

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES,  
SUMMARY OF THE 2002 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT  
SALMON TROLL FISHERIES



by

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## ABSTRACT

Approximately 1.84 million salmon were harvested in the 2002 Southeast Alaska troll fishery. The harvest included 325,000 chinook, 1,200 sockeye, 1.3 million coho, 86,400 pink, and 117,600 chum salmon landed by 665 power troll and 250 hand troll permit holders. Of this, 92,600 salmon (5%) were taken by hand troll gear and 1.7 million salmon (95%) by power troll gear. The chinook salmon harvest ranked the fourth highest and the coho salmon harvest ranked the seventh highest since statehood. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of chinook salmon to the troll fishery was 31,300 fish (9.6%). A total of 333,000 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, which accounted for 25.5% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook and coho salmon escapements for Southeast Alaska rivers were generally above escapement goals.

## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) in management of the fishery from October 2001 through September 2002, and salmon harvest and effort statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season). Status of wild coho and chinook salmon stocks of Southeast Alaska rivers, as well as hatchery contributions to the troll fishery, are also presented.

## CHINOOK SALMON AND COHO SALMON STOCK DESCRIPTION AND STATUS

### *Chinook Salmon Stocks*

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

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

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

## *Coho Salmon Stocks*

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

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE TROLL FISHERY**

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

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

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

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

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

Confidential interviews are conducted with trollers to obtain detailed CPBD data. Aerial surveys are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate of effort. Total harvest to date is estimated by multiplying vessel counts observed during weekly overflights with the CPBD data obtained from the interviews.

### *Chinook Salmon Fishery*

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

The recent all-gear chinook salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska have been generally lower than historical levels (Figure 3.2). The 2002 season was an exception to this trend and was the fourth largest troll and largest all-gear chinook salmon harvest since statehood. The recent reductions in harvests have occurred primarily because of harvest ceilings imposed by the BOF and the PST. A guideline harvest level for all stocks, and a 15-year rebuilding program for Southeast Alaska chinook salmon stocks were established in 1981. In 1985, the PST was signed, and a coastwide rebuilding program for depressed non-Alaska chinook salmon stocks that contribute to the Southeast Alaska fisheries began. The decline in coastwide abundance was primarily the result of over-fishing of natural chinook salmon stocks and the loss of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat in the Pacific Northwest. Abundance of chinook salmon stocks harvested by the Southeast Alaska fisheries has generally increased since the rebuilding programs began, with peak abundance approximately twice the average 1979–1982 abundance (base period). Annual chinook salmon troll harvests since 1993 have averaged about 192,000 fish.

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

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

Since 1985, the harvest of treaty chinook salmon has exceeded the quota twelve times and has been less than the quota in six of the last 18 years (Table 3.1).

## *Coho Salmon Fishery*

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

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

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

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

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

### **Coho Salmon Assessments and Management Tools**

Long-term wild stock and hatchery stock coded wire tag (CWT) programs; dockside sampling programs to sample the harvest for CWTs; escapement monitoring; and the troll FPD collection program all began in

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

### ***Historical Effort in the Troll Fishery***

The power troll fishery came under limited entry in 1975. In recent years, the number of power troll permits fished has shown a decreasing trend (Table 3.3; Figure 3.6). In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), and the number of hand troll permits fished doubled from 1,100 permits in 1975 to a high of 2,644 permits in 1978. Due to this increased effort, in 1980, the CFEC initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery. Of the 2,163 permits issued in 2002, 817 were transferable and 1,346 permits were non-transferable so that hand troll effort would be reduced as participants left the fishery. As of 2002, 914 hand troll permits had been revoked due to non-renewal. The number of hand troll permits fished has steadily declined since 1980 (Table 3.3; Figure 3.6). Fewer hand troll permits than power troll permits are now fished, and the proportion of the commercial troll harvest currently harvested by the hand troll fleet is at the lowest point since the introduction of limited entry. Compared to last year, power troll participation decreased in both the winter and summer fisheries but increased slightly during the spring fisheries while hand troll participation decreased in all the seasons (Table 3.4).

The number of fishing days in the chinook salmon general summer fishery dropped from a high of 169 days in 1978 and 1979 to a low of 4.5 days in 1992. As a result, effort in number of boat days fished declined during chinook salmon retention (CR) periods from 76,800 boat days in 1981 to a low of 2,900 boat days in 1992 (Table 3.5; Figure 3.7). During chinook salmon non-retention (CNR) periods, effort has increased from 3,500 boat days in 1981 to a high of 38,400 boat days in 1989.

## **SUMMARY OF THE 2002 SEASON**

The troll fleet harvested a total of 1.84 million salmon of all species during the 2002 season (Table 3.6). The majority of the chinook salmon harvest occurred during the first general summer opening of July 1–18 (Statistical Weeks 27–29 (Table 3.7)). The coho salmon harvest remained at lower than average levels throughout the whole summer season due to low effort, with harvests remaining relatively consistent from

the last week in July through the first week in September. The pink salmon harvest peaked near the end of July and the chum salmon harvest peaked in late July to early August.

Hand troll vessels harvested 92,600 fish and power troll vessels harvested 1.7 million fish (Tables 3.8 and 3.9). The number of renewed hand and power troll permits decreased slightly from 2001 and the total number of permits fished was the lowest number fished since 1975 (Table 3.3).

### *Chinook Salmon Fishery*

For the 2002 season, the troll harvest of chinook salmon was managed to: 1) comply with the June 1999 PSTA, 2) continue the Southeast Alaska natural chinook salmon conservation program, 3) provide maximum harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced chinook salmon, 4) minimize incidental mortality during chinook salmon non-retention periods by closing areas of high chinook salmon abundance, and 5) to comply with terms of the incidental take permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Alaska's all-gear quota was set on a harvest rate initially based on a preseason abundance estimate and was later adjusted based on an inseason estimate of abundance. The 2002 chinook salmon fishery was managed to achieve an all-gear harvest of 356,500 treaty<sup>2</sup> chinook salmon (treaty fish).

The 2002 total all-gear (troll, purse seine, drift, and set gillnet, Annette Island, and recreational fisheries) chinook salmon harvest was 442,200 fish, of which 369,700 were treaty fish. The trollers harvested 325,300 chinook salmon of which 298,700 were treaty fish (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The purse seiners harvested 17,100 chinook salmon of which 5,600 were treaty fish. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 8,800 chinook salmon of which 3,200 were treaty fish. The set gillnet fleet harvested 2,500 chinook salmon of which 3,200 were treaty fish. The recreational fisheries (including charter fishers) harvested 85,200 chinook salmon, of which 57,500 were treaty fish (Tables 3.10 and 3.11). The Alaska hatchery chinook salmon contribution to all the fisheries was estimated at 77,000 fish, of which 8,600 counted towards the treaty quota (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

### **Winter Season**

The 2002 winter troll fishery began October 11, 2001, and continued through April 14, 2002. By regulation, the open area during the 2002 winter season was restricted to those areas of Southeast Alaska lying east of the surf line south of Cape Spencer, and the waters of Yakutat Bay [5 AAC 29.020 (b)]. All outer coastal areas, including the EEZ, are closed during the winter fishery.

Under the BOF troll fishery management plan, the winter fishery remains open until either a harvest of 45,000 chinook salmon is reached [5 AAC 29.080 (a)], or until April 14 [5 AAC 29.070 (a)(1)]. A total of

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

300 vessels participated in the 2002 winter fishery, and harvested a total of 29,400 chinook salmon (9% of the 2002 total troll chinook salmon harvest (Table 3.12, Figure 3.8)). The harvest increased by 30% and harvest per landing decreased by 40% when compared to the 2001 season. (Tables 3.11 and 3.12; Figure 3.9).

## **Summer Season**

### **Spring Fishery**

The spring fishery (which includes terminal fisheries) target Alaska-origin hatchery chinook salmon, except for the Cross Sound fishery, which targets chum and pink salmon. Spring fisheries occur near the Little Port Walter Hatchery (NMFS), Whitman Lake Hatchery, Carroll Inlet, and Earl West Cove/Anita Bay release sites (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)), Crystal Lake Hatchery (ADF&G), Medvejie and Hidden Falls Hatcheries (Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association, (NSRAA)) (Figure 3.10).

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

A total of 435 vessels participated in the 2002 spring fisheries and hatchery terminal area fisheries, and harvested 43,200 chinook, 200 sockeye, 6,400 coho, 4,000 pink, and 8,200 chum salmon. The chinook salmon harvest was approximately 8,300 fish greater than the 2001 harvest, but the Alaska hatchery contribution decreased from 58 to 52% (Tables 3.13 and 3.14). The highest chinook salmon harvests were in the Eastern Channel area followed by the Hidden Falls, Western Channel, Gravina Island, and Inner Silver Bay areas (Table 3.13). The majority of the pink salmon were harvested in the Cross Sound pink and chum salmon experimental fishery and the majority of chum salmon were harvested in the Hidden Falls and Cross Sound spring fisheries.

A total of 30 spring fisheries and four terminal fisheries were open during 2002. Seven new areas were opened in 2002, including three areas near Sitka (Western Channel, Biorka Island, and Redoubt Bay), two areas near Pelican (Lisianski Strait and Port Althorp), one area near Wrangell in Stikine Strait (Craig Point) and one area near Ketchikan (Felice Strait). In addition to the new areas, there were line changes that expand the Chatham Strait, Homeshore, West Rock, and Mountain Point areas. The Hidden Falls terminal area was reduced in accordance with 5 AAC 33.374(a).

Three areas that were open in 2001 were eliminated for 2002. These areas have had low Alaska hatchery contributions, very low effort, or both over the past few years. The three areas that were eliminated were

Point Alava, Babbler Point, and Ernest Sound. The Ernest Sound area will likely be re-opened in 2004 to harvest enhanced chinook salmon returning to the SSRAA facility in Anita Bay.

### **General Summer Fishery**

The all-gear harvest quota for Southeast Alaska was set at 356,500 treaty chinook salmon for the 2002 season. Under the current BOF commercial fisheries plan, the troll and sport fisheries divide the treaty quota in an 80/20 split, after 8,600 plus 4.3% of the treaty chinook salmon quota are subtracted from the quota for the commercial net fisheries [5 AAC 29.060(b)].

In 2002, the department received the preseason abundance index of 1.74 in late April, which translated to an all-gear quota under the PSTA of 356,500 fish. The purse seine fleet was allocated 15,300 fish, the drift gillnet fleet 7,600 fish, and the set gillnet fleet 1,000 fish. The remainder of 325,500 fish was then initially divided between the troll and sport fisheries in an 80/20 split, which translated to 266,000 fish to the troll fishery, and 66,500 fish to the sport fishery.

Based on past fishery performance at similar abundance indices, the first summer troll chinook salmon fishery was estimated to last for at least ten days. The fishery was managed inseason using the FPD program because the projected fishery length was based on historical effort levels and the actual effort and harvest rates can be highly variable. The harvest during the first chinook opening was 187,000 chinook salmon, of which 183,000 were counted as treaty fish. The first opening lasted 18 days from July 1 – 18 and the harvest per fleet day was 10,389 fish per day (Table 3.15).

Prior to opening the general summer season, the troll harvest target was estimated by subtracting the estimated winter treaty fish harvest (27,000 fish), spring fishery harvest (23,000 fish), the pre-treaty production of Alaska hatchery fish (3,700 fish), and an estimated 1,000 fish risk factor (the standard error of the projected Alaska hatchery chinook salmon harvest) from the yearly PST quota allocated to the troll fishery. This resulted in an initial estimate of 211,300 treaty fish for the general summer quota. In addition, the sport fishery was not anticipated to harvest its allocation, as was planned, and the troll fishery would be managed to harvest the estimated underage. The Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan, 5 AAC 47.055(j) specifies that the troll fishery harvest quota (allocation) will be adjusted up or down to harvest any remainder of the annual PSTA harvest ceiling. The plan also provides for accounting of overages so that the overall allocation goals specified by the plan will be met. The actual amount that the sport fishery would come in under its allocation was not known prior to the opening of the summer fishery so the first opening was not managed to harvest that additional amount. According to the BOF plan, 70% of the summer troll quota is to be taken in the first opening [5 AAC 29.100 (c)(1)(A)] and the remaining 30% harvested following any closure for coho salmon management in August [5 AAC 29.100 (c)(1)(B)(i)]. However, in order to ensure that the entire quota would be harvested, given the very large quota and lower than average effort in the fishery, it was decided that 70% (148,000 Treaty chinook salmon) of the quota would be the absolute minimum harvest target. Approximately 86% of the 211,300 Treaty chinook salmon initially allocated to the troll fishery were actually harvested during the first retention period.

Following the first opening, the areas of high chinook salmon abundance were closed (Figure 3.11). To ensure that the entire all-gear treaty quota of 356,500 chinook salmon would be harvested, both the sport and net harvests were closely monitored during the second chinook salmon retention period. Sport Fish Division projected the sport fishery treaty chinook salmon harvest would be approximately 62,000 fish.

This would leave an additional 4,600 treaty chinook salmon that could be harvested by the troll fishery and would increase the total troll allocation to 270,600 fish. The net treaty harvest near the end of the purse seine season was estimated to be 13,300 chinook salmon. This left approximately 10,600 additional fish to harvest to reach the 356,500 all-gear quota. Because the troll fishery had such a large 2000-2001 cumulative underage (-51,700 chinook salmon) it was decided that the troll fishery would harvest an additional 10,600 fish that would be taken off of the troll underage but still accounted for in the net underage. This increased the troll allocation to 281,200 chinook salmon. The chinook salmon harvest rates were higher than projected for the final open week and expected poor weather never materialized so a total of 64,000 treaty chinook salmon were harvested during the second chinook salmon retention period, which lasted for 22 days from August 12 – September 2. This increased the total troll treaty harvest to 298,700 chinook salmon and the all-gear treaty harvest to 373,900 or 5% over the PST quota which is well within the 7.5% management error designated by the PST and 5 AAC 29.060(c).

The total summer fishery chinook salmon harvest was 252,300 fish of which approximately 6,400 fish or 2.6% were of Alaska hatchery-produced origin. Approximately 5,300 of these or 2.1% were counted as hatchery add-on and not counted against the treaty quota. The final percent harvests in the first chinook salmon opening was 74% and in the second opening was 26%.

### *Coho Salmon Fishery*

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

The 2002 return of coho salmon to Southeast Alaska may have been one of the more difficult returns to assess for actual abundance. Due to the combination of a long chinook salmon opening and poor prices for troll caught coho salmon, many trollers either did not retain coho salmon or retained only large coho salmon during the first chinook salmon opening and many trollers did not fish during the chinook salmon non-retention period between the first and second chinook salmon openings. This fishing pattern reduced the harvest per boat per day to artificially low levels during the second and third weeks of the fishery, which is normally used to project total seasonal coho salmon harvest and abundance. At the time of the second assessment, the troll harvest (248,000) was 3% less than the 1971–1980 base period average (256,000) but the regional harvest rate was above 1982–2001 average. Harvest rates were good and above average in all areas for the majority of the season and were occasionally above the 1994 harvest rates (Figure 3.12). Overall, the drift gillnet harvest was 188% below the base period (1971–1980). Harvest rates in the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery were 16% greater than the base period, the Prince of Wales drift gillnet fishery was 509% greater than the base period, but the Taku/Snettisham drift gillnet fishery was 8% above the base period and only the Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was below the base period harvest at -25% (Figure 3.13). The cumulative harvest rates in the Juneau marine sport fishery were below the base period but the weekly harvest rates for the three-weeks prior to the August assessment were above average (Figure 3.13). Therefore, no troll fishery closure was necessary to achieve harvest guidelines or for any

conservation concerns. However, a two day minimum closure is required by regulation in order to allow a fair start prior to re-opening the chinook salmon fishery (5 AAC 29.100(c)(1)(B)(ii)).

The coho salmon return was assessed in mid-September to evaluate an extension of the trolling period beyond September 20. Troll harvests alone would probably not have indicated a high abundance year due to low effort. However, the overall regional power troll coho salmon harvest rates through Statistical Week 36 (September 1–7) were above the 10-year average and nearly as high as the 1994 harvest rate when the all-gear harvest was over five-million fish. The regionwide drift gillnet harvests were also above the 1982–2001 average with the Tree Point and District 6 harvests and harvest rates at above average levels in both fisheries, even with reduced effort. Sport catches were above the five-year average throughout the season in all communities where creel sampling is conducted. Escapements were ahead of schedule throughout the region and had already reached the escapement goals in some systems (Tables 3.23–3.26; Figures 3.14 and 3.15). Based on current commercial and sport fishery coho salmon harvest rates and the escapement counts, 2002 appeared to be an above average abundance year and the coho salmon fishery was extended through September 30 as per [5 AAC 29.110 (a)].

The 2002 troll fishery coho salmon harvest of 1.3 million fish was 0.55 million fish less than the 2001 harvest (Table 3.6). The BOF management plan allocates 61% of the long-term commercial harvest to the troll fleet. In 2002, the troll portion was 55%, bringing the average since 1989 to 63% (Table 3.16). Average head-on, dressed weight of coho salmon was 6.9 pounds in 2002, which was 0.4 pounds greater than the recent five-year average (Table 3.17).

### *Other Species*

A total of 1,200 sockeye, 86,400 pink, and 117,600 chum salmon were harvested during the 2002 troll season (Table 3.6). This was the smallest harvest of both sockeye and pink salmon since 1975, and the smallest harvest of chum salmon since 1999. However, the chum salmon harvest was the ninth largest harvest since statehood.

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

In 2002, trollers harvested 79,900 chum salmon in Eastern Channel, with peak harvests occurring from the last week in July through the third week of August. The troll harvest of chum salmon returning to Neets Bay was the highest during the last week in July through the second week of August, for a total of 23,600 fish (the Neets Bay THA was closed from June 21 through September 24).

### *Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Harvests*

In 2002, approximately 16% (52,000 fish) of the chinook salmon and 4% (56,000 fish) of the coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery was reported taken outside of State waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 110 sockeye, 1,300 pink, and 650 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ.

### *Number of Troll Permits Fished and Boat Days of Effort*

In 2002, the CFEC renewed 915 power troll permits and 1,017 hand troll permits (Table 3.3), this was a 2% decrease in power troll permit renewals and an 1% decrease in hand troll permit renewals from 2001. Preliminary estimates indicate that 654 power troll permits and 216 hand troll permits were actually fished (Table 3.3). This represents a 5% decrease in power troll effort and a 20% decrease in hand troll effort when compared to the 2001 season.

By season, both power and hand troll participation decreased during both the winter and summer fisheries. However, during the spring fisheries power troll participation increased slightly and hand troll participation decreased slightly in 2002 (Table 3.4; Figures 3.6 and 3.16).

In 2002, the chinook salmon general summer fishery was open for 40 days with 10,457 days of chinook salmon retention, which is the highest since 1985 (Table 3.5). The chinook salmon non-retention effort was estimated at 10,211 boat days which was the lowest since 1985 (Table 3.5).

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

## **ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION**

### *Chinook Salmon*

Private-non-profit and Federal hatcheries in Southeast Alaska produce both chinook and coho salmon that are harvested by the troll, drift gillnet, and purse seine fleets. Hatchery-produced chinook salmon began appearing in significant numbers in troll harvests in 1980, when an estimated 5,900 fish were harvested. Peak harvests of Alaska hatchery fish occurred in 1996, when contributions were over 38,000 chinook salmon to the troll harvest (27% of the total troll chinook salmon harvest), and over 84,000 fish to the all-

gear harvest (Tables 3.10 and 3.11; Figure 3.17). Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Table 3.18). In 2002, Alaska hatcheries contributed about 81,700 chinook salmon to the commercial and sport fisheries, with about 31,300 fish harvested in the troll fishery and 31,700 fish in the sport fishery (Tables 3.10 and 3.19).

### *Coho Salmon*

Hatchery-produced coho salmon were first documented in the troll harvest in 1980. The hatchery contribution to the total coho salmon harvest has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to 24% in 1996 (Table 3.20; Figure 3.18), with Alaska hatcheries producing approximately 98% of these fish. In 2002, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 25% of the harvest (Table 3.20; Figure 3.18).

## **WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT**

### *Chinook Salmon Escapement*

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

Since the program was established, MSY escapement goal ranges, based on biological data and analysis, have been established for 10 of the 11 systems (all but the Chilkat River and the escapement goal for this system is being reviewed). Establishment of MSY goals indicated that the Alsek, Situk, Unuk, and Keta rivers were within the ranges of desired escapement prior to the rebuilding program while only the Blossom river were below desired escapements. Over the last 10 years, the Situk, Unuk, Alsek, and Stikine rivers have consistently been above the lower escapement goal range (Table 3.21). Of the four indicator systems in Behm Canal, escapements to the Unuk River have consistently been above the lower range, while Chickamin River was below the lower range for seven years until 1999. The Blossom River has been below the lower escapement goal range for the last eight years, and the Keta River has been below for three of the last eight years.

In 2002, escapements generally continued to increase from the low counts in 1998 and 1999, with 7 of 11 index counts above the 2001 escapement values. Ten systems had escapements above or within goals and only the Blossom River was below the escapement goals. The Chilkat River goal is currently under review.

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

### *Coho Salmon Escapement*

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in Southeast Alaska are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months. In 2002, weirs were operated on five systems, while foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 40 streams. An adult tagging program has been in use since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River (Figure 3.14).

