

Fishery Management Report No. 05-68

2005 Commercial, Personal Use, and Subsistence Salmon Fisheries: Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries

by

**Randy Bachman,
William Bergmann,
Justin Breese,
William Davidson,
Phil Doherty,
Scott Forbes,
Dave Gordon,
David Harris,
Steve Heintz,
Kathleen Jensen,
Martina Kallenberger,
Scott Kelley,
Brian Lynch,
Bo Meredith,
Kevin Monagle,
Pattie Skannes,
Leon Shaul,
Troy Thynes,
Al Tingley,
and
Gordie Woods**

December 2005

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	mid-eye-to-fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	mid-eye-to-tail-fork	METF
hectare	ha	at	@	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg	compass directions:		total length	TL
kilometer	km	east	E		
liter	L	north	N	Mathematics, statistics	
meter	m	south	S	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
milliliter	mL	west	W	alternate hypothesis	H _A
millimeter	mm	copyright	©	base of natural logarithm	<i>e</i>
		corporate suffixes:		catch per unit effort	CPUE
Weights and measures (English)		Company	Co.	coefficient of variation	CV
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	Corporation	Corp.	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
foot	ft	Incorporated	Inc.	confidence interval	CI
gallon	gal	Limited	Ltd.	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
inch	in	District of Columbia	D.C.	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
mile	mi	et alii (and others)	et al.	covariance	cov
nautical mile	nmi	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degree (angular)	°
ounce	oz	exempli gratia	e.g.	degrees of freedom	df
pound	lb	(for example)		expected value	<i>E</i>
quart	qt	Federal Information Code	FIC	greater than	>
yard	yd	id est (that is)	i.e.	greater than or equal to	≥
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
Time and temperature		monetary symbols		less than	<
day	d	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	less than or equal to	≤
degrees Celsius	°C	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	logarithm (natural)	ln
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	registered trademark	®	logarithm (base 10)	log
degrees kelvin	K	trademark	™	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
hour	h	United States (adjective)	U.S.	minute (angular)	'
minute	min	United States of America (noun)	USA	not significant	NS
second	s	U.S.C.	United States Code	null hypothesis	H ₀
		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	percent	%
Physics and chemistry				probability	P
all atomic symbols				probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
alternating current	AC			probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
ampere	A			second (angular)	"
calorie	cal			standard deviation	SD
direct current	DC			standard error	SE
hertz	Hz			variance	
horsepower	hp			population	Var
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH			sample	var
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 05-68

**2005 COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON
FISHERIES: REPORT TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES**

by

Randy Bachman
William Bergmann
Justin Breese
William Davidson
Phil Doherty
Scott Forbes
Dave Gordon
David Harris
Steve Heintz
Kathleen Jensen
Martina Kallenberger
Scott Kelley
Brian Lynch
Bo Meredith
Kevin Monagle
Leon Shaul
Pattie Skannes
Troy Thynes
Al Tingley
and
Gordie Woods

Alaska Department of Fish and Game,
Division of Commercial Fisheries

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1599

The Division of Sport Fish Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 for the publication of an overview of Division of Sport Fish management activities and goals in a specific geographic area. Since 2004, the Division of Commercial Fisheries has also used the Fishery Management Report series. Fishery Management Reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals, as well as lay persons. Fishery Management Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/divreports/html/intersearch.cfm>. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

Randy Bachman

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
P.O. Box 330, Haines, Alaska 99827*

William Bergmann and Troy Thynes

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
16 Sing Lee Alley, Petersburg, Alaska 99833*

Justin Breese and Phil Doherty, Steve Heintz, Bo Meredith

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
2030 Sea Level Dr., Suite 205, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901*

William Davidson, Dave Gordon and Pattie Skannes

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
304 Lake St., Room 103, Sitka, Alaska 99835*

Scott Forbes

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
215 Front Street, Wrangell, Alaska 99929*

David Harris, Kathleen Jensen, Kevin Monagle, Martina Kallenberger, Scott Kelley, Leon Shaul, and Al Tingley

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
802 3rd St., P.O. Box 240020, Douglas, Alaska 9982
and*

Gordie Woods

*Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
1 Fish and Game Plaza, P. O. Box 49, Yakutat, Alaska 99689-0049*

This document should be cited as:

Bachman, R., W. Bergmann, J. Breese, W. Davidson, P. Doherty, S. Forbes, D. Gordon, D. Harris, K. Jensen, K. Monagle, L. Shaul, P. Skannes, T. Thynes, A. Tingley, and G. Woods. 2005. 2005 Commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries: Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 05-68, Anchorage.

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

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

For information on alternative formats for this and other department publications, please contact the department ADA Coordinator at (voice) 907-465-6077, (TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Description of the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region.....	1
Fisheries Management Organization	1
Historical Summary	1
Fishery Characteristics.....	2
Fishery Participation.....	2
Salmon Harvest.....	2
Harvest by Gear Type.....	3
Exvessel Value.....	3
Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Fisheries	3
SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES	33
ABSTRACT	33
INTRODUCTION.....	33
SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES	33
Purse seine Chinook Salmon Harvest.....	34
Northern Southeast Purse seine Fisheries.....	35
Inside Fisheries	35
Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery.....	44
Outside Fisheries.....	44
Southern Southeast Alaska Purse seine Fisheries.....	47
District 4	47
Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse seine Fishery	48
Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery.....	51
Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements	52
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES	52
Drift Gillnet Chinook Salmon Harvests.....	53
District 1: Drift Gillnet Fishery	53
Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine Drift Gillnet Fishery.....	54
District 11: Taku/Snettisham Drift Gillnet Fishery	60
District 15: Lynn Canal Drift Gillnet Fishery.....	65
HATCHERY HARVESTS.....	69
Traditional Common Property Harvests.....	69
Terminal Harvest Area Common Property Harvests	69

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests	73
CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES	74
Introduction	74
Stikine River	74
Taku River	76
ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY	77
SECTION 3: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT SALMON TROLL FISHERIES	126
ABSTRACT	126
INTRODUCTION	126
CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON STOCK DESCRIPTION AND STATUS	126
Chinook Salmon Stocks	126
Coho Salmon Stocks	127
DESCRIPTION OF THE TROLL FISHERY	127
Chinook Salmon Fishery	128
Coho Salmon Fishery	129
Coho Salmon Assessments and Management Tools	129
Historical Effort in the Troll Fishery	130
SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SEASON	130
Chinook Salmon Fishery	130
Winter Season	131
Spring Fishery	131
Districts 8 and 11 Transboundary Rivers Directed King Salmon Fisheries	132
General Summer Fishery	133
Coho Salmon Fishery	134
Other Species	135
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Harvests	136
Number of Troll Permits Fished and Boat Days of Effort	136
ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION	136
Chinook Salmon	136
Coho Salmon	136
WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT	136
Chinook Salmon Escapement	136
Coho Salmon Escapement	137
COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES	138
SECTION 4: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES	205
ABSTRACT	205
INTRODUCTION	205
Yakutat Area Set Gillnet	206
Sockeye Salmon	206

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
Coho Salmon	207
Chinook Salmon	207
Pink Salmon.....	207
Chum Salmon	207
Yakutat District	208
Alsek River	208
East River.....	209
Akwe River.....	209
Italio Rivers	209
Dangerous River	210
Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet.....	210
Lost River	211
Yakutat Bay	212
Manby Fisheries.....	212
Yana River to Icy Bay	213
Yakataga District.....	213
Tsiu River	213

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Southeast Alaska region annual total commercial salmon harvest and percentages of the total, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	4
2. Number of active limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, from 1977 to 2005.....	6
3. Southeast Alaska region commercial salmon harvest, in numbers, by harvest type and fishery, 2005.....	7
4. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.....	8
5. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total Chinook salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.....	10
6. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total sockeye salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.....	12
7. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total coho salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.....	14
8. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total pink salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.....	16
9. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chum salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.....	18
10. Southeast Alaska region salmon exvessel value, harvest, average weight, and price paid per pound by gear and species, 2005.....	20
11. Southeast Alaska region total salmon exvessel values (in dollars), by species, from 1985 to 2005.....	21
12. Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, from 1961 to 2005.....	22
13. Yakutat Area reported subsistence salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, from 1975 to 2005.....	24
14. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2005.....	78
15. Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by district, fishery and species, 2005.....	84
16. Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	86
17. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	87
18. Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2005.....	88
19. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	89
20. Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2005.....	90
21. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by section and hours open per day, 2005.....	91
22. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species code, 2005.....	99
23. Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	100
24. Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	101
25. Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	102
26. Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	103
27. Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	104
28. Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	105

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table	Page
29. Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.....	106
30. Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.....	108
31. Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, from 1975 to 2005.....	110
32. Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by species, 2005.....	111
33. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Stikine River, from 1972 to 2005. Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements harvest not included.	112
34. Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Taku River, from 1979 to 2005.	113
35. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.....	114
36. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1977 to 2005.....	115
37. Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1963 to 2005.....	116
38. All-gear treaty Chinook salmon harvest, hatchery add-on, total harvest, treaty quota, terminal exclusion harvest and the number of fish over or under the quota, 1985-2005.	140
39. Estimated survival rate (percent) of coho salmon smolts and pre-smolts from wild and hatchery stocks in Southeast Alaska.	141
40. 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 1 to September 30) for 1980 to 2005. .	142
41. Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, from 1980 to 2005.....	143
42. Number of days, effort (boat days) and dates the Southeast Alaska troll fishery was open to Chinook salmon fishing from 1978 to 2005.....	144
43. Southeast Alaska annual commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1- September 30) from 1980 to 2005.....	147
44. Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2005 troll season (Oct. 11, 2004 to Sept. 30, 2005).	148
45. Southeast Alaska annual commercial hand troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30) from 1980 to 2005.....	150
46. Southeast Alaska annual commercial power troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1 to September 30) from 1980 to 2005.....	151
47. 2005 Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Harvest.	152
48. Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, from 1965 to 2005.	153
49. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest, vessel landings, and catch per landing, by troll accounting year (October 1–September 30), from 1980 to 2005.....	154
50. Spring troll fishery (Experimental and Terminal fisheries) Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contributions, from 1986 to 2005.	155
51. The number of Chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2005 spring troll fisheries (experimental and terminal).	156
52. Southeast Alaska troll Chinook salmon catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, from 1984 to 2005.....	164
53. Coho salmon mid-season closure dates and extensions, from 1980 to 2005.....	166
54. Escapement goal performance for indicator coho salmon streams in Southeast Alaska.	167
55. Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, from 1980 to 2005. .	168
56. Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, from 1981 to 2005.	169
57. Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, from 1982 to 2005.....	170
58. Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, from 1987 to 2005.	171

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table	Page
59. Harvest and percent of commercially harvested coho salmon by gear type in Southeast Alaska, from 1989 to 2005.....	172
60. Average troll coho salmon weight by week and weighted annual average, from 1980 to 2003.....	173
61. Contribution in numbers and percent of Chinook salmon produced by Alaskan hatcheries in the winter, experimental, terminal, hatchery access and general summer troll fisheries, from 1989 to 2005.	174
62. Total Chinook salmon harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, from 1985 to 2005, including Annette Island harvests.	176
63. Total Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, from 1960 to 2005, including Annette Island troll harvests.....	177
64. Estimates of total escapements of Chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, from 1986 to 2005.....	178
65. Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, from 1982 to 2005.	180
66. Summary of Yakutat salmon stock biological escapement goals (BEG) and source documentation.....	214
67. Total salmon harvest by species in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005.	214
68. 10-year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.	215
69. Average earnings from setnet fishing, Yakutat area, from 1975 to 2005.	215
70. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, from 2005.	216
71. Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005 and 5-year-harvest comparison.....	217
72. Klukshu River Weir escapement, from 1976 to 2005.	218
73. Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005, and 5-year-harvest comparison.	219
74. East River return-per-spawner, from 1975 to 2003.....	220
75. Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2005 and 5-year-harvest comparison.	220
76. Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.	221
77. Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2005, and 5-year-harvest comparison...	221
78. Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, from 1975 to 2005.....	222
79. Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, from 1975 to 2005.....	223
80. Situk Weir escapement counts, from 1988 to 2005.....	224
81. Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.	225
82. Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005, and 5-year-harvest comparison.	225
83. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.....	226
84. Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.....	226
85. Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, and Spoon River set gillnet fisheries, 2000 to 2005.....	226
86. Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, from 2000 to 2005.....	227
87. Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River, from 2000 to 2005.	227

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south.	25
2. Region I is divided into two salmon net registration areas. Registration Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather. The Southeast Alaska area is divided into 17 regulatory districts, Districts 1 through 16 and the Dixon Entrance District.....	26
3. Some Registration Area A districts are further divided into regulatory sections. Registration Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The Yakutat area is further divided into the Yakutat District, extending from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District extending westward from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling.....	27
4. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest, from 1878 to 2005.	28
5. Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest by species and season.	29
6. Exvessel value (in 2004 dollars) by species and season and number of salmon harvested by season.....	30
7. Number of fish, by species, in the Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, subsistence/personal use fishery, 1985 to 2005.....	31
8. Number of fish, by species, in the Yakutat subsistence/personal use fishery, 1985 to 2005.....	32
9. Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.....	117
10. Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.	118
11. Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.	119
12. Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960 to 2005.	120
13. Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2005 (Districts 101–108).	120
14. Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2005 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). s.....	121
15. Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2005 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96).....	121
16. Weighted rank escapement index for 82 chum salmon streams in Southeast Alaska, 1982–2005.....	122
17. Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.	123
18. Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.....	124
19. Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvests from traditional and terminal harvest areas, 1960 to 2005.....	125
20. Map of Southeast Alaska Region 1 commercial troll fishing districts.	182
21. All-gear harvests of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, from 1890 to 2005.....	183
22. Average weekly coho salmon harvest timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980 to 2005), and the average weekly coho salmon escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake and Auke Creek weirs (1980 to 2005).	184
23. Commercial all-gear harvests of coho salmon in common property fisheries, from 1890 to 2005.	185
24. Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) and the inside districts, and the percentage of the harvest in the outside districts, from 1970 to 2005.	186
25. Number of troll permits fished by gear type, from 1975 to 2005.....	187
26. Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, from 1980 to 2005.....	188
27. General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during Chinook salmon retention and Chinook salmon non-retention fishing periods, from 1981 to 2005.....	189
28. Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvests and landings, from 1980 to 2005.....	190
29. Southeast Alaska winter troll harvest and harvest per landing for troll gear, from 1980 to 2005.	191
30. Map of Spring troll fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 2004.	192
31. Map of closed areas of high Chinook salmon abundance (shaded areas).....	193
32. Average power troll coho salmon harvest per boat day for Southeast Alaska by area for 2004 and the 1982 to 2003 average.	194
33. Cumulative coho salmon harvest per boat day for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries and the Juneau marine sport fishery, 1971 to 1980 average and 2005 season.	196

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Figure		Page
34.	Cumulative mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2005, and the 1987 to 2004 average.....	197
35..	Cummulative weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average from 1995 to 2004, and for 2005.	198
36.	Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, from 1980 to 2005.....	199
37.	Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, from 1980 to 2004.....	200
38.	Total run size, harvest, escapement and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, from 1982 to 2005.....	201
39.	Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, from 1981 to 2005.....	202
40.	Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaskan troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, from 1982 to 2005.....	203
41.	Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, from 1982 to 2005.....	204
42.	Yakutat area map, Area D.	228

SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL USE, AND SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the commercial and subsistence/personal use salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region for the 2005 season. All five Pacific salmon species, Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), chum (*O. keta*), coho (*O. kisutch*), pink (*O. gorbuscha*), and sockeye (*O. nerka*), are harvested in the Region I fisheries. Approximately 70.5 million salmon were commercially harvested in Region I in 2005. The total exvessel value of the commercial salmon harvest was approximately 65.9 million dollars. For 2005, 1,779 permit holders participated in salmon season, a slight increase over 2004. With 66% of the Region I subsistence/personal use permits returned thus far, 32,600 fish were harvested, of which 80% were sockeye salmon.

Description of the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region

The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south (Figure 1). Region I is divided into two salmon net registration areas. Registration Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather. The Southeast Alaska area is divided into 17 regulatory districts, Districts 1 through 16 and the Dixon Entrance District (Figure 2). Some Registration Area A districts are further divided into regulatory sections. Registration Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The Yakutat area is further divided into the Yakutat District, extending from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District extending westward from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling (Figure 3).

For management and administrative purposes, Region I is divided into six management areas with area offices in Juneau, Ketchikan/Craig, Petersburg/Wrangell, Sitka, Haines, and Yakutat. The Craig and Yakutat offices are seasonally staffed.

Fisheries Management Organization

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

Historical Summary

Commercial utilization of the Region I salmon resources began in the late 1870s (Figure 4). Until the early 1900s, sockeye salmon was the primary species harvested (Figure 5). Pink salmon began to dominate the harvest in the early 1900s and in the past ten years have comprised 51 to 84% of the region's total salmon harvest (Table 1). The relative order of production (in numbers of fish) from highest to lowest is generally pink, chum, coho, sockeye, and Chinook salmon.

The harvest of salmon in Region I peaked in the late 1930s and early 1940s and declined to historical low levels in the 1950s and early 1960s (Figure 4). During the mid to late 1960s, harvests increased, but in the early 1970s, another decline in production occurred. Since the mid 1970s, salmon production levels in Region I have generally been increasing with record harvests of Chinook (2004), sockeye (1993), coho (1994), pink (1999), and chum salmon (1996) occurring in recent years (Table 1). In 2005, the region harvested approximately 34.2 million more fish than the all-year historic average, and harvested approximately 3.9 million fish more than the 10-year average of 66.6 million (Table 1).

Fishery Characteristics

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

Region I salmon fisheries are complex due to the mixed stock and mixed species nature of the returns and to the existence of several different gear groups that often harvest the same stocks of fish. Because the region contains approximately 5,500 salmon producing streams and tributaries of various productivity levels, it is difficult to apply stock specific fisheries management according to the run strength of individual returns. Additionally, some salmon harvested in the region originate from other states (primarily Washington and Oregon) and Canada. A fishery targeting a specific salmon stock may incur major incidental harvests of other stocks.

Fishery Participation

According to preliminary information from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), 415 purse seine, 478 drift gillnet, 168 set gillnet, 1,111 hand troll, and 960 power troll permits were active and could have been renewed and fished in 2005 (Table 2). Preliminary fish ticket information indicates that a total of 1,779 permit holders, including 234 purse seine, 369 drift gillnet, 115 set gillnet, 345 hand troll, and 716 power troll permit holders reported salmon landings in calendar year 2005. Purse seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet and power troll participation was up from 2004 levels but was still below the 10-year average. Hand troll increased above the 10-year average.

Salmon Harvest

The Region I cumulative commercial salmon harvest by all gear types, including hatchery cost recovery, totaled approximately 70.5 million fish in 2005 (Table 3). The 2005 harvest compared to 2004 was as follows: Chinook 93%, sockeye 79%, coho 97%, pink 130%, and chum salmon 57%. The Region I total commercial salmon harvest proportion consisted of Chinook (1%), sockeye (2%), coho (4%), pink (84%), and chum salmon (9%) (Table 1). The 2005 combined Chinook harvest of 448,160 fish is the second highest Chinook salmon harvest on record since statehood and is 152% of the 10-year average. The 1.6 million sockeye salmon harvest is slightly below the 10-year average. The coho salmon harvest of almost 3.0 million fish is slightly above the 10-year average. The pink salmon harvest of 59 million fish ranks fourth in the past 10-years

and sixth since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 6.4 million fish is half of the 10-year average.(Table 1).

Harvest by Gear Type

The 2005 Region I salmon harvest by gear type and species are summarized in Tables 5 through 9. Salmon landed by purse seiners accounted for 83% of the total salmon harvest, followed by hatchery cost recovery (7%), drift gillnetters (5%) and trollers (4%) (Table 4). Trollers (hand and power) accounted for 77% of the regional landings of Chinook salmon and 68% of the coho salmon harvest (Tables 5 and 7). Of the total harvest, purse seiners harvested 56% of the sockeye, 94% of the pink, and 44% of the chum salmon in Region I (Tables 6, 8, and 9). Drift gillnetters accounted for 29% of the sockeye and 23% of the chum salmon harvested (Tables 6 and 9). The set gillnet harvest of 5% of the sockeye and 3% of the coho salmon regional harvest (Tables 6 and 7). Approximately 6% of the Chinook salmon and 29% of the chum salmon harvest was taken in the hatchery cost recovery fisheries (Tables 5 and 9).

Exvessel Value

The exvessel value (wholesale fish ticket value) of the 2005 Region I commercial salmon harvest was estimated at \$65.9 million, an 11% decrease from 2004 (Table 10; Figure 6). The exvessel estimate is considered conservative because it is based on the price reported on fish tickets and does not include subsequent price adjustments. The actual exvessel value, possibly 10 to 20% higher, will not be known until final processor reports are received and analyzed by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC).

The exvessel value by gear was highest for purse seine (\$29.7 million), followed by troll (\$17.9 million), drift gillnet (\$9.2 million), hatchery cost recovery (\$7.0 million), Annette Island/Miscellaneous (\$1.0 million), and set gillnet gear (\$1.0 million) (Table 10). The total regional harvest of salmon was valued at approximately: Chinook \$13.9 million, sockeye \$8.8 million, coho \$9.6 million, pink \$19.2 million, and chum salmon \$14.5 million (Table 10). Historical exvessel values are presented in Table 11.

Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Fisheries

A total of 3,191 subsistence and subsistence/personal use combined salmon permits were issued in the Southeast Alaska (Registration Area A) portion of the region in 2005 (Table 12). This included 378 Haines management area subsistence permits and 2,813 subsistence/personal use combined permits, including: Juneau (1,026), Ketchikan (692), Sitka (707), Petersburg (284), and Wrangell (104) management areas. With 71% of permits returned, the preliminary reported harvest of 33,374 salmon included 6,682 fish in the Haines subsistence fishery and 26,692 fish in the subsistence/personal use combined fisheries, which include: Juneau (4,547), Ketchikan (6,924), Sitka (12,168), Petersburg (2,084), and Wrangell (969). Sockeye salmon made up 80% of the total regional harvest (Figure 7). The harvest numbers are not finalized until the following year when more permits are returned.

During 2005, a total of 114 subsistence permits were issued for the Yakutat area (Registration D) (Table 13). Yakutat subsistence permits are not required to be returned until the spring of the following year and only 16% of the permits have been returned and entered at this time. The average sockeye salmon harvest from 1975 through 2004 is 2,680 fish and averages 63% of the subsistence salmon harvest. (Table 13).

Table 1.—Southeast Alaska region annual total commercial salmon harvest and percentages of the total, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook ^a		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total		
	>=28"	<=21" ²											
1960	301,344	(6%)	-	-	533,118	(10%)	681,604	(13%)	2,712,146	(53%)	932,430	(18%)	5,160,642
1961	220,397	(1%)	-	-	682,292	(4%)	833,609	(5%)	11,459,298	(73%)	2,446,331	(16%)	15,641,927
1962	196,650	(1%)	-	-	727,437	(5%)	1,156,277	(8%)	11,255,790	(74%)	1,837,010	(12%)	15,173,164
1963	257,706	(1%)	-	-	675,750	(3%)	1,265,328	(6%)	19,115,942	(84%)	1,470,239	(6%)	22,784,965
1964	357,139	(2%)	-	-	919,124	(4%)	1,586,258	(7%)	18,580,259	(80%)	1,927,834	(8%)	23,370,614
1965	287,109	(2%)	-	-	1,076,998	(7%)	1,543,807	(10%)	10,879,097	(71%)	1,466,256	(10%)	15,253,267
1966	308,042	(1%)	-	-	1,046,075	(4%)	1,218,827	(5%)	20,350,917	(78%)	3,227,402	(12%)	26,151,263
1967	300,938	(4%)	-	-	966,398	(14%)	864,250	(12%)	3,109,343	(44%)	1,806,940	(26%)	7,047,869
1968	331,511	(1%)	-	-	826,195	(3%)	1,539,686	(5%)	25,077,871	(82%)	2,636,207	(9%)	30,411,470
1969	312,761	(4%)	-	-	811,654	(11%)	595,187	(8%)	4,872,385	(68%)	560,595	(8%)	7,152,582
1970	322,418	(2%)	-	-	667,963	(5%)	755,871	(5%)	10,619,295	(72%)	2,428,112	(16%)	14,793,659
1971	333,138	(3%)	-	-	622,746	(5%)	910,535	(7%)	9,355,233	(71%)	1,945,606	(15%)	13,167,258
1972	287,621	(2%)	-	-	918,904	(5%)	1,511,041	(8%)	12,393,119	(69%)	2,943,415	(16%)	18,054,100
1973	343,512	(3%)	-	-	1,005,609	(10%)	834,541	(8%)	6,458,875	(62%)	1,765,064	(17%)	10,407,601
1974	347,118	(4%)	-	-	687,641	(8%)	1,277,154	(14%)	4,889,146	(55%)	1,673,117	(19%)	8,874,176
1975	301,006	(5%)	-	-	244,855	(4%)	427,457	(8%)	4,030,028	(71%)	687,687	(12%)	5,691,033
1976	240,628	(3%)	-	-	594,075	(7%)	823,342	(10%)	5,334,159	(66%)	1,030,580	(13%)	8,022,784
1977	284,157	(2%)	-	-	1,089,916	(6%)	918,161	(5%)	13,904,838	(82%)	736,024	(4%)	16,933,096
1978	401,418	(2%)	-	-	788,319	(3%)	1,714,508	(7%)	21,243,378	(85%)	868,963	(3%)	25,016,586
1979	367,532	(2%)	-	-	1,073,401	(7%)	1,284,613	(9%)	10,975,941	(75%)	888,270	(6%)	14,589,757
1980	324,362	(2%)	-	-	1,106,039	(6%)	1,116,237	(6%)	14,500,376	(78%)	1,642,938	(9%)	18,689,952
1981	268,481	(1%)	-	-	1,072,201	(5%)	1,358,775	(6%)	19,038,208	(84%)	837,240	(4%)	22,574,905
1982	290,295	(1%)	-	-	1,480,597	(5%)	2,086,225	(7%)	24,244,823	(82%)	1,330,220	(5%)	29,432,160
1983	289,734	(1%)	139	-	1,557,510	(4%)	1,930,573	(5%)	37,545,837	(88%)	1,170,125	(3%)	42,493,918
1984	270,348	(1%)	-	-	1,215,913	(4%)	1,909,447	(6%)	24,705,370	(77%)	4,084,257	(13%)	32,185,335
1985	253,722	(<1%)	-	-	1,863,722	(3%)	2,597,802	(4%)	51,959,321	(87%)	3,275,417	(5%)	59,949,984
1986	262,431	(<1%)	1,158	(<1%)	1,442,984	(3%)	3,404,079	(6%)	46,172,277	(84%)	3,358,991	(6%)	54,641,920

-continued-

Table 1.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook ^a		Sockeye		Coho		Pink		Chum		Total		
	>=28"	<=21" ^b											
1987	261,357	(2%)	1,792	(<1%)	1,377,717	(9%)	1,543,353	(10%)	10,280,422	(64%)	2,721,664	(17%)	16,186,305
1988	263,904	(2%)	988	(<1%)	1,460,419	(8%)	1,046,662	(6%)	11,207,162	(64%)	3,535,594	(20%)	17,514,729
1989	280,062	(<1%)	4,138	(<1%)	2,124,838	(3%)	2,204,044	(3%)	59,460,203	(90%)	1,968,890	(3%)	66,042,175
1990	343,285	(1%)	3,776	(<1%)	2,155,717	(5%)	2,868,218	(7%)	32,342,002	(81%)	2,217,894	(6%)	39,930,892
1991	325,536	(<1%)	5,574	(<1%)	2,063,585	(3%)	3,197,004	(5%)	61,926,339	(87%)	3,336,042	(5%)	70,854,080
1992	233,993	(1%)	2,363	(<1%)	2,666,422	(6%)	3,696,207	(8%)	34,963,308	(75%)	4,936,516	(11%)	46,498,809
1993	279,739	(<1%)	3,962	(<1%)	3,190,960	(4%)	3,665,435	(5%)	57,299,350	(79%)	7,879,870	(11%)	72,319,316
1994	242,284	(<1%)	6,336	(<1%)	2,392,412	(3%)	5,720,885	(8%)	57,274,877	(75%)	10,403,083	(14%)	76,039,877
1995	218,454	(<1%)	1,978	(<1%)	1,795,331	(3%)	3,345,678	(5%)	47,965,506	(74%)	11,225,693	(17%)	64,552,640
1996	213,640	(<1%)	947	(<1%)	2,799,848	(3%)	3,156,938	(4%)	64,629,714	(74%)	16,043,381	(18%)	86,844,468
1997	303,898	(1%)	558	(<1%)	2,477,416	(5%)	1,974,507	(4%)	28,983,276	(64%)	11,789,226	(26%)	45,466,837
1998	232,906	(<1%)	1,705	(<1%)	1,375,356	(2%)	2,989,080	(5%)	42,535,402	(68%)	15,695,285	(25%)	62,829,734
1999	195,039	(<1%)	3,046	(<1%)	1,160,730	(1%)	3,630,234	(4%)	77,848,279	(80%)	14,930,937	(15%)	97,768,265
2000	232,541	(<1%)	1,349	(<1%)	1,229,354	(3%)	1,957,030	(5%)	20,313,426	(51%)	15,911,226	(40%)	39,644,926
2001	243,215	(<1%)	2,585	(<1%)	2,035,230	(3%)	3,300,950	(4%)	67,055,991	(82%)	8,754,416	(11%)	81,392,387
2002	386,334	(<1%)	1,583	(<1%)	806,447	(1%)	3,242,498	(6%)	45,331,007	(79%)	7,455,007	(13%)	57,194,144
2003	416,659	(<1%)	1,188	(<1%)	1,525,356	(2%)	2,498,375	(4%)	52,515,632	(77%)	11,115,085	(16%)	68,072,295
2004	483,328	(<1%)	697	(<1%)	2,037,618	(3%)	3,083,486	(5%)	45,374,322	(73%)	11,329,396	(18%)	62,308,847
Average 1960–2004	293,726	(1%)	2,406	(<1%)	1,341,604	(4%)	1,983,684	(5%)	28,046,433	(77%)	4,671,699	(13%)	36,339,554
Average 1995–2004	292,601	(<1%)	1,564	(<1%)	1,724,269	(3%)	2,917,878	(4%)	49,255,256	(74%)	12,424,965	(19%)	66,616,532
Max. harvest and (year)	483,328	(2004)	6,336	(1994)	3,190,960	(1993)	5,720,885	(1994)	77,848,279	(1999)	16,043,381	(1996)	
Min. harvest and (year)	195,039	(1999)	558	(1997)	244,855	(1975)	427,457	(1975)	2,712,146	(1960)	560,595	(1969)	
2005	444,775	(1%)	3,385	(<1%)	1,607,822	(2%)	2,993,307	(4%)	59,039,645	(84%)	6,437,058	(9%)	70,525,992

^a Chinook troll harvest is calendar year for 1960 through September 1979, and by season (Oct. 1–Sept 30) for 1980–2005).

^b Data from 1986–2005 used in calculations.

5

Table 2.—Number of active limited entry and interim use permits issued and fished in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon fisheries, from 1977 to 2005.

Year	Number of Permits ^{a b}									
	<u>Purse Seine</u>		<u>Drift Gillnet</u>		<u>Set Gillnet</u>		<u>Hand Troll ^c</u>		<u>Power Troll ^c</u>	
	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished	Issued	Fished
1977	414	327	474	458	159	145	2,951	1,850	970	746
1978	420	379	492	497	164	155	3,922	2,641	976	817
1979	418	321	492	475	167	158	3,700	2,224	979	816
1980	417	336	489	466	167	159	2,436	1,667	974	842
1981	418	366	487	476	167	158	2,048	1,159	970	793
1982	421	372	486	432	164	147	1,909	1,071	968	811
1983	421	339	480	458	165	145	2,150	954	968	810
1984	422	384	481	468	164	140	2,147	864	963	795
1985	420	372	485	451	164	148	2,030	915	963	830
1986	420	369	488	461	164	154	1,983	805	957	827
1987	420	382	486	466	165	154	1,937	764	957	828
1988	420	395	485	471	165	159	1,870	778	956	829
1989	420	366	485	467	166	160	1,817	695	955	831
1990	420	365	487	471	166	159	1,782	700	956	840
1991	420	388	485	470	168	162	1,741	701	958	852
1992	420	358	485	470	170	165	1,688	647	957	841
1993	419	385	482	462	171	158	1,633	601	956	841
1994	418	404	482	455	171	151	1,579	548	954	808
1995	418	383	483	459	171	147	1,540	461	954	818
1996	417	361	483	441	171	140	1,501	412	965	738
1997	416	358	482	428	170	141	1,459	388	967	744
1998	416	381	479	428	170	142	1,409	305	967	734
1999	416	364	481	435	170	128	1,370	337	965	721
2000	416	358	480	427	170	125	1,329	316	963	713
2001	415	348	482	438	169	114	1,295	307	965	703
2002	415	275	482	394	167	88	1,249	254	965	666
2003	416	239	477	377	167	104	1,191	266	965	640
2004	414	211	478	351	168	112	1,139	317	961	691
Average 1995–2004	416	328	481	418	169	124	1,348	336	964	717
Preliminary 2005	415	234	478	369	168	115	1,111	345	960	716

^a Issued data provided by Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (www.cfec.state.ak.us).

^b Fishing data provided by ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries, Region 1 Integrated Fisheries Database.

^c Hand and power troll permits fished are for the calendar year, not season.

Table 3.—Southeast Alaska region commercial salmon harvest, in numbers, by harvest type and fishery, 2005.

Fishery	Large	Small	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Chinook ≥28"	Chinook ≤21"					
Total Purse seine	19,677	727	898,490	341,279	55,726,935	2,814,511	59,801,619
Southern Purse seine ^a Total	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813
Traditional	12,608	378	735,286	201,408	27,092,635	755,320	28,797,635
Hatchery Terminal	2,649	14	171	6,688	29,197	226,459	265,178
Northern Purse seine ^b Total	4,420	335	163,033	133,183	28,605,103	1,832,732	30,738,806
Traditional	2,791	285	160,958	131,476	28,064,839	1,174,560	29,534,909
Hatchery Terminal	1,629	50	2,075	1,707	540,264	658,172	1,203,897
Total Drift Gillnet	53,160	2,609	462,196	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,651
Tree Point	1,447	10	79,725	51,180	556,424	234,183	922,969
Prince of Wales	1,526	46	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955
Stikine	25,741	1,228	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,153
Taku-Snettisham	21,999	1,311	87,254	20,725	181,513	93,210	406,012
Lynn Canal	683		62,840	27,865	172,911	232,559	496,858
Hatchery Terminal	1,764	14	22,720	16,460	51,813	602,933	695,704
Set Gillnet	718	48	79,221	82,887	60,436	525	223,835
Total Troll ^c	338,015	-	13,277	2,034,874	109,584	174,596	2,670,351
Hand Troll Total	16,847	-	340	143,278	6,203	418	167,091
Traditional	11,033	5	328	142,510	6,018	345	160,239
Hatchery Terminal	906	-	-	-	-	-	906
Experimental	4,908	-	12	768	185	73	5,946
Power Troll Total	321,168	-	12,937	1,891,596	103,381	174,178	2,503,260
Traditional	266,281	-	12,887	1,883,834	95,739	134,090	2,392,831
Hatchery Terminal	1,374	-	1	2,192	3	9,205	12,775
Experimental	53,513	-	49	5,570	7,639	30,883	97,654
Total Annette Isl. Res.	1,697	0	13,285	35,204	598,105	58,487	706,778
Purse seine	173	-	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
Drift Gillnet	1,132	-	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
Total Annette Is. Troll ^c	392	-	0	3,422	56	3	3,873
Hand Troll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power Troll	392	-	-	3,422	56	3	3,873
Trap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatchery Cost Recovery	29,586	1	140,270	221,880	881,197	1,870,873	3,143,807
Miscellaneous ^d	1,922		1,083	4,310	133,145	6,496	146,956
Southern Totals ^e	131,851	1,690	1,042,098	1,120,558	28,864,281	2,398,962	33,559,440
Northern Totals ^f	306,180	1,647	486,234	1,721,028	30,114,609	4,037,558	36,667,256
Yakutat Totals ^g	6,744	48	79,490	151,742	60,755	538	299,317
Region Totals	444,775	3,385	1,607,822	2,993,307	59,039,645	6,437,058	70,525,997

^a Districts 101–108.

^b Districts 109–114.

^c Harvest accounting period for the 2004 Chinook salmon season goes from October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2005.

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

^e Districts 101–108, 150, and 152 (troll fishery Oct. 1–Sept 30).

^f Districts 109–116, 154, 156, and 157 (troll fishery Oct. 1–Sept 30).

^g Districts 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 189, 191, 192 (troll fishery Oct. 1–Sept 30).

Table 4.—Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.

Year ^a	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll ^a		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^b		Misc. ^c		Total
1960	3,789,373	(73%)	432,438	(8%)	177,916	(3%)	707,570	(14%)	53,345	(1%)	-	-	-	-	5,160,642
1961	13,778,020	(88%)	766,804	(5%)	288,253	(2%)	627,467	(4%)	181,383	(1%)	-	-	-	-	15,641,927
1962	12,394,256	(82%)	1,010,200	(7%)	274,139	(2%)	896,277	(6%)	598,292	(4%)	-	-	-	-	15,173,164
1963	20,120,230	(88%)	1,232,700	(5%)	283,814	(1%)	1,051,912	(5%)	96,309	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	22,784,965
1964	20,060,487	(86%)	1,431,389	(6%)	302,962	(1%)	1,188,373	(5%)	387,403	(2%)	-	-	-	-	23,370,614
1965	12,490,889	(82%)	1,426,018	(9%)	252,443	(2%)	1,044,147	(7%)	39,770	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	15,253,267
1966	22,697,106	(87%)	1,658,535	(6%)	257,968	(1%)	880,209	(3%)	657,445	(3%)	-	-	-	-	26,151,263
1967	5,151,431	(73%)	880,264	(12%)	222,423	(3%)	782,935	(11%)	10,816	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	7,047,869
1968	27,306,485	(90%)	1,432,710	(5%)	189,474	(1%)	1,213,591	(4%)	269,210	(1%)	-	-	-	-	30,411,470
1969	5,100,084	(71%)	1,019,273	(14%)	239,486	(3%)	762,873	(11%)	30,866	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	7,152,582
1970	12,116,863	(82%)	1,756,060	(12%)	166,361	(1%)	644,570	(4%)	109,740	(1%)	-	-	-	-	14,793,594
1971	10,503,078	(77%)	1,595,052	(12%)	257,560	(2%)	811,568	(6%)	433,366	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	13,600,624
1972	14,259,003	(79%)	1,938,787	(11%)	199,356	(1%)	1,223,588	(7%)	433,366	(2%)	-	-	-	-	18,054,100
1973	7,311,874	(70%)	1,859,357	(18%)	198,960	(2%)	994,022	(10%)	43,385	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	10,407,598
1974	5,572,498	(63%)	1,570,936	(18%)	170,621	(2%)	1,446,708	(16%)	113,064	(1%)	-	-	-	-	8,873,827
1975	3,929,881	(69%)	868,518	(15%)	196,956	(3%)	582,077	(10%)	110,901	(2%)	2,700	(<1%)	-	-	5,691,033
1976	5,026,317	(63%)	1,372,788	(17%)	219,928	(3%)	955,233	(12%)	446,652	(6%)	-	-	-	-	8,020,918
1977	12,245,751	(72%)	2,523,128	(15%)	364,933	(2%)	1,075,489	(6%)	629,734	(4%)	92,459	(1%)	-	-	16,931,494
1978	19,596,101	(78%)	1,690,223	(7%)	309,944	(1%)	2,122,959	(8%)	1,293,536	(5%)	-	-	3,807	(<1%)	25,016,570
1979	9,955,755	(68%)	1,884,809	(13%)	424,247	(3%)	1,917,913	(13%)	359,761	(2%)	35,448	(<1%)	11,773	(<1%)	14,589,706
1980	13,579,693	(73%)	2,179,192	(12%)	445,334	(2%)	1,280,831	(7%)	1,191,723	(6%)	752		10,177	(<1%)	18,687,702
1981	17,472,456	(77%)	2,094,807	(9%)	428,332	(2%)	1,708,369	(8%)	729,389	(3%)	137,749	(1%)	6,931	(<1%)	22,578,033
1982	23,750,598	(81%)	1,976,165	(7%)	379,365	(1%)	2,076,865	(7%)	1,227,906	(4%)	20,639	(<1%)	8,413	(<1%)	29,439,951
1983	35,376,038	(83%)	2,527,651	(6%)	271,593	(1%)	2,074,636	(5%)	2,091,874	(5%)	143,178	(<1%)	10,251	(<1%)	42,495,221
1984	24,332,275	(76%)	3,133,809	(10%)	337,983	(1%)	1,978,546	(6%)	1,736,331	(5%)	640,062	(2%)	10,557	(<1%)	32,169,563
1985	50,238,448	(84%)	4,117,020	(7%)	467,788	(1%)	2,842,091	(5%)	1,611,119	(3%)	640,062	(1%)	35,707	(<1%)	59,952,235
1986	46,156,636	(84%)	3,161,172	(6%)	268,174	(<1%)	2,606,524	(5%)	2,047,763	(4%)	367,868	(1%)	35,458	(<1%)	54,643,595
1987	8,691,660	(54%)	3,016,762	(19%)	413,943	(3%)	1,818,784	(11%)	538,333	(3%)	1,642,715	(10%)	90,459	(<1%)	16,212,656
1988	11,276,489	(64%)	2,605,532	(15%)	518,455	(3%)	1,327,935	(8%)	1,058,584	(6%)	645,811	(4%)	61,563	(<1%)	17,494,369
1989	54,315,514	(82%)	4,450,699	(7%)	580,479	(1%)	3,504,883	(5%)	2,691,297	(4%)	444,565	(1%)	43,401	(<1%)	66,030,838
1990	30,330,838	(76%)	2,917,511	(7%)	530,825	(1%)	2,965,476	(7%)	1,727,293	(4%)	1,414,924	(4%)	45,422	(<1%)	39,932,289
1991	62,191,634	(88%)	2,803,393	(4%)	404,417	(1%)	2,455,397	(3%)	1,127,702	(2%)	1,811,164	(3%)	68,797	(<1%)	70,862,504
1992	34,808,120	(75%)	3,832,020	(8%)	632,425	(1%)	2,886,859	(6%)	1,190,707	(3%)	3,094,606	(7%)	45,990	(<1%)	46,490,727
1993	60,196,878	(83%)	3,946,447	(5%)	598,618	(1%)	4,090,616	(6%)	1,725,815	(2%)	1,727,084	(2%)	49,886	(<1%)	72,335,344
1994	60,075,945	(79%)	4,255,756	(6%)	570,976	(1%)	4,923,149	(6%)	725,117	(1%)	5,386,836	(7%)	76,180	(<1%)	76,013,959
1995	51,650,711	(80%)	4,885,907	(8%)	514,753	(1%)	2,902,998	(4%)	2,165,624	(3%)	2,374,544	(4%)	53,726	(<1%)	64,548,263

-continued-

Table 4.–Page 2 of 2.

Year ^a	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll ^a		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^b		Misc. ^c		Total
1996	72,547,199	(84%)	4,052,371	(5%)	474,783	(1%)	3,285,153	(4%)	1,066,239	(1%)	5,178,045	(6%)	71,601	(<1%)	86,675,391
1997	32,426,882	(71%)	3,861,436	(8%)	530,584	(1%)	2,310,028	(5%)	649,343	(1%)	5,655,779	(12%)	91,387	(<1%)	45,525,439
1998	49,057,331	(78%)	4,332,833	(7%)	365,039	(1%)	2,218,176	(4%)	1,070,302	(2%)	5,700,976	(9%)	89,256	(<1%)	62,833,913
1999	81,768,383	(84%)	4,347,194	(4%)	351,396	(<1%)	3,043,477	(3%)	1,068,721	(1%)	7,053,481	(7%)	139,129	(<1%)	97,771,781
2000	27,180,692	(69%)	3,917,053	(10%)	338,124	(<1%)	1,947,674	(5%)	1,128,736	(3%)	5,028,361	(13%)	95,943	(<1%)	39,636,583
2001	67,965,608	(84%)	4,138,347	(5%)	382,060	(<1%)	2,740,633	(3%)	2,224,126	(3%)	3,854,849	(5%)	89,800	(<1%)	81,395,423
2002	45,891,149	(80%)	3,129,105	(5%)	331,848	(<1%)	1,847,208	(3%)	1,548,231	(3%)	4,378,603	(8%)	98,216	(<1%)	57,194,144
2003	55,331,699	(81%)	3,926,523	(6%)	281,529	(<1%)	2,004,764	(3%)	674,026	(1%)	5,759,988	(8%)	93,598	(<1%)	68,072,127
2004	49,621,064	(80%)	3,908,839	(6%)	312,708	(<1%)	2,490,170	(4%)	876,978	(1%)	4,975,446	(8%)	104,429	(<1%)	62,289,634
Average 1960–2004	29,103,098	(78%)	2,574,834	(7%)	349,539	(1%)	1,872,461	(5%)	893,147	(2%)	2,619,751	(7%)	57,106	(<1%)	37,469,937
Max. harvest	81,768,383	(1999)	4,885,907	(1995)	632,425	(1992)	4,923,149	(1994)	2,691,297	(1989)	7,053,481	(1999)	146,956	(2005)	
Min. harvest	3,789,373	(1960)	432,438	(1960)	166,361	(1970)	582,077	(1975)	10,816	(1967)	752	(1980)	3,807	(1978)	
2005	59,801,619	(83%)	3,832,651	(5%)	223,835	(<1%)	2,670,351	(4%)	706,778	(1%)	4,975,446	(7%)	146,956	(<1%)	72,357,636

^a Salmon harvest by calendar year.

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

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

Table 5.—Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total Chinook salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll ^a		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^b		Misc. ^c		Total ^a
1960	6,509	(2%)	11,523	(4%)	908	(<1%)	282,404	(94%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,344
1961	4,134	(2%)	9,440	(4%)	2,534	(1%)	204,289	(93%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,397
1962	10,145	(5%)	10,161	(5%)	2,747	(1%)	173,597	(88%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,650
1963	6,659	(3%)	6,427	(2%)	941	(<1%)	243,679	(95%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,706
1964	16,819	(5%)	9,371	(3%)	1,488	(<1%)	329,461	(92%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,139
1965	14,992	(5%)	11,892	(4%)	1,323	(<1%)	258,902	(90%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,109
1966	11,874	(4%)	12,527	(4%)	1,555	(1%)	282,083	(92%)	3	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	308,042
1967	9,054	(3%)	16,464	(5%)	742	(<1%)	274,678	(91%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,938
1968	13,335	(4%)	12,902	(4%)	697	(<1%)	304,455	(92%)	122	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	331,511
1969	6,731	(2%)	15,175	(5%)	1,935	(1%)	288,920	(92%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	312,761
1970	5,909	(2%)	9,449	(3%)	2,299	(1%)	304,707	(95%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	322,364
1971	4,799	(1%)	15,681	(5%)	2,062	(1%)	310,596	(93%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	333,138
1972	16,730	(6%)	25,125	(9%)	2,467	(1%)	243,150	(85%)	149	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	287,621
1973	8,754	(3%)	24,501	(7%)	2,733	(1%)	307,499	(90%)	25	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	343,512
1974	6,750	(2%)	15,483	(4%)	2,214	(1%)	322,652	(93%)	15	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	347,114
1975	2,056	(1%)	9,077	(3%)	2,224	(1%)	287,646	(96%)	3	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	301,006
1976	1,428	(1%)	7,224	(3%)	1,830	(1%)	230,101	(96%)	45	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	240,628
1977	5,242	(2%)	5,578	(2%)	2,549	(1%)	270,714	(95%)	72	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	284,155
1978	13,972	(3%)	8,266	(2%)	3,057	(1%)	375,427	(94%)	197	(<1%)	-	-	486	(<1%)	401,405
1979	10,079	(3%)	13,738	(4%)	4,232	(1%)	338,299	(92%)	339	(<1%)	-	-	832	(<1%)	367,519
1980	11,701	(4%)	5,433	(2%)	2,800	(1%)	301,387	(94%)	180	(<1%)	-	-	611	(<1%)	322,112
1981	10,264	(4%)	6,317	(2%)	2,069	(1%)	251,910	(93%)	301	(<1%)	-	-	748	(<1%)	271,609
1982	30,529	(10%)	14,710	(5%)	1,456	(<1%)	249,590	(84%)	838	(<1%)	-	-	963	(<1%)	298,086
1983	13,578	(5%)	4,734	(2%)	976	(<1%)	271,515	(93%)	367	(<1%)	-	-	6	(<1%)	291,176
1984	20,762	(8%)	10,345	(4%)	1,062	(<1%)	235,646	(87%)	236	(<1%)	937	(<1%)	1,263	(<1%)	270,251
1985	21,535	(8%)	10,386	(4%)	1,231	(<1%)	218,577	(85%)	713	(<1%)	2,658	(1%)	1,121	(<1%)	256,221
1986	13,271	(5%)	8,441	(3%)	1,428	(1%)	239,373	(90%)	121	(<1%)	1,093	(0%)	1,537	(1%)	265,264
1987	6,284	(2%)	8,430	(3%)	2,072	(1%)	268,841	(93%)	565	(<1%)	2,376	(1%)	932	(<1%)	289,500
1988	12,165	(5%)	9,079	(4%)	893	(<1%)	210,761	(86%)	941	(<1%)	9,649	(4%)	1,044	(<1%)	244,532
1989	17,103	(6%)	9,579	(3%)	798	(<1%)	228,800	(82%)	892	(<1%)	19,680	(7%)	1,395	(<1%)	278,247
1990	14,777	(4%)	14,693	(4%)	663	(<1%)	289,403	(83%)	1,840	(1%)	26,692	(8%)	390	(<1%)	348,458
1991	17,107	(5%)	18,457	(5%)	1,747	(1%)	271,510	(80%)	4,015	(1%)	25,995	(8%)	703	(<1%)	339,534
1992	20,320	(9%)	11,285	(5%)	2,025	(1%)	175,351	(77%)	1,210	(1%)	16,723	(7%)	1,371	(1%)	228,285
1993	12,291	(4%)	18,011	(6%)	1,311	(<1%)	241,479	(81%)	639	(<1%)	23,252	(8%)	2,746	(1%)	299,729

-continued-

Table 5. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll ^a		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^b		Misc. ^c		Total
1994	21,089	(9%)	16,735	(8%)	3,897	(2%)	161,488	(73%)	230	(<1%)	17,750	(8%)	1,513	(1%)	222,702
1995	26,777	(12%)	13,342	(6%)	9,374	(4%)	133,743	(62%)	133	(<1%)	31,405	(15%)	1,281	(1%)	216,055
1996	23,155	(10%)	9,982	(4%)	4,854	(2%)	148,691	(67%)	243	(<1%)	33,496	(15%)	1,410	(1%)	221,831
1997	10,841	(4%)	11,006	(4%)	3,264	(1%)	242,960	(81%)	505	(<1%)	30,144	(10%)	2,294	(1%)	301,014
1998	16,167	(7%)	5,937	(2%)	2,804	(1%)	196,245	(82%)	304	(<1%)	15,943	(7%)	1,390	(1%)	238,790
1999	20,850	(10%)	8,983	(4%)	5,108	(3%)	149,723	(74%)	744	(<1%)	15,100	(7%)	1,093	(1%)	201,601
2000	22,044	(10%)	13,475	(6%)	2,460	(1%)	152,480	(67%)	4,769	(2%)	31,637	(14%)	719	(<1%)	227,584
2001	22,314	(9%)	13,638	(5%)	2,631	(1%)	159,234	(63%)	4,156	(2%)	49,028	(19%)	783	(<1%)	251,784
2002	18,725	(5%)	10,216	(3%)	2,510	(1%)	326,828	(84%)	1,818	(0%)	28,445	(7%)	859	(<1%)	389,401
2003	25,236	(9%)	10,704	(4%)	3,842	(1%)	324,733	(72%)	780	(0%)	45,723	(14%)	868	(<1%)	411,886
2004	39,984	(8%)	20,148	(4%)	2,734	(1%)	352,551	(73%)	1,914	(0%)	61,707	(13%)	2,170	(<1%)	481,208
Average 1960–2004	14,330	(5%)	11,868	(4%)	2,323	(1%)	254,135	(83%)	888	(<1%)	23,306	(<1%)	1,131	(<1%)	307,981
Max. harvest (year)	39,984	(2004)	53,160	(2005)	9,374	(1995)	375,427	(1978)	4,769	(2000)	61,707	(2004)	2,746	(1993)	
Min. harvest (year)	1,428	(1976)	4,734	(1983)	663	(1990)	133,743	(1995)	3	(1975)	937	(1984)	6	(1983)	
2005	20,404	(4%)	53,160	(12%)	718	(0%)	352,551	(77%)	1,914	(0%)	29,586	(6%)	1,922	(<1%)	460,255

^a Calendar year

^b Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales. Data from 1984–2005 used in calculations.

