approximately 70 boats fishing the 39-hour opening on August 9 and 10. Harvest rapidly improved in late July and early August. During the August 9 and 10 opening the 70 boats harvested 1.22 million pink salmon, or 17,400 pink salmon per boat.

For the remainder of the season, with the exception of the last opening on September 2 and 3 (39-hours) the district was managed on a four-day-on/one-day-off schedule. In District 1 all of the four-day fishing periods were done in 15-hour blocks. Lines were moved within the four-day openings in an attempt to redistribute the fleet within the four-day openings. As anticipated going into the season, the Gravina Island area (Subdistrict 101-29) often had the most effort. The largest harvest of pink salmon, 3.45 million fish, came from that subdistrict. However, due to good escapements into the West Behm Canal and Nichols Passage areas, portions of the Gravina shore were open during all of the four-day fishing periods.

The peak week for harvest occurred August 4 (Statistical Week 32) when 2.34 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. Returns to Carroll Inlet, George Inlet, and Boca de Quadra were

very strong. Early run systems to back Behm Canal were for the most part weaker than in recent past years.

In 2002, there were no openings to target McDonald Lake sockeye salmon in upper West Behm Canal. Poor test fishing results and a poor forecast resulted in no fishing opportunities in this area.

For the season, 25,700 sockeye, 55,000 coho, 7.98 million pink, and 180,600 chum salmon were harvested in District 1. This is the fifth-largest pink salmon harvest since statehood.

In District 2, the first openings were held in the areas just adjacent to the Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area (THA). These areas are opened to target summer chum salmon returning to a remote release site for SSRAA. During the three openings, approximately 9,320 sockeye, 11,800 coho, 114,000 pink, and 80,400 chum salmon were harvested. Inside the Kendrick Bay THA 10 sockeye, 25 coho, 260 pink, and 1,100 chum salmon were harvested during the same period.

The first directed pink salmon purse seine fishery in District 2 began on July 14 for 15 hours. Pink salmon harvest for the first several openings in District 2 were modest, however by August 9 pink salmon fishing in the district greatly improved. Also, by early to mid-August effort levels had increased to 45 to 55 purse seine boats fishing in the district. Through the August 9 and 10 39-hour opening the district had been managed on a series of 15-hour and 39-hour openings. Starting on August 13, the district was managed on a four-day-on/one-day-off schedule. All of the fishing was done in 15-hour blocks. The peak weeks for fishing in the district were Statistical Weeks 32 and 33 when 1.97 million and 1.32 million pink salmon were harvested, respectively. Pink salmon returns were especially strong to Cholmondeley Sound, Kasaan Bay, and Thorne Bay.

For the season, 30,000 sockeye, 78,000 coho, 6.65 million pink, and 418,600 chum salmon were harvested in District 2. The harvest of 6.65 million pink salmon is the third largest since statehood. Of the chum salmon, approximately 100,000 were harvested in the directed fall chum fishery for wild stock chum salmon returning to Cholmondeley Sound.

The first District 3 purse seine opening began on August 1–2 for an initial 39-hours (Statistical Week 31), however there was no reported effort in the district at that time. After another 39-hour opening on August 5 and 6, the district was opened for two four-day periods back to back. This extended fishing time came about due to increasing pink salmon returns throughout most of the district, below average effort levels, and the pattern of fishing that was taking place in other areas of the region. During that time, 1.6 million pink salmon were harvested. Starting on August 18 (Statistical Week 34) through the end of August, the district was managed on a four-day-on/one-day-off fishing schedule. The fishing was done in 15-hour blocks within this period. Statistical Week 34 had a peak harvest of 2.2 million pink salmon. A peak of 70 boats fished the district on the fifth opening of Statistical Week 34 (August 23).

For the season, 5,700 sockeye, 50,800 coho, 4.94 million pink, and 222,000 chum salmon were harvested in District 3. The harvest of 4.94 million pink salmon was the sixth largest on record since statehood.

The District 3 pink salmon escapements were very strong throughout most of the district. Areas in Section 3-B, which had poor parent year escapements did much better in 2002.

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

Openings in District 5 began in Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc and Shakan Bay with the first 39-hour opening on August 5 and 6. Catch and effort in the district were both very small and the final opening occurred in Affleck Canal on September 2 and 3.

The 126,000 pink salmon harvest in District 5 was the below the 396,000 average harvest since 1960. The chum salmon harvest of 6,500 was also below the annual 23,000 average since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were very small, both less than 500 as is usual. Escapements were disappointing in the eastern portion of the district. Even with no openings in much of the area and very little effort in the rest of the area only Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, El Capitan and Hole-in-the wall had near optimum escapements. The total escapement for the District of 720,000 was above the 600,000 fish escapement goal.

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 6C 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 13 and 14 with the Ratz Harbor shoreline open. Effort was low with six boats starting in the district but they had all left the district by the end of the first day. The district remained closed for the remainder of the season. A total of 25,000 pink salmon was harvested in the purse seine fishery in District 6 in 2002. Returns were very poor, similar to the parent year escapements in almost the entire district. Mosman, Burnett, and McHenry were the only areas that ended up with near optimum. The total escapement in the district of 600,000 was right at the escapement goal.

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 to attract purse seiners to the area.

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 7. Effort was about average with 15 purse seiners fishing the first 15-hour opening. Although harvest per boat remained below 3,000 fish per boat through July 18, escapement continued to build. Five 15-hour openings had been held by July 25. July 28–29, the first 39-hour opening, marked the peak of the harvest when 10 boats harvested 173,000 pink salmon. August 1–2 was the last opening of Section 7-A. Lagging escapement at Anan, which had started out strong, prompted the closure.

Section 7-B was opened for 39 hours starting on August 5–6 based upon the good returns to Union Bay. The harvest per boat the first opening was 10,000 fish but effort was low with only 8 boats fishing. Other areas in the region with stronger returns began their first 87-hour openings (4 days) on August 9, but Ernest Sound was only showing limited strength in the return of pink salmon. It was opened for 39 hours on the first half of the opening on August 9 and 10 but only south of a line from Vixen Point to Ernest Point. That area was opened for two more 39-hour openings but returns did not build and the district closed for the season after the opening on August 20 and 21. Escapements were spotty and in retrospect the Anan fishery should have been closed after about July 25 to achieve better escapement to Anan. Escapement was below the desired 600,000 fish goal in District 7 with a total escapement for the district of 560,000 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest was 3,570 fish, and the coho salmon harvest was 6,500. A

total of 768,000 pink salmon was harvested, slightly better than the long-term average of 709,000 fish. The harvest of 81,000 chum salmon was above the average harvest of 65,000.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to District 2 in 2002. This fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound. The first opening was on September 10–11. The run began strong and 30 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 16 days of fishing and the fishery was closed on October 2. For the season, approximately 100,000 chum salmon were harvested. 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 2002 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 11 of 27 stock groups in 2002 and the overall escapement index was 16% above the 1990's average. Escapement goals were exceeded in all districts except District 14. District 15 does not have a pink salmon escapement goal.

Southern Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements

The 2002 pink salmon escapement indices had mixed results throughout SSE Alaska. Even though some stock groups did not reach the 1990–1999 averages, they were still above their minimum escapement goals (Figure 2.5). The District 1 pink salmon escapement index was 3.25 million fish, above the upper goal of 3.0 million. The District 2 pink salmon index escapement of 1.68 million fish was above the upper goal of 1.1 million pink salmon. The District 3 pink salmon index escapement of 3.14 million fish was above the upper goal of 2.55 million pink salmon. The District 5 pink salmon index escapement of 0.68 million fish was at the upper goal of 0.65 million pink salmon. The District 6 pink salmon index escapement of 0.60 million fish was within the goal range of 0.60 to 0.85 million pink salmon. The District 7 pink salmon index escapement of 0.56 million fish was just below the lower goal limit of 0.60 million pink salmon. When summed across Districts 1–8, escapement indices totaled 9.91 million, above the 6.0 – 9.0 million goal range for the southern Southeast Alaska sub-region (Table 2.7).

Programs to estimate escapements of sockeye salmon were in place for eight systems in southern Southeast Alaska in 2002, Hetta, Hugh Smith, Luck, Klawock, McDonald, Salmon (Karta), Salmon Bay (N. Prince of Wales), and Thoms lakes. All estimates at this time are preliminary. The sockeye salmon escapement to Hetta Lake was $2,547 \pm 199$, based on mark-recapture counts. The sockeye salmon escapement to Hugh Smith Lake was $6,133 \pm 429$, based on mark-recapture counts. The sockeye salmon escapement to Luck Lake was $16,000 \pm 1,200$, based on mark-recapture counts. Klawock Lake had a preliminary weir count of 13,991 with a total escapement based on mark-recapture counts not completed at this time. The escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 25,776 based on the expanded foot survey index. Salmon Lake escapement was estimated at 7,624 based on the expanded foot survey index. Salmon Bay Lake escapement was estimated at $44,000 \pm 10,000$ based on mark-recapture counts. Thoms Lake escapement was estimated at $6,000 \pm 650$ based on mark-recapture counts.

Escapements of summer and fall run chum salmon were generally well distributed throughout southern Southeast Alaska. Index escapement counts were 53.4% below the 1990–2000 average. This low escapement was partially attributed to lack of surveys during the peak timing due to poor weather. The escapement of chum salmon into Fish Creek at the head of Portland Canal was estimated to be 13,022 based on expanded foot survey counts; this is below the 10-year average.

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 2002 in THAs at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Deep Inlet, Earl West Cove, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, and Boat Harbor (Figure 2.7). Drift gillnet fishing also occurred in two cost recovery fisheries (Speel Arm and Neets Bay). 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 2002 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened June 16. The traditional summer season ran from June 16 through August 24 and the fall season from August 25 until the season closure on October 15 (Table 2.8). The 2002 drift gillnet harvest, including harvests from the common property fisheries (traditional and THA fisheries) was 3.1 million salmon (Table 2.9). The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 9,840 chinook, 464,000 sockeye, 436,000 coho, 0.8 million pink, and 1.4 million chum salmon. Chum salmon accounted for 45% of the total harvest, followed by pink (26%), sockeye (15%), coho (14%), and chinook salmon (<0.1%). Historical (1960–2002) drift gillnet harvests in combined traditional and THAs are presented in Table 2.10 and Figure 2.8.

Drift Gillnet 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 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 2002 drift gillnet landings of chinook salmon totaled approximately 9,840² fish (6,538 terminal and 3,678 common property). Of these, approximately 5,200 fish were from Alaska hatcheries add-ons (4,330 terminal area, 860 common property harvest) that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest was roughly 4,360 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 June 30, 1999 U.S./Canada agreement relating to 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 AAH of the Nass sockeye run. For the 2002 season, DFO forecast a total run of 686,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200 thousand 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 gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery was initially opened Sunday June 16 (week 25) for a four-day fishery followed by a three-day opening in week 26, four days in week 27, three days in week 28, and three days in week 29. In week 30 (July 21) the Pink Salmon Management Plan was implemented resulting in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery being opened for four days. Sockeye and coho salmon harvests during these early openings were above average while chum salmon harvest was below average. Poor chum salmon harvest resulted in some reduction in fishing time. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan in week 30 was 104,626 fish, or about 87% of the

² 9,840 fish excludes donated, personal use and discarded fish.

season's total sockeye salmon harvest. Nass River sockeye salmon apparently returned at numbers higher than the 686,000 forecast by DFO; if so this would result in an increase in the allowable AAH for the 2002 District 1 drift gillnet fishery.

The fishery was managed according to the Pink Salmon Management Plan from week 30 through week 36. During this time the drift gillnet fishery was opened for four days in week 30, followed by five-day openings each week through week 35, and a four-day opening in week 36. During this time the effort (boat-days) was well below the PST averages as were the sockeye, coho, and chum, salmon harvests.

Starting on September 8 (week 37) and continuing through the close of the fishery on September 25 (week 39), the fishery was managed on the strength of the fall coho and chum salmon returns. Coho and chum salmon harvests were below recent years averages these weeks. The below average harvest is more a reflection of the reduced effort at Tree Point in 2002 than a resource problem.

A total of 120,350 sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet traditional fishery in 2002. The sockeye salmon harvest and number of boat-hours and boats fished was below the 1985–2001 average and the hours fished was above average. The number of boats fishing annually over the past decade has dropped from a high of 198 in 1986 to 76 in 2002. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2002 season.

Traditional harvest of other species at Tree Point for 2002 were 33,500 coho, 512,500 pink, and 145,000 chum salmon. Total traditional and terminal harvest area were 1,100 chinook, 121,100 sockeye, 68,700 coho, 515,400 pink, and 174,800 chum salmon (Table 2.11).

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 District 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 8A, 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 District 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 2002 gillnet harvest in District 6 included 440 chinook; 56,000 sockeye; 226,000 coho; 83,000 pink, and 113,000 chum salmon (Table 2.12). The number of fishers fishing in District 6 was well below the 10-year average and was the fifth lowest since 1969. Coho salmon was the only species that had a harvest above the 10-year average. Harvests of chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon were well below the 10-year average. However, harvest rates were near average for chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon. Pink salmon harvest rates were below average for the season. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to the District 6 total harvest was 6,700 fish or 12% of the harvest. The coho salmon harvest was the fourth largest and exhibited some of the highest harvest rates since 1960. An estimated 32% of the coho salmon harvest was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 47 days from June 16 through October 15. This was slightly above the

previous 1992–2001 average fishing time of 46.4 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. The greatest effort in boat days occurred in week 37 when 80 vessels fished for four days. The 1992–2002 average greatest effort in boat days was in week 31 with an average of 130 boats for 2.8 days. The number of vessels fishing and number of days open were below average until week 36 when the number of days was higher than average but the number of vessels fishing were still below average. The difference is attributable to low returns of sockeye salmon to the Stikine in the first half of the season and high numbers of coho salmon in the latter part of the season. The effort in boat days was 37% lower than the 10 year average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 and 106-42) harvested 5,650 Stikine sockeye salmon, 14% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested 1,050 Stikine sockeye, 6% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 25 chinook, 200 sockeye, 21,000 coho, 4,500 pink, and 2,000 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 2.13). The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 80 Stikine sockeye salmon for the season. The District 8 fishery started on July 28 and ran through October 15. The 35 days the district was open is 39% below the previous 1992–2001 average of 57.5 days. District 8 was not opened until week 31 due to concerns related to Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. Because the fishery was delayed, comparisons of 2002 harvest to previous 10-year averages are meaningless. An estimated 7% of the coho harvest was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 was below average most openings except during week 37. The season effort of 323 boat-days in District 8 was 84% below the previous 1992–2001 average of 2,070. Once again, the 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 and 2002.