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

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

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

The escapement to the Berners River in Lynn Canal was at a record high level while the fish wheel catches in the Chilkat River indicated a very strong escapement in that system as well. Despite liberal fishing opportunity, the Berners River escapement of 27,700 spawners was triple the upper bound of the escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 spawners. The escapement estimate of 223,200 coho salmon to the Taku River above Canyon Island was a record that was over six-times the threshold goal of 35,000 fish (Table 3.24; Figure 3.20) and over two and a half times the average of 70,700. Escapements to Juneau roadside systems (Jordan, Montana, Peterson, Steep, Switzer, and Auke creeks) were within or above the goal ranges set for all six streams (Table 3.24). The overall index of Stephens Passage systems (i.e., the sum of the escapement peak counts of the five Juneau roadside systems and the Auke Creek weir count) of 5,655 fish was the highest in 22 years and well above the 1981–2001 average of 2,500 fish (Figure 3.20). The Auke Creek weir count of 1,110 adults was far above the goal of 200–500.

The Sitka area (North Central Outside area) coho salmon escapement index of 10,200 spawners (seven streams) was also a record and over twice the historical average (Table 3.25; Figure 3.20). The total escapement of 7,100 spawners to Ford Arm Lake was over double the historical average (3,000) and far above the goal range of 1,300–2,900 spawners. Counts for all streams in the Sitka area were well above average.

The overall index of 16,300 spawners for 15 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was over double the 1987–2001 average of 8,100 spawners (Table 3.26; Figure 3.20). The total escapement count of 3,300 spawners at Hugh Smith Lake was about three-times the upper bound of the goal range of 500–1,100 spawners. It far exceeded the previous record of 2,150 spawners in 1982.

## **COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES**

Fishery exploitation rates in 2002 were down markedly from 1980s and 1990s levels, due to economic pressures on the fishery, primarily to low exvessel prices.

The 2002 average troll fishery exploitation rate of 23% for the four primary indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, Ford Arm Lake, and Hugh Smith Lake) was below the 1982–2000 mean average of 41% (Table 3.27; Figure 3.21). The outer coastal stock (Ford Arm Lake) was harvested at 38%, which was the lowest troll exploitation rate on record for the stock and well below the average of 54%. The three long-term inside indicator stocks all had very low troll exploitation rates of 17–18% that were well below historical averages of 32–39%. In the northern inside area, the Auke Creek stock was exploited by trollers at 18% compared with 30% in 2001 while the Berners River stock was exploited at 17% compared with 28% in 2001. The effectiveness of the troll fishery on the southern inside indicator stock (Hugh Smith Lake) has decreased sharply in the past two years. In 2002, Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon

were exploited by the troll fishery at a record low rate of 17%, which was lower than the 2001 rate of 22% and far lower than the 20-year average of 38%.

The average total exploitation rate by all fisheries on the four stocks in 2002 was only 40% compared with the long-term mean average of 60% (Table 3.27; Figure 3.22). The total exploitation rate on the Ford Arm stock of 53% was below the historical average of 60%. Although trollers accounted for the majority of the harvest of that stock (38%), purse seine (8%) and marine sport harvests (7%) were substantial.

In the northern inside area, the Auke Creek stock was exploited at only 27% by the combined fisheries, down from the 20-year average of 43%. The Berners River stock was exploited at a substantially higher rate (45%) compared with Auke Creek, owing primarily to special drift gillnet openings in Berners Bay to target that stock. Despite efforts to increase exploitation, the total exploitation rate on the Berners River stock was only moderately above the 2001 rate of 40% and far below the historical average of 69% while the escapement of 27,700 spawners was the highest on record.

The total exploitation rate for the Hugh Smith Lake stock was a record low 37%, compared with the long-term average of 69%. This estimate is preliminary because tag recovery data were not yet available for Canadian fisheries where a small proportion of the harvest was likely taken.

Table 3.1. All-gear treaty chinook catch, hatchery add-on, total catch, treaty quota, terminal exclusion catch and the number of fish over or under the quota, 1985–2002. The hatchery add-on is the Alaska hatchery contribution minus the pre-treaty Alaska hatchery harvest (5,000 fish), plus the statistical error associated with the Alaska hatchery estimate.<sup>ab</sup>

Year	Treaty Catch	Hatchery Addon	Terminal Exclusion	Total Catch	Treaty Quota*	Over/Under Quota
1985	267,600	6,200	0	273,800	263,000	4,600
1986	271,400	10,900	0	282,300	263,000	8,400
1987	265,500	16,900	0	282,400	263,000	2,500
1988	256,700	22,600	0	279,300	263,000	-6,300
1989	269,500	21,500	0	291,000	263,000	6,500
1990	321,000	45,900	0	366,900	302,000	19,000
1991	297,800	61,600	0	359,400	273,000	24,800
1992	222,000	36,800	0	258,800	243,000	-21,000
1993	271,200	32,900	0	304,100	263,000	8,200
1994	235,000	29,200	0	264,200	240,000	-5,000
1995	176,900	58,900	0	235,800	175,000	1,900
1996	156,300	71,200	8,700	236,200	140,000-155,000	0
1997	287,500	45,600	9,800	342,900	277,000-302,000	0
1998	243,500	24,700	2,400	270,600	260,000	-16,500
1999	200,300	46,300	4,500	251,100	195,600	4,700
2000	186,854	73,929	2,505	263,288	178,500	8,354
2001	189,462	69,227	931	259,620	178,500	10,962
2002	369,734	71,631	810	442,175	356,500	13,234
1985–2002 Sum.:						64,350
1985–2002 Avg.:						3,575

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

<sup>a</sup> In 1992, the overage from 1987 to 1991 was 45,600. The department was to reduce the overage to 10,000. So in 1992, we fished for 263,000-35,600=227,400. (From 1992 troll management plan).

<sup>b</sup> A harvest range, instead of a point harvest target, was used in 1996 and 1997.

Table 3.2. Estimated survival rate (percent) of coho salmon smolts and pre-smolts from wild and hatchery stocks in Southeast Alaska. Wild stock survival represents survival from the time of tagging until return to the fisheries. Hatchery stock survival represents survival from the time of smolt release to return to the fisheries. Whitman Lake and Neets Bay returns from 1981–1983 represent hatchery-raised releases from wild broodstock.

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

Table 3.3. Southeast Alaska commercial troll permits renewed and fished by calendar year from 1975–1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October to September) for 1980 to 2002.

Year	Hand Troll Permits		Power Troll Permits	
	Renewed	Fished	Renewed	Fished
1975	2,087	1,100	1,078	760
1976	2,082	1,242	998	742
1977	2,951	1,852	970	746
1978	3,922	2,644	976	817
1979	3,700	2,195	978	813
1980	2,436	1,713	973	848
1981	2,048	1,172	969	797
1982	1,906	1,185	967	819
1983	2,031	1,016	967	820
1984	1,983	875	961	799
1985	1,952	930	959	840
1986	1,887	820	957	834
1987	1,820	777	956	832
1988	1,783	801	956	844
1989	1,747	725	955	853
1990	1,699	708	956	841
1991	1,643	703	958	855
1992	1,595	660	957	848
1993	1,550	605	956	842
1994	1,513	551	954	809
1995	1,479	461	954	820
1996	1,420	414	965	739
1997	1,380	387	964	748
1998	1,331	305	962	737
1999	1,155	332	927	724
2000	1,006	318	899	717
2001	1,039	329	927	737
2002	1,017	216	915	654

Table 3.4. Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, 1980–2002.

Year	WINTER FISHERY			SPRING <sup>a</sup> (Experimental/Terminal)			GENERAL SUMMER		
	Troll Gear Type		Total	Troll Gear Type		Total	Troll Gear Type		Total
	Hand	Power	Winter	Hand	Power	Spring	Hand	Power	General Summer
1980	262	204	466				1,661	843	2,504
1981	183	165	348				1,135	791	1,926
1982	183	211	394				1,060	813	1,873
1983	254	331	585				923	805	1,728
1984	221	366	587				833	787	1,620
1985	196	303	499				887	829	1,716
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	662	834	1,496
1991	182	383	565	76	169	245	670	849	1,519
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	835	1,434
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	553	831	1,384
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	798	1,329
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105
1997	49	207	256	145	336	481	338	734	1,072
1998	50	232	282	86	277	363	284	740	1,024
1999	53	253	306	90	253	343	307	713	1,020
2000	66	244	310	109	287	396	258	696	954
2001	80	242	322	120	318	438	243	688	931
2002	72	228	300	105	329	434	186	641	827

<sup>a</sup> Does not include permits fished in the hatchery access fisheries in 1989 through 1992.

Table 3.5. Number of days, effort (boat-days) and dates the Southeast Alaska troll fishery was open to chinook fishing (chinook retention (CR)), closed to chinook retention (chinook non-retention (CNR)), and closed to all salmon species (all) during the general summer season. (April 15-September 30) from 1978–2002.

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates Open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boatdays)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
1978	169	0	4/15-9/30	169		None	0		
1979	169	0	4/15-9/31	169		None	0		
1980	149	20	4/15-7/14	91		7/15-7/24	10 (all)		
			7/25-9/20	58		9/21-9/30	10 (all)		
1981	101	69	5/15-6/25	42		4/15-5/14	30 (all)		
						6/26-7/4	9 (all)		
			7/5-8/9	36		8/10-8/19	10 (all)		
			8/20-9/3	15		9/4-9/12	9		
			9/13-9/20	8	76,691	9/21-9/30	10 (all)	9	3,526
1982	65	104	5/15-6/6	23		4/15-5-14	30 (all)		
						6/7-6/16	10 (all)		
			6/17-7/28	42	53,371	7/29-8/7	10 (all)		
						8/8-9/20	44		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	44	32,727
1983	60	109	5/15-6/8	25		4/15-5/14	30 (all)		
						6/9-6/30	22 (all)		
			7/1-8/4	35	48,734	8/5-8/14	10 (all)		
						8/15-9/20	37		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	37	18,385
1984	45	124	6/5-6/30	26		4/15-6/4	51 (all)		
						7/1-7/10	10 (all)		
			7/11-7/29	19	33,641	7/30-8/14	16		
						8/15-8/24	10 (all)		
						8/25-9/20	27		
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)	43	29,583

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Table 3.5. (page 2 of 4)

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates Open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boatdays)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
1985	33.6	135.4	6/3-6/12	10	30,628	4/15-6/2	49 (all)	48.4	35,725
						6/13-6/30	18 (all)		
			7/1-7/22	22		7/23-8/14	23		
			8/25-8/26	1.6		8/15-8/24	10 (all)		
						8/26-9/20	25.4		
					9/21-9/30	10 (all)			
1986	41	128	6/20-7/15	26	33,079	4/15-6/19	66 (all)	42	34,173
						7/16-8/10	26		
			8/21-8/26	6		8/11-8/20	10 (all)		
						8/27-8/31	5		
			9/1-9/9	9		9/10-9/20	11		
					9/21-9/30	10 (all)			
1987	23	146	6/20-7/12	23	19,077	4/15-6/19	66 (all)	60	37,214
						7/13-8/2	21		
			8/3-8/12	10 (all)		8/3-8/12	10 (all)		
						8/13-9/20	39		
1988	12	157	7/1-7/12	12	9,507	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	47	27,275
						7/13-7/25	13		
			7/26-8/4	10 (all)					
			8/5-8/14	10					
			8/15-8/24	10 (all)					
			8/25-8/31	7					
			9/1-9/3	3 (all)					
			9/4-9/20	17 <sup>a</sup>					
					9/21-9/30	10 (all)			
1989	13	156	7/1-7/13	13	9,585	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	59	38,404
						7/14-8/13	31		
			8/14-8/23	10 (all)					
			8/24-9/20	28					
					9/21-9/30	10 (all)			

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Table 3.5. (page 3 of 4)

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates Open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boatdays)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)			
1990	24	145	7/1-7/22	22		4/15-6/30	77 (all)					
						7/23-8/12	21					
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)					
						8/23-8/24	2			17,172	8/25-9/20	27
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)			48	29,525	
1991	7.5	161.5	7/1-7/8	7.5	4,718	4/15-6/30	77 (all)					
						7/8-8/15	38.5					
						8/16-8/24	10 (all)					
						8/25-9/20	26					
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)			64.5	32,565	
1992	4.5	164.5	7/1-7/4	3.5		4/15-6/30	77 (all)					
						7/4-8/12	39.5					
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)					
						8/23	1			2,881	8/24-9/20	28
						9/21-9/30	10 (all)			67.5	36,306	
1993	20	149	7/1-7/6	6		4/15-6/30	77 (all)					
						7/7-7/11	5 (all)					
						7/12-8/12	32					
						8/13-8/20	8 (all)					
						8/21-8/25	5				8/26-9/11	17
9/12-9/20	9	12,036	9/21-9/30	10 (all)	49	30,502						
1994	12	157	7/1-7/7	7		4/15-6/30	77 (all)					
						7/8-8/26	50					
						8/29-9/2	5			6,434	8/27-8/28	2 (all)
						9/3-9/30	28			78	35,716	
1995	17	152	7/1-7/10	10		4/15-6/30	77 (all)					
						7/11-7/29	19					
						7/30-8/5	7			8,420	8/6-8/12	7
						8/13-8/22	10 (all)					
						8/23-9/30	39			65	23,435	

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Table 3.5. (page 4 of 4)

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates Open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boatdays)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
1996	12	157	7/1-7/10	10	5,282	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	64	23,167
						7/11-8/13	34		
			8/19-8/20	8/14-8/18		5 (all)			
				8/21-9/20		30			
				9/21-9/30		10 (all)			
1997	21	148	7/1-7/7	7	9,126	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	49	17,653
						7/8-8/7	30		
			8/18-8/24	8/8-8/17		10 (all)			
				8/25-8/29		5			
				8/30-9/5		7			
1998	53	116	7/1-7/11	11	12,517	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	30	11,928
						7/12-8/11	30		
			8/20-9/30	8/12-8/19		8 (all)			
				8/20-9/30		42			
				8/20-9/30		42			
1999	11	158	7/1-7/6	6	4,678	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	75	21,879
						7/7-8/12	36		
			8/18-8/22	8/13-8/17		5 (all)			
				8/18-8/22		5			
				8/23-9/30		39			
2000	24	68	7/1-7/5	5	6,784	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	48	15,422
						8/11-8/12	2		
			8/23-8/30	8/13-8/22		10 (all)			
				9/12-9/20		9			
				9/12-9/20		9			
2001	25	67	7/1-7/6	6	7,364	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	58	15,413
						7/7-8/12	37		
			8/18-9/5	8/13-8/17		5(all)			
				9/6-9/30		25			
				9/21-9/24		4(all)			
2002	40		7/1-7/18	18	10,457	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	50	10,211
						7/19-8/9	22		
			8/12-9/2	8/10-8/11		2(all)			
				9/2-9/30		28			
				9/2-9/30		28			

<sup>a</sup> In 1988, the southern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho conservation concerns.

<sup>b</sup> In 1997, the northern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho conservation concerns.

Table 3.6. Southeast Alaska annual commercial troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October–September) from 1980 to 2002.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	282,404	939	396,211	25,563	2,453	707,570
1961	204,289	1,264	399,932	19,303	2,679	627,467
1962	173,597	1,181	643,740	75,083	2,676	896,277
1963	243,679	2,014	693,050	106,939	6,230	1,051,912
1964	329,461	1,004	730,766	124,566	2,576	1,188,373
1965	258,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,044,147
1966	282,083	679	528,621	63,623	5,203	880,209
1967	274,678	157	443,677	57,372	7,051	782,935
1968	304,455	574	779,500	126,271	2,791	1,213,591
1969	290,168	444	388,443	83,727	1,708	764,490
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,279	104,557	7,602	815,806
1972	242,282	1,060	791,941	166,771	11,634	1,213,688
1973	307,806	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,199
1974	322,101	2,603	845,109	263,083	13,818	1,446,714
1975	287,342	1,098	214,170	76,882	2,784	582,276
1976	231,239	1,266	524,762	193,786	4,251	955,304
1977	271,735	5,701	506,845	281,244	11,617	1,077,142
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	334,317	7,018	918,842	629,130	24,661	1,913,968
1980	303,874	2,921	696,391	266,885	12,048	1,282,119
1981	248,791	7,476	860,792	579,524	8,680	1,705,263
1982	242,315	2,365	1,316,119	503,578	5,700	2,070,077
1983	269,790	8,018	1,276,363	498,245	20,309	2,072,725
1984	235,699	9,559	1,132,644	572,578	28,052	1,978,532
1985	215,842	7,818	1,599,777	963,737	52,787	2,839,961
1986	237,703	6,891	2,127,334	181,677	51,389	2,604,994
1987	242,562	9,727	1,041,059	487,133	12,846	1,793,327
1988	231,373	9,339	500,218	519,390	88,261	1,348,581
1989	235,717	20,173	1,415,517	1,771,249	68,988	3,511,644
1990	287,939	9,175	1,832,393	771,665	62,818	2,963,990
1991	264,044	9,806	1,718,318	427,326	28,438	2,447,932
1992	183,758	22,830	1,929,013	673,805	85,013	2,894,419
1993	226,866	25,336	2,395,505	902,758	525,138	4,075,603
1994	186,201	21,761	3,461,607	942,747	330,376	4,942,692
1995	138,115	27,323	1,750,124	714,312	277,453	2,907,327
1996	141,422	11,024	1,906,690	812,899	406,244	3,278,279
1997	246,409	39,428	1,170,462	545,308	312,042	2,313,649
1998	192,066	6,487	1,636,479	261,093	117,642	2,213,767
1999	146,219	5,725	2,272,574	540,670	74,672	3,039,860
2000	158,717	4,467	1,125,219	187,364	478,144	1,953,911
2001	153,218	8,989	1,845,154	258,943	467,830	2,734,134
2002	325,303	1,247	1,315,034	86,399	117,672	1,845,655
1960-69 Avg.	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970-79 Avg.	298,830	2,418	610,162	253,774	11,626	1,176,810
1980-89 Avg.	246,367	8,429	1,196,621	634,400	34,906	2,120,722
1990-99 Avg.	201,304	17,890	2,007,317	659,258	221,984	3,107,752

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.7. Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2002 troll season (October 1, 2001 – September 30, 2002).<sup>a b</sup>

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2001	41	7-Oct	584	0	0	0	0	584
	42	14-Oct	3,573	0	0	0	0	3,573
	43	21-Oct	4,787	0	0	0	0	4,787
	44	28-Oct	1,695	0	0	0	0	1,695
	45	4-Nov	2,829	0	0	0	0	2,829
	46	11-Nov	1,826	0	0	0	0	1,826
	47	18-Nov	696	0	0	0	0	696
	48	25-Nov	749	0	0	0	0	749
	49	2-Dec	150	0	0	0	0	150
	50	9-Dec	100	0	0	0	0	100
	51	16-Dec	81	0	0	0	0	81
	52	23-Dec	47	0	0	0	0	47
	53	30-Dec	61	0	0	0	0	61
2002	1	1-Jan	211	0	0	0	0	211
	2	6-Jan	129	0	0	0	0	129
	3	13-Jan	363	0	0	0	0	363
	4	20-Jan	184	0	0	0	0	184
	5	27-Jan	264	0	0	0	0	264
	6	3-Feb	566	0	0	0	0	566
	7	10-Feb	98	0	0	0	0	98
	8	17-Feb	430	0	0	0	0	430
	9	24-Feb	340	0	0	0	0	340
	10	3-Mar	562	0	0	0	0	562
	11	10-Mar	307	0	0	0	0	307
	12	17-Mar	1,134	0	0	0	0	1,134
	13	24-Mar	1,585	0	0	0	0	1,585
	14	31-Mar	2,308	0	0	0	0	2,308
	15	7-Apr	2,551	0	0	0	0	2,551
	16	14-Apr	1,205	0	0	0	0	1,205
	17	21-Apr	249	0	0	0	0	249
	18	29-Apr	613	0	0	0	0	613
	19	6-May	893	0	0	0	0	893
	20	13-May	1,897	0	0	0	0	1,897
	21	20-May	2,866	0	0	0	0	2,866
	22	27-May	3,575	1	0	0	0	3,576
	23	3-Jun	7,956	0	0	4	7	7,967
	24	10-Jun	7,634	3	5	422	852	8,916
	25	17-Jun	7,917	33	294	305	819	9,368
	26	24-Jun	3,316	158	1,096	2,283	908	7,761
	27	1-Jul	77,680	210	32,621	1,583	413	112,507
	28	8-Jul	52,273	136	60,040	2,312	1,312	116,073
	29	15-Jul	57,045	192	80,962	10,777	4,847	153,823
	30	22-Jul	0	111	88,591	21,339	16,700	126,741
	31	29-Jul	0	143	164,115	22,775	42,654	229,687
	32	5-Aug	0	67	178,344	15,952	28,427	222,790
	33	12-Aug	8,355	32	68,106	5,103	12,716	94,312
	34	19-Aug	20,777	43	106,080	2,237	911	130,048
	35	26-Aug	19,604	58	138,295	276	388	158,621
	36	2-Sep	16,525	34	160,324	65	510	177,458
	37	9-Sep	0	17	144,751	23	515	145,306
	38	16-Sep	0	2	55,837	2	52	55,893
	39	23-Sep	0	2	26,782	0	23	26,807
	40	30-Sep	0	0	3,755	0	10	3,765
		Winter season subtotal	29,415	0	0	0	0	29,415
		Spring season subtotal	37,610	195	1,411	3,014	2,588	44,818
		Summer season subtotal	252,270	1,047	1,308,603	82,444	109,478	1,753,842
		Hatchery terminal area subtotal	6,040	5	5,002	941	5,606	17,594
		<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>325,335</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,315,016</b>	<b>86,399</b>	<b>117,672</b>	<b>1,845,669</b>

<sup>a</sup> Weekly totals do not include hatchery terminal area catches.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.8. Southeast Alaska annual commercial hand troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1 – September 30) from 1980 to 2002.<sup>a b</sup>

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	27,995	96	40,922	28,853	541	98,407
1976	26,294	516	88,733	44,054	2,061	161,658
1977	33,176	1,740	155,813	116,776	4,143	311,648
1978	54,383	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,507
1979	57,494	2,448	244,815	281,711	7,926	594,394
1980	52,025	1,257	179,122	111,548	4,532	348,484
1981	33,892	2,171	181,422	173,517	2,582	393,584
1982	36,677	513	260,747	132,135	1,187	431,259
1983	38,635	1,574	235,685	136,656	2,777	415,327
1984	34,287	1,982	178,407	151,231	4,894	370,801
1985	33,136	1,697	260,592	251,645	9,746	556,816
1986	29,714	810	338,312	39,875	6,687	415,398
1987	29,217	2,131	183,229	135,102	3,016	352,695
1988	33,107	1,894	92,326	147,609	14,536	289,472
1989	28,667	2,442	220,262	301,413	6,578	559,362
1990	39,179	1,245	273,359	154,798	6,489	475,070
1991	39,987	1,073	238,456	72,343	3,839	355,698
1992	25,548	1,904	249,487	95,481	6,023	378,443
1993	23,887	1,668	315,521	101,752	34,449	477,277
1994	14,873	1,878	435,947	56,958	32,061	541,717
1995	13,412	1,822	145,094	63,877	21,282	245,487
1996	11,581	698	201,376	31,748	53,646	299,049
1997	14,850	1,207	104,527	35,104	20,042	175,730
1998	9,014	271	119,576	11,782	2,051	142,694
1999	6,010	286	180,072	12,214	583	199,165
2000	8,678	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,116
2001	9,811	301	111,059	6,267	12,480	139,918
2002	11,460	33	77,811	2,753	578	92,635
<b>Average 1975–2001</b>						
	28,353	1,293	203,011	109,011	10,376	352,044

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to 1975, hand and power troll catches were not reported separately.