^c Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sport fish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold. Data from 1978–2005 used in calculations.

Table 6. –Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total sockeye salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b		Total
1960	358,697	(67%)	127,058	(24%)	44,671	(8%)	939	(<1%)	1,753	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	533,118
1961	418,952	(61%)	169,724	(25%)	82,403	(12%)	1,264	(<1%)	9,949	(1%)	-	-	-	-	682,292
1962	411,748	(57%)	233,082	(32%)	73,937	(10%)	1,181	(<1%)	7,489	(1%)	-	-	-	-	727,437
1963	422,605	(63%)	194,420	(29%)	52,517	(8%)	2,014	(<1%)	4,194	(1%)	-	-	-	-	675,750
1964	570,250	(62%)	246,250	(27%)	90,175	(10%)	1,004	(<1%)	11,445	(1%)	-	-	-	-	919,124
1965	672,001	(62%)	279,349	(26%)	120,417	(11%)	1,872	(<1%)	3,359	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,076,998
1966	480,024	(46%)	334,702	(32%)	185,360	(18%)	679	(<1%)	45,310	(4%)	-	-	-	-	1,046,075
1967	600,602	(62%)	274,038	(28%)	88,431	(9%)	157	(<1%)	3,170	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	966,398
1968	494,851	(60%)	245,865	(30%)	80,776	(10%)	574	(<1%)	4,129	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	826,195
1969	338,357	(42%)	348,350	(43%)	123,540	(15%)	437	(<1%)	970	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	811,654
1970	308,198	(46%)	240,538	(36%)	115,795	(17%)	485	(<1%)	2,947	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	667,963
1971	162,253	(26%)	329,017	(53%)	130,547	(21%)	929	(<1%)	0	(0%)	-	-	-	-	622,746
1972	324,893	(35%)	450,148	(49%)	134,617	(15%)	1,068	(<1%)	8,178	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	918,904
1973	342,336	(34%)	532,485	(53%)	128,466	(13%)	1,204	(<1%)	1,118	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,005,609
1974	236,064	(34%)	364,312	(53%)	82,418	(12%)	2,215	(<1%)	2,615	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	687,624
1975	61,784	(25%)	108,574	(44%)	73,291	(30%)	584	(<1%)	622	(0%)	-	-	-	-	244,855
1976	135,192	(23%)	322,017	(54%)	130,603	(22%)	1,241	(<1%)	5,022	(1%)	-	-	-	-	594,075
1977	328,932	(30%)	541,443	(50%)	186,001	(17%)	5,713	(1%)	26,967	(2%)	-	-	-	-	1,089,056
1978	272,197	(35%)	358,917	(46%)	130,681	(17%)	2,804	(<1%)	23,619	(3%)	-	-	101	(<1%)	788,319
1979	397,137	(37%)	472,610	(44%)	164,813	(15%)	7,018	(1%)	31,345	(3%)	-	-	478	(<1%)	1,073,401
1980	510,956	(46%)	408,296	(37%)	159,564	(14%)	2,921	(<1%)	23,734	(2%)	-	-	568	(<1%)	1,106,039
1981	438,921	(41%)	438,824	(41%)	149,273	(14%)	7,476	(1%)	37,528	(4%)	1	(<1%)	178	(<1%)	1,072,201
1982	445,385	(30%)	749,348	(51%)	212,882	(14%)	2,459	(<1%)	70,317	(5%)	1	(<1%)	205	(<1%)	1,480,570
1983	776,695	(50%)	586,574	(38%)	152,571	(10%)	7,973	(1%)	32,478	(2%)	1	(<1%)	1,218	(<1%)	1,556,497
1984	457,206	(38%)	593,901	(49%)	102,565	(8%)	9,654	(1%)	49,740	(4%)	7	(<1%)	2,283	(<1%)	1,214,285
1985	716,342	(38%)	830,238	(45%)	234,896	(13%)	7,713	(<1%)	67,946	(4%)	18	(<1%)	6,569	(<1%)	1,863,722
1986	587,730	(41%)	658,611	(46%)	150,770	(10%)	6,883	(<1%)	36,510	(3%)	6	(<1%)	2,474	(<1%)	1,442,984
1987	310,282	(23%)	736,200	(53%)	259,989	(19%)	9,722	(1%)	54,186	(4%)	1,121	(<1%)	6,217	(<1%)	1,377,717
1988	654,748	(45%)	600,925	(41%)	162,168	(11%)	9,341	(1%)	30,979	(2%)	85	(<1%)	2,173	(<1%)	1,460,419
1989	823,178	(39%)	893,976	(42%)	329,454	(16%)	20,171	(1%)	50,496	(2%)	66	(<1%)	7,490	(<1%)	2,124,831
1990	965,918	(45%)	767,492	(36%)	344,606	(16%)	9,176	(<1%)	59,644	(3%)	75	(<1%)	8,806	(<1%)	2,155,717
1991	1,051,269	(51%)	711,874	(34%)	229,903	(11%)	9,805	(<1%)	45,130	(2%)	1,478	(<1%)	14,126	(1%)	2,063,585
1992	1,336,889	(50%)	922,069	(35%)	314,175	(12%)	22,854	(1%)	61,169	(2%)	2,108	(<1%)	7,158	(<1%)	2,666,422
1993	1,690,471	(53%)	1,021,899	(32%)	345,887	(11%)	25,337	(1%)	95,063	(3%)	7,595	(<1%)	4,708	(<1%)	3,190,960

-continued-

Table 6. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b		Total
1994	1,430,610	(60%)	686,792	(29%)	206,683	(9%)	21,777	(1%)	41,615	(2%)	3,322	(<1%)	1,613	(<1%)	2,392,412
1995	907,120	(51%)	640,971	(36%)	153,723	(9%)	27,323	(2%)	55,503	(3%)	8,448	(<1%)	2,243	(<1%)	1,795,331
1996	1,514,523	(54%)	1,026,591	(37%)	209,029	(7%)	11,024	(<1%)	29,859	(1%)	6,636	(<1%)	2,186	(<1%)	2,799,848
1997	1,578,041	(64%)	645,516	(26%)	110,078	(4%)	39,430	(2%)	41,365	(2%)	58,879	(2%)	4,107	(<1%)	2,477,416
1998	732,790	(53%)	501,291	(36%)	77,189	(6%)	6,474	(<1%)	16,554	(1%)	34,590	(3%)	6,468	(<1%)	1,375,356
1999	425,298	(37%)	545,681	(47%)	128,751	(11%)	5,730	(<1%)	21,867	(2%)	24,075	(2%)	9,328	(1%)	1,160,730
2000	489,221	(40%)	496,564	(40%)	99,182	(8%)	4,467	(<1%)	22,529	(2%)	107,244	(9%)	10,097	(1%)	1,229,304
2001	1,013,151	(50%)	686,533	(34%)	141,449	(7%)	8,992	(<1%)	41,245	(2%)	138,233	(7%)	4,684	(<1%)	2,034,287
2002	154,478	(19%)	464,138	(59%)	112,656	(14%)	1,247	(<1%)	34,821	(4%)	36,859	(2%)	2,248	(<1%)	806,447
2003	681,418	(45%)	598,679	(59%)	154,384	(14%)	4,596	(<1%)	7,806	(4%)	75,869	(2%)	2,604	(<1%)	1,525,356
2004	900,557	(44%)	797,969	(39%)	88,282	(4%)	5,009	(<1%)	30,743	(2%)	210,665	(10%)	4,393	(<1%)	2,037,618
Average 1960–2004	620,673	(46%)	515,197	(38%)	152,213	(11%)	7,132	(1%)	28,478	(2%)	22,031	(<1%)	4,243	(<1%)	1,349,966
Max harvest (year)	1,690,471	(1993)	1,026,591	(1996)	345,887	(1993)	39,430	(1997)	95,063	(1993)	140,270	(2001)	14,126	(1991)	
Min. harvest (year)	61,784	(1975)	108,574	(1975)	44,671	(1960)	157	(1967)	622	(1975)	1	(1981–83)	101	(1978)	
2005	898,490	(56%)	462,196	(29%)	79,221	(5%)	13,277	(<1%)	13,285	(1%)	140,270	(9%)	1,083	(<1%)	1,607,822

^a Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales. Data from 1981–2005 used in calculations.

^b Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sport fish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold. Data from 1978–2005 used in calculations.

Table 7.—Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total coho salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b		Total
1960	125,871	(18%)	37,986	(6%)	119,149	(17%)	396,211	(58%)	2,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	681,604
1961	246,524	(30%)	52,743	(6%)	128,670	(15%)	399,932	(48%)	5,740	(1%)	-	-	-	-	833,609
1962	239,382	(21%)	98,404	(9%)	170,776	(15%)	643,740	(56%)	3,975	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,156,277
1963	316,449	(25%)	112,776	(9%)	141,365	(11%)	693,050	(55%)	1,688	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,265,328
1964	506,341	(32%)	172,411	(11%)	169,780	(11%)	730,766	(46%)	6,960	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,586,258
1965	556,981	(36%)	166,452	(11%)	122,207	(8%)	695,887	(45%)	2,280	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,543,807
1966	451,888	(37%)	155,922	(13%)	66,252	(5%)	528,621	(43%)	16,144	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,218,827
1967	188,959	(22%)	134,029	(16%)	97,211	(11%)	443,677	(51%)	374	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	864,250
1968	463,270	(30%)	202,955	(13%)	92,005	(6%)	779,500	(51%)	1,956	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,539,686
1969	109,956	(18%)	65,101	(11%)	32,555	(5%)	388,443	(65%)	400	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	596,455
1970	293,435	(39%)	163,354	(22%)	30,279	(4%)	267,647	(35%)	2,499	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	757,214
1971	325,772	(35%)	158,957	(17%)	37,848	(4%)	391,279	(43%)	4,706	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	918,562
1972	385,221	(26%)	274,206	(18%)	46,293	(3%)	791,941	(53%)	324	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,497,985
1973	128,220	(15%)	123,948	(15%)	41,776	(5%)	540,125	(65%)	1,006	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	835,075
1974	166,836	(13%)	186,482	(15%)	77,593	(6%)	845,109	(66%)	570	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,276,590
1975	70,193	(16%)	102,372	(24%)	37,403	(9%)	214,219	(50%)	1,354	(<1%)	2,700	(1%)	-	-	428,241
1976	87,344	(11%)	155,968	(19%)	51,540	(6%)	525,270	(64%)	5,545	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	825,667
1977	130,902	(14%)	183,044	(20%)	92,230	(10%)	506,432	(55%)	8,671	(1%)	-	-	-	-	921,279
1978	242,961	(14%)	221,134	(13%)	139,500	(8%)	1,100,902	(64%)	5,642	(0%)	-	-	1,337	(<1%)	1,711,476
1979	176,354	(14%)	81,324	(6%)	95,866	(7%)	918,832	(72%)	5,263	(<1%)	5,893	(<1%)	665	(<1%)	1,284,197
1980	184,570	(16%)	109,516	(10%)	119,684	(11%)	697,181	(62%)	7,839	(<1%)	-	-	23	(<1%)	1,118,813
1981	237,402	(17%)	114,535	(8%)	132,579	(10%)	860,867	(63%)	14,245	(1%)	5,003	(<1%)	550	(<1%)	1,365,181
1982	397,369	(19%)	194,471	(9%)	148,857	(7%)	1,315,871	(63%)	17,498	(1%)	12,514	(0%)	2,898	(<1%)	2,079,619
1983	340,381	(17%)	210,332	(11%)	81,573	(4%)	1,276,370	(65%)	25,123	(1%)	4,220	(<1%)	199	(<1%)	1,949,191
1984	350,041	(19%)	190,950	(10%)	182,256	(10%)	1,132,644	(60%)	30,849	(2%)	26,836	(0%)	-	-	1,890,960
1985	417,852	(16%)	309,380	(12%)	202,783	(8%)	1,599,695	(61%)	75,384	(3%)	33,386	(1%)	3,685	(<1%)	2,642,165
1986	568,410	(17%)	395,889	(12%)	92,097	(3%)	2,127,172	(63%)	35,790	(1%)	143,799	(4%)	1,328	(<1%)	3,364,485
1987	121,974	(8%)	165,249	(11%)	124,407	(8%)	1,041,020	(69%)	8,681	(1%)	50,465	(3%)	4,448	(<1%)	1,516,244
1988	157,003	(15%)	163,808	(15%)	205,926	(19%)	500,202	(47%)	23,870	(2%)	7,539	(1%)	3,503	(<1%)	1,061,851
1989	330,989	(15%)	234,423	(11%)	176,773	(8%)	1,415,517	(64%)	35,104	(2%)	18,921	(1%)	3,551	(<1%)	2,215,278
1990	372,471	(13%)	351,039	(12%)	148,891	(5%)	1,832,415	(63%)	63,146	(2%)	125,762	(4%)	2,536	(<1%)	2,896,260
1991	405,592	(13%)	545,376	(17%)	166,731	(5%)	1,718,319	(54%)	71,282	(2%)	294,490	(9%)	3,350	(<1%)	3,205,140
1992	488,399	(13%)	645,159	(18%)	290,095	(8%)	1,929,830	(53%)	32,690	(1%)	268,913	(7%)	2,529	(<1%)	3,657,615
1993	473,138	(13%)	417,681	(11%)	237,446	(6%)	2,395,874	(65%)	48,900	(1%)	106,476	(3%)	2,117	(<1%)	3,681,632

-continued-

Table 7. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b		Total
1994	967,691	(17%)	698,125	(12%)	343,843	(6%)	3,466,726	(61%)	51,452	(1%)	188,847	(3%)	6,753	(<1%)	5,723,437
1995	617,777	(19%)	415,158	(12%)	295,030	(9%)	1,750,167	(52%)	42,044	(1%)	215,431	(6%)	663	(<1%)	3,336,270
1996	441,457	(14%)	368,570	(12%)	227,802	(7%)	1,906,299	(61%)	30,846	(1%)	166,941	(5%)	3,825	(<1%)	3,145,740
1997	183,773	(9%)	131,240	(7%)	322,776	(16%)	1,170,288	(59%)	39,467	(2%)	135,179	(7%)	405	(<1%)	1,983,128
1998	464,716	(15%)	412,446	(14%)	197,629	(7%)	1,636,711	(55%)	49,365	(2%)	234,675	(8%)	3,436	(<1%)	2,998,978
1999	416,415	(12%)	351,559	(10%)	187,055	(5%)	2,272,461	(63%)	18,189	(1%)	349,239	(10%)	4,140	(<1%)	3,599,058
2000	206,479	(10%)	167,623	(8%)	170,948	(9%)	1,125,219	(56%)	57,055	(3%)	268,171	(13%)	399	(<1%)	1,995,894
2001	542,643	(16%)	294,050	(9%)	205,233	(6%)	1,845,201	(56%)	57,055	(2%)	350,565	(11%)	2,936	(<1%)	3,297,683
2002	469,438	(14%)	435,538	(13%)	200,838	(6%)	1,312,339	(41%)	64,880	(2%)	750,153	(23%)	5,487	(<1%)	3,238,673
2003	394,154	(16%)	434,231	(17%)	74,343	(3%)	1,223,458	(49%)	39,879	(2%)	328,650	(13%)	3,643	(<1%)	2,498,358
2004	399,267	(13%)	316,192	(10%)	196,930	(6%)	1,914,883	(62%)	30,883	(1%)	220,606	(7%)	4,725	(<1%)	3,083,486
Average 1960–2004	336,939	(16%)	242,714	(12%)	144,952	(7%)	1,139,296	(55%)	23,311	(1%)	179,449	(9%)	2,659	(<1%)	2,069,319
Max. harvest (year)	967,691	(1994)	698,125	(1994)	343,843	(1994)	3,466,726	(1994)	75,384	(1985)	750,153	(2002)	6,753	(1994)	
Min. harvest (year)	70,193	(1975)	37,986	(1960)	30,279	(1970)	214,219	(1975)	324	(1972)	4,220	(1983)	23	(1980)	
2005	341,279	(11%)	272,873	(9%)	82,887	(3%)	2,034,874	(68%)	35,204	(1%)	221,880	(7%)	4,310	(<1%)	2,993,307

^a Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales. Data from 1981–2005 used in calculations.

^b Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sport fish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold. Data from 1978–1983, 1985–2005 used in calculations.

Table 8.—Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total pink salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is. ^a		Hatchery ^b		Misc. ^c		Total
1960	2,572,279	(95%)	55,984	(2%)	12,911	(<1%)	25,563	(1%)	45,409	(2%)	-	-	-	-	2,712,146
1961	10,936,344	(95%)	282,997	(2%)	63,608	(1%)	19,303	(<1%)	157,046	(1%)	-	-	-	-	11,459,298
1962	10,139,595	(90%)	435,132	(4%)	26,063	(<1%)	75,083	(1%)	579,917	(5%)	-	-	-	-	11,255,790
1963	18,188,335	(95%)	653,826	(3%)	78,697	(<1%)	106,939	(1%)	88,145	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	19,115,942
1964	17,305,646	(93%)	753,312	(4%)	40,038	(<1%)	124,566	(1%)	356,697	(2%)	-	-	-	-	18,580,259
1965	10,061,346	(92%)	698,339	(6%)	4,402	(<1%)	81,127	(1%)	33,883	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	10,879,097
1966	18,906,895	(93%)	790,314	(4%)	1,405	(<1%)	63,623	(0%)	588,680	(3%)	-	-	-	-	20,350,917
1967	2,807,759	(90%)	205,683	(7%)	31,580	(1%)	57,372	(2%)	6,949	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,109,343
1968	24,083,473	(96%)	607,275	(2%)	2,130	(<1%)	126,271	(1%)	258,722	(1%)	-	-	-	-	25,077,871
1969	4,313,575	(89%)	381,729	(8%)	64,271	(1%)	83,727	(2%)	29,238	(1%)	-	-	-	-	4,872,540
1970	9,589,943	(90%)	848,425	(8%)	7,841	(<1%)	70,072	(1%)	102,907	(1%)	-	-	-	-	10,619,188
1971	8,514,499	(87%)	655,473	(7%)	80,797	(1%)	104,557	(1%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,770,369
1972	11,363,527	(95%)	444,375	(4%)	3,092	(<1%)	166,771	(1%)	415,043	(0%)	-	-	-	-	12,019,457
1973	5,611,363	(86%)	654,224	(10%)	16,990	(<1%)	134,586	(2%)	41,692	(2%)	-	-	-	-	6,526,216
1974	4,174,551	(85%)	338,346	(7%)	4,211	(<1%)	263,083	(5%)	109,053	(2%)	-	-	-	-	4,888,591
1975	3,414,308	(78%)	350,199	(8%)	80,277	(2%)	76,844	(2%)	108,400	(10%)	-	-	-	-	4,358,049
1976	4,290,526	(77%)	384,349	(7%)	28,493	(1%)	194,370	(3%)	436,421	(10%)	-	-	-	-	5,572,154
1977	11,444,267	(79%)	1,428,899	(10%)	75,530	(1%)	281,009	(2%)	581,957	(9%)	92,459	(1%)	-	-	14,465,149
1978	18,545,091	(91%)	812,947	(4%)	30,525	(<1%)	617,633	(3%)	1,235,444	(2%)	-	-	1,738	(<1%)	20,343,487
1979	8,934,010	(76%)	915,976	(8%)	151,937	(1%)	629,103	(5%)	305,998	(9%)	29,555	(<1%)	9,361	(<1%)	11,745,869
1980	11,869,988	(84%)	1,107,273	(8%)	143,135	(1%)	267,174	(2%)	1,105,482	(5%)	-	-	7,324	(<1%)	14,181,047
1981	16,268,867	(84%)	1,264,900	(7%)	133,756	(1%)	579,436	(3%)	653,409	(6%)	132,744	(1%)	5,096	(<1%)	19,361,043
1982	22,049,191	(87%)	569,486	(2%)	9,850	(<1%)	503,306	(2%)	1,101,642	(8%)	7,346	(<1%)	4,002	(<1%)	25,286,967
1983	33,666,216	(91%)	1,209,372	(3%)	25,278	(<1%)	498,470	(1%)	2,017,294	(4%)	120,688	(<1%)	8,416	(<1%)	36,966,967
1984	21,070,213	(86%)	1,308,086	(5%)	19,870	(<1%)	572,567	(2%)	1,556,283	(6%)	171,356	(0%)	8,519	(<1%)	24,524,638
1985	47,233,196	(90%)	1,832,570	(4%)	16,410	(<1%)	963,339	(2%)	1,424,695	(3%)	470,949	(1%)	18,105	(<1%)	52,357,638
1986	42,788,318	(96%)	1,282,418	(3%)	7,263	(<1%)	181,706	(<1%)	1,823,069	(1%)	61,178	(<1%)	28,325	(<1%)	44,687,971
1987	7,018,562	(65%)	1,359,526	(13%)	12,920	(<1%)	486,355	(4%)	338,763	(8%)	994,190	(9%)	70,106	(1%)	10,831,931
1988	8,826,732	(69%)	687,270	(5%)	120,212	(1%)	519,367	(4%)	890,272	(20%)	115,729	(1%)	47,580	(<1%)	12,867,514
1989	52,070,066	(89%)	2,769,875	(5%)	57,195	(<1%)	1,771,409	(3%)	2,550,624	(3%)	213,371	(<1%)	27,663	(<1%)	58,455,765
1990	27,915,150	(88%)	1,168,061	(4%)	30,840	(<1%)	771,665	(2%)	1,546,186	(3%)	880,750	(3%)	29,350	(<1%)	31,729,125
1991	58,592,358	(95%)	820,409	(1%)	3,052	(<1%)	427,326	(1%)	933,309	(2%)	1,112,888	(2%)	36,997	(<1%)	61,947,786
1992	29,769,079	(84%)	1,408,331	(4%)	18,526	(<1%)	673,805	(2%)	954,756	(4%)	2,111,411	(6%)	27,400	(<1%)	35,530,486

-continued-

Table 8. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is. ^a		Hatchery ^b		Misc. ^c	Total	
1993	53,414,515	(95%)	1,087,670	(2%)	9,909	(<1%)	902,766	(2%)	1,521,934	(1%)	332,763	(1%)	29,793	(<1%)	56,275,447
1994	51,280,083	(87%)	1,030,607	(2%)	12,324	(<1%)	942,783	(2%)	498,031	(3%)	3,459,436	(6%)	51,613	(<1%)	58,702,002
1995	43,498,508	(93%)	1,337,764	(3%)	54,041	(<1%)	714,312	(2%)	1,925,156	(2%)	411,701	(1%)	24,024	(<1%)	46,908,149
1996	61,649,487	(96%)	615,311	(1%)	31,295	(<1%)	812,899	(1%)	867,799	(1%)	609,316	(1%)	43,607	(<1%)	64,171,969
1997	24,790,537	(84%)	1,384,200	(5%)	93,658	(<1%)	545,308	(2%)	410,054	(3%)	1,695,171	(6%)	64,348	(<1%)	29,372,518
1998	38,436,679	(90%)	1,489,395	(3%)	86,066	(<1%)	261,093	(1%)	799,296	(2%)	1,411,511	(3%)	51,351	(<1%)	42,632,509
1999	71,961,631	(92%)	1,274,207	(2%)	29,554	(<1%)	540,859	(1%)	896,414	(1%)	3,053,685	(4%)	91,929	(<1%)	77,870,145
2000	18,156,691	(85%)	679,459	(3%)	64,349	(<1%)	187,364	(1%)	918,280	(9%)	267,913	(1%)	39,377	(<1%)	21,390,368
2001	61,951,322	(92%)	1,568,742	(2%)	32,230	(<1%)	258,943	(0%)	1,995,215	(0%)	1,189,294	(2%)	60,128	(<1%)	67,055,874
2002	42,137,936	(93%)	800,521	(2%)	15,590	(<1%)	85,749	(0%)	1,363,274	(2%)	853,059	(2%)	72,459	(<1%)	45,328,588
2003	49,894,749	(95%)	1,354,839	(3%)	48,418	(<1%)	159,643	(0%)	569,512	(5%)	420,141	(1%)	68,330	(<1%)	52,515,632
2004	42,596,809	(94%)	944,447	(2%)	23,207	(<1%)	57,199	(0%)	715,774	(2%)	974,597	(2%)	62,289	(<1%)	45,374,322
Average 1960–2004	25,424,538	(89%)	934,501	(3%)	42,305	(<1%)	377,477	(1%)	792,230	(3%)	877,966	(3%)	36,638	(<1%)	28,485,655
Max. harvest (year)	71,961,631	(1999)	2,769,875	(1989)	151,937	(1979)	1,771,409	(1989)	2,550,624	(1989)	3,459,436	(1994)	133,145	(2005)	
Min. harvest (year)	2,572,279	(1960)	55,984	(1960)	1,405	(1966)	19,303	(1961)	6,949	(1967)	7,346	(1982)	1,738	(1978)	
2005	55,726,935	(94%)	1,530,243	(3%)	60,436	(<1%)	109,584	(0%)	598,105	(1%)	881,197	(1%)	133,145	(<1%)	59,039,645

^a Data from 1960–1970, 1972–2005 used in calculations.

^b Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales. Data from 1981–2005 used in calculations.

^c Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sport fish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold. Data from 1978–2005 used in calculations.

Table 9.—Southeast Alaska region annual commercial total chum salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b	Total	
1960	726,017	(78%)	199,887	(21%)	277	(<1%)	2,453	(<1%)	3,796	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	932,430
1961	2,172,066	(89%)	251,900	(10%)	11,038	(<1%)	2,679	(<1%)	8,648	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,446,331
1962	1,593,386	(87%)	233,421	(13%)	616	(<1%)	2,676	(<1%)	6,911	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,837,010
1963	1,186,182	(81%)	265,251	(18%)	10,294	(1%)	6,230	(<1%)	2,282	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,470,239
1964	1,661,431	(86%)	250,045	(13%)	1,481	(<1%)	2,576	(<1%)	12,301	(1%)	-	-	-	-	1,927,834
1965	1,185,569	(81%)	269,986	(18%)	4,094	(<1%)	6,359	(<1%)	248	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,466,256
1966	2,846,425	(88%)	365,070	(11%)	3,396	(<1%)	5,203	(<1%)	7,308	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	3,227,402
1967	1,545,057	(86%)	250,050	(14%)	4,459	(<1%)	7,051	(<1%)	323	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,806,940
1968	2,251,556	(85%)	363,713	(14%)	13,866	(1%)	2,791	(<1%)	4,281	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,636,207
1969	332,514	(59%)	208,918	(37%)	17,203	(3%)	1,708	(<1%)	258	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	560,601
1970	1,919,378	(79%)	494,294	(20%)	10,147	(<1%)	3,235	(<1%)	1,387	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,428,441
1971	1,495,755	(77%)	435,924	(22%)	6,306	(<1%)	7,602	(<1%)	5,290	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,950,877
1972	2,168,632	(74%)	744,933	(25%)	12,887	(<1%)	11,634	(<1%)	226	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	2,938,312
1973	1,221,201	(69%)	524,199	(30%)	8,995	(<1%)	10,460	(1%)	375	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,765,230
1974	988,297	(59%)	666,313	(40%)	4,185	(<1%)	13,818	(1%)	1,306	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,673,919
1975	381,540	(55%)	298,296	(43%)	3,761	(1%)	2,784	(<1%)	3,810	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	690,191
1976	511,827	(49%)	503,230	(48%)	7,462	(1%)	4,251	(<1%)	15,193	(<1%)	-	-	-	-	1,041,963
1977	336,408	(45%)	364,164	(49%)	8,623	(1%)	11,621	(2%)	25,605	(3%)	-	-	-	-	746,421
1978	521,880	(61%)	288,959	(34%)	6,181	(1%)	26,193	(3%)	16,437	(2%)	-	-	145	(<1%)	859,795
1979	438,175	(47%)	401,161	(43%)	7,399	(1%)	24,661	(3%)	57,064	(6%)	-	-	437	(<1%)	928,897
1980	1,002,478	(62%)	548,674	(34%)	20,151	(1%)	12,168	(1%)	30,312	(2%)	752	(<1%)	1,651	(<1%)	1,616,186
1981	517,002	(61%)	270,231	(32%)	10,655	(1%)	8,680	(1%)	40,300	(5%)	1	(<1%)	359	(<1%)	849,271
1982	828,476	(63%)	448,362	(34%)	6,320	(<1%)	5,639	(<1%)	24,237	(2%)	778	(<1%)	345	(<1%)	1,313,394
1983	579,168	(47%)	516,639	(42%)	11,195	(1%)	20,308	(2%)	104,949	(9%)	18,269	(<1%)	344	(<1%)	1,233,382
1984	2,434,053	(67%)	1,030,527	(28%)	32,230	(1%)	28,053	(1%)	86,916	(2%)	453,204	(1%)	309	(<1%)	3,630,357
1985	1,849,523	(56%)	1,134,446	(34%)	12,468	(<1%)	52,767	(2%)	112,679	(3%)	133,051	(4%)	6,227	(<1%)	3,301,161
1986	2,198,907	(66%)	815,813	(24%)	16,616	(<1%)	51,390	(2%)	109,029	(3%)	161,792	(5%)	1,794	(<1%)	3,355,341
1987	1,234,558	(45%)	747,357	(27%)	14,555	(1%)	12,846	(<1%)	127,711	(5%)	594,563	(22%)	8,756	(<1%)	2,740,346
1988	1,625,841	(47%)	1,144,450	(33%)	29,256	(1%)	88,264	(3%)	65,415	(2%)	512,809	(15%)	7,263	(<1%)	3,473,298
1989	1,079,555	(54%)	542,846	(27%)	16,259	(1%)	68,986	(3%)	84,519	(4%)	192,527	(10%)	3,302	(<1%)	1,987,994
1990	1,062,522	(48%)	616,226	(28%)	5,825	(<1%)	62,817	(3%)	82,102	(4%)	381,645	(17%)	4,340	(<1%)	2,215,477
1991	2,125,308	(63%)	707,277	(21%)	2,984	(<1%)	28,437	(1%)	102,290	(3%)	376,313	(11%)	13,621	(<1%)	3,356,230
1992	3,193,433	(65%)	845,176	(17%)	7,604	(<1%)	85,030	(2%)	75,489	(2%)	695,451	(14%)	7,532	(<1%)	4,909,715
1993	4,606,463	(58%)	1,401,186	(18%)	4,065	(<1%)	525,160	(7%)	136,341	(2%)	1,256,796	(16%)	10,711	(<1%)	7,940,722

-continued-

Table 9. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Seine		Driftnet		Setnet		Troll		Annette Is.		Hatchery ^a		Misc. ^b		Total
1994	6,376,472	(61%)	1,823,497	(18%)	4,229	(<1%)	330,375	(3%)	133,380	(1%)	1,717,481	(17%)	14,688	(<1%)	10,400,122
1995	6,600,529	(59%)	2,478,672	(22%)	2,585	(<1%)	277,453	(2%)	126,294	(1%)	1,707,559	(15%)	25,515	(<1%)	11,218,607
1996	8,918,577	(55%)	2,033,267	(13%)	1,803	(<1%)	406,240	(3%)	166,573	(1%)	4,536,244	(28%)	20,506	(<1%)	16,083,210
1997	5,863,690	(50%)	1,689,474	(14%)	808	(<1%)	312,042	(3%)	214,681	(2%)	3,736,406	(32%)	20,233	(<1%)	11,837,334
1998	9,406,979	(60%)	1,923,764	(12%)	1,351	(<1%)	117,642	(1%)	100,331	(1%)	4,004,257	(26%)	26,611	(<1%)	15,580,935
1999	8,944,189	(60%)	2,166,218	(14%)	928	(<1%)	74,704	(0%)	164,969	(1%)	3,611,928	(24%)	32,639	(<1%)	14,995,575
2000	8,306,381	(52%)	2,559,879	(16%)	1,185	(<1%)	478,144	(3%)	164,969	(1%)	4,353,396	(27%)	45,351	(<1%)	15,909,305
2001	4,436,178	(51%)	1,564,210	(18%)	406	(<1%)	467,830	(5%)	126,455	(1%)	2,125,390	(24%)	21,269	(<1%)	8,741,738
2002	3,110,189	(42%)	1,410,100	(19%)	204	(<1%)	117,528	(2%)	83,438	(1%)	2,720,006	(36%)	17,163	(<1%)	7,458,628
2003	4,336,128	(39%)	1,528,070	(14%)	542	(<1%)	286,410	(3%)	56,049	(1%)	4,889,605	(44%)	18,153	(<1%)	11,114,957
2004	5,684,447	(50%)	1,830,083	(16%)	1,555	(<1%)	171,182	(2%)	97,664	(1%)	3,507,871	(31%)	30,852	(<1%)	11,323,654
Average 1960–2004	2,706,763	(50%)	870,137	(16%)	7,743	(<1%)	94,357	(2%)	62,003	(1%)	1,667,524	(31%)	12,597	(<1%)	5,421,124
Max. harvest (year)	9,406,979	(1998)	2,559,879	(2000)	32,230	(1984)	525,160	(1993)	214,681	(1997)	4,889,605	(2003)	45,351	(2000)	
Min. harvest (year)	332,514	(1969)	199,887	(1960)	204	(2002)	1,708	(1969)	226	(1,972)	1	(1981)	145	(1978)	
2005	2,814,511	(44%)	1,511,570	(23%)	525	(<1%)	174,596	(3%)	58,487	(1%)	1,870,873	(29%)	6,496	(<1%)	6,437,058

^a Includes salmon harvested and sold in private, state and federal hatchery's fisheries and carcass sales. Data from 1980–2005 used in calculations.

^b Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sport fish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold. Data fro 1978–2005 used in calculations.

Table 10.—Southeast Alaska region salmon exvessel value, harvest, average weight, and price paid per pound by gear and species, 2005.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Fishery	Exvessel Value in Dollars^a					
Purse Seine ^b	203,093	4,917,635	706,718	17,962,006	5,911,821	29,701,272
Drift Gillnet	1,997,358	2,674,841	713,964	550,251	3,287,827	9,224,240
Setnet	12,515	491,494	498,894	23,343	1,158	1,027,405
Troll ^c	11,332,292	71,438	6,081,012	57,006	350,925	17,892,671
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	39,042	73,719	328,078	252,487	196,692	890,018
Hatchery Controlled	245,286	566,667	1,253,191	281,352	4,684,928	7,031,425
Miscellaneous ^e	57,412	6,145	13,723	51,027	16,758	145,065
Total	13,886,998	8,801,939	9,595,579	19,177,472	14,450,108	65,912,097
	Salmon Harvest Numbers					
Purse Seine ^b	20,404	898,490	341,279	55,726,935	2,814,511	59,801,619
Drift Gillnet	53,160	462,196	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,830,042
Setnet	718	79,221	82,887	60,436	525	223,787
Troll ^c	338,015	13,277	2,034,874	109,584	174,596	2,670,346
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	1,697	13,285	35,204	598,105	58,487	706,778
Hatchery Controlled	29,586	140,270	221,880	881,197	1,870,873	3,143,806
Miscellaneous ^e	1,922	1,083	4,310	133,145	6,496	146,956
Total	445,502	1,607,822	2,993,307	59,039,645	6,437,058	70,523,334
	Average Weight in Pounds^f					
Purse Seine ^b	16.0	5.7	6.1	3.5	8.8	
Drift Gillnet	14.2	6.0	7.8	3.9	9.1	
Setnet	14.8	5.8	7.9	4.0	7.4	
Troll ^c	13.8	4.9	5.7	3.6	8.3	
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	16.4	6.2	9.3	3.7	10.2	
Hatchery Controlled	16.8	4.1	6.6	3.2	8.8	
Miscellaneous ^e	15.9	6.5	7.7	3.4	8.3	
	Average Exvessel Price Paid Per Pound^g					
Purse Seine ^b	0.62	0.96	0.34	0.09	0.24	
Drift Gillnet	2.65	1.08	0.76	0.10	0.30	
Setnet	1.18	1.09	0.53	0.14	0.24	
Troll ^c	2.43	0.90	1.00	0.11	0.33	
Annette Isl. Res. ^d	1.40	0.99	0.86	0.10	0.29	
Hatchery Controlled	0.49	0.87	0.42	0.11	0.31	
Miscellaneous ^e	1.88	0.88	0.79	0.09	0.22	

^a (number caught) x (average weight) × (average exvessel price)

^b Includes jack Chinook salmon ≤ 21".

^c Harvest accounting period for Chinook salmon is calendar year

^d Annette Island Reserve includes purse seine, drift gillnet, hand and power troll, and trap gear types.

^e Includes salmon that were confiscated, harvested in sport fish derbies, or commercial test fisheries, and sold.

^f (total pounds for all fish tickets (where pounds > 0)) / (total number fish for all tickets (where number > 0))

^g (total value for all fish tickets (where value > 0)) / (total pounds for all fish tickets (where pounds > 0))

Table 11.—Southeast Alaska region total salmon exvessel values (in dollars), by species, from 1985 to 2005.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Exvessel Value calculated using 2005 Consumer Price Index (mid-year average)						
1985	\$15,071,123	\$28,023,009	\$37,400,251	\$69,857,892	\$24,240,634	\$174,592,909
1986	\$13,021,646	\$23,568,750	\$41,076,312	\$56,375,249	\$20,729,574	\$154,771,531
1987	\$20,602,142	\$27,250,344	\$28,266,640	\$20,307,431	\$24,017,420	\$120,443,978
1988	\$25,051,770	\$38,746,815	\$34,976,486	\$40,783,559	\$51,606,215	\$191,164,845
1989	\$14,546,999	\$34,096,083	\$19,674,976	\$118,100,758	\$13,496,468	\$199,915,285
1990	\$15,664,356	\$30,534,273	\$31,961,679	\$46,940,058	\$14,279,265	\$139,379,631
1991	\$14,741,145	\$15,169,305	\$27,499,040	\$31,206,683	\$12,569,201	\$101,185,372
1992	\$10,789,631	\$34,861,884	\$39,008,501	\$24,204,656	\$23,937,875	\$132,802,547
1993	\$9,412,104	\$21,052,251	\$26,462,475	\$31,908,029	\$30,864,142	\$119,699,002
1994	\$8,455,839	\$19,947,570	\$38,706,564	\$37,869,673	\$26,305,710	\$131,285,356
1995	\$6,290,999	\$15,148,338	\$20,651,515	\$34,062,196	\$36,551,408	\$112,704,456
1996	\$5,543,274	\$23,243,624	\$17,289,196	\$16,736,182	\$23,925,391	\$86,737,666
1997	\$8,952,963	\$16,877,967	\$13,754,190	\$14,748,821	\$29,498,650	\$83,832,591
1998	\$5,177,998	\$9,629,479	\$14,870,233	\$21,612,667	\$20,732,357	\$72,022,735
1999	\$4,841,396	\$8,947,164	\$20,758,985	\$31,316,709	\$21,568,773	\$87,433,027
2000	\$7,373,967	\$8,007,305	\$10,910,056	\$9,444,783	\$46,917,380	\$82,653,491
2001	\$6,496,730	\$10,766,904	\$12,770,847	\$29,764,973	\$34,359,240	\$94,158,695
2002	\$6,650,247	\$3,697,068	\$11,303,628	\$10,420,473	\$16,194,734	\$48,266,151
2003	\$8,144,715	\$8,096,121	\$11,769,793	\$11,659,412	\$15,274,415	\$54,944,456
2004	\$14,748,210	\$10,270,345	\$19,118,436	\$11,792,091	\$19,761,160	\$75,690,241
2005	\$13,886,998	\$8,801,939	\$9,595,579	\$19,177,472	\$14,450,108	\$65,912,097

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

Exvessel Value in Harvest Year Dollars						
1985	\$8,393,648	\$15,607,017	\$20,829,539	\$38,906,362	\$13,500,478	\$97,237,045
1986	\$7,387,021	\$13,370,264	\$23,302,090	\$31,980,990	\$11,759,634	\$87,799,999
1987	\$12,113,889	\$16,022,977	\$16,620,550	\$11,940,601	\$14,122,044	\$70,820,062
1988	\$15,339,671	\$23,725,405	\$21,416,761	\$24,972,541	\$31,599,458	\$117,053,836
1989	\$9,336,583	\$21,883,615	\$12,627,831	\$75,799,659	\$8,662,329	\$128,310,017
1990	\$10,596,953	\$20,656,467	\$21,622,109	\$31,754,998	\$9,659,938	\$94,290,465
1991	\$10,392,049	\$10,693,889	\$19,385,969	\$21,999,742	\$8,860,896	\$71,332,545
1992	\$7,835,327	\$25,316,368	\$28,327,602	\$17,577,191	\$17,383,457	\$96,439,945
1993	\$7,039,592	\$15,745,602	\$19,792,069	\$23,864,960	\$23,084,206	\$89,526,427
1994	\$6,486,311	\$15,301,397	\$29,691,060	\$29,049,097	\$20,178,604	\$100,706,469
1995	\$4,962,465	\$11,949,310	\$16,290,325	\$26,868,938	\$28,832,477	\$88,903,515
1996	\$4,501,758	\$18,876,421	\$14,040,760	\$13,591,651	\$19,430,092	\$70,440,683
1997	\$7,437,633	\$14,021,293	\$11,426,229	\$12,252,514	\$24,505,866	\$69,643,534
1998	\$4,368,601	\$8,124,250	\$12,545,797	\$18,234,290	\$17,491,585	\$60,764,523
1999	\$4,174,827	\$7,715,308	\$17,900,864	\$27,004,988	\$18,599,159	\$75,395,146
2000	\$6,572,449	\$7,136,946	\$9,724,180	\$8,418,176	\$41,817,665	\$73,669,416
2001	\$5,955,336	\$9,869,662	\$11,706,610	\$27,284,559	\$31,495,970	\$86,312,137
2002	\$6,192,440	\$3,442,560	\$10,525,480	\$9,703,122	\$15,079,879	\$44,943,481
2003	\$7,756,871	\$7,710,591	\$11,209,327	\$11,104,202	\$14,547,062	\$52,328,053
2004	\$14,419,963	\$10,041,761	\$18,692,922	\$11,529,637	\$19,321,341	\$74,005,624
2005	\$13,886,998	\$8,801,939	\$9,595,579	\$19,177,472	\$14,450,108	\$65,912,097

^a Includes Chinook salmon <= 21"

Table 12.—Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, reported subsistence and personal use salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, from 1961 to 2005.

Year	No. Permits Issued	No. Permits Returned	No. Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1961	-	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	14,826
1962	-	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	7,067
1963	-	-	696	-	-	-	-	-	6,514
1964	-	-	642	-	-	-	-	-	9,525
1965	-	-	665	-	-	-	-	-	10,303
1966	-	-	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	15,384
1967	-	-	632	6	7,238	489	482	4,059	12,274
1968	-	-	815	62	8,382	624	1,328	4,260	14,656
1969	-	-	774	9	6,305	70	1,771	3,180	11,335
1970	-	-	788	13	10,751	0	2,246	2,415	15,425
1971	-	-	1,067	0	9,598	0	3,648	6,123	19,369
1972	-	-	936	10	9,098	0	1,253	3,970	14,331
1973	-	-	1,031	6	7,584	63	2,675	6,799	17,127
1974	-	-	1,042	6	7,822	61	2,690	6,819	17,398
1975	-	-	944	0	9,454	96	11,428	5,277	26,255
1976	-	-	1,166	0	9,625	9	1,590	3,594	14,818
1977	-	-	888	0	6,484	68	1,963	3,007	11,522
1978	-	-	1,490	0	10,662	57	4,832	3,150	18,701
1979	-	-	1,611	0	17,078	60	5,585	4,001	26,724
1980	-	-	3,612	40	21,586	10	1,439	3,741	26,816
1981	-	-	2,751	1	20,268	129	6,065	4,512	30,975
1982	-	-	2,956	8	32,117	99	4,239	3,717	40,180
1983	-	-	2,763	38	15,877	211	1,859	2,559	20,544
1984	-	-	2,996	55	19,204	721	2,560	2,502	25,042
1985 ^a	3,012	-	1,273	19	20,006	360	2,136	2,951	25,472
1986	2,777	-	1,353	29	21,974	277	971	2,840	26,091
1987	2,678	-	1,322	34	25,430	117	1,491	3,881	30,953
1988	2,821	-	998	94	20,011	97	1,145	3,013	24,360
1989	3,102	-	1,373	221	29,237	513	3,472	3,086	36,529
1990	3,139	-	1,428	163	33,089	806	3,715	3,436	41,209
1991	3,447	-	1,495	201	37,419	655	1,829	3,358	43,462
1992	3,331	-	1,691	65	47,630	1,294	2,905	3,189	55,083
1993	3,731	-	1,939	88	51,099	1,252	2,147	2,582	57,168
1994	3,933	-	2,057	100	52,491	1,438	3,607	4,109	61,745
1995	3,837	-	1,837	131	41,643	1,693	3,170	3,340	49,977
1996 ^b	4,047	3,225	1,995	144	51,288	1,123	2,341	4,104	59,000
1997	4,082	3,406	2,031	64	45,333	946	3,268	3,611	53,222
1998	4,131	3,511	2,185	152	49,709	1,254	3,161	5,042	59,318

-continued-

Table 12. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Number of Salmon Harvested								
	No. Permits Issued	No. Permits Returned	No. Permits Fished	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1999	4,186	3,591	2,173	372	45,604	789	2,736	4,356	53,857
2000	3,633	3,067	1,837	292	41,780	745	2,055	2,954	47,826
2001	3,470	3,000	1,775	386	44,087	1,071	3,659	3,277	52,480
2002	3,202	2,661	1,672	428	44,240	1,245	2,620	1,833	50,366
2003	3,467	2,844	1,882	238	50,105	1,222	3,083	3,205	57,853
2004	3,565	3,133	1,972	349	49,304	1,307	2,782	2,719	56,461
Average 1960–2004	-	-	1,646	101	27,121	552	2,893	3,699	34,366
Average 1995–2004	3,762	3,160	1,936	256	46,309	1,140	2,888	3,444	54,036
2005 ^c	3,191	2,253	1,286	162	26,712	1,031	4,056	1,413	33,3740

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

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

^c Preliminary data as of 1/24/05. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.

Table 13.—Yakutat Area reported subsistence salmon harvest, by species, and number of permits issued, from 1975 to 2005.