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 16 (Statistical Week 25) for a 48-hour period. This opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. District 8 was closed for this opening, in order to attain the desired escapement to Tahltan Lake. Due to the high potential for a weak Tahltan return that could be 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 4–5 weeks. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 for Statistical Week 25 was below the 10-year average for this week. However, only four years were fished during week 25 from 1992–2001. Based on the in-fishery survey, an estimated 31 boats were fishing in Sumner Strait (106-41) and 10 boats were fishing in Clarence Strait (106-30) during this opening. However, 55 drift gillnetters made landings during this week. The otolith readings for District 6 on week 25 revealed that the marked stock composition of the harvest in Sumner Strait had a low proportion of Tahltan bound fish (4.2%) while representing a higher proportion of Tuya fish (14.6%). The pre-season Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecast a total Stikine TAC of 9,780 and a wild Tahltan TAC of 1,900. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 4,890 Stikine fish of this TAC (including 950 Tahltan). The pre-season forecast was used for weeks 25–27; the inriver test fishery CPUE data was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season.

There were 44 boats fishing in Sumner Strait and seven boats in Clarence Strait during Statistical Week 26 (June 23–June 29). District 8 remained closed and no fishery extension was given in District 6. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 was below the 10-year average for this week.

During Statistical Week 27 (June 30–July 6) there were 50 boats fishing in Sumner Strait and 13 boats were fishing in Clarence Strait during the opening. The District 6 estimated sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE was substantially higher this week than in week 25 and 26 but still below the 1992–2001 average. Once again District 8 remained closed and no extension was given in District 6 for this opening. This week Canadian inriver test fishing was used in the SMM to give the projected total Stikine (including Tahltan) TAC for week 28. The otolith readings for District 6 on week 27 still showed the stock composition of the harvest in Sumner Strait had lower proportions of marked Tahltan bound fish (1.4%) while representing a higher proportion of Tuya fish (15.9%). During this opening Canadian commercial harvest information from otolith samples showed 13% Tahltan and 37.4% Tuya marked fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 1,120 sockeye salmon, while the estimated U.S. Tahltan TAC for week 28 rose to 12,740 (we were using the inriver test fish information for the SMM forecasts).

During Statistical Week 28 (July 7–July 13) there were 74 boats in all of District 6 (33 in Clarence Strait and 42 in Sumner Strait). The survey on the fishing grounds showed that the harvest and CPUE for the two-day opening in District 6 were near the 10-year average for both areas. Historically the Tahltan run peaks in District 6 in week 27; however, the 2002 statistical weeks were 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). Estimated CPUE did not warrant an extension. The estimated U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was 1,500 fish. 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.

During Statistical Week 29 (July 14–July 20) there were 72 boats fishing in District 6. An enlarged closure around Salmon Bay was implemented to allow for sockeye salmon escapement in Salmon Bay. District 8 again remained closed and there was no extension given in District 6. The survey on the fishing grounds showed sockeye salmon CPUE for the two-day opening in District 6 was above average in Clarence and near average in Sumner. The otolith readings for District 6 from week 28 showed the stock composition of the harvest in Sumner Strait had a very low proportion of marked Tahltan bound fish indicating the Tahltan fish were mostly through the District 6 drift gillnet fishery. However, the SMM run prediction continued to drop and the total CPUE for District 6 was below average. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 2,020 sockeye salmon. Statistical Week 29 had the highest sockeye salmon CPUE of the 2002 season.

During Statistical Week 30 (July 21–July 27) there were 72 boats fishing in District 6. District 6 was not open for an additional day and District 8 remained closed in spite of an estimated low number of wild (non-marked) Tahltan sockeye salmon in the fishery during week 29 (0.7%), and historically very low proportions of wild Tahltan sockeye salmon in the area. The decision not to open more than two days was based on the lower than average CPUE for the season and the continuing decline of the SMM run prediction of Tahltan fish. The CPUE for sockeye salmon in week 30 was well below the 10-year average. By the end of the fishing period, the total Stikine run forecast had risen to 127,800 sockeye with a Tahltan run of 31,200. Week 30 SMM indicated a U.S. Tahltan harvest of only 2,080 and Canadian Tahltan harvest of 6,000. The SMM U.S.'s TAC at the end of the fishing period was 3,300 Tahltan fish. According to otoliths collected from the District 6 fishery, an estimated 0.0% of the total harvest was wild Tahltan sockeye for this week.

During Statistical Week 31 (July 28–August 3) there were 61 boats fishing in District 6, and five boats fishing in District 8. District 8 was opened for the first time this season. This was a two-day opening in both Districts 6 and 8, with the CPUE for sockeye salmon below the 10-year average. Following the end of the fishery, the week 31 SMM showed a total Stikine run of 117,030 and a Tahltan run size estimated at 31,000 leaving a Tahltan TAC of 3,200 for each country. At the end of this fishing period cumulative Tahltan harvest for the U.S. was 2,120 in District 6 and 8 and 6,525 in the Canadian fisheries. Although there were no enhanced Tahltan sockeye salmon in either district harvest since week 30, no mid-week openings or extensions were given since the harvest rates were below the 10-year average. There was concern about over-harvesting inland 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 weeks 32–33 showed a run size of 111,600 Stikine River sockeye with 30,000 Tahltan sockeye. The harvest for Tahltan sockeye salmon in the U.S. fisheries was 2,130 and 6,660 for all of the combined Canadian fisheries. The escapement of sockeye to Tahltan Lake reached 17,740, which suggests that the SMM over projected the run size. Overestimating 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 4–August 10) 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 continued to be two days in Districts 6 and 8. All of District 8 was open with the exception of the Petersburg Creek closure in Fredrick Sound. Section 6D was closed from this week to Statistical Week 36. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon, and good catches of other more valuable species, may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2002 season, the fishing effort was nearly one-half of the 10-year average in most weeks. Good fishing in other districts, as well as a high abundance of Dungeness crab, reduced the number of boats fishing in Districts 6 and 8. The total pink salmon harvest was substantially below the 10-year average. Despite the low effort, harvest rates of pink salmon were also low for the season. In week 33 an additional day was given, and for the remainder of the season drift gillnetters in District 6 and 8 were allowed to fish at least three days through Statistical Week 41.

Coho salmon management in both the District 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries typically commences during late August or early September. During Statistical Week 35 (August 25 – August 31) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. The wild coho salmon harvest prior to week 36 was well above the 1992–2001 average despite the low effort. Three-day or four-day openings were allowed in both districts from weeks 36 through week 41 (September 1–October 12) due to the projections of extremely good coho escapements throughout the region and above average wild CPUE. Week 36 had the highest harvest rates of coho salmon for the season. Fishers were allowed to fish four days a week in both weeks 37 and 38. Fishing time was cut back three days for weeks 39 through 41. The season ended with a final two-day opener for week 42 (October 7–13). Prior to the change to coho salmon management, the sockeye and pink salmon fisheries harvested 97,300 coho salmon, or approximately 43% 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, coho, and pink salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be at least average. Alaska hatchery chum salmon accounted for 21% of the District 6 harvest and 0% of the District 8 harvest.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to “local” systems were higher than previous 10-year average. There were some systems that were below average. None of the systems had overly high counts.

The total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was approximately 81,000 fish. This estimate includes: the District 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 6,800 Stikine sockeye salmon, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 17,000 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 17,740 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 18,400 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 30,000 fish.

The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 12% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The Sumner Strait fishery (Section 6-A) harvested approximately 5,650 Stikine sockeye salmon or 14% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area. The Clarence Strait fishery (Sections 6B, 6C, and C-D) harvested approximately 1,060 Stikine sockeye salmon, or 6% of the harvest in those sections. The District 8 fishery, at the mouth of the Stikine, harvested approximately 80 Stikine sockeye salmon for the season. These numbers are considered very preliminary (as of November 21) 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 wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of escapements of other species into other streams in the district. It is important to note that the 2002 season was the third year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes traditional and terminal harvest areas, harvested 1,800 chinook, 203,900 sockeye, 40,000 coho, 77,000 pink, and 230,500 chum salmon (Table 2.14).

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 catch (TAC) of wild sockeye salmon and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye salmon resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku 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 in-river 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 2002 fishery was open for a total of 60 days from June 16 through October 15, 2002. Fishing time was 125% of the 1992–2001 average. Peak participation in the fishery occurred in Statistical Weeks 30 with 141 boats participating and week 32, when 148 boats fished. Fishing effort, as measured by the total

number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked in Statistical Week 29 when 131 boats fished for five days for a total of 655 boat days. Fishing effort for the season was 4,095 boat days, 113% of the 1992–2001 average. The harvests in the traditional fishery totaled 1,800 chinook, 178,000 sockeye, 40,000 coho, 78,000 pink, and 231,000 chum salmon. Harvest totals for chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon were below average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 126% of the 1992–2001 average. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvests 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. Three days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31) during the first week of the season (Statistical Week 25), which began June 16. The sockeye salmon harvest during the first week was above average, and the sockeye salmon catch-per-unit effort was nearly twice the 1992–2001 average. The inseason projection of Taku River sockeye salmon run size was very large early in the season. There was no extension of time in the fishery due to the large number of fishing boats participating and a desire to limit harvest on the early Kuthai Lake component of the Taku run. Fishing time for Statistical Week 26 was set for three days, with an additional 24-hour extension of the fishery. Sockeye salmon harvests and catch-per-unit effort were above average for Statistical Week 26. The inseason projection of sockeye salmon run size continued to be very large, and fishing time was set for four days during Statistical Week 27, with no extension. Fishery participation during Statistical Week 27 increased from 76 boats to 91 boats; 76 boats participated during Statistical Week 25 and 77 boats during Statistical Week 26. Sockeye salmon harvests and catch-per-unit effort held above average during Statistical Week 27. The inseason projection of run size decreased to an inriver abundance estimate of 298,000 sockeye salmon. Fishing time was set at three days during Statistical Week 28, with an additional 24 hours east of a line from Point Bishop to Pete’s Rock to provide opportunity to harvest the run of Taku River sockeye salmon. Fishing time in Stephens Passage was held to three days to avoid extended fishing on wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon, especially at Point Arden. Sockeye salmon harvest and catch-per-unit effort were above average for Statistical Week 28. The inseason projection of the run size decreased to an inriver abundance estimate of 244,000 sockeye salmon.

Fishing time was set at three days for Statistical Week 29, with another 48 hours east of a line from Point Bishop to Pete’s Rock. This provided additional opportunity to harvest the run of Taku sockeye salmon, yet avoid harvesting wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon. Fishery participation during Statistical Week 29 increased to 131 boats. Sockeye salmon harvest was above average for the week, but sockeye salmon catch-per-unit effort decreased below the 1992–2001 average. The inseason projection of run size decreased further. Fishing time for Statistical Week 30 was set at four days in Taku Inlet east of a line from Point Bishop to Pete’s Rock, and three days in Stephens Passage. Fishery participation during Statistical Week 30 increased to a season high of 141 boats. Sockeye salmon harvest and catch-per-unit effort during Statistical Week 30 were below the 1992–2001 average. The inseason projection of run size decreased further to an inriver abundance estimate of 198,000 sockeye salmon. Fishing time for Statistical Week 31 was set at three days, and was not extended when the inseason projection of run size decreased further to an inriver abundance estimate of 125,000 sockeye salmon. Due to a large contribution of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon, harvest and catch-per-unit effort during Statistical Week 31 both increased above the 1992–2001 average. Fishing time for Statistical Week 32 was set at two days in order to limit harvest on the late components (mainstem stocks and Tatsamenie Lake) of the Taku run. An extension of 48 hours was given in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point and in portions of area inside Port Snettisham in order to harvest Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. Sockeye salmon harvest and catch-per-unit effort during Statistical Week 32 in the traditional fishery decreased to below average. Fishing time in Taku Inlet for Statistical Week 33 was set at two days, with fishing time in Stephens Passage set at three days, with an extension of 24 hours south of the latitude of Circle Point and

in portions of area inside Port Snettisham. Both sockeye salmon harvest and catch-per-unit effort during Statistical Week 33 in the traditional fishery were below average.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time and gear in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point differed from that in Taku Inlet 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 Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks. Lower Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-20) was open to fishing beginning August 4 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 August 5, assessment programs indicated good escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes. Beginning August 6, portions of area inside Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week, primarily to harvest the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to Snettisham Hatchery. On August 8, the Speel Arm Terminal Harvest Area opened to target those returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

The fall fishing season in District 11 lasted nine weeks, from August 18 in Statistical Week 34 until October 15 in Statistical Week 42. Indicators, including the Taku River coho salmon mark-recapture program at Canyon Island, had suggested the run would be large. But for the first three weeks of the fall season weekly fishing time was limited to two days in Taku Inlet to help conserve the weak run of Taku River fall chum salmon. Fishing time in Stephens Passage, however, was set at three days per week to provide opportunity to continue the harvest of returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye and coho salmon. Weekly fishing time of three days was allowed in Section 11-B during Statistical Week 37 through Statistical Week 41 to provide opportunity to harvest the Taku River coho salmon. Two days fishing time was allowed in Statistical Week 42. Although the season coho salmon harvest was below average for the fishery, the coho salmon catch rate (CPUE) was near the 1992–2001 average. The overall exploitation rate of Taku River coho salmon was very low because of relatively low market prices for coho salmon. The coho salmon escapement to the Taku River was estimated at a record 180,000 fish, with an escapement goal of 35,000 fish.