Table 3.9. Southeast Alaska annual commercial power troll salmon catches in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October – September) from 1980 to 2002.<sup>a b</sup>

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	259,347	1,002	173,248	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	204,945	750	436,029	149,732	2,190	793,646
1977	238,559	3,961	351,032	164,468	7,474	765,494
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	276,823	4,570	674,027	347,419	16,735	1,319,574
1980	251,849	1,664	517,269	155,337	7,516	933,635
1981	214,899	5,305	679,370	406,007	6,098	1,311,679
1982	205,638	1,852	1,055,372	371,443	4,513	1,638,818
1983	231,155	6,444	1,040,678	361,589	17,532	1,657,398
1984	201,412	7,577	954,237	421,347	23,158	1,607,731
1985	182,953	6,121	1,339,185	712,092	43,041	2,283,392
1986	207,984	6,081	1,789,022	141,802	44,702	2,189,591
1987	213,345	7,596	857,830	352,031	9,830	1,440,632
1988	198,078	7,445	407,892	371,781	73,725	1,058,921
1989	206,942	17,731	1,195,255	1,469,836	62,410	2,952,174
1990	247,921	7,930	1,559,034	616,867	56,329	2,488,081
1991	223,104	8,733	1,479,862	354,983	24,599	2,091,281
1992	157,806	20,926	1,679,526	578,324	78,990	2,515,572
1993	202,674	23,668	2,079,984	801,006	490,689	3,598,021
1994	171,294	19,883	3,025,660	885,789	298,315	4,400,941
1995	124,703	25,501	1,605,030	650,435	256,171	2,661,840
1996	129,827	10,329	1,708,420	781,152	352,758	2,982,486
1997	231,569	38,221	1,065,935	510,204	292,000	2,137,929
1998	183,052	6,216	1,516,903	249,311	115,591	2,071,073
1999	139,890	5,439	2,092,502	528,456	74,089	2,840,376
2000	150,098	4,341	1,057,660	181,978	471,717	1,865,794
2001	143,408	8,688	1,734,095	252,676	455,350	2,594,217
2002	313,875	1,214	1,237,205	83,646	117,094	1,753,034
<b>Average 1975–2001</b>	204,456	9,616	1,214,705	453,269	122,385	2,004,430

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to 1975, hand and power troll catches were not reported separately.

Table 3.10. Estimated harvest and Alaska hatchery add-on of chinook salmon by commercial and sport fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 2002.

2002 SOUTHEAST ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS 12-17-02									
WILD TERMINAL EXCLUSION CATCHES			ALASKA WILD TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL	TREATY	
FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	EXCLUSION	EXCLUSION BASE	CATCH	
GILLNET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	STIKINE								
	TAKU	1,465	0	0	0	0	1,708	1,465	
SETNET	2,510	2,000	0	510	510	510	2,000	2,000	
SPORT	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,302	2,000	
	STIKINE								
	TAKU	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,857	1,500	
	YAKUTAT	500	0	300	300	300	200	200	
<b>TOTAL TERMINAL EXCLUSION</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>810</b>		<b>7,165</b>	
ANNETTE ISLAND CATCHES			ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL	TREATY	
FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON	EXCLUSION BASE	CATCH	
SEINE	550	550	0	0	0	0		550	
GILLNET	1,268	1,268	734	0	734	600		668	
TRAP	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
TROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
<b>TOTAL ANNETTE ISLAND</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>600</b>		<b>1,218</b>	
GENERAL PURSE SEINE AND GILLNET			ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL	TREATY	
FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON	EXCLUSION BASE	CATCH	
SEINE	17,145	6,382	953	10,763	11,716	11,542	322	5,603	
GILLNET	8,751	4,417	1,439	4,334	5,773	5,510		3,241	
SETNET	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
<b>TOTAL NET FISHERIES * (INCLUDING ANNETTE ISLAND)</b>	<b>31,689</b>	<b>16,082</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>15,607</b>	<b>18,734</b>	<b>18,161</b>		<b>13,528</b>	
TROLL			ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL	TREATY	
FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH		GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON	EXCLUSION BASE	CATCH	
WINTER FISHERY									
	OCT 11-DEC 31	17,152	743	0	743	607		16,545	
	JAN 1-APR 14	12,237	1,215	0	1,215	992		11,245	
<b>WINTER TOTAL</b>	<b>29,389</b>		<b>1,958</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,599</b>		<b>27,790</b>	
SPRING FISHERY									
	SPRING HATCHERY	37,610	17,035	0	17,035	13,914		23,696	
	HATCHERY ACCESS	0	0	0	0	0		0	
	TERMINAL	6,040	0	5,862	5,862	5,862	178	178	
<b>SPRING TOTAL</b>	<b>43,650</b>		<b>17,035</b>	<b>5,862</b>	<b>22,896</b>	<b>19,775</b>		<b>23,875</b>	
SUMMER FISHERY									
	JULY 1-18	186,998	4,872	0	4,872	3,980		183,018	
	AUG. 12 - SEP. 2	65,266	1,563	0	1,563	1,277		63,989	
		0	0	0	0	0		0	
		0	0	0	0	0		0	
<b>SUMMER TOTAL</b>	<b>252,264</b>		<b>6,435</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,435</b>	<b>5,256</b>		<b>247,008</b>	
<b>TOTAL TROLL (INCLUDING ANNETTE ISLAND)</b>	<b>325,303</b>		<b>25,428</b>	<b>5,862</b>	<b>31,290</b>	<b>26,631</b>		<b>298,672</b>	
SPORT			ALASKA HATCHERY TOTAL CONTRIBUTION				TERMINAL	TREATY	
FISHERY	TOTAL CATCH	COMMON PROPERTY CATCH	GENERAL FISHERIES	TERMINAL	SUBTOTAL	ADDON	EXCLUSION BASE	CATCH	
TRADITIONAL	81,183	71,829	22,031	9,354	31,385	27,349		53,834	
<b>TOTAL SPORT *</b>	<b>85,183</b>	<b>75,529</b>	<b>22,031</b>	<b>9,654</b>	<b>31,685</b>	<b>27,649</b>		<b>57,534</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTALS *</b>	<b>442,175</b>		<b>50,586</b>	<b>31,123</b>	<b>81,709</b>	<b>72,441</b>	<b>8,567</b>	<b>369,734</b>	
* THE NET, SPORT AND GRAND HATCHERY CONTRIBUTION TOTALS INCLUDE THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE WILD TERMINAL EXCLUSION AREAS.			HATCHERY BASE				5,000		
			RISK ADJUSTMENT FACTOR				4,267		
			WILD TERMINAL EXCLUSION				810		
			<b>ALASKA HATCHERY ADD-ON</b>				<b>71,631</b>		

Table 3.11. Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2002.\*

Year	Troll <sup>a</sup>	Net <sup>b</sup>	Subtotal	Sport <sup>c</sup>	Total	Alaska Hatchery Contribution	Total Less Alaska Hatchery Contribution
1965	309	28	337	13	350	-	-
1966	282	26	308	13	321	-	-
1967	275	26	301	13	314	-	-
1968	304	27	331	14	345	-	-
1969	290	24	314	14	328	-	-
1970	305	18	323	14	337	-	-
1971	311	23	334	15	349	-	-
1972	242	44	286	15	301	-	-
1973	308	36	344	16	360	-	-
1974	322	24	346	17	363	-	-
1975	287	13	300	17	317	-	-
1976	231	10	241	17	258	-	-
1977	272	13	285	17	302	-	-
1978	375	25	400	17	417	-	-
1979	338	28	366	17	383	-	-
1980	304	20	324	20	344	7	337
1981	249	19	268	21	289	2	287
1982	242	48	290	26	316	1	315
1983	270	19	289	22	311	2	309
1984	236	32	268	22	290	5	285
1985	216	33	249	25	274	13	261
1986	238	22	260	23	283	17	266
1987	243	16	259	24	283	24	259
1988	231	22	253	26	279	29	250
1989	236	24	260	31	291	29	262
1990	288	28	316	51	367	56	311
1991	264	35	299	60	359	66	293
1992	184	32	216	43	259	44	215
1993	227	28	255	49	304	41	263
1994	186	36	222	42	264	37	227
1995	138	48	186	50	236	69	167
1996	141	37	178	58	237	88	149
1997	246	25	271	72	340	62	278
1998	192	24	216	55	271	33	238
1999	146	33	179	72	251	58	193
2000	159	41	200	63	252	84	168
2001	153	38	191	68	259	79	180
2002	325	32	357	87	444	77	367

\* Years 1985–2001 were updated in 2001, based on add-on tables for BOF reports. All subsequent years also based on add-on tables.

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

<sup>b</sup> Purse seine catches from 1986-present do not include chinook less than five pounds reported on fish tickets.

<sup>c</sup> Estimates of sport catches for 1965–1976 based on 1977–1980 average catch per capita data. Sport catches for 1977–2001 based on statewide post harvest surveys. Sport harvest for 2001 based on preliminary creel survey data, pending completion of statewide postal harvest surveys.

Table 3.12. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook catches, vessel landings, and catch per landing, by troll accounting year (October – September), 1980–2002.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Early Winter (Oct.-Dec.)			Late Winter (Jan.-Apr. 14)			Total Winter (Oct. - Apr. 14)			Annual Total	Winter % of Annual Total
	Chinook	Landings	Catch/Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/Landing	Chinook	Landings	Catch/Landing		
1980	4,002	528	8	3,608	406	9	7,610	934	8	304,000	3%
1981	1,737	279	6	7,027	744	9	8,764	1,023	9	249,000	4%
1982	4,865	535	9	6,857	764	9	11,722	1,299	9	242,000	5%
1983	12,517	926	14	17,340	1,424	12	29,857	2,350	13	270,000	11%
1984	14,223	1,217	12	17,153	1,980	9	31,376	3,197	10	236,000	13%
1985	14,235	1,016	14	7,234	1,090	7	21,469	2,106	10	216,000	10%
1986	16,779	1,202	14	6,147	832	7	22,926	2,034	11	238,000	10%
1987	18,453	1,404	13	10,075	994	10	28,528	2,398	12	243,000	12%
1988	44,774	2,626	17	15,684	1,784	9	60,458	4,410	14	231,000	26%
1989	24,426	2,354	10	9,872	1,402	7	34,298	3,756	9	236,000	15%
1990	17,617	1,128	16	15,513	1,476	11	33,130	2,604	13	287,000	12%
1991	19,920	1,094	18	20,622	1,915	11	40,542	3,009	13	263,000	15%
1992	28,277	1,952	14	43,554	2,673	16	71,831	4,625	16	183,000	39%
1993	20,275	1,210	17	42,447	2,365	18	62,722	3,575	18	227,000	28%
1994	35,193	1,132	31	21,175	1,498	14	56,368	2,630	21	186,000	30%
1995	10,382	642	16	7,486	871	9	17,868	1,513	12	138,000	13%
1996	6,008	430	14	3,393	447	8	9,401	877	11	141,000	7%
1997	13,252	627	21	7,705	524	15	20,957	1,151	18	246,000	9%
1998	9,783	578	17	23,021	1,423	16	32,804	2,001	16	192,000	17%
1999	13,989	594	24	16,988	1,432	12	30,977	2,026	15	146,000	21%
2000	17,494	813	22	18,561	1,486	12	36,055	2,299	16	158,700	23%
2001	11,198	939	12	11,384	1,359	8	22,582	2,298	10	153,218	15%
2002	17,178	755	23	12,237	1,361	9	29,415	2,116	14	325,335	9%

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catch.

Table 3.13. The number of chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2002 spring experimental and spring terminal troll fisheries. Due to confidentiality concerns catches are omitted from weeks where less than three permits made landings, therefore totals may not reflect the sum of weekly values.<sup>a</sup>

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>
101	21	West Rock Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May	-	-	-
			27-May	30-May	-	-	-
			3-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun		Confidential	
			17-Jun	20-Jun	11	709	6%
			24-Jun	29-Jun	-	-	-
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
			<b>West Rock Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
101	23	Felice Strait Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May	-	-	-
			27-May	30-May	-	-	-
			3-Jun	6-Jun		Confidential	
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
			24-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-
			<b>Felice Strait Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
101	29	Gravina Is. Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr	-	-	-
			21-Apr	27-Apr	-	-	-
			28-Apr	4-May		Confidential	
			5-May	11-May	-	-	-
			12-May	18-May		Confidential	
			19-May	25-May	13	257	32%
			26-May	1-Jun	15	471	53%
			2-Jun	8-Jun	26	1312	74%
			9-Jun	15-Jun	28	1083	57%
			16-Jun	22-Jun	19	374	47%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	15	469	88%
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
<b>Gravina Is. Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>47</b>	<b>4010</b>	<b>63%</b>

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Table 3.13. (page 2 of 9)

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>
101	45	Mountain Point Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr	-	-	-
			21-Apr	27-Apr		Confidential	
			28-Apr	4-May	-	-	-
			5-May	11-May	4	18	
			12-May	18-May	6	34	69%
			19-May	25-May	6	61	48%
			26-May	1-Jun	7	202	42%
			2-Jun	8-Jun	5	76	65%
			9-Jun	15-Jun	6	66	58%
			16-Jun	22-Jun	4	174	65%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	5	205	89%
			30-Jun	30-Jun		Confidential	
<b>Mountain Point Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>24</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>62%</b>
101	90	West Behm Canal Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May		Confidential	
			20-May	23-May	-	-	-
			27-May	30-May		Confidential	
			3-Jun	6-Jun		Confidential	
			10-Jun	13-Jun		Confidential	
			17-Jun	20-Jun		Confidential	
			24-Jun	29-Jun	-	-	-
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
<b>West Behm Canal Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>37%</b>
101	95	Neets Bay Terminal Troll	1-May	4-May	-	-	-
			5-May	11-May	-	-	-
			12-May	18-May		Confidential	
			19-May	25-May	-	-	-
			26-May	1-Jun		Confidential	
			2-Jun	8-Jun		Confidential	
			9-Jun	15-Jun		Confidential	
			16-Jun	20-Jun		Confidential	
<b>Neets Bay Terminal Troll TOTAL</b>						<b>Confidential</b>	<b>100%</b>
102	80	Ship Is. Shore Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May	-	-	-
			27-May	30-May	-	-	-
			3-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	20-Jun		Confidential	
			24-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-
<b>Ship Is. Shore Exp Troll TOTAL</b>						<b>Confidential</b>	

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Table 3.13. (page 3 of 9)

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>
105	41	Sumner St. Exp Troll	22-Apr	25-Apr	6	72	15%
			29-Apr	2-May	6	111	
			6-May	9-May	10	155	
			13-May	16-May	9	124	53%
			20-May	22-May	8	158	
			27-May	27-May	3	7	
			3-Jun	5-Jun		Confidential	
			10-Jun	12-Jun	4	81	15%
			17-Jun	19-Jun	3	12	
			24-Jun	27-Jun	6	90	
<b>Sumner St. Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>24</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>13%</b>
106	30	Steamer Point Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May		Confidential	
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May		Confidential	
			27-May	30-May		Confidential	
			3-Jun	6-Jun		Confidential	
			10-Jun	13-Jun		Confidential	
			17-Jun	20-Jun	3	66	
			24-Jun	29-Jun	3	53	
			<b>Steamer Point Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
106	41	Snow Passage Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May		Confidential	
			27-May	30-May	-	-	-
			3-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	20-Jun	-	-	-
			24-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-
			<b>Snow Passage Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
106	44	Wrangell Narrows Term. Troll	1-Jun	1-Jun	5	30	
			2-Jun	8-Jun	28	573	
			9-Jun	10-Jun	22	314	
<b>Wrangell Narrows Term. Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>32</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>100%</b>
107	45	Earl West Cove Term. Troll	15-Jun	15-Jun	-	-	-
			16-Jun	22-Jun	-	-	-
			23-Jun	29-Jun	-	-	-
			30-Jun	6-Jul	-	-	-
			7-Jul	13-Jul	-	-	-
			14-Jul	20-Jul	-	-	-
			21-Jul	27-Jul	-	-	-
			28-Jul	3-Aug	-	-	-
			4-Aug	10-Aug	-	-	-
11-Aug	17-Aug	-	-	-			

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Table 3.13. (page 4 of 9)

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>
107	45	Earl West Cove Term. Troll	18-Aug	24-Aug	-	-	-
			25-Aug	31-Aug	-	-	-
			1-Sep	7-Sep	-	-	-
			8-Sep	14-Sep	-	-	-
			15-Sep	21-Sep	-	-	-
			22-Sep	28-Sep	-	-	-
			29-Sep	5-Oct	-	-	-
			6-Oct	12-Oct	-	-	-
			13-Oct	19-Oct	-	-	-
			20-Oct	26-Oct	-	-	-
			27-Oct	2-Nov	-	-	-
			3-Nov	9-Nov	-	-	-
			10-Nov	10-Nov	-	-	-
<b>Earl West Cove Term. Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
108	30	Baht Harbor Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May		Confidential	
			6-May	9-May	5	38	
			13-May	16-May	4	27	46%
			20-May	23-May	8	66	32%
			27-May	30-May	6	40	
			3-Jun	6-Jun	3	97	
			10-Jun	13-Jun		Confidential	
			17-Jun	20-Jun		Confidential	
			24-Jun	29-Jun		Confidential	
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
<b>Baht Harbor Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>16</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>27%</b>
108	40	Craig Point Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May		Confidential	
			13-May	16-May		Confidential	
			20-May	23-May		Confidential	
			27-May	30-May	3	10	
			3-Jun	6-Jun	8	244	5%
			10-Jun	13-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	20-Jun		Confidential	
			24-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-
<b>Craig Point Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>10</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>5%</b>
109	10	Little Port Walter Exp Troll	29-Apr	2-May		Confidential	
			13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May	-	-	-
			27-May	30-May	-	-	-
			3-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	13-Jun		Confidential	
			17-Jun	20-Jun		Confidential	
			24-Jun	27-Jun	-	-	-
<b>Little Port Walter Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0%</b>

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Table 3.13. (page 5 of 9)

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>			
109	51	Kingsmill Point Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr	3	21				
			21-Apr	27-Apr	3	35				
			28-Apr	4-May		Confidential				
			5-May	11-May	9	147	7%			
			12-May	18-May	9	104	1%			
			19-May	25-May	13	437	22%			
			26-May	1-Jun	10	388	30%			
			2-Jun	8-Jun	15	601	77%			
			9-Jun	15-Jun	17	367	63%			
			16-Jun	22-Jun	10	179	19%			
			23-Jun	29-Jun	7	77				
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-			
			<b>Kingsmill Point Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>40</b>	<b>2376</b>	<b>41%</b>
			109	62	Tebenkof Bay Exp Troll	15-Apr	18-Apr	-	-	-
22-Apr	25-Apr	5				40	70%			
29-Apr	2-May	-				-	-			
6-May	9-May	-				-	-			
13-May	16-May	-				-	-			
20-May	23-May					Confidential				
27-May	30-May					Confidential				
3-Jun	6-Jun	-				-	-			
10-Jun	14-Jun	-				-	-			
17-Jun	22-Jun	-				-	-			
23-Jun	29-Jun					Confidential				
30-Jun	30-Jun	-				-	-			
<b>Tebenkof Bay Exp Troll TOTAL</b>						<b>8</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>25%</b>		
110	31	Frederick Sound Exp Troll				15-Apr	20-Apr	-	-	-
			21-Apr	27-Apr	-	-	-			
			28-Apr	4-May		Confidential				
			5-May	11-May	-	-	-			
			12-May	18-May	-	-	-			
			19-May	25-May	-	-	-			
			26-May	1-Jun		Confidential				
			2-Jun	8-Jun	9	150	27%			
			9-Jun	15-Jun		Confidential				
			16-Jun	22-Jun	5	34	33%			
			23-Jun	29-Jun		Confidential				
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-			
			<b>Frederick Sound Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>24%</b>
			112	12	Chatham Strait Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr	-	-	-
21-Apr	27-Apr	-				-	-			
28-Apr	4-May	-				-	-			
5-May	11-May	-				-	-			
12-May	18-May					Confidential				
19-May	25-May					Confidential				
26-May	1-Jun	3				30	34%			
2-Jun	8-Jun	17				641	48%			
9-Jun	15-Jun	19				500	46%			
16-Jun	22-Jun	15				230	42%			