Year	No. Permits Issued	No. Permits Returned	No. Permits Fished	Number of Salmon Harvested					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	-	-	18	27	510	40	-	-	577
1976	-	-	35	83	1,060	55	-	-	1,198
1977	-	-	45	92	1,242	781	-	-	2,115
1978	-	-	127	59	870	912	-	-	1,841
1979	-	-	73	238	525	720	-	-	1,483
1980	-	-	68	284	961	982	-	-	2,227
1981	-	-	88	167	952	1,701	-	-	2,820
1982	-	-	71	198	1,645	2,180	-	-	4,023
1983	-	-	0	188	1,175	360	-	-	1,723
1984	-	-	88	233	890	572	-	-	1,695
1985	-	-	46	230	1,003	59	-	-	1,292
1986	-	-	170	301	2,357	586	-	-	3,244
1987	-	-	120	372	3,598	883	-	-	4,853
1988	-	-	111	196	2,119	176	46	2	2,539
1989 ^a	153	-	87	359	3,494	880	221	51	5,005
1990	128	-	74	361	3,332	809	35	2	4,539
1991	134	-	27	61	896	213	1	0	1,171
1992	139	-	109	549	5,469	3,645	37	12	9,712
1993	130	-	105	449	5,073	2,263	6	1	7,792
1994	137	-	101	700	4,586	2,169	32	102	7,589
1995	138	-	94	1,070	3,419	2,007	45	21	6,562
1996 ^b	124	116	89	934	3,666	1,359	96	31	6,086
1997	129	123	89	675	3,428	1,368	86	6	5,563
1998	141	140	111	899	3,951	1,589	200	0	6,639
1999	122	118	89	938	3,905	959	107	0	5,909
2000	138	130	109	963	4,250	1,163	149	27	6,552
2001	139	120	102	880	4,119	1,626	91	10	6,726
2002	124	123	98	1,395	4,334	1,836	187	13	7,765
2003	128	112	87	1,103	3,488	1,281	137	1	6,010
2004	138	108	87	936	4,078	801	45	26	5,886
Average 1975–2004	-	-	84	498	2,680	1,133	89	18	4,418
2005 ^c	114	18	14	31	430	0	0	0	461

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

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

^c Preliminary data as of 12/12/05. Permits will continue to be returned and entered through next season.

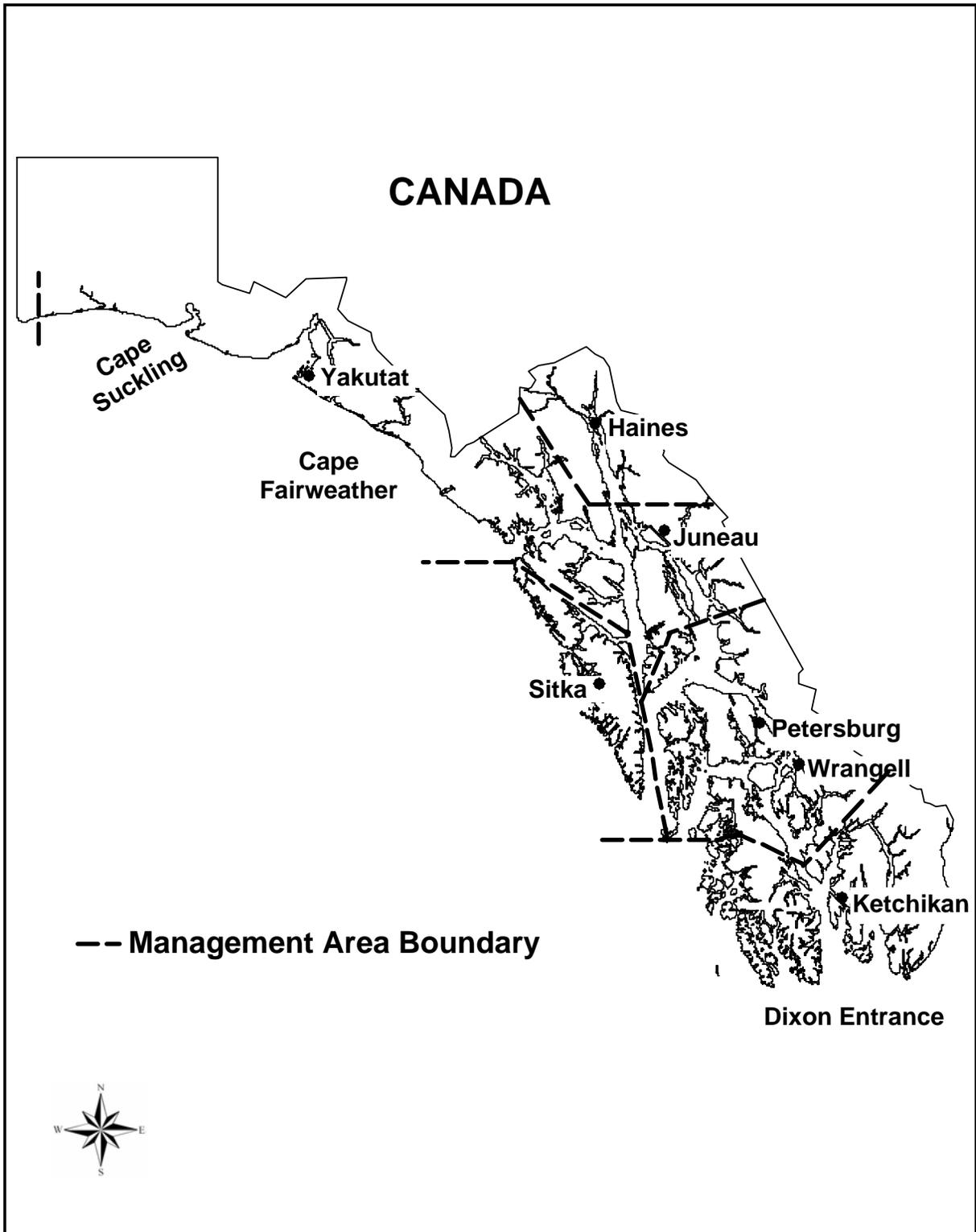


Figure 1.—The Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region (Region I) consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south.

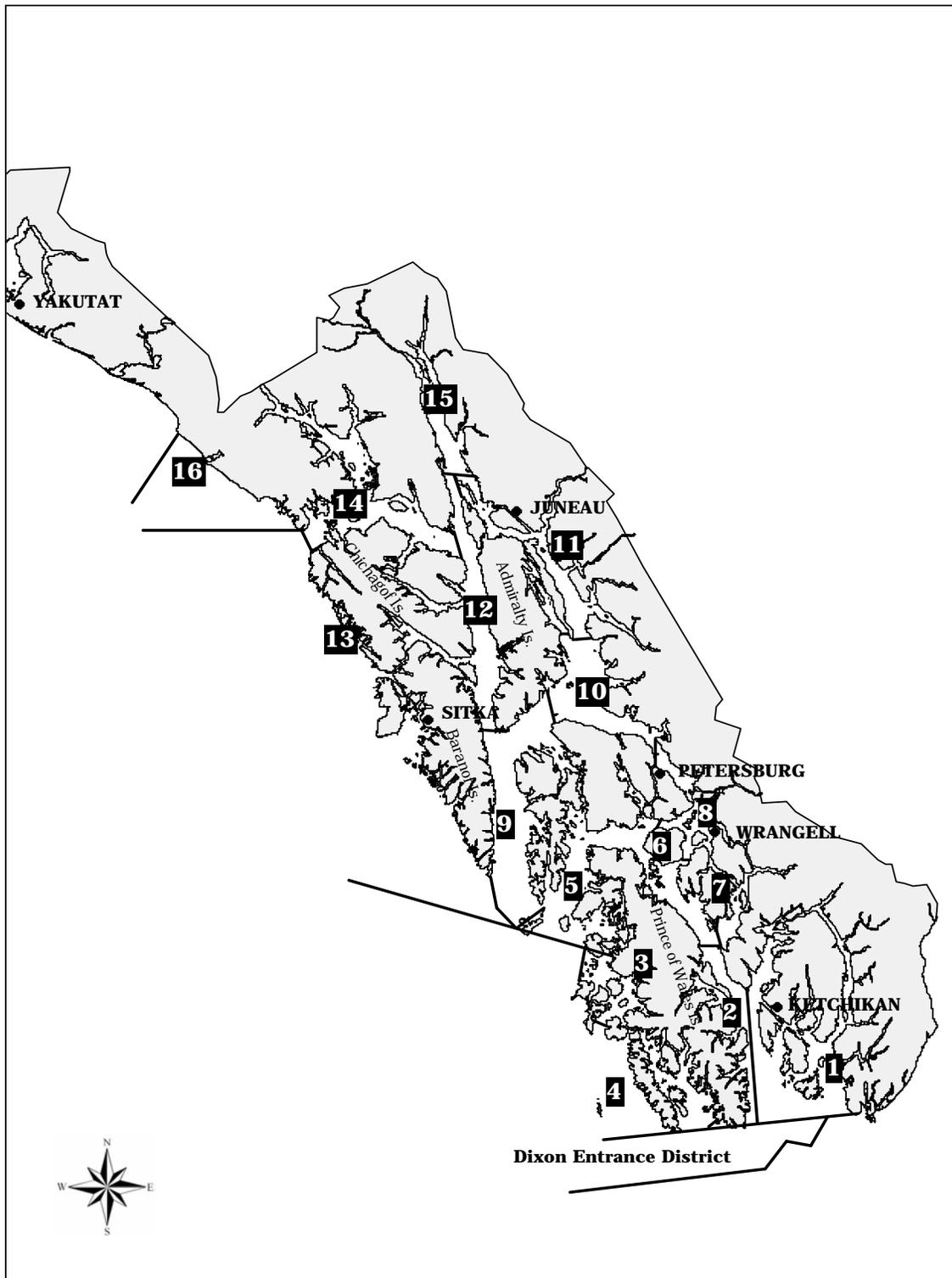


Figure 2.—Region I is divided into two salmon net registration areas. Registration Area A, the Southeast Alaska area, extends from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather. The Southeast Alaska area is divided into 17 regulatory districts, Districts 1 through 16 and the Dixon Entrance District.

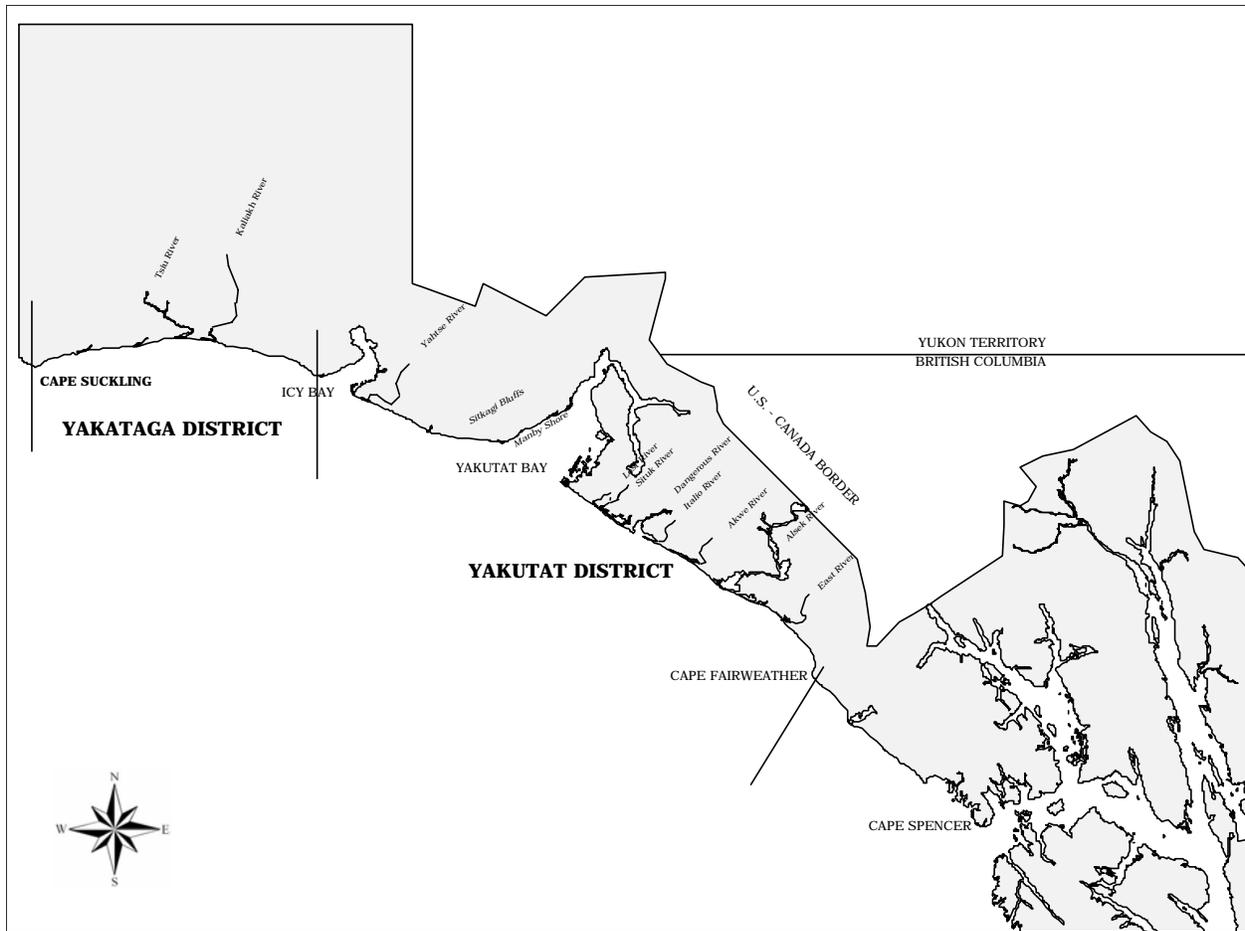


Figure 3.—Some Registration Area A districts are further divided into regulatory sections. Registration Area D, the Yakutat area, extends from Cape Fairweather to Cape Suckling. The Yakutat area is further divided into the Yakutat District, extending from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District extending westward from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling.

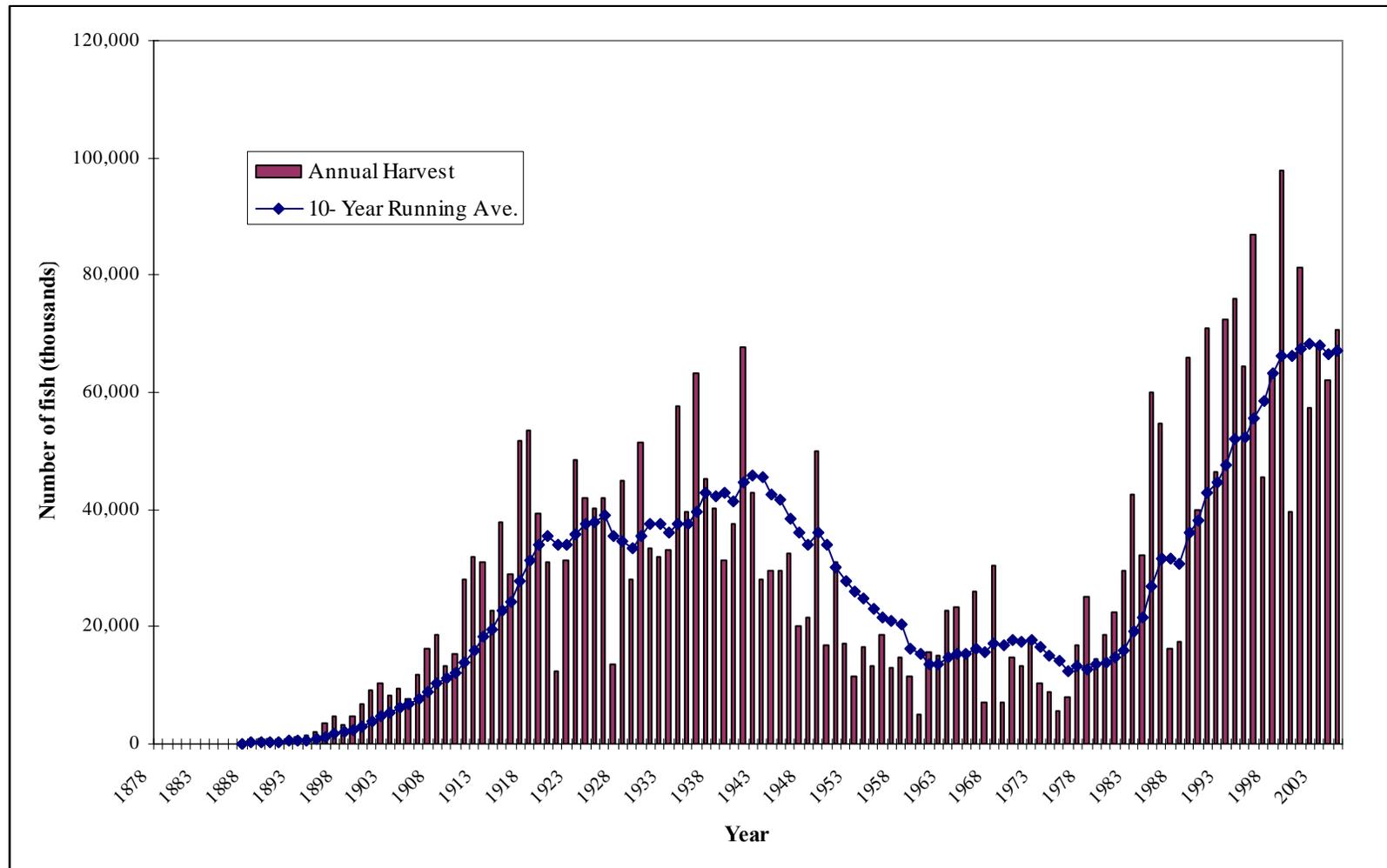


Figure 4.—Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest, from 1878 to 2005.

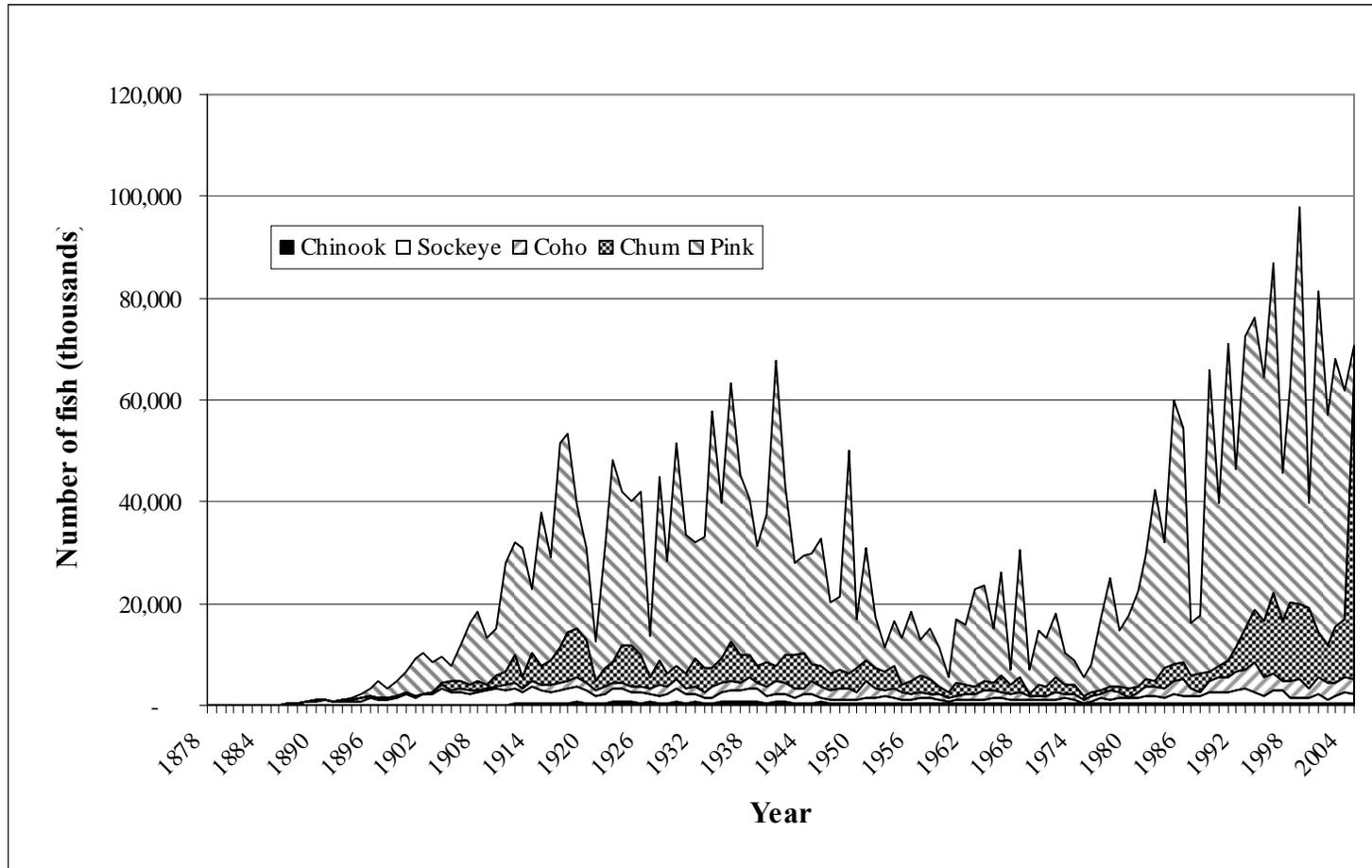


Figure 5.—Region I (Southeast Alaska and Yakutat) historical salmon harvest by species and season.

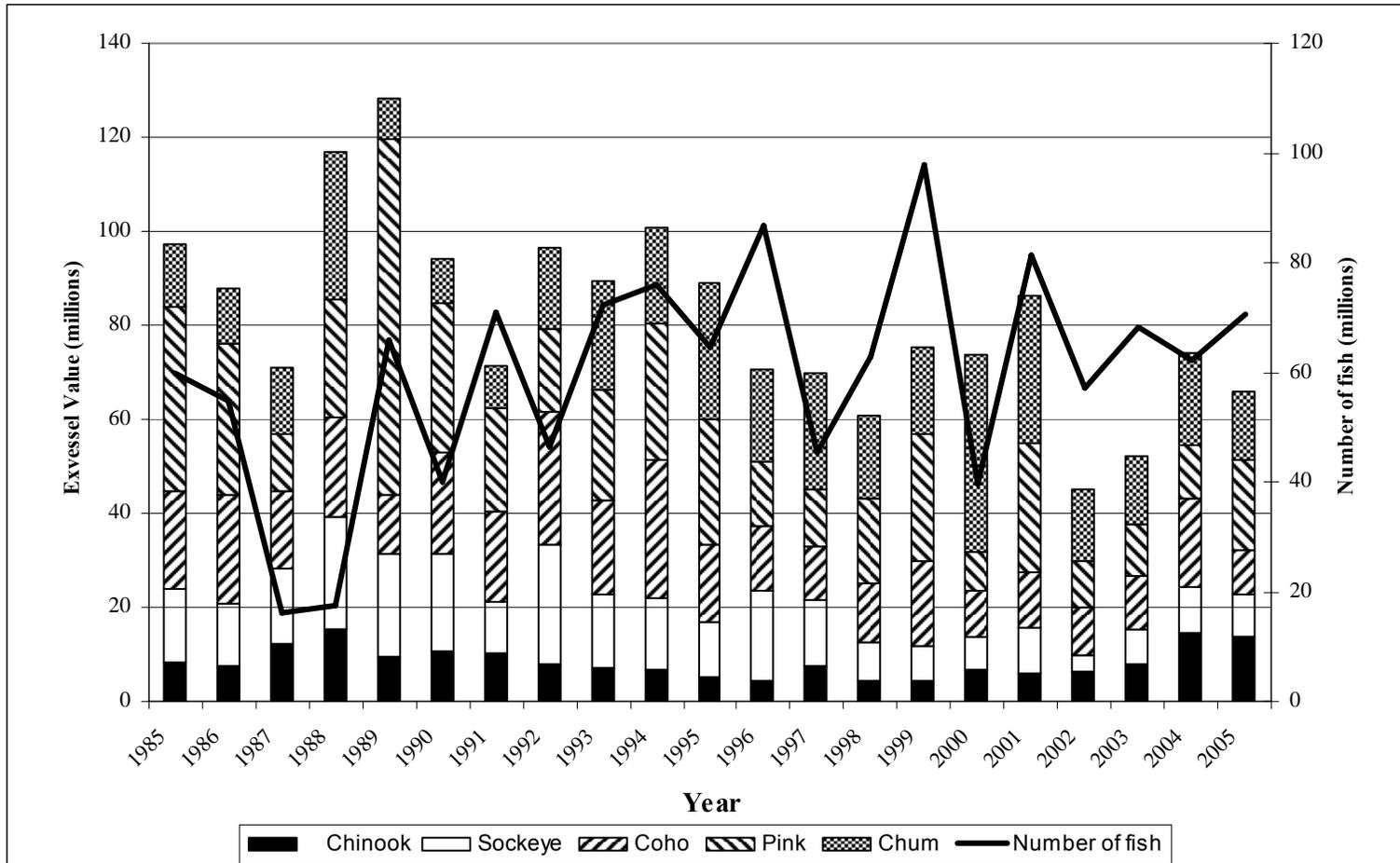


Figure 6.—Exvessel value (in 2004 dollars) by species and season and number of salmon harvested by season.

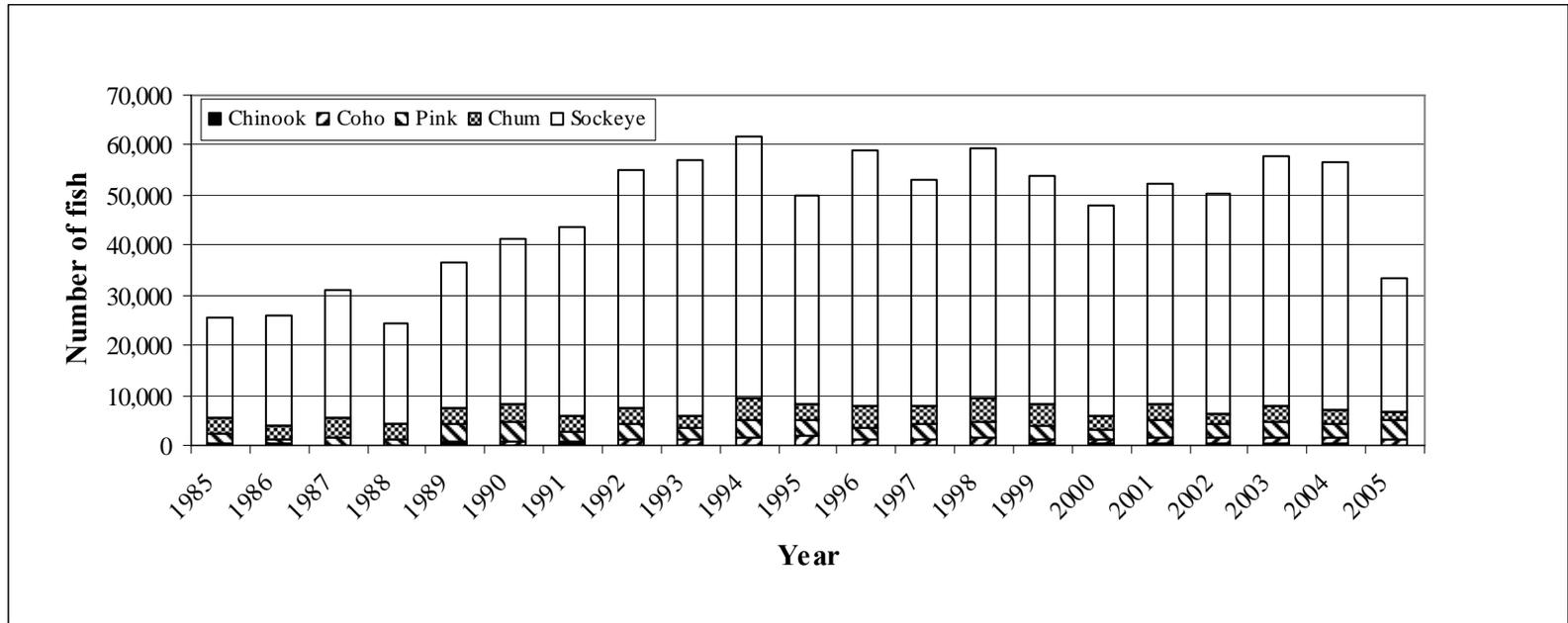


Figure 7.—Number of fish, by species, in the Southeast Alaska, excluding Yakutat, subsistence/personal use fishery, 1985 to 2005.

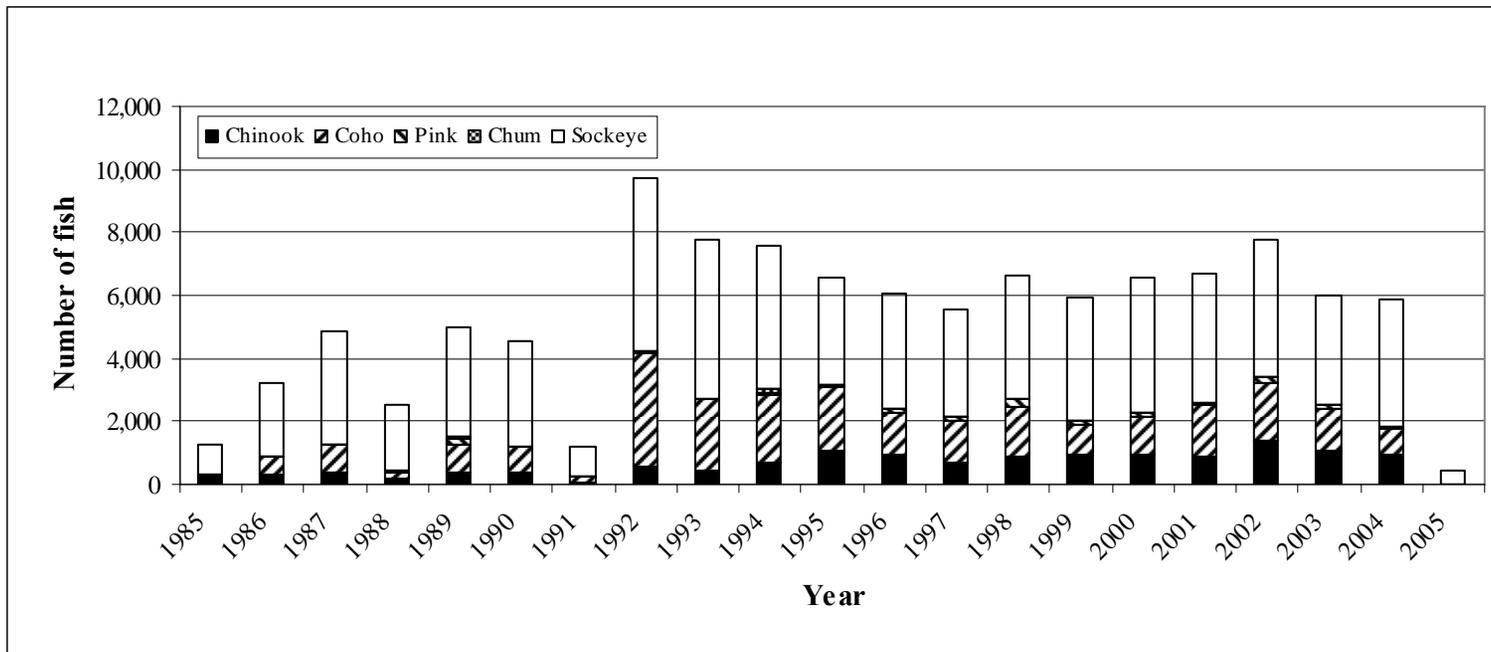


Figure 8.—Number of fish, by species, in the Yakutat subsistence/personal use fishery, 1985 to 2005.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

ABSTRACT

A total of 69.5 million salmon were harvested in the commercial purse seine and gillnet salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2005. The purse seine harvest of 63.4 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: traditional fisheries (58.3 million); hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.5 million); hatchery cost recoveries (2.9 million); Annette Island (0.5 million) and miscellaneous fisheries (141,000). The 2005 traditional plus terminal area purse seine harvest of 59.8 million was 7th highest since statehood and above the recent 10-year average of 53.3 million fish. The 2005 purse seine common property traditional and terminal harvests for Chinook was 51% of the 2004 harvest, sockeye was 100%, coho 85%, pink 131%, and chum salmon 50%. The drift gillnet harvest of 4.1 million fish was partitioned out among the fisheries as: traditional fisheries (3.1 million); hatchery terminal harvest (0.7 million); hatchery cost recovery (120,000); and Annette Island (186,000). The 2005 drift gillnet common property traditional and terminal harvest for Chinook were 264%, sockeye 58%, coho 86%, pink 162%, and chum salmon 83% of the 2004 values. In 2005, the Chinook salmon harvest of 53,160 fish was the highest since statehood. The 2005 state waters drift gillnet common property harvest of 3,832,000 fish was a slight decline over the prior year of 3,909,000 fish and below the 10-year average of 4,050,000 fish.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2005 Southeast Alaska purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary river fisheries, Annette Island, and miscellaneous salmon fisheries. A discussion of fishery management actions is included and preliminary landing estimates are presented and compared to historical production. An overall summary of the regional salmon fisheries and a description of the region are available in Section 1 of this report. Reviews of the Region I troll and Yakutat set gillnet fisheries are presented in subsequent sections of this report.

SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

The purse seine fishery historically (1960–2004) accounts for approximately 80% of the total commercial common property salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. On average, by species, the common property purse seine harvests since 1960 account for less than 1% Chinook, 2% sockeye, 1% coho, 87% pink, and 9% chum salmon.

Commercial salmon fishing regulation [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 9). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining was also allowed in seven Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) and 13 hatchery cost recovery areas as well as the Annette Island fisheries reserve in 2005. The majority of this section will focus on the common property purse seine fisheries, which include the traditional and THA fisheries. Hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary Rivers, Annette Island, and miscellaneous fisheries are discussed in the latter portion of this section.

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

The 2005 common property purse seine fishery began with Deep Inlet THA on May 1 and the traditional purse seine fishery opened June 19 in Districts 2 and 12 (Table 14). The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through September 5 in District 6, and the directed fall chum salmon season began the September 8 in District 13 and concluded September 22 in District 3. The 2005 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA fisheries) was 59.8 million salmon (Table 2.2). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of approximately 20,000 Chinook, 0.9 million sockeye, 0.3 million coho, 55.7 million pink, and 2.8 million chum salmon. In 2005, Chinook salmon accounted for far less than 1% of the common property total harvest, sockeye 1.5%, coho 0.5%, pink 93% and chum salmon 4.7%. Historical (1960–2004) purse seine harvests in traditional and THA are presented in Table 16. The 2005 purse seine harvest was the 7th largest harvest of record since statehood.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation [5 AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5 ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine quota for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2005 season the annual harvest ceiling of 416,408 fish resulted in a purse seine quota of 17,905 Chinook salmon. Chinook salmon quotas are also allocated for the set and drift gillnet (8,600 fish) fisheries. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guideline as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5 ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5 ACC 29.060 (c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to stay within the Chinook salmon harvest guideline for the purse seine fishery is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when Chinook salmon greater than 28 inches may not be retained. Non-retention is normally implemented early in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon harvest guideline is obtained, non-retention is again required. The total 2005 purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was

approximately 20,404 fish, of which 19,677 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 727 as less than 28 inches. Approximately 6,859 of the large Chinook salmon were from Alaska hatcheries (3,251 traditional and 3,608 THA). Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 6,397 were designated as hatchery add-on Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. The total large Chinook harvest of 19,677 minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 13,453. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 75% of the 17,905 Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. In 2005, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 30.7 million fish, comprised of 4,700 Chinook, 163,000 sockeye, 133,000 coho, 28.6 million pink, and 1.8 million chum salmon (Table 17; Figure 10).

Inside Fisheries

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

Section 9-A consists of two pink salmon stock groups with different run timing. The portion north of Patterson Point, known as the Red Bluff Bay fishery, is managed based on run strength of early and middle-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion is managed based on returns to several late-run pink salmon streams in the Patterson Bay and Port Walter areas.

In upper Section 9-A, the Red Bluff Bay fishery was opened beginning July 10 with two 15-hour openings, followed by two 39-hour openings, and one 87-hour opening ending July 28. Beginning July 29, the area was opened until further notice until August 17. Beginning August 19 and continuing through August 30 the fishery was on the 4-day-on/1-day-off fishing regime. Beginning on July 10 the open area included Section 9-A north of the southern entrance to Red Bluff Bay with the waters of Red Bluff Bay closed. The area was restricted north of Red Bluff Bay in consideration of Falls Lake subsistence sockeye salmon fishery located immediately to the south of Red Bluff Bay. Beginning July 21 the outer portion of Red Bluff Bay was opened to normal markers and then on August 4 the open area was extended south of Red Bluff Bay to Patterson Point. During the July period effort was light with no more than four boats participating during any period. The total harvest through July 28 was 139,000 pink salmon. During the first week of August effort peaked at seven boats harvesting 132,000 pink salmon with effort declining through the rest of the season. Effort during the early August period was focused in the areas near the northern boundary of District 9. The total Red Bluff Bay fishery harvest for the season was 900 sockeye, 1,400 coho, 447,000 pink, and 7,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon return to Red Bluff Bay was earlier than normal and large numbers of pink salmon quickly accumulated in the outer bay. By July 21 enough pink salmon had moved into the inner bay to remove the Red Bluff Bay restriction and use normal markers. Though large numbers of

fish remained in the outer bay, processors were discouraging their boats from fishing within the bay because of fish quality concerns. Lower Section 9-A was opened north of Armstrong Point beginning with a 39-hour opening August 14-15. Three additional 39-hour openings were provided through August 30. The Lower 9-A fishery saw only a small effort during the first open period and no additional effort occurred for the rest of the season. The Lower 9-A fishery was managed conservatively this season due to relatively weak pink salmon returns during the previous five years.

Escapements of pink salmon into Red Bluff Bay and lower 9-A streams were excellent and well above the upper end of the target range. Falls Lake subsistence harvest based on on-site creel survey was 879 sockeye salmon. This was a substantially lower harvest than the average harvest of 2,500 sockeye salmon for the previous four year period. Interviews with subsistence harvesters by the weir crew at Falls Lake indicated that a strong sockeye salmon run at nearby Gut Bay was reducing the need to harvest at Falls Lake. The final estimated escapement for Falls Lake was 3,400 sockeye salmon. There is no escapement goal range developed for Falls Lake. An interim escapement target of 2,500 fish is based on average escapements from weir operations during the 1980s and is currently used for in-season management of the subsistence fishery.

Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI) had forecasted returns of 134,000 coho and 2.5 million pink salmon for 2005. Cost recovery harvest at Port Armstrong was 797,000 pink salmon and 500 coho salmon. Based on limited pink salmon otolith recovery data from select areas in 2003, it is likely some additional AKI-produced pink salmon may have contributed to purse seine fisheries along the Kuiu Island shoreline in 2005. AKI-produced pink salmon may also contribute to harvests in Section 9-A.

Both Section 9-B and District 10 had good to excellent escapements during the 2003 parent-year. However, in season it was anticipated that Section 9-B would have an average return of pink salmon because of the mediocre returns to District 10 by mid July and the test fishing in the area was below average. The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred during the 39-hour opening starting on July 21. This is a slightly earlier date than when the run is expected to be average. The Admiralty shoreline was opened plus the Kingsmill shoreline and Saginaw and Security Bays north of Point Sullivan. Only 12 boats fished the area with no effort along the Kingsmill shoreline, which was very unusual. Pink salmon harvests along the Admiralty shoreline were 22,000 pink salmon/boat for the 12 boats fishing which is a good catch per boat but very low effort, which also indicated the run was not strong. The second opening occurred on July 25 to 28, the first four-day opening in the region. Harvests were good with most of the effort occurring along the Admiralty shoreline where 20 purse seiners averaged 28,000 pink salmon. On the next 4-day (87-hour) opening during July 30 and 31 and August 1 and 2 the Kuiu shoreline was opened to include Tebenkof. Effort remained constant and the catch per boat was similar to the previous opening. On August 4 through 8 the entire Section was open with closures at Murder Cove, and Keku Strait. There were three more 4-day openings, however, effort and harvest remained low with effort never exceeding 30 purse seiners and harvest never exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million pink salmon during any opening. There were three additional 39-hour openings before the season closed on September 1. The last seining occurred in Section 9-B on August 25 and 26. Overall it was a disappointing return to District 9 with a harvest of 2.9 million pink salmon, considerably above the 1.9 million average harvest since statehood but only the 7th largest harvest in the last 10 years. The sockeye salmon harvest of 18,000 fish was about two times the

average harvest. The harvest of 31,000 coho salmon was slightly above the average, and the 83,000 chum salmon harvest was about 2/3 of the average harvest and the lowest since 1997. Pink salmon escapements were at or above optimum in almost all of Section 9-B. The escapement estimate of 1.25 million pink salmon was above the 0.85 million upper target for the district. About 200 to 225 boats fished most of the openings in the region between late July and mid August during the peak of the run. These numbers were 10-15% higher than the number of purse seiners that fished in 2004. Several of the processors, especially those buying most of their pink salmon in northern southeastern had imposed harvest limits by mid July. Demand was up for pink salmon so most of the processors canned pink salmon until the harvests dropped significantly in late August.

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

The season opened on June 26 along the mainland shoreline with the waters of Farragut Bay and adjacent waters of eastern Frederick Sound closed. The effort and harvest were low throughout the season. There were five 15-hour openings through July 14. Effort never exceeded 7 purse seiners and total harvests were poor, never exceeding 30,000 pink salmon. There were 39-hour openings on July 17, 18, 21, and 22. The Admiralty shoreline opened during the later 39-hour opening and that is when harvest and effort peaked in the District with 15 purse seiners harvesting 270,000 pink salmon. Harvests declined rapidly and no seining occurred in the district after August 2. The harvest in 2005 of 0.63 million pink salmon was the lowest since 2001 and below the 818,000 average harvest since statehood. The sockeye salmon harvest of 6,000 fish was below the long-term average of 7,000. The escapement in District 10 of 1.1 million was 7th highest since statehood and at the midpoint of the target range of 650,000 to 1.45 million pink salmon.

The District 11 purse seine fishery in Seymour Canal was not opened. Pink salmon escapement overall was fair but escapements to the largest pink salmon producing systems, Mole River and Pleasant Bay Creek, were well below average. The 2005 escapement index of 200,100 fish was just within the management target range of 180,000 to 410,000 fish. The 2006 outlook is favorable based on the 2004 parent-year escapement index of 309,000 fish. ADF&G documented significant drought related pre-spawning mortality in Mole River and Pleasant Bay Creek in 2004 but the impact this may have on 2006 production is unknown.

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. Areas open to purse seining in 2005 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index area, the west Admiralty Island shoreline (north of Point Hepburn), the southwest Admiralty Island shoreline (south of Point Samuel), the Chichagof Island shoreline, the Catherine Island/Kelp Bay shoreline, and the Hidden Falls THA. In 2005, the District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 16.7 million pink and 0.9 million chum salmon.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, June 19 (statistical week 26) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and at Point Augusta. Early Tenakee Inlet openings target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor incoming pink salmon run strength in northern Chatham Strait. In 2005, there were a total of 15 openings between June 19 and August 26. The four openings through July 10 were in conjunction with other weekly openings at Tenakee Inlet and Hidden Falls. Beginning July 14, Point Augusta was opened in conjunction with openings along the Whitestone shoreline. There was no effort the first opening June 19, but 4 boats fished the second opening on June 26 and catch per unit of effort (CPUE) was eight times the 10-year average. CPUE remained over twice the 10-year average for the next four openings. These above average harvests, relative to the normal run timing, together with lower than average pink salmon sex ratios (65% male on June 24) indicated that the run was 7-10 days earlier than normal. A little over 1.2 million pink salmon, three times the 10-year average, was harvested from the Point Augusta index area.

Tenakee Inlet experienced early and strong returns of pink salmon in 2005. A total of 38 days for 729 hours of fishing time, three times the 10-year average, was scheduled in 16 openings between June 19 and August 30. The fishery was open to normal markers during most of the season. The exception was July 10–28 when the more conservative line at Corner Point was used to protect below average numbers of returning chum salmon. Approximately 1.9 million pink salmon, 3.5 times the 10-year average, and 97,000 chum salmon were harvested from the Tenakee Inlet fishery. This is the largest pink salmon harvest to come out of Tenakee Inlet since statehood. The chum salmon harvest was slightly below average at 82% of the recent 10-year average. The peak effort and harvest occurred July 17–18 when 34 boats harvested 566,000 pink salmon. This was also the week that management increased time from 15-hour openings to 39-hour openings. Extended fishing began on July 25 after which Tenakee Inlet was open for seven 4-day fishing periods. The area was closed after August 30 and received no effort during the last four openings. The floating processor “Ocean Fresh” arrived in Tenakee Inlet the first week of July and anchored up in Corner Bay through mid August. The company had a small fleet of six to eight purse seiners. Salmon escapements in Tenakee were uniformly excellent for pink salmon and fair for chum salmon. The 2005 pink salmon escapement index of 525,000 fish was well above the upper management target of 370,000 fish but only slightly above the 10-year average. Chum salmon escapements were also good but difficult to quantify with the large numbers of pink salmon in the streams. The 2006 outlook is good, based on the 2004 parent-year escapement index of 429,000 fish. The outlook for chum salmon is uncertain, the 2002 parent year escapement was 150% of the 10-year average while the 2003 escapement was 48% of the 10-year average.

The Chichagof Island shoreline north of East Point was open for three 15-hour periods on July 7, 10, and 14, in conjunction with Tenakee Inlet, to increase the harvest pressure on very strong pink salmon returning to Tenakee Inlet and southwest Chatham streams including Peril Strait. This area between Tenakee and Point Augusta has only been open during three of the past 10 years. Freshwater Bay remained closed from North Passage Point to East Point throughout the season. Since Hidden Falls was not open most of the early season, this additional open area also served to spread out the 80–90 purse seine boats operating in northern Chatham strait. Approximately 384,000 pink salmon and 19,000 chum salmon were harvested during these three openings.

The Chichagof Island shoreline south of South Passage Point, known as the Basket Bay fishery, was initially opened on July 21 to target strong returns of pink salmon to Tenakee Inlet, Peril Strait, and local area streams. A closed water area, approximately four miles between Little Basket Bay and Don's Creek, was in place for the duration of the season to manage for sockeye salmon escapement to Kook Lake and for the Basket Bay subsistence fishery. Approximately 576,000 pink salmon and 26,000 chum salmon were harvested in nine openings from July 21 to August 30. While the overall effort was half of average, the pink salmon harvest was only slightly below the 10-year average and chum salmon harvest was 60% of average. Pink salmon returns to False Bay, Iyoukeen Cove, Freshwater Bay, and streams south of Tenakee Inlet were good. Although the 2005 pink salmon escapement index of 147,000 fish was below the recent 10-year average of 191,000 fish, it was above the upper management target of 130,000 fish. Sockeye salmon returns to Kook Lake were slow or late in developing with only 8 fish passed through the U.S.F.S. weir on July 6. The weir was pulled on September 17 with a final count of 1,994 sockeye salmon, over 50% of which were passed after August 24th.

The Hawk Inlet shoreline fishery, the area north of Point Marsden along the west Admiralty Island shoreline, may operate during the month of July (Northern Southeast Purse seine Fishery Management Plan [5 AAC 33.366]). In 2005, indices of north migrating pink salmon abundance along this shoreline were more than adequate to conduct a fishery. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was open to commercial purse seining on July 7 for 10 hours, July 10 for 15 hours, July 14 for 15 hours, and July 17 for 15 hours. The northern boundary for the first three openings was set at the latitude of Point Couverden to minimize sockeye salmon harvest. The last opening, July 17, used a more conservative northern boundary line at the latitude of Hanus Reef to further reduce sockeye salmon harvest. The northern fishery boundary has varied over the years with the line at the latitude of Funter Bay in some years, which is approximately two miles north of the Point Couverden line. Historic test fishery harvests along this shoreline show that sockeye salmon abundance increases with northward movement. This is the 3rd consecutive year of conducting this fishery and the 5th time in the past 10 years that this shoreline has been open in July. The timing of returning northbound pink salmon in 2005 was 7–10 days earlier than normal and early July fisheries reflect this. The total harvest estimate for the four Hawk Inlet openings (as determined by management staff based on aerial survey observations of effort) was 15,763 sockeye, 1.7 million pink, and 123,200 chum salmon. The peak effort occurred on July 10 with 42 boats. The sockeye salmon harvest exceeded the 15,000 sockeye salmon cap by 5% and consisted of 10,073 wild sockeye and 5,690 enhanced sockeye salmon. Enhanced sockeye salmon are primarily Snettisham hatchery stock and accounted for 36% of the total sockeye salmon harvested during the July openings. Total sockeye salmon contribution to the Hawk Inlet fishery accounted for 0.9% of the total fish harvested. The historical average sockeye salmon harvest for Hawk Inlet openings is 11,544 sockeye salmon that represent 3.1% of the total salmon harvest. The pink salmon harvest in 2005 was approximately 328% of the average for past Hawk Inlet openings. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used to make a decision whether to prosecute a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline and how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by ADF&G in July 2005 to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon was available are as follows:

- 1) Parent-year escapement for pink salmon returning to Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) areas in 2003 was 6.7 million fish; well above the upper management target of 5.5 million fish. For the District 12 portion of Lynn Canal, the escapement index of 103,500 fish well above the upper management target of 40,000 fish. Although there is no escapement index for the District 15 portion of Lynn Canal, the parent year pink salmon weir count at Chilkoot River of 55,000 fish was the 3rd highest count since 1960 and well above the 10-year average of 29,000 fish. The Stephens Passage escapement index of 188,000 fish was within the management target range of 140,000–320,000 fish. Taku River fish wheel counts in 2003 were 86% of the recent 10-year average for odd years. In-season predictions of the pink salmon troll harvest were not available.
- 2) Test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted on June 26, July 1, and July 8. Pink salmon harvests were 9, 3, and 2 times the 1995–2004 average.
- 3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline between late June and mid July indicated a high abundance of pink salmon migrating along the northern shoreline of Icy Straits and between Point Retreat and Square Cove. Pink salmon were starting to appear at the mouths of several streams in and near Hawk Inlet (Wheeler and Greens Creeks in particular) and counts increased substantially from early to mid July. In Lynn Canal, the Chilkat River fish wheels were showing some of the highest pink salmon escapement numbers on record for the timing by mid July.
- 4) Based on fishermen interviews and pink salmon harvest in the District 111 drift gillnet fishery, it was evident by early July that there was a very high abundance of pink salmon in the area. The harvest July 3–9 was 46,000 pink salmon, the highest harvest on record for that statistical week, and compares to the 10-year average harvest of approximately 8,000 pink salmon.
- 5) The Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative harvests of pink salmon were well above average by July 7 (2,800 vs. 1,800). The pink salmon sex ratio for early July was 62% males. Through mid July the fish wheels continued to catch well above average numbers of pink salmon.
- 6) Many anglers participating in the Juneau area sport fishery release rather than keep their pink salmon, nevertheless the pink salmon harvest rate for July 4–10 was 11 hours per pink salmon, about half of the 5-year average of 23 hours. In late July, ADF&G Sport Fisheries Division released an emergency order increasing the bag limit for pink salmon from 6 to 12 per day.