The traditional chinook salmon fishery harvest of 1,800 fish was 62% of the 1992–2001 average. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 13% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program at Canyon Island estimated a preliminary 42,000 chinook salmon up river, near the middle of the escapement goal range of from 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

The traditional sockeye salmon fishery harvest was 178,000 fish, 126% of the 1992–2001 average. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE was above the 1992–2001 average. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon started to contribute to the traditional fishery during Statistical Week 27 and added significant numbers to the harvests during Statistical Weeks 29 through 32. Fishers targeting on 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. 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, catch of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry-plants was estimated in season by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 658 fish to the fishery. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 gillnet fishery totaled 86,000 fish or 30% 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 harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition

of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 114,000 (64%) Taku River fish and 11,000 wild Snettisham fish (6%). 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 103,000 fish, 129% of the upper escapement goal range. Good sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 5,016 sockeye salmon were counted through a weir on the outlet stream to Speel Lake, operated by Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC). The escapement to Crescent Lake was not enumerated through a weir, but the peak aerial survey count was 10,000 sockeye salmon. DIPAC also operated a split-beam hydro acoustic counter at Crescent Lake in 2002. The total upstream count from this device was approximately 30,000 fish. The department and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the “usability” of this data.

The traditional fishery harvest total of 231,000 chum salmon was 77% of the 1992–2001 average. The summer chum salmon harvest, 230,000 fish, comprised 99% of the season’s harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (Statistical Week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning both to DIPAC hatcheries in Gastineau Channel and to the DIPAC remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a preliminary estimate of 209,000 fish to the harvest. As in recent years, a gear restriction of a minimum of six-inch mesh size net was employed during the month of July during 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 47% of the District 11 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 53% in Stephens Passage, and less than 1% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 929 fall chum salmon, during Statistical Week 34 and later, was 12% of the 1992–2001 average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the 205 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement, and there was a decrease from 2000 and 2001. There is a long-term declining trend for fish wheel catches of chum salmon; the Taku River chum salmon stock may be in a depressed state.

The District 11 traditional pink salmon fishery harvest of 78,000 fish was 62% of the 1992–2001 average. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 6,000 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was below the parent year (2000) and below the 1992–2001 average. 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 Alaskan hatcheries. The traditional coho salmon fishery harvest of 40,000 fish was 64% of the 1992–2001 average. Weekly coho salmon harvests were below average. Coho salmon catch-per-unit effort was average or above average for many weeks of the fishery. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 1,600 fish or 4% of the District 11 harvest. The final estimate of coho salmon escapement above Canyon Island was over 180,000 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 50 days between June 16 and October 9 (Table 2.8*). Fishing time was identical to the 1992–2001 average. Fishing effort totaled 3,321 boat days, which is 81% of the 1992–2001 average. Similar to recent years, fishing effort was higher during early weeks of the summer season in Section 15-C where the drift gillnet fleet targeted hatchery chum salmon. A higher than average number of boats were observed participating in the Section 15-C fishery from Statistical Weeks 25 through 29 (June 16 through July 20). 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 909,900 salmon occurred during 2002 in the Lynn Canal district common property fisheries (Table 2.15). This harvest included 600 chinook, 82,000 sockeye, 78,000 coho, 88,000 pink, and 661,700 chum salmon. The harvest of chinook salmon was 75% of the recent 10-year-average while harvests of pink salmon were near this average. The harvest of coho salmon was 1.3 times the recent 10-year-average.

The total sockeye salmon harvest of 82,000 fish was 53% of the recent 10-year average. Based on scale pattern analysis, approximately 24,300 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, which is 67% of the recent 10-year-average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 47,300 fish, 48% 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 10,400 fish, 55% of the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay systems, as well as other smaller local sockeye salmon stocks.

Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 588,300 of the total 625,400 summer chum salmon harvest during Statistical Weeks 25 through 31 (June 16–August 3). Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum salmon represented 94% of the summer chum salmon harvest in Lynn Canal. There was an estimated 39,900 fall chum salmon (from Statistical Week 32 to end of season) harvested in the fishery, 51% of the recent 10-year average of 76,800 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 74,900 fish. This harvest was 1.3 times the recent 10-year average of 58,900 fish. Because the District 115 coho return was very good, Berners Bay in section 15-B was opened for three days each south of the latitude of Cove Point during Statistical Weeks 38 and 39 (September 15 and September 22). The harvest of 12,600 coho salmon from this section was the second highest on record (highest 13,500 fish in 1994). Other than 2002, the Berners Bay area has not been opened to commercial gillnet salmon fishing since 1995.

The 2002 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 16. Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon during early portions of the summer season while minimizing harvests of Chilkat River chinook salmon. 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 26 (June 29). 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

* “Days” are calculated by adding the number of hours during the longest opening per Statistical Week in a given district and dividing the season total number of hours by 24.

exception of modifying lines inside Chilkat Inlet, this area was opened for three days in Statistical Week 26 (June 23) and five days in Statistical Week 30 (July 21). Due to desired numbers of early run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon enumerated at the Chilkoot River weir, all of Section 15-A was opened south of the latitude of Seduction Point for three days each in Statistical Weeks 27 (June 30) through 29 (July 14). Chilkat Inlet was opened to the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line in Statistical Week 27 and then opened to the northernmost tip of Kochu Island during Statistical Week 28 (July 7) followed by openings in Chilkat Inlet to the latitude of Cannery Point in Statistical Weeks 29 through 34 (July 14–August 18). Openings to Cannery Point were decided when it was believed that most of the chinook salmon had entered the Chilkat River. During Statistical Week 30 (July 21), only the western side of Section 15-A was opened for five days. Chilkoot Inlet was opened to the latitude of Mud Bay Point for three days in Statistical Week 31 (July 28), four days in Statistical Week 32 (August 4) and three days again during Statistical Week 33 (August 11) to harvest Chilkoot Lake late run sockeye salmon. This area was open for four and three days in Statistical Week 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 though Statistical Week 30 (July 21). Six-inch minimum gillnet mesh size restrictions were implemented in Section 15-C, except for the Boat Harbor area to minimize the harvest of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while harvesting hatchery chum salmon. This restriction was in place from the start of the season through Statistical Week 30. 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 stat. week of the season. Three days of fishing were allowed during Statistical Weeks 26 and 27. The Boat Harbor area was then opened continuously between Statistical Week 28 (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 26 through 29, followed by four days in all areas of Section 15-C except within one nautical mile of the mouth of the Endicott River in Statistical Week 30 (July 21–25). With the exception of the Boat Harbor area, Section 15-C was open for three days during Statistical Week 31, four days in Statistical Week 32 and three days in Statistical Weeks 33 and 34 except for the one-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. To further protect Endicott River chum salmon, the Boat Harbor area was reduced in size by moving the northern boundary south from Lance Point to Danger Point. Escapements into the Endicott River system were much improved over recent years.

Fall management began in Statistical Week 35 (August 25). All of Section 15-A south of Seduction Point was opened between two and three days in Statistical Weeks 35 through 37. During Statistical Week 36 (September 1), Chilkoot and Lutak Inlet was opened to the White Rock line to harvest sockeye salmon in excess of escapement needs. Section 15-A was opened south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island and in Chilkoot Inlet between Mud Bay Point and the White Rock line during Statistical Week 37 to protect fall chum salmon returning to the Klehini and Chilkat Rivers while harvesting Chilkoot sockeye salmon. The northern boundary line in Chilkat Inlet shifted northward to provide sanctuary for the returning Klehini and Chilkat river fall chum salmon returns during the fall season. The last opening in section 15-A was for two days south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island during Statistical Week 38 (September 15). All of Section 15-A was closed during Statistical Weeks 39 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. Because coho salmon returns were very good this year, Berners Bay in Section 15-B was opened for three days each south of the latitude of Cove Point in Statistical Weeks 38 and 39 to harvest 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 again above the recent 10-year average. The visual weir count for the early run stock, through week 28 (July 13) was 16,700 sockeye salmon, which was just above 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 41,600 fish, just above the point escapement goal of 40,000 fish. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 58,300 fish, which was 1.2 times the lower escapement goal range of 50,500 fish (both stocks combined).

The Chilkat Lake weir was installed again in 2002 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 Statistical Week 32) at Chilkat Lake was 23,700 fish, which was 1.3 times the point goal of 17,500 fish. The late stock weir count of 40,700 fish just exceeded the lower end goal of 38,000 fish. The preliminary Chilkat Lake M-R estimate of 152,200 fish is just over 2.3 times the total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement point goal of 65,000 fish. The preliminary M-R escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 20,200 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is only available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2002 estimate is 66% of the 1994–2001 average.

Pink and chum salmon aerial and foot escapement counts conducted along the lower eastern and western shorelines of Lynn Canal indicated above average numbers of fish for most systems.

Aerial and foot surveys for fall chum salmon escapements to the Klehini River were well below the long-term average. Chilkat River fall chum salmon return based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were above average in comparison to the recent 10-year-average but well below the long-term average. The 2002 fall chum salmon harvest of 2,900 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish project was 1.3 times the historical average of 2,200 fish.

Coho salmon escapement counts for District 15 were very good. Peak foot escapement surveys conducted on index streams within the Chilkat River drainage for coho salmon indicated record 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 lower Chilkat River fish wheel catch of 5,090 fish was the 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 2002 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 and there are no sampling programs in place, making it difficult to accurately estimate fishery contributions.

From a management standpoint, the availability of hatchery fish is of most concern in those mixed stock fisheries where fishery performance information is used for inseason management. During 2002, intensive coded-wire-tag sampling programs were conducted throughout Southeast Alaska to estimate contributions of hatchery and wild chinook and coho salmon stocks to commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on sampling harvests of chinook and coho salmon in the troll and net fisheries throughout the region. In addition, harvests in commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were sampled to estimate wild and hatchery chum salmon stocks and 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, both Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay were opened to harvest salmon returning to SSRAA sites in 2002. Nakat Inlet opened in Statistical Week 22 (June 1) for a rotational fishery purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was managed on a rotational basis until September 22 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 900 sockeye, 600 coho, 13,400 pink, and 46,300 chum salmon during the 2002 season in Nakat Inlet. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 760 sockeye, 1,250 coho, 2,900 pink, and 16,400 chum salmon (Tables 2.16 and 2.17).

Neets Bay opened on in Statistical Week 22 for a rotational purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was opened in the early summer to target on excess Chinook and late summer to target on fall coho and chum salmon. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 600 chinook, 42,400 coho, and 9,200 chum salmon. The drift gillnet fishery harvested 34,000 coho and 13,500 chum salmon.

In District 2, Kendrick Bay opened June 23 and remained open through September 3. Approximately 100 sockeye, 120 coho, 1,800 pink, and 4,400 summer chum salmon were harvested.

In District 7, Earl West Cove (Eastern Passage SHA: 107-45) rotational fisheries for purse seine/gillnet opened in Statistical Week 25 (June 16–22). The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area was opened to all gear groups continuously. It remained open until Statistical Week 46 (November 10). Net fisheries harvested approximately 5,900 chinook, 200 sockeye, 700 coho, 900 pink, and 51,600 chum salmon from Earl West Cove.

Anita Bay (Anita Bay SHA: 107-35): rotational fisheries for purse seine/gillnet opened in Statistical Week 34 (August 18–24). This was the first year that Hatchery returns were harvested in a common property fishery at Anita Bay. From 1994 to 2000 pink and chum salmon were harvest for hatchery cost recovery. The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area opened to all gear groups continuously. It remained open unit Statistical Week 46 (November 12). No purse seiners or trollers participated in the fishery. Drift gillnetters harvested 917 coho and 4 chums.

In District 11, the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery expected a total return of 294,000 adult sockeye salmon from their 1997 and 1998 brood year smolt releases. The timing and magnitude of the return was not known with a high degree of certainty because this was only the third year of significant sockeye salmon returns to Snettisham Hatchery. It was anticipated that the return would provide sufficient fish to hold a common property gillnet fishery inside Port Snettisham in the Speel Arm Terminal Harvest Area. Management of the Speel Arm THA fishery was planned to be conservative in order to allow escapements of wild sockeye salmon stocks to the nearby Crescent Lake and Speel Lake drainages. Escapements to those systems were monitored closely, and fishery openings were scheduled when escapement levels were sufficient. The Speel Arm THA was opened continuously from August 8 to September 4 (Statistical Weeks 32–35) to harvest hatchery sockeye salmon excess to the broodstock needs at the Snettisham Hatchery. Harvest totals for the fishery included 10 chinook, 26,000 sockeye, 640 coho, 1,100 pink, and 900 chum salmon, harvested by a total of 51 boats. Most of the fishing effort in the THA occurred during the first two weeks of the fishery. Little fishing effort occurred after August 17 although a considerable number of fish continued to return to the hatchery into September. Snettisham Hatchery also contributed an estimated 53,436 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the traditional District 11 commercial drift gillnet fishery. Sockeye salmon escapements in Port Snettisham were fair with 5,016 fish counted through a weir at Speel Lake, and a peak aerial survey count of over 10,000 sockeye salmon at Crescent Lake. The management goals for escapements to the two systems were 5,000 fish to Speel Lake and 22,000 fish to Crescent Lake. The projection for the 2003 return to the Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon program is for a total return of 218,000 fish, an increase from the 2002 total return of 121,000 fish. Contributions to harvests in the traditional District 11 and Speel Arm THA fisheries should increase in 2003 as well.