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 6 of 9)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	PERMITS	CHINOOK	AK %
112	12	Chatham Strait Exp Troll	23-Jun 30-Jun	29-Jun 30-Jun	4	23	
<b>Chatham Strait Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>47</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>45%</b>
112	22	Hidden Falls Term. Troll	15-Apr 21-Apr 28-Apr 5-May 12-May 19-May 26-May 2-Jun 9-Jun 16-Jun 23-Jun 30-Jun 7-Jul 14-Jul 21-Jul 28-Jul	20-Apr 27-Apr 4-May 11-May 18-May 25-May 1-Jun 8-Jun 15-Jun 22-Jun 29-Jun 6-Jul 13-Jul 20-Jul 27-Jul 31-Jul	- - - - - 4 4 15 16 33 32 8 - - - -	- - - - - 240 309 371 463 1034 1375 808 - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
<b>Hidden Falls Term. Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>57</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>100%</b>
113	01	Western Channel Exp Troll	22-Apr 29-Apr 6-May 13-May 20-May 27-May 3-Jun 10-Jun 17-Jun	23-Apr 30-Apr 7-May 16-May 21-May 29-May 7-Jun 12-Jun 17-Jun	- 3 10 6 13 10 40 26 40	Confidential 15 44 50 78 283 1820 766 1238	- - 66% 16% 31% 57% 37% 34% 38%
<b>Western Channel Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>77</b>	<b>4299</b>	<b>38%</b>
113	30	Redoubt Bay Exp Troll	22-Apr 29-Apr 6-May 13-May 20-May 27-May 3-Jun 10-Jun 17-Jun	23-Apr 30-Apr 7-May 14-May 21-May 29-May 5-Jun 12-Jun 19-Jun	- - - - - - 3 3	- - Confidential Confidential Confidential Confidential Confidential 49 36	- - - - - - 32% -
<b>Redoubt Bay Exp Troll Total</b>					<b>6</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>24%</b>
113	31	Biorka Island Exp Troll	22-Apr 29-Apr 6-May 13-May 20-May 27-May 3-Jun	23-Apr 30-Apr 7-May 14-May 21-May 29-May 5-Jun	6 14 14 11 7 5 14	26 222 56 59 114 44 802	- 7% 63% 100% 13% - 24%
<b>Biorka Island Exp Troll Total</b>					<b>34</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>29%</b>

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 7 of 9)

DIST	SUB	FISHERY NAME	OPEN	CLOSE	PERMITS	CHINOOK	AK %
113	35	Eastern Channel Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr	3	6	
			21-Apr	27-Apr	5	12	
			28-Apr	4-May	11	63	85%
			5-May	11-May	22	187	12%
			12-May	18-May	21	177	33%
			19-May	25-May	28	367	53%
			26-May	1-Jun	41	780	58%
			2-Jun	8-Jun	37	984	69%
			9-Jun	15-Jun	59	1911	85%
			16-Jun	22-Jun	45	1693	67%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	43	1121	69%
			30-Jun	30-Jun	3	613	
			<b>Eastern Channel Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
113	37	Inner Silver Bay Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr	-	-	-
			21-Apr	27-Apr	-	-	-
			28-Apr	4-May	-	-	-
			5-May	11-May	-	-	-
			12-May	18-May	-	-	-
			19-May	25-May	4	58	86%
			26-May	1-Jun	10	271	100%
			2-Jun	8-Jun	10	280	75%
			9-Jun	15-Jun	12	600	100%
			16-Jun	22-Jun	29	1426	57%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	15	494	49%
			30-Jun	30-Jun			
			<b>Inner Silver Bay Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
113	41	Middle Island Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr		Confidential	
			21-Apr	27-Apr	3	23	
			28-Apr	4-May	15	108	13%
			5-May	11-May	14	133	20%
			12-May	18-May	24	155	27%
			19-May	25-May	10	66	100%
			26-May	1-Jun	9	76	
			2-Jun	8-Jun	9	96	
			9-Jun	15-Jun	20	701	45%
			16-Jun	22-Jun	21	562	19%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	18	359	66%
			30-Jun	30-Jun			
			<b>Middle Island Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				
113	62	Salisbury Sound Exp Troll	15-Apr	18-Apr		Confidential	
			22-Apr	25-Apr	-	-	-
			29-Apr	2-May	-	-	-
			6-May	9-May	-	-	-
			13-May	16-May	11	146	39%
			20-May	23-May	11	91	68%
			27-May	31-May		Confidential	
			3-Jun	7-Jun	6	120	39%
			10-Jun	15-Jun	6	282	100%
			16-Jun	21-Jun	7	207	35%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	9	236	43%
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
			<b>Salisbury Sound Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				

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Table 3.13. (page 8 of 9)

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>
113	95	Lisianski Inlet Exp Troll	13-May	16-May	18	534	14%
			20-May	23-May	23	671	16%
			27-May	27-May	12	154	40%
			3-Jun	3-Jun	11	125	33%
			<b>Lisianski Inlet Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				<b>30</b>
113	97	Stag Bay Exp Troll	13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May			
			27-May	30-May		Confidential	
			3-Jun	6-Jun	-	-	-
			10-Jun	14-Jun	4	33	
			17-Jun	21-Jun	5	54	
			23-Jun	29-Jun	4	69	
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
			<b>Stag Bay Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				<b>9</b>
114	21	Cross Sound Pink/Chum Exp Troll	10-Jun	14-Jun	-	-	-
			17-Jun	21-Jun	7	31	
			24-Jun	28-Jun	8	40	4%
<b>Cross Sound Pink/Chum Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				<b>10</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2%</b>	
114	23	South Passage Exp Troll	13-May	16-May	-	-	-
			20-May	23-May		Confidential	
			27-May	30-May	-	-	-
			3-Jun	6-Jun	3	25	100%
			10-Jun	14-Jun		Confidential	
			17-Jun	22-Jun	-	-	-
			23-Jun	29-Jun	-	-	-
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
<b>South Passage Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>73%</b>	
114	25	Homeshore Exp Troll	15-Apr	18-Apr	-	-	-
			22-Apr	25-Apr		Confidential	
			29-Apr	2-May	11	50	32%
			6-May	9-May	8	84	51%
			13-May	16-May	8	104	81%
			20-May	24-May	14	146	23%
			27-May	31-May	12	267	40%
			2-Jun	8-Jun	7	77	42%
			9-Jun	15-Jun	8	73	53%
			16-Jun	22-Jun		Confidential	
			23-Jun	29-Jun		Confidential	
			30-Jun	30-Jun	-	-	-
<b>Homeshore Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				<b>36</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>43%</b>	
114	27	Pt. Sophia Exp Troll	15-Apr	20-Apr		Confidential	
			21-Apr	27-Apr	6	25	4%
			28-Apr	4-May	-	-	-
			5-May	11-May	4	15	
			12-May	18-May	4	10	
			19-May	25-May		Confidential	
			26-May	1-Jun	6	54	85%
			2-Jun	8-Jun	10	89	75%
			9-Jun	15-Jun	15	209	60%
			16-Jun	22-Jun	9	72	4%
			23-Jun	29-Jun	4	13	
			30-Jun	30-Jun		Confidential	
<b>Pt. Sophia Exp Troll TOTAL</b>				<b>28</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>49%</b>	

-continued-

Table 3.13. (page 9 of 9)

<b>DIST</b>	<b>SUB</b>	<b>FISHERY NAME</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CLOSE</b>	<b>PERMITS</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>	<b>AK %</b>
114	50	Port Althorp Exp Troll	13-May	16-May	11	316	28%
			20-May	23-May	9	221	1%
			27-May	29-May	17	433	20%
			3-Jun	4-Jun	15	253	44%
			10-Jun	12-Jun	17	476	25%
			17-Jun	19-Jun	17	764	19%
<b>Port Althorp Exp Troll TOTAL</b>					<b>38</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>SPRING EXP SUBTOTAL</b>					<b>397</b>	<b>37,610</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>SPRING TERMINAL SUBTOTAL</b>					<b>91</b>	<b>5,612</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>435</b>	<b>43,222</b>	<b>54%</b>

Table 3.14. Spring troll fishery (Experimental and Terminal fisheries) chinook salmon catches and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2002. Data does not include Hatchery Access fisheries in 1989–1992.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Total Catch	AK Hatchery Catch	Alaska Hatchery %
1986	780	220	28%
1987	4,500	1,500	33%
1988	8,500	2,900	34%
1989	3,400	1,800	53%
1990	7,116	4,316	61%
1991	19,900	12,100	61%
1992	15,300	9,700	63%
1993	18,600	9,300	50%
1994	11,400	5,000	44%
1995	23,000	15,300	67%
1996	47,400	31,400	70%
1997	42,700	23,100	54%
1998	20,500	6,300	31%
1999	23,400	11,200	48%
2000	29,005	19,300	67%
2001	35,273	20,611	58%
2002	43,650	22,896	52%

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.15. Southeast Alaska troll chinook catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, 1984–2002.<sup>ab</sup>

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

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Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Catch	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index <sup>b</sup>
1997	July 1 - 7	7	122,000	17,400	1.37
	August 18 - 24	7	38,000	5,400	
	August 30-September 5	7	22,000	3,100	
		21	182,000	8,700	
1998	July 1 - 11	11	103,000	9,400	1.25
	August 20 - Sept. 30	42	36,000	960	
		53	139,000	2,600	
1999	July 1 - 6	6	78,000	13,000	1.16
	August 18 - August 22	5	16,000	3,200	
		11	94,000	8,500	
2000	July 1-5	5	50,768	10,150	1.10
	August 11-12	2	12,423	6,210	
	August 23-30	8	24,895	3,110	
	September 12-20	9	5,679	630	
		24	93,765	3,910	
2001	July 1-6	6	64,854	10,809	1.14
	August 18 - September 5	19	30,509	1,606	
		25	95,363	3,810	
2002	July 1-18	18	186,998	10,389	1.74
	August 12 - September 2	22	65,266	2,967	
		40	252,264	6310	

<sup>a</sup> The general summer fishery does not include experimental, terminal, or hatchery access fisheries, which target Alaska hatchery stocks.

<sup>b</sup> Abundance index is estimated by the chinook technical committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Table 3.16. Catch and percent of commercial harvest by gear type of coho salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska, 1989–2002.<sup>a</sup>

Year	--Commercial Troll--		---Purse Seine---		----Drift Gillnet----		-----Set Gillnet-----		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1989	1,415,517	65%	333,113	15%	255,689	12%	176,773	8%	2,181,092	100%
1990	1,832,604	67%	379,334	14%	377,803	14%	148,891	5%	2,738,632	100%
1991	1,719,082	59%	411,854	14%	601,179	21%	166,731	6%	2,898,846	100%
1992	1,929,945	56%	505,135	15%	699,448	20%	290,095	8%	3,424,623	100%
1993	2,395,887	67%	477,006	13%	445,880	13%	237,446	7%	3,556,219	100%
1994	3,466,784	63%	970,100	18%	744,558	13%	343,843	6%	5,525,285	100%
1995	1,750,262	56%	627,472	20%	456,820	15%	295,030	9%	3,129,584	100%
1996	1,906,756	64%	447,005	15%	404,609	14%	227,802	8%	2,986,172	100%
1997	1,170,349	64%	189,054	10%	156,725	9%	322,776	18%	1,838,904	100%
1998	1,636,711	59%	475,171	17%	441,458	16%	197,629	7%	2,750,969	100%
1999	2,272,653	69%	422,926	13%	394,221	12%	187,055	6%	3,276,855	100%
2000	1,125,219	67%	210,495	12%	181,716	11%	170,948	10%	1,688,378	100%
2001	1,843,571	64%	549,593	19%	291,268	10%	205,233	7%	2,889,665	100%
2002	1,315,016	51%	597,417	23%	475,600	18%	200,888	8%	2,588,921	100%
1989-2002 Average:										
	1,841,454	62%	471,120	16%	423,355	14%	226,510	8%	2,991,171	100%
BOF Allocations (Established 1989)		61%		19%		13%		7%		

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

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

Week of	Year																						97-01	92-01			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Avg.	Avg.		
July 1	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.6	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7		
July 8	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.1	6.4	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.9	5.2	6.8	4.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.7		
July 15	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.7	5.8		
July 22	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.0	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.0		
July 29	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	8.0	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.2		
August 5	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.5	8.3	7.3	7.4	6.5	7.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.7	5.6	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.0	7.1	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.4		
August 12	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.6	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.7	7.3	7.1	6.8		7.2	5.4	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.3	6.5		
August 19	7.3	8.2	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.0			5.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.7	5.8		6.6	7.1	6.8	7.0		
August 26	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.4	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.4	6.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.0	7.5	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.2		
September 2	8.1	8.4	7.6	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.5	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.8	6.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	6.1	8.0	6.8	7.8	7.5	7.6		
September 9	8.2	8.8	7.6	7.9	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	8.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	8.2	6.0	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.8	6.4	8.2	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.8		
September 16	8.0	8.9	7.9	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.5	6.2	8.6	8.7	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.6	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.0		
Weighted Average:	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.6	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.5		
Troll Harvest (millions)	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.9		

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.18. Contribution in numbers and percent of chinook salmon produced by Alaskan hatcheries in the winter, experimental, terminal, hatchery access and general summer troll fisheries, 1989–2002.<sup>a</sup>

Fishery	Year	Total Catch	Alaskan Hatcheries	
			Number	Percent
Winter	1989	34,300	4,900	14%
	1990	33,100	4,400	13%
	1991	42,600	10,200	24%
	1992	71,800	7,000	10%
	1993	62,700	3,900	6%
	1994	56,400	2,000	4%
	1995	17,900	2,100	12%
	1996	9,400	1,700	18%
	1997	21,000	1,700	8%
	1998	32,800	2,400	7%
	1999	31,000	2,200	7%
	2000	36,100	3,100	9%
	2001	22,600	2,800	12%
2002	29,400	2,000	7%	
Experimental	1989	2,500	900	36%
	1990	7,100	4,300	61%
	1991	14,000	6,200	44%
	1992	11,200	5,600	50%
	1993	15,800	6,500	41%
	1994	11,300	4,900	43%
	1995	21,700	14,000	65%
	1996	31,000	15,000	48%
	1997	33,200	13,600	41%
	1998	19,200	5,000	26%
	1999	21,000	8,800	42%
	2000	21,005	11,300	54%
	2001	28,200	13,700	49%
2002	37,600	17,000	45%	
Terminal <sup>a</sup>	1989	900	900	100%
	1990	16	16	100%
	1991	5,900	5,900	100%
	1992	4,100	4,100	100%
	1993	2,800	2,800	100%
	1994	100	100	100%
	1995	1,300	1,300	100%
	1996	16,400	16,400	100%
	1997	9,500	9,500	100%
	1998	1,300	1,300	100%
	1999	2,400	2,400	100%
	2000	8,000	8,000	100%
	2001	7,100	7,100	100%
2002	6,000	6,000	100%	
Hatchery Access	1989	30,500	3,800	12%
	1990	35,000	6,800	19%
	1991	46,500	8,600	18%
	1992	23,600	6,500	28%

-continued-

Table 3.18. (Page 2 of 2)

Fishery	Year	Total Catch	Alaskan Hatcheries	
			Number	Percent
General Summer	1989	167,500	5,800	3%
	1990	211,900	14,300	7%
	1991	154,000	6,600	4%
	1992	72,600	2,500	3%
	1993	145,200	4,900	3%
	1994	118,400	5,300	4%
	1995	97,200	9,700	10%
	1996	84,600	4,800	6%
	1997	182,700	4,300	2%
	1998	138,700	3,800	3%
	1999	94,500	3,700	4%
	2000	93,800	6,900	7%
	2001	95,400	5,000	5%
	2002	252,300	6,400	3%
Total	1989	235,700	16,300	7%
	1990	287,116	29,816	10%
	1991	263,000	37,500	14%
	1992	183,300	25,700	14%
	1993	226,500	18,100	8%
	1994	186,200	12,300	7%
	1995	138,100	27,100	20%
	1996	141,400	37,900	27%
	1997	246,400	29,100	12%
	1998	192,000	12,500	7%
	1999	149,900	17,100	11%
	2000	159,905	29,300	18%
	2001	153,200	28,400	19%
	2002	325,335	31,300	10%

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.19. Total chinook harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, 1985–2002.<sup>ab</sup>

Year	Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Troll		Sport		All Gear	
	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery
1985	21,546	150	10,386	976	1,232	-	215,842	8,072	24,858	3,365	273,864	12,563
1986	12,113	813	8,441	1,437	1,428	-	237,703	9,886	22,551	5,239	282,236	17,375
1987	4,498	162	8,430	1,846	2,072	4	242,562	16,194	24,324	5,336	281,886	23,542
1988	11,137	350	9,079	4,474	894	-	231,373	19,503	26,160	5,136	278,643	29,463
1989	13,098	1,918	9,579	3,764	798	-	235,717	16,366	31,071	5,859	290,263	27,907
1990	11,355	2,529	14,693	8,866	663	3	287,939	29,834	51,218	13,792	365,868	55,024
1991	11,598	1,389	18,456	11,371	1,747	40	264,044	37,604	60,492	14,165	356,337	64,569
1992	18,012	1,099	11,285	7,303	2,025	10	183,758	25,738	42,892	9,667	257,972	43,817
1993	8,335	1,751	18,011	11,094	1,311	-	226,866	18,226	49,246	9,440	303,769	40,511
1994	14,824	3,201	16,735	11,550	3,897	2	186,201	12,383	42,365	9,216	264,022	36,352
1995	25,115	17,302	13,342	7,457	9,374	-	138,115	27,173	49,667	16,626	235,613	68,558
1996	22,224	20,692	7,822	5,726	4,854	-	141,422	38,364	57,509	19,766	233,831	84,548
1997	10,301	6,223	6,675	4,211	3,264	-	246,409	28,795	71,524	19,296	338,173	58,525
1998	14,469	6,054	5,934	3,477	2,804	-	192,066	12,397	55,013	10,230	270,286	32,158
1999	17,890	11,933	8,980	5,007	5,108	-	146,219	16,962	72,081	20,982	250,278	54,884
2000	20,701	18,353	11,790	10,790	2,460	-	158,717	28,944	63,173	24,339	256,841	82,426
2001	19,405	14,495	11,178	8,565	2,631	-	153,218	28,430	67,921 <sup>1</sup>	24,382	254,353	75,872
2002	17,695	11,716	11,484	6,507	2,510	-	325,303	31,290	85,183	31,685	442,175	81,709

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island catches.

<sup>b</sup> Inseason estimates. Final estimates pending analyses of mail-in survey data.

Table 3.20. Total Southeast Alaska troll coho catch and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2002.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Total Catch	Wild Contribution	Alaska Hatchery	Other Hatchery	Total Hatchery	Percent Hatchery
1960	396,211	396,211	-	-	-	-
1961	399,932	399,932	-	-	-	-
1962	643,740	643,740	-	-	-	-
1963	693,050	693,050	-	-	-	-
1964	730,766	730,766	-	-	-	-
1965	695,887	695,887	-	-	-	-
1966	528,621	528,621	-	-	-	-
1967	443,677	443,677	-	-	-	-
1968	779,500	779,500	-	-	-	-
1969	388,443	388,443	-	-	-	-
1970	267,647	267,647	-	-	-	-
1971	391,279	391,279	-	-	-	-
1972	791,941	791,941	-	-	-	-
1973	540,125	540,125	-	-	-	-
1974	845,109	845,109	-	-	-	-
1975	214,170	214,170	-	-	-	-
1976	524,762	524,762	-	-	-	-
1977	506,845	506,845	-	-	-	-
1978	1,100,902	1,100,902	-	-	-	-
1979	918,845	918,845	-	-	-	-
1980	707,360	704,297	2,876	187	3,063	<1%
1981	862,177	846,088	15,918	171	16,089	2%
1982	1,321,546	1,285,969	35,400	177	35,577	3%
1983	1,279,518	1,227,242	51,709	567	52,276	4%
1984	1,131,936	1,062,327	68,594	1,015	69,609	6%
1985	1,605,953	1,499,661	106,111	181	106,292	7%
1986	2,126,159	1,850,004	268,215	7,940	276,155	13%
1987	1,041,175	950,757	87,074	3,344	90,418	9%
1988	499,819	472,334	25,885	1,600	27,485	5%
1989	1,417,966	1,248,491	165,516	3,959	169,475	12%
1990	1,821,041	1,559,530	249,598	11,913	261,511	14%
1991	1,719,741	1,336,889	366,850	16,002	382,852	22%
1992	1,929,112	1,509,115	402,445	17,552	419,997	22%
1993	2,393,244	2,013,913	365,786	13,545	379,331	16%
1994	3,461,259	2,946,740	501,188	13,331	514,519	15%
1995	1,750,066	1,414,052	328,150	7,864	336,014	19%
1996	1,904,962	1,456,794	438,808	9,360	448,168	24%
1997	1,170,462	927,301	240,590	2,571	243,161	21%
1998	1,634,608	1,304,645	321,821	8,142	329,963	20%
1999	2,272,574	1,772,608	499,966	13,521	513,487	23%
2000	1,125,159	876,382	241,909	6,868	248,777	22%
2001	1,845,154	1,473,230	368,538	3,386	371,924	20%
2,002	1,315,016	973,893	339,962	1,161	341,123	0
1980-1989						
Avg.	1,199,361	1,114,717	82,730	1,914	84,644	7%
1990-1999						
Avg.	1,936,119	1,555,844	370,751	10,876	381,627	20%
Terminal hatchery catch				1,630		
CWT contribution from terminal areas				193		
Add to AK hatchery				1,437		
Total Alaska hatchery coho harvest				368,538		

<sup>a</sup> Includes Annette Island troll catches.