According to the Northern Southeast Purse seine Fishery Management Plan, conservation of other salmon stocks must be considered in any July opening along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. The major other wild stocks include Chilkoot, Chilkat, and Taku sockeye salmon. Returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in 2005 were expected to be near the long-term average based on 2000 parent year escapements and the size of outmigrating smolt in 2002. The management objective was to achieve escapement levels between the lower boundary and mid point of the escapement goal range due to low primary productivity in the lake. The final 2005 weir count of 51,000 sockeye salmon for Chilkoot Lake equaled the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 50,500 fish. Through July 6 the cumulative escapement of 9,600 sockeye salmon was slightly above the 10-year average of 8,400 fish. Returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was expected to be 40% of the historical average, the lowest total return on record. Although escapement estimates to Chilkat Lake were above or within the biological escapement goal range for the

dominate parent years (1999 and 2000), the smolt estimate during 2002 was the lowest on record. On the other hand, the 2005 run size of Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon were expected to be significantly above average. Results from the Chilkat River fish wheel program indicated that Chilkat River sockeye salmon escapements were approximately 75% of the 10-year average through mid July. For Taku River sockeye salmon, the Canadian preseason forecast was for a total return of 270,000 sockeye salmon, slightly above the 10-year average. The in-river escapement goal of 75,000 sockeye salmon was on track according to in-season escapement modeling. However, through mid July the Taku River sockeye salmon return appeared to be below average based on in river data and fishery performance measures. There was no paramount concern for north-end sockeye salmon runs that would have precluded a Hawk Inlet shoreline fishery in 2005.

The west Admiralty shoreline fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline north of Angoon and includes the Hawk Inlet shoreline. The fishery had a total of 34 fishing days for 694 hours, 1.7 times the 10-year average of 403 hours. The pink salmon harvest of 6.5 million fish is the second largest historically, just behind the record 6.8 million pink salmon harvest of 1999. Openings on July 7, July 10, July 14, and July 17, were in accordance with the Northern Southeast Purse seine Management Plan to target the high abundance of northbound pink salmon. This was the third consecutive year of early season fishing for the west Admiralty fishery. The purse seine fishery north of Point Marsden was closed for the remainder of July after July 17 because sockeye salmon harvest estimates were at or near the BOF established 15,000-sockeye salmon cap. July 17 marked the beginning of 39-hour fishing periods region wide although west Admiralty was only open for 15 hours because of escapement concerns for Lynn Canal and Taku River sockeye salmon stocks. By July 21 pink salmon were showing up very early and in strong numbers to the southwest Admiralty streams. The extended fishing regime (4-on/1-off) began on July 25 but most processors had already put their fleets on boat or trip limits. Ocean Beauty Seafoods, the primary processor handling purse seine fish in the Juneau area, did not buy fish on day 2 of this opening and put trip limits on their vessels of 45,000 pounds total for days 3–4. The Hawk Inlet fishery was once again opened on August 1–2, the last two days of the second 4-day fishing period, from the Point Couverden line to Point Marsden. Further openings of the Hawk Inlet area were restricted in time or area due to lower than expected sockeye salmon returns to Lynn Canal and Taku River. West Admiralty purse seine effort and harvests remained fairly consistent throughout the season averaging 30 boats and 580,000 pink salmon per opening. The season closed after pink salmon abundance faded and after no effort was recorded for the August 29–30 opening. Pink salmon escapements to west Admiralty streams were good. The 2005 pink salmon escapement index was 170,000 fish, well above the upper management target of 80,000 fish and above the recent 10-year average of 102,000 fish. The outlook for 2006 is good based on the 2004 pink salmon parent-year escapement index of 188,000 fish.

The southwest Admiralty fishery occurs in Chatham Strait on the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Angoon. The fishery had a total of 30 fishing days for 639 hours, 257% of the 1995–2004 average of 290 hours. This shoreline was initially open on July 25 south of the latitude of Point Wilson and corresponded with the beginning of the region wide extended fishing regime. The open area was expanded to the latitude of Distant Point with Chaik and Whitewater Bays open for the second opening on July 30. On August 9 the open area was expanded to Point Samuel because Hood Bay escapements, which had been lagging, were now developing nicely. Chaik Bay and Whitewater Bay remained open throughout the fishery. Peak harvest and effort

occurred July 30–August 2 when 36 boats harvested 1.1 million pink salmon. A total of 3.5 million pink and 92,000 chum salmon were harvested in eight openings between July 25 and August 30. The pink salmon harvest was the highest recorded for this area and almost five times the ten-year average of 760,000 fish. The chum salmon harvest was also good at 92,000 fish, twice the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon escapements were very good and much earlier than normal. For the 2nd consecutive year significant pre-spawning die-offs were documented in some of the southwest Admiralty streams. Hardest hit was the Wilson River where the estimated escapement of 96,000 pink salmon suffered losses of approximately 35,000 fish. The 2005 pink salmon escapement index is 678,000 fish, twice the 10-year average and well above the upper management target of 170,000 fish. The outlook for 2006 is good based on the parent year pink salmon escapement index of 416,000 fish.

The Sitka management area portion of Section 12-A, which includes Kelp Bay, the Catherine Island shoreline, and the Baranof Island shoreline north of Point Gardner has been managed during recent years to provide for expansion of the Hidden Falls THA in July, and to manage for local area pink salmon stocks in August. Because of lower than expected returns of chum salmon to Hidden Falls, the THA was never expanded into Kelp Bay for the purpose of harvesting hatchery chum salmon. A significant showing of early pink salmon prompted a 15-hour opening of the eastern shoreline of Catherine Island on July 10. During aerial observations on July 10, large accumulations of pink salmon were observed in both the Middle Arm and the South Arm of Kelp Bay. For the following mid-week 15-hour period on July 14, the open area included Catherine Island and Kelp Bay with restrictions moved inside of normal markers for both the South Arm and the Middle Arm. The District 12 shoreline along the Baranof Island shoreline south of the Hidden Falls THA was also opened in conjunction with the opening of the Hidden Falls THA south of the Point Turbot. On July 14, 17 boats harvested 201,000 pink and 30,600 chum salmon. A 39-hour opening occurred July 17–18 that included all of the waters of Section 12-A within the Sitka Management Area except for the THA which was closed to facilitate cost recovery and broodstock needs. This was followed by another 39-hour period on July 21-22 and beginning July 25 the fishery was opened on a 4-day on/1-day off fishing regime through August 22. Two more 39-hour period occurred beginning August 25 with the final period closing August 30.

Harvest peaked during the August 9–12 period with 482,000 pink salmon harvested by 17 boats with strong harvests occurring throughout most of the season. Total harvest reported from Sitka Management Area portion of District 12 excluding the Hidden Falls THA in 2005 was 2,144,000 pink salmon and 132,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest for this fishery ranks the highest since statehood exceeding the previous record by nearly a factor of four. Of the chum salmon harvested 117,000 were landed during the July period with a high proportion likely hatchery chum salmon. Escapement of pink salmon to the area was well above the previous 10-year average ranking as the 2nd highest escapement on record. Non-local pink salmon stocks migrating along the Catherine Island shoreline in Chatham Strait likely contributed heavily to the strong pink salmon harvest.

Pink salmon escapements to District 12 were very good and the 2005 escapement index of 1.7 million fish was twice the upper end of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish.

In Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, the first 15-hour openings were scheduled on June 26 and July 3. The first and only significant fishing effort during the season occurred during a mid-week 15-hour opening on July 7. The fishery was opened for two

more 15-hour openings followed by two 39-hour openings and then one 87-hour opening ending July 28. With lagging escapements, most of Section 13-C was closed except for the area south of a line from Rodgers Point to Emmons Point to Nismeni Point which was opened until further notice beginning July 29 in conjunction with the adjacent Salisbury Sound fishery. The Section 13-C fishery was closed for the season on August 4. On July 7, 64,000 pink salmon and 15,000 chum salmon were harvested by 17 boats. The pink salmon harvest peaked on July 14 when 71,000 were harvested by five boats. Total harvest for the season included 1,000 sockeye, 400 coho, 275,000 pink and 26,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was approximately half the recent 10-year average harvest and equal to the long-term average. The chum salmon harvest was one-third the recent 10-year average harvest and slightly below the long-term average. Pink salmon escapements were generally strong and well distributed, with the 2005 escapement index falling in the middle of the management target range. Chum salmon escapements were generally weak throughout Section 13-C.

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 included Port Fredrick, Idaho Inlet, Port Althorp, and Excursion Inlet. The District 14 traditional common property purse seine fishery opened earlier than in past years due to the early timing and strength of the pink salmon return. A total of 2.5 million pink and 68,000 chum salmon were harvested over 10 fishing periods between July 14 and August 26. The District 14 pink salmon harvest was the 2nd highest historically but well behind the 1999 harvest of 7 million fish. Approximately 90% of the harvest occurred in the first four openings between July 14 and July 28. The peak effort and harvest occurred on July 17 with 51 boats harvesting 790,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon harvest was not maximized as most processors began instituting trip limits in mid July when ADF&G shifted from 15-hour to 39-hour fishing periods. By the time extended fishing began on July 25 much of the local effort had shifted to southern areas leaving 15 boats in the Port Fredrick area during this opening. Fishing effort progressively diminished with an average of four boats fishing the six August openings. There was no recorded purse seine effort after August 22 and the area was closed after August 25.

Both Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were open to fishing for 11 days between July 13 and July 26. This was the 4th time in the last 14 years that these areas have been open to fishing. An additional day was scheduled outside of the regular weekly openings to attract effort to these remote locations. No additional openings were held after July 26 because there was no remaining harvestable surplus to target. Fifteen boats participated in this fishery harvesting 216,000 pink salmon. Escapements of pink salmon to Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were adequate but not exceptional. The outlook for 2006 is poor with parent year escapements only about 1/3 of the 10-year average.

The Excursion Inlet shoreline, north of the Porpoise Islands, was opened three times for short durations to target surplus pink salmon returning to Humpy Creek and Homeshore Creek. No effort was recorded during the first two openings and less than three boats fished the 3rd opening so the harvest is confidential. Pink salmon escapements were good. The 2005 pink salmon escapement index for Homeshore of 103,000 fish is about equal to the upper management target of 100,000 fish.

Overall escapements for District 14 were good. The 2005 pink salmon escapement index of 428,000 fish for North Chichagof fell within the management target range of 280,000 to 620,000

fish. The outlook for 2006, based on the 2004 parent year escapement index of 164,000 is poor. District 14 has never met the minimum target on an even-year.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Excursion Inlet and Chaik Bay were not opened to fall chum salmon fishing this year because a harvestable surplus never materialized. Chum salmon escapement in 2005 to Excursion River was well below average at 1,200 fish. The outlook for 2006 is poor with parent-year escapement estimates in 2001 and 2002 of 18,000 and 5,000 fish. The Chaik Bay fall chum salmon escapement was not well documented primarily due to the masking effect of the large pink salmon return. However, there were never any large chum salmon schools observed in the bay during any of the late season aerial surveys.

Portions of Sitka Sound were opened for two 12-hour periods, September 8 and 11, to target fall chum salmon returning to Katlian Bay.

Outside Fisheries

The management plan for purse seine fishery openings in the outside waters of District 13 include:

- 1) Monitoring for possible directed fisheries for summer chum salmon in July and fall chum salmon in early September in Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay;
- 2) Monitoring for possible directed fisheries for sockeye salmon; and
- 3) Pink salmon management by stock group from late July through August. Season plans for pink salmon in 2005 were coordinated with region-wide management to maximize quality and value by providing more continuous fishing opportunities.

Special consideration was made to limit fishing in southern Sitka Sound to an alternating schedule of 2-on/3-off and 3-on/2-off to prevent changes in the allocation of hatchery chum salmon returning to the Deep Inlet THA that are also targeted by other gear groups.

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Khaz Bay and Salisbury Sound. Section 13-A first opened in Lisianski Inlet for 39 hours on July 13–14 in response to an early showing of pink salmon. This was followed by two 3-day openings with two days off in between and then finally the fishery was opened until further notice beginning July 24 until being closed for the season August 17. Initial openings included only the waters of Lisianski Inlet with Lisianski Strait opened beginning July 21. The total harvest for the season was 175,000 pink salmon and 5,300 chum salmon. Peak effort and harvest occurred during the 3-day period of July 20–22 when five boats harvested 53,000 pink salmon and 1,300 chum salmon. The Khaz Bay fishery was initially opened July 17 for 39-hours followed by a second 39-hour opening July 21–22. On July 24 the fishery was opened until further notice until August 17. The fishery was opened on a daily basis for the remainder of the season ending September 1. Nighttime closures occurred August 22, 26, 30 allowing for adjustments to the fishing area to be announced through the Regional Salmon Purse seine news release. During a 39-hour period August 23–24 all closed water markers in Slocum Arm south of 57° 31.74' N. latitude were not in effect to allow access to pink salmon accumulations in excess of escapement needs. Five boats participated in this opening harvesting 107,000 pink, 900 chum and 50 coho salmon. A second mature pink salmon fishery occurred in Sister Lake for a 63-hour period August 25–27. Only one boat participated in this opening. A final opportunity to harvest mature pink salmon occurred

August 31-September 1 with all closed water stream markers in the Khaz Bay fishery not in effect with the exception of Klag Bay which was closed. Three boats participated in the fishery harvesting 2 coho, 114,000 pink, and 560 chum salmon. The total harvest in the Khaz Bay fishery for the season was 1,500 sockeye, 1,200 coho, 954,000 pink, and 16,000 chum salmon with a peak effort of 7 boats participating in mid-August. This was the highest pink salmon harvest on record since statehood. The chum salmon harvest was slightly below the long-term average and less than half the recent 10-year average. Participation in the Khaz Bay fishery on scheduled off days in the regional purse seine fishery included five boats harvesting 92,000 pink salmon. The Portlock Harbor fishery was managed with openings consistent with Khaz Bay openings until closed for the season August 22. No effort occurred in Portlock Harbor during the entire season. In Salisbury Sound, the first 15-hour opening occurred July 14 followed by two 39-hour openings then one 87-hour opening ending July 28. Beginning July 29, the Salisbury Sound fishery was open until further notice through August 17 with daily fishing opportunity continuing until August 22. Beginning August 24, two 3-day on/1-day off openings occurred until the season closed August 30. Effort peaked during the period August 7-13 with 14 boats harvesting 415,000 pink and 29,000 chum salmon. Participation in the Salisbury Sound fishery on scheduled off days in the regional purse seine fishery included five boats harvesting 76,000 pink salmon. The total harvest for the season was 3,300 sockeye, 2,700 coho, 1,318,000 pink, and 57,000 chum salmon. This was the 2nd highest pink salmon harvest on record. The chum salmon harvest was above the recent 10-year average.

Pink salmon escapements to Lisianski area streams were excellent with the escapement index above the odd-year average escapement since 1993. Pink salmon escapements to Portlock Harbor area streams were well above the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon escapement to Black River was good with a peak foot survey count of 8,700 fish. Pink salmon escapements to Khaz Bay streams were above the recent 10-year average and slightly exceeding the upper end of the management target escapement index range. Chum salmon escapements to Khaz Bay streams were generally good though several streams had counts below long-term averages. Pink salmon escapements to Salisbury Sound/Lower Peril Strait streams were excellent with the overall escapement index greatly exceeding the upper end of the management target range.

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

Sitka Sound opened for pink salmon harvest beginning July 14 for 15 hours and was followed by two 39-hour openings through July 22. Beginning July 25, the northern portion of Sitka Sound was opened on a daily basis through August 22. This was followed by two 3-day on/1-day off periods ending August 30. The initial southern boundary line was from Inner Point to Makhnati Rock Light, then along the north side of Eastern Channel then to Silver Point. This line remained in effect through July 26 when the southern portion of Sitka Sound was then managed separately from north Sitka Sound in order to maintain purse seining opportunity consistent with past years in consideration of hatchery chum salmon allocation. Beginning July 29, Sitka Sound north of a line from Inner Point to Sesedni Island was opened until further notice through August 17 though fishing continued on a daily basis through August 22. This boundary was used in subsequent openings with the area south of the boundary alternating between 2-on/3-off and 3-on/2-off schedule until closed for the season on August 11. Closed water markers in Nakwasina Sound

were moved to Allan Point and Katlian Bay markers were moved in to the head of the bay beginning July 27. The season ended with two 12-hour openings, September 8 and September 11, in northern Sitka Sound to target chum salmon returning to Katlian Bay. The traditional Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) Hatchery Special Harvest Area (SHA) was reduced in size to provide protection of hatchery broodstock, but allow common property access to Indian River pink salmon as SJC was not expecting surplus pink salmon to be available for cost recovery.

In Sitka Sound, effort and harvest peaked during the first week of August when 26 boats harvested 700,000 pink salmon and 104,000 chum salmon. The season's total harvest from Sitka Sound was 2,237,000 pink salmon and 237,000 chum salmon. Based on harvest location, 154,000 chum salmon were presumed to be of hatchery origin and 83,000 from wild stocks. An additional 237,000 pink salmon were harvested in common property and cost recovery fisheries in the Deep Inlet THA. The pink salmon harvest was the second highest on record and the wild chum salmon harvest was well above the recent 10-year average harvest of 47,000 chum salmon. Of the total pink salmon harvest in Sitka Sound, 441,000 pink salmon were harvested in the traditional purse seine fishery in Eastern Channel. Eastern Channel was opened for a total of 17 days between July 14 and August 11. Up to nine boats participated in "off-day" fishing opportunity in the Sitka Sound fishery harvesting a total of 209,000 pink salmon. Escapement of pink salmon in Sitka Sound streams was well above the recent 10-year average ranking the 3rd highest escapement since statehood. Though no specific escapement estimates of chum salmon were made, observation indicated a strong return of chum salmon in the terminal area of Katlian Bay and poor showing of chum salmon in Nakwasina Sound. The harvest from the two 12-hour openings in early September to target Katlian chum salmon is confidential due to less than three boats participating in the fishery.

In Section 13-B, Whale Bay was opened beginning July 21 for one 39-hour period, then was opened on a daily basis from July 25 until closed for the season on August 22. Less than three boats participated in the Whale Bay fishery for the season and the harvest is confidential. Escapement of both pink salmon and chum salmon were excellent. The pink salmon escapement index ranked 2nd highest since statehood and chum salmon escapement to the head stream of the Great Arm also was the 2nd highest. West Crawfish Inlet was opened beginning August 4 and remained open on a daily basis through August 22 followed by one final 3-day period August 24–26. Harvest and effort peaked during the second week of August when four boats harvested 7,000 pink salmon and 6,000 chum salmon. The total harvest for the season was 20,000 pink salmon and 11,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon escapement index of 100,000 was the highest on record and the chum salmon escapement count of 32,000 was only slightly below the record count of 33,000 in 2000.

Aerial observations of Necker Bay and Redfish during the 2005 season indicated that the sockeye salmon returns were insufficient to support a commercial harvest. The newly adopted Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760], calls for commercial openings when the projected total sockeye salmon escapement will exceed 40,000. The escapement projections during July ranged from a high of 49,000 on July 18 to a low of 35,000 on July 26 with the projection stabilizing at around 40,000 through the first week of August when 80% of the run is normally through the weir. A late showing of sockeye salmon during the middle two weeks of August boosted the final escapement count to 65,600 sockeye salmon, the 4th highest escapement on record.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, the PST and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST dictate management decisions in District 4.

Fisheries targeting species other than pink salmon may include the McDonald Lake sockeye salmon fishery in Section 1-D (West Behm Canal), an early season opening in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2.

In 2005 the common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 28.8 million fish, comprised of 12,600 Chinook, 735,300 sockeye, 201,400 coho, 27.1 million pink, and 755,000 chum salmon (Table 19; Figure 11).

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to statistical week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2005 the initial opening was July 3 (week 28). The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the pre-season Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 860,000 Nass and 1.53 million Skeena sockeye salmon.

In the 2005 treaty period 35,690 sockeye salmon were harvested in: 1) a 12-hour and a 10-hour opening in week 28; 2) a 12-hour and a 10-hour opening in week 29; and 3) four 6-hour openings in week 30 (Table 1). The number of purse seine vessels fishing ranged from 8 to 22 in individual openings during the period covered by the treaty. In past years 60% to 80% of these sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 21,400 and 28,500 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery during the treaty period. The final targeted number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon, and the actual harvest by stock, will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

While other purse seine fisheries are not bound by the Treaty, the fleet moves freely between districts, so seining opportunities elsewhere can affect the harvest and effort in District 104.

The average numbers of hours, boats, days, and boat-days fished pre-week 31 in District 104 since the Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed in 1985 are down 55%, 52% and 80% respectively compared to the 1980–1984 period. The pre-week 31 Treaty-period sockeye salmon harvest is also down 33% despite a 281% increase in the average sockeye salmon catch-per-boat-day since 1984.

In the 2005 season the District 104 purse seine fishery harvested 9,200 Chinook, 521,900 sockeye, 60,800 coho, 6,075,000 pink, and 134,600 chum salmon. During the 2005 season, the total number of purse seine vessels fishing in District 104 rose to 83, up from a low of 60 in 2004; this remains less than half the 1985–2004 average of 2001. In 2005, seasonal sockeye harvests were 89%, coho harvests were 42% pink harvests were 60%, and chum salmon harvests were 36% of their respective 1985–2004 averages.

After the PST period District 4 was managed based on the strength of returning Southern Southeast Alaska stocks, however, as in recent years when the regional purse seine fishery was expanded to a 4-day on/1-day off fishing schedule the district was restricted in hours to maintain an historical amount of effort and harvest. This approach was taken in an effort to maintain the district's historical harvest of Canadian salmon. After an initial 39-hour opening, the district was given a series of four 15-hour openings with one day off during the majority of the season. Toward the end of the season low effort allowed one 39-hour opening.

As in most areas the pink salmon returns were earlier than average and the effort in the district was well below historical levels. The peak effort was 45 boats in statistical week 34C. During the peak of the season only 30 to 35 boats fished the district during any single opening.

During the four consecutive 15-hour openings in week 34 a large number of sockeye salmon were harvested. Approximately 265,000 sockeye salmon were harvested with the initial stock identification work showing that up to 85% of the fish were of Fraser River origin.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Summer Purse seine Fishery

Total pink salmon returns to most of southern Southeast Alaska were strong in 2005. The management plan that called for four days of fishing then one day off was implemented on July 25.

The District 1 fishery opened on July 3 with a 15-hour opening. The district was managed early on with two 15-hour opening per week for the first two weeks of the season, then two, 2-days on/2-days off fishing through July 22. During this early season time period the pink salmon harvest was very strong with boats averaging between 10,000 to 18,000 pink salmon per boat. Effort levels were low with a peak of 35 boats fishing on July 10. This low effort is consistent with the past two years which has seen a decline in the number of purse seine boats fishing in southeast Alaska.

Beginning on July 25, the district was managed on a 4-day on/4-day off fishing schedule as was most the Southeast region. This fishing schedule remained in place until August 26 when the final two openings of the year in the district were two 39-hour openings. During the 4-day on/4-day-off schedule the fishing was broken into two 39-hour openings within the four day schedule.

Pink salmon returns to District 1 were strong overall. The total harvest of 5.55 million pink salmon was above the slightly below the 1985/04 average. The pink salmon return was appeared to be earlier than normal; however the peak week of harvest was still statistical week 32. Effort levels remained low through most of the season with a peak of 36 boats fishing in the district in statistical week 34 (August 17). For most of the season 20 to 25 boats fished in the district. Harvest of sockeye and coho salmon were very near the long-term average, while chum salmon was well below the long-term average.

The peak week for harvest occurred in statistical week 32 (August 1–7) when 1.343 million pink salmon were harvested. Returns to Carroll Inlet, George Inlet, and Boca de Quadra were very strong.

The BOF created a Hugh Smith Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan in the winter of 2002/03. Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon were designated a Stock of Management Concern due to chronic low escapements. This year the Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon escapement achieved the number of fish needed to reach the escapement range. However, in statistical week 29 the projected number of sockeye salmon at the weir site did not project out to meet the minimum escapement goal of 8,000 sockeye salmon so a purse seine closure was mandated at the mouth of Boca de Quadra in District 1. After that opening the sockeye salmon escapement improved and no further fishing restrictions were needed for the 2005 season. The final sockeye salmon escapement number was approximately 20,000 fish.

For the season, 1,400 Chinook, 81,000 sockeye, 38,000 coho, 5.55 million pink, and 197,000 chum salmon were harvested in the traditional District 1 purse seine fishery.

As in the past several years District 2 was opened early (June 19) to target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. During the first two weeks the fishery was opened for two 4-day periods. Approximately 100 sockeye, 1,000 coho, 600 pink, and 700 chum salmon were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay SHA by 6 boats.

The first directed pink salmon purse seine fishery in District 2 began on July 3 for 15 hours. Fishing effort was very low and sporadic during the early season with only two to four boats fishing in statistical weeks 28 through 30. Starting on July 25, the district was managed on a 4-day-on/1-day-off schedule. The fishing time was broken into two 39-hour openings within the four day openings at the beginning of that management plan, but by early August returns to most areas of District 2 were strong enough to support four full days of fishing. Returns of pink salmon to District 2 were much earlier than the recent 10-year average with peak harvest occurring in statistical weeks 31 and 32.

For the season, 435 Chinook, 40,000 sockeye, 38,000 coho, 5.27 million pink, and 150,000 chum salmon were harvested in District 2.

The initial opening in District 3 was on July 17, but only 4 boats reported harvest from the district. Beginning on July 25 the first 4-day on/1-day off fishing schedule began. Starting in statistical week 31 and continuing through statistical week 34 returns of pink salmon to District 3 were very strong. During the season pink salmon harvests were earlier than normal with peak harvest occurring in statistical weeks 31, 32, and 33. Normally the peak harvest occurs in week 34. For the season 7.1 million pink salmon were harvested which is well above the 10-year average of 3.8 million pink salmon. For the season, 700 Chinook, 48,500 sockeye, 40,300 coho, 7.11 million pink, and 100,000 chum salmon were harvested in District 3.

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

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

District 5 was opened in the waters of Affleck Canal and Shakan Bay with the 4-day opening starting on July 25. No effort occurred in either area during this opening or the next 4-day opening, which began on July 30. Lack of effort was due to large numbers of fish being present in easier places to fish and because most purse seiners had harvest limit that could easily be caught in those areas. This lack of effort in District 5 is not unusual, especially early in the season. During the August 4 to 7 opening, the fishing area was expanded to include the entire district south of a line from the Barrier Islands to Boulder Point and effort picked up slightly. Effort and harvests peaked during the 4-day opening starting August 9 when 19 boats harvested almost a half million fish. Harvests were split evenly between the eastern side of the district and Affleck Canal. By this point in the run escapements were becoming extremely large, for the expected run timing, in Affleck Canal, El Capitan Pass and Shipley Bay. After the 4-day opening on August 14 when 5 boats harvested 115,000, mostly from the eastern side of the district near Ruins Point, harvests and effort became almost non-existent even though escapements continued to build. The three-quarter of a million pink salmon harvest in District 5 was almost twice at the average harvest since statehood but it was disappointing in light of the size of the return. The chum salmon harvest of 13,000 fish was about half of the annual average harvest since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were small as they normally are. The total escapement for the District of 1.1 million was more than double the upper end of the management target range of 330,000 to 650,000 fish.

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

The first opening in District 6 occurred extremely early on July 17 and 18 in the Mosman/McHenry Inlet area and there was no effort. The next opening on the July 21 and 22 the same area was opened with very little effort. The next opening on July 27 and subsequent 39-hour openings starting August 1 and August 6, the Kindergarten fishing area north of Point Harrington was also opened. The Screen Island shoreline remained closed until August 11 to reduce the potential harvest of sockeye salmon bound for McDonald Lake. McDonald Lake was expected to have another poor sockeye salmon return. Starting with the opening on July 27 the openings were held later than the starting date of the regional openings to decrease potential effort. The opening on the 27th was the third day of the 4-day opening and openings starting on August 1, 6, 11 and 16 each started on the third day of the 4-day regional opening. Effort peaked on August 11 when all of Section 6-C and 6-D were opened when 16 boats fished the District. Harvest peaked at 140,000 pink salmon during the only 4-day opening of the season, which started August 25. Ikura based openings of the Steamer Bay area also started on this opening. Consecutive 2-day openings of the district started on August 29 and continued through September 5. This fishery was the last one opened in the region for pink salmon fishing. The district was closed when the coho salmon CPUE

started climbing while the pink salmon CPUE started declining and the coho salmon run strength did not appear to be strong.

A total of 0.6 million pink salmon were harvested in the purse seine fishery in District 6 in 2005. That was the lowest odd year harvest since 1995 but above the average annual harvest since statehood of 525,000. The 13,000 sockeye salmon harvested was more than triple the average harvest of 4,300, the 18,000 coho salmon harvested was considerably higher than the 10,300 fish average harvest and the 17,300 chum salmon harvest was higher than the average harvest of 13,500. The total escapement in the district of 750,000 pink salmon was near the upper end of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish.

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

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 3. Three additional 15-hour openings occurred prior to the first 39-hour opening on July 17 and 18. Effort and harvest of pink and chum salmon both peaked during that opening with 18 purse seiners harvesting 190,000 pink and 42,000 chum salmon. Harvest and effort continued to decline even during the 4-day openings (4 days of fishing and 1 day closed), which started on July 25 and extended through August 12. The Anan fishery closed after that date due to lack of effort and a desire to achieve more escapement in several of the later run systems. Section 7-B opened on the first 4-day opening July 25. Effort and harvest for pink and chum salmon peaked during that opening with 18 purse seiners harvesting 260,000 pink and 23,000 chum salmon. Harvest and effort declined in subsequent openings with the last landings occurring during the August 25 to August 28 opening, even though Section 7-B was open through September 1. This was the smallest odd year pink salmon harvest since 1997 and at 1.7 million fish was twice the average harvest since statehood. Harvests of sockeye salmon (24,600) were three times the average harvests since statehood. Coho salmon harvests of 7,800 fish were double the annual average and the chum salmon harvest of 147,000 was double the average harvest of 69,000. The pink salmon escapement index of 798,000 was near the upper end of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish.

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to Districts 2 and 3 in 2005. These fisheries targets chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound, however Section 3-A was also opened as an experimental fall fishery. There were two openings in Section 3-A in 2005, however, there was no reported effort.

For District 2 the first opening of 39-hours began on September 12 and 13. Harvests were very poor with 16 purse seine vessels harvesting only 4,500 chum salmon. Escapement of chum salmon into Disappearance Creek and Lagoon Creek also lagged. Another 39-hour opening was allowed on September 19 and 20. Results from that opening was also poor with 9 vessels harvesting 8,600 fall chum salmon. Further escapement surveys showed well below desired escapement levels. Therefore, no further openings were allowed in District 2 for the season. For

the season only 13,100 chum salmon were harvested, the lowest harvest since 1980. Chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were below the recent years averages.

Southeast Alaska Salmon Escapements

The 2005 pink salmon escapement index of 20.3 million ranked 4th highest since 1960 (Figure 12). This index was very similar to the 2003 parent year index of 21.6 million, and slightly above the recent 10-year average of 18.5 million. Biological escapement goals were exceeded for all 3 subregions: the Southern Southeast index was 9.8 million (goal 4.0–9.0 million); the Northern Southeast Inside index was 6.6 million (goal 2.5–5.5 million); and the Northern Southeast Outside index was 3.8 million (goal 0.75–1.75 million) (Figures 13 to 15). Escapements appeared to be well distributed throughout the region. Pink salmon escapement management targets were met or exceeded for all Districts in Southeast Alaska, and escapement indices were above the 10-year average for all Districts with the exception of District 101 (-15%), District 103 (-17%), District 106 (-17%), and District 111 (-17%). Pink salmon escapement management targets were met or exceeded for 42 of the 44 pink salmon stock groups with targets.

Nearly all measures that we have for chum salmon indicated that 2005 runs were below average for most of the region. The total harvest of chum salmon in the region (6.4 million) was the lowest since 1992. Escapement survey information for chum salmon index streams were generally below average for all districts, and the 2005 weighted rank escapement index over 82 streams throughout the region was the lowest since 1991 (Figure 16).

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 17). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings occurred in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Earl West Cove, Speel Arm, Boat Harbor and Deep Inlet in 2005 (Figure 18). The majority of this section concentrates on common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries, while THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed later in this section.

The 2005 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened beginning May 2 for a six-week period in Districts 8 and 11 to harvest Stikine and Taku River Chinook returns under a harvest sharing agreement with Canada., and in the Deep Inlet THA to harvest enhanced Chinook salmon. The traditional drift gillnet sockeye salmon fisheries began June 12 in Districts 6 and 8 and June 19 in other fisheries. Fall chum salmon and coho salmon management began August 14 in District 11, August 21 in District 15, August 28 in Districts 6 and 8, and September 4 in District 1. Traditional seasons ran through October 4 in Districts 6, 8, 11 and 15 (Table 28) and some Terminal Area fisheries were open through November 10. The 2005 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 3.8 million salmon (Table 29). The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 56,000 Chinook, 462,000 sockeye, 273,000 coho, 1,530,000 pink, and 1,512,000 chum salmon. The 2005 total common property harvest percentages were as follows: Chinook 1.5%, sockeye 12%, coho 7%, pink 40%, and chum salmon 39.5%. 1960–2004 historical drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests are presented in Table 22 and Figure 19.

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Regulations [5 AAC 29.060(b)(2)] specify a seasonal harvest guideline of 7,600 Chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery, excluding Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries. The BOF adopted this harvest limit as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the reduced Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the PST. The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels should include early-season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The 2005 common property drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled approximately 56,900 fish (1,800 hatchery THA and 54,000 traditional). Of these 2,600 were small (under 28 inches) and 54,300 were over 28 inches. Total harvest of 54,300 large Chinook salmon includes approximately 5,287 Alaska Hatchery (add-on) fish (9.7%), 42,292 terminal exclusion (22,785 Stikine plus 19,672 Taku) and 6,548 are designated Treaty Harvest. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2005 season was roughly 1,052 fish below the 7,600 Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

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

DISTRICT 1: DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

The June 30, 1999 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2005 season, DFO forecast a total return of 860,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200 thousand or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

The District 101 gillnet fishery was initially opened Sunday June 19 (week 26). The length of weekly openings were similar to the treaty period average.

The number of gillnet boats fishing during weekly openings of the District 101 gillnet fishery remained below the 1985–2004 average.

The 2005 weekly harvest of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was below the treaty period (1985–2004) average. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan in week 30 was 51,967 fish, or about 65% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. Weekly harvests of coho and chum salmon in 2005 were close to the treaty period averages. While the total harvest of pink salmon was about average, the peak harvest occurred relatively early in the season.

During the period (Weeks 30–36) when the Pink Salmon Management Plan was in effect harvests of pink salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery were below average. However, since the peak of the pink salmon harvest occurred relatively early the total harvest of pink salmon was about average.

In September the fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns; fall chum salmon harvest was below average while fall coho salmon harvests were above average. The below average harvests are more a reflection of the reduced effort at Tree Point in 2005 more than a resource problem.

A total of 79,725 sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2005. The sockeye salmon harvest and number of boat-hours and boats fished were below the 1985–2005 average and the hours fished was above average. The number of boats fishing annually since the Treaty was signed has dropped from a high of 201 in 1986 to 70 in 2003. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2005 season.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of Districts 6 and 8. The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 fishery consists of Section 8-A, waters north of the Stikine flats, and Section 8-B, waters south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and to the migration patterns which expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is normally based on sockeye salmon stock assessment in the early part of the season, pink salmon in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. This season, however, was the first in almost 30 years that a directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fishery occurred in District 8 and the first six weeks of fishing in the district was based on Chinook salmon stock assessment. The PST specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The 2005 gillnet harvest in District 6 included 1,600 Chinook, 110,200 sockeye, 114,400 coho, 461,200 pink, and 198,600 chum salmon (Table 22). Chinook and pink salmon harvests were above the 1995–2004 averages, while the other salmon harvests were below average. An estimated 658 Chinook salmon in the District 6 harvest (42%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. The District 6 Chinook salmon harvest was approximately 1.6 times higher than the 1995–2004 average. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon to the District 6 total sockeye salmon harvest was 27,500 fish or 25% of the harvest. Sockeye salmon returns to Neck Lake (SSRAA) contributed an estimated 1,309 fish (1%) to the District 6 fishery. The total District 6 sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 76% of the 10-year average. An estimated 30,700 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, 27% of the total coho salmon harvest. The total District 6 coho salmon harvest was approximately 63% of the 10-year average. The total District 6 pink salmon harvest was approximately 10% above the 1995–2004 average while the total chum salmon harvest was approximately 78% of the average.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 53 days between June 12 through October 5. This was above the 1995–2004 average fishing time of 45.5 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were

open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D was open by regulation from statistical weeks 25 through 32 and statistical weeks 37 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below the 10-year average for all but the last three weeks of the season. The greatest effort in vessels fishing, 95 boats, occurred in week 29. However, the greatest effort in boat days (300) occurred two weeks earlier in week 27. The total season effort was 2,964 boat days, approximately 79% of the 1995–2004 average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 & 42) harvested an estimated 26,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 32% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 1,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 4% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 26,900 Chinook, 99,500 sockeye, 42,100 coho, 106,400 pink, and 150,100 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 26). The total harvest of Chinook salmon was almost three times the highest historical harvest (9,300 fish in 1972) due to the directed Chinook salmon fishery in District 8. Total sockeye salmon harvest in District 8 was the 3rd highest on record with coho and pink salmon harvests each the second highest and chum salmon the highest on record. The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 74,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 75% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. The District 8 fishery started on May 2 and had six weeks of directed Chinook salmon fishing before the normal sockeye salmon opening occurred in week 25 (June 12). District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on October 5. The 78 days the district was open is the highest on record. Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fishery, the district was open for 57 days of fishing, 24% above the 10-year average. District 8 was open for at least three days a week with the exception of weeks 22, 31, 32, and 38 when two-day openings occurred. An estimated 21% of the District 8 coho salmon harvest (8,900 fish) was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contribution in District 8 was estimated at 1,800 fish, 7% of the total harvest. The weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 during the normal fishery (weeks 25 through 41) was above average every week with the exception of weeks 26 and 27. The season effort of 2,781 boat-days, during the normal fishery, in District 8 was more than twice the 1995–2004 average of 1,297 boat-days.

Harvests in Districts 6 and 8 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine River stocks is estimated for sockeye salmon in each district, and this season the Stikine River Chinook salmon contribution was estimated in District 8. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 6 and 8 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of each stock and the inseason proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon were estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions deduced from port sampling efforts.

Successful negotiations between the U.S. and Canada in February of 2005 resulted in the first commercial directed Stikine River Chinook salmon drift gillnet fishery in almost 30 years. The fishery was limited to the waters in District 8 in order to target adult Stikine Chinook salmon. One hundred thirteen vessels made landings of Chinook salmon over the course of this six-week fishery from statistical week 19 through 24. A total of 21 days were fished within this time period. Effort grew every week of the fishery with 36 boats recording landings during the first week and 104 boats during the sixth week. The 2005 preseason terminal run forecast of adult Stikine Chinook salmon was approximately 80,000 fish. This put the preseason Allowed Catch (AC) at 27,300 and 17,800 fish for the U.S. and Canada respectively. The final terminal run forecast for the 2005 season ended up being approximately 78,000 fish. This estimate put the

U.S. Total Allowable Catch (TAC) at 30,500 fish and the Canada TAC at 19,500 fish. Through statistical week 29, the estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of adult Stikine Chinook salmon (commercial gillnet, troll, sport fish, and subsistence) was 30,580 fish and the Canada harvest was approximately 18,480 fish. The U.S. gillnet portion of this harvest was estimated at 23,620 fish. The Chinook salmon escapements in a couple of indicator streams in the Stikine system look very good this year. The Little Tahltan had approximately 7,400 Chinook salmon through the weir before it was pulled on August 9. With a 10-year average weir count of approximately 6,000 fish, this year's escapement was good. Andrews Creek had the 2nd highest Chinook salmon escapement count on record this season with approximately 1,700 fish. The estimated total spawning escapement of Stikine Chinook salmon was estimated at approximately 28,000 fish.

Four-day openings were the standard during the District 8 directed Stikine Chinook salmon gillnet fishery due to good harvest rates and fairly strong inriver indicators. Fishery openings were shortened for a couple of weeks in order to maintain a balance between sport and commercial fishing opportunities at the requests of the Petersburg and Wrangell Advisory Committees. The Advisory Committees wanted to see a build up of Chinook salmon for the annual sport fishing derbies and they did not want a commercial gillnet fishery occurring on Memorial Day. Therefore, during week 22 the fishery was reduced to two days and the following week the fishery had a three-day opening. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction was put into place in week 21 to aid in steelhead conservation efforts. The waters of District 8 were opened west of a line from Indian Point to Point Rothsay with several specific area closures that were established by the Petersburg and Wrangell Advisory Committees as sport fish only areas. The sport fish closures around Wrangell remained in effect throughout the six weeks of the fishery, while the Petersburg closures were dropped after Memorial Day (weeks 23 and 24).

The District 6 gillnet season began, and the District 8 season continued into sockeye salmon management, at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 12 (statistical week 25) for a three-day period. In District 8 the closed waters were expanded out from the Indian Point-Point Rothsay line to the old Stikine closure that essentially closes off the Stikine flats. This closure was placed in effect to reduce the harvest of Chinook salmon late into the run based on cumulative U.S. allowable harvest estimates at that time. The first sockeye salmon opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. However, an initial three days were given due to the large forecast of Tahltan sockeye salmon. The estimated sockeye salmon CPUE in both districts for statistical week 25 was below the 1995–2004 average for this week. However, the fishery was open in week 25 in only seven years in District 6 and four years in District 8 during the 1995–2004 period. There were 12 boats fishing in Sumner Strait (106-41) and three boats fishing in Clarence Strait (106-30) during this opening. District 8 had a well above-average number of boats fishing with 48 boats making landings. The inseason otolith readings for District 6 indicated that the harvest in Sumner Strait consisted of 9% marked Tahltan bound fish and no Tuya fish. The District 8 fishery had a higher proportion of marked Tahltan (22%) and no Tuya fish. The preseason Stikine Management Model (SMM) forecasted a total Stikine River TAC of 421,100 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 373,000. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 210,500 Stikine River fish, including 186,498 Tahltan fish. The pre-season forecast was used for weeks 25–27, while the inriver commercial fishery CPUE was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season. Normally, the inriver test fishery CPUE data is used in conjunction with the commercial fishery CPUE data, but the test fishery was only operated for the first week

(week 27) and a couple of days of the next week. Therefore, the commercial fishery CPUE data was used almost exclusively.

During statistical week 26 (June 19–June 25), there were 44 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 9 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 45 boats fishing in District 8 for the four days fishing occurred. The sockeye salmon CPUE in both districts was above the 1995–2004 average for this week during the initial three-day opening. The above-average harvest rates stimulated the decision to extend both District 6 and 8 for an additional 24-hour period. The expanded closure in Section 8-B remained in effect during this opening in attempt to comply with the US Chinook salmon allowable harvest estimate.

During statistical week 27 (June 26–July 2), there were 56 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 21 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 72 boats fishing in District 8. The District 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were below the respective 1995–2004 averages. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for week 27 indicated that 24% of the harvest was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while no Tuya fish were indicated. The District 8 reading indicated 36% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 0.3% thermally marked Tuya fish. The estimated U.S. total Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest by the end of this week was 32,000 fish.

During statistical week 28 (July 3–July 9), District 6 and 8 were opened for an initial three days. There were 14 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 64 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 98 boats fishing in District 8 for the week. Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that the CPUE for the three-day opening was near the 10-year average in District 6 and was above the 10-year average in District 8. The above-average District 8 harvest rates demonstrated solid run strength as the effort in the district was above average. A 24-hour midweek opening occurred in District 8. The percentage of thermally marked Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 6 (12%) started falling off this week. On average, the peak Tahltan abundance occurs in District 6 in week 27 and this year did not seem to be an exception. This week the SMM switched from the preseason forecast to a forecast based on the Canadian inriver commercial fishery CPUE. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 8 was 29,300 fish while 18,600 fish were estimated in District 6 making a total estimated U.S. Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest of 47,900 fish through week 28. The week 28 U.S. TAC from the SMM was 58,200 Tahltan sockeye salmon. The SMM forecast of the total Tahltan sockeye salmon run decreased markedly this week from the pre-season forecast (from 398,500 fish to 141,800 fish), while the forecast for the mainstem Stikine sockeye salmon run decreased to a lesser extent (from 75,100 fish to 62,300 fish).

During statistical week 29 (July 10–July 16), 95 boats fished in District 6 and 105 boats fished in District 8. Indices of inriver run strength of Tahltan sockeye salmon continued to be good with high harvest rates in the lower river commercial fishery in Canada. Both districts were open for an initial three days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys showed that sockeye salmon CPUE for the three-day opening was generally below the 10-year average in District 6 and just above average in District 8. The effort in District 8 this week was significantly above the 1995–2004 average, and a number of boats in the district were starting to target returning Anita Bay chum salmon. The continued solid harvest rates of sockeye salmon in District 8, even when some boats were beginning to target chum salmon, signified a strong sockeye salmon run. A 48-hour midweek opening occurred in District 8. Another factor considered in deciding upon the extended fishing time in District 8 was the historical run timing of Tahltan sockeye salmon. The week 29 opening would most likely be the last time to fish on a significant Tahltan component.

The inseason otolith readings for week 29 indicated that the marked Tahltan fish contributed 17% of the District 6 harvest and 27% of the District 8 harvest. The SMM run prediction increased for Tahltan sockeye salmon and continued to decrease for mainstem sockeye salmon. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 59,000 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 65,400 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was 21,400 fish with a U.S. remaining TAC of 0 fish. The total mainstem run was estimated to be 46,000 sockeye salmon. It was generally believed that the SMM was under forecasting the mainstem run size, as was the case last year, due to the Tahltan sockeye salmon run being stronger and later than normal. An enlarged closure around Salmon Bay was implemented to increase sockeye salmon escapement into that lake system.

During statistical week 30 (July 17–July 23), there were 88 boats fishing in District 6 and 88 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days. The sockeye salmon CPUE in District 6 was below the 1995–2004 average. The sockeye salmon harvest rates in District 8 were near average even with a large amount of effort shifted to the south part of the district to concentrate on chum salmon. A 24-hour midweek opening occurred in District 8. The extended opening was based on solid sockeye salmon harvests in District 8 and a mainstem component that appeared to be slowly increasing. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 62,800 fish with a U.S. TAC of 78,700 fish. The inseason otolith readings for week 30 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 12% of the District 6 harvest and 15% of the District 8 harvest. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem harvest of 27,800 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate dropped to 30,100 sockeye salmon even though harvest rates in the lower river commercial fishery remained high. The proportion of Tahltan fish to mainstem fish in the inriver commercial fishery remained high and signified a sustained Tahltan sockeye salmon run.

During statistical week 31 (July 24–July 30), there were 53 boats fishing in District 6 and 71 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial two days. The reduced opening was due to concern for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon as well as mainstem Stikine sockeye salmon. The District 8 sockeye salmon CPUE was above the 10-year average while the District 6 CPUE was below average. There was no extended fishing time in either district this week. The U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 63,700 fish with a U.S. TAC of 80,700 fish. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem harvest of 30,500 fish with a U.S. remaining TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate increased slightly this week to 32,300 sockeye salmon. The marked Tahltan component in District 8 remained relatively high at 18% of the harvest according to the inseason otolith readings. This was the last week of the on-grounds gillnet survey.

During statistical week 32 (July 31–August 6), there were 55 boats fishing in District 6 and 50 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. Again, the reduced opening was due to concerns for both McDonald Lake sockeye salmon as well as mainstem Stikine sockeye salmon. As a result of concerns over these sockeye salmon stocks, the sockeye salmon management regime stayed in effect rather than switching into pink salmon management this week. The sockeye salmon harvest rates in both districts were at or above the ten-year average for the week. There was no extended fishing time in either district this week. The SMM estimated a U.S. harvest of 64,600 Tahltan sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 84,100 fish. The mainstem harvest by the U.S. was estimated to be 31,700 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The inseason otolith readings for week 32 indicated that marked Tahltan fish

contributed to 22% of the District 8 harvest. This is a large proportion of Tahltan fish for this time of year. The final model run was extended out to week 33 this year due to the later run timing of Stikine sockeye salmon. Preliminary stock composition estimate of the total sockeye salmon harvest indicate a total U.S. harvest of 101,700 Stikine sockeye salmon (including the inriver subsistence fishery) with 77,000 Tahltan fish and 24,300 mainstem fish estimated. The preliminary mainstem run size is estimated at 73,800 fish. The total Stikine sockeye salmon preliminary run estimate is 260,100 fish.