In District 12, NSRAA forecast a return of 1.6 million chum salmon to the Hidden Falls THA. The cost recovery goal was set at 275,000 and the broodstock goal was 125,000 allowing for an estimated common property harvest of around 1.2 million chum salmon. The Southeast Area management plan called for the first opening at Hidden Falls on Sunday, June 23, with no mid-week opening planned during the last week of June in order to provide for cost recovery. The NSRAA board requested that the area remain open to trolling despite the planned closure to purse seining in order to provide trollers continued access to hatchery chinook as well as chum salmon prior to the July 1 summer troll opening. On June 23 the purse seine harvest was 125,000 chum salmon by 65 boats. On June 30 Kasnyku Bay was closed to provide for cost recovery and broodstock, and 133 purse seiners harvested 238,000 chum salmon, peak harvest for the season. With the same lines in place, 138 purse seiners harvested 138,000 chum salmon on July 4. On Sunday, July 7 Kelp Bay was opened adjacent to the Hidden Falls THA and 99 boats harvested 192,000 chum salmon. Since NSRAA was behind on the cost recovery schedule, it appeared that the run could be early due to stronger than expected five-year olds and weaker four-year olds. It was desirable to stay on the Sunday purse seine schedule and no mid-week opening was provided on July 11. On July 14, with Kelp Bay continuing to be open, 123 boats harvested 225,000 chum salmon. On July 18, both cost

recovery and broodstock goals had been achieved, so Kasnyku Bay was re-opened, in addition to Kelp Bay, and 96 boats harvested 145,000 chum and 87,000 pink salmon. On July 21, 51 boats harvested 110,000 pink and 79,000 chum salmon. On July 25, adjacent area in Kelp Bay was opened for the fifth and final time, and 22 boats harvested 59,000 chum salmon. Catch and effort declined through the tenth and final opening on August 1–2. Total purse seine harvest for the season was 9,800 chinook, 3,100 sockeye, 12,000 coho, 336,000 pink, and 1,226,000 chum salmon.

Total troll harvest in the Hidden Falls THA was 5,028 chinook, 4,992 coho, and 4,969 chum salmon. In the spring experimental fishery trollers harvested an additional 1,425 chinook and 24 chum salmon near the terminal area. Returns of Hidden Falls chum salmon in 2002 included 1,225,500 in terminal purse seine fisheries, 5,000 in area troll fisheries, 287,200 in cost recovery harvest and 112,400 for broodstock for a total of 1,630,000 fish.

In District 13, NSRAA forecast returns for 2002 of 900,000 chum salmon to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the Terminal Area, and by NSRAA cost recovery effort in Deep Inlet and in the Silver Bay Special Harvest Area, which is expanded to include Eastern Channel before July 24 until after the troll closure. NSRAA planned for a cost recovery goal of 170,000 and a broodstock goal of 50,000, which would provide for expected common property harvest of 780,000 fish. To meet NSRAA's goals while providing for harvest opportunity in accordance with the DEEP INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN (5 AAC 33.376), terminal area fisheries were planned with one day per week for purse seine gear, two days per week for drift gillnet gear, and four days per week for troll gear or cost recovery until the time during the season when cost recovery goals had been achieved. For the second season FULL RETENTION AND UTILIZATION OF SALMON (5 AAC 39.325) was implemented along with full reporting of all harvest retained for personal use, and not sold to a licensed buyer.

Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area fisheries began two weeks early in 2002 provided that incidental harvest of area sockeye salmon did not substantially increase. Local drift gillnet fishers made the request, which was presented through the NSRAA board of directors. Fisheries during the extended season in June resulted in harvest of 470 chinook and 8,000 chum by up to five purse seine fishers, and 1,500 chinook and 10,600 chum salmon by up to 12 drift gillnet fishers. Observed bycatch levels of 161 sockeye salmon by drift gillnet gear and 38 sockeye salmon by purse seine gear during June are not considered substantial increases compared with existing by-harvest levels. The Deep Inlet THA fishery proceeded in July as scheduled without disruption. Seine gear harvested 41,000 chum salmon in July during four openings, with a peak effort of 13 boats on July 7. Drift gillnet gear harvested 45,000 chum salmon during 10 days through August 1, with gillnet effort increasing to 18 boats on July 24, and to 30 boats on August 1. With relatively weak July returns and cost recovery harvest at 35,000 through the end of July, NSRAA requested closure of Deep Inlet THA fisheries effective August 4. At the time the department announced dates for the August troll closure on August 5, to occur August 10–11, it was announced that due to weak hatchery chum salmon returns, no directed troll fishery (as provided under 5 AAC 29.112) would occur during the closure. Following the short troll closure, on August 16, on-going purse seine and troll fisheries outside of the Terminal Harvest Area were closed in the Eastern Channel area to provide a corridor for NSRAA chum salmon broodstock to enter Silver Bay and the Medvejie Hatchery. During combined closures near peak returns, chum salmon entered Silver Bay and Deep Inlet. As broodstock accumulated in Silver Bay troll and purse seine fishery restrictions outside the THA were relaxed but not eliminated. NSRAA made progress on cost recovery and reserve chum salmon began to build at the head of Deep Inlet, so NSRAA re-opened Deep Inlet THA fisheries beginning with August 22–25 in just the outer portion of the THA. During these dates 46 drift gillnet boats harvested 53,000 chum, and 29 seine boats harvested 39,000 pink as well as 23,000 chum salmon in the THA. On August 23 rotational fisheries in the THA were extended through September 7, continuing with a two-day-seine/four-day-

gillnet per week schedule and re-opening additional area in the outer half of Deep Inlet proper. NSRAA completed cost recovery operations on August 27 and notified the department. With substantial but unquantified accumulations of chum salmon at the head of Deep Inlet, the department elected to re-open those waters in late afternoon, and made the announcement over VHF radio at 2:30 p.m. effective at 4:30 p.m. The department chose to take this emergency action to provide some of the accumulation to each gear group as opposed to waiting until the next purse seine period on August 29 and providing all to purse seiners. At the time, 68 gillnet boats were fishing and harvested 25,000 chum salmon during the opening. On August 29, 27 purse seine boats harvested 38,000 chum salmon. Total drift gillnet harvest in August was 115,500 chum and total purse seine harvest in August was 60,700 chum salmon. On September 3, the rotational fishing schedule was extended through September 21 and the department announced effective September 8 that portions of the THA outside of Deep Inlet would be closed to reduce potential harvest on local area coho salmon stocks. Catch and effort declined. In a final announcement on September 13 the Terminal Harvest Area was closed for the season on September 14 due to a broodstock shortage at the Medvejie Hatchery. Small additional returns to Deep Inlet were utilized by NSRAA for supplemental broodstock.

Total chum salmon returns for 2002 were 768,600, 85% of the 900,000 forecast. Harvest inside the Terminal Harvest Area included 186,600 chum by drift gillnet gear, 118,600 chum salmon by purse seine gear, 640 by troll gear, and 177,000 for cost recovery. Combined harvest totals in the Terminal Harvest Area were 482,700, 62.8% of total returns. Harvest outside of the terminal area included an estimated 166,800 hatchery chum salmon by purse seine gear and 80,600 by troll gear, 31.1% of total returns. Broodstock returns were 39,100, 5.1% of total returns. The percentage of total common property harvest of 552,500 by gear group was 14.6% by troll, 33.8% by gillnet, and 51.6% by seine.

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 Danger 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 27, and then continuously from July 7 until August 17. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 40 chinook, 8,000 sockeye, 420 coho, 19,500 pink, and 157,000 chum salmon (Table 2.9). The chum salmon harvest was primarily composed of hatchery fish returning to the Boat Harbor remote release site. The 2002 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest just exceeded the 1995–2001 average and also exceeded the preseason Boat Harbor return forecast of 120,000 chum salmon.

Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests

Harvests of salmon for hatchery cost recovery purposes were reported from 15 locations during 2002 (Figure 2.6). Salmon landings totaled approximately 4.4 million fish (Table 2.18). The harvest consisted of 28,600 chinook, 20,000 sockeye, 750,200 coho, 853,100 pink, and 2.7 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 62% of the total cost recovery harvest. Across the Region, cost recovery of chum salmon was near the 10-year average (2.7 million), where as pink salmon cost recovery dropped 59% (1.5 million to 0.8 million). The harvest of coho salmon increased from the 10-year average 228,000 to 750,000 in 2002.

Hatchery cost recovery harvests by species are presented in Table 2.19. Port Armstrong of Armstrong Keta, Inc., harvested 98% of Region I cost recovery pink salmon. Of the total regional chinook cost recovery harvest of 28,600 fish, 51% was taken in the Deep Inlet SHA. Hidden Falls SHA harvested 39% of the regions coho cost recovery. DIPAC conducted chum salmon cost recovery fisheries only in Amalga

Harbor (1.4 million) in 2002. Snettisham Hatchery harvested approximately 19,000 sockeye salmon from their cost recovery fisheries in Speel Arm and Gilbert Bay.

The Southern Southeast Alaska Regional Aquaculture Association conducts a cost recovery program at their Neets Bay facility. In 2002, SSRAA harvested 7,000 chinook, 110,000 coho, and 663,300 summer and fall chum salmon for cost recovery.

In 2002 the NSRAA chum salmon harvest was 287,200 at Hidden Falls hatchery, just above the goal of 275,000. At Deep Inlet the cost recovery was 174,600 chum, and at Silver Bay cost recovery was 2,350 chum salmon for a total of 177,000. This harvest was just above the goal of 170,000 for the Medveje Hatchery. Due to a broodstock shortfall at the hatchery, very little fishing was done in the Silver Bay SHA. NSRAA cost recovery harvest of coho salmon included 291,200 at Hidden Falls, 69,900 at Mist Cove, 30,800 at Patterson Bay, 3 at Deep Inlet, and 4 at Silver Bay for a total of 391,900 coho salmon. Additional cost recovery harvest included 2,230 chinook at Hidden Falls, 740 chinook at Deep Inlet, and 13,900 chinook at Silver Bay, for a total of 16,900 chinook salmon.

Details of cost recovery management for chum salmon are provided under Terminal Area Common Property Harvest narratives, above. Total cost recovery harvest of coho salmon on the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island by NSRAA and Port Armstrong programs combined was 534,600 coho salmon. Marine survivals of coho salmon smolts at Hidden Falls was 23.9%, and marine survival of coho smolt at Mist Cove (Deer Lake) was 29.6%.

In 2002 Armstrong-Keta, Inc. harvested 142,700 coho and 835,000 pink salmon for cost recovery.

In 2002 Sheldon Jackson College did not report any cost recovery harvest.

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 80,000 fish. In 2002, 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 inriver fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of over-estimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon, which was expected to be below average in 2002.

Preliminary total harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River in 2002 included: 1,400 large chinook, 600 jack chinook, 17,300 sockeye, 80 coho, 20 pink, and 30 chum salmon (Table 2.20). In addition to these harvests, 400 fish were sacrificed at Tahltan weir for biological samples and 500 fish harvested at the Tuya barrier. Harvests of all species except jack chinook salmon were below average. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 58% of the 1992–2001 average of 2,400 fish while the harvest of jack chinook salmon was 18% above the average of 500 jacks. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 39% of the 1992–2001 average of 44,700 sockeye salmon. An estimated 6,000 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting programs were caught in inriver fisheries, close to 29% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest. The total sockeye salmon harvest exceeded the TAC; mainstem escapement was within the goal range and the Tahltan stock was below the lower end of the goal range of 18,000 fish.

Out of 18 licenses available for the lower river, 11 licenses were issued in 2002 with a maximum of 11 licenses being active in any one week. The total effort in terms of boat-days was 170, 55% below the 1992–2001 average of 370 boat-days. Gear was restricted to one drift or set gillnet and the commercial fishing zone was reduced from the 1997–2000 zone defined by the Canada/U.S. border upstream to the mouth of Flood Creek to an area bounded by the Canada/U.S. border to the mouth of the Porcupine River (the pre 1997 fishing zone). These actions were taken to protect the expected weak run of Tahltan sockeye salmon.

A total of 17,740 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2002, 57% of the 1992–2001 average of 31,100 fish. An estimated 5,870 fish (29%) originated from the fry planting program, which was below the 38% marked rate on outmigrant Tahltan smolts observed in 1999, the principal cycle year. The estimate of planted fish was based on the proportion of thermal marked Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon otoliths from the 400 fish sacrificed at Tahltan weir. A total of 3,050 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 14,300 sockeye salmon, which is below the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 sockeye salmon.

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 harvest from the inriver run estimate. The 2002 escapement estimates are 31,400 mainstem and 9,700 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon stocks spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The Mainstem spawning escapement is within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by

natural barriers and are targeted in the ESSR fishery, which caught 500 fish in 2002. A total of 1,900 sockeye salmon were airlifted over the barrier, of this group, 89 were affixed with radio transmitters and 10 were affixed with acoustic tags. The fate of the remaining 7,800 Tuya fish is unknown. It is not known if any of the returning Tuya River sockeye salmon reproduce. For the third-consecutive year a sockeye mark-recapture program was conducted to estimate the inriver run of Stikine sockeye salmon. The preliminary estimate of the total escapement using a modified Peterson estimate is approximately 46,200 sockeye salmon ($m=1,473$, $r=298$, $c=14,292$), ranging from 38,300 to 55,000 fish. This estimate is very close to the postseason estimate of 55,400 fish.