Table 3.21. Estimates of total escapements of chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, 1986–2002. Bold numbers are weir counts or mark-recapture estimates. Other numbers are index escapements are expanded for survey counting rates and unsurveyed tributaries. (Pahlke unpublished data).

Year	MAJOR SYSTEMS				MEDIUM SYSTEMS								TOTAL ALL SYSTEMS	Expanded Region Total		
	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chick-amin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subt.			King Salmon	
1975			12,920	7,571				520	1,481	365	609		62			
1976		4,898	24,582	5,723	35,203	<b>1,365</b>		<b>404</b>	627	170	252		96			
1977		12,130	29,496	11,445	53,071	<b>1,732</b>		<b>456</b>	3,896	1,450	280	8,504	199	61,774	73,541	
1978		11,458	17,124	6,835	35,417	<b>776</b>		<b>388</b>	4,424	1,234	358	1,176	84	43,856	52,210	
1979		16,316	21,617	12,610	50,543	<b>1,266</b>		<b>327</b>	2,304	954	135	1,278	113	56,920	67,762	
77-79 Ave.		13,301	22,746	10,297	46,344	1,258		390	3,541	1,213	258	1,048	7,708	132	54,184	64,504
1980		10,398	39,239	30,573	80,210	<b>905</b>		<b>282</b>	4,064	1,779	223	576	7,828	104	88,142	104,931
1981		8,302	49,559	36,057	93,918	<b>702</b>		<b>536</b>	2,924	1,536	398	987	7,083	139	101,140	120,404
1982		9,076	23,847	40,488	73,411	<b>434</b>		<b>672</b>	5,404	2,284	863	2,262	11,919	<b>354</b>	85,684	102,004
1983		9,848	9,795	6,424	26,067	<b>592</b>		<b>366</b>	4,500	2,398	1,473	2,466	11,794	<b>245</b>	38,106	45,364
1984		6,588	20,778	13,995	41,361	<b>1,726</b>		<b>389</b>	7,348	4,408	1,270	1,830	16,971	<b>265</b>	58,597	69,758
1985		5,657	35,916	16,037	57,610	<b>1,521</b>		640	4,736	3,824	1,773	1,872	14,366	<b>175</b>	72,151	85,893
1986		10,734	38,110	14,889	63,733	<b>2,067</b>		1,414	8,504	6,980	3,195	2,070	24,230	<b>255</b>	88,218	105,021
1987		10,339	28,935	24,632	63,906	<b>1,265</b>		1,576	7,892	3,900	3,373	2,304	20,310	<b>196</b>	84,412	100,490
1988		8,105	44,524	37,554	90,183	<b>837</b>		1,128	6,984	3,144	960	1,725	14,778	<b>208</b>	105,169	125,201
1989		9,570	<b>40,329</b>	24,282	74,181	<b>653</b>		1,060	4,596	3,736	860	3,465	14,370	<b>240</b>	88,791	105,704
Average		8,862	33,103	24,493	66,458	1,070		806	5,695	3,399	1,439	1,956	14,365	218	81,041	96,477
1990		7,443	<b>52,142</b>	22,619	82,204	<b>676</b>		1,328	2,364	2,256	643	1,818	9,084	<b>179</b>	91,467	108,889
1991		9,690	51,645	23,206	84,541	<b>878</b>	<b>5,897</b>	800	2,620	1,948	598	816	13,557	<b>134</b>	98,232	109,146
1992		5,344	55,889	34,129	95,362	<b>1,579</b>	<b>5,284</b>	1,556	3,496	1,384	375	651	14,325	<b>99</b>	109,786	121,985
1993		13,130	66,125	58,962	138,217	<b>899</b>	<b>4,472</b>	2,120	4,272	1,556	758	1,086	15,163	259	153,639	170,709
1994		14,801	48,368	33,094	96,263	<b>1,263</b>	<b>6,795</b>	1,144	<b>4,623</b>	1,552	403	918	16,698	207	113,168	125,742
1995		22,431	<b>33,805</b>	16,784	73,020	<b>4,398</b>	<b>3,790</b>	686	3,088	<b>2,309</b>	543	525	15,339	144	88,503	98,336
1996		14,179	<b>79,019</b>	<b>28,949</b>	122,147	<b>1,803</b>	<b>4,920</b>	670	4,668	<b>1,587</b>	550	891	15,089	288	137,524	152,804
1997		11,796	<b>114,938</b>	<b>26,996</b>	153,730	<b>1,950</b>	<b>8,100</b>	586	<b>2,970</b>	1,088	330	738	15,762	357	169,849	188,721
1998		<b>4,621</b>	31,039	<b>25,968</b>	61,628	<b>1,072</b>	<b>3,675</b>	974	<b>4,132</b>	1,564	<b>393</b>	<b>446</b>	12,256	132	74,016	82,240
1999		<b>11,597</b>	<b>20,545</b>	<b>19,947</b>	52,089	<b>1,523</b>	<b>2,271</b>	1,210	<b>3,914</b>	2,004	<b>530</b>	<b>968</b>	12,420	300	64,809	72,010
Average		11,503	55,352	29,065	95,920	1,604	5,023	1,107	3,615	1,725	512	886	13,969	210	110,099	123,058
2000		<b>8,295</b>	30,014	<b>27,531</b>	65,840	<b>1,888</b>	<b>2,035</b>	1,380	<b>5,872</b>	3,204	578	<b>913</b>	15,870	137	81,847	90,941
2001		<b>11,022</b>	<b>41,179</b>	<b>63,523</b>	115,724	<b>656</b>	<b>4,268</b>	2,108	<b>11,238</b>	<b>5,177</b>	510	1,029	24,986	147	140,857	156,508
2002	9,128	42,063	41,767	92,958	1,014	4,226	1,752	3,588	4,052	560	1,233	16,425	153	109,536	121,707	
CHANGE FROM 2001 to 2002																
Number	(1,894)	884	#####	(22,766)	358	(42)	(356)	(7,650)	(1,125)	50	204	(8,561)	6	(31,321)	(34,801)	
Percent	-17%	2%	-34%	-20%	55%	-1%	-17%	-68%	-22%	10%	20%	-34%	4%	-22%	-22%	
Goals	Under review															
Lower	4,400	30,000	15,000	49,400	500	2,000	650	2,600	1,800	625	625	8,800	120	58,320	64,800	
Point	6,800	36,000	17,500	60,300	600	2,000	750	3,500	2,100	750	750	10,450	150	70,900	78,778	
Upper	9,200	55,000	26,000	90,200	1000	2,000	1,500	5,600	3,600	1,250	1,250	16,200	240	106,640	118,489	

<sup>a</sup> Revised estimates of Alsek Escapement: Escapement = (weir count X 4)-above weir harvest.

<sup>b</sup> Using M-R estimates for Taku and Stikine River when available.

Average percent of goal

77-79	196%	63%	59%	77%	210%			52%	101%	58%	34%	140%	74%	88%	76%
80-89	130%	92%	140%	110%	178%			108%	163%	162%	192%	261%	137%	145%	114%
90-99	169%	154%	166%	159%	267%	251%		148%	103%	82%	68%	118%	134%	140%	155%

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

	Year																						
	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
<b>SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA</b>																							
Auke Cr.	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Berners R.	NA	NA	I	E	NA	I	U	U	U	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E	E	E
Ford Arm L.	NA	NA	I	I	NA	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	E
Hugh Smith L.	NA	NA	E	E	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	I	I	E	I	E	E
Jordan Cr.	U	E	E	I	E	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	U	U	U	U	U	I	E
Montana Cr.	NA	I	E	E	E	E	U	I	U	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Petersen Cr.	NA	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Steep Cr.	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	U	E	E
Switzer Cr.	U	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E
<b>YAKUTAT AREA</b>																							
Akwe R.	I	I	I	E	I	I	E	NA	I	U	NA	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
East/Doame R.	U	I	I	I	I	E	U	U	I	U	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italo R.	I	I	I	U	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	NA	E	U	E	NA	NA	U	NA	NA
Kaliakh R.	U	I	I	I	U	E	I	NA	U	U	U	U	U	NA	NA	U	U	U	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lost R.	I	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	U	E	U	I	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	E
Situk R.	I	I	I	I	E	I	U	U	E	I	U	NA	E	E	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	E
Tsiu/Tsivat R.	I	I	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	I	NA	NA	I	NA	E
All-Gear Commercial																							
Catch (Millions)	1.1	1.4	2.1	2	1.9	3	3	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	5.5	3.1	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	1.7	2.9	2.5

3.57

Table 3.23. Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2002. Years when no escapement assessment occurred are indicated by “N/A.”

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	646	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	447	7,505	2,662	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,938	1,490
1984	651	2,825	N/A	1,408
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,546	1,783
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,118
1988	756	2,724	3,028	513
1989	502	7,509	2,177	433
1990	697	11,050	2,190	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,826
1992	1,020	15,300	3,847	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	830
1994	1,437	15,920	3,228	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,445	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,965	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,598	1,246
2000	683	10,650	2,287	600
2001	842	19,290	2,178	1,580
<hr/>				
1980-2001				
Average:	732	8,938	2,980	1,218
<hr/>				
2002	1,112	27,700	7,109	3,291
<hr/>				
Escapement Goal Ranges:				
	200-500	4,000-9,200	1,300-2,900	500-1,100

Table 3. 24. Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, 1981–2002.

Year	Auke Creek (Weir)	Montana Creek	Steep Creek	Jordan Creek	Switzer Creek	Peterson Creek	Small		Taku River
							Stream Index	Berners River	
1981	646	227	515	482	109	219	2,198		
1982	447	545	232	368	80	320	1,992	7,505	
1983	694	636	171	184	77	219	1,981	9,840	
1984	651	581	168	251	123	189	1,963	2,825	
1985	942	810	186	72	122	276	2,408	6,169	
1986	454	60	247	163	54	363	1,341	1,752	
1987	668	314	128	251	48	204	1,613	3,260	55,457
1988	756	164	155	215	51	542	1,883	2,724	39,450
1989	502	566	222	133	78	242	1,743	7,509	56,808
1990	697	1,711	185	216	82	324	3,215	11,050	72,196
1991	808	1,415	267	322	227	410	3,449	11,530	127,484
1992	1,020	2,512	612	785	93	403	5,425	15,300	84,853
1993	859	1,352	471	322	94	112	3,210	15,670	109,457
1994	1,437	1,829	200	371	198	318	4,353	15,920	96,343
1995	460	600	409	77	42	277	1,865	4,945	55,710
1996	511	798	134	54	42	263	1,802	6,050	44,635
1997	609	1,018	182	18	67	186	2,080	10,050	32,345
1998	862	1,160	149	63	42	102	2,378	6,802	41,449
1999	845	1,000	392	47	51	272	2,607	9,920	60,768
2000	683	961	88	30	74	202	2,038	10,650	77,078
2001	842	1,119	366	119	50	106	2,602	19,290	106,506
Average	733	923	261	216	86	264	2,483	8,938	70,703
2002	1,112	2,448	380	1,396	124	195	5,655	27,700	223,200
<u>Goals:</u>									
Point	340	450	150	150	50	200		6,300	
Lower	200	200	100	75	25	100		4,000	35,000
Upper	500	500	300	200	75	350		9,200	

Table 3.25. Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, 1982–2002.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitsin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Ford Arm		Total Index
						Black River	Lake (Weir)	
1982	317	46	<b>112</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>481</b>		2,662	4,195
1983	45	31	20	217	<b>143</b>		1,938	2,394
1984	385	160	154	715	<b>647</b>	425		2,486
1985	193	144	109	408	<b>391</b>	1,628	2,324	5,197
1986	57	4	9	275	245	312	1,546	2,448
1987	36	21	4	47	167	262	1,694	2,231
1988	45	56	71	104	<b>126</b>	280	3,028	3,710
1989	101	76	89	129	<b>181</b>	181	2,177	2,934
1990	39	80	38	195	214	842	2,190	3,598
1991	142	186	107	621	454	690	2,761	4,961
1992	241	265	110	654	629	866	3,847	6,612
1993	256	213	90	646	513	764	4,202	6,684
1994	304	313	227	404	717	758	3,228	5,951
1995	274	152	99	<b>626</b>	336	1,265	2,445	5,197
1996	59	150	201	553	488	385	2,500	4,336
1997	55	90	68	300	296	686	4,965	6,460
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,520	7,049	9,811
1999	167	48	27	291	<b>244</b>	1,590	3,598	5,965
2000	144	62	30	459	108	880	2,287	3,970
2001	133	132	80	703	417	1,080	2,178	4,723
Average	157	116	85	414	352	784	3,025	4,692
2002	227	169	100	713	659	1,194	7,109	10,171

<sup>a</sup> Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values. Interpolated values are shown in bold italic print.

Table 3.26. Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1987–2002.<sup>a</sup>

Year	Herman	Grant	Eulachon	Klahini	Indian	Barrier	King	Choca	Carroll	Blossum	Keta	Marten	Hugh	Humpback	Tombstone	Total Index
	Creek	Creek	River	River	River	Creek	Creek	Creek	River	River	River	River	(Weir)	Creek	River	
1987	92	<i>80</i>	154	<i>70</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>149</i>	180	700	800	740	1,118	650	532	6,003
1988	72	150	205	20	300	50	175	150	193	790	850	600	513	52	1,400	5,520
1989	75	101	290	15	925	450	510	200	70	1,000	650	1,175	433	350	950	7,194
1990	150	30	235	150	<i>274</i>	<i>90</i>	35	<i>110</i>	<i>159</i>	800	550	575	870	135	275	4,438
1991	245	50	285	50	550	100	300	220	375	725	800	575	1,826	671	775	7,547
1992	115	270	860	90	675	100	250	150	360	650	627	1,285	1,426	550	1,035	8,443
1993	90	175	460	50	475	325	110	300	310	850	725	1,525	830	600	1,275	8,100
1994	265	220	755	200	560	175	325	225	475	775	1,100	2,205	1,753	560	850	10,443
1995	250	94	435	165	600	220	415	180	400	800	1,155	1,385	1,781	82	2,446	10,408
1996	94	92	383	40	570	230	457	220	240	829	1,506	1,924	958	440	1,806	9,789
1997	75	<i>83</i>	420	60	<i>355</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>233</i>	175	140	1,143	571	759	732	35	847	5,746
1998	94	130	460	120	220	50	411	190	<i>287</i>	1,004	1,169	1,961	983	285	666	8,030
1999	75	127	657	150	356	25	627	225	425	598	1,895	1,518	1,246	520	840	9,284
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	600	102	1,672	9,234
2001	80	110	929	151	1,140	<i>231</i>	512	450	173	956	<i>1,522</i>	1,956	1,580	506	<i>1,668</i>	11,964
Average	127	120	475	96	517	157	348	208	271	865	1,036	1,307	1,110	369	1,136	8,143
2002	88	138	1,105	20	920	920	700	220	270	1,359	1,368	2,302	3,291	2,004	1,639	16,344

<sup>a</sup> Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values. Interpolated values are shown in italic print.

Table 3.27. Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, 1982–2002.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted Average
<b>Alaska Troll Fishery:</b>					
1982	20	42	41	46	37
1983	31	50	54	35	43
1984	34			31	39
1985	35	45	51	36	42
1986	43	55	61	35	49
1987	37	53	45	28	41
1988	25	40	48	27	35
1989	48	53	62	50	53
1990	43	44	56	39	46
1991	17	18	53	37	31
1992	32	33	56	38	40
1993	38	39	62	53	48
1994	35	37	60	46	44
1995	32	31	48	30	35
1996	39	44	56	40	45
1997	12	16	48	48	31
1998	31	44	49	41	41
1999	34	40	59	42	44
2000	23	23	57	37	35
2001	30	28	69	22	37
2002	18	17	38	17	23
1982-2001 Average	32	39	54	38	41
<b>All Fisheries:</b>					
1982	40	76	44	65	56
1983	44	71	69	62	61
1984	41			65	58
1985	44	75	51	63	58
1986	53	93	62	60	67
1987	43	77	48	52	55
1988	37	82	49	66	59
1989	55	62	65	82	66
1990	53	67	58	81	65
1991	31	67	54	68	55
1992	46	67	59	71	60
1993	46	68	67	81	65
1994	53	78	72	81	71
1995	44	83	67	74	67
1996	55	75	56	76	65
1997	20	35	51	72	45
1998	39	71	56	77	61
1999	41	70	64	70	61
2000	30	50	71	54	51
2001	38	40	75	50	50
2002	27	45	53	37	40
1982-2001 Average	43	69	60	69	60

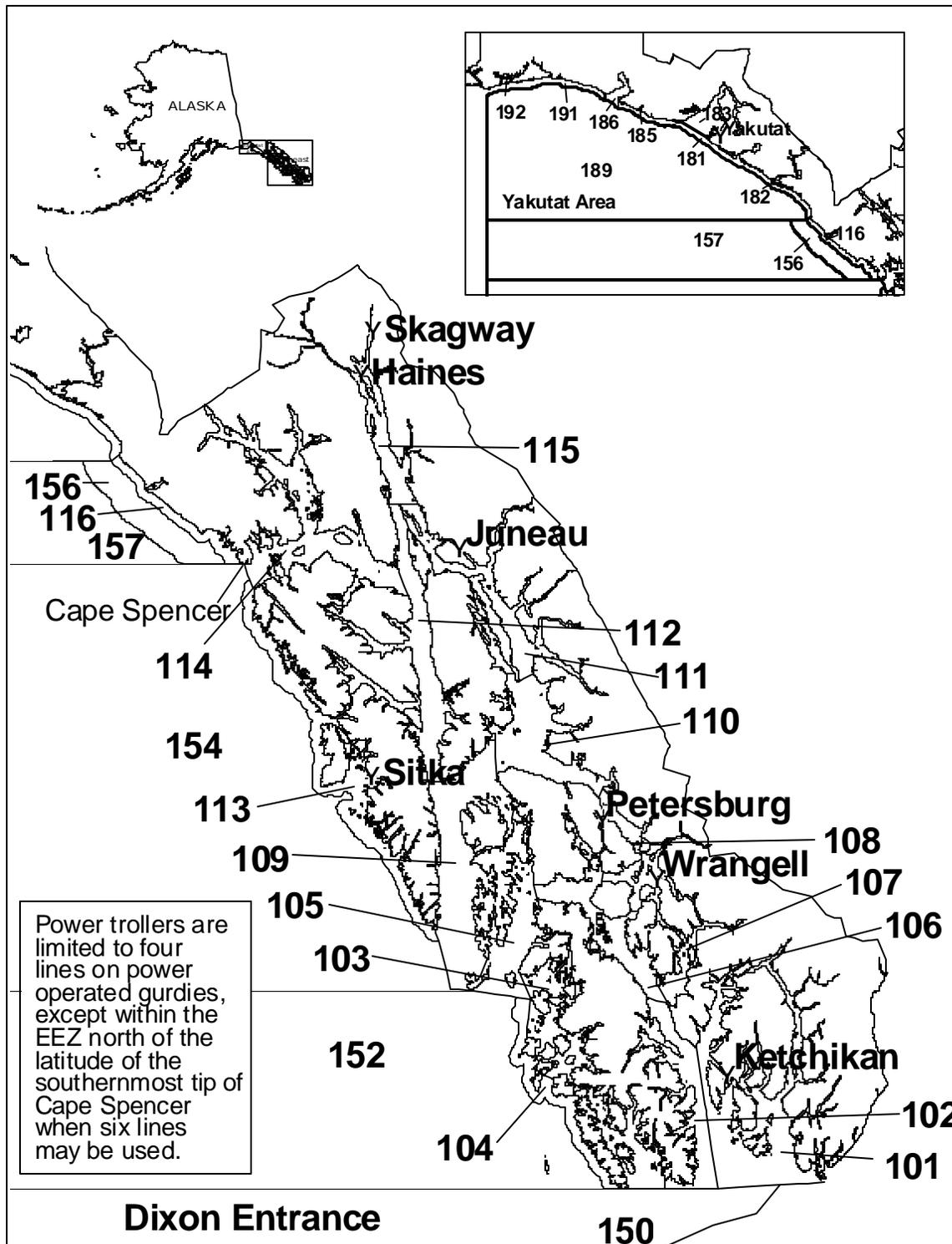


Figure 3.1. Map of Southeast, Region I troll areas.

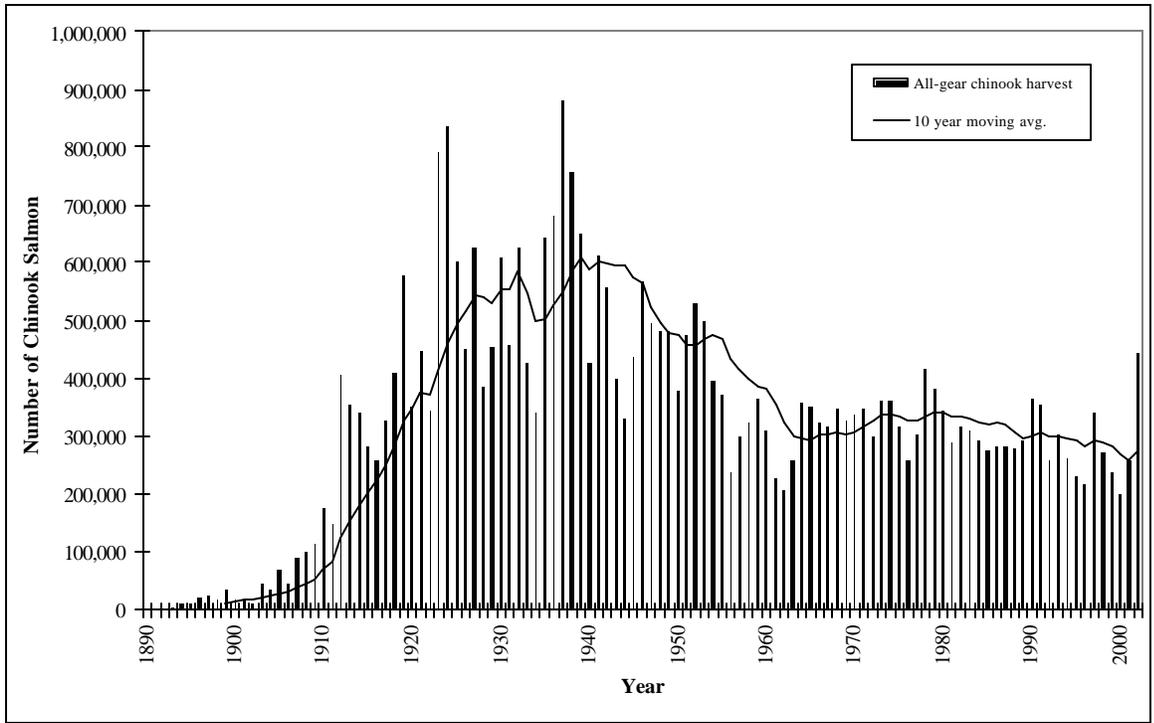


Figure 3.2. All-gear catches of chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2002.