During statistical weeks 33 through 35, both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon. Both districts were open four days a week through week 35. Section 6-D was closed from week 33 through statistical week 36. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and harvests of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2005 season, the fishing effort was substantially less than the 1995–2004 average in District 6, in District 8 however the effort was well above average for this time period. Total pink salmon harvest was above the 1995–2004 average in both districts with the harvest in District 8 being the second highest on record.

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. During statistical week 36 (August 28 – September 3) the management emphasis changed from pink salmon to coho salmon. Prior to the change to coho salmon management the District 6 fishery harvested 61,068 coho salmon, approximately 53% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest. The Alaska coho salmon hatchery contribution to the District 6 fishery was below the ten-year average every week of the season with the exception of weeks 25 and 40. Harvest rates during the fall coho season were generally below average in both districts. One exception to the lackluster harvest rates was in week 38 when both districts had above-average coho salmon CPUE. Districts 6 and 8 were open three days per week from week 36 through 41 except in week 38 when they were only open for two days. Troll coho salmon harvest rates across the region were very good. Abnormal weather patterns may have contributed to the poor gillnet harvests. The weekly coho salmon harvest in District 8 was well above average for the fall coho salmon season, but this was due to increased effort rather than increased harvest rates. The season ended with a final three-day opening during week 41 (October 2–8).

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be at least average. Alaska hatchery chum salmon accounted for 27% of the District 6 harvest and 42% of the District 8 harvest.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to “local” systems were generally near or above the 10-year average. Pink salmon escapement was very good throughout the region.

The total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon was approximately 260,100 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 101,600 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 100 fish, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 85,700 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 41,800 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 600 fish, and the estimated mainstem escapement of 30,300 fish. The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 48% of the total sockeye salmon harvest.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon later in the season. In 2005, a portion of section 11-B was open for a directed Chinook salmon gillnet fishery during statistical weeks 19 to 25, to target returning Taku River Chinook salmon. Management actions for the directed Chinook salmon fishery were limited to time restrictions as the open area, which includes the Taku Inlet area of Section 11-B north of the latitude of Cove Point and east of a line from Cove Point to Point Bishop, remained the same throughout the fishery. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams in the district. The 2005 season was the 6th year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes traditional and THA, harvested 23,300 Chinook, 106,000 sockeye, 21,300 coho, 182,800 pink, and 93,700 chum salmon (Table 27).

The PST affects management of the fishery because the Taku River, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs plus annual Canadian harvests of 18% of the TAC of wild sockeye salmon and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye salmon resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for an above-border run size minimum of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of 3,000 coho salmon is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000 fish, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish. In 2003 the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in section 11-B, and in 2005, US and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for a directed Chinook salmon fishery to occur. The US Allowed Catch (AC) was determined by a Pacific Salmon Commission bilaterally agreed on formula based, during the early season, on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast, and revised in-season based on the in-season run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The AC applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (660mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regimes (AABM) allocation although the historical base harvest of 940 Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. allowed catch was shared between gillnet, troll and sport fisheries, with no set allocation for each user group.

The 2005 traditional fishery was open for a total of 48 days from May 2 through October 5, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was open for 30 days from August 7 through September 14, for a total of 60 days of fishing opportunity. Participation in the fishery peaked twice in 2005, first during the directed Chinook salmon fishery between statistical weeks 21 and 24 with 86 boats fishing in statistical week 23, and later during the sockeye salmon fishery between statistical week 31 and statistical week 33, with 84 boats fishing in statistical week 33. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in statistical week 33 when the Speel Arm THA opened. District 11 traditional areas and the Speel Arm THA were open for three days and a total of 84 boats participated in the common property fishery in statistical week 33 for a total of 252 boat days. Total fishing effort for the 2005 common property drift gillnet fishery was 2,152 boat days, 62% of the 1995–2004 (10-year) average. The harvest in the traditional fishery totaled 23,300 Chinook, 86,900 sockeye, 20,700 coho, 181,500 pink, and 93,200 chum salmon. The harvest in the Speel Arm THA fishery totaled 6 Chinook, 18,800 sockeye, 560 coho, 1,300 pink, and 500 chum salmon. Common property harvest totals for sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were below the 10-year average. The harvest of Chinook salmon was 1,093% and pink salmon was 214% of the 10-year average. Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the Taku drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time restrictions during the new directed Chinook salmon fishery during statistical week 19–25, and time and area restrictions during statistical week 26–41 when the management emphasis is on sockeye and coho salmon.

The directed Chinook salmon fishery accounting period spans statistical week 19 through statistical week 28, but in statistical week 26, management emphasis for the District 11 drift gill net fishery shifted from Chinook salmon to sockeye salmon. In statistical week 19 the fishery was open for two days, and 47 boats landed 1,243 Chinook salmon, of which 1,000 were large Taku origin fish. Statistical week 20 was open for 3 days with 64 boats landing 1,800 Chinook salmon, of which 1,600 were large Taku origin fish. Statistical week 21 was open for 3 days with 73 boats landing 4,400 Chinook salmon, of which 3,940 fish were large Taku origin fish. Statistical week 22, the mid point of the Chinook salmon run, was open for 4 days with 80 boats landing 5,400 Chinook salmon, of which 4,500 fish were large Taku origin fish. The first bi-laterally agreed upon in-season estimate was generated in statistical week 22, and the projected 101,000 fish terminal run compared favorably with the 99,600 pre-season projection. Being past the peak of the run, statistical week 23 was open for 3 days with 86 boats landing 4,300 Chinook salmon, of which 3,460 fish were large Taku origin fish. In statistical week 24, the in-season estimate projected an escapement of approximately 42,500 large Chinook salmon, the targeted midpoint of the escapement goal range, and the fishery was open for 3 days with 70 boats landing 3,000 Chinook salmon, of which 2,360 fish were large Taku origin fish. The fishery was open for two days in statistical week 25 due to the increasing contributions of the smaller Taku tributary stocks as well as being past the period of peak abundance, and 47 boats landed 1,470 Chinook salmon, of which 1,260 were large Taku origin fish. The total harvest of Chinook salmon taken in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery during the directed Chinook salmon fishery between statistical week 19 and statistical week 28 was approximately 23,000 fish. The total all gear harvest of Taku origin large Chinook salmon taken during the directed Chinook fishery in

District 11 was approximately 22,100 fish, including a commercial drift gillnet harvest of 19,000 large fish, a commercial troll harvest of 20 fish, and the Juneau area sport harvest of 3,100 fish.

During statistical week 26, the first week of sockeye salmon management, three days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). The sockeye salmon harvest during the first week was 29% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 43% of the 10-year average. Forty-nine boats participated in the initial sockeye salmon opening. Fishing time for statistical week 27 was held at three days based on weak Canyon Island fish wheel catches and lower than average CPUE. Sockeye salmon harvests and CPUE were below average for the week. Fishery participation increased to 61 boats. Fishing time for statistical week 28 remained at three days based on poor Canyon Island fish wheel catches and low sockeye salmon CPUE. Fishery participation continued to be below average with the fleet decreasing to 50 boats. The sockeye salmon harvest was 30% of the 10-year average and CPUE was 70% of the 10-year average. Fishing time for statistical week 29 was reduced to two days in Taku Inlet north of Circle Point due to poor Canyon Island fish wheel catches and an inriver estimate that projected an above border sockeye salmon escapement below the escapement point goal. Stephens Passage south of Circle Point was open for three days with Limestone Inlet opened to the inner markers to allow access to enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning there. Fishery participation and performance continued below average. Participation in statistical week 29 was 50% of the 10-year average with 51 boats, the sockeye salmon harvest was 21% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 54% of the 10-year average. During statistical week 30, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was again open for only two days due to poor fishery CPUE with mixed inriver indicators. Although quite variable, the projected inriver estimates indicated the 75,000 above border sockeye salmon escapement should be met. Stephens Passage south of Circle Point was opened for three days. The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest was 36% of the 10-year average with 55% of the harvest taken in Taku Inlet. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 45% of the harvest from Stephens Passage and 11% from Taku Inlet during this week were Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. During statistical week 31, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was again open for two days due to low harvest levels and continued uncertainty about the inriver estimate. Stephens Passage was open for three days. The sockeye salmon harvest was 31% of the 10-year average for the week, with 73% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 51% of the harvest from Stephens Passage and 22% from Taku Inlet during this week were Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. During statistical week 32, all of section 11-B was open for three days. Inriver mark-recapture estimates indicated the PSC mandated 75,000 sockeye salmon above border escapement had been realized. With adequate Crescent Lake sonar counts and Speel Lake weir sockeye salmon escapement, the entrance to Port Snettisham (Subdistrict 111-34) was opened for three days to target returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. Section 11-C (Subdistrict 111-20) was opened for three days in conjunction with Stephens Passage due to adequate pink salmon escapement in the area. The sockeye salmon harvest of 22,800 fish was the best of the season, 112% the 10-year average, with 30% of the harvest from Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham. Otolith analysis revealed that 67% of the harvest from Stephens Passage and 17% from Taku Inlet during this week were Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. During statistical week 33, all of sections 11-B and 11-C were again opened for three days including the entrance to Port Snettisham. The Speel Arm THA (Subdistrict 111-33) was initially opened in statistical week 33 for three days due to adequate escapement through the Speel Lake weir. The statistical week 33 sockeye salmon harvest of 15,500 fish was 123% of the

10-year average, with otolith analysis indicating 12% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, 63% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephen's Passage, and 84% of the sockeye salmon harvested inside Port Snettisham were of Port Snettisham hatchery origin. An additional 4,700 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Speel Arm THA in statistical week 33.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point differed from that in Taku Inlet to effectively harvest the return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers starting in statistical week 29, through statistical week 33 to allow the harvest of the remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Section 11-C was open to fishing beginning in statistical week 32 when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon became available, and closed to fishing at the end of statistical week 34. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34, and 111-35) was closed to fishing through statistical week 31 to limit harvest rates on wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. By late July, assessment programs indicated good escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes. Beginning in statistical week 32, portions of the area inside Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week, primarily to harvest the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to DIPACs Snettisham Hatchery. On August 7, in statistical week 33, the Speel Arm THA opened to target the return of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

Beginning in statistical week 34, management emphasis in District 11 shifted to coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted eight weeks, beginning on August 14 in statistical week 34, and lasting until October 5 in statistical week 41. During statistical week 34, fishing time was set at three days in all the traditional drift gillnet areas to allow harvest of Taku River and local origin coho salmon and continued harvest of Port Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. The Speel Arm THA was open until further notice to harvest returning Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon harvest for the week was twice the 10-year average due to contribution of Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon, with 70% of the sockeye salmon harvest taken from Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham. The statistical week 34 District 11 coho salmon harvest was 22% the 10-year average. Section 11-C was closed for the season at the end of the statistical week 34 fishery with very little effort and harvest. Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and Port Snettisham were open for three days each week during statistical week 35–39. The traditional District 111 coho salmon harvest in statistical week 35 was 49% the 10-year average, and the statistical week 36 harvest was 59% of the 10-year average. During statistical week 37 the harvest of coho salmon was 82%, and the harvest of chum salmon was 112% of the 10-year average. The statistical week 38 harvest of coho salmon was 57%, and the harvest of chum salmon was 102% of the ten-year average. The Speel Arm THA was closed for the season at the end of the statistical week 39 fishery. The statistical week 39 coho salmon harvest was 49% of the 10-year average, and the chum salmon harvest was 75% of the 10-year average. The statistical week 40 Coho salmon harvest was 149% of the 10-year average. Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were open for three days in statistical week 41 with less than three boats fishing. The District 111 drift gillnet fishery closed for the season on October 5.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 23,300 fish does not have historical averages to compare with, but the harvest of 1,660 fish between statistical week 26 and statistical week 41 is 99% of the 10-year average Chinook salmon harvest for those weeks. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 4.5% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program estimated a preliminary final

escapement of 44,000 large Chinook salmon, within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 large fish.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 106,000 fish, 67% of the 10-year average. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during statistical week 27 and added significant numbers to the harvests during statistical weeks 30 through 35. Drift gillnetters targeting returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye and Limestone Inlet hatchery chum salmon, increased the amount and percentage of fishing effort that occurred in Stephens Passage. The final contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until post-season analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry-plants was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 580 fish to the fishery with 97% of these harvested in Taku Inlet. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery totaled 48,000 fish or 45% of the harvest. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild stocks to the weekly harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 2,500 or 2% wild Port Snettisham fish, and 54,200 or 51% Taku River fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 57% of the 98,264 U.S. sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The preliminary final inseason estimate of Taku River above border sockeye salmon escapement from the mark-recapture program was 131,000 fish, 174% of the escapement point goal. Adequate wild sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 7,550 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored with DIPAC's split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake this year. The net upstream count of nearly 19,000 fish was not separable by species. It is known that all species of pacific salmon do enter Crescent Lake, however sockeye salmon is the predominant species. The management goals for escapements to the two systems were a minimum of 4,000 fish to Speel Lake and 22,000 fish to Crescent Lake. ADF&G and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the "usability" of this data.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 21,300 fish was 69% of the 10-year average. Weekly coho salmon harvests and CPUE were above average for statistical weeks 26, 40 and 41. CPUE was above average in statistical weeks 26–28, statistical weeks 30–31, and statistical weeks 40–41, but harvest during most of those weeks was below average due to low effort levels. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 400 fish or 2% of the District 11 common property harvest. The final estimate of coho salmon escapement above Canyon Island was approximately 102,000 fish, surpassing the above border escapement goal of 38,000. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 182,800 fish was 212% of the 10-year average. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of

escapement. The total of 15,850 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 102% of the parent-year (2003) and was 144% the 1995–2003 even-year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as above average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 93,700 chum salmon was 31% of the 10-year average. The summer chum salmon harvest of 90,100 fish comprised 96% of the season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (statistical week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 58% of the District 11 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 38% in Stephens Passage, and 4% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 3,650 fall chum salmon, during statistical week 34 and later, was 80% of the 10-year average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the 250 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. The 2005 fish wheel count for statistical weeks 34 through 42 was 87% of the 10-year average and 44% of the 1985–2005 average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

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

The District 15 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 51 days between June 19 and October 5 (Table 28). Fishing time was similar to the 1995–2004 average. Fishing effort totaled 2,604 boat-days, which was 77% of the 1995–2004 average of 3,359 boat-days. Effort levels during the 2005 season were the smallest on record. The numbers of drift gillnet boats each week were below average excepting the last two weeks of the season where effort was slightly above average in section 15-A targeting fall chum and coho salmon.

A total harvest of 629,000 salmon occurred during 2005 in the Lynn Canal common property fisheries (Table 28). This harvest included 700 Chinook, 65,500 sockeye, 28,000 coho, 209,900 pink, and 326,500 chum salmon. The harvests of all species were generally below average for all species with the exception of pink salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was close to the previous 10-year average. The harvest of sockeye, coho and chum salmon was 53%, 57% and 66% of the 10-year average, respectively. The District 15 harvest of pink salmon in 2005 was over four times the recent 10-year average.

Of the total district sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 29,300 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested as determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is slightly higher than the recent 10-year-average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 22,900 fish, 60% of the 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 13,300 fish, 76% the recent 10-year average again based on scale pattern analysis. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay systems.

The total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 326,500 fish was 66% of the previous 10-year average. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 92% of the total 240,000 summer chum salmon harvest during statistical weeks 26 through 31 (June 19–July 30). Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum salmon represented 92% of the summer chum salmon harvest in Lynn Canal. There was an estimated 86,500 fall chum salmon (from statistical week 35 to end of season) harvested in this fishery. This harvest was 1.5 times the recent 10-year average of 58,600 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 26,800 fish. This harvest was approximately 57% of the recent 10-year average of 46,600 fish. Due to average to below average expectations for the 2005 coho salmon return, Berners Bay (Section 15-B) was not opened to commercial drift gillnet harvest in 2005. In recent years (2002–2004), Berners Bay has been opened to commercial gillnetting to harvest Berners Bay coho salmon.

The 2005 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 19. Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting expected larger than average returns of Chilkoot Lake late run and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon while protecting expected poor returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. To protect early returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, eastern portions of Section 15-A were closed during the first week of the season. Section 15-A was opened for two days west of a line beginning at a point within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Point Sherman, to Sullivan Rock Light, to Eldred Rock Light, to the southernmost tip of Talsani Island, to the northernmost tip of Talsani Island, to the latitude of Seduction Point. All of section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point was opened for three days each in statistical weeks 27–29 (June 26–July 16). This area was open for two days in statistical week 30 and three days in statistical week 31–34 (July 24–August 20).

Fishing opportunity within Chilkat Inlet was managed in accordance with the Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan during the first three weeks of the season. Due to an above goal projection for Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the northern boundary within Chilkat Inlet was moved from the latitude of Seduction Point in statistical week 26 to the Glacier Point-Twin Cove line during statistical weeks 27–32. The northern boundary line in Chilkat Inlet was moved to the northernmost tip of Kochu Island from statistical week 33–35 (August 7–August 27).

During statistical week 30 (July 17), Chilkoot Inlet extended for one-day only, north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point and south of the White Rock line to harvest returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye and pink salmon. During statistical weeks 31 through 34, all of Section 15-A south of the latitude of the White Rock line in Lutak Inlet was open for three days in each week. This action was taken to harvest larger than average returns of the late run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon and surplus Chilkoot River pink salmon. Two days of fishing time on the western side of Section 15-A occurred while three days were granted on the western side during statistical week 35. This strategy was used to increase the harvest rate on Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while protecting weaker returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon.

Fall fishery management focused on the harvesting of Chilkat river fall chum and coho salmon within Section 15-A beginning in statistical week 35. In statistical week 36, the northern boundary line in Section 15-A was shifted south to the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line to provide milling area for returning Klehini River chum salmon. Within Chilkat Inlet, this line remained

the northern fishing limit for the remainder the fall season. Fishing time was limited to two-days each in Chilkat Inlet from statistical week 36–38 (August 28–September 17). From statistical week 39 through the end of the season, three days of fishing time occurred in Section 15-A south of the latitude of Mud Bay point in Chilkoot Inlet and south of the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line in Chilkat Inlet.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted returns of hatchery summer chum salmon from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area during the initial week of the season. The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide adequate escapements of early run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon during the initial week of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for three days each from statistical week 27 through week 29 except for the area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Section 15-C from the latitude of Point Sherman south to the latitude Danger Point. This was designed to protect wild summer chum salmon returning to western Lynn Canal streams. In statistical week 30, Section 15-C was open for two days with an additional day in the postage stamp area (south of a line from a point on the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef light to Vanderbilt Reef light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to the latitude of Little Island light). This area was open for an additional day to target hatchery chum salmon. Section 15-C was open for four days in statistical week 31 and three days each in weeks 32–35.

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from statistical week 35 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for two days each in statistical weeks 36–38, and three days each in weeks 39–41 to target Chilkat River fall chum salmon and Lynn Canal bound coho salmon. Fall season effort in the entire district was well below average. Section 15-C closed for the season on October 5.

For the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area, extended fishing time was allowed beginning in statistical week 28. The Boat Harbor proper area (west of ADF&G markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season (June 19) through week 37 (June 30). The remainder of the Boat Harbor area was opened continuously beginning week 28 through week 34 (July 3–August 17).

Due to below average expectations for Berners Bay coho salmon, Section 15-B did not open during the 2005 season.

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was just above the recent 10-year average. The visual weir count for the early run stock, through statistical week 28 (July 12) was 9,700 sockeye salmon, which was under the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 16,500 fish. The visual weir count for the late run stock (statistical week 29 to the end of the run) was 41,500 fish, just above the point goal of 40,000 fish. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 51,200 fish, which was just over the lower bounds of the total escapement goal of 62,000 fish (both stocks combined). In addition 9 Chinook, 23 coho, 90,500 pink and 260 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. An additional 2,000 to 5,000 pink salmon were observed spawning below the weir as it was being removed for the season.

The Chilkat Lake weir was used this season to enumerate and recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from mark-recapture (M-R) methods. Two

fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River; the sockeye salmon are marked with fin clips and numbered T-bar tags and released. Recovery events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The Chilkat Lake visual weir count for the early stock (through statistical week 32) at Chilkat Lake was 12,500 sockeye salmon, which was below the lower goal range point of 28,500 fish. The late stock weir count of 17,600 sockeye salmon was well below the lower bound late run goal of 38,000 fish. The preliminary Chilkat Lake m-r estimate of 84,600 sockeye salmon is well below average and the lowest mark-recapture estimate since this program began in 1994. The preliminary M-R escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 51,200 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2005 estimate is well above the 1995–2004 average M-R estimate of 33,400 fish and the 2nd highest on record.

For Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the preliminary M-R estimate using the Chilkat River fish wheel project is 3,470 age-1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This is near the historical 1995–2004 average and near the upper bound escapement goal range of 3,500 fish.

Pink salmon and chum salmon aerial and foot peak escapement counts conducted along the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally above average for chum salmon and well above average for pink salmon. These summed peak counts were just over the 10-year average for chum salmon and well over this average for pink salmon. Foot and aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were generally average for chum salmon and well above for pink salmon.

Klehini River chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be above average. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini was 1,400 fish. This peak survey count is well below the peak aerial survey count of 6,000 fish. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon return based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were well above average in comparison to the recent 10-year-average and near average compared to the long-term average. A peak count of 49,900 chum salmon is over twice the recent 10-year average. The 2005 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 3,100 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project was 1.2 times the historical average of 2,600 fish. Preliminary results from a mark-recapture experiment to estimate the run size for Chilkat drainage fall chum salmon indicated that approximately 203,000 fall chum salmon migrated past the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project during operations in 2005.

Chilkat River coho salmon escapements based on fish wheel catch were below average this year. The season total fish wheel catch of 1,350 fish is 62% of the 1995–2004 average. Based on index surveys conducted through the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 33,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the drainage. The combined peak index survey results were the lowest since 1988.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 4,600 fish. The peak aerial count is well above the previous 10-year average of 1,600 fish. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 5,200 fish. This stream count slightly exceeded the lower bound biological escapement goal of 4,000 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2005 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in common property fisheries (traditional and THA) and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated through CWT information and in limited instances, thermal mark recoveries. Thermal marking programs are in place for chum and sockeye salmon enhancement programs in northern and central Southeast Alaska. CWTs are used predominantly to estimate hatchery Chinook and coho salmon production, no thermal marking programs are currently in place for these species.

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

With the exception of Chinook and coho salmon, and in limited instances for sockeye and chum salmon, reliable information is not available for the harvest of hatchery-produced salmon in the traditional common property fisheries. Pink salmon production releases are seldom coded wire tagged or thermally marked and there are no sampling programs in place, making it difficult to accurately estimate fishery contributions.

From a management standpoint, the availability of hatchery fish is of most concern in those mixed stock fisheries where fishery performance information is used for inseason management. During 2005, intensive CWT sampling programs were conducted throughout Southeast Alaska to estimate contributions of hatchery and wild Chinook and coho salmon stocks to commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on sampling harvests of Chinook and coho salmon in the troll and net fisheries throughout the region. In addition, harvests in commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were sampled to estimate contributions of wild and hatchery chum and sockeye salmon stocks during selected periods. A more detailed discussion of CWT contributions of wild and hatchery Chinook and coho salmon is presented in Section 3 of this report (Southeast and Yakutat Troll Fisheries).

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

In District 1, both Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay were opened to harvest salmon returning to SSRAA sites in 2005. Nakat Inlet opened in statistical week 24 (June 5) for a rotational fishery purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was managed on a rotational basis until September 17 when the THA was opened on a continual basis for all gear groups and remained opened until statistical week 46. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 45 sockeye, 130 coho, 24,000 pink, and 138,000 chum salmon (Table 29) during the 2005 season in Nakat Inlet and the drift gillnet fleet harvested 300 sockeye, 90 coho, 2,900 pink, and 13,000 chum salmon (Table 30).

Neets Bay opened in statistical week 23 for a rotational purse seine/drift gillnet fisheries. The THA was opened in the early summer to target on excess Chinook and late summer fall coho and chum salmon. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 2,300 Chinook, 6,300 coho, and 1,100 chum salmon and the drift gillnet fishery harvested 14,100 coho and 5,600 chum salmon.

In District 2, Kendrick Bay opened for purse seine on June 20 and remained open through September 1. For the season 5 vessels harvested approximately 16,000 summer chum salmon within the THA area of Kendrick Bay.

Anita Bay (Anita Bay SHA: 107-35) rotational fisheries for purse seine/drift gillnet opened June 1 (statistical week 23). This was the fourth year that hatchery returns were harvested in the common property fishery at Anita Bay. From 1994 to 2000, pink salmon and chum salmon were harvested for hatchery cost recovery. The fishery was managed on a rotational basis until October 12, when the area opened to all gear groups concurrently. The area remained open until November 10 (statistical week 46). The purse seine fishery harvested 60 Chinook, 60 sockeye, 95 coho, 3,360 pink, and 66,500 chum salmon, while the drift gillnetters harvested 570 Chinook, 550 sockeye, 1,200 coho, 1,970 pink, and 57,100 chum salmon from Anita Bay. Returns of king and chum salmon should increase in future years with returns of multiple year classes of fish and larger releases.

In District 7, Earl West Cove (Eastern Passage SHA; 107-45) concurrent fisheries for purse seine and gillnet opened June 15 and closed November 10. Only very minimal returns of 6 year old fish were expected and that is what occurred with gillnetters harvesting 4 Chinook salmon and 30 chum salmon and there was no reported purse seine activity in the area. This season marked the last opening of the Earl West Cove THA for harvests of hatchery returns. All of the releases were transferred to Anita Bay in the early 2000's.

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns was 265,000 fish from their 2000 and 2001 brood year smolt releases. The actual return was 188,000 sockeye salmon including 33,000 jacks. The timing and magnitude of the return was not known with a high degree of certainty because of the relatively short history of returns to Snettisham Hatchery. As anticipated, the return provided sufficient fish to hold a common property drift gillnet fishery inside Port Snettisham in the Speel Arm THA. Management of the Speel Arm THA fishery was planned to allow adequate escapements of wild sockeye salmon stocks to the nearby Crescent Lake and Speel Lake drainages. Escapements to those systems were monitored closely, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was opened when escapement levels to these systems were sufficient. The Speel Arm THA was opened from August 7 to August 10 in statistical week 33, opened continuously from August 14 to September 7 (statistical weeks 34–37), and from September 11 to 14 (statistical week 38), to harvest hatchery sockeye salmon excess to the broodstock and cost recovery needs at the Snettisham Hatchery. Harvest totals for the fishery included 6 Chinook, 18,800 sockeye, 560 coho, 1,250 pink, and 500 chum salmon, harvested by a total of 45 boats. Most of the fishing effort in the THA occurred during the first statistical week of the fishery when 37 boats harvested 4,700 sockeye salmon. During statistical weeks 34 and 35, 11 boats harvested 5,000 and 7,800 sockeye salmon. During statistical week 36, the final week with reported effort, 6 boats harvested 1,300 sockeye salmon. Snettisham Hatchery also contributed an estimated 29,200 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the traditional District 11 commercial drift gillnet fishery. The midpoint projection for the 2006 return to the Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon program is for a total return of 265,00 fish.

In District 12, Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 32,600 Chinook, 180,000 coho and 1.65 million chum salmon. The NSRAA board set the cost recovery chum salmon goal at 2.72 million pounds or approximately 335,000 fish and the broodstock goal was 120,000 fish. The Hidden Falls THA was opened for common property harvest as planned on June 19 and again on June 26. Since a small troll fishery for hatchery Chinook salmon returns was ongoing in late June, Kasnyku Bay remained closed as provided under the newly revised 5 AAC 33.374 District 12: Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan. A third Sunday common property openings occurred July 3 with a

Kasnyku Bay restriction to protect broodstock and cost recovery fish. The next opening did not occur until the mid-week period on July 14 when the THA was opened for 15 hours south of Point Turbot and north of Cosmos Cove. The next 15-hour opening occurred July 21, with the southern portion of the THA opened south of Waterfall Cove. With cost recovery harvest and broodstock needs still not met the fishery was not re-opened until July 27. With broodstock and cost recovery goals finally achieved the fishery was opened one last time for a 4-day period July 30-August 2 with Kasnyku Bay closed to protect broodstock. The final total common property harvest was 248,000 chum salmon. The cost recovery harvest was 331,000. With roughly 100,000 hatchery chum salmon likely harvested in the Kelp Bay traditional purse seine fishery and an additional 120,000 for broodstock, the total return to the hatchery was approximately 800,000 chum salmon, less than one-half of the predicted return of 1.65 million chum salmon. With higher expectations for the chum salmon return, conservative management measures based on in-season assessment of run strength, caused frustration within the fleet and among industry representatives. Some in the industry expressed general mistrust of NSRAA's management of the run and ultimately several additional flights were made by the local area management biologist to make an independent assessment. In the end it was clear that the conservative management measures used throughout the season were appropriate given the final outcome of the return.

For 2005, NSRAA forecasted chum salmon returns of 2.3 million fish to Deep Inlet and Silver Bay. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA). Regulations governing the Silver Bay SHA allow for an expanded SHA to include the outer areas of Eastern Channel before July 24 until after the regional troll closure, which was August 14 in 2005. During the period from July 24 until the end of the regional August troll closure or August 20 if there is no August troll closure the SHA is restricted to the waters of inner Eastern Channel and Silver Bay. The NSRAA Board and the Chum Trollers Association agreed to and submitted a proposal to the Alaska Board of Fisheries that modifies the existing Silver Bay and Deep Inlet SHA [5 AAC 40.042. (a) (6) and (7)]. The proposal will be considered by the Alaska Board of Fisheries during meetings scheduled for the winter of 2006. The proposal is intended to increase cost recovery opportunities for NSRAA while minimizing disruption to existing common property fisheries targeting hatchery chum salmon. In summary, the proposal includes a slight alteration of the dates that trigger changes to the Silver bay SHA boundaries and adds additional area open to cost recovery fishing. For the 2005 season ADF&G issued an emergency order implementing the proposed changes to determine if the plan would have the desired result. By seasons end NSRAA had not used the new opportunity to achieve cost recovery goals.

NSRAA planned for a cost recovery goal of 485,000 (3.88 million pounds) chum salmon and a broodstock goal of 50,000 chum salmon. Beginning in July, THA fisheries were planned with one day per week for purse seine gear, two days per week for drift gillnet gear, and four days per week for cost recovery (or troll gear). This schedule was adopted to meet NSRAAs goals while providing for harvest opportunity in accordance with the DEEP INLET TERMINAL HARVEST AREA SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN [5 AAC 33.376] which requires 2:1 time ratio of drift gillnet to purse seine. Also, beginning in July, a portion of the inner Deep Inlet THA was closed south of 56° 58.50' N. latitude to further enhance cost recovery opportunity. This season FULL RETENTION AND UTILIZATION OF SALMON [5 AAC 39.325] was again

implemented in the Deep Inlet THA along with full reporting of all harvest retained for personal use, and not sold to a licensed buyer.

Traditionally, the Deep Inlet THA has opened on around July 1 when hatchery chum salmon normally begin to return to the Deep Inlet area. In 2002 the NSRAA board requested that the fishery be opened in mid-June to allow opportunity on early arriving chum salmon as well as hatchery Chinook salmon passing through at that time. The success of the 2002 June fishery prompted the request that the fishery be further extended to include the entire month of June beginning with the 2003 season. In 2004, a similar schedule was provided. In 2005, the NSRAA Board again requested an earlier season to begin May 1. The Deep Inlet THA fishery was opened May 1 with two days for purse seine gear and four days for drift gillnet gear scheduled through June. Harvest during May and through the first week of June was minimal with 42 Chinook salmon harvested during that period by drift gillnet. No more than two gillnet boats participated during any given opening and no purse seine boats participated during that same period. The gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon began improving the second week of June and for the period ending June 28 a total of 568 Chinook salmon were harvested. Significant numbers of chum salmon began to be harvested on June 20 with a total of 19,500 harvested by June 28. Up to 10 gillnet boats participated during the final week of June. The first purse seine effort occurred on June 15 with minimal effort until the last opening in June when five boats participated. Total harvest in May and June by net gear was 870 Chinook and 29,000 chum salmon.

In July, up to 24 drift gillnet boats harvested 180 Chinook and 115,500 chum salmon, while up to 18 purse seine boats harvested 150 Chinook and 151,000 chum salmon. July cost recovery totaled approximately 119,000 chum salmon. Common property net fisheries continued through the week ending August 13 when the Deep Inlet THA closed to facilitate cost recovery harvests. At the time of the closure NSRAA had harvested approximately one-third of the seasonal cost recovery goal. By August 22, NSRAA had reached 85% of the seasonal cost recovery goal and the Deep Inlet THA was re-opened on August 24 beginning with two days of drift gillnet gear followed by purse seine gear on August 28. For the initial drift gillnet 2-day period the inner portion of Deep Inlet remained closed and was opened with the initial purse seine period on August 28. This re-opening plan was negotiated by NSRAA Board representatives to provide a fair distribution of chum salmon build up in the Deep Inlet THA between the two gear groups. The fishery continued on a full rotational schedule of two days of purse seine and four days of gillnet through October 2. Peak harvest in the drift gillnet fishery occurred during the two days August 24–25 when 68 boats harvested 115,000 chum salmon. Peak harvest in the purse seine fishery was on August 28 when 59 boats harvested 156,000 chum salmon.

Total Medvejie hatchery chum salmon harvest for the season included 411,000 in the THA purse seine fishery, 154,000 in the Sitka Sound purse seine fishery, 432,000 in the THA drift gillnet fishery, 160,000 in the Sitka Sound troll fishery, 1,500 in the THA troll fishery, 512,000 for NSRAA cost recovery, and 50,000 for broodstock. The total 2005 run size was approximately 1.72 million or 74% of the forecast 2.3 million chum salmon.

In District 15, extended fishing time was allowed at the vicinity of the Boat Harbor area to target hatchery chum salmon returns. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including Boat Harbor during the initial statistical week of the season. The Boat Harbor proper area (inside) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season in statistical week 26. The remainder of the Boat Harbor area, within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section 15-C, from the latitude of Danger Point to a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey, was

then opened continuously between statistical weeks 28 through 35 to harvest hatchery chum salmon. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 30 Chinook, 3,000 sockeye, 150 coho, 30,300 pink, and 95,000 chum salmon (Table 30). The chum salmon harvest was primarily composed of hatchery fish returning to the Boat Harbor remote release site. The 2005 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest was well below the 1995–2004 average of 130,000.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Harvests of hatchery cost recovery were reported from 13 locations during 2005. Salmon landings totaled approximately 3.1 million fish (Table 31). The harvest consisted of 29,600 Chinook, 140,000 sockeye, 222,000 coho, 881,000 pink, and 1.9 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 60% of the total cost recovery harvest. Across the Region, the 2005 cost recovery of Chinook salmon was 86% of the 10-year average of 34,000, sockeye salmon was 200% of the 10-year average of 70,000, coho salmon was 73% of the 10-year average of 302,000, and pink salmon was 53% of the 10-year average of 3.5 million.

Cost recovery harvests by hatcheries are presented in Table 2.19. Port Armstrong of Armstrong Keta, Inc., harvested 797,000 (80%) of Region I cost recovery pink salmon. DIPAC harvested almost all of the sockeye salmon in the Speel Arm SHA. The largest coho salmon harvests were from Hidden Falls (34%) and Mist Cove (29%), both operated by NSRAA. Chum salmon cost recovery was highest by SSRAA at Neets Bay with 691,000 (37%) and by NSRAA's Medvejie Hatchery with 515,000 (28%) in Deep Inlet and Silver Bay, as well as at Hidden Falls with 338,000 (18%). Chinook salmon cost recovery was greatest at Hidden Falls with 12,000 (41%), and Medvejie 9,500 (32%).

SSRAA conducts a cost recovery program at their Neets Bay facility. In 2005, SSRAA harvested 5,500 Chinook, 4,200 coho, and 691,000 summer and fall chum salmon for cost recovery. In addition SSRAA harvested 2,100 Chinook salmon from Herring Bay and 18,800 coho salmon from Neck Lake.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted the third largest of coho salmon in the region with 37,400.

The Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation harvested 78,000 chum salmon in 2005.

DIPAC conducted chum salmon cost recovery fisheries only in Amalga Harbor and harvested approximately 246,400 fish. Snettisham Hatchery harvested approximately 107,000 adult and 33,000 jack sockeye salmon during their cost recovery fisheries in Speel Arm. The Gastineau Channel hatchery harvested approximately 19,800 coho salmon for cost recovery.

In 2005, Armstrong-Keta, Inc. (AKI) harvested 500 coho and 797,000 pink salmon for cost recovery. AKI had forecast a large return of 134,000 coho and 2.5 million pink salmon. In recent years AKI, along with wild pink salmon stocks in the nearby Port Walter area had experienced poor returns. These poor returns were most likely due to poor marine survival affecting this particular area. The wild pink salmon stock returns to the Port Walter area were significantly higher in 2005 than seen during the period 2000–2004, indicating improved conditions for survival. The poor coho salmon return in 2005 was due to the poor quality of coho salmon smolt released in 2003 associated with a Bacterial Kidney Disease outbreak.

In 2005, NSRAAs chum salmon harvest was 331,000 fish at the Hidden Falls hatchery, slightly below the goal of 335,000. The total cost recovery harvest of chum salmon returning to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery was 512,000 or 6% above the goal of 485,000. Of that, 177,000

were harvested in Deep Inlet, 120,000 in Silver Bay, and 215,000 in Eastern Channel. NSRAAs cost recovery harvest of coho salmon included 75,000 at Hidden Falls and 66,000 at Mist Cove for a total of 141,000 coho salmon. Chinook salmon cost recovery harvests included 12,000 at Hidden Falls and 9,500 at Medvejie Hatchery, for a total of 21,500 Chinook salmon.

In 2005, Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) did not conduct any cost recovery harvest. The SJC Hatchery has been plagued by poor water quality until reconstruction of the water supply infrastructure was completed in October 2004. SJC hatchery releases were minimal resulting in a forecast adult return of only 1,500 pink salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

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

STIKINE RIVER

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the sockeye salmon season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there were sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. New fisheries directed at Stikine Chinook salmon are now being provided with the consent of both parties in accordance with the PST. Management of new directed Chinook salmon fisheries will be abundance-based through an approach to be developed by the committee. Canada is allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries as required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 477,000 fish. In 2005, the preseason forecasts were used during statistical weeks 25 through 27. After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41; and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30.

Preliminary harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River in 2005 included: 19,100 large Chinook, 2,400 jack Chinook, 86,600 sockeye, 300 coho, 0 pink, and 40 chum salmon (Table 33). In addition to these harvests, approximately

1,700 sockeye salmon were taken in an Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River, 400 sockeye salmon for biological samples on the Tahltan River and 1,600 sockeye salmon in the test fishery. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 7.6 times the 1995–2004 average of 2,500 fish and the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 2.9 times the average of 800 jacks. The increased harvest of Chinook salmon was a result of the new agreement allowing directed Chinook salmon fishing. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 80% above the 1995–2004 average of 49,000 sockeye salmon. An estimated 31,000 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were harvested in inriver fisheries, 36% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest.

Twelve licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 12 licenses being active in any one week. Both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. The fishery was open for 72 days, 1.6 times the 1995–2004 average of 45 days and total effort in terms of boat-days was 803, 2.3 times the average of 345 boat-days. The increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing May 14 rather than mid-June, in order to allow directed Chinook salmon fishing. Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fishery, the number of days of fishing and boat days were 8% and 57% above average, respectively. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm (5.9 inches) to 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) to facilitate harvest of Chinook salmon. In 1997, the upstream fishing boundary for the lower river fishery was moved approximately 25 km upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. This area was closed during 2001–2003 but reopened during 2004 and remained open during 2005.

A total of 43,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2005, 56% above the 1995–2004 average of 28,000 fish. An estimated 17,000 fish (39%) originated from the fry-planting program. The number of planted fish is based on the proportion of thermal marked sockeye salmon otoliths in a random sample of fish collected at Tahltan weir ($n=400$). In 2005, 3,400 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 39,600 sockeye salmon, which is well above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are estimated indirectly by computing the ratio of Tahltan to Mainstem and Tuya components in the total inriver sockeye salmon run. Stock identification data are collected in the lower river commercial and test fisheries. The ratios of Tahltan: Mainstem and Tahltan: Tuya are applied to the estimated inriver Tahltan run size to develop an estimate of the total inriver sockeye salmon run. The escapements are estimated by subtracting the inriver harvests from the inriver run estimate. The escapement estimates are 29,000 Mainstem and 200 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2005 Mainstem spawning escapement was within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers and are targeted in the Excess to Salmon Spawning Requirements (ESSR) fishery, which harvested approximately 150 fish in 2005.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 7,400 large fish were counted in 2005, above the escapement goal range (2,700–5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large Chinook salmon). The mark-recapture estimate of an escapement of 30,000 large Chinook salmon to the Stikine River is 80% of the average of 37,000 large fish during the 9 years the study has been operated.

Aerial surveys of eight index sites conducted in November totaled 3,200 fish, 88% of the average of 3,600 coho salmon. As in 2004 the mark-recapture population estimate for coho salmon was not run in 2005.

TAKU RIVER

Taku River commercial fishers harvested 7,500 large Chinook, 800 jack Chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 22,000 sockeye, and 5,100 coho salmon in 2005 (Table 34). The sockeye salmon harvest was 72% of the 1995–2004 average of 30,000 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 200 fish to the harvest, comprising 1% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 93% of the average of 5,000 fish. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 3.7 times the average (2,000 fish), while the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 3 times the average (300 fish). There were 40 days of fishing, 86% of the average of 47 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 561 boat-days was 64% above the average of 342 boat-days. As with the Stikine fishery the increased harvest of Chinook salmon was a result of the new agreement allowing directed Chinook salmon fishing. In concert with this, harvest accounting for small salmon switched from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to “jacks” which were typically fish under 2.5 kg or 5 kg, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation (small Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm in length from the middle of the eye to fork of tail (MEF)). The increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing May 1 rather than mid-June, in order to allow directed Chinook salmon fishing. Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fishery, the number of days of fishing and boat days were 6% and 4% below average, respectively. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm to 20.4 cm to facilitate harvest of Chinook salmon. In addition to the commercial harvest, 160 Chinook, 100 sockeye, 180 coho, and 2 steelhead salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2005.

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes to provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually from 1984 to 2005 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon (i.e., border escapement); total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The preliminary 2005 estimate of border escapement is 128,000 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 106,000 fish, which is above the upper end of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. According to the preliminary postseason run estimate of approximately 176,000 sockeye salmon, the Canadian harvest (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 22% of the TAC. These estimates will be revised after completion of postseason analysis of stock composition, harvest, and escapement data.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 15,900 sockeye salmon, 28% above the 1995–2004 average of 12,400 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2005 was 3,400 sockeye salmon, 57% of the average of 7,800 fish, however it should be noted that the 2001 count, which was more than twice the previous record, strongly influences this average. A total of 900 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 2,500 fish, including 70 fish that were held but released unspawned. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 6,000 fish, 25% above the 1995–2004 average count of 4,800 fish. The King Salmon Lake weir count was 2,500 sockeye salmon, compared to an average of 1,000 for the prior two years in which the weir was operated.

A Chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2005. The preliminary above border Chinook salmon escapement estimate is 51,000 large (three-ocean and larger) fish, data are still being analyzed for estimates of small and medium Chinook salmon. Accounting for inriver harvest results in

a preliminary spawning escapement estimate of 43,000 large Chinook salmon which is 85% of the 1995–2004 average of 51,000 large fish, and is within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred through October 4; recovery occurred through October 8 (both dates are in statistical week 41). The tag recovery effort consisted of commercial and test gillnet fisheries. The preliminary post-season border escapement was estimated to be 100,000 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 92,000 fish. The spawning escapement was 5% below the average of 96,000 coho salmon and more than 2.5 times the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, traps have not been used on the Island since 1993 (Table 35). The small troll fleet harvested very modest numbers of Chinook (400) and coho salmon (3,400). Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets (Tables 36 and 37). The 2005 Annette Island drift gillnet fleet harvest was approximately 1,100 Chinook, 6,400 sockeye, 25,000 coho, 108,500 pink, and 45,000 chum salmon (Table 36). The 2005 Annette Island purse seine harvest was approximately 7,000 sockeye, 6,800 coho, 490,000 pink, and 13,600 chum salmon (Table 37).

Table 14.—Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, 2005.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
19	1-May	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
	2-May	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3-May	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4-May	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5-May	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	6-May	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	7-May	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
20	8-May	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	9-May	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	10-May	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	11-May	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	12-May	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	13-May	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	14-May	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
21	15-May	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	16-May	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	17-May	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	18-May	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	19-May	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	20-May	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	21-May	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
22	22-May	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	23-May	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	24-May	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	25-May	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	26-May	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	27-May	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	28-May	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	29-May	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
23	30-May	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	31-May	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	1-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	2-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	
	3-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	
	4-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-		

-continued-

Table 14. Page 2 of 6.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI					
24	5-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	15					
	6-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	7-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-					
	8-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-					
	9-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	15				
	10-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	11-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
25	12-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	15				
	13-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-				
	14-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-				
	15-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	15			
	16-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-			
	17-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-			
	18-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-			
26	19-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	-	24	15	15	-				
	20-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	24	-	-	-			
	21-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-		
	22-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-		
	23-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	15		
	24-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	25-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
27	26-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	15	15		
	27-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	24	-	-	-			
	28-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-		
	29-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-		
	30-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	1-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-		
	2-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-		
28	3-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	24	-	15	
	4-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	15	-		
	5-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-		
	6-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	7-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	8-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-		
9-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-	

-continued-

Table 14. Page 3 of 6.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
29	10-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	15	
	11-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	24	-	24	15	-
	12-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	24	-	-
	13-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	14-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	15-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	15	15	-	-	15	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	16-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
30	17-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	15	
	18-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	12	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	19	12	-	24	12	24	-	-
	19-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	12	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	15	15	20	-	-	20	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
	20-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
	21-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	22-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	24	12	24	15	-
	23-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	24	12	24	15	-
31	24-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	15
	25-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	26-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	-	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
	27-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	12	-	24	12	24	-	-
	28-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	29-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	30-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	-	-	19	12	-	24	-	24	19	-
32	31-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	-	-	-	-	24	-	20	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	20	-	-	24	-	24	24	15	
	1-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	-	-	19	19	-	24	19	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	24	-	
	2-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	-	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	12	-	24	12	24	20	-	
	3-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	4-Aug	Thu	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	24	19	-
	5-Aug	Fri	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	24	-	-	-	-	20	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	24	-	24	24	-
	6-Aug	Sat	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	24	-	19	19	-	-	24	19	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	12	24	24	-
33	7-Aug	Sun	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	-	20	20	-	-	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	24	12	24	20	15
	8-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
	9-Aug	Tue	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	19	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	24	-	24	19	-
	10-Aug	Wed	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	24	-	19	19	-	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	24	-
	11-Aug	Thu	19	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	19	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	12	-	24	12	24	24	-
	12-Aug	Fri	20	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	21	-	-	24	12	24	20	-
	13-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	

-continued-

Table 14. Page 4 of 6.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI	
34	14-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	-	18	12	-	24	-	24	-	15	
	15-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	16-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	17-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	12	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	18-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	19-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	20-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	-	24	-	-
35	21-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	22-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	24	12	24	-	15	
	23-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	24	-	-		
	24-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	25-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	21	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	-
	26-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	12	24	-	-
	27-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	24	12	24	-	-
36	28-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	29-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	18	-	-	18	18	18	-	-	-	15	12	-	24	-	24	-	15	
	30-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	
	31-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	
	1-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	21	21	-	-	21	21	21	-	-	-	12	-	21	12	24	-	15	
	2-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	3-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
37	4-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	-	-
	5-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	15	
	6-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-		
	7-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	8-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	9-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	15		
	10-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	-	
38	11-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-		
	12-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	14		
	13-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	14-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-		
	15-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	14		
	16-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	17-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	

-continued-

Table 14. Page 5 of 6.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
39	18-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	19-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	14	
	20-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	21-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	22-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	23-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	14	
	24-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	
40	25-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	26-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	12	
	27-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	28-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	29-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	12	
	30-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	1-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
41	2-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	3-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	4-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	5-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	6-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	7-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	
	8-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	
42	9-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	24	-	-	
	10-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	11-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	12-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	
	13-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	24	-	-	
	5-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
	6-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	
43	14-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	24	24	-	-	
	15-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	16-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	17-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	18-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	19-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	20-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	

-continued-

Table 14. Page 6 of 6.