The 2002 chinook salmon escapement enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir was 7,480 large fish and 620 jack chinook. The escapement for large chinook salmon was 41% above the upper limit of the escapement goal and third highest on record. The escapement goal for the Stikine River chinook was revised in 1999 to 17,500 fish, with a range of 14,000 to 28,000 chinook salmon. The Little Tahltan escapement goal is approximately 19% of the total Stikine River escapement or approximately 3,300 fish, with a range of 2,300 to 5,300 fish through the Little Tahltan weir. A mark-recapture study was conducted again in 2002 to estimate total chinook salmon escapement to the Stikine, however analysis is delayed until data is received from Canada. The expansion of the Little Tahltan weir count by 5.15 (average portion of run) indicates an inriver run of 42,000 chinook salmon, well above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 28,000 fish.

Results from the coho salmon aerial surveys indicated an extremely strong return of Stikine River coho salmon. A total of 13,900 coho salmon was observed in 2002, approximately 480% above the 1992–2001 average of 2,870 fish. For the third-consecutive year a coho salmon mark-recapture program was conducted to estimate the inriver run of Stikine coho salmon. The preliminary estimate of the total escapement using a modified Peterson estimate ($m=1,747$, $r=32$, $c=2,596$) is approximately 139,200 coho salmon, ranging from 98,200 to 195,200 fish.

Taku River commercial fishers harvested 1,600 large chinook, 300 jack chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 31,200 sockeye, 3,800 coho, and 2 steelhead salmon in 2002 (Table 2.21). The sockeye salmon harvest was 2% above the 1992–2001 average of 30,500 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 50 fish to the catch, comprising 0.2% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 52% of the average of 6,000 fish. The harvest of large chinook salmon was 87% of the average (1,800 fish), while the harvest of jack chinook was 159% of the average (180 fish). There were 33 days of fishing, 73% of the average of 46 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 286 boat-days was 77% of the average of 372 boat-days. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnetting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Mesh sizes were restricted to less than 150 mm through July 16 to minimize the incidental harvest of chinook salmon. In addition to the commercial harvest, 37 chinook, 155 sockeye (102 from Kuthai Lake and 53 from the lower Taku River), 688 coho, and 9 steelhead salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2002.

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 2002 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 2002 estimate of border escapement is 141,000 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 109,000 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 250,000 sockeye salmon, the Canadian harvest (excluding test fishery harvests) of 31,000 fish represented approximately 18% of the TAC. These estimates will be revised after completion of postseason analysis of stock composition, harvest, and escapement data.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was compromised by high water conditions starting August 13, 2002. The passage as of this date was 7,900 sockeye salmon. On average (1992–2001), the migration is 62% complete as of this time. Based on average run timing the count was expanded to give a total passage estimate of 12,700. This is 9% above the 1992–2001 average of 11,700 spawning fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2002 was 5,500 sockeye salmon. This was 37% below the 1995–2001 average 8,800 fish, however, it should be noted that the 2001 count, which was more than twice the previous record, strongly influences this average. A total of 1,100 fish were utilized for broodstock, leaving a spawning escapement of 4,400 sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 7,800 fish, 76% above the 1992–2001 average count of 4,400 fish.

Aerial surveys of large chinook salmon to the six escapement index areas annually surveyed were as follows: Nakina, 4,100 fish; Kowatua, 900 fish; Tatsamenie, 1,100 fish; Dudidontu, 800 fish; Tseta, 200 fish; and Nahlin, 1,100 fish. The total of 8,300 large chinook salmon observed was 16% below the 1992–2001 average of 9,800 fish.

A chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2002. The preliminary above-border escapement was estimated to be 41,300 large (three-ocean and larger) chinook salmon, and 6,200 medium or small chinook salmon. The preliminary spawning escapement estimate is 38,400 large fish and 5,600 medium or small fish. The spawning escapement of large chinook salmon is 30% below the 1992–2001 average of 54,900 fish, but within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish. A carcass weir was again operated by the Taku River Tlingit First Nations (TRTFN) on the Nakina River to obtain tag and age-length-sex data on chinook salmon. A total of 1,500 carcasses were enumerated at the weir.

The spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred through October 7 (Statistical Week 40). Tag recovery occurred through October 10 (Statistical Week 41). The preliminary above-border escapement was estimated to be 181,000 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 178,000 fish. The spawning escapement was 44% above the 1992–2001 average of 75,700 coho salmon and more than three times the upper limit of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, 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 2002 Annette Island net harvest was approximately 35,000 sockeye, 65,000 coho, 1.4 million pink, and 83,000 chum salmon.

Table 2.1. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2002.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	Earl	NK	HD	KN	DP	Anita	NT	
23	3-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	5-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	6-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	9-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
	10-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	11-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	15-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
25	16-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	
	17-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	20-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	21-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	23-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	15	-	-
	24-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-
	25-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	26-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	27-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-
	28-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	29-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
27	30-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	15	-	-	-
	1-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	2-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	3-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-
	4-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	-	-	-
	5-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	6-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-
28	7-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	19	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	15	-	-	-
	8-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	9-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	10-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	11-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	12-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-
	13-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
29	14-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	-	15	24	15	-	-	-
	15-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	-	-
	16-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	17-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	18-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	-	-	-	-
	19-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
	20-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 2.1. (page 2 of 4)

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	Earl	NK	HD	KN	DP	Anita	NT
30	21-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	12	12	15	24	15	-	-	
	22-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	23-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	24-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	25-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	24	-	-	
	26-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	27-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
31	28-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	19	24	15	-	-
	29-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	12	-	20	24	-	-	
	30-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	31-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	1-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	19	19	12	-	19	24	-	-
	2-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	12	12	20	24	-	-
	3-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
32	4-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	5-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	6-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	20	24	-	-	
	7-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	8-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	9-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	-		
	10-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	20	20	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	20	-	24	24	-	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	12	-	-	24	-	-	
33	11-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	19	-	-	-	-	19	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	12-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	13-Aug	Tue	-	-	15	15	15	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	-	19	19	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	14-Aug	Wed	-	-	15	15	15	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	20	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	20	20	20	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	15-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	24	24	24	24	19	-	-	-	19	-	24	24	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	-		
	16-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	17-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	
34	18-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	-	15	-	18	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	24	-	-		
	19-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	24	-	-	-	-	21	24	24	-	18	-	18	21	21	-	-	-	15	12	-	24	-	-		
	20-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	24	18	-	-	-	18	-	24	24	-	21	18	18	-	-	-	-	15	12	12	-	24	-	-	
	21-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	21	21	-	15	21	21	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	24	-	-		
	22-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-		
	23-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	15	15	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	15	-	15	18	-	-	-	-	15	12	12	-	24	-	12	
	24-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	15	15	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	21	24	-	-	-	18	15	21	-	-	-	15	-	-	24	-	-		
35	25-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	21	15	15	-	-	-	15	12	-	24	15	12	-	
	26-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	15	15	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	15	12	12	-	24	-	12	
	27-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-			
	28-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	12	-	24	-	12		
	29-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	21	-	-	-	-	21	24	-	-	-	24	15	21	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	24	15	12	
	30-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	-		
	31-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	15	-	-	-	-	21	12	-	24	-	12		
36	1-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	15	-		
	2-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	12	-	24	-	12		
	3-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-		
	4-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-			
	5-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-		
	6-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-		
	7-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-			

-continued-

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Table 2.1. (page 3 of 4)

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	Earl	NK	HD	KN	DP	Anita	NT		
37	8-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	12	-		
	9-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	10-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-		
	11-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
	12-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	
	13-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
38	15-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	16-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	17-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	18-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	19-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	20-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	21-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	22-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	23-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	24-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	25-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	26-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	27-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	28-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
40	29-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
	30-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
	3-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	4-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	5-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
41	6-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	
	9-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
	10-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	
	12-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
42	13-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	
	14-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	
	15-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	16-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	17-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	18-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	19-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
43	20-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	
	21-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	
	22-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	23-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	24-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	25-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	26-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	

-continued-

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Table 2.1. (page 4 of 4)

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	Earl	NK	HD	KN	DP	Anita	NT
44	27-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24	
	28-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24	
	29-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24	
	30-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	24	24	
	31-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	1-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
	2-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	12	
45	3-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	4-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	5-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	6-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	7-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	8-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	9-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
46	10-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	11-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
	12-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	

Earl = Earl West
 NK = Nakat Inlet
 HD = Hidden Falls
 KN = Kendrick Bay
 Anita = Anita Bay
 NT = Neets Bay

Table 2.2. Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by district, fishery and species, 2002.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	1,377	25,689	54,780	7,977,806	180,562	8,240,214
Terminal Harvest Area	594	932	42,957	13,350	55,419	113,252
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,823	9	109,060	700	663,294	779,886
Annette Island	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
District 2						
Traditional	862	29,667	78,114	6,651,545	418,568	7,178,756
Terminal Harvest Area		108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
District 3						
Traditional	45	5,725	50,884	4,942,263	222,036	5,220,953
District 4						
Traditional	1,207	34,187	15,719	838,016	75,218	964,347
District 5						
Traditional	-	41	434	125,929	6,492	132,896
District 6						
Traditional	-	71	440	25,261	261	26,033
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	-	9,984	-	-	9,984
District 7						
Traditional	561	3,560	6,175	767,693	80,611	858,600
Terminal Harvest Area	1,831	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
District 9						
Traditional	489	14,997	104,539	9,053,098	156,195	9,329,318
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	-	-	577	241,830	242,407
District 10						
Traditional	350	8,794	19,948	2,693,047	52,207	2,774,346
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	14	54	13	60	196,696	196,837
District 12						
Traditional	175	20,772	54,758	4,252,098	132,888	4,460,691
Terminal Harvest Area	9,791	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
Hatchery Cost Recovery	2,214	-	-	-	287,185	289,399
District 13						
Traditional	592	2,036	8,322	3,245,720	347,726	3,604,396
Terminal Harvest Area	775	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
Hatchery Cost Recovery	13,923	-	-	85	2,355	16,363
District 14						
Traditional	54	4,592	19,739	1,121,060	24,562	1,170,007
Southern Subtotals^a						
Traditional	4,052	98,940	206,546	21,328,513	983,748	22,621,799
Terminal Harvest Area	2,425	1,050	43,415	15,777	68,761	131,428
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,823	9	119,044	700	663,294	789,870
Annette Island	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
Subtotal	13,850	112,945	378,814	22,418,932	1,737,055	24,661,596
Northern Subtotals^b						
Traditional	1,660	51,191	207,306	20,365,023	713,578	21,338,758
Terminal Harvest Area	10,566	3,259	12,171	428,623	1,344,102	1,798,721
Hatchery Cost Recovery	16,151	54	13	722	728,066	745,006
Subtotal	28,377	54,504	219,490	20,794,368	2,785,746	23,882,485
Total Southeast						
Traditional	5,712	150,131	413,852	41,693,536	1,697,326	43,960,557
Terminal Harvest Area	12,991	4,309	55,586	444,400	1,412,863	1,930,149
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	18,703	154,440	469,438	42,137,936	3,110,189	45,890,706
Hatchery Cost Recovery	22,974	63	119,057	1,422	1,391,360	1,534,876
Annette Island	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
Misc. ^c	16	2,190	565	72,412	15,579	90,762
Total	42,243	169,639	598,869	43,285,712	4,538,380	48,634,843

^a Districts 101–108.

^b Districts 109–114.

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

Note: All numbers exclude personal use, discarded, or fish not sold.

Table 2.3. Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002

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
2001	22,314	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608
<hr/>						
Average 1992 to 2001	19,617	1,118,720	484,320	45,822,196	6,670,574	54,115,427
<hr/>						
Max. harvest (Year)	31,183 (1982)	1,705,095 (1993)	970,098 (1994)	71,884,327 (1999)	9,408,750 (1998)	
Min. harvest (Year)	1,426 (1976)	61,878 (1975)	70,201 (1975)	2,572,279 (1960)	332,679 (1969)	
<hr/>						
2002	18,703	154,440	469,438	42,137,936	3,110,189	45,890,706

Table 2.4. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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	19,283	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585
2001	13,374	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122
Average 1992 to 2001						
	12,869	113,741	174,602	16,015,844	4,320,758	20,637,814
Max. harvest	25,144	353,618	467,294	35,180,378	6,246,728	
(Year)	(1995)	(1965)	(1994)	(1999)	(1996)	
Min. harvest	12	5,471	1,744	80,775	30,357	
(Year)	(1976)	(1975)	(1976)	(1976)	(1977)	
2002	12,226	54,450	219,477	20,793,646	2,057,680	23,137,479

Table 2.5. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2002.

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
2002	1,563,650	1,164,551	475,414	1,112,844	2,886,707	193,617	35,872	7,432,654
Upper Goal	700,000	1,200,000	600,000	700,000	1,300,000	600,000	*	5,700,000
Lower Goal	500,000	800,000	400,000	500,000	1,900,000	400,000	*	3,900,000
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)	

* No escapement goal.

Table 2.6. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	8,940	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486
Average 1992 to 2001						
	6,756	1,004,987	309,730	29,806,483	2,350,359	33,478,315
Max. harvest	27,540	1,547,201	570,932	52,804,778	4,606,653	
(Year)	(1982)	(1997)	(1986)	(1996)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1,161	49,124	22,225	448,952	35,476	
(Year)	(1996)	(1971)	(1969)	(1967)	(1969)	
2002	6,477	99,990	249,961	21,344,290	1,052,509	22,753,227

Table 2.7. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, 1960–2002.

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
2002	3,245,730	1,682,665	3,142,870	684,172	597,041	556,967	8,476	9,917,921
Upper Goal	3,000,000	1,100,000	2,550,000	650,000	850,000	850,000	*	9,000,000
Lower Goal	2,000,000	600,000	1,700,000	500,000	600,000	600,000	*	6,000,000
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)	

* No escapement goals.