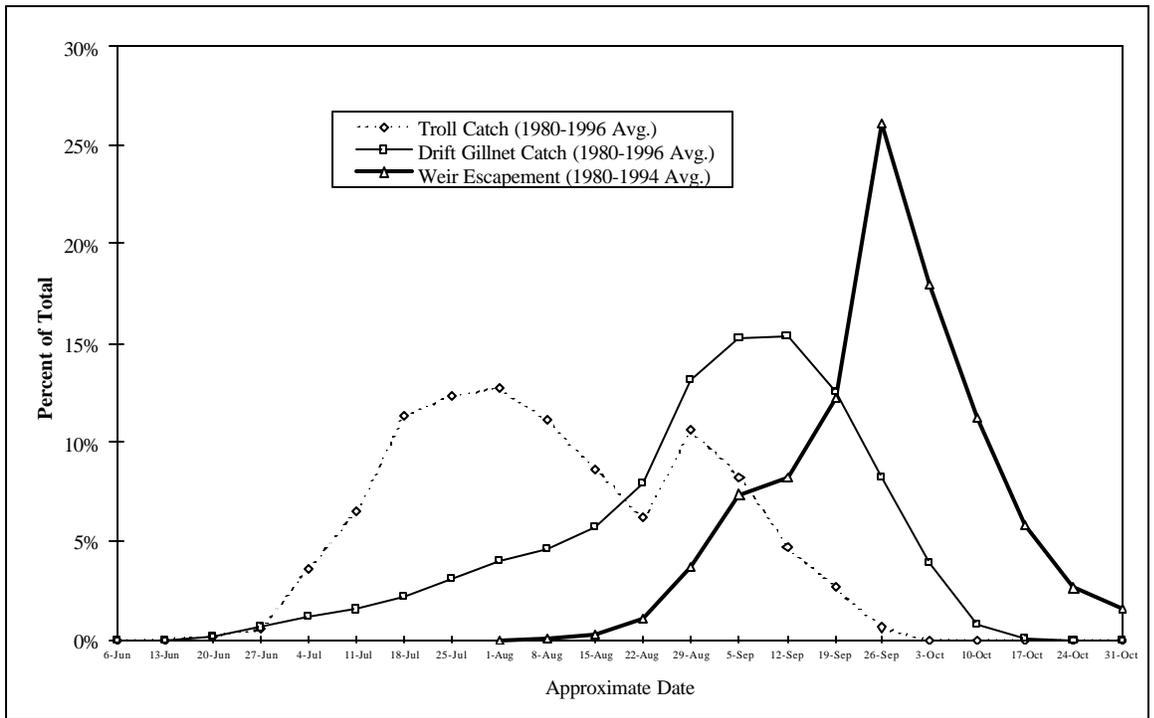


Figure 3.3. Average weekly catch timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980–1996), and the average weekly escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake and Auke Creek weirs (1980–1994).

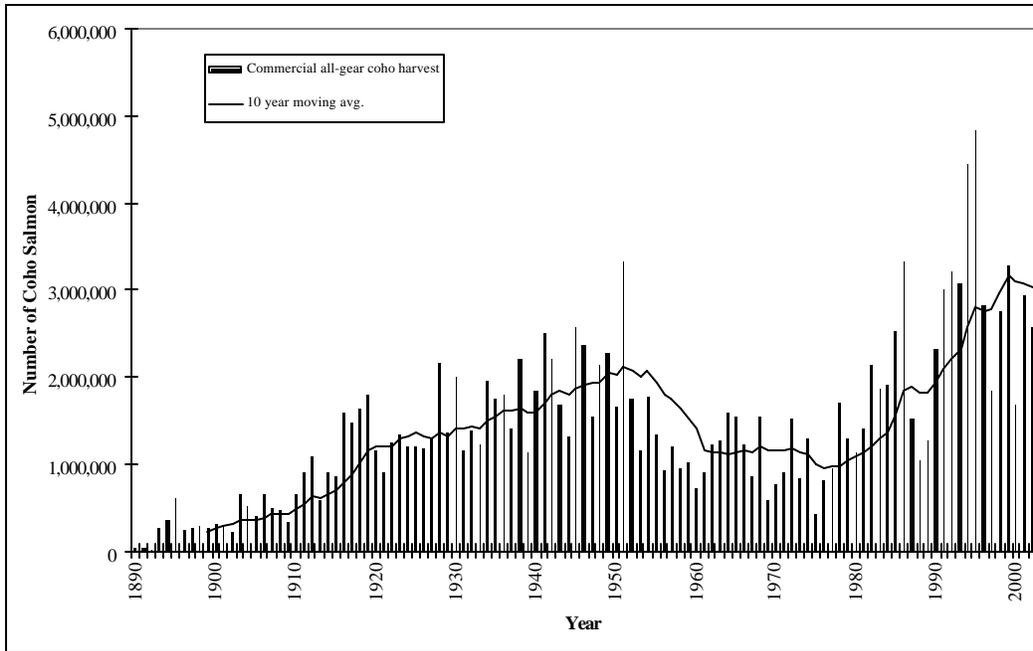


Figure 3.4. Commercial all-gear catches of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2002.

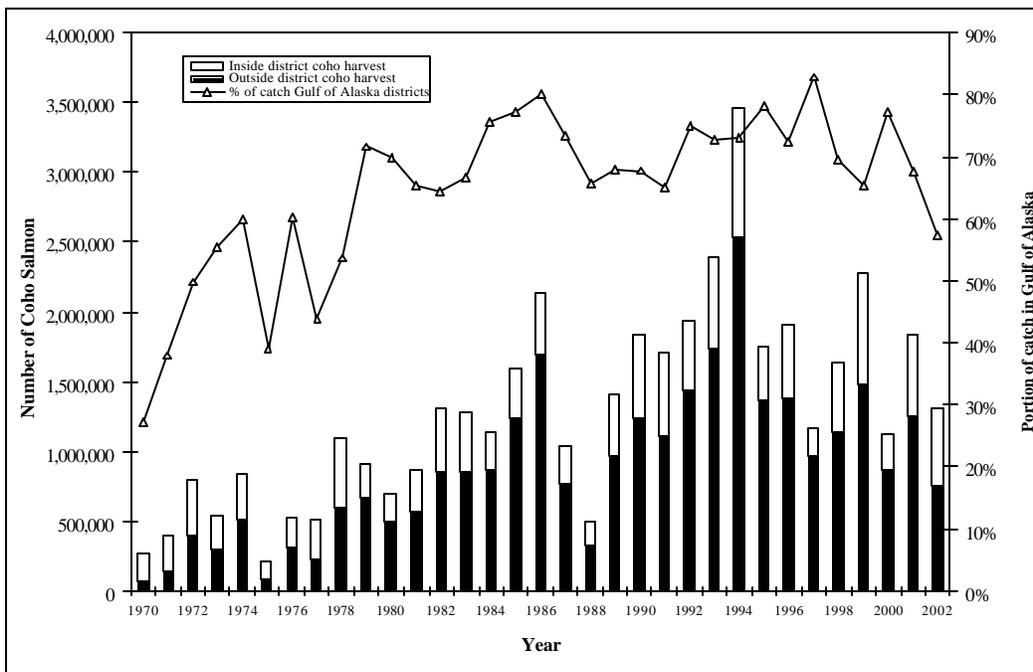


Figure 3.5. Southeast Alaska troll coho catch in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) districts (103, 104, 113, 116, 152, 154, 156, 157, 181, 183, 189, 191) and the inside districts (101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114), and the percentage of the catch in the outside districts, 1970-2002.

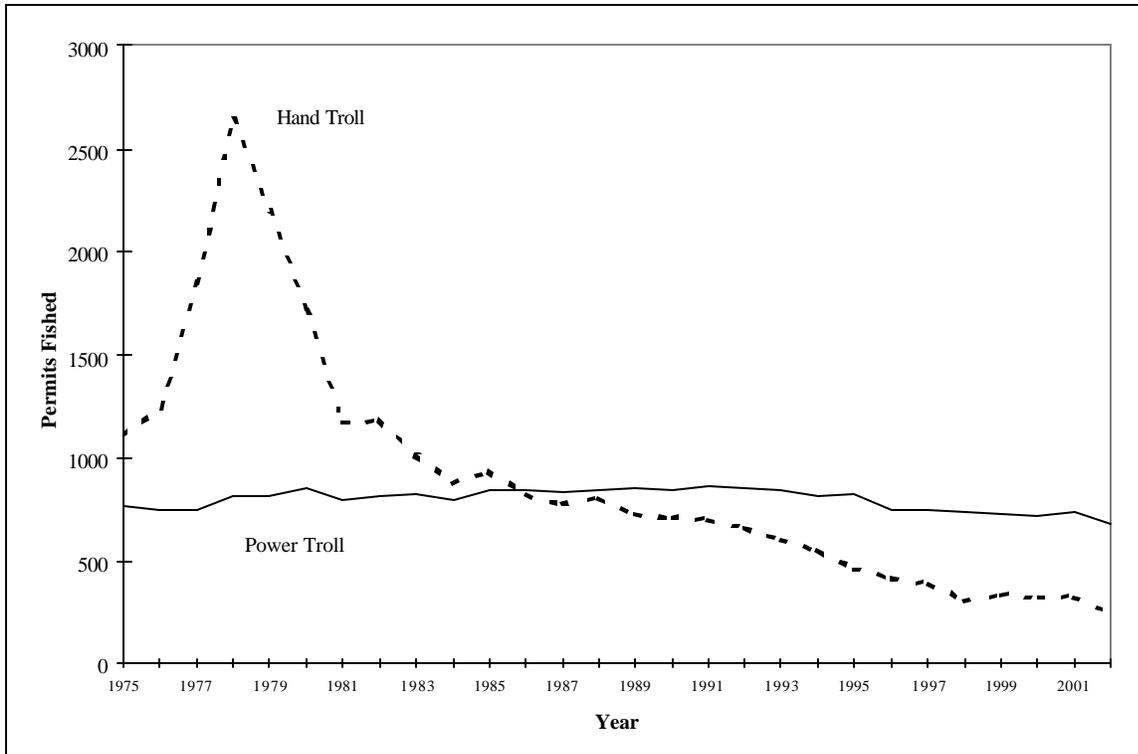


Figure 3.6. Number of troll permits fished by gear type, 1975–2002.

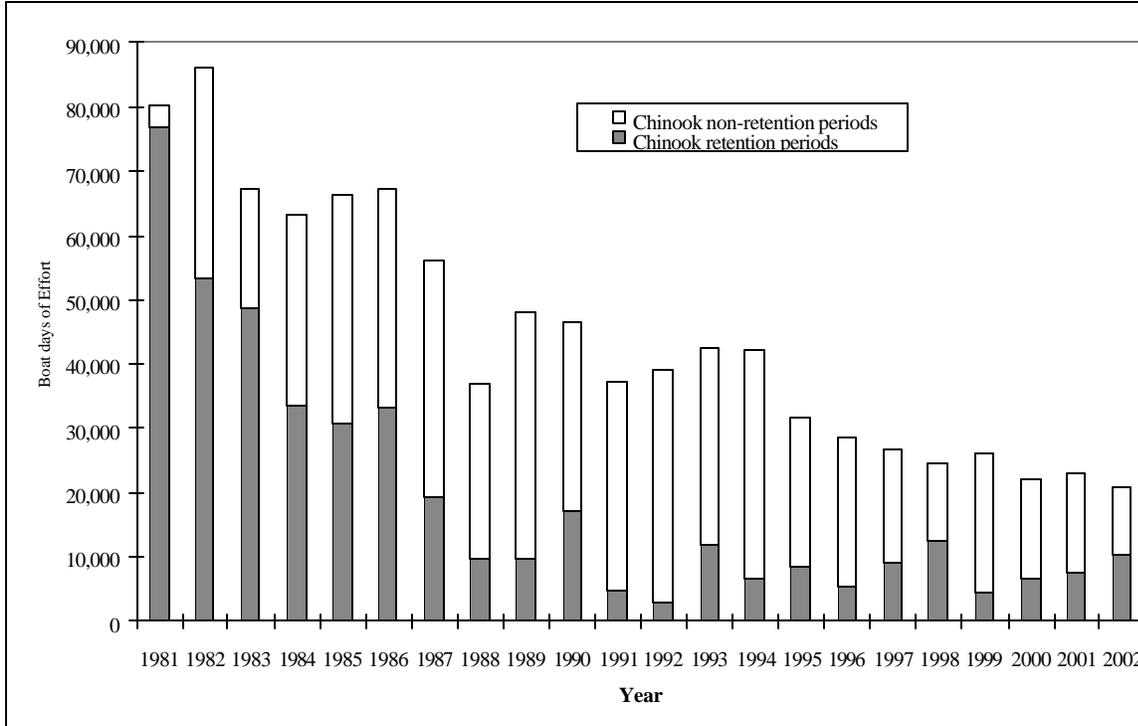


Figure 3.7. General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during chinook retention and chinook non-retention fishing periods, 1981–2002.

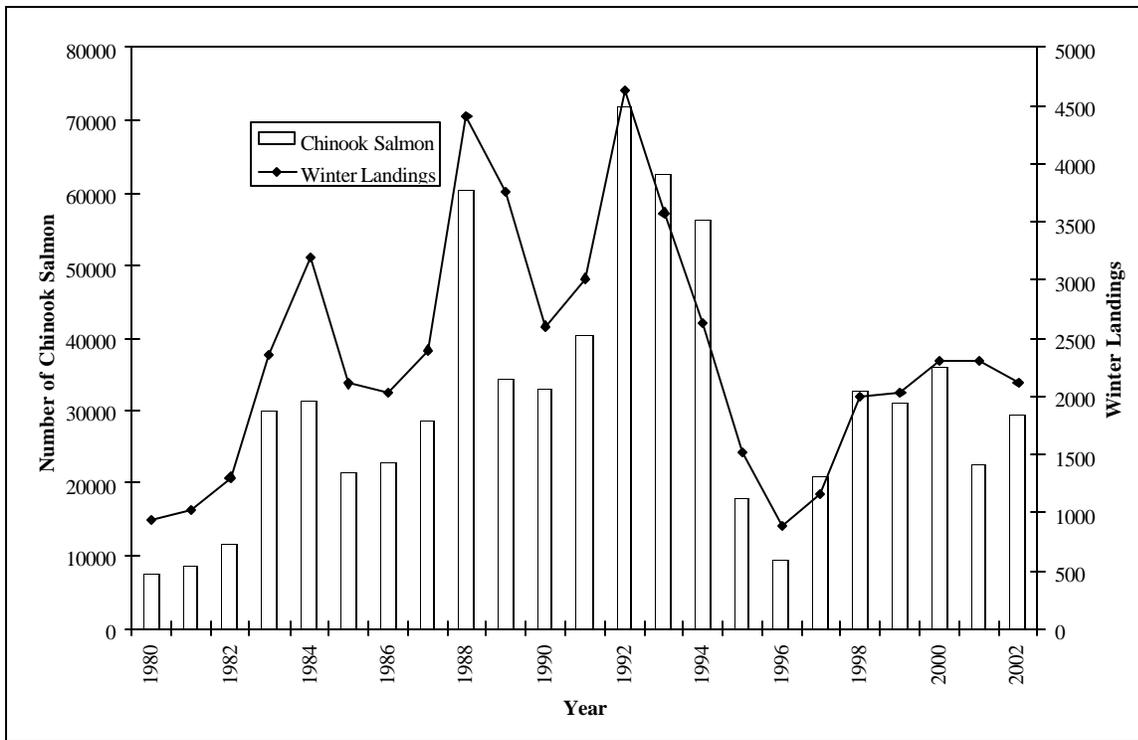


Figure 3.8. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery chinook catches and landings, 1980–2002.

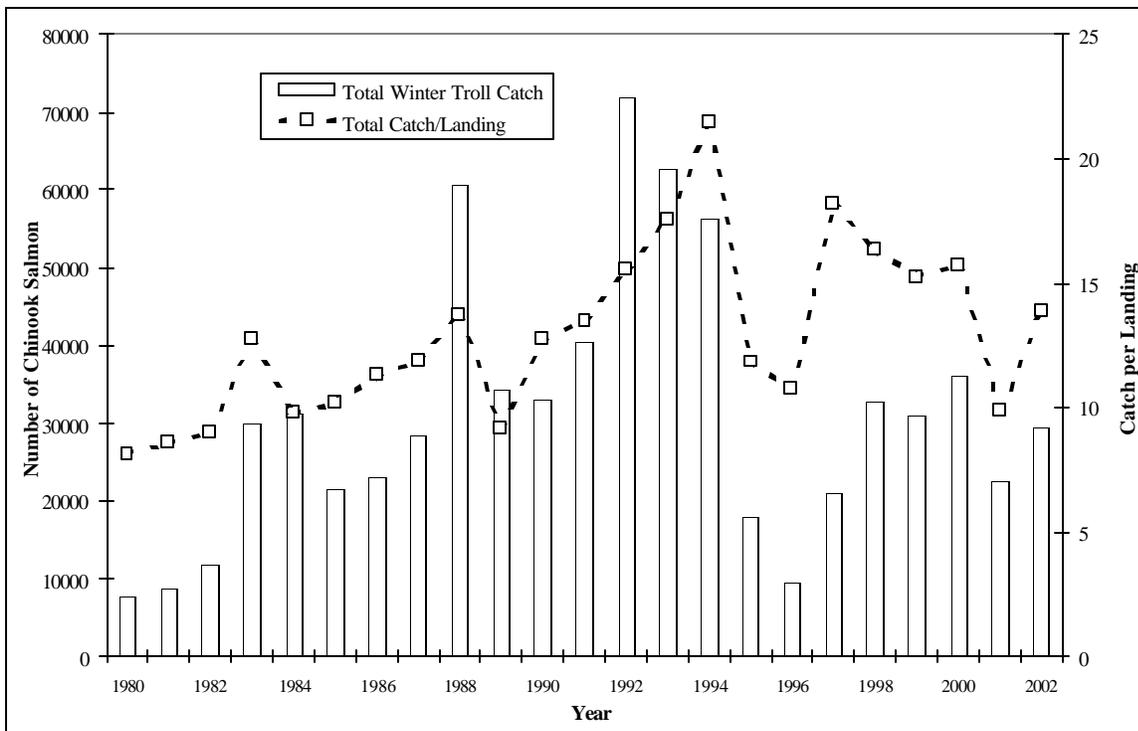


Figure 3.9. Southeast Alaska winter troll catch and catch per landing for troll gear, 1980–2002.

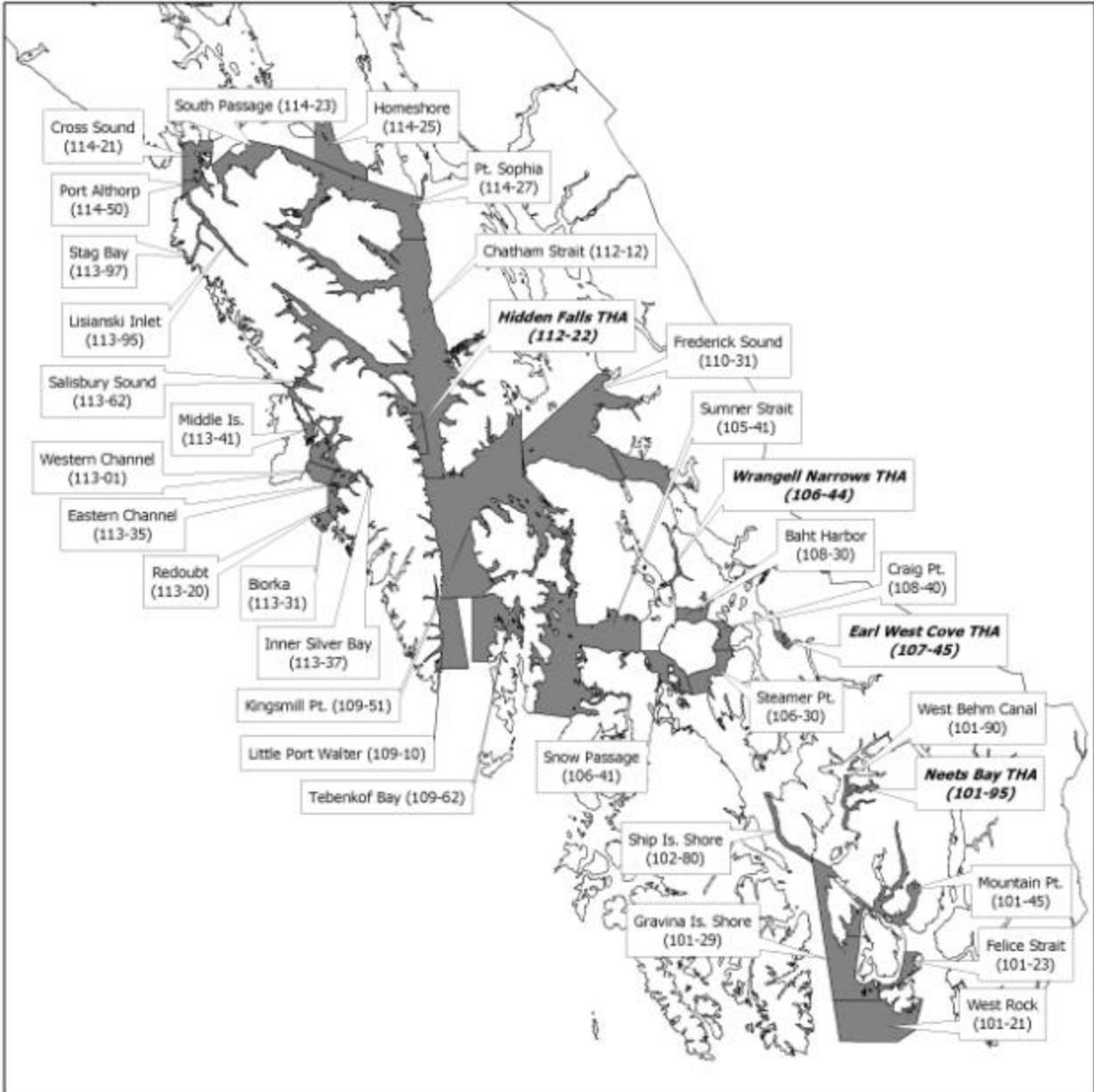


Figure 3.10. Map of Experimental Troll Fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 2002.