WK	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C	NKT	NB	KB	AB	EWC	HF	DI
43	21-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	22-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
44	23-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	24-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	25-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	26-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	27-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	28-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	29-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
45	30-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	31-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	1-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	2-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	3-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	4-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	5-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
	46	6-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
		7-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
		8-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-
9-Nov		Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	-	
10-Nov		Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	24	24	-	-	

NKT = Nakat Inlet
 NB = Neets Bay
 KB = Kendrick Bay
 AB = Anita Bay
 EWC = Earl West Cove
 HF = Hidden Falls
 DI = Deep Inlet

Table 15.—Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by district, fishery and species, 2005.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	1,467	81,020	38,344	5,555,967	197,707	5,874,505
Terminal Harvest Area	2,582	47	6,440	24,215	139,124	172,408
Annette Island	173	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
Hatchery Cost Recovery	5,454		4,203	43	691,178	700,878
District 2						
Traditional	470	39,610	32,852	5,273,423	147,163	5,493,518
Terminal Harvest Area	17	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
District 3						
Traditional	720	48,594	40,330	7,107,239	99,189	7,296,072
District 4						
Traditional	9,262	521,854	60,849	6,075,479	134,586	6,802,030
District 5						
Traditional	10	6,508	3,156	732,240	12,788	754,702
District 6						
Traditional	188	13,145	18,008	608,963	17,349	657,653
District 7						
Traditional	869	24,555	7,869	1,739,324	146,538	1,919,155
Terminal Harvest Area	64	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
District 9						
Traditional	235	19,403	32,122	3,331,121	89,908	3,472,789
Hatchery Cost Recovery	240	6	66,157	718,671	78,320	863,394
District 10						
Traditional	369	5,927	4,015	634,397	16,560	661,268
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	5	752	37	5,790	242,524	249,108
District 12						
Traditional	1,596	114,868	81,855	16,356,886	640,515	17,195,720
Terminal Harvest Area	1,264	1,145	1,376	378,653	247,562	630,000
Hatchery Cost Recovery	12,188	135	75,426	110,708	336,553	535,010
Hatchery Carcass					1,381	1,381
District 13						
Traditional	781	7,406	6,191	4,989,157	352,778	5,356,313
Terminal Harvest Area	415	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9,477		3	45,985	515,185	570,650
District 14						
Traditional	95	13,354	7,293	2,753,278	74,799	2,848,819
Southern Subtotals ^a						
Traditional	12,986	735,286	201,408	27,092,635	755,320	28,797,635
Terminal Harvest Area	2,663	171	6,688	29,197	226,459	265,178
Annette Island	173	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
Hatchery Cost Recovery	5,454	0	4,203	43	691,178	700,878
Subtotal	21,276	742,368	219,076	27,611,402	1,686,588	30,280,710
Northern Subtotals ^b						
Traditional	3,076	160,958	131,476	28,064,839	1,174,560	29,534,909
Terminal Harvest Area	1,679	2,075	1,707	540,264	658,172	1,203,897
Hatchery Cost Recovery	21,910	893	141,623	881,154	1,172,582	2,218,162
Subtotal	26,665	163,926	274,806	29,486,257	3,005,314	32,956,968
Total Southeast						
Traditional	16,062	896,244	332,884	55,157,474	1,929,880	58,332,544

-continued-

Table 15. Page 2 of 2.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	20,404	898,490	341,279	55,726,935	2,814,511	59,801,619
Hatchery Cost Recovery	27,364	893	145,826	881,197	1,863,760	2,919,040
Annette Island	173	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
Misc. ^c	47	861	356	133,145	6,496	140,905
Total	47,988	907,155	494,238	57,230,804	4,698,398	63,378,583

^a Districts 101-108

^b Districts 109-114

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

Table 16.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	6,509	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373
1961	4,134	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020
1962	10,145	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256
1963	6,659	422,633	316,491	18,189,644	1,186,260	20,121,687
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975
1965	14,992	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,186
1966	11,877	480,519	452,057	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,676
1967	9,054	600,628	188,965	2,807,783	1,545,059	5,151,489
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284
1969	6,731	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,100,084
1970	5,909	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,116,863
1971	4,799	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,503,078
1972	16,730	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,259,003
1973	8,754	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,311,874
1974	6,750	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,572,498
1975	2,056	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,929,881
1976	1,428	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,026,317
1977	5,242	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,245,751
1978	13,972	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	19,596,101
1979	10,079	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	9,955,755
1980	11,701	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693
1981	10,264	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456
1982	30,529	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598
1983	13,578	776,695	340,381	33,666,216	579,168	35,376,038
1984	20,762	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522
1985	21,535	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448
1986	13,271	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636
1987	6,284	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,558	8,691,660
1988	12,165	654,748	157,003	8,826,732	1,625,841	11,276,489
1989	17,103	823,178	330,986	52,065,064	1,079,183	54,315,514
1990	14,777	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838
1991	17,107	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634
1992	20,320	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120
1993	12,291	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878
1994	21,089	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945
1995	26,777	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711
1996	23,155	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199
1997	10,841	1,578,041	183,773	24,790,537	5,863,690	32,426,882
1998	16,167	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331
1999	20,850	425,298	416,415	71,961,631	8,944,189	81,768,383
2000	22,044	489,221	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,692
2001	22,314	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608
2002	18,725	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149
2003	25,236	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699
2004	39,984	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064
Average 1995–2004	22,609	839,660	413,638	45,507,435	6,560,730	53,344,072
Max. harvest (Year)	39,984 (2004)	1,690,471 (1993)	967,691 (1994)	71,961,631 (1999)	9,406,979 (1998)	
Min. harvest (Year)	1,428 (1976)	61,784 (1975)	70,193 (1975)	2,807,783 (1967)	332,514 (1969)	
2005	20,404	898,490	341,279	55,726,935	2,814,511	59,801,619

Table 17.—Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,377	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790
1961	2,738	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739
1962	3,308	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575
1963	3,992	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278
1964	6,155	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277
1965	6,451	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739
1966	6,071	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233
1967	2,349	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133
1969	4,173	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744
1970	3,684	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691
1971	2,595	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552
1972	5,957	158,478	151,679	3,020,331	1,394,276	4,730,721
1973	4,062	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833
1974	1,559	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277
1975	108	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457
1976	12	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706
1977	233	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260
1978	501	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738
1979	797	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992
1980	512	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041
1981	2,280	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512
1982	3,643	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114
1983	2,796	60,516	54,457	5,323,568	271,365	5,712,702
1984	1,808	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653
1985	7,996	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291
1986	1,384	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191
1987	1,681	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854
1988	1,151	13,323	24,973	1,301,426	654,215	1,995,088
1989	2,738	98,358	56,519	11,964,439	336,131	12,458,185
1990	1,707	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072
1991	4,704	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885
1992	2,786	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733
1993	4,958	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455
1994	10,317	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138
1995	25,144	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209
1996	21,995	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060
1997	6,682	51,485	68,222	11,784,794	3,534,890	15,446,073
1998	7,998	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013
1999	16,153	104,204	232,408	35,180,378	6,148,314	41,681,457
2000	19,283	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585
2001	13,374	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122
2002	12,235	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751
2003	7,265	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035
2004	9,586	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247
1995 to 2004	13,972	121,014	148,461	16,553,737	4,249,871	21,087,055
Max. harvest	25,144	353,618	467,296	35,180,378	6,246,728	
(Year)	(1995)	(1965)	(1994)	(1999)	(1996)	
Min. harvest	12	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	
(Year)	(1976)	(1975)	(1976)	(1976)	(1977)	
2005	4,755	163,033	133,183	28,605,103	1,832,732	30,738,806

Table 18.—Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	District							Total
	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	
1960	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.01
1961	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.02
1962	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.05	0.15	0.06	0.01
1963	0.15	0.08	0.32	0.65	0.32	0.79	0.20	0.04
1964	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.02
1965	0.26	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.33	0.08	0.02
1966	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00
1967	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.02	0.17	0.17	0.04
1968	0.27	0.24	0.34	0.33	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.00
1969	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.32	0.16	0.39	0.21	0.01
1970	0.14	0.19	0.29	0.44	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.01
1971	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.37	0.13	0.26	0.30	0.07
1972	0.16	0.18	0.71	0.33	0.18	0.13	0.04	0.01
1973	0.03	0.23	0.21	0.38	0.04	0.33	0.24	0.05
1974	0.05	0.10	0.38	0.31	0.16	0.24	0.03	0.01
1975	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.20	0.03	0.48	0.13	0.01
1976	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.22	0.11	0.25	0.04	0.01
1977	0.39	0.15	0.28	0.66	0.22	1.52	0.34	0.08
1978	0.34	0.36	0.17	0.90	0.42	0.36	0.09	0.02
1979	0.65	0.57	0.45	0.84	0.30	1.49	0.17	0.07
1980	0.27	0.36	0.18	0.64	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.03
1981	0.29	0.32	0.21	0.67	0.19	1.14	0.29	0.03
1982	0.61	0.56	0.48	0.85	0.25	0.42	0.19	0.04
1983	0.37	0.27	0.55	0.92	0.28	0.93	0.28	0.06
1984	0.51	0.35	0.57	0.63	0.30	0.66	0.26	0.03
1985	0.98	0.94	0.91	1.55	0.30	1.45	0.87	0.35
1986	0.64	0.27	0.21	0.94	0.16	0.25	0.08	0.00
1987	0.46	1.03	0.66	0.55	0.23	0.32	0.17	0.11
1988	0.42	0.42	0.17	0.52	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.04
1989	0.70	0.98	0.33	0.88	0.22	0.40	0.26	0.04
1990	0.49	1.02	0.15	0.67	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.13
1991	1.03	1.02	0.30	1.26	0.31	0.49	0.21	0.00
1992	0.87	1.18	0.41	0.77	0.38	0.43	0.11	0.06
1993	0.88	0.61	0.15	1.03	0.52	0.33	0.34	0.03
1994	1.40	1.37	0.98	1.41	0.53	1.16	0.30	0.19
1995	0.85	0.31	0.21	0.88	0.11	1.29	0.50	0.02
1996	1.86	0.52	0.76	1.06	0.33	1.58	0.05	0.00
1997	1.04	0.70	0.71	1.71	0.30	2.81	0.65	0.03
1998	1.39	0.83	0.77	1.31	0.50	2.42	0.10	0.06
1999	2.72	1.86	0.82	2.41	0.84	5.73	1.14	0.10
2000	1.68	0.87	0.33	0.88	0.62	1.49	0.06	0.01
2001	1.07	1.03	0.49	1.05	0.44	2.36	0.80	0.17
2002	1.56	1.16	0.48	1.11	0.53	2.36	0.19	0.04
2003	1.15	1.67	0.54	1.55	1.35	3.81	0.41	0.04
2004	1.29	1.28	0.49	1.36	0.53	2.15	0.23	0.03
2005	1.81	1.08	0.46	2.01	0.69	3.79	0.53	0.08
Lower Target	0.40	0.65	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.75	0.32	No Target
Upper Target	0.85	1.45	0.73	0.85	0.90	1.75	0.73	

Table 19.—Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	5,132	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583
1961	1,396	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281
1962	6,837	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681
1963	2,667	181,150	169,592	4,417,456	488,544	5,259,409
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698
1965	8,541	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,447
1966	5,806	207,448	281,703	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,443
1967	6,705	387,034	68,671	448,952	227,540	1,138,902
1968	8,670	158,591	254,989	14,370,503	1,085,398	15,878,151
1969	2,558	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340
1970	2,225	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987
1971	2,204	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526
1972	10,773	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282
1973	4,692	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041
1974	5,191	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221
1975	1,948	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424
1976	1,416	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611
1977	5,009	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491
1978	13,471	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363
1979	9,282	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763
1980	11,189	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652
1981	7,984	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944
1982	26,886	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484
1983	10,782	716,179	285,924	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336
1984	18,954	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869
1985	13,539	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157
1986	11,887	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445
1987	4,603	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,911	3,897,806
1988	11,014	641,425	132,030	7,525,284	971,231	9,280,984
1989	14,365	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329
1990	13,070	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766
1991	12,403	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749
1992	17,534	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387
1993	7,333	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423
1994	10,772	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807
1995	1,633	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502
1996	1,160	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139
1997	4,159	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809
1998	8,169	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318
1999	4,697	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926
2000	2,761	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107
2001	8,940	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486
2002	6,490	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398
2003	17,971	535,310	297,419	27,513,798	1,741,152	30,105,650
2004	30,398	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817
Average 1995–2004	8,638	718,645	265,176	28,953,698	2,337,859	32,284,015
Max. harvest (Year)	30,398 (2004)	1,528,318 (1993)	550,624 (1986)	52,085,357 (1996)	4,606,653 (1998)	
Min. harvest (Year)	1,160 (1996)	49,124 (1971)	22,228 (1969)	448,952 (1967)	35,467 (1969)	
2005	15,649	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813

Table 20.—Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	District							Total
	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	
1960	0.21	0.07	0.19	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.54
1961	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.38
1962	0.67	0.14	0.54	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.00	1.82
1963	0.77	0.34	0.49	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.02	1.86
1964	0.79	0.26	0.55	0.05	0.24	0.13	0.01	2.04
1965	0.37	0.19	0.73	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.00	1.54
1966	1.06	0.49	0.86	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.01	2.83
1967	0.21	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.41
1968	0.80	0.32	0.28	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.03	1.81
1969	0.50	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.00	1.20
1970	0.75	0.13	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.01	1.51
1971	0.47	0.39	0.77	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.01	2.09
1972	0.70	0.18	0.46	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.00	1.62
1973	0.65	0.22	0.38	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.01	1.63
1974	0.58	0.21	0.48	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.00	1.53
1975	0.63	0.50	0.72	0.13	0.16	0.32	0.00	2.47
1976	0.78	0.52	1.05	0.09	0.37	0.61	0.00	3.42
1977	2.32	0.62	1.24	0.18	0.29	0.89	0.02	5.56
1978	1.98	0.42	1.46	0.24	0.25	0.43	0.00	4.78
1979	1.06	0.62	1.49	0.25	0.27	0.41	0.06	4.16
1980	1.88	0.60	2.04	0.11	0.09	0.30	0.00	5.03
1981	1.85	0.47	1.89	0.27	0.11	0.12	0.02	4.73
1982	1.34	0.35	1.39	0.10	0.21	0.35	0.04	3.79
1983	2.13	0.97	2.02	0.22	0.14	0.35	0.02	5.84
1984	3.55	0.77	2.67	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.01	7.52
1985	3.40	0.90	3.83	0.66	0.83	0.81	0.05	10.48
1986	4.39	1.50	4.82	0.64	0.71	0.67	0.01	12.75
1987	2.20	0.46	1.74	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.06	5.08
1988	1.21	0.46	1.10	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.01	3.38
1989	2.57	0.72	2.83	0.35	0.53	0.88	0.07	7.95
1990	1.74	0.93	2.36	0.36	0.46	0.37	0.06	6.26
1991	1.65	0.63	1.97	0.59	0.50	0.58	0.12	6.05
1992	2.78	0.87	1.45	0.18	0.22	0.81	0.06	6.37
1993	2.12	0.90	2.92	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.01	7.84
1994	1.78	0.63	2.00	0.43	0.63	0.50	0.03	6.00
1995	3.82	0.91	3.42	0.51	0.63	0.73	0.01	10.03
1996	6.01	3.10	6.64	0.87	0.67	0.63	0.03	17.95
1997	2.32	0.81	1.77	0.62	0.51	0.53	0.01	6.57
1998	3.10	1.15	2.75	0.34	0.65	0.54	0.03	8.56
1999	2.79	1.72	3.45	2.83	3.19	0.79	0.06	14.83
2000	1.89	1.12	1.77	0.58	0.32	0.46	0.01	6.15
2001	4.35	1.15	3.26	1.04	1.00	0.88	0.12	11.79
2002	3.25	1.68	3.14	0.68	0.60	0.56	0.01	9.92
2003	3.70	1.34	2.98	0.89	0.88	0.83	0.16	10.78
2004	2.48	0.74	3.49	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.04	8.50
2005	2.87	1.41	2.72	1.14	0.75	0.80	0.12	9.82
Lower Target	1.33	0.40	1.13	0.33	0.40	0.40	No Target ^a	
Upper Target	3.00	1.10	2.55	0.65	0.85	0.85	0.00	

^a No escapement goals.

Table 21.—Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by section and hours open per day, 2005.

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

-continued-

Table 21. Page 2 of 8.

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

-continued-

Table 21. Page 3 of 8.

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

-continued-

Table 21. Page 4 of 8.

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

-continued-

Table 21. Page 5 of 8.

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	Section												Terminal Hatchery Areas								
				1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet
33		13-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	12	
34		14-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	24	-	12	-	24	
		15-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	12	
		16-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	-	
		17-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-
		18-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	12
		19-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	24
		20-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	12
35		21-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	12	24	-	24	-	-	
		22-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	24	-	24	-	-	
		23-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	
15		24-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	-	12	12	24	12	24	14	24	-	24	
		25-Aug	Thu	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	14	24	-	12	
		26-Aug	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	
		27-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	-	
36		28-Aug	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	12	24	-	24	-	12	
		29-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	14	24	-	24	
		30-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	12	24	14	24	-	12	
		31-Aug	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	24	12	24	-	24	-	-	
		1-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	
		2-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	14	24	-	12	
		3-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	24	14	24	-	24	
37		4-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	-	24	-	24	-	12	
		5-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	12	24	14	24	-	-	
		6-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	12	12	14	24	-	-	
		7-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	12	-	12	

-continued-

Table 21. Page 6 of 8.

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	Section													Terminal Hatchery Areas							
				1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet
37	8-Sep	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	24
	9-Sep	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	14	-	-	12
	10-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	14	-	-	-
38	11-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	12	12	-	12	-	-	-
	12-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	12	24	13	24	-	-	12
	13-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	12	24	-	12	13	24	-	-	24
	14-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	24	12	-	-	12	-	-	12
	15-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
	17-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	13	-	-	-	12
	18-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	24	12	-	-	-	-	24
39	19-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	13	-	-	-	12
	20-Sep	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	13	-	-	-	-
	21-Sep	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	24	12	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Sep	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	12
	23-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	13	-	-	-	24
	24-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	13	-	-	-	12
	25-Sep	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	24	12	-	-	12	-	-
40	26-Sep	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	13	-	24	-	-
	27-Sep	Tue	-	12	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	13	-	12	-	12
	28-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	24	12	-	-	-	-	24
	29-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	12
	30-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	13	-	12	-	-
	1-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	13	-	24	-	-
41	2-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	24	12	-	-	12	-	12
	3-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24

-continued-

Table 21. Page 7 of 8.

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	Section													Terminal Hatchery Areas						
				1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor
41	4-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	12
	5-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	24	24	12	-	-	12	-
	6-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-
	7-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	12	12
	8-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24
42	9-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	12
	10-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	12	-
	11-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	-
	12-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	12	24
	13-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24
	14-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24
	15-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
43	16-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	17-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	18-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	19-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	20-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	21-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	22-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	23-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
44	24-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	25-Oct	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	26-Oct	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	27-Oct	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	28-Oct	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	29-Oct	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24

-continued-

Table 21. Page 8 of 8.

Stat.	Week	Date	Day	Section													Terminal Hatchery Areas						
				1-A	1-B	1-F	6-A	6-B	6-C	6-D	8-A	8-B	11-B	11-C	15-A	15-B	15-C	Neets Bay	Nakat Inlet	Earl West	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Boat Harbor
45	30-Oct	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	31-Oct	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	1-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	2-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	3-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	4-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	5-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
46	6-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	7-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	8-Nov	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	9-Nov	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24
	10-Nov	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	12
	11-Nov	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Nov	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	13-Nov	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Nov	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22.—Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type and species code, 2005.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,457	79,725	51,180	556,424	234,183	922,969
Terminal Harvest Area	254	302	14,173	2,872	18,447	36,048
Annette Island	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	571	554	1,239	1,970	57,177	61,511
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	26,969	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,153
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	23,310	87,254	20,725	181,513	93,210	406,012
Terminal Harvest Area	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
Hatchery Cost Recovery		116,108			3,888	119,996
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	683	62,840	27,865	172,911	232,559	496,858
Terminal Harvest Area	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
Subtotals						
Traditional	53,991	439,476	256,413	1,478,430	908,637	3,136,947
Terminal harvest areas	1,778	22,720	16,460	51,813	602,933	695,704
Common Property Total	55,769	462,196	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,651
Hatchery Cost Recovery		116,108			3,888	119,996
Annette Island	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
Misc. ^a						
Total	56,901	584,678	297,878	1,638,765	1,560,311	4,138,533

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

Table 23.—Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165
1983	4,734	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,651
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,357	3,016,762
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	687,270	1,144,450	2,605,532
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,031,917	4,052,371
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194
2000	13,475	496,564	167,623	679,452	2,559,939	3,917,053
2001	13,638	686,533	294,154	1,568,609	1,575,413	4,138,347
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654
2004	20,148	797,969	316,192	944,447	1,830,083	3,908,839
Average 1995–2004	11,743	640,393	332,783	1,145,098	1,919,957	4,049,974
Max. harvest (year)	55,769 (1972)	1,026,591 (1996)	698,125 (1994)	2,769,875 (1989)	2,559,939 (2000)	
Min. harvest (year)	4,734 (1983)	108,574 (1975)	52,743 (1961)	205,683 (1967)	208,918 (1969)	
2005	55,769	462,196	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,651

Table 24.—Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	200,917
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,091
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,138
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,876
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	559,340
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	384,058
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,837
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	402,381
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,059,968
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520
Average 1995–2004	1,351	141,205	51,437	530,334	380,740	1,105,067
Max. harvest (year)	3,654 (1979)	394,137 (1993)	97,538 (2003)	1,349,929 (1989)	734,344 (1995)	
Min. harvest (year)	337 (1970)	14,281 (1960)	3,110 (1963)	19,823 (1960)	20,033 (1969)	
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 25.—Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827
1999	518	104,888	203,301	491,181	448,409	1,248,297
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,254	1,100,334
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,480	613,342
Average 1995–2004	967	144,863	181,066	420,004	248,459	995,358
Max. harvest (year)	2,961 (1988)	311,100 (1996)	299,884 (1992)	1,101,196 (1989)	448,409 (1999)	
Min. harvest (year)	46 (1960)	10,354 (1960)	336 (1960)	1,246 (1960)	502 (1960)	
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 26.—Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	7,824	13,635	27,479	5,584	8,189	62,711
1961	7,243	21,557	36,858	52,295	12,535	130,488
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943
1975	1,529	-	-	-	1	1,530
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	8,061
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000
1999	1,049	36,548	28,437	48,550	117,196	231,780
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,480	613,342
Average 1995–2004	1,224	55,759	30,162	57,542	51,420	196,106
Max. harvest (year)	26,969 (2005)	154,150 (1996)	138,631 (2004)	245,237 (2004)	150,121 (2005)	
Min. harvest (year)	7 (2001)	18 (1976)	12 (1988)	145 (1988)	1 (1975)	
2005	26,969	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,153

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 27.—Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	352,730	600,696
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,435	923,069
2001	1,692	292,100	22,359	122,776	235,807	674,734
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005
2004	2,345	283,629	45,769	154,640	131,162	617,545
Average 1995–2004	2,137	175,043	30,753	86,181	304,423	598,538
Max. harvest	23,316	292,100	188,501	401,525	669,435	
(year)	(2005)	(2001)	(1994)	(1994)	(2000)	
Min. harvest	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	
(year)	(1998)	(1967)	(1975)	(1965)	(1975)	
2005	23,316	106,035	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,118

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 28.—Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457
2000	297	109,510	35,638	21,001	758,248	924,694
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,565	697,372
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	744,615	1,046,966
Average 1995–2004	757	124,127	46,953	49,547	496,662	718,047
Max. harvest (year)	6,099 (1984)	471,914 (1989)	140,764 (1994)	351,562 (1992)	758,248 (2000)	
Min. harvest (year)	276 (1963)	18,491 (1975)	10,964 (1960)	1,760 (1960)	58,562 (1960)	
2005	711	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,855

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.

Table 29.—Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	531	531	7,134	47,957
Nakat Inlet	1992	-	53	361	1,497	16,843
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	443	796	60,319	37,965
Nakat Inlet	1994	-	24	129	5,513	45,057
Nakat Inlet	1995	-	150	1,099	9,200	131,415
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	18	935	2,204	296,181
Nakat Inlet	1997	-	390	1,177	11,132	239,156
Nakat Inlet	1998	1	302	385	2,681	188,489
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	383	138	8,520	44,866
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	1,181	730	5,545	51,731
Nakat Inlet	2001	4	490	34	5,478	36,449
Nakat Inlet	2002	-	930	592	13,350	46,263
Nakat Inlet	2003	4	363	284	9,172	87,930
Nakat Inlet	2004	4	1,179	564	18,299	114,883
Nakat Inlet	2005	10	45	132	24,211	138,041
Average 1990–2004		3	460	554	11,432	98,942
Neets Bay	1998	63	1,135	141	8,918	891,029
Neets Bay	2000	23	-	-	8	984
Neets Bay	2002	607	2	42,365	-	9,156
Neets Bay	2003	310	2	15,077	20	45,969
Neets Bay	2004	1,379	-	5,968	-	5,711
Neets Bay	2005	2,572	2	6,308	4	1,083
Average 1998–2004		476	285	12,710	1,789	190,570
Kendrick Bay	1994	-	335	420	2,948	99,171
Kendrick Bay	1995	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217
Kendrick Bay	1996	1	548	177	1,167	155,044
Kendrick Bay	1997	2	1,204	160	9,055	243,886
Kendrick Bay	1998	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911
Kendrick Bay	1999	-	390	493	4,673	42,045
Kendrick Bay	2000	-	1,182	295	1,212	76,991
Kendrick Bay	2001	-	221	540	5,259	32,518
Kendrick Bay	2002	-	108	120	1,790	4,352
Kendrick Bay	2003	3	82	119	927	2,094
Kendrick Bay	2004	*	*	*	*	*
Kendrick Bay	2005	17	63	153	1626	20829
Average 1994–2003		1	790	420	8,883	117,623
Klawock	1990	-	2	112	60	4,596
Average 1990		-	2	112	60	4,596
Anita Bay	2004	*	*	*	*	*
Anita Bay	2005	64	61	95	3,356	66,506
Average 2004		*	*	*	*	*
Earl West Cove	1990	2698	2	1	32	49
Earl West Cove	1992	931	9	1	13	48
Earl West Cove	1993	1145	2	474	6	414
Earl West Cove	1994	829	1	28	2	1,725
Earl West Cove	1995	816	37	4	464	34,878
Earl West Cove	1996	831	3	-	-	311
Earl West Cove	1997	999	1	14	3	15,632

-continued-

Table 29. Page 2 of 2.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Earl West Cove	1999	761	4	-	27	7,636
Earl West Cove	2000	1149	78	30	292	35,131
Earl West Cove	2001	4397	19	11	410	8,562
Earl West Cove	2002	1831	10	338	637	8,990
Earl West Cove	2003	350	6	4	693	16,310
Earl West Cove	2004	-	-	-	29	371
Average 1990–2004		1,395	14	91	217	10,004
Port Armstrong	1995		16	6,685	306,796	61
Average 1995			16	6,685	306,796	61
Hidden Falls	1990	179	3,487	773	207,188	257,987
Hidden Falls	1992	1,159	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129
Hidden Falls	1993	2,447	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182
Hidden Falls	1994	4,492	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059
Hidden Falls	1995	22,223	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002
Hidden Falls	1996	19,989	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359
Hidden Falls	1997	5,791	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980
Hidden Falls	1998	6,259	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116
Hidden Falls	1999	13,650	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575
Hidden Falls	2000	18,449	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107
Hidden Falls	2001	12,186	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670
Hidden Falls	2002	9,791	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544
Hidden Falls	2003	4,377	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104
Hidden Falls	2004	4,180	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394
Hidden Falls	2005	1,264	1,145	1,376	378,653	247,562
Average 1990–2004		8,429	6,887	7,595	707,731	1,685,851
Deep Inlet	1992	12	5	3,038	537	168,270
Deep Inlet	1993	43	425	3,196	58,834	458,223
Deep Inlet	1994	42	887	3,370	20,249	395,917
Deep Inlet	1995	2,494	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373
Deep Inlet	1996	1,344	758	667	98,450	1,072,888
Deep Inlet	1997	420	1,750	545	144,320	817,008
Deep Inlet	1998	337	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499
Deep Inlet	1999	405	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457
Deep Inlet	2000	375	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459
Deep Inlet	2001	548	408	415	72,174	222,198
Deep Inlet	2002	775	164	199	92,241	118,558
Deep Inlet	2003	407	631	145	63,173	379,575
Deep Inlet	2004	256	766	452	56,862	629,459
Deep Inlet	2005	415	930	331	161,611	410,610
Average 1992–2004		574	835	1,338	105,722	755,683

Note: *=Confidential data, less than 3 boats.

Table 30.—Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area salmon harvest by year.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	17	40	203	1,969
Nakat Inlet	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	39	80	144	6,506
Nakat Inlet	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113
Nakat Inlet	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	74	46	14	27,474
Nakat Inlet	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361
Nakat Inlet	1998	-	145	282	552	27,053
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	25	8	168	2,879
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	69	1,368	689	19,697
Nakat Inlet	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719
Nakat Inlet	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408
Nakat Inlet	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261
Nakat Inlet	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892
Nakat Inlet	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848
Average 1990–2004		6	193	699	1,250	26,825
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693
Neets Bay	2000	13	-	-	-	45
Neets Bay	2001	-	-	491	-	3
Neets Bay	2002	294	-	33,956	-	13,466
Neets Bay	2003	150	-	31,506	-	37,083
Neets Bay	2004	47	-	19,411	-	10,829
Neets Bay	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599
Average 1998–2004		113	6	17,073	37	11,520
Wrangell Narrows	1990	-	3	2,961	30	6
Wrangell Narrows	1991	787	1	626	1	1
Wrangell Narrows	1992	19	3	949	30	3
Wrangell Narrows	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34
Wrangell Narrows	1994	-	28	4,830	397	195
Wrangell Narrows	1996	-	-	489	-	-
Average 1990–1996			270	9	1,946	99
Anita Bay	2002			917		4
Anita Bay	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263
Anita Bay	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197
Anita Bay	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146
Average 2002–2004		755	196	1,469	233	15,155
Earl West	1990	6039	32	2164	16	1109
Earl West	1991	8211	71	4794	59	19837
Earl West	1992	4854	98	1669	60	42995
Earl West	1993	6400	165	6993	49	7874
Earl West	1994	6979	209	2898	228	33771
Earl West	1995	3735	142	5240	202	62110
Earl West	1996	3047	238	4494	5	23859
Earl West	1997	2033	132	3857	814	53658
Earl West	1998	2270	49	4055	230	43638
Earl West	1999	3059	297	2556	546	29118

-continued-

Table 30. Page 2 of 2.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
Earl West	2000	7912	373	2692	1375	53161
Earl West	2001	7101	833	880	5528	86088
Earl West	2002	4040	231	366	281	42575
Earl West	2003	6119	193	254	2350	73357
Earl West	2004	389	150	74	401	18196
Earl West	2005	4	-	-	-	31
Average 1990–2004			4,813	214	2,866	810
Blind Slough	1990	125	6			4
Blind Slough	1992	78	-	-	-	-
Blind Slough	1993	171	-	-	-	-
Average 1990–1993		-	125	6	-	-
Speel Arm	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399
Speel Arm	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116
Speel Arm	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915
Speel Arm	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454
Speel Arm	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370
Speel Arm	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490
Average 2000–2004		17	24,377	430	2,276	651
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306
Deep Inlet	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913
Deep Inlet	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527
Deep Inlet	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932
Deep Inlet	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662
Deep Inlet	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124
Deep Inlet	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253
Deep Inlet	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104
Deep Inlet	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796
Deep Inlet	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584
Deep Inlet	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892
Deep Inlet	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070
Deep Inlet	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483
Average 1993–2004		607	355	1,145	19,063	358,847
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495
Boat Harbor	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725
Boat Harbor	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354
Boat Harbor	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154
Boat Harbor	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346
Boat Harbor	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267
Boat Harbor	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734
Boat Harbor	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845
Boat Harbor	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677
Boat Harbor	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411
Boat Harbor	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336
Average 1995–2004		89	9,218	253	12,187	137,901

Table 31.—Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, from 1975 to 2005.

Year	Adult		Total					Total
	Chinook	Jacks	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1977	-	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1979	-	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	-	-	-	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	-	-	-	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	-	-	-	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	-	-	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	-	-	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	-	-	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	2,376	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,645,091
1988	9,648	1	9,649	85	7,539	115,729	512,809	655,460
1989	19,602	78	19,680	66	18,921	213,371	192,527	464,245
1990	26,394	298	26,692	75	125,762	880,750	381,645	1,441,616
1991	25,995	-	25,995	1,478	294,490	1,112,888	376,313	1,837,159
1992	16,695	28	16,723	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,111,329
1993	23,252	-	23,252	7,595	106,489	332,803	1,256,945	1,750,336
1994	17,680	70	17,750	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,404,586
1995	31,129	276	31,405	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,405,949
1996	33,496	-	33,496	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,386,129
1997	30,122	22	30,144	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,685,923
1998	15,943	-	15,943	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,716,919
1999	15,016	84	15,100	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,068,581
2000	31,636	1	31,637	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,059,998
2001	49,028	-	49,028	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,903,877
2002	28,445	-	28,445	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,407,048
2003	45,723	-	45,723	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,805,711
2004	62,470	-	62,470	210,665	220,606	974,597	3,508,809	4,977,147
Average 1995–2004	34,301	96	34,339	70,150	302,165	1,088,592	3,518,390	5,013,636
2005	29,586	1	29,587	140,270	221,880	881,197	1,870,873	3,143,807

Table 32.—Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by species, 2005.

District	Permit Holder ^a	Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay	2,150	-	-	-	-	-
	SSRAA	Neets Bay	5,454	-	4,203	43	691,178	-
3	POWHA	Klawock	-	-	37,413	-	-	-
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake	-	2	18,834	-	-	-
9	KAKE	Keku Island	-	-	-	8,010	78,306	86,316
	AKI	Port Armstrong	240	-	479	708,884	-	709,603
	NSRAA	Mist Cove	-	6	65,678	1,777	14	-
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	73	-	19,807	-	1,844	21,724
	DIPAC	Amalga harbor	5	98	37	5,740	246,405	252,285
	DIPAC	Speel Arm	-	140,029	-	50	7	-
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	12,187	135	75,426	110,708	337,934	-
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet	1	-	3	13,383	176,913	190,300
	NSRAA	Silver Bay	9,476	-	-	32,602	338,272	-

^a SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
POWHA: Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
KAKE: Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation
AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.
DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Table 33.—Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Stikine River, from 1972 to 2005. Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements harvest not included.

Year	Large Chinook ^a	Small Chinook ^b	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1973	200	-	3,670	-	-	-	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	-	-	-	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	-	-	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	-	-	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	-	-	-	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	-	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,446
1981	1,404	-	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,273
1982	2,387	-	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,780
1984 ^c	643	59	5,327	1	62	-	6,092
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,039
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,096
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,363
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,587
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,265
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,184
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,571
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,348
1994	1,790	350	45,092	3,367	90	173	50,862
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,702
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,834
1997	4,483	286	65,404	401	269	222	71,065
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,184
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,435
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808
2001	1,480	103	25,600	78	233	56	27,550
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,368
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,389
2004	3,906	2,568	84,886	12	271	134	91,777
Average 1972 to 2004	1,792	600	27,158	2,938	657	351	33,497
Average 1995 to 2004	2,491	819	48,904	679	196	122	53,211
2005	19,053	2,355	86,600	276	0	40	108,324

^a Chinook salmon > 28"

^b Chinook salmon < 21"

^c There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Table 34.—Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Taku River, from 1979 to 2005.

Year	Commercial Effort							Boat Days	Days Open
	Large Chinook ^a	Small Chinook ^b	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total		
1979 ^c	97	-	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	310	-	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819	476	39
1981	159	-	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54	-	3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645	390	64
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635	288	30
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066	178	16
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302	148	17
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115	280	26
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011	185	15
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559	284	25
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	-	7	35,808	291	27
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244	363	34
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303	497	74
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404	428	51
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	-	-	50,615	415	65
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	-	1	29,961	394	46
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	-	2	25,763	299	42
1999	958	257	21,181	4,888	-	-	27,284	300	34
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	-	-	34,599	351	39
2001	1,645	181	47,712	3,002	-	25	52,565	382	42
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	-	-	36,867	286	33
2003	2,408	547	32,997	3,584	-	-	39,536	275	44
2004	2,351	450	19,980	6,404	-	-	29,185	294	40
Average 1979 to 2004	1,183	220	23,338	4,885	4,535	2,362	34,199	317	37
Average 1995 to 2004	1,963	257	29,959	5,296	2	9	37,478	342	44
2005	7,534	821	21,694	5,103	-	-	29,185	561	68

^a Chinook salmon >28".^b Chinook salmon <21", commercial harvest.^c 1979 commercial harvest only.

Table 35.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	-	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1961	-	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	-	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	-	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	-	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	-	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	-	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	-	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	-	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	-	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1972	135	8,139	4,688	413,584	4,518	431,064
1973	25	1,118	324	41,692	226	43,385
1974	15	2,615	1,006	109,053	375	113,064
1975	3	621	562	108,217	1,108	110,511
1976	45	5,010	1,223	435,801	2,838	444,917
1977	49	13,449	1,366	292,787	2,602	310,253
1978	135	6,071	4,371	702,157	1,344	714,078
1979	250	15,478	3,684	189,580	1,260	210,252
1980	139	6,098	1,789	449,292	1,013	458,331
1981	86	10,618	1,647	194,206	1,199	207,756
1982	553	24,412	4,576	517,637	913	548,091
1983	194	4,545	6,270	802,700	1,776	815,485
1984	182	16,474	5,595	649,458	6,284	677,993
1985	366	10,903	3,540	522,679	1,563	539,051
1986	-	3,068	1,410	458,860	1,788	465,126
1987	-	6,099	2,513	86,812	4,205	99,629
1988	94	2,051	87	34,312	383	36,927
1989	328	2,730	477	496,262	482	500,279
1990	443	7,914	1,288	452,225	798	462,668
1991	70	709	318	93,935	303	95,335
1992	36	1,258	142	67,951	520	69,907
1993 ^a	36	4,202	610	329,476	1,313	335,637
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average 1960–1993	157	7,489	2,763	292,700	2,498	305,550
Max. harvest (Year)	553 1,982	44,815 1,966	15,975 1,966	802,700 1,983	11,597 1,964	
Min. harvest (Year)	3 1,975	621 1,975	87 1,988	6,925 1,967	226 1,973	
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 36.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1977 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977 ^a	22	12,088	768	76,237	8,926	98,041
1978	36	15,507	2,187	33,612	16,362	67,704
1979	89	15,556	1,726	52,604	11,666	81,641
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
Average 1995–2004	1,131	17,716	34,407	283,905	105,929	443,089
Max. harvest (Year)	3447 (2001)	76054 (1993)	55803 (1991)	823081 (1989)	175598 (1998)	
Min. harvest (Year)	22 (1977)	3935 (2003)	768 (1977)	33612 (1978)	8926 (1977)	
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886

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

Table 37.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1963 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963 ^a	-	28	42	1,309	78	1,457
1964	-	416	164	5,204	704	6,488
1965	-	14	24	257	2	297
1966	3	495	169	12,660	243	13,570
1967	-	26	6	24	2	58
1968	-	147	283	16,320	1,049	17,799
1970	-	21	-	1,024	-	1,045
1972	14	39	18	1,459	772	2,302
1975	-	1	8	183	198	390
1976	-	12	131	620	972	1,735
1977	1	1,430	3,411	212,933	3,665	221,440
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	-	311	229	63,800	3,511	67,851
1980	3	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,405
2004	336	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,232
Average 1995–2004	179	5,700	4,653	432,163	10,479	453,173
Max. harvest	2,202	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	
(Year)	(2000)	(2001)	(1986)	(2001)	(1998)	
Min. harvest	1	1	6	24	2	
(Year)	(1977)	(1975)	(1967)	(1967)	(1965)	
2005	173	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019

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

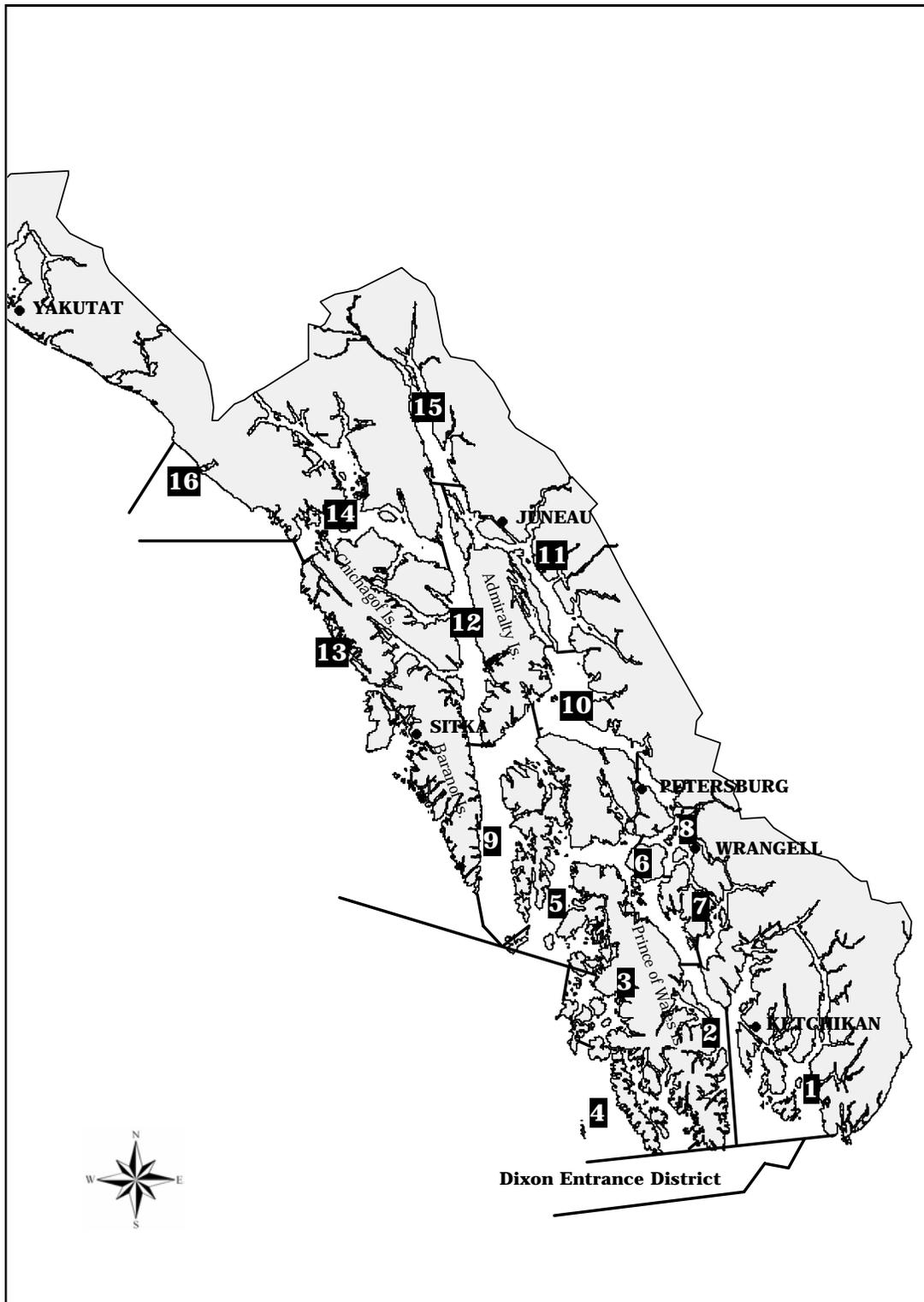


Figure 9.—Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

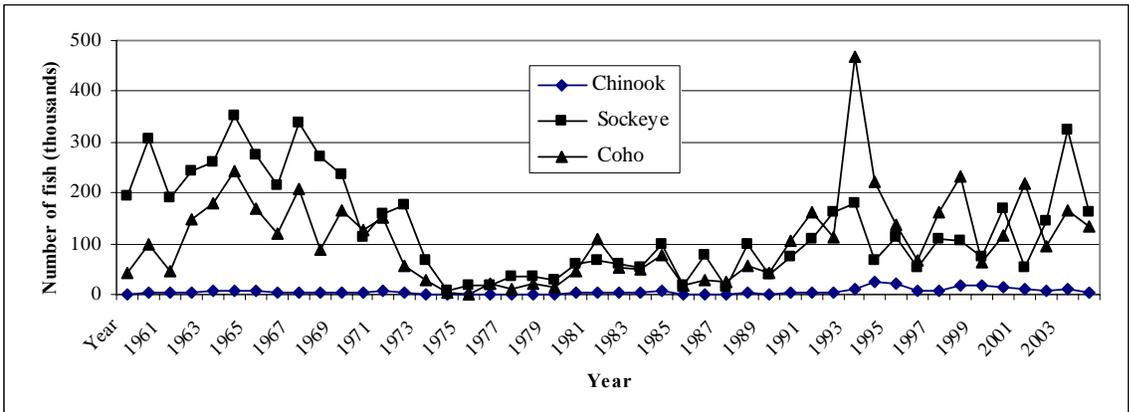
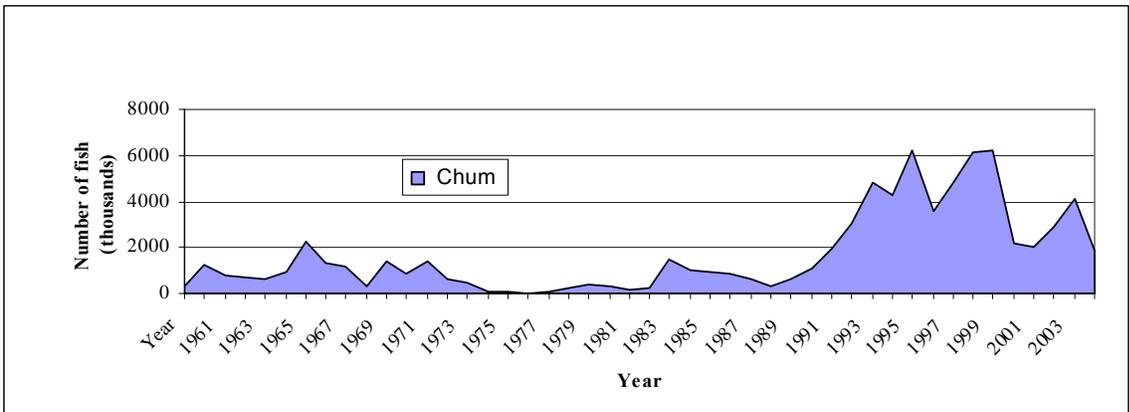
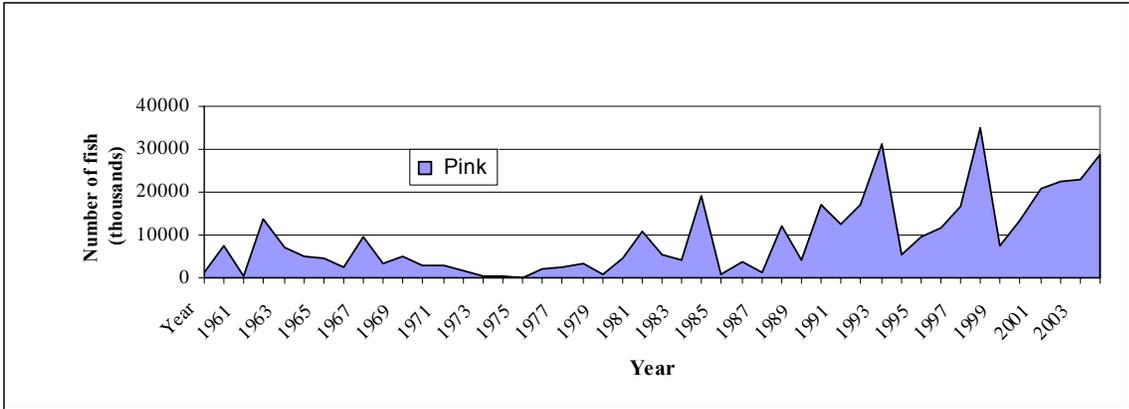


Figure 10.—Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

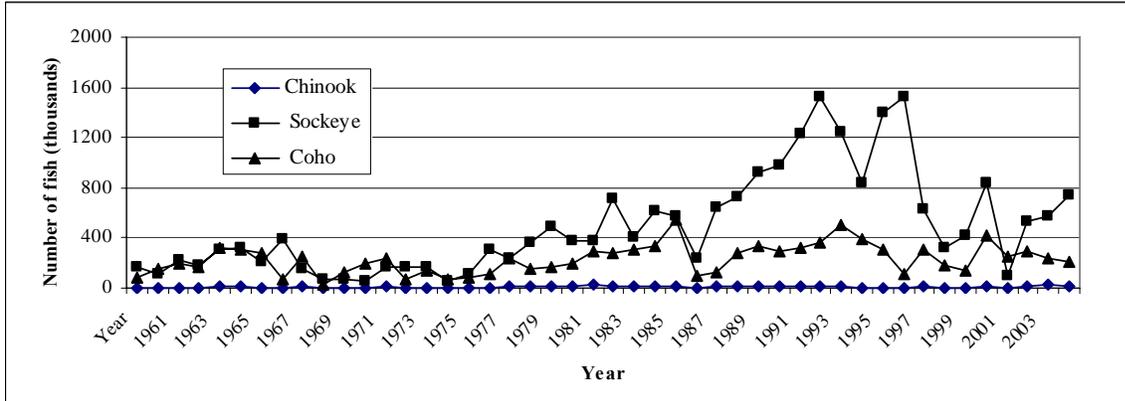
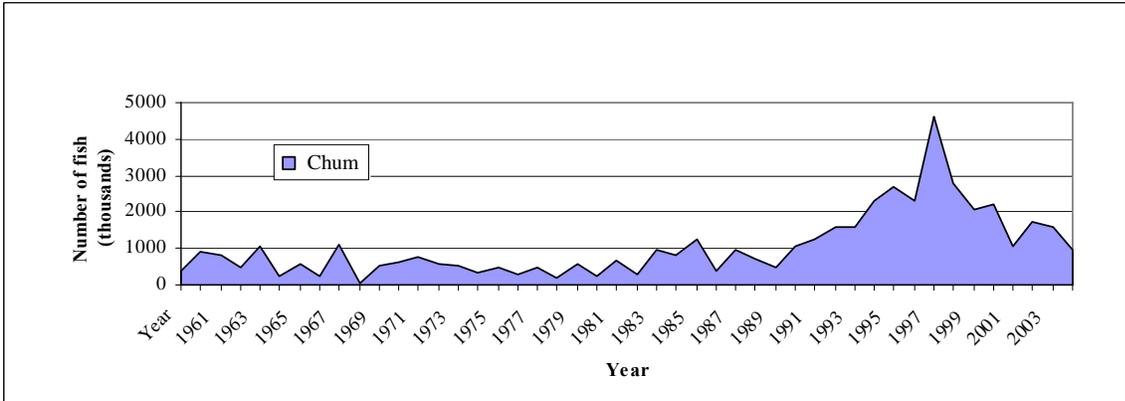
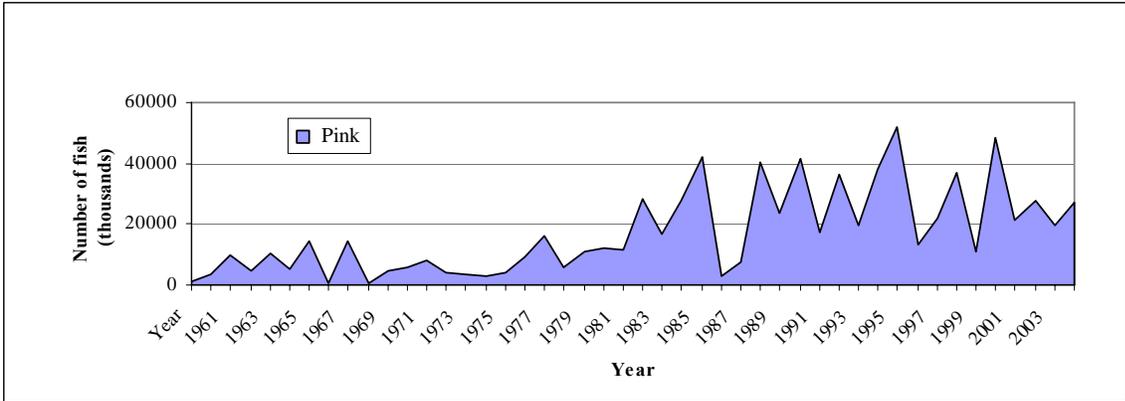


Figure 11.—Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2005.