Table 2.8. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by area and hours open per day, 2002.

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	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
22	1-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
23	2-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-
	3-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	4-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	7-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-
	8-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
24	9-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
	12-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	13-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
	14-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	15-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	16-Jun	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	12	-
	17-Jun	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	24	-	-	24	-
	18-Jun	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	-
	19-Jun	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	-	-	-
	20-Jun	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	-	-	-
	21-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
26	23-Jun	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
	24-Jun	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	25-Jun	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	26-Jun	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	12	12	15	-	-	-	-
	27-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	28-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
27	30-Jun	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
	1-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	2-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	3-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	15	-	-	-
	4-Jul	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	-	-	-
	5-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	7-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
	8-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	9-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	10-Jul	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	24	12	24	15	-	-	-
	11-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	-
	12-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
	13-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	-	-

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	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
29	14-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	15-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
	16-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
	17-Jul	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	12	12	24	15	-	-	-
	18-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	15	-	-	-
	19-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
	20-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
30	21-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
	22-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
	23-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	24-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	24	15	-	-	-
	25-Jul	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	12	24	12	24	15	-	-	-
	26-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	27-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
31	28-Jul	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
	29-Jul	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	30-Jul	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
	31-Jul	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	24	12	24	15	-	-	-
	1-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	-
	2-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
	3-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
32	4-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	5-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	-	24	-	-	-	-
	6-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
	7-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	8-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	9-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	-
	10-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	24	-	-
33	11-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	12-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	24	-	24	-	-
	13-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	12	24	-	24	-	-
	14-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	24	12	-	12	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	15-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	-
	16-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	24	-	-
	17-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
34	18-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	24	12	-	-	24	-	-
	19-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	12	-	-	24	-	-
	20-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	24	-	-
	21-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	24
	22-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	24	-	12
	23-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	24	-	12
	24-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	24	

-continued-

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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	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
35	25-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	24	-	12
	26-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	12	15	24	-	12
	27-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	12	24	15	24	-	12
	28-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	12
	29-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	12
	30-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	15	24	-	24
	31-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	24	-	12
36	1-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	24	-	12
	2-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	-	15	24	-	-
	3-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	15	24	-	12
	4-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	12
	5-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	-	-	12
	7-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	-	-	12
37	8-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	9-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	12	-	15	-	-	12
	10-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	-	-	15	-	-	12
	11-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12
	13-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	15	-	-	12
	14-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	-	-
38	15-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	12
	16-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	12	-	-	-	-	12
	17-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Sep	Wed	-	12	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	12
	19-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
	20-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
39	22-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	23-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	24-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	24	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	25-Sep	Wed	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12	12	24	-	-	-	12	12
	26-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
40	27-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	28-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	29-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	30-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	1-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	2-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	12	-
	3-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	4-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-	12
	5-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-

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Table 2.9. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species, 2002.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	814	120,353	33,516	512,536	144,920	812,139
Terminal Harvest Area	299	763	35,208	2,859	29,874	69,003
Annette Island	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	440	56,059	226,095	82,780	112,497	477,871
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	4,016	231	1,283	281	42,579	48,390
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	25	208	21,130	4,578	2,017	27,958
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,794	178,035	39,311	76,020	229,596	524,756
Terminal Harvest Area	10	25,874	640	1,062	915	28,501
Hatchery Cost Recovery		10,008				10,008
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	1,880	318	509	32,417	186,045	221,169
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	519	73,881	77,436	68,501	507,356	727,693
Terminal Harvest Area	43	7,977	410	19,487	154,301	182,218
Subtotals						
Traditional	3,592	428,536	397,488	744,415	996,386	2,570,417
Terminal harvest areas	6,248	35,163	38,050	56,106	413,714	549,281
Common Property	9,840	463,699	435,538	800,521	1,410,100	3,119,698
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	10,008	-	-	-	10,008
Annette Island	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
Misc. ^a	28	58	98	47	1,584	1,815
Total	11,136	495,640	490,707	1,089,900	1,473,870	3,561,253

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

Note: Numbers exclude personal use, discarded and fish not sold.

Table 2.10. Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	12,385	688,238	294,050	1,568,742	1,564,210	4,127,625
<hr/>						
Average 1992 to 2001	12,135	717,264	390,129	1,187,240	1,847,591	4,154,359
<hr/>						
Max. harvest (year)	25,142 (1972)	1,026,974 (1996)	698,125 (1994)	2,769,875 (1989)	2,552,513 (2000)	
<hr/>						
Min. harvest (year)	4,734 (1983)	108,334 (1975)	37,986 (1960)	55,984 (1960)	199,887 (1960)	
<hr/>						
2002	9,840	463,699	435,538	800,521	1,410,100	3,119,698

Table 2.11. Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336
Average 1992 to 2001						
	1,275	178,046	41,725	507,562	418,652	1,147,260
Max. harvest (year)						
	3,654 (1979)	394,137 (1993)	70,359 (1991)	1,349,929 (1989)	734,188 (1995)	
Min. harvest (year)						
	340 (1970)	14,281 (1960)	3,110 (1963)	19,823 (1960)	20,580 (1969)	
2002	1,113	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,142

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 harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	1,057	164,013	188,465	825,330	282,910	1,461,775
Average 1992 to 2001						
	911	177,952	203,881	421,324	248,429	1,052,495
Max. harvest						
(year)	2,961 (1988)	311,100 (1996)	299,884 (1992)	1,101,196 (1989)	448,367 (1999)	
Min. harvest						
(year)	46 (1960)	10,354 (1960)	336 (1960)	1,246 (1960)	502 (1960)	
2002	440	56,059	226,095	82,780	112,497	477,871

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 harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757
Average 1992 to 2001						
	1,401	62,494	18,438	39,130	49,844	171,307
Max. harvest						
(year)	(1972)	(1996)	(1994)	(1964)	(1996)	
Min. harvest						
(year)	(1984)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	
2002	25	208	21,130	4,578	2,017	27,958

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 harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	1,698	293,805	22,646	123,026	237,085	678,260
Average 1992 to 2001						
	2,990	143,678	62,389	124,770	300,469	634,295
Max. harvest (year)						
	10,955 (1972)	293,805 (1996)	188,501 (1994)	401,525 (1994)	667,925 (2000)	
Min. harvest (year)						
	794 (1998)	17,735 (1967)	1,185 (1975)	2,768 (1965)	2,678 (1975)	
2002	1,804	203,909	39,951	77,082	230,511	553,257

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 harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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
2001	1,672	147,811	34,215	67,718	443,525	694,941
Average 1992 to 2001						
	802	154,401	58,880	76,565	439,198	729,846
Max. harvest (year)						
	6,099 (1984)	471,914 (1989)	140,764 (1994)	351,562 (1992)	753,029 (2000)	
Min. harvest (year)						
	276 (1963)	18,338 (1975)	10,964 (1960)	1,760 (1960)	58,562 (1960)	
2002	562	81,858	77,846	87,988	661,657	909,911

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 harvest by year.						
THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1990	-	103	604	1,444	10,531
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	531	531	7,134	47,957
Nakat Inlet	1992	-	53	361	1,497	16,843
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	443	796	60,319	37,965
Nakat Inlet	1994	-	24	129	5,513	45,057
Nakat Inlet	1995	-	150	1,099	9,200	131,415
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	18	935	2,204	296,181
Nakat Inlet	1997	-	390	1,177	11,132	239,156
Nakat Inlet	1998	1	302	385	2,681	188,489
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	383	138	8,520	44,866
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	1,181	730	5,545	51,731
Nakat Inlet	2001	4	490	34	5,478	36,449
Nakat Inlet	2002	-	930	592	13,350	46,263
Average 1992 - 2001		0	384	578	10,309	91,762
Neets Bay	1998	63	1,135	141	8,918	891,029
Neets Bay	2000	23	-	-	8	984
Neets Bay	2002	607	2	42,365	-	9,156
Average 1992 - 2001		231	379	14,169	2,975	300,390
Kendrick Bay	1994	-	335	420	2,948	99,171
Kendrick Bay	1995	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217
Kendrick Bay	1996	1	548	177	1,167	155,044
Kendrick Bay	1997	2	1,204	160	9,055	243,886
Kendrick Bay	1998	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911
Kendrick Bay	1999	-	390	493	4,673	42,045
Kendrick Bay	2000	-	1,182	295	1,212	76,991
Kendrick Bay	2001	-	221	540	5,259	32,518
Kendrick Bay	2002	-	108	120	1,790	4,352
Average 1992 - 2001		1	869	454	9,767	130,459
Klawock	1990	-	2	112	60	4,596
Average 1992 - 2001		0	2	112	60	4,596
Earl West Cove	1990	2698	2	1	32	49
Earl West Cove	1991	1220	1	2451	9	221
Earl West Cove	1992	931	9	1	13	48
Earl West Cove	1993	1145	2	474	6	414
Earl West Cove	1994	829	1	28	2	1725
Earl West Cove	1995	816	37	4	464	34878
Earl West Cove	1996	831	3	0	0	311
Earl West Cove	1997	999	1	14	3	15632
Earl West Cove	1998	602	2	3	11	13452
Earl West Cove	1999	761	4	0	27	7636
Earl West Cove	2000	1149	78	30	292	35131
Earl West Cove	2001	4397	19	11	410	8562
Earl West Cove	2002	1831	10	338	637	8990
Average 1992 - 2001		1,401	13	258	147	9,773
Port Armstrong	1995	-	16	6,685	306,796	61
Average 1992 - 2001		-	16	6,685	306,796	61
Hidden Falls	1990	179	3487	773	207188	257987
Hidden Falls	1991	-	-	-	-	-
Hidden Falls	1992	1159	8235	1943	450867	734129
Hidden Falls	1993	2447	15940	8016	1979613	1471182
Hidden Falls	1994	4492	13081	11738	1479866	2842059
Hidden Falls	1995	22223	9049	20908	284234	3213002
Hidden Falls	1996	19989	9106	4991	335538	3375359
Hidden Falls	1997	5791	3090	2491	450001	1376980
Hidden Falls	1998	6259	5428	11964	751632	1851116
Hidden Falls	1999	13650	6811	18151	1417199	2338575
Hidden Falls	2000	18449	7391	1761	225173	2742107
Hidden Falls	2001	12186	8556	5463	455412	1098670
Hidden Falls	2002	9791	3095	11972	336382	1225544
Average 1992 - 2001		8,970	7,175	7,705	644,085	1,732,824
Deep Inlet	1992	12	5	3,038	537	168,270
Deep Inlet	1993	43	425	3,196	58,834	458,223
Deep Inlet	1994	42	887	3,370	20,249	395,917
Deep Inlet	1995	2,494	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373
Deep Inlet	1996	1,344	758	667	98,450	1,072,888
Deep Inlet	1997	420	1,750	545	144,320	817,008
Deep Inlet	1998	337	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499
Deep Inlet	1999	405	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457
Deep Inlet	2000	375	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459
Deep Inlet	2001	548	408	415	72,174	222,198
Deep Inlet	2002	775	164	199	92,241	118,558
Average 1992 - 2001		618	860	1,527	114,032	801,350

Table 2.17. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	KING	JACK	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	0	4	79	33	196	2,198
Nakat Inlet	1991	0	0	0	17	40	203	1,969
Nakat Inlet	1992	2	0	2	1	63	36	6,403
Nakat Inlet	1993	0	0	0	39	80	144	6,506
Nakat Inlet	1994	2	0	2	81	322	307	36,113
Nakat Inlet	1995	1	0	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441
Nakat Inlet	1996	0	0	0	74	46	14	27,474
Nakat Inlet	1997	2	0	2	140	2,542	264	58,361
Nakat Inlet	1998	0	0	0	145	282	552	27,053
Nakat Inlet	1999	0	0	0	25	8	168	2,879
Nakat Inlet	2000	0	0	0	69	1,368	689	19,697
Nakat Inlet	2001	14	0	14	399	425	3,908	32,719
Nakat Inlet	2002	5	0	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408
Average 1992 - 2001				2	102	623	797	31,765
Neets Bay	1998	62	0	62	6	1	37	7,693
Neets Bay	2000	13	0	13	0	0	0	45
Neets Bay	2001	0	0	0	0	491	0	3
Neets Bay	2002	294	0	294	0	33,956	0	13,466
Average 1992 - 2001				25	2	164	12	2,580
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	0	0	3	2,961	30	6
Wrangell Narrows	1991	787	0	787	1	626	1	1
Wrangell Narrows	1992	19	0	19	3	949	30	3
Wrangell Narrows	1993	3	0	3	11	1,820	39	34
Wrangell Narrows	1994	0	0	0	28	4,830	397	195
Wrangell Narrows	1996	0	0	0	0	489	0	0
Average 1992 - 2001				6	11	2,022	117	58
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	0	0	917	0	4
Average 1992 - 2001				0	0	0	0	0
Earl West	1990	6039	0	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109
Earl West	1991	8211	0	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837
Earl West	1992	4854	0	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995
Earl West	1993	6400	0	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874
Earl West	1994	6979	0	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771
Earl West	1995	3735	0	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110
Earl West	1996	3047	0	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859
Earl West	1997	2033	0	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658
Earl West	1998	2270	0	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638
Earl West	1999	3059	0	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118
Earl West	2000	7912	0	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161
Earl West	2001	5923	0	5,923	833	880	5,528	76,329
Earl West	2002	4040	0	4,040	231	366	281	42,575
Average 1992 - 2001				4,621	254	3,533	904	42,651
Blind Slough	1990	125	0	63	6	0	0	4
Blind Slough	1992	78	0	78	0	0	0	0
Blind Slough	1993	171	0	171	0	0	0	0
Average 1992 - 2001				125	0	0	0	0
THA Area	Year			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Speel Arm	2000	17	0	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399
Speel Arm	2001	2	0	2	3,355	117	197	116
Speel Arm	2002	10	0	10	25,615	641	1,062	917
Average 1992 - 2001				10	10,520	200	2,089	758
Deep Inlet	1993	79	0	79	261	5,444	226	373,306
Deep Inlet	1994	20	0	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913
Deep Inlet	1995	439	0	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527
Deep Inlet	1996	16	0	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932
Deep Inlet	1997	82	0	82	640	377	42,772	361,662
Deep Inlet	1998	53	0	53	505	609	96,362	494,124
Deep Inlet	1999	5	0	5	649	112	729	609,253
Deep Inlet	2000	25	0	25	96	30	7,592	620,104
Deep Inlet	2001	635	0	635	726	693	14,483	266,526
Deep Inlet	2002	2146	0	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584
Average 1992 - 2001				150	391	1,432	18,875	387,261
Boat Harbor	1995	257	0	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495
Boat Harbor	1996	32	0	32	3,346	113	249	73,725
Boat Harbor	1997	61	0	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,054
Boat Harbor	1998	171	0	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154
Boat Harbor	1999	72	0	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346
Boat Harbor	2000	30	0	30	13,313	698	3,674	255,161
Boat Harbor	2001	151	0	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,585
Boat Harbor	2002	43	0	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845
Average 1992 - 2001				111	10,389	274	12,401	140,789