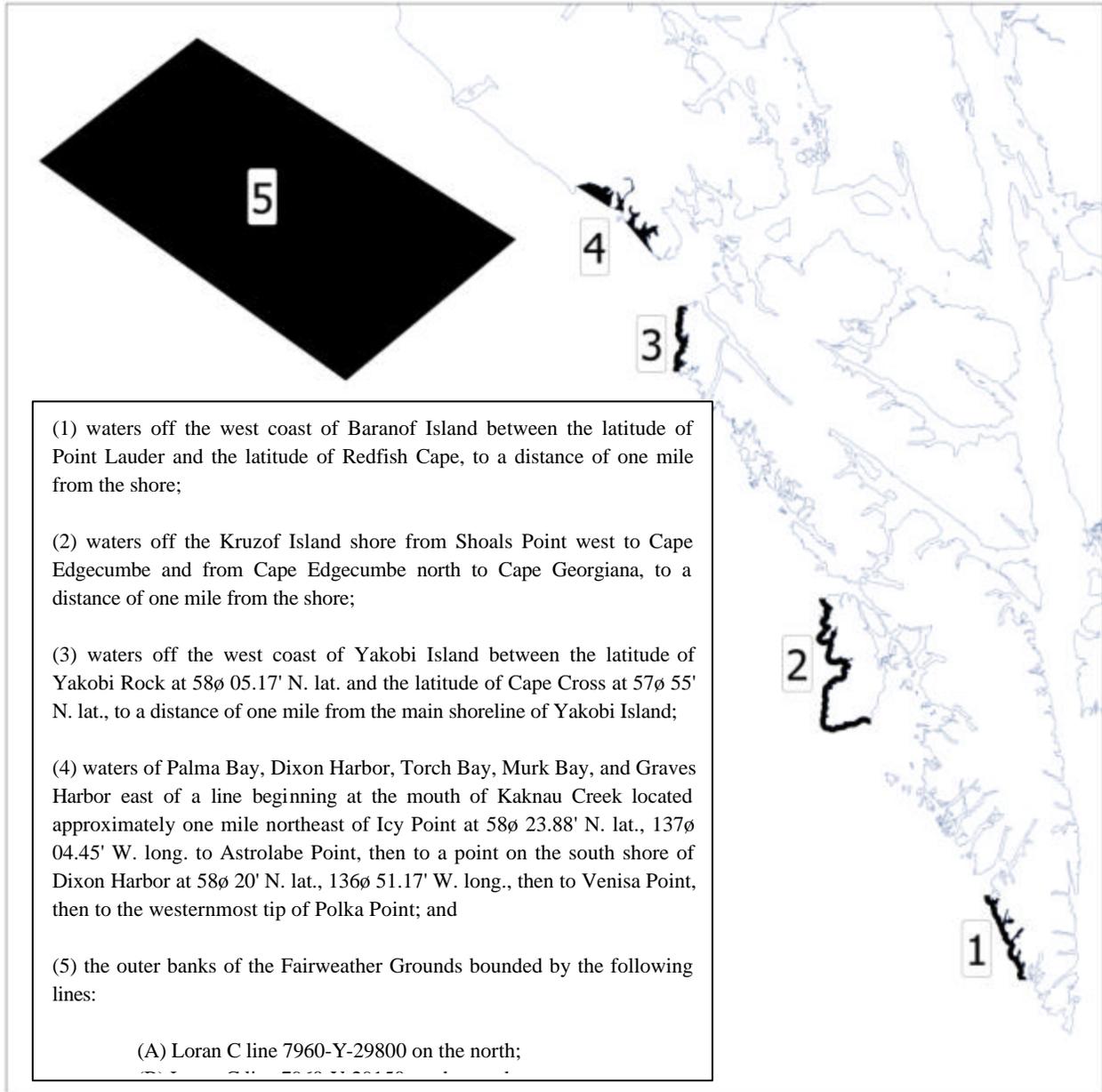


Figure 3.11. Map of closed areas of high chinook abundance (shaded areas).

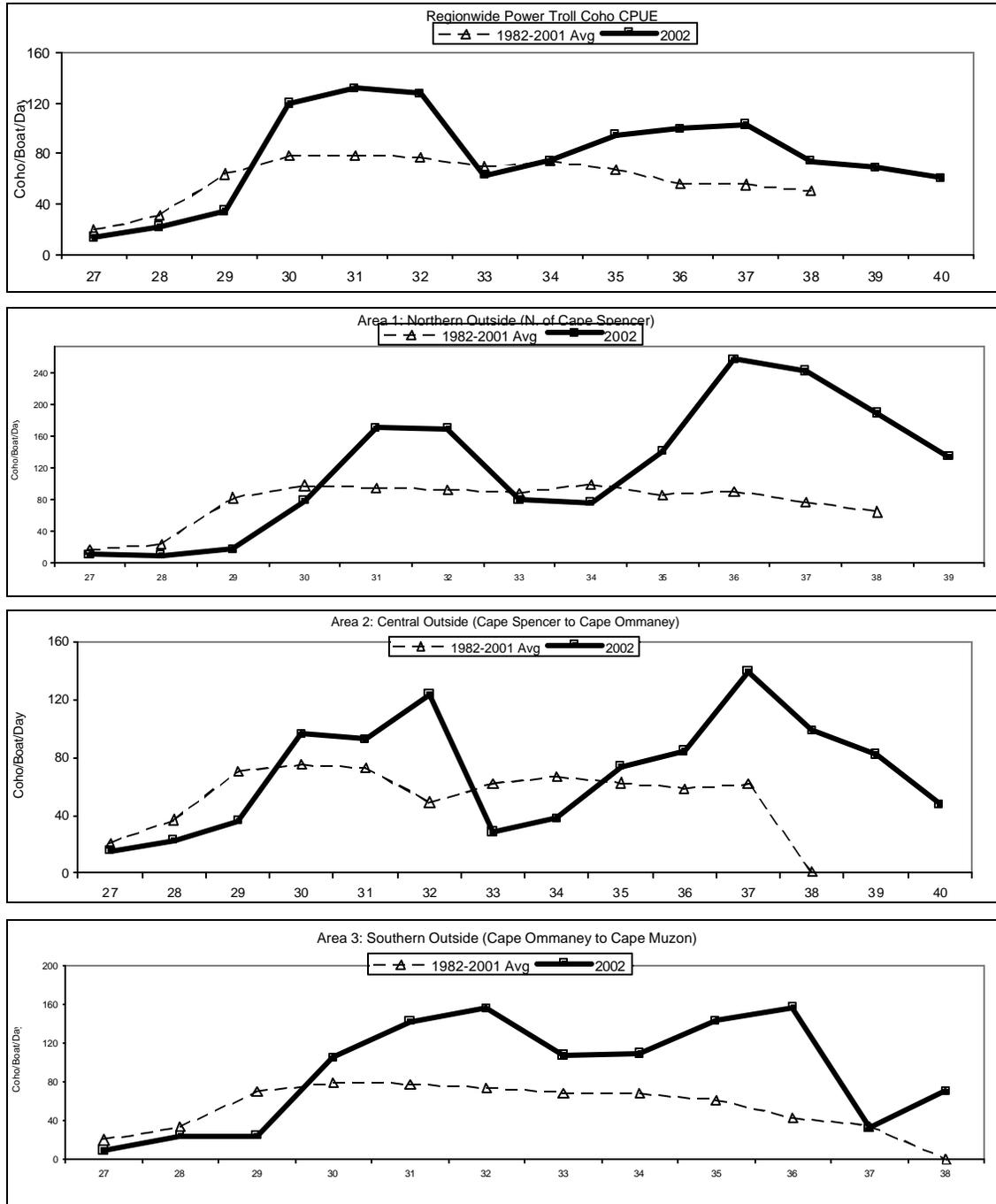
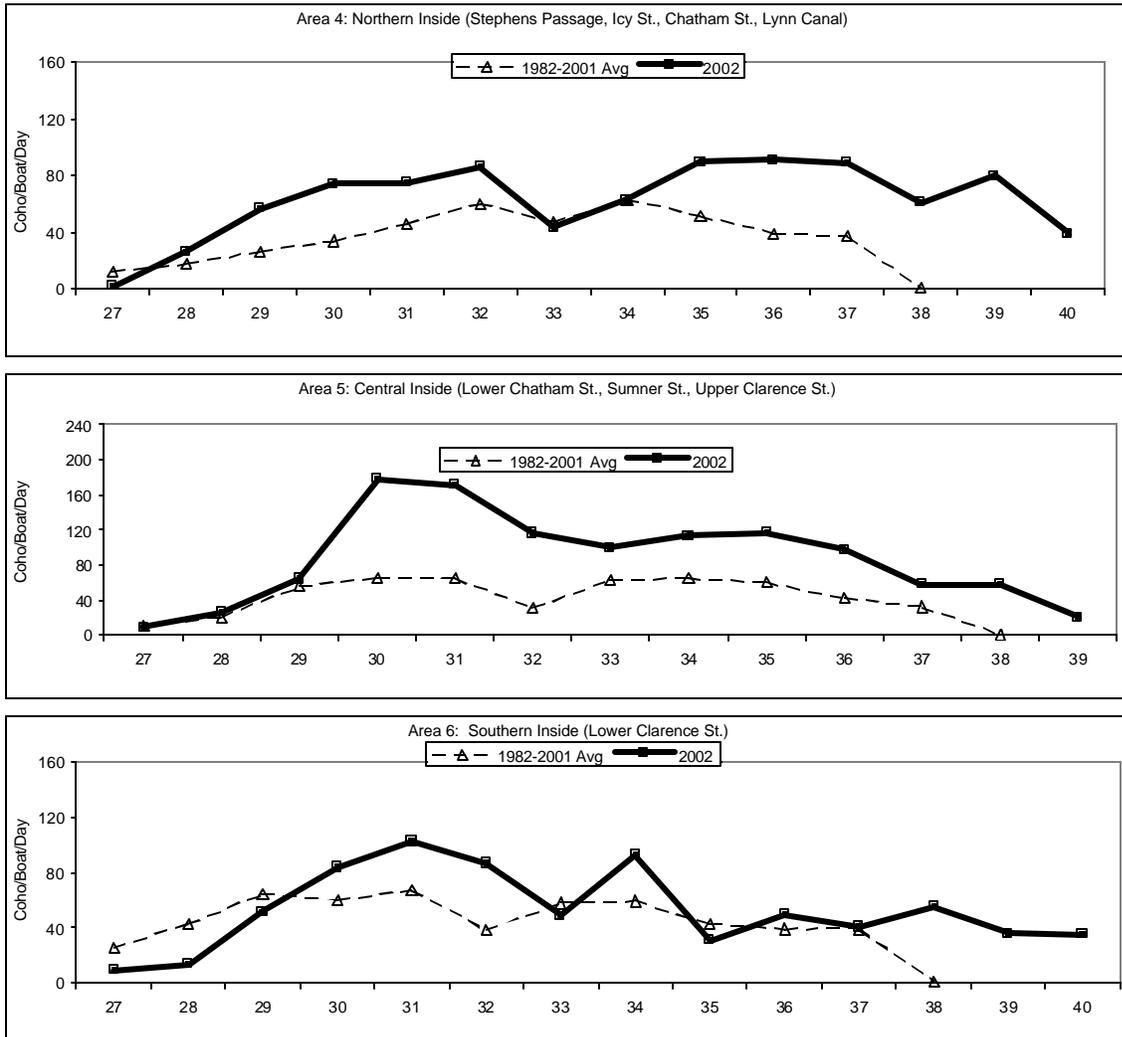


Figure 3.12. Average power troll coho catch per boat day for Southeast Alaska by area for 2002 and the 1982–2001 average. Dashed lines connect the week before the closure to the week after the closure.

-continued-

Figure 3.12. (page 2 of 2)



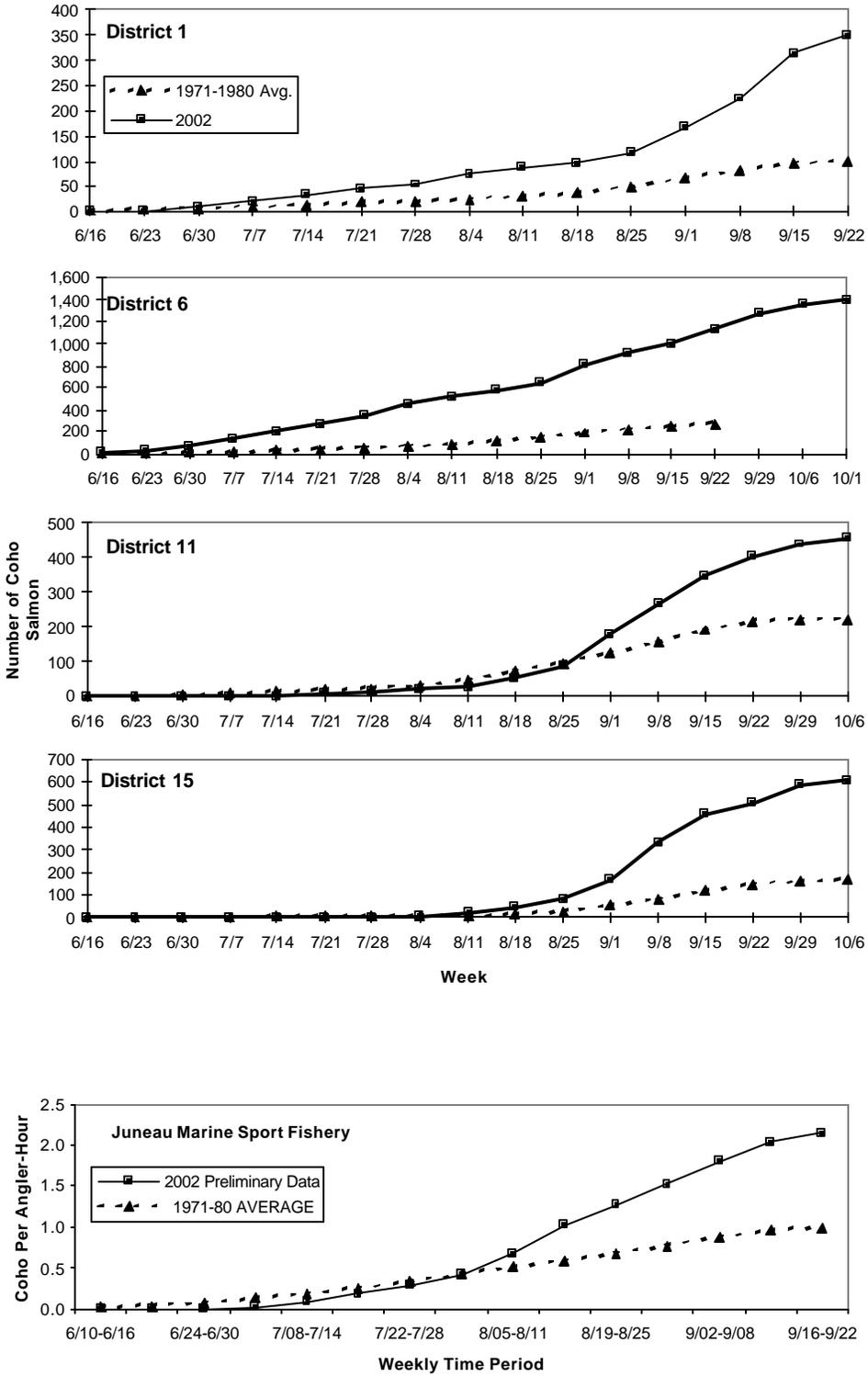


Figure 3.13. Cumulative coho catch per boat per day for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries and the Juneau marine sport fishery, 1971–1980 average and 2002 season.

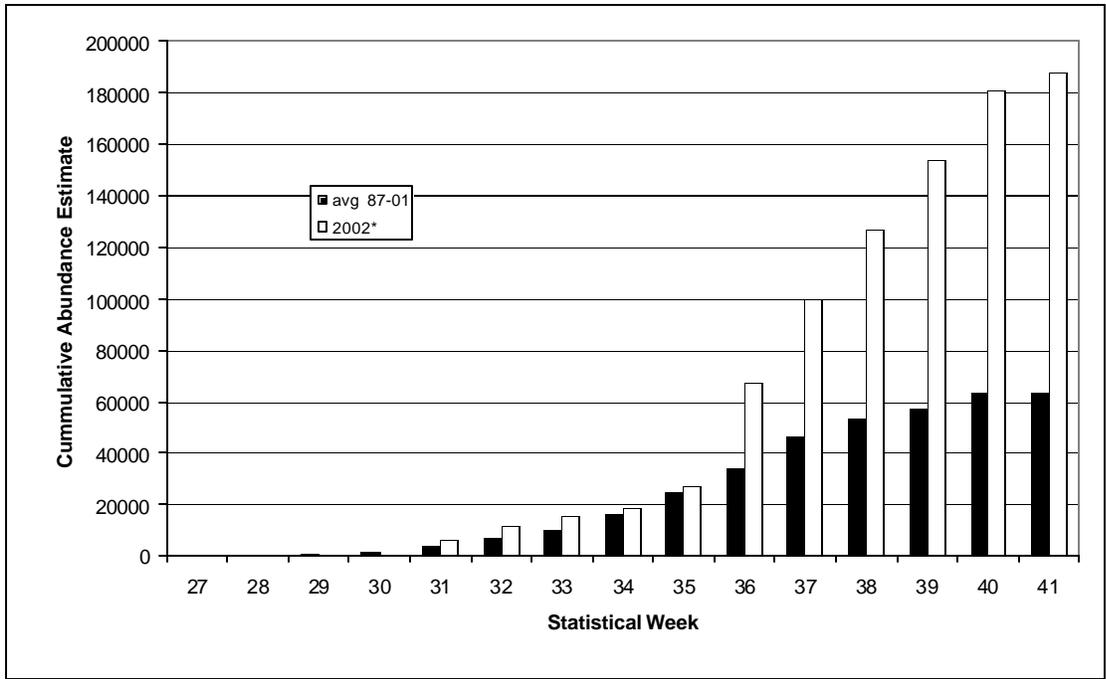


Figure 3.14. Cumulative inseason mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2002 vs. 1987–2001.

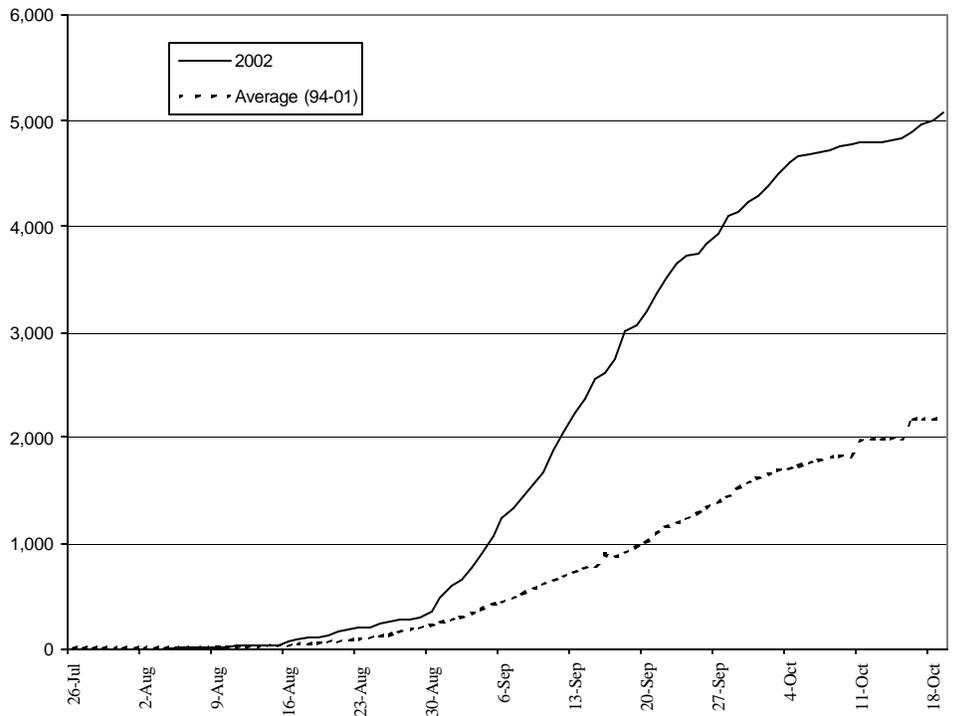


Figure 3.15. Cumulative weekly catch of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average 1994–2001, and 2002.