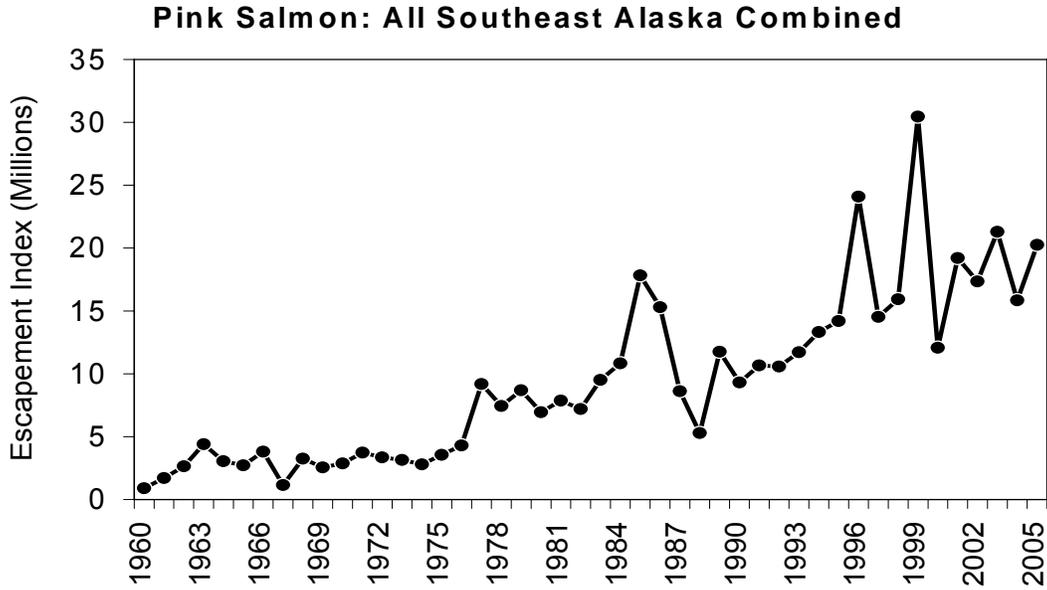


Figure 12.—Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960 to 2005.

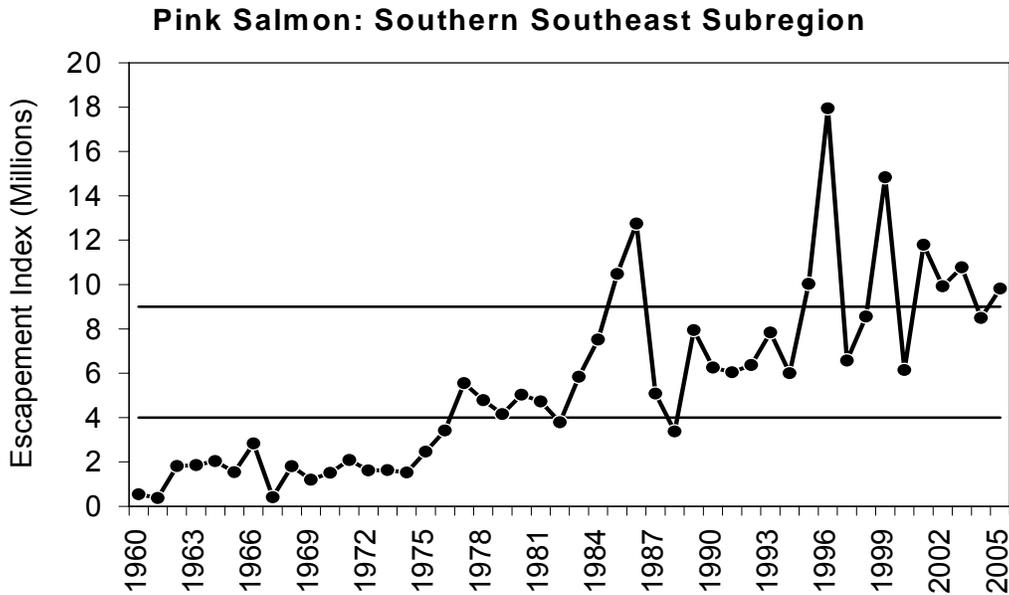


Figure 13.—Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast subregion, 1960–2005 (Districts 101-108). The solid lines show the escapement goal range of 4.0 million to 9.0 million index spawners

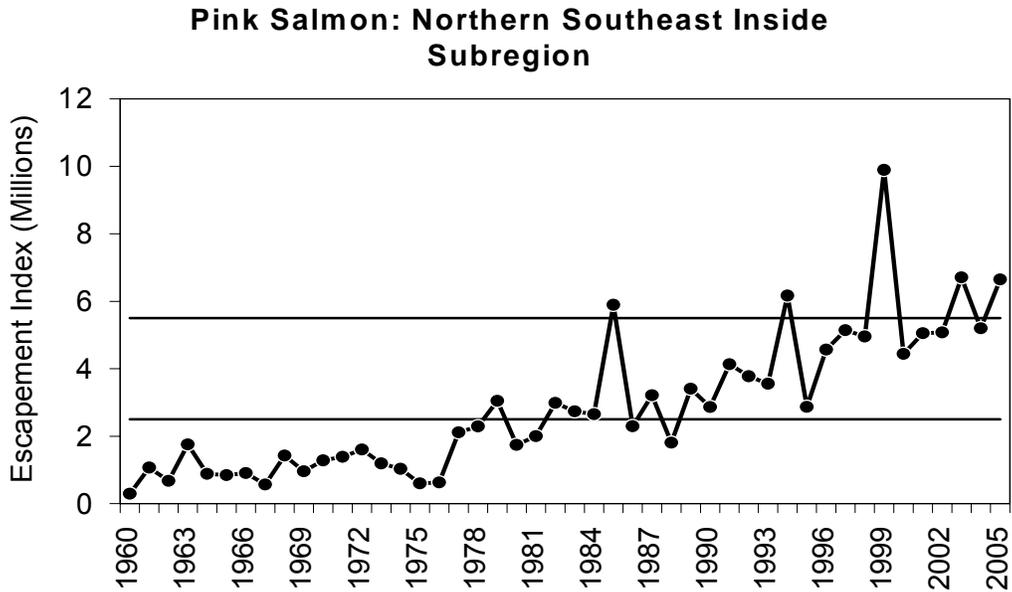


Figure 14.—Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2005 (Districts 109-112, 114-115, and 113 subdistricts 51-59). The solid lines show the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 5.5 million index spawners.

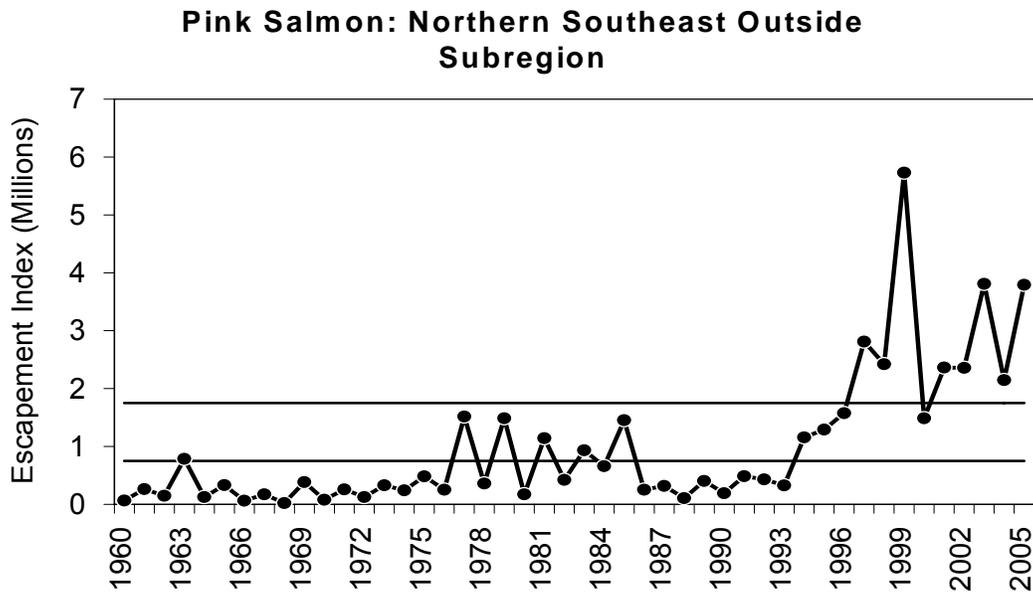


Figure 15.—Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2005 (District 113, subdistricts 22-44 and 62-96). The solid lines show the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 1.75 million index spawners.

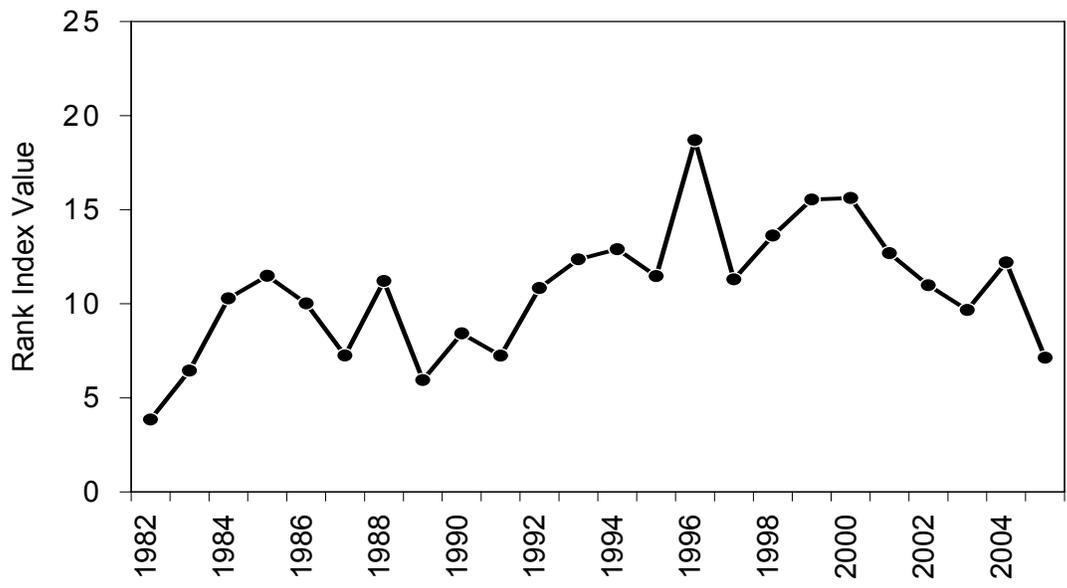


Figure 16.—Weighted rank escapement index for 82 chum salmon streams in Southeast Alaska, 1982–2005.

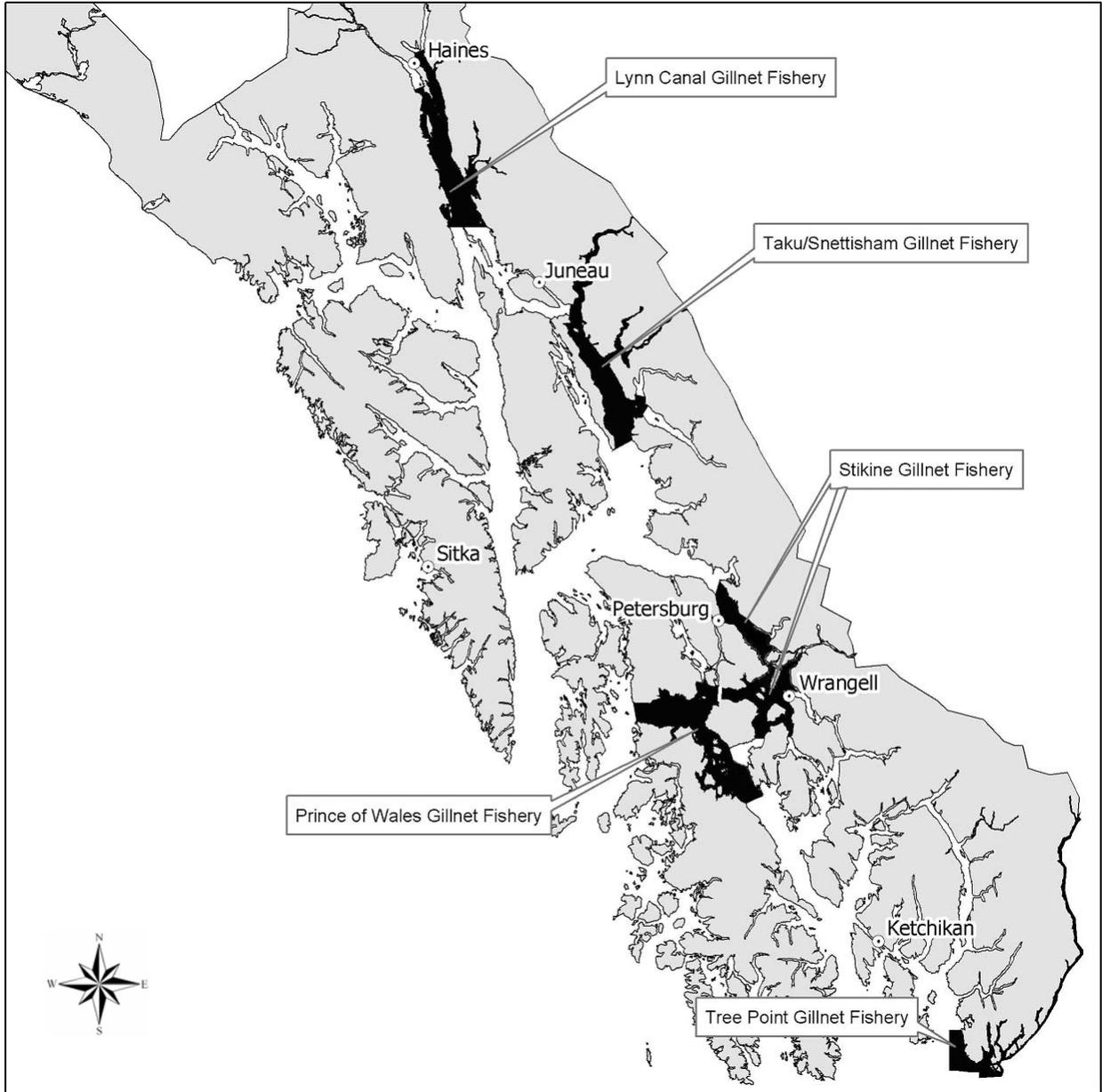


Figure 17.—Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

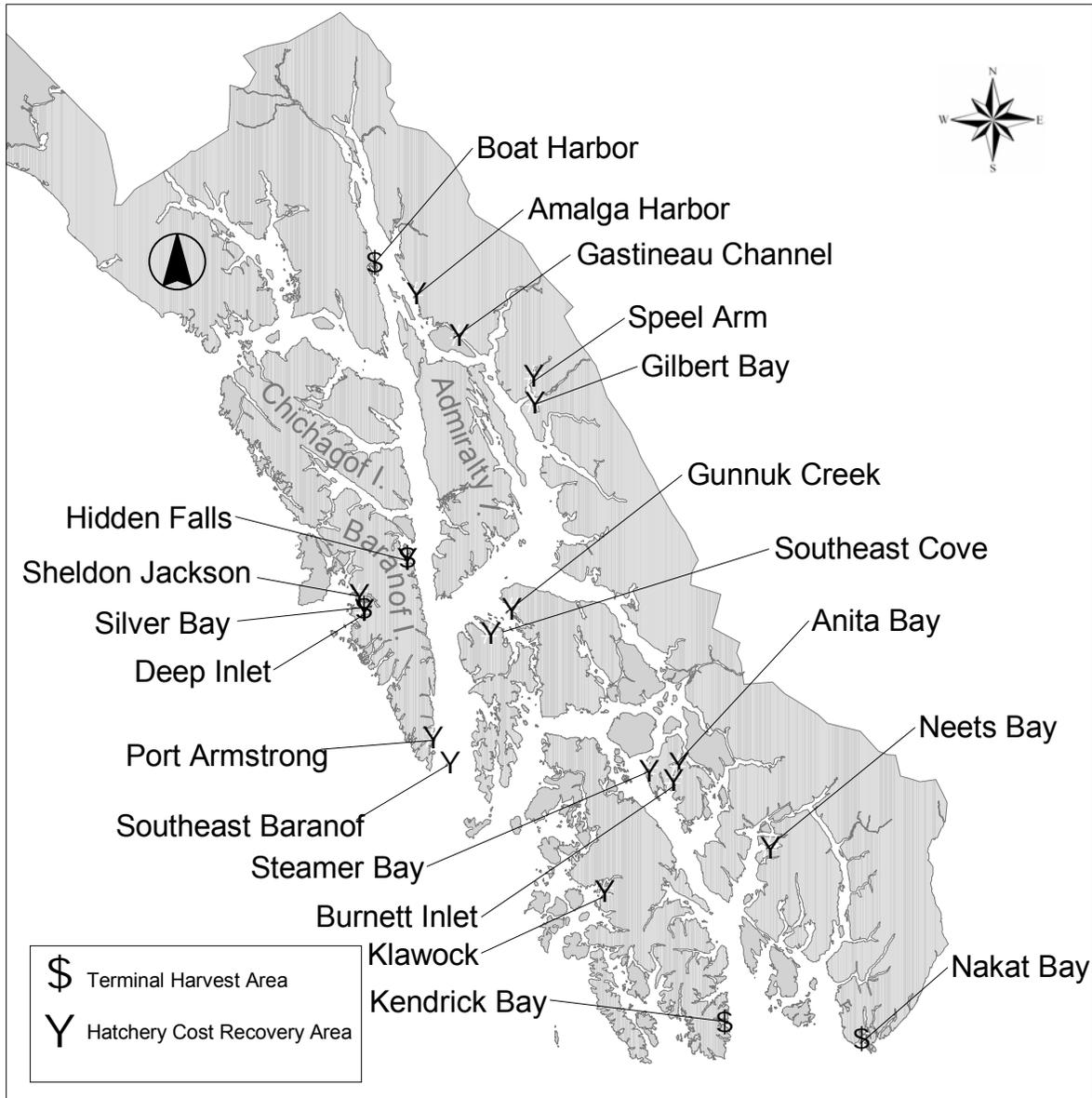


Figure 18.—Common property terminal harvest areas and hatchery cost recovery fishing areas.

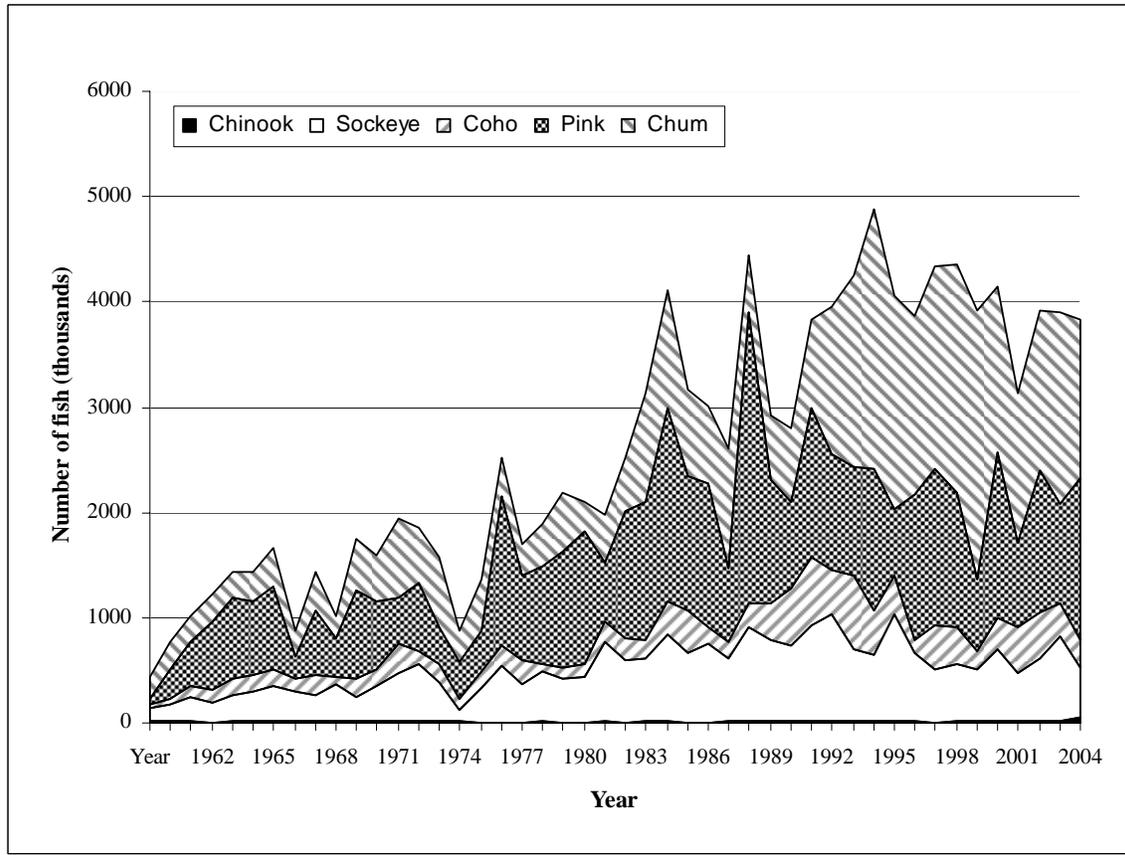


Figure 19.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvests from traditional and terminal harvest areas, 1960 to 2005.

SECTION 3: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT SALMON TROLL FISHERIES

ABSTRACT

Approximately 2.67 million salmon were harvested in the 2005 Southeast Alaska troll fishery (common property + terminal areas). The harvest included 338,400 Chinook, 13,300 sockeye, 2.04 million coho, 109,600 pink, and 174,598 chum salmon landed by 720 power troll and 349 hand troll permit holders. Of this, 167,000 salmon (6%) were taken by hand troll gear and 2.5 million salmon (94%) by power troll gear. The Chinook salmon harvest ranked the 3rd highest since statehood and the coho salmon harvest ranked the 5th highest. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the troll fishery, including hatchery terminal harvest was 36,113 fish (11%). A total of 327,900 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, which accounted for 16% 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 (ADF&G) in management of the fishery from October 1, 2004, through September 30, 2005, and salmon harvest and effort statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season). Status of wild Chinook and coho salmon stocks of Southeast Alaska rivers, as well as hatchery contributions to the troll fishery, are also presented. Harvest statistics for all species include Annette Island harvests. Only Chinook salmon harvest statistics include hatchery terminal area harvests, unless otherwise noted.

CHINOOK 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 Asek, Taku, Stikine, Chilkat, and the Behm Canal rivers (i.e., Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom, and Keta). The three major systems, the Asek, 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 Asek 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 20). All other waters of Alaska are closed to commercial trolling.

The commercial troll fleet is comprised of hand and power troll gear types. Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to two lines on hand-operated gurdies or four sport fishing poles [5 AAC 29.120(b)(1)(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). The troll fleet historically harvested 50 to 75% of the Southeast Alaska commercial coho salmon. Since 1989, the troll fleet has been managed to harvest an average of 61% of the commercial coho salmon harvest [5 AAC 29.065]. The actual 1989–2005 average is 63%.

Other species are harvested incidentally, although pink salmon 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, ADF&G conducts a fisheries performance data program (FPD) to estimate the catch per unit of effort (catch per boat day (CPBD)) in season during the summer fishery. Confidential interviews are conducted with trollers to obtain detailed CPBD data. Aerial surveys are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate of effort. Total harvest to date is estimated

by multiplying vessel counts observed during weekly over-flights 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 season is defined as October 1–April 30, or until 45,000 Chinook salmon are harvested, followed by the summer season from May 1 (or the end of the winter season) through September 30. The summer season is divided into the spring and general summer fisheries. The spring fisheries are intended to increase the harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon and occur primarily in inside waters near hatchery release areas or along migration routes of returning hatchery fish. These fisheries begin after the winter fishery closes and may continue through June 30. The spring troll fisheries can begin prior to May 1 if the winter fishery closes early, due to the harvest cap of 45,000 Chinook salmon being reached. The general summer fishery opens July 1 and harvests the majority of the annual Chinook salmon quota. During the summer fishery, most waters of the Southeast Alaska–Yakutat area are open to commercial trolling, including outer coastal waters.

The recent all-gear Chinook salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska have been generally lower than historical levels (Figure 21). The past four seasons have been exceptions to this trend. The 2005 season was the second largest troll and largest all-gear Chinook salmon harvest since statehood. The recent reductions in harvests prior to the 2000 season 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 coast-wide rebuilding program for depressed non-Alaska Chinook salmon stocks that contribute to the Southeast Alaska fisheries began. The decline in coast-wide 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 base period abundance. Annual Chinook salmon troll harvests since 1995 have averaged about 239,000 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 in-season abundance estimates.

In 1999, a new set of Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreements (PSTA) was signed under the PST, 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 postseason abundance estimates. However, under the PSTA, Alaska agreed to lower Chinook salmon harvests at lower abundance levels than had been implemented in either the PST or the LOA.

Since 1985, the harvest of treaty Chinook salmon has exceeded the quota eleven times and has been less than the quota in seven of the last 19 years through 2004 (the 1996 and 1997 quotas were ranges). The final 2005 quota is based on the first post-season calibration of the CTC Coast-wide Chinook model (which occurs in early spring) and has not yet been finalized (Table 38).

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 early October (Figure 22).

All-gear harvests of coho salmon averaged 2.0 million fish during the 1940s (Figure 23). A decline in average harvest occurred during the next three decades, with a low decade average of 1.0 million fish in the 1970s. The BOF adopted a coho salmon fishery management plan 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 24). 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 39). 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 Area coho salmon fishery management plan [5 AAC 29.110]. Inseason run strength is used to achieve ADF&G conservation objectives and BOF allocation objectives adopted in the management plan. The current coho salmon management plan calls for a troll closure in late July if the total projected commercial harvest of wild coho salmon is less than 1.1 million fish [5 AAC 29.110 (b)(1)]. A troll closure may occur in August if either the number of coho salmon reaching inside areas may be inadequate to provide for spawning requirements given normal or restricted inside fisheries on coho salmon and other species [5 AAC 29.110 (b)(2)(A)]; or the proportional share of coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside gillnet and recreational fisheries compared to average 1971–1980 levels [5 AAC 29.110 (b)(2)(B)].

There are no harvest ceilings for Southeast Alaska coho salmon fisheries. However, under the 1999 PSTA, the area near the U.S./Canada border will close if the 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 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, a model was developed in 1989 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 slightly decreasing trend (Table 40; Figure 25). 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, the CFEC initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery in 1980. Of the 2,163 permits issued that year, 963 hand troll permits had been revoked due to non-renewal. The number of hand troll permits fished has steadily declined since 1980. 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 second lowest point since the introduction of limited entry. Both power troll and hand troll participation increased during all 2005 fisheries, compared to 2004 participation. (Table 41; Figure 26).

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 76,700 boat-days in 1981 to a low of 2,900 boat-days in 1992. During Chinook salmon non-retention (CNR) periods, effort has increased from 3,500 boat-days in 1981 to a high of 38,400 in 1989. (Table 42; Figure 27).

SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SEASON

The troll fleet harvested 2.7 million salmon during the 2005 season (Table 43). The majority of the Chinook salmon harvest occurred during the general summer opening of July 1–18, August 14–20 and September 15–20 (Table 44). The coho salmon harvest was at higher than average levels throughout the whole summer season due to the high abundance and high price. Coho salmon harvests and harvest rates were high from the beginning of the season and remained at higher than average levels through the end of the season. The only significant reduction in coho salmon harvest rate occurred during the 6.5-day second Chinook salmon opening in August.

Hand troll vessels harvested 167,000 fish and power troll vessels harvested 2.5 million fish (Tables 45 and 46). The number of renewed hand and power troll permits increased from 2004 and was the highest total number of permits fished since 1997 (Table 40).

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

For the 2005 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 at a harvest rate based on a

preseason abundance estimate. The 2005 Chinook salmon fishery was managed to achieve an all-gear harvest of 416,400 treaty¹ Chinook salmon (treaty fish).

The 2005 total all-gear (troll, purse seine, drift, and set gillnet, Annette Island, and recreational fisheries) Chinook salmon harvest was 497,900 fish, of which 386,700 were treaty fish. The trollers harvested 338,400 Chinook salmon of which 303,100 were treaty fish. The purse seiners harvested 19,900 Chinook salmon of which 13,450 were treaty fish. The drift gillnet fleet harvested 54,300 Chinook salmon of which 6,550 were treaty fish. (Troll, purse seine and drift gillnet harvests include Annette Island harvests). The Yakutat set gillnet fleet harvested 718 Chinook salmon of which 718 were treaty fish. The recreational fisheries (including charter fishers) harvested 84,600 Chinook salmon, of which 62,900 were treaty fish. The combined Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and wild terminal exclusion contribution to all the fisheries was estimated at 119,120 fish, of which 8,820 counted towards the treaty quota (Tables 47 and 48).

Winter Season

The 2004 winter troll fishery began October 11, 2004, and continued through April 9, 2005. By regulation, the open area during the 2005 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 30 [5 AAC 29.070 (a)(1)]. A total of 444 vessels participated in the 2005 winter fishery, with a harvest total of 50,500 Chinook salmon (15% of the 2005 total troll Chinook salmon harvest (Tables 41 and 49, Figure 28)). The harvest decreased by 4% but the harvest per landing decreased by 16% when compared to the 2004 season. (Table 49; Figure 29). This was the third consecutive winter season that was closed due to the harvest reaching the guideline harvest level (GHL).

Spring Fishery

The Spring Fishery (which includes terminal fisheries) targets 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, Crystal Lake Hatchery, and Earl West Cove/Anita Bay release sites (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)), Medvejie and Hidden Falls Hatcheries (Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association, (NSRAA)) (Figure 30).

The general spring troll fisheries (formerly referred to as experimental fisheries) were opened on April 15, and terminal areas were opened in accordance with the fishing schedules provided for in the Terminal Harvest Area (THA) management plans and private non-profit hatchery (PNP) board schedules. In 2003 the BOF approved regulations that allowed the Spring Fishery to open immediately following the closure of the Winter Fishery if the closure was due to the GHL being reached prior to April 30. The Spring areas that opened on April 15 were areas that had

¹ 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.

historically high Alaska hatchery contribution and were opened “Until Further Notice” rather than on a weekly schedule. In general, spring fishing areas were initially opened by emergency order for two days per week (Monday–Tuesday). Some of the more remote areas were initially opened for slightly longer periods in order to attract trollers to these areas so that larger samples could be obtained and more precise estimates made of Alaska hatchery contributions to these areas. ADF&G 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, provided by the tag lab, was used in season to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each area. Fishing time for the following week was determined using this information in combination with historic harvest timing information in each area. Fishing time was extended or curtailed during the week by emergency order as more tag data and harvest information became available.

A total of 500 vessels participated in the 2005 spring fisheries, with a harvest of 58,700 Chinook, 60 sockeye, 6,300 coho, 760 pink, and 140 chum salmon (totals include Annette Island harvest). The Chinook salmon harvest was approximately 3,500 more fish than the 2004 harvest, and the Alaska hatchery contribution decreased from 36% to 31% (Table 50). The 2005 total Spring Fishery harvest was the highest on record while the Alaska hatchery harvest was the second highest. The largest Chinook salmon harvests were in the Kingsmill Point, Salisbury Sound, Gravina Island, Biorka Island, Eastern Channel, Middle Island and Tebenkof Bay areas (Table 51). Terminal area harvests included 2,300 Chinook, 2,200 coho, 7,100 pink and 4,000 chum salmon. The majority of the Chinook salmon were caught in the Hidden Falls Terminal Area and the majority of the chum salmon were harvested in the Deep Inlet/Silver Bay Terminal Area.

A total of 32 spring areas and five terminal fisheries were open during 2005. No new areas were opened in 2005 that were managed according to the provisions of 5 AAC 29.090 MANAGEMENT OF THE SPRING SALMON TROLL FISHERIES, but the Western Clarence Strait area was expanded northward to the Districts 2/6 boundary. The Shelikof Bay area was closed in 2005 due to low Alaska hatchery percentages in the 2003 and 2004 fisheries.

Districts 8 and 11 Transboundary Rivers Directed King Salmon Fisheries

An agreement was approved between the United States and Canada during the Pacific Salmon Commission meeting held in February of this year. This agreement allows directed commercial and sport fisheries on Chinook salmon returning to the Taku and Stikine Rivers. The spring troll areas that were open during the 2004 spring fishery in District 8 were open 7 days/week from May 1 through June 30 in 2005 to target Chinook salmon returning to the Stikine River. Two areas in District 11 were open in 2005 from the first Monday in May through the third Saturday in June as follows: a portion of Section 11-A east and south of a line from Point Young to Point Hilda and west and north of a line from False Point Arden to Point Tantallon was open 7 days/week; for the remainder of Section 11-A, the weekly fishing periods for trolling were the same as those for the drift gillnet salmon fishery. Section 11-B was open south of the latitude of Cove Point Monday through Friday of each week (Figure 30).

In District 8, eighty-nine trollers caught 4,995 Chinook salmon of which approximately 4,300 were of Stikine River origin. In the District 11 fisheries 3 vessels landed only 21 Chinook salmon in the two open areas (Table 51).

General Summer Fishery

The all-gear harvest quota for Southeast Alaska was set at 416,400 treaty Chinook salmon for the 2005 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 2005, ADF&G received the preseason abundance index of 2.05 in early April, which translated to an all-gear quota under the PSTA of 416,400 fish. The purse seine fleet was allocated 17,900 fish, the drift gillnet fleet 7,600 fish, and the set gillnet fleet 1,000 fish. The remainder of 389,900 fish was then initially divided between the troll and sport fisheries in an 80/20 split, which translated to 311,900 fish to the troll fishery, and 78,000 fish to the sport fishery.

The summer troll quota is calculated by adding the winter treaty harvest (44,900 fish), the spring treaty harvest (estimated 43,000 fish), the pre-treaty Alaska hatchery harvest (3,700 fish), and a statistical risk factor surrounding the Alaska hatchery contribution estimate of 1,000 fish, and subtracting the harvest of Transboundary River fish above the base period harvest (estimated at 3,500 fish). The resultant sum is then subtracted from the troll allocation. This resulted in an initial estimate of 222,800 treaty fish for the general summer quota.

Based on past fishery performance at similar abundance indices, the first summer troll Chinook salmon fishery was estimated to last from 10 to 15 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. Fishing effort in the first opening was higher than in the past two years, but the coho salmon harvest during the opening was the highest since statehood, so the king salmon harvest rates were slightly reduced. As a result, the fishery was open for 17 days, from July 1 – 17 and the harvest per fleet day averaged 8,890 fish per day (Table 52). The total summer harvest was 227,000 Chinook salmon, of which 218,000 were counted as treaty fish (Table 47).

According to 5 AAC 29.100, MANAGEMENT OF THE SUMMER SALMON TROLL FISHERIES, 70% of the summer troll quota is to be taken in the first opening beginning July 1, and the remaining 30% harvested following any closure for coho salmon management in August. The Chinook salmon target harvest for the first opening was set at 160,800 fish, which included 3% Alaska hatchery fish. Fishing effort was approximately 8% greater during the first opening than the 2004 effort. On July 15, the fleet harvest rate was estimated at approximately 9,500 Chinook salmon per day, with the projected harvest at this time of approximately 142,000 fish. At this harvest and harvest rate, the first opening target harvest was projected to be taken by midnight, July 17. A News Release announcing the closure of the first Chinook salmon opening at midnight, July 17 was issued on the afternoon of July 15. The harvest during the first Chinook salmon opening was approximately 151,000 Chinook salmon (144,000 Treaty Chinook salmon) or 65% of the summer troll Chinook salmon quota. The actual fleet harvest rate was 8,891 Chinook salmon/day, which was 609 Chinook salmon/day lower than what was estimated on July 15.

Following the first opening, the areas of high Chinook salmon abundance (5 AAC 29.050) were closed for the remainder of the season (Figure 31). The results of the second coho salmon assessment made on August 3, determined that an August coho salmon closure of 4 days was necessary. At the time of the second opening, we estimated that the troll fishery had

approximately 78,800 fish left on the Treaty allocation of 311,900 Chinook salmon. Assuming a 3% Alaska hatchery component, (4.7% in the first retention period) the target harvest in the second opening was roughly 81,200 Chinook salmon. The second Chinook salmon opening began on August 14 and was managed in-season. On August 18 the harvest rate was estimated to be between 12,000 and 13,000 per day, and the target harvest was projected to be taken by noon, August 20. A News Release announcing the closure of the second Chinook salmon opening at 12:00 noon, August 20 was issued on the morning of August 19. The actual harvest rate for the second opening was 10,834 Chinook salmon/day (Table 52) and the Alaska hatchery composition was approximately 4% so that the actual Treaty harvest was 11,100 fish less than the harvest target.

A News Release was issued at 3:00 p.m., September 14 announcing that a third Chinook salmon retention period from September 15 through September 20 (the closure of the summer troll fishery). A total of 5,300 Chinook salmon (4,800 Treaty) were harvested during the third Chinook salmon opening.

The total summer fishery Chinook salmon harvest was approximately 227,000 fish, of which approximately 10,300 fish or 4.1% were of Alaska hatchery origin. Approximately 8,860 of these or 3.9% were counted as hatchery add-on and not counted against the treaty quota (Table 47).

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 4-day closure of the troll fishery was recommended in order to provide for adequate escapement to inside waters and for allocation.

The 2005 return of coho salmon to Southeast Alaska will likely be one of the top ten returns within the past 20 years. The troll coho salmon harvest of 2,035,800 fish was the 5th highest since statehood (Table 43). Power troll CPUE's were continually above average throughout the season and above the 1994 level in some weeks in most of the Big-six Fishery Performance Data Areas (Figure 32). The coho salmon harvest during the first week of the summer season was the largest coho salmon harvest during a king salmon opening and the second largest coho salmon harvest for the first two weeks since statehood. The power troll coho salmon harvest rates were not entirely similar to historical patterns in that they were much more consistent throughout the season, with increased harvest rates later in the season than normally occur. Harvest rates in the Central Outside area (highest effort area) were below average from late July through late August. The summer fishery was not extended past September 20 this year. During the past 12 years (1994–2005), the coho salmon season has been extended 8 times (Table 53).

At the time of the second assessment, the troll harvest (748,000) was 301% above the 1971–1980 average and 31% above the 1985–2004 average and was approximately 1.2 times the 2004 harvest for the same time period. Overall, the drift gillnet harvest was 193% above the base period (1971–1980) and 47% above the 1985–2004 averages, while the Taku/Snettisham and Lynn Canal fisheries both were below average harvest. The harvest rate in the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery was 327% greater than the base period, the Prince of Wales drift gillnet fishery was 217% greater than the base period while the Taku/Snettisham and Lynn Canal drift gillnet fisheries were both below the base period by 51% and 4%, respectively (Figure 33). The weekly

and cumulative harvest rates in the Juneau marine sport fishery were both above the base period (Figure 33).

The coho salmon return was assessed in early September to evaluate an extension of the trolling period beyond September 20. At that time, the high power troll harvest rates and high harvest rates in the Sitka and Juneau marine sport fisheries would have indicated a high abundance year. The overall regional power troll coho salmon harvest rates after statistical week 29 (July 11–17) were continually above the 1985–2004 average (Figure 32). However, coho salmon harvests in the Districts 6 and 11 gillnet fisheries were at low levels in both total harvest and CPUE which suggested that the abundance may not have been quite as large as indicated in the troll and sport fisheries. The region wide drift gillnet harvests were 53% above the 1971–1980 average but were 6% below the 1985–2004 average and 23% below the 2000–2004 average. Escapements were also generally above average in the majority of systems throughout the region and had already reached the escapement goals in some systems (Tables 54–58; Figures 34 and 35). However, based on the poor gillnet harvests, 2005 appeared to be an average to slightly above average coho salmon return year, and not necessarily a high abundance year, so the troll fishery was closed according to regulation on September 20 [5 AAC 29.110 (a)].

The 2005 troll fishery coho salmon harvest of 2.04 million fish was 0.12 million fish more than the 2004 harvest (Table 43). The BOF management plan allocates 61% of the long-term commercial harvest to the troll fleet. In 2005, the troll portion was 75%, bringing the average since 1989 to 63% (Table 59). Average head-on, dressed weight of coho salmon was 5.7 pounds in 2005, which was 0.9 pounds less than 2004 and 0.8 pounds less than the recent five-year average (Table 60).

OTHER SPECIES

A total of 13,300 sockeye, 109,600 pink, and 165,400 chum salmon were harvested during the 2005 troll season (Tables 43 and 44). This was the 7th largest sockeye salmon harvest, the 14th smallest pink salmon harvest, and the 9th largest chum salmon harvest since statehood (harvests do not include hatchery terminal areas).

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 for the first time over 1 million chum salmon returned to the NSRAA Hidden Falls hatchery, located on eastern Baranof Island. In 1993, the NSRAA Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility near Sitka saw a return of over 1.0 million chum salmon and the troll chum salmon harvest increased to over 500,000 fish. Since that time, trollers have targeted chum salmon and, with the exception of 1999, the annual troll harvest of chum salmon outside of terminal harvest areas has been consistently greater than 100,000 fish (Table 43).

In 2005, trollers harvested 160,000 chum salmon in Sitka Sound in the Eastern Channel area, with peak harvests occurring from mid-July to mid-August. The troll harvest of chum salmon returning to Neets Bay was the highest during the month of July. However, only 8,150 fish were caught in the combined areas inside and outside the THA. Although this harvest was 2,450 fish greater than the 2004 harvest, it was 165,500 fewer fish than were harvested in 2003.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ) HARVESTS

In 2005, approximately 4% of the Chinook salmon (13,500 fish) and 4% of the coho salmon (85,400 fish) harvested by the troll fishery was reported taken outside of State waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 500 sockeye, 330 pink, and 50 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ.

NUMBER OF TROLL PERMITS FISHED AND BOAT DAYS OF EFFORT

In 2005, the CFEC renewed 922 power troll permits and 937 hand troll permits, which was a 2% increase in power troll permit renewals and a 0.3% increase in hand troll permit renewals compared to 2004. Preliminary estimates indicate that 720 power troll permits and 349 hand troll permits were actually fished (Table 40). This represents a 4% increase in power troll effort and a 9.4% increase in hand troll effort when compared to the 2004 season. Both power and hand troll participation increased during all fisheries in 2004 compared to the 2004 participation (Table 41).

In 2005, the Chinook salmon general summer fishery was open for 29.5 days, with 9,246 boat-days of Chinook salmon retention. The Chinook salmon non-retention effort was estimated at 13,353 boat days (Table 42; Figure 27). 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. The peak harvest 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 89,000 fish to the all-gear harvest (Table 48; Figure 36). Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Table 61). In 2005, Alaska hatcheries and wild terminal exclusion fish contributed about 120,000 Chinook salmon to the commercial and sport fisheries (the largest on record), with about 40,200 fish (highest on record) harvested in the troll fishery and 24,500 fish in the sport fishery (Tables 47 and 62).

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 26% in 2002, with Alaska hatcheries producing approximately 98% of these fish. In 2005, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 16% of the harvest for a total contribution of 332,100 fish (Table 63; Figure 37).

WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT

CHINOOK SALMON ESCAPEMENT

A 15-year Chinook salmon rebuilding program began in 1981. Since 1981, ADF&G 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, ADF&G also

conducted CWT studies and improved escapement estimation methods. ADF&G 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.

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 was below desired escapements. Over the last 11 years, the Situk, Unuk, Alsek, and Stikine rivers have consistently been above the lower escapement goal range (Table 64). 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 nine of the last ten years, and the Keta River has been below for three of the last ten years. The escapement goals for all of the Behm Canal stocks are now under review and may be revised within the coming year. In 2005, escapements generally continued to increase from the low counts in 1998 and 1999, with 6 out of 11 index counts above the 2004 escapement values. In summary, 10 out of the 11 systems had escapements above or within goals, with the Alsek River being 150 fish below goal. The revised MSY escapement goals indicate that all Southeast Alaska and Transboundary River stocks are healthy and stable.

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 2005, 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 34).

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 normally 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 (Figure 38). Fish are tagged in these systems and their contribution to the fisheries is estimated through ADF&G 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 purse 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 22). Escapement goals of indicator streams are normally met, and have been exceeded in many cases in recent years (Tables 54, 55; Figure 38). However, 2005 peak survey counts were below goal for one Juneau roadside system (Montana Creek) and two Yakutat systems (Lost and Situk Rivers). However, conditions for surveying near Yakutat were difficult in Fall 2005 and peak counts in that area may under-represent actual escapement. Escapements in northern inside areas were lower in most systems compared with recent years, as a result of lower marine survival.

The escapement count in the Berners River in Lynn Canal of 5,220 spawners was within the goal range (4,000–9,200 spawners) while a preliminary estimate of escapement to the Chilkat River was near the lower bound of the newly established goal range (Table 56). The total run to the Berners River was the smallest on record while the all-gear exploitation rate of 60% was below average (67%). The troll fishery exploitation rate on the Berners River stock (36%) was the highest estimate since 1999. The estimated 2005 escapement of 91,800 coho salmon to the Taku River above Canyon Island well above the threshold U.S. management objective of 38,000 fish but lower than escapements of 104,500–219,400 spawners in 2001–2004 (Table 56). Escapement counts in Juneau roadside systems (Jordan, Montana, Peterson, Steep, Switzer, and Auke creeks) were below average for all streams and below goal for Montana Creek (Table 56). The sum of counts in these systems (1,177 spawners) was the lowest on record since 1981. The Auke Creek weir count of 450 adults was within the goal range of 200 to 500 spawners. Auke Creek smolt production has been trending lower for over 2 decades despite strong brood year escapements resulting from high marine survival rates combined with low exploitation rates.

Indicators for the Sitka area (North Central Outside area) were mixed. The overall escapement index of about 6,100 spawners (seven streams) was above the historical average of about 5,400 spawners (Table 57; Figure 39). The total escapement of 4,257 spawners to Ford Arm Lake was well above average of about 3,400 spawners and the goal range of 1,300 to 2,900 spawners. Counts for five streams surveyed by foot around Sitka Sound totaled well above average, but the helicopter count of 160 spawners in the Black River north of Sitka was the lowest on record.

The overall index of over 15,500 spawners for 15 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was the largest on record and was far above the 1987–2004 average of about 9,100 spawners (Table 58; Figure 39). The total escapement of 1,732 spawners to Hugh Smith Lake was the 7th highest estimate in 24 years and well above the goal range of 500 to 1,100 spawners.

COHO SALMON EXPLOITATION RATES

Troll fishery exploitation rates in 2005 showed signs of a sustained rebound from very low levels in 2002 and 2003 that were due in part to low ex-vessel prices.

The 2005 average troll fishery exploitation rate of 38% for the four primary indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, Ford Arm Lake, and Hugh Smith Lake) was slightly below the long-term average of 39% (Table 65; Figure 40). Troll fishery exploitation rates for Auke Creek, Berners River and Ford Arm Lake were all within two percentage points of 1982–2004 averages.

The troll fishery exploitation rate for Hugh Smith Lake (31%) was below average (37%) and well below the 2004 estimate of 41%.

The average total exploitation rate by all fisheries on the four stocks in 2005 of 52% was below 1982–2004 average of 59% (Table 65; Figure 41). Estimates for all but the Berners River stock were below average. The total exploitation rate estimate for the Berners River stock increased from 56% in 2004 to 60% in 2005. In the northern inside area, the Auke Creek stock was exploited at an estimated 39%, down from the historical average of 42%. The total exploitation rate of 54% for the Hugh Smith Lake stock was well under average (67%) and the 2004 rate of 66%. The all-gear exploitation rate estimate of 58% for Ford Arm Lake was down slightly from average (60%) and well below 71% in 2004.