Table 2.18. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1975 to 2002.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	-	2,700
1977	-	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1979	-	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	-	-	-	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	-	-	-	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	-	-	-	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937		937	7	26,836	171,356	453,204	653,277
1985	2,658		2,658	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	642,720
1986	1,093		1,093	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	368,961
1987	2,371	5	2,376	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,645,091
1988	9,648	1	9,649	85	7,539	115,729	512,809	655,460
1989	19,602	78	19,680	66	18,921	213,371	192,527	464,245
1990	26,394	298	26,692	75	125,762	880,750	381,645	1,441,616
1991	25,995		25,995	1,478	294,490	1,112,888	376,313	1,837,159
1992	16,695	28	16,723	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,111,329
1993	23,252		23,252	7,595	106,489	332,803	1,256,945	1,750,336
1994	17,680	70	17,750	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,404,586
1995	31,129	276	31,405	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,405,949
1996	33,496		33,496	6,636	166,941	608,183	4,362,789	5,211,541
1997	30,122	22	30,144	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,685,923
1998	15,943		15,943	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,716,919
1999	15,016	84	15,100	24,085	349,239	3,053,685	3,611,928	7,069,137
2000	31,636	1	31,637	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,059,998
2001	49,028		49,028	138,233	350,565	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,901,538
Average: 1992 to 2001								
	26,400	80	26,448	39,114	228,445	1,454,111	2,757,160	5,056,949
2002		-	28,570	19,950	750,153	853,059	2,720,006	4,371,738

Table 2.19. Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by species, 2002.

District	Permit Holder ^a	Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay SHA	4,588	-	-	-	-	4,588
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay SHA	6,992	9	109,060	700	663,294	780,055
3	POWHA	Klawock SHA	-	-	23,161	-	-	23,161
6	AAI	Burnett Inlet SHA	-	-	9,984	-	-	9,984
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake SHA	-	-	30,668	-	-	30,668
9	KAKE	Keku Is. SHA	-	-	-	577	241,830	242,407
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove SHA	-	-	69,889	1,878	-	71,767
9	NSRAA	Patterson Bay SHA	-	-	8,950	703	1	9,654
9	AKI	Port Armstrong SHA	-	-	142,728	835,039	8	977,775
11	DIPAC	Amalga Hrb SHA	91	514	68	3,184	1,350,732	1,354,589
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Chan. SHA	-	-	64,463	82	-	64,545
	DIPAC	Speel Arm SHA	-	19,065	-	-	-	19,065
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls SHA	2,232	-	291,175	540	287,215	581,162
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet SHA	744	-	3	10,271	174,571	185,589
13	NSRAA	Silver Bay SHA	13,923	-	4	85	2,355	16,367
Total			28,570	19,588	750,153	853,059	2,720,006	4,371,376

^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 harvest in the Stikine River, 1972 to 2002. ESSR^a harvest not included.

Year	Large Chinook ^b	Small Chinook ^c	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	-	-	4,373	-	-	-	4,373
1973	200	-	3,670	-	-	-	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	-	-	-	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	-	-	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	-	-	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	-	-	-	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	-	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,446
1981	1,404	-	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,273
1982	2,387	-	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,780
1984 ^d	643	59	5,327	1	62	-	6,092
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,039
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,096
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,363
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,587
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,265
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,184
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,571
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,348
1994	1,790	350	45,092	3,367	90	173	50,862
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,702
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,834
1997	4,483	286	65,404	401	269	222	71,065
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,184
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,435
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808
2001	1,480	103	25,600	78	233	56	27,550
Averages							
1972 to 2001	1,690	320	23,749	2,732	531	283	29,306
1992 to 2001	2,368	488	44,665	1,435	106	174	49,236
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,368

^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 harvest in the Taku River, 1979 to 2002.

Year	Commercial Effort							Boat Days	Days Open
	Large Chinook ^a	Small Chinook ^b	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total		
1979 ^c	97	-	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	310	-	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819	476	39
1981	159	-	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54	-	3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645	390	64
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635	288	30
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066	178	16
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302	148	17
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115	280	26
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011	185	15
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559	284	25
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	-	7	35,808	291	27
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244	363	34
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303	497	74
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404	428	51
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	-	-	50,615	415	65
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	-	1	29,961	394	46
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	-	2	25,763	299	42
1999	958	257	21,181	4,888	-	-	27,284	300	34
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	-	-	34,599	351	39
2001	1,645	181	47,712	3,002	-	25	52,565	382	42
Averages									
1979 to 2001	1,061	154	22,722	4,924	3,155	2,054	34,069	319	36
1992 to 2001	1,867	183	30,759	6,120	19	8	38,955	362	44
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	-	0	36,867	286	33

^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 harvest in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2002.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average 1960 to 1993						
	157	7,489	2,763	292,700	2,498	305,550
Max. harvest	553	44,815	15,975	802,700	11,597	
(Year)	(1982)	(1966)	(1966)	(1983)	(1964)	
Max. harvest	3	621	87	6,925	226	
(Year)	(1975)	(1975)	(1988)	(1967)	(1973)	
2002						
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 2.23. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, 1977 to 2002.

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

Average 1992 to 2001

	873	30,570	36,160	361,762	116,228	545,592
Max. harvest	3,447	76,054	55,804	823,081	175,598	
(Year)	(2001)	(1993)	(1991)	(1989)	(1998)	
Max. harvest	22	11,549	768	33,612	8,926	
(Year)	(1977)	(1998)	(1977)	(1978)	(1977)	

2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
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^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 harvest in numbers, by species, 1963 to 2002.

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
2001	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
Average 1992 to 2001						
	336	11,561	7,793	677,174	18,268	715,131
Max. harvest (Year)	2,202 (2000)	25,432 (2001)	20,309 (1986)	1,655,144 (2001)	39,083 (1998)	
Min. harvest (Year)	1 (1977, 1996)	1 (1975)	6 (1967)	24 (1967)	2 (1965)	
2002	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499

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

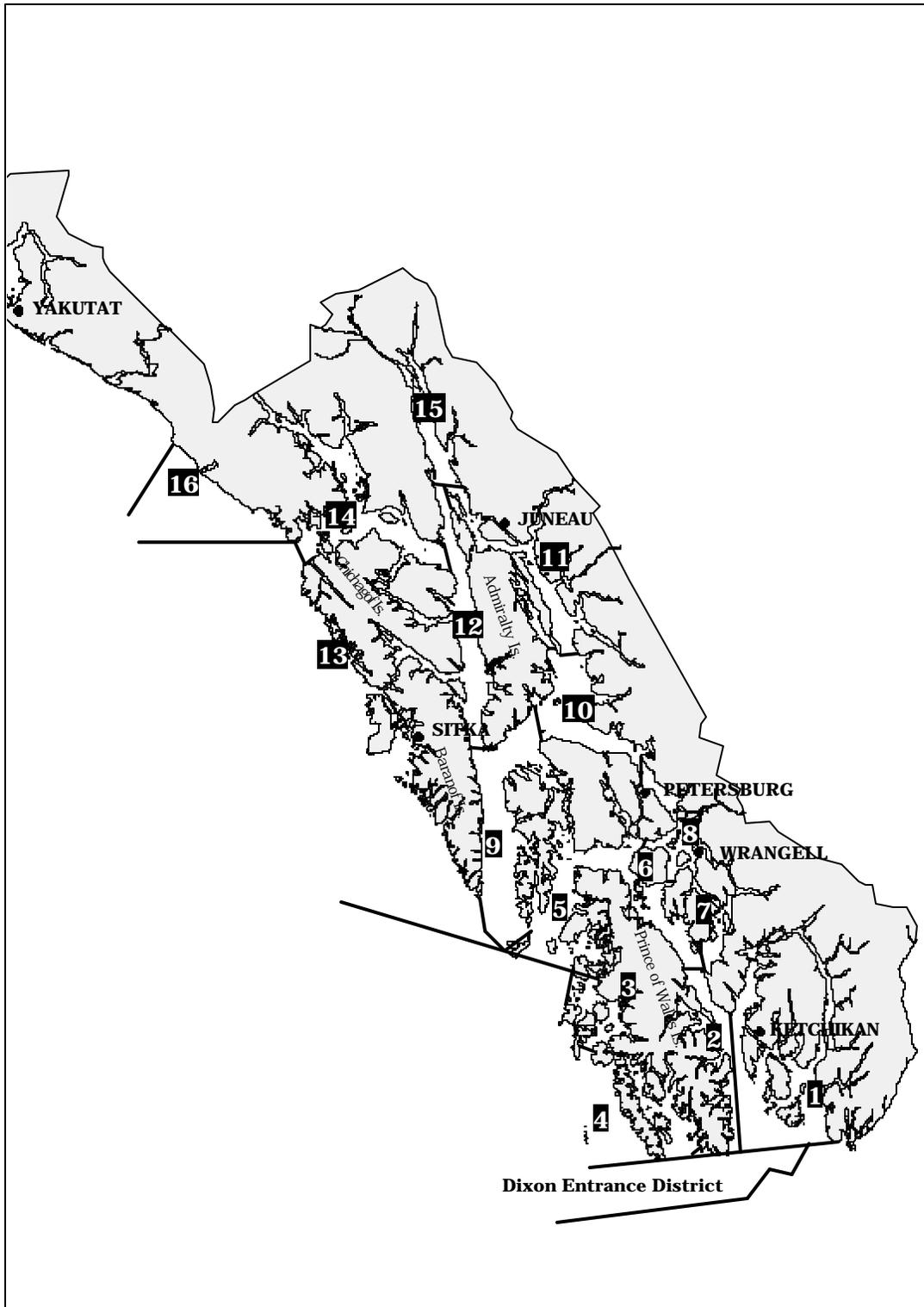


Figure 2.1. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

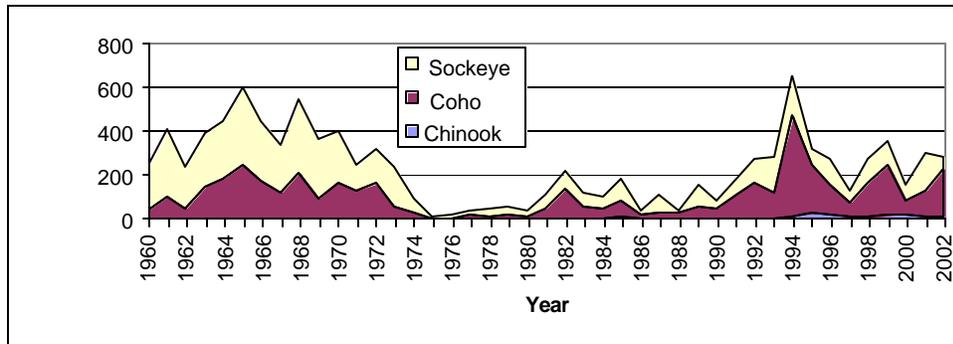
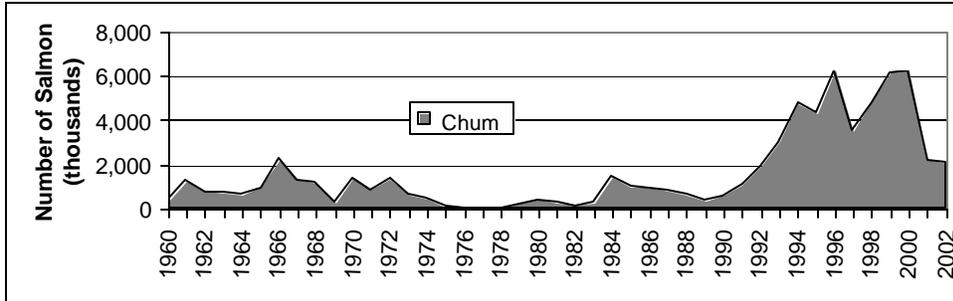
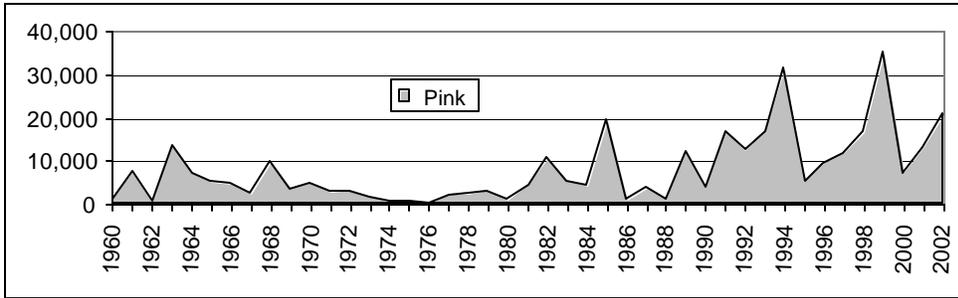


Figure 2.2. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2002.