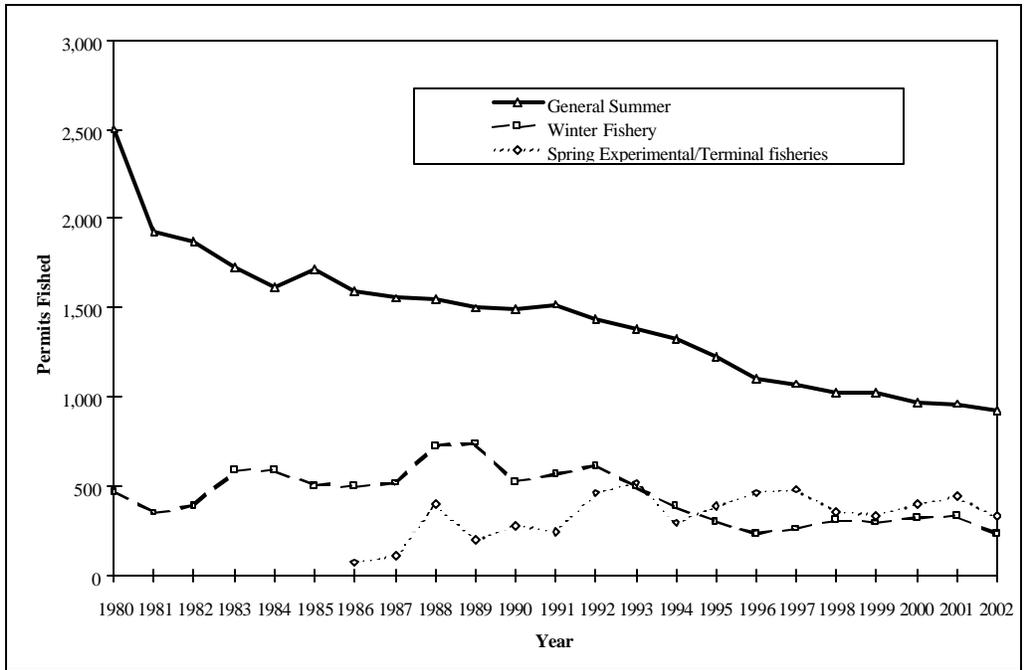


Figure 3.16. Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, 1980–2002.

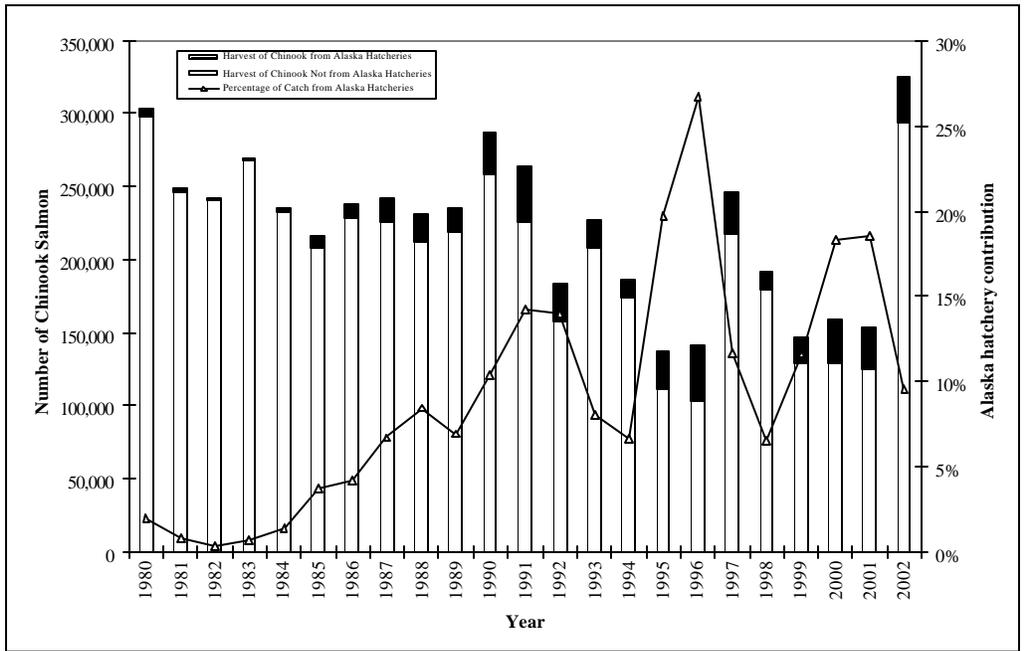


Figure 3.17. Alaska hatchery chinook contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2002.

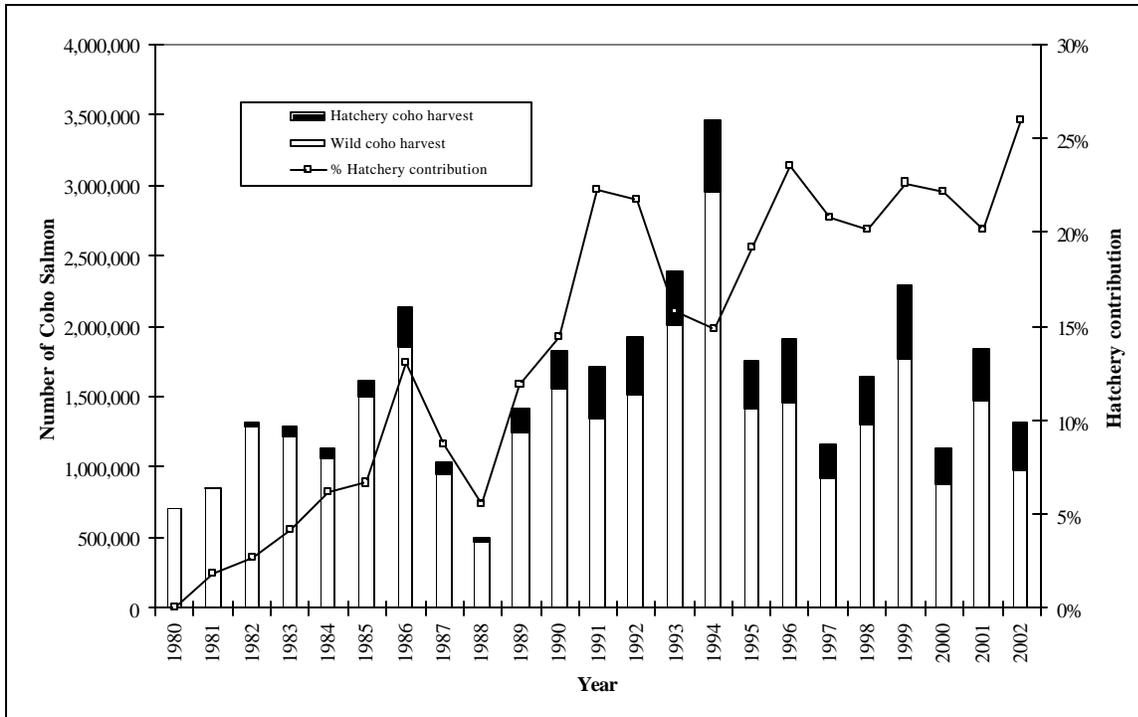
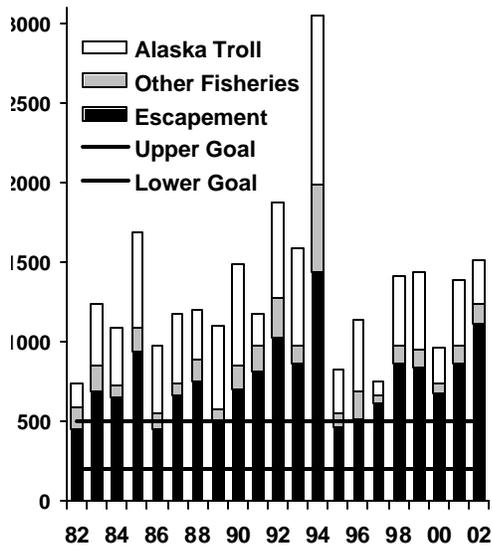
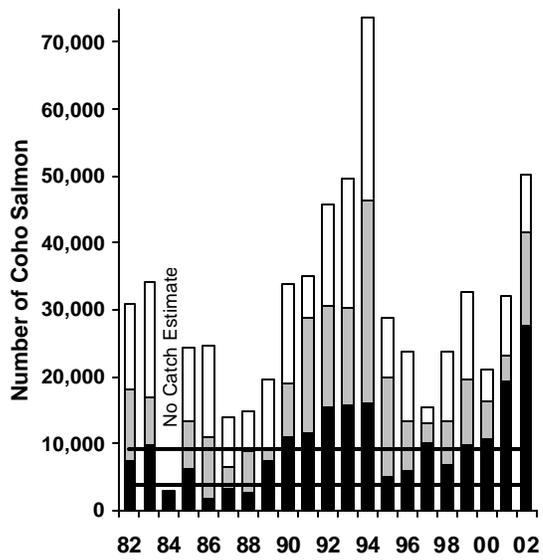


Figure 3.18. Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2002.



Ford Arm Lake



Hugh Smith Lake

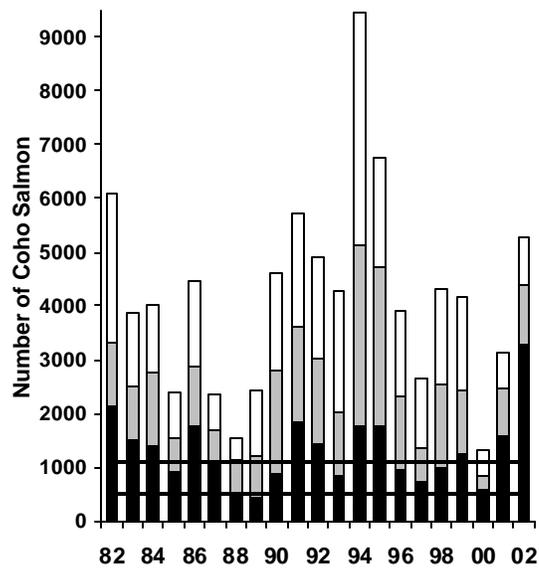
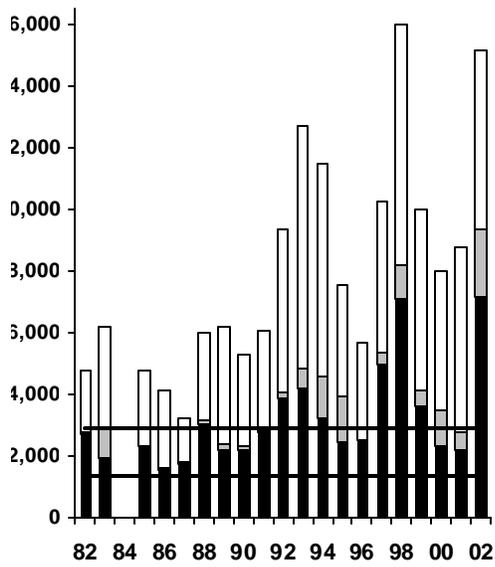


Figure 3.19. Total run size, catch, escapement and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2002.

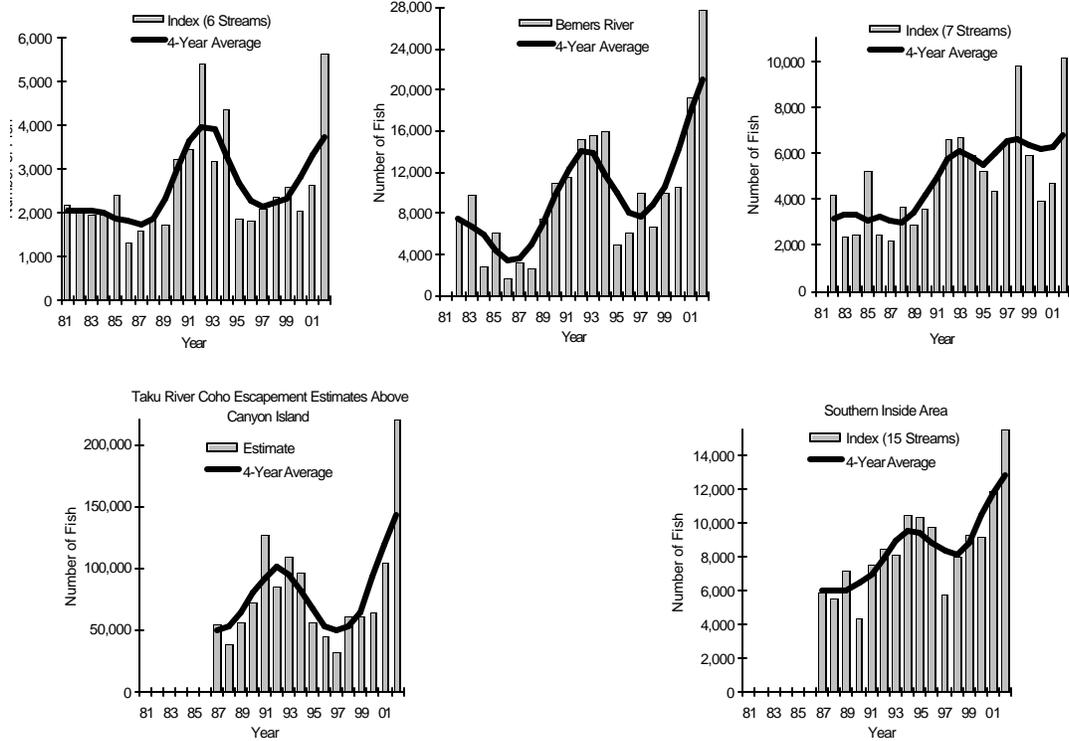


Figure 3.20. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–2002.

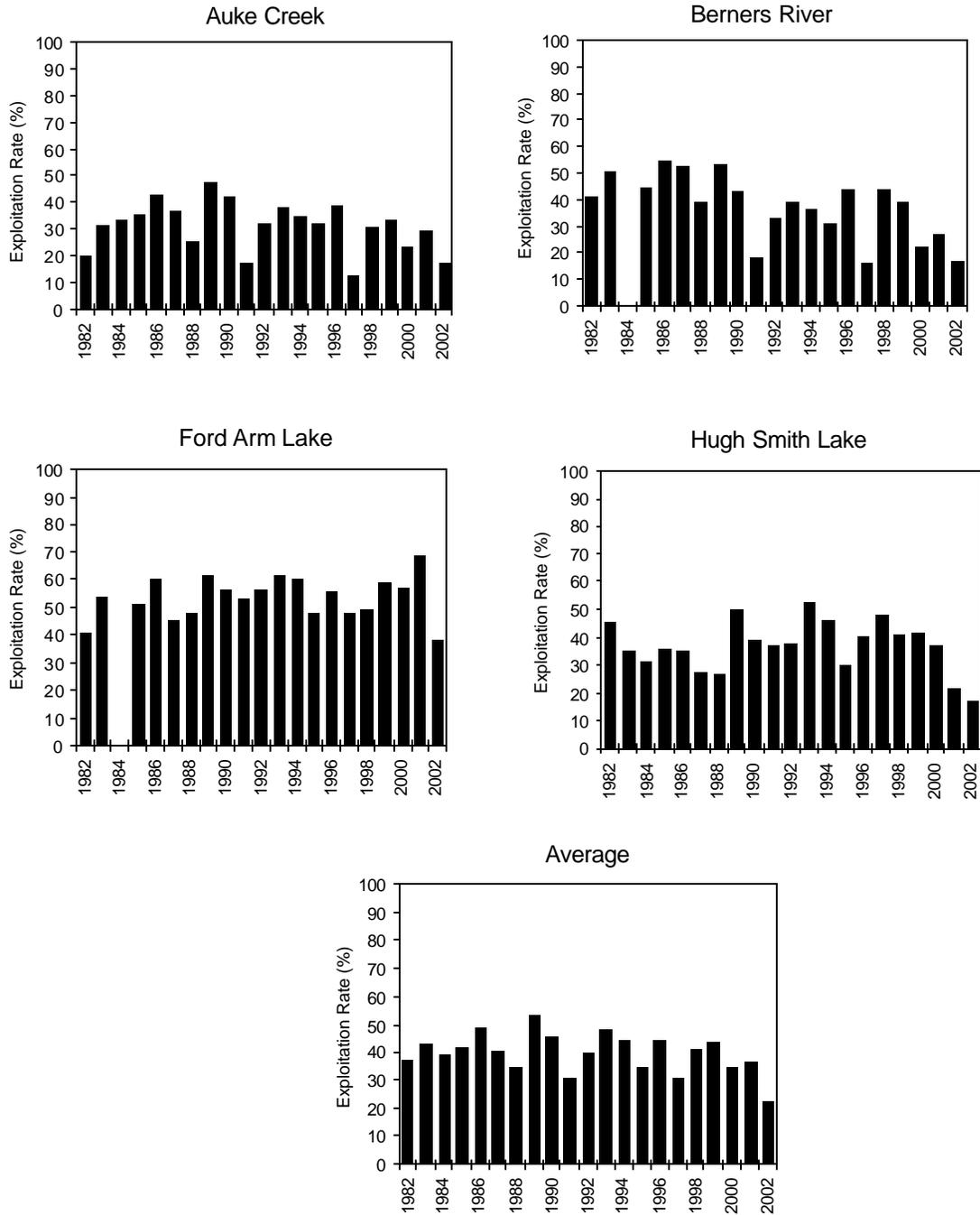


Figure 3.21. Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaskan troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho stocks, 1982–2002.

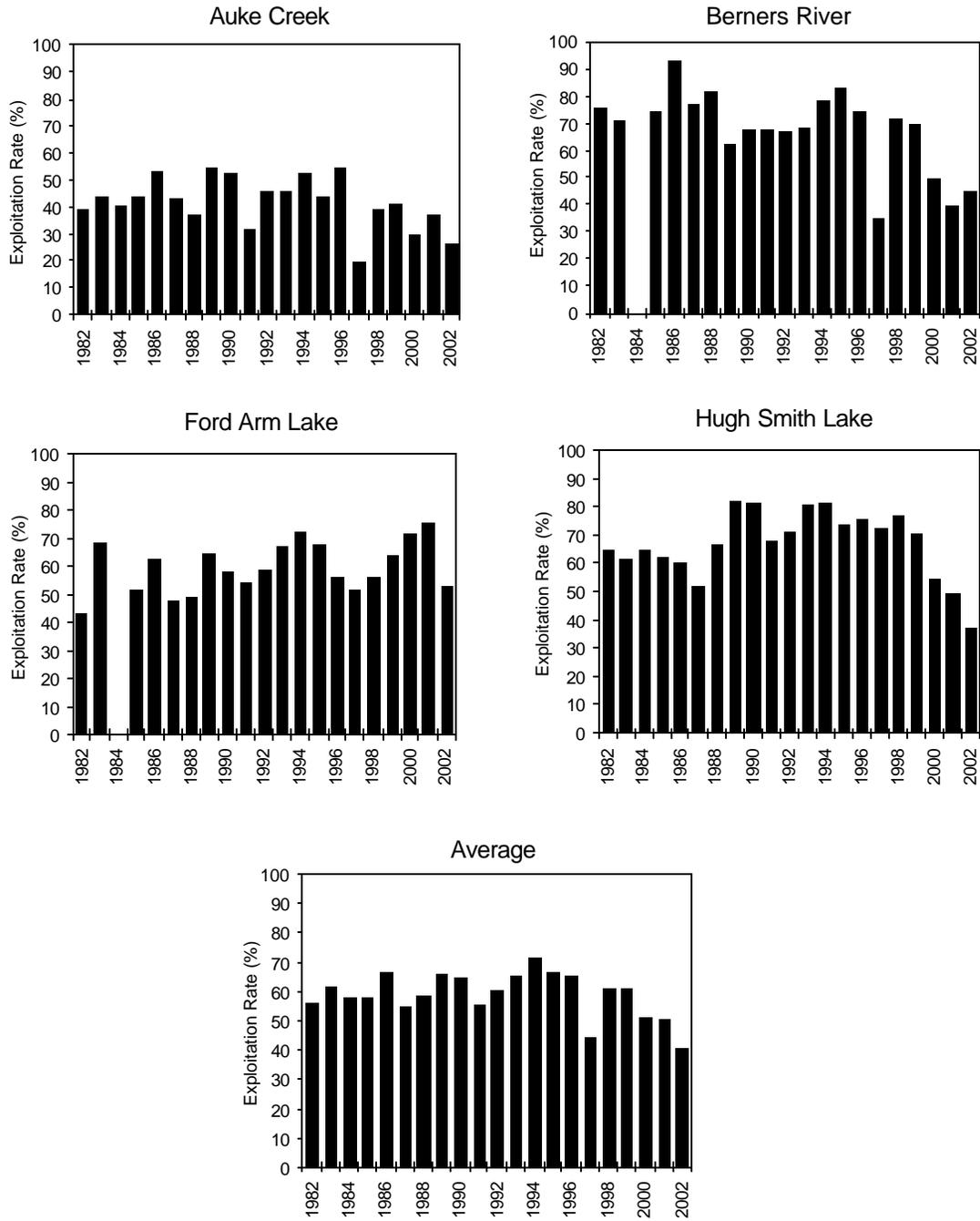


Figure 3.22. Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho stocks, 1982–2002.