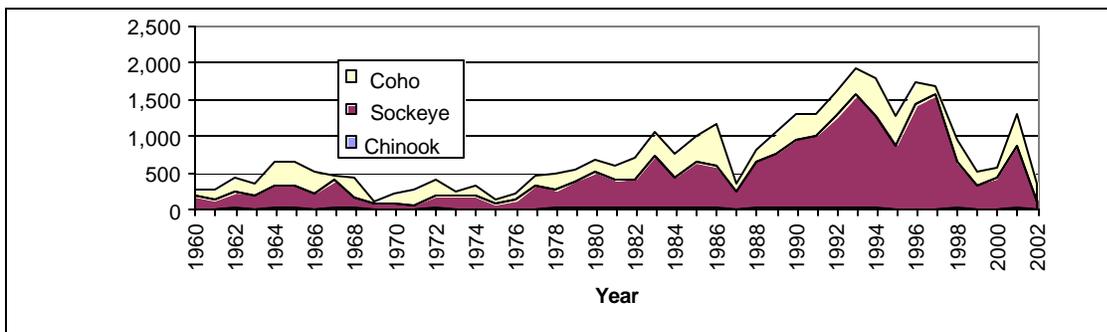
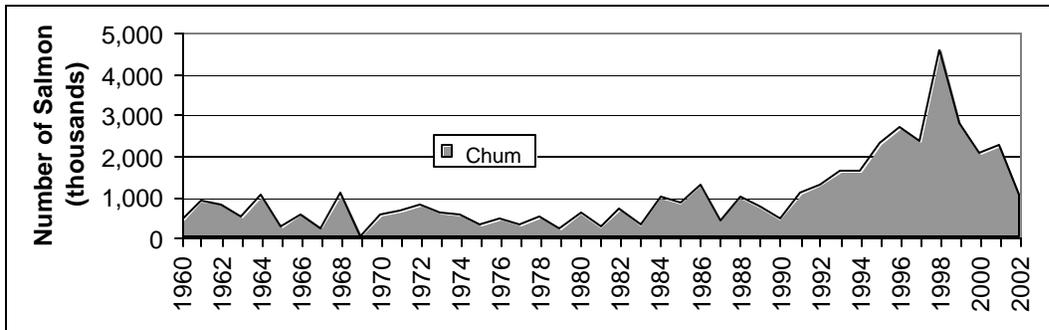
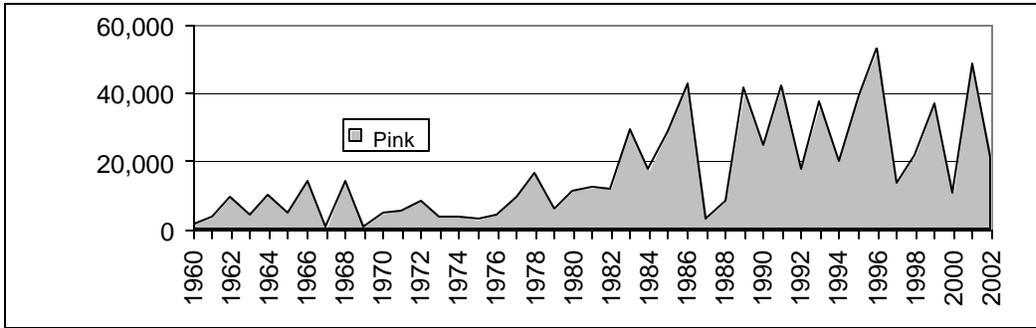


Figure 2.3 Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2002.

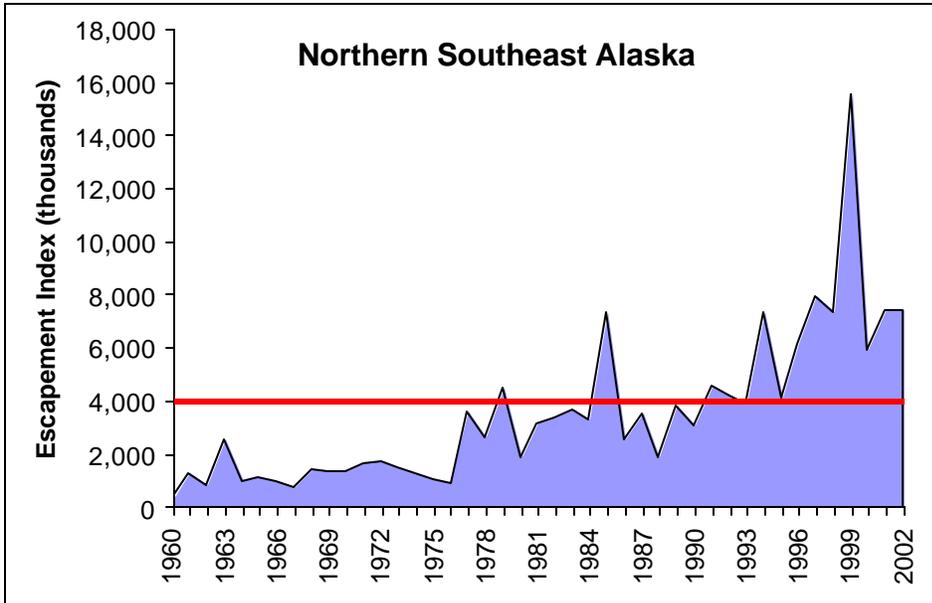


Figure 2.4 Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement

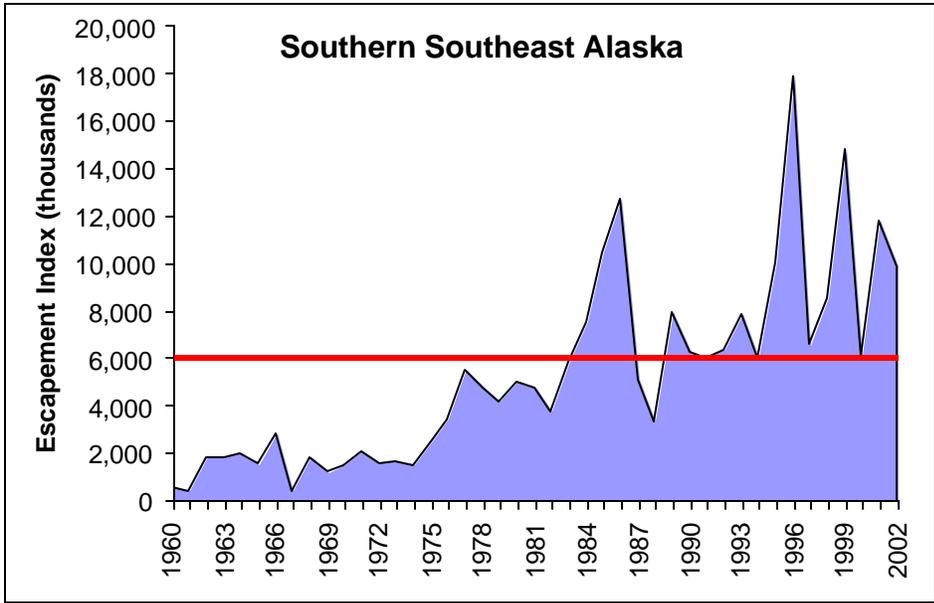


Figure 2.5 Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement

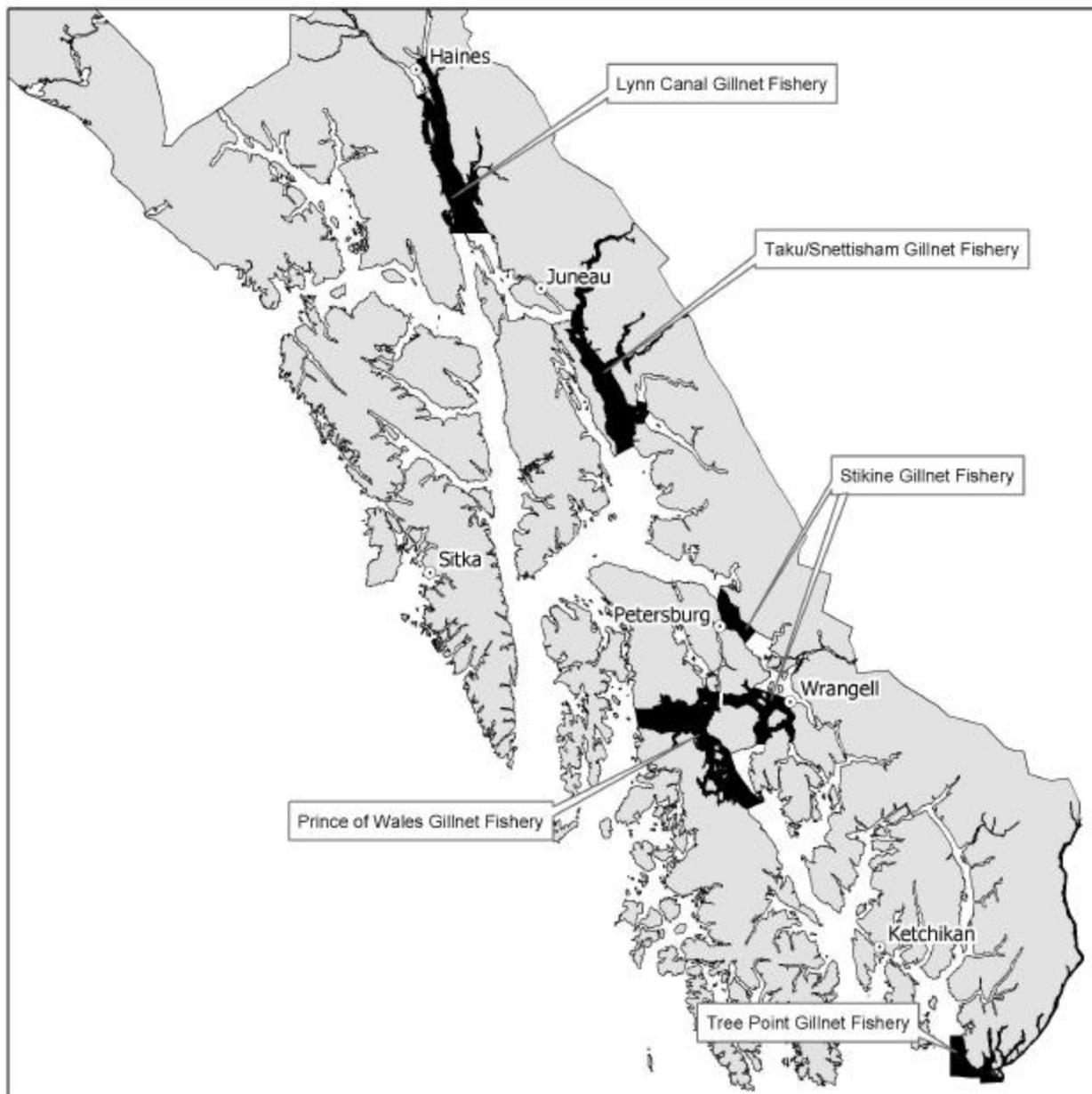


Figure 2.6. Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

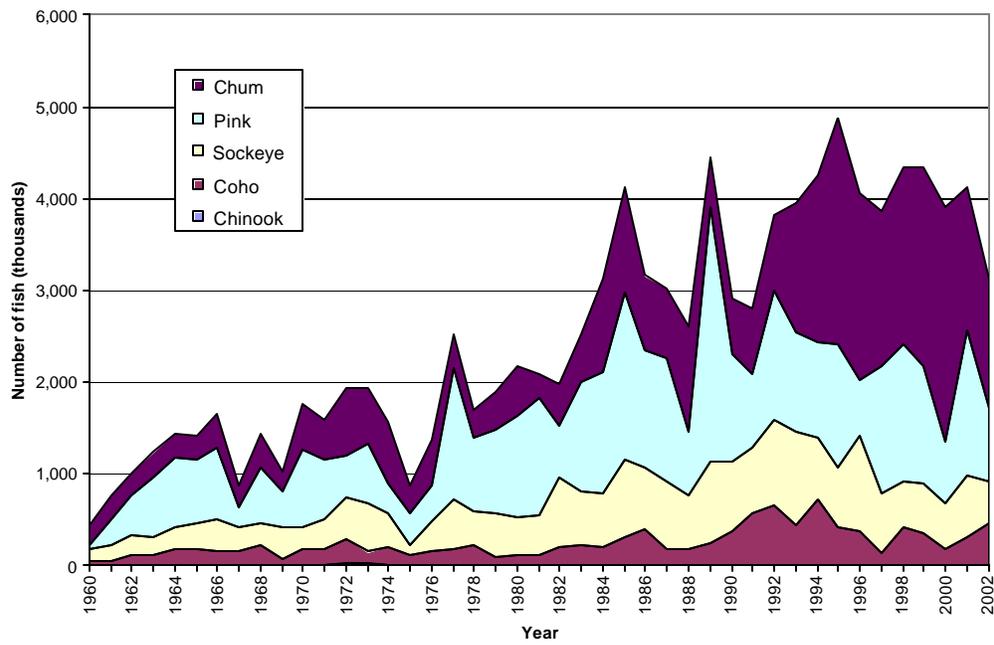


Figure 2.7. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvests from traditional and terminal harvest areas