Table 38.—All-gear treaty Chinook salmon harvest, hatchery add-on, total harvest, treaty quota, terminal exclusion harvest and the number of fish over or under the quota, 1985–2005. The hatchery add-on is the Alaska hatchery contribution minus the pre-treaty Alaska hatchery harvest (5,000 fish), plus the statistical error associated with the Alaska hatchery estimate.

Year	Treaty Harvest	Hatchery Addon	Terminal Exclusion	Total Harvest	Treaty Quota	Over/Under Quota
1985	268,293	6,246	0	274,539	263,000	5,293
1986	271,262	11,091	0	282,353	263,000	8,262
1987	265,323	17,095	0	282,418	263,000	2,323
1988	256,787	22,525	0	279,312	263,000	-6,213
1989	269,522	21,510	0	291,032	263,000	6,522
1990	320,996	45,873	0	366,869	302,000	18,996
1991	297,986	61,476	0	359,462	273,000	24,986
1992	221,980	36,811	0	258,791	243,000	-21,020
1993	271,193	32,910	0	304,103	263,000	8,193
1994	235,165	29,185	0	264,350	240,000	-4,835
1995	176,939	58,800	0	235,739	175,000	1,939
1996	154,997	72,599	8,663	236,259	140,000–155,000	0
1997	286,696	46,463	9,843	343,002	277,000–302,000	0
1998	243,152	25,021	2,420	270,593	260,000	-16,848
1999	198,842	47,725	4,453	251,020	184,200	14,642
2000	186,493	74,316	2,481	263,290	178,500	7,993
2001	186,919	77,287	1,528	265,734	250,300	-63,381
2002	357,133	68,164	1,237	426,534	371,900	-14,767
2003	380,152	57,228	2,056	439,436	439,613	-59,461
2004	428,773	72,025	5,409	506,207	426,077	2,696
2005	386,684	63,709	47,455	497,885	416,408	-29,724
					1985–2004 Sum:	-84,680
					1985–2004 Avg.:	-4,234

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

Table 39.—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	Auke Creek	Berners River	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Taku River	Deer Lake	Neck Lake	Hidden Falls	Medvejie	DIPAC	Whitman Lake	Neets Bay	Burnett Inlet	Anita Bay	Shamrock Bay	Deep Inlet	Nakat Inlet	Earl West Cove	
	Smolts	Pre-smolts	Smolts	Pre-smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	Smolts	
1980	10																			
1981	9											4	8							
1982	11	3		6								3	10							
1983	18	7		10								9	13							
1984	16				8							3	9					9		
1985	25	6		12	8							13	12							
1986	17	5		9	19							17	11							
1987	21	3		4	11		6					3	4					5	10	
1988	17	5		7	4							5	1					6	5	
1989	14	4		13	10		7					2	1					3	2	
1990	21	9	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	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	11	14	5	16	12	15	10	5	7			8		5	5	
1999	19		13	7	14	10	17	4	16	14	15	10	8	6		7		8	10	
2000	19		12	13	7	8	1	5	10	11	10	4	6	2				5	4	
2001	28		12	8	13	9	15	5	12	7	9	6	8	14		2		5	5	
2002	27		19	15	14	13	30	5	24	10	14	9	13	15	8	3		4		
2003	25		19	17	14	11	6	6	10	14	10	8	10	13	9	2		8		
2004	21		18	12	10	8	22	4	10	5	8	4	7	3	3	5		4		
2005	16		8	8	9	8	13	2	9	6	7	6	5	2	8	6	3	6		
Average	20	5	17	11	13	12	14	6	15	11	11	7	8	8	7	6	11	8	9	

Table 40.—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 1 to September 30) for 1980 to 2005.

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	251	915	671
2003	909	257	883	639
2004	934	319	905	693
2005	937	349	922	720

Table 41.—Number of permits fished, by gear type and fishery, from 1980 to 2005.

YEAR	WINTER FISHERY			SPRING ^a (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	53	253	306	81	273	354	284	740	1,024
1999	53	233	286	83	253	336	307	718	1,025
2000	67	244	311	111	287	398	255	714	969
2001	80	242	322	122	321	443	252	711	963
2002	72	228	300	94	236	330	251	671	922
2003	96	264	360	79	289	368	187	605	792
2004	129	310	439	111	332	443	238	675	913
2005	142	302	444	117	383	500	281	701	982

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

Table 42.—Number of days, effort (boat days) and dates the Southeast Alaska troll fishery was open to Chinook salmon fishing (Chinook salmon retention (CR)), closed to Chinook salmon retention (Chinook salmon non-retention (CNR)), and closed to all salmon species (all) during the general summer season. (April 15–September 30) from 1978 to 2005.

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

-continued-

Table 42. Page 2 of 3.

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

-continued-

Table 42. Page 3 of 3.

Year	Days Open	Days Closed	Dates open	CR Days	CR Effort (Boat days)	Closed Dates	Days Closed	CNR Days	CNR Effort (Boat Days)
2000	24	68	7/1-7/5	5		4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
			8/11-8/12	2		7/6-8/10	36		
			8/23-8/30	8		8/13-8/22	10 (all)		
			9/12-9/20	9		8/31-9/11	12		
2001	25	67	7/1-7/6	6	6,784	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	48	15,422
						7/7-8/12	37		
						8/13-8/17	5(all)		
			8/18-9/5	19		9/6-9/30	25		
2002	40	52	7/1-7/18	18	7,364	9/21-9/24	4(all)	62	15,434
						4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						7/19-8/9	22		
			8/12-9/2	22		8/10-8/11	2(all)		
2003	39	53	7/1-8/8	39	10,482	9/3-9/30	28	50	10,214
						4/15-6/30	77 (all)		
						8/9-9/30	53		
2004	19		7/1-7/15	15	10,743	4/15-6/30	77 (all)	53	9,228
						7/16-8/9	25		
						8/10-8/11	2(all)		
2005	29.5		8/12-8/15	4	5,889	8/16-9/30	46	71	17,442
			7/1-7/17	17		4/10-6/30	82(all)		
						7/18-8/13	27		
						8/10-8/13	4(all)		
						8/15-9/14	30		
		8/14-8/20	6.5	9,246	9/21-9/30	10(all)	57	13,353	
		9/15-9/20	6						

^a In 1988, the southern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho salmon conservation concerns.

^b In 1997, the northern areas of Southeast Alaska were closed due to coho salmon conservation concerns.

Table 43.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1–September 30) from 1980 to 2005.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^a	Coho ^a	Pink ^a	Chum ^a	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	303,643	2,921	696,391	266,885	12,048	1,281,888
1981	248,782	7,476	860,792	579,524	8,680	1,705,254
1982	241,938	2,365	1,316,119	503,578	5,700	2,069,700
1983	269,821	8,018	1,276,363	498,245	20,309	2,072,756
1984	235,622	9,559	1,132,644	572,578	28,052	1,978,455
1985	215,811	7,818	1,599,777	963,737	52,787	2,839,930
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	231,364	9,339	500,218	519,390	88,261	1,348,572
1989	235,716	20,173	1,415,517	1,771,249	68,988	3,511,643
1990	287,939	9,175	1,832,393	771,665	62,818	2,963,990
1991	264,106	9,806	1,718,318	427,326	28,438	2,447,994
1992	183,759	22,830	1,929,013	673,805	85,013	2,894,420
1993	226,866	25,336	2,395,505	902,758	525,138	4,075,603
1994	186,331	21,761	3,461,607	942,747	330,376	4,942,822
1995	138,117	27,323	1,750,124	714,312	277,453	2,907,329
1996	141,452	11,024	1,906,690	812,899	406,244	3,278,309
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	2,272,619	540,670	74,672	3,039,905
2000	158,717	4,467	1,124,854	187,364	478,144	1,953,546
2001	153,280	8,989	1,843,997	258,943	467,830	2,733,039
2002	325,308	1,247	1,310,060	86,399	117,672	1,840,686
2003	330,692	4,572	1,220,782	159,394	286,410	2,001,850
2004	354,664	5,010	1,915,007	57,315	161,070	2,493,066
2005	338,442	13,276	2,035,783	109,635	165,393	2,662,529
1960–69 Average	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970–79 Average	298,830	2,418	610,162	253,774	11,626	1,176,810
1980–89 Average	246,296	8,429	1,196,621	634,400	34,906	2,120,652
1990–99 Average	201,326	17,890	2,007,321	659,258	221,984	3,107,779
2001–05 Average	300,477	6,619	1,665,126	134,337	239,675	2,346,234

^a Only Chinook salmon statistics include hatchery THA harvests. Harvest for all species include Annette Island Reserve.

Table 44.—Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by statistical week, for the 2005 troll season (Oct. 11, 2004 to Sept. 30, 2005).

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total ^{a b}
2004	42	10-Oct	4,869	0	0	0	0	4,869
	43	17-Oct	2,360	0	0	0	0	2,360
	44	24-Oct	1,428	0	0	0	0	1,428
	45	31-Oct	307	0	0	0	0	307
	46	7-Nov	927	0	0	0	0	927
	47	14-Nov	373	0	0	0	0	373
	48	21-Nov	590	0	0	0	0	590
	49	28-Nov	567	0	0	0	0	567
	50	5-Dec	484	0	0	0	0	484
	51	12-Dec	397	0	0	0	0	397
	52	19-Dec	348	0	0	0	0	348
	53	26-Dec	332	0	0	0	0	332
	2005	1	1-Jan	64	0	0	0	0
2		2-Jan	1,032	0	0	0	0	1,032
3		9-Jan	579	0	0	0	0	579
4		16-Jan	630	0	0	0	0	630
5		23-Jan	1,271	0	0	0	0	1,271
6		30-Jan	728	0	0	0	0	728
7		6-Feb	808	0	0	0	0	808
8		13-Feb	2,070	0	0	0	0	2,070
9		20-Feb	1,530	0	0	0	0	1,530
10		27-Feb	1,259	0	0	0	0	1,259
11		6-Mar	1,247	0	0	0	0	1,247
12		13-Mar	5,661	0	0	0	0	5,661
13		20-Mar	6,705	0	0	0	0	6,705
14		27-Mar	1,658	0	0	0	0	1,658
15		3-Apr	12,240	0	0	0	0	12,240
16		10-Apr	19	0	0	0	0	19
17		17-Apr	710	0	0	0	0	710
18		24-Apr	695	0	0	0	1	696
19		1-May	1,856	0	0	0	1	1,857
20		8-May	2,596	0	0	0	0	2,596
21		15-May	4,640	0	0	0	0	4,640
22		22-May	6,614	0	0	0	1	6,615
23		29-May	5,547	0	0	0	0	5,547
24		5-Jun	12,711	1	0	0	2	12,714
25		12-Jun	10,053	12	327	327	15	10,734
26		19-Jun	8,844	31	2,959	2,959	65	14,858
27		26-Jun	15,407	90	29,955	29,955	495	75,902
28		3-Jul	76,430	521	262,786	262,786	612	603,135
29		10-Jul	48,575	603	260,314	260,314	756	570,562
30		17-Jul	15,190	410	208,017	208,017	9,151	440,785
31		24-Jul	40	312	200,790	200,790	25,670	427,602
32		31-Jul	17	448	136,259	136,259	33,479	306,462
33		7-Aug	7	419	123,518	123,518	56,936	304,398
34		14-Aug	70,438	7,169	211,208	211,208	29,550	529,573
35		21-Aug	0	902	154,627	154,627	8,403	318,559
36		28-Aug	0	939	152,723	152,723	115	306,500
37		4-Sep	0	820	129,223	129,223	93	259,359
38		11-Sep	2,502	530	140,031	140,031	42	283,136
39		18-Sep	2,798	69	23,046	23,046	6	48,965

-continued-

Table 44.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
		Winter season subtotal	50,464	0	0	0	0	50,464
		Spring season subtotal	58,665	61	6,339	757	30,956	65,965
		Summer season subtotal	227,033	13,215	2,029,444	101,811	134,437	2,505,940
		Hatchery terminal area subtotal	2,280	1	2,192	7,067	9,205	51,558
		Grand Total:	338,442	13,277	2,037,975	109,635	174,598	2,673,927

Table 45.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial hand troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30) from 1980 to 2005.

Year^a	Chinook^{b,c}	Sockeye^c	Coho^c	Pink^c	Chum^c	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
2003	13,510	134	80,882	3,562	3,095	101,183
2004	18,864	148	108,624	2,403	861	130,900
2005	16,847	340	143,095	6,203	418	166,903
Average 1975–2004	26,652	1,147	190,055	95,427	9,197	322,477

^a Prior to 1975, hand and power troll harvests were not reported separately.

^b Only Chinook salmon statistics include hatchery THA harvests.

^c Harvest for all species include Annette Island Reserve.

Table 46.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial power troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species by calendar year from 1975 to 1978, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1 to September 30) from 1980 to 2005.

Year ^a	Chinook ^{b,c}	Sockeye ^c	Coho ^c	Pink ^c	Chum ^c	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
2003	317,172	4,441	1,139,901	155,829	188,048	1,805,391
2004	335,772	4,862	1,806,383	54,912	168,498	2,370,427
2005	321,595	12,936	1,892,688	103,432	164,975	2,495,626
Average 1975–2004	219,637	9,131	1,253,974	407,615	127,194	2,017,552

^a Prior to 1975, hand and power troll harvests were not reported separately.

^b Only Chinook salmon statistics include hatchery THA harvests.

^c Harvest for all species include Annette Island Reserve.

Table 47.—2005 Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Harvest.

Fishery	Total Harvest	Common Property Harvest	Alaska Wild Total Contribution				Terminal Exclusion Base	Treaty Harvest	
			General Fisheries	Terminal	Subtotal	Exclusion			
Wild Terminal Exclusion Harvests									
Gillnet	Stikine	23,233	448	0	22,785	22,785	22,785	448	448
	Taku	20,606	934	0	19,672	19,672	19,672	934	934
Setnet	Yakutat	1	1	0	0	0	0	776	1
Sport	Stikine	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,952	2,000
	Taku	3,000	2,566	0	434	434	434	2,566	2,566
	Yakutat	500	210	0	290	290	290	210	210
Troll	Stikine	4,253	0	0	4,253	4,253	4,253	0	0
	Taku	21	0	0	21	21	21	0	0
Total Terminal Exclusion		53,614	6,159	0	47,455	47,455	47,455		6,159
Annette Island Harvests									
Purse seine		173	173	0	0	0	0		173
Gillnet		1,132	1,132	242	0	242	207		925
Trap		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Troll		392	392	129	0	129	110		282
Total Annette Island		1,697	1,697	371	0	371	318		1,379
General Purse seine And Gillnet									
Purse seine		19,677	16,069	3,251	3,608	6,858	6,397	238	13,280
Gillnet		9,321	8,520	4,986	801	5,787	5,079		4,242
Setnet		717	717	0	0	0	0		717
Total Net Fisheries ^a		74,860	27,994	8,478	46,866	55,344	54,141		20,719
(Including Annette Island)									
Troll									
Winter Fishery									
Oct 11–Dec 31		12,982		2,624	0	2,624	2,252		10,730
Jan 1–Apr 14		37,479		2,850	0	2,850	2,446		35,033
Winter Total		50,461		5,474	0	5,474	4,697		45,764
Spring Fishery									
Spring areas		54,163		17,962	0	17,962	15,412		38,751
Terminal areas		2,264		0	2,002	2,002	2,002	262	262
Spring Total		56,427		17,962	2,002	19,964	17,415		39,012
Summer Fishery									
Jul 1–17		151,128		7,078	0	7,078	6,074		145,054
Aug 14–20		70,422		2,735	0	2,735	2,347		68,075
Sep 15–20		5,303		507	0	507	435		4,868
Summer Total		226,853		10,321	0	10,321	8,856		217,997
Total Troll		338,407		33,885	6,276	40,162	35,352		303,055
(Including Annette Island)									
Sport									
Traditional		79,081	75,081	19,751	4,000	23,751	20,948		58,133
Total Sport ^a		84,581	79,857	19,751	4,724	24,475	21,672		62,909
Grand Totals ^a		497,848		62,114	57,866	119,981	111,164	8,386	386,684
HATCHERY BASE								5,000	
Risk Adjustment Factor								3,816	
Wild Terminal Exclusion								47,455	
Alaska Hatchery Add-On								63,709	

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

Table 48.—Annual Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contribution, in thousands of fish, from 1965 to 2005.

Year ^a	Troll ^b	Net ^c	Subtotal	Sport ^d	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	6	338
1981	249	19	268	21	289	2	287
1982	242	48	290	26	316	1	315
1983	270	19	289	22	311	3	308
1984	236	32	268	22	290	6	284
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	54	313
1991	264	35	299	60	359	70	289
1992	184	32	216	43	259	44	215
1993	227	28	255	49	304	40	264
1994	186	36	222	42	264	36	228
1995	138	48	186	50	236	69	167
1996	141	37	178	58	237	89	148
1997	246	25	271	72	340	63	277
1998	192	24	216	55	271	34	237
1999	146	33	179	72	251	59	192
2000	159	41	200	63	252	85	167
2001	153	38	191	68	259	87	172
2002	325	32	357	85	442	78	364
2003	331	39	370	69	439	68	371
2004	355	64	419	81	500	83	417
2005	338	75	413	85	498	73	425

^a Years 1985–2001 were updated in 2001, based on Add-on tables for BOF reports. All subsequent years also based on Add-on tables.

^b Troll harvests prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year. From 1980-present, harvests are by season, Oct.1– Sept. 30.

^c Purse seine harvests from 1986–present do not include Chinook salmon less than five pounds reported on fish tickets.

^d Estimates of sport catches for 1965–76 based on 1977–1980 average catch per capita data. Sport catches for 1977–1999 based on statewide postal harvest surveys. Sport harvest for 2004 based on preliminary creel survey data, pending completion of statewide postal harvest surveys.

Table 49.—Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest, vessel landings, and catch per landing, by troll accounting year (October 1–September 30), from 1980 to 2005.

Year	Early Winter (Oct.–Dec.) ^a			Late Winter (Jan.–May 1) ^a			Total Winter (Oct.–Apr. 14) ^a			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	303,643	3%
1981	1,737	279	6	7,027	744	9	8,764	1,023	9	248,782	4%
1982	4,865	535	9	6,857	764	9	11,722	1,299	9	241,938	5%
1983	12,517	926	14	17,340	1,424	12	29,857	2,350	13	269,821	11%
1984	14,223	1,217	12	17,153	1,980	9	31,376	3,197	10	235,622	13%
1985	14,235	869	16	7,234	1,148	6	21,469	2,017	11	215,811	10%
1986	16,779	1,049	16	6,147	832	7	22,926	1,881	12	237,703	10%
1987	18,453	1,235	15	10,075	996	10	28,528	2,231	13	242,562	12%
1988	44,774	2,404	19	15,684	1,785	9	60,458	4,189	14	231,364	26%
1989	24,426	2,239	11	9,872	1,403	7	34,298	3,642	9	235,716	15%
1990	17,617	868	20	15,513	1,477	11	33,130	2,345	14	287,939	12%
1991	19,920	787	25	20,622	2,037	10	40,542	2,824	14	264,106	15%
1992	28,277	1,653	17	43,554	2,679	16	71,831	4,332	17	183,759	39%
1993	20,275	1,194	17	42,447	2,366	18	62,722	3,560	18	226,866	28%
1994	35,193	1,106	32	21,175	1,499	14	56,368	2,605	22	186,331	30%
1995	10,382	627	17	7,486	871	9	17,868	1,498	12	138,117	13%
1996	6,008	427	14	3,393	447	8	9,401	874	11	141,452	7%
1997	13,252	626	21	7,705	514	15	20,957	1,151	18	246,409	9%
1998	9,810	534	18	23,008	1,372	17	32,804	2,001	16	192,066	17%
1999	13,989	579	24	16,988	1,435	12	30,977	2,026	15	146,219	21%
2000	17,494	783	22	18,561	1,508	12	36,055	2,291	16	158,717	23%
2001	11,198	907	12	11,388	1,382	8	22,586	2,298	10	153,280	15%
2002	17,152	754	23	12,237	1,351	9	29,415	2,116	14	325,308	9%
2003	18,672	725	26	32,182	2,365	14	50,854	3,090	16	330,692	15%
2004	12,686	982	13	40,200	2,595	15	52,886	3,577	15	354,636	15%
2005	12,982	1,103	12	37,482	2,955	13	50,464	4,058	12	336,153	15%

^a Includes Annette Island troll harvest.

Table 50.—Spring troll fishery (Experimental and Terminal fisheries) Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery contributions, from 1986 to 2005. Data does not include Hatchery Access fisheries from 1989 to 1992.

Year	Total Harvest ^a	AK Hatchery harvest ^a	Alaska Hatchery %
1986	776	240	31%
1987	4,488	1,548	34%
1988	8,505	2,931	34%
1989	2,366	922	39%
1990	7,052	4,255	60%
1991	13,984	6,129	44%
1992	11,229	5,604	50%
1993	15,826	6,525	41%
1994	11,269	4,939	44%
1995	21,750	13,990	64%
1996	30,963	15,672	51%
1997	32,791	13,556	41%
1998	19,195	5,012	26%
1999	18,351	8,766	48%
2000	20,990	11,217	53%
2001	28,250	13,726	49%
2002	37,610	17,398	46%
2003	35,452	11,949	34%
2004	55,186	19,863	36%
2005	58,665	18,195	31%

^a Includes Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 51.—The number of Chinook salmon harvested and permits fished in the 2005 spring troll fisheries (experimental and terminal).

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
101-29	Gravina Island	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	*	*	
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	*	*	
		19	1-May	7-May	3	35	
		20	8-May	14-May	4	46	
		21	15-May	21-May	3	12	
		22	22-May	28-May	6	423	54%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	11	750	35%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	25	1,056	41%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	28	1,380	54%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	21	1,358	62%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	18	810	55%
Total					54	5,870	50%
101-45	Mountain Point	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr			
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr			
		19	1-May	7-May	*	*	
		20	8-May	14-May	3	14	
		21	15-May	21-May	*	*	100%
		22	22-May	28-May	6	100	27%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	10	112	61%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	7	175	55%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	16	555	40%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	16	750	78%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	11	413	100%
Total					34	2,119	79%
101-90	West Behm Canal	19	2-May	6-May			
		20	9-May	13-May			
		21	16-May	20-May			
		22	23-May	28-May	*	*	0%
		23	30-May	4-Jun			
		24	6-Jun	11-Jun	*	*	0%
		25	13-Jun	18-Jun			
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	*	*	0%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					2	0	0%
101-95	Neets Bay Term. Area	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr			
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr			
		19	1-May	7-May			
		20	8-May	14-May			
		21	15-May	21-May			
		22	22-May	28-May			
		23	29-May	4-Jun			
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun			
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun			
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	*	*	
		27	26-Jun	2-Jul			
Total					*	*	

-continued-

Table 51. Page 2 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
102-50	West Clarence Strait	17	18-Apr	22-Apr	*	*	
		18	25-Apr	29-Apr			
		19	4-May	8-May			
		20	11-May	15-May	*	*	
		21	18-May	22-May	*	*	
		22	23-May	28-May			
		23	29-May	4-Jun	*	*	
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	6	323	39%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	7	411	34%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	15	826	27%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	4	289	21%
Total					24	1,849	28%
105-41	Sumner Strait	19	2-May	3-May	10	207	
		20	9-May	10-May	19	382	
		21	16-May	17-May	19	412	
		22	23-May	24-May	14	213	
Total					23	1,214	7%
106-30	Steamer Point	19	2-May	5-May	*	*	
		20	9-May	12-May			
		21	16-May	19-May	*	*	
		22	23-May	28-May	*	*	
		23	30-May	4-Jun	*	*	
		24	6-Jun	11-Jun	*	*	
		25	13-Jun	18-Jun	3	47	100%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	*	*	
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	8	129	31%
Total					13	176	42%
106-44	Wrangell Narrows Term. Area	23	1-Jun	4-Jun	8	58	100%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	18	199	100%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	11	171	100%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	15	284	100%
		27	26-Jun	2-Jul	6	110	100%
		28	3-Jul	7-Jul	3	61	100%
		Total					26
107-10	Ernest Sound	19	2-May	5-May			
		20	9-May	12-May	*	*	
		21	16-May	19-May			
		22	23-May	28-May			
		23	30-May	4-Jun			
		24	6-Jun	11-Jun	*	*	
		25	13-Jun	18-Jun	*	*	58%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	*	*	65%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun			
Total					*	*	47%
107-20	Deer Island	19	2-May	5-May			
		20	9-May	12-May			
		21	16-May	19-May			

-continued-

Table 51. Page 3 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
107-20	Deer Island	22	23-May	28-May			
		23	30-May	4-Jun			
		24	6-Jun	11-Jun	*	*	0%
		25	13-Jun	18-Jun	*	*	0%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun			
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun			
		Total				*	*
107-30	Zimovia Strait	19	2-May	4-May	0	0	
		20	9-May	11-May	0	0	
		21	16-May	19-May	0	0	
		22	23-May	28-May	0	0	
		23	30-May	4-Jun	0	0	
		24	6-Jun	11-Jun	1	7	0%
		25	13-Jun	18-Jun	0	0	
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	0	0	
27	26-Jun	30-Jun	0	0			
Total				1	7	0%	
107-35	Anita Bay Term. Area	19	5-May	7-May	0	0	
		20	8-May	14-May	0	0	
		21	15-May	21-May	0	0	
		22	22-May	28-May	0	0	
		23	29-May	4-Jun	0	0	
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	0	0	
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	0	0	
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	0	0	
27	26-Jun	2-Jul	0	0			
Total				0	0		
108-10	Chichagof Pass	19	1-May	7-May	9	46	28%
		20	8-May	14-May	10	66	35%
		21	15-May	21-May	4	18	0%
		22	22-May	28-May	11	314	5%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	7	113	0%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	5	127	0%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	*	*	0%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun			
27	26-Jun	30-Jun	*	*	0%		
Total				22	728	9%	
108-30	Baht Harbor	19	1-May	7-May	10	42	0%
		20	8-May	14-May	11	72	0%
		21	15-May	21-May	17	217	9%
		22	22-May	28-May	24	574	11%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	16	320	6%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	19	343	14%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	16	471	6%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	5	80	21%
27	26-Jun	30-Jun	4	19	44%		
Total				59	2,138	10%	
108-40	Craig Point	19	1-May	7-May	9	68	0%
		20	8-May	14-May	*	*	0%

-continued-

Table 51. Page 4 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
108-40	Craig Point	21	15-May	21-May	8	115	22%
		22	22-May	28-May	14	239	0%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	17	366	7%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	18	406	0%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	15	406	15%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	17	507	13%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	*	*	0%
Total				43	2,129	8%	
109-10	Little Port Walter	19	4-May	6-May	*	*	0%
		20	11-May	13-May	4	25	0%
		21	18-May	20-May			
		22	25-May	27-May			
		23	1-Jun	3-Jun			
		24	8-Jun	10-Jun			
		25	15-Jun	17-Jun			
26	19-Jun	25-Jun	*	*	0%		
27	26-Jun	30-Jun					
Total				6	25	0%	
109-51	Kingsmill Point	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	12	328	25%
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	10	198	7%
		19	1-May	7-May	7	154	51%
		20	8-May	14-May	8	257	0%
		21	15-May	21-May	14	408	32%
		22	22-May	28-May	13	341	48%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	14	841	22%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	15	798	31%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	26	1,721	12%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	27	1,976	54%
27	26-Jun	30-Jun	14	1,162	80%		
Total				71	8,184	39%	
109-62	Tebenkof Bay	19	2-May	4-May	25	811	18%
		20	9-May	11-May	23	948	20%
		21	20-May	21-May	25	1,075	25%
		22	27-May	28-May	23	741	
Total				55	3,575	17%	
110-31	Frederick Sound	16	15-Apr	16-Apr	1	2	
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	5	63	
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	2	5	
		19	1-May	7-May			
		20	8-May	14-May	1	3	
		21	15-May	21-May	2	20	20%
		22	22-May	28-May	3	33	7%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	7	100	50%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	3	121	74%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	5	81	22%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	3	71	19%
27	26-Jun	30-Jun	1	6			
Total				23	505	35%	

-continued-

Table 51. Page 5 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
112-12	Chatham Strait	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	1	3	
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr			
		19	1-May	7-May			
		20	8-May	14-May	2	8	
		21	15-May	21-May	3	30	93%
		22	22-May	28-May	6	125	64%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	6	123	44%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	12	375	24%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	12	342	36%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	8	267	63%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	3	101	34%
Total					37	1,374	42%
112-22	Hidden Falls Term. Area	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	1	1	
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr			
		19	1-May	7-May	1	6	
		20	8-May	14-May	1	26	
		21	15-May	21-May	2	13	
		22	22-May	28-May	5	74	
		23	29-May	4-Jun	5	137	
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	6	217	
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	9	243	
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	7	420	
		27	26-Jun	2-Jul	3	206	
Total					23	1,343	100%
113-01	Western Channel	22	23-May	24-May	14	188	16%
		23	31-May	1-Jun	12	170	30%
		24	6-Jun	10-Jun	9	89	16%
		25	13-Jun	17-Jun	13	215	67%
		26	20-Jun	22-Jun	28	556	11%
		27	26-Jun	28-Jun	14	117	26%
		Total					59
113-31	Biorka Island	22	23-May	24-May	44	1,069	14%
		23	31-May	1-Jun	32	476	64%
		24	6-Jun	10-Jun	45	3,715	18%
Total					72	5,260	22%
113-35	Eastern Channel	16	15-Apr	16-Apr	2	7	0%
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	6	32	0%
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	14	127	26%
		19	1-May	7-May	13	88	0%
		20	8-May	14-May	16	87	0%
		21	15-May	21-May	16	185	20%
		22	22-May	28-May	17	149	19%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	37	524	53%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	45	746	27%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	50	753	45%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	63	1,142	25%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	46	840	28%
Total					132	4,680	31%

-continued-

Table 51. Page 6 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
113-37	Inner Silver Bay	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr			
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr			
		19	1-May	7-May	1	2	
		20	8-May	14-May			
		21	15-May	21-May			
		22	22-May	28-May	3	13	
		23	29-May	4-Jun	7	40	100%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	9	99	100%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	5	118	0%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	10	210	45%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	6	101	0%
Total					24	583	45%
113-41	Middle Island	16	15-Apr	16-Apr	2	8	0%
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	18	242	11%
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	21	170	8%
		19	1-May	7-May	28	184	36%
		20	8-May	14-May	28	249	23%
		21	15-May	21-May	44	707	71%
		22	22-May	28-May	35	506	37%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	33	290	15%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	26	653	20%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	33	624	42%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	46	674	12%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	21	228	114%
Total					132	4,535	36%
113-62	Salisbury Sound	21	16-May	18-May	22	639	27%
		22	23-May	25-May	30	690	23%
		23	31-May	2-Jun	33	799	36%
		24	6-Jun	10-Jun	29	3,084	23%
		25	13-Jun	15-Jun	63	2,236	25%
Total					97	7,448	25%
113-95	Lisianski Inlet	20	9-May	10-May	9	145	41%
		21	16-May	17-May	15	249	7%
		22	23-May	24-May	19	414	12%
		23	30-May	30-May	11	87	10%
		24	6-Jun	6-Jun	8	116	0%
		25	13-Jun	13-Jun	4	26	0%
Total					27	1,037	13%
113-97	Stag Bay	19	3-May	6-May	5	60	0%
		20	9-May	12-May	4	57	34%
		21	16-May	19-May	2	51	0%
		22	23-May	26-May	2	51	46%
		23	30-May	2-Jun	3	39	0%
		24	6-Jun	9-Jun	6	120	0%
		25	13-Jun	16-Jun	8	166	33%
		26	20-Jun	23-Jun	2	104	69%
		27	26-Jun	28-Jun	1	28	0%
Total					12	676	25%

-continued-

Table 51. Page 7 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
114-21	Cross Sound Pink and Chum	25	13-Jun	17-Jun	*	*	0%
		26	20-Jun	24-Jun			
		27	27-Jun	29-Jun	4	5	42%
Total					*	*	18%
114-23	South Passage	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr			
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr			
		19	1-May	7-May	2	8	0%
		20	8-May	14-May	2	36	0%
		21	15-May	21-May	4	50	0%
		22	22-May	28-May	2	3	0%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	1	4	0%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun			
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	1	33	0%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun			
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun			
		Total				9	134
114-25	Homeshore	16	15-Apr	16-Apr			
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr			
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	8	101	10%
		19	1-May	7-May	10	72	0%
		20	8-May	14-May	10	47	45%
		21	15-May	21-May	14	153	81%
		22	22-May	28-May	14	91	0%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	11	141	0%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	15	189	18%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	15	272	63%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	14	153	2%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	5	31	4%
		Total				44	1,250
114-27	Point Sophia	16	15-Apr	16-Apr	1	2	
		17	17-Apr	23-Apr	2	26	
		18	24-Apr	30-Apr	4	49	56%
		19	1-May	7-May	7	53	100%
		20	8-May	14-May	3	11	0%
		21	15-May	21-May	4	45	40%
		22	22-May	28-May	5	36	64%
		23	29-May	4-Jun	6	55	54%
		24	5-Jun	11-Jun	4	50	70%
		25	12-Jun	18-Jun	6	37	0%
		26	19-Jun	25-Jun	9	96	0%
		27	26-Jun	30-Jun	3	29	10%
		Total				26	489
114-50	Port Althorp	20	9-May	10-May	7	93	
		21	16-May	17-May	9	232	28%
		22	23-May	24-May	13	282	10%
		23	30-May	1-Jun	14	81	24%
		24	6-Jun	8-Jun	6	92	21%
		25	13-Jun	15-Jun	10	148	6%
		26	20-Jun	22-Jun	6	80	42%
		27	26-Jun	28-Jun	10	110	
Total				30	1,118	15%	

-continued-

Table 51. Page 8 of 8.

Stat Area	Fishery Name	Stat Week	Open	Close	Permits	Chinook	AK%
Spring Experimental Subtotal						58,665	31%
Spring Terminal Subtotal						2,280	100%
Total Spring Troll						60,945	34%

Note: *=Confidential data. Totals given may or may not include individual weeks confidential data. Due to confidentiality concerns, harvests are omitted where less than 3 permits made landings, therefore totals may not reflect the sum of weekly values.

(-) Indicates that harvest was not sampled for coded-wire tags.

Table 52.—Southeast Alaska troll Chinook salmon catch per fleet day during the general summer fishery, from 1984 to 2005.

Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Harvest	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index
1984	June 5–30	26	127,300	4,896	1.34
	July 11–29	19	75,000	3,947	
		45	202,300	4,496	
1985	June 3–12	10	65,400	6,540	1.27
	July 1–22	22	114,400	5,200	
	August 25–26	2	13,200	8,250	
		34	193,000	5,744	
1986	June 20–July 15	26	154,600	5,946	1.48
	August 21–26	6	31,900	5,317	
	September 1–9	9	27,500	3,056	
		41	214,000	5,220	
1987	June 20–July 12	23	209,500	9,109	1.78
1988	July 1–12	12	162,000	13,500	2.04
1989	July 1–13	13	167,500	12,885	1.85
1990	July 1–22	22	200,000	9,091	1.84
	August 23–24	2	11,900	5,950	
		24	211,900	8,829	
1991	July 1–8	8	154,000	20,533	1.82
1992	July 1–4	4	65,600	18,743	1.65
	August 23	1	6,900	6,900	
		5	72,500	16,111	
1993	July 1–6	6	101,100	16,850	1.71
	August 21–25	5	24,900	4,980	
	September 12–20	9	19,100	2,122	
		20	145,100	7,255	
1994	July 1–7	7	98,300	14,043	1.55
	August 29–September 2	5	20,200	4,040	
		12	118,500	9,875	
1995	July 1–10	10	75,900	7,590	0.99
	July 30–August 5	7	21,300	3,043	
		17	97,200	5,718	
1996	July 1–10	10	76,400	7,640	0.90
	August 19–20	2	8,300	4,150	
		12	84,700	7,058	
1997	July 1–7	7	122,500	17,500	1.37
	August 18–24	7	49,600	7,086	
	August 30–September 5	7	10,600	1,514	
		21	182,700	8,700	
1998	July 1–11	11	102,800	9,345	1.25
	August 20–September 30	42	36,000	857	
		53	138,800	2,619	
1999	July 1–6	6	78,100	13,017	1.16
	August 18–August 22	5	16,400	3,280	
		11	94,500	8,591	

-continued-

Table 52. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Fishing Period	Days	Chinook Harvest	Catch/Fleet Day	Chinook Abundance Index
2000	July 1–5	5	50,768	10,154	1.10
	August 11–12	2	12,423	6,212	
	August 23–30	8	24,895	3,112	
	September 12–20	9	5,679	631	
		24	93,765	3,907	
2001	July 1–6	6	64,854	10,809	1.14
	August 18–September 5	19	30,509	1,606	
		25	95,363	3,815	
2002	July 1–18	18	187,003	10,389	1.74
	August 12–September 2	22	65,266	2,967	
		40	252,269	6,307	
2003	July 1–August 8	39	240,573	6,169	2.17
2004	July 1–15	15	193,992	12,933	2.06
	August 12–15	4	50,933	12,733	
		19	244,925	12,891	
2005	July 1–17	17	151,128	8,890	2.05
	August 14–20	6.5	70,424	10,834	
	September 15–20	6	5,307	885	
		29.5	226,859	7,690	

Note: The general summer fishery does not include experimental, terminal, or hatchery access fisheries, which target Alaska hatchery stocks.

Note: Abundance index is estimated by the Chinook salmon technical committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Table 53.—Coho salmon mid-season closure dates and extensions, from 1980 to 2005. During the years listed, the coho salmon season opened on June 15 and closed on September 20, unless noted.

Year	Closure dates	Days closed	Extension	Area restrictions
1980	July 15–24	10	None	
1981	August 10–19	10	None	
1982	July 29–August 7	10	None	
1983	August 5–14	10	None	
1984	August 15–24	10	None	
1985	August 15–24	10	None	
1986	August 11–20	10	None	
1987	August 3–12	10	None	
1988	August 15–24	10	None	
1989	August 14–23	10	None	
1990	August 13–22	10	None	
1991	August 16–24	10	None	
1992	August 13–22	10	None	
1993	August 13–20	8	None	
1994	August 27–28	2	9/2–9/30	Districts 1-16 open with some restrictions
1995	August 13–22	10	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-16 open with some restrictions
1996	August 14-18	5	None	
1997	August 8-17	10	None	
1998	August 12-19	8	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-13 open with some restrictions
1999	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1-16 open with some restrictions
2000	August 13–22	10	None	
2001	August 13–17	5	9/25–9/30	Districts 1-16 and 183 open (all state waters)*
2002	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except portion of Sitka Sound*
2003	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2004	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2005	August 10–13	4	None	

Note: *Areas of high Chinook salmon abundance remained closed and Yakutat area closures were in effect during coho salmon extension periods.

Table 54.—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	03	04	05
Southeast Alaska Area																										
Auke Cr.	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I
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	E	E	I
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	E	E	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	E	I	E
Chilkat River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	U	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	I
Montana Cr.	NA	U	I	I	I	I	U	U	U	I	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	U	U
Petersen Cr.	NA	I	E	I	I	E	E	I	E	I	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	E	I
Sitka Index	NA	NA	E	I	E	E	I	U	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E
Ketchikan Index	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	E	E	E	E	E	E
Yakutat Area																										
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	E	I	U
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	I	E	U
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	NA	NA	I
All-Gear Comm.																										
Harvest (Millions)	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	5.5	3.1	3.0	1.8	2.8	3.3	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.8

Table 55.—Escapement estimates for four Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, from 1980 to 2005. 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
2002	1,112	27,700	7,109	3,291
2003	585	10,110	6,789	1,510
2004	416	14,450	3,539	840
Average 1980–2004	728	10,044	3,366	1,305
2005	450	5,220	4,257	1,732
Escapement Goal Range:	200–500	4,000–9,200	1,300–2,900	500–1,100

Table 56.—Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, from 1981 to 2005.

Year	Auke Creek (Weir)	Montana Creek	Steep Creek	Jordan Creek	Switzer Creek	Peterson Creek	Small Stream Index	Berners River	Taku River
1981	646		227	515	482	109	219	2,198	
1982	447		545	232	368	80	320	1,992	7,505
1983	694		636	171	184	77	219	1,981	9,840
1984	651		581	168	251	123	189	1,963	2,825
1985	942		810	186	72	122	276	2,408	6,169
1986	454		60	247	163	54	363	1,341	1,752
1987	668		314	128	251	48	204	1,613	3,260
1988	756		164	155	215	51	542	1,883	2,724
1989	502		566	222	133	78	242	1,743	7,509
1990	697		1,711	185	216	82	324	3,215	11,050
1991	808		1,415	267	322	227	410	3,449	11,530
1992	1,020		2,512	612	785	93	403	5,425	15,300
1993	859		1,352	471	322	94	112	3,210	15,670
1994	1,437		1,829	200	371	198	318	4,353	15,920
1995	460		600	409	77	42	277	1,865	4,945
1996	511		798	134	54	42	263	1,802	6,050
1997	609		1,018	182	18	67	186	2,080	10,050
1998	862		1,160	149	63	42	102	2,378	6,802
1999	845		1,000	392	47	51	272	2,607	9,920
2000	683		961	88	30	74	202	2,038	10,650
2001	842		1,119	366	119	50	106	2,602	19,290
2002	1,112		2,448	380	1,396	124	195	5,655	27,700
2003	585		808	400	78	100	203	2,174	10,110
2004	416		364	82	38	69	284	1,253	14,450
Average									
1981–2004	729		958	264	252	87	260	2,551	10,044
2005	450		351	107	94	36	139	1,177	5,220
Goals:									
Point	340								6,300
Lower	200		400				100		4,000
Upper	500		1,200				250		9,200

Table 57.—Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, from 1982 to 2005.

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitsin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Black River	Ford Arm	
							Lake (Weir)	Total Index ^a
1982	317	46	116	577	482	749	2,662	4,950
1983	45	31	20	217	143	427	1,938	2,821
1984	385	160	154	715	645	425	4,232	6,716
1985	193	144	109	408	390	1,628	2,324	5,196
1986	57	73	53	275	245	312	1,546	2,561
1987	36	21	22	47	167	262	1,694	2,249
1988	45	56	71	104	126	280	3,028	3,710
1989	101	76	89	129	180	181	2,177	2,933
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	644	513	764	4,202	6,682
1994	304	313	227	404	717	758	3,228	5,951
1995	274	152	99	626	336	1,265	2,445	5,197
1996	59	150	201	553	488	500	2,500	4,451
1997	55	90	68	300	296	686	4,965	6,460
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,520	7,049	9,811
1999	167	48	27	291	243	1,590	3,598	5,964
2000	144	62	30	459	108	880	2,287	3,970
2001	133	132	80	703	417	1,080	2,178	4,723
2002	227	169	100	713	659	1,194	7,109	10,171
2003	95	102	91	440	373	1,055	6,789	8,945
2004	143	112	79	399	391	380	3,539	5,043
Average								
1982–2004	156	121	89	440	370	797	3,404	5,377
2005	76	67	173	892	460	160	4,257	6,085

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

Table 58.—Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, from 1987 to 2005.

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	Chinook Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossum River	Keta River	Marten River	Smith L. (Weir)	Humpback Creek	Tombstone River	Total Index ^a
1987	92	88	154	62	387	98	304	145	180	700	800	740	1,118	650	532	6,051
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	282	72	35	105	139	800	550	575	870	135	275	4,403
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	85	420	60	371	94	292	175	140	1,143	571	759	732	32	847	5,795
1998	94	130	460	120	304	50	411	190	255	1,004	1,169	1,961	983	256	666	8,053
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	212	891	450	173	1,561	1,612	1,956	1,580	506	1,704	13,055
2002	88	138	1,105	20	940	70	700	220	270	1,359	1,368	2,302	3,291	2,004	1,639	15,514
2003	242	197	875	39	690	57	1,140	380	427	1,940	1,934	1,980	1,615	214	1,745	13,474
2004	150	230	801	170	935	250	640	180	455	1,005	1,200	1,835	840	1,230	823	10,744
Average																
1987–2004	133	132	551	92	580	147	456	216	287	994	1,118	1,429	1,244	497	1,182	9,058
2005	510	300	1,240	360	890	190	810	270	500	3,680	3,290	1,130	1,732	500	1,170	16,572

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

Table 59.—Harvest and percent of commercially harvested coho salmon by gear type in Southeast Alaska, from 1989 to 2005.

Year	Commercial Troll		Purse seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number ^a	Percent
1989	1,415,512	65%	331,684	15%	252,516	12%	176,816	8%	2,181,092	100%
1990	1,832,604	67%	377,844	14%	372,645	14%	148,891	5%	2,738,632	100%
1991	1,719,060	59%	408,872	14%	595,719	21%	166,731	6%	2,898,846	100%
1992	1,929,899	56%	499,792	15%	696,767	20%	290,149	8%	3,424,623	100%
1993	2,395,711	67%	464,524	13%	431,543	13%	237,446	7%	3,556,219	100%
1994	3,466,782	63%	954,415	18%	735,465	13%	343,903	6%	5,525,285	100%
1995	1,750,221	56%	595,039	20%	446,730	15%	295,030	9%	3,129,584	100%
1996	1,906,740	64%	440,235	15%	398,103	14%	227,802	8%	2,986,172	100%
1997	1,170,460	64%	184,729	10%	149,835	9%	322,776	18%	1,838,904	100%
1998	1,636,707	59%	460,885	17%	436,352	16%	197,669	7%	2,750,969	100%
1999	2,272,619	69%	403,597	13%	391,480	12%	187,186	6%	3,276,855	100%
2000	1,124,854	67%	206,601	12%	176,726	11%	170,948	10%	1,688,378	100%
2001	1,843,997	63%	549,730	19%	335,301	11%	205,344	7%	2,934,372	100%
2002	1,310,060	55%	423,903	18%	453,622	19%	200,888	8%	2,388,473	100%
2003	1,220,782	58%	384,425	18%	430,902	20%	74,343	4%	2,110,452	100%
2004	1,915,007	68%	386,664	14%	316,589	11%	196,928	7%	2,815,188	100%
2005	2,035,783	75%	334,876	12%	257,329	10%	80,308	3%	2,708,296	100%
Average 1989–2005:										
	1,820,400	63%	435,754	15%	404,566	14%	207,245	8%	2,994,610	100%
BOF Allocations		61%		19%		13%		7%		100%
(Established 1989)										

^a Includes Annette Island harvests.

Table 60.—Average troll coho salmon weight by week and weighted annual average, from 1980 to 2003. Annual average is the quotient of the total number of troll coho salmon landed divided by the total weight of troll coho salmon landed.

Week of	Year																									2000–2004		1995–2004	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	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	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.7	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	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.8	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	5.6	6.1	5.2	6.0	5.9	
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	5.8	6.1	5.3	6.0	6.0	
July 29	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.3	8.0	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	6.2	6.2	
Aug 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	6.2	5.3	6.4	6.4	
Aug 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	6.4	5.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	
Aug. 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	6.6	6.8	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	
Aug 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	6.9	7.0	6.2	7.1	7.2	
Sept. 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	7.2	7.4	6.3	7.4	7.6	
Sept. 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	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.9	
Sept. 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	7.6	7.8	6.9	7.9	8.1	
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	6.5	6.6	5.7	6.5	6.6	
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	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	

^a Includes Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 61.—Contribution in numbers and percent of Chinook salmon produced by Alaskan hatcheries in the winter, experimental, terminal, hatchery access and general summer troll fisheries, from 1989 to 2005.

Fishery	Year	Total Harvest	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%
	2003	50,854	4,380	9%
	2004	52,886	6,176	12%
2005	50,464	5,474	11%	
	1989–2005 Averages	38,547	3,908	11%
Spring	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	15,700	51%
	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	17,400	46%
	2003	35,429	11,949	34%
	2004	55,169	19,894	36%
2005	58,665	18,065	31%	
	1989–2005 Averages	24,945	10,459	44%
Terminal ^a	1989	900	900	100%
	1990	16	16	100%
	1991	5,900	5,900	100%
	1992	4,100	4,100	100%
	1993	2,800	2,800	100%
	1994	100	100	100%
	1995	1,300	1,300	100%
	1996	16,400	16,400	100%
	1997	9,500	9,500	100%
	1998	1,300	1,300	100%
	1999	2,400	2,400	100%
2000	8,000	8,000	100%	

Table 61. Page 2 of 2.

Fishery	Year	Total Harvest	Alaskan Hatcheries	
			Number	Percent
Terminal ^a	2001	7,100	7,100	100%
	2002	6,000	6,000	100%
	2003	3,826	3,826	100%
	2004	1,603	1,603	100%
	2005	2,280	2,280	100%
	1989–2005 Averages	4,325	4,325	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%
	1989–1992 Averages	33,900	6,425	19%
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%
	2003	240,577	7,692	3%
	2004	244,978	9,934	4%
	2005	227,033	10,294	5%
1989–2005 Averages	154,199	6,584	5%	
Total	1989	235,716	16,300	7%
	1990	287,939	29,816	10%
	1991	264,106	37,500	14%
	1992	183,759	25,700	14%
	1993	226,866	24,525	11%
	1994	186,331	12,300	7%
	1995	138,117	32,900	24%
	1996	141,452	52,900	37%
	1997	246,409	35,700	14%
	1998	192,066	15,000	8%
	1999	146,219	22,000	15%
	2000	158,717	34,600	22%
	2001	153,280	38,300	25%
	2002	325,308	36,600	11%
	2003	330,692	32,147	10%
	2004	354,664	37,607	11%
	2005	338,442	36,113	11%
1989–2005 Averages	230,005	30,589	15%	

^a Includes Annette Island troll harvests.

Table 62.—Total Chinook salmon harvest (Total) and Alaska hatchery harvest (AK Hatchery) by gear, from 1985 to 2005, including Annette Island harvests.

Year	Purse 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	21,593	72	10,679	469	1,232	0	215,811	3,878	24,858	1,826	274,173	6,246
1986	12,132	560	8,539	975	1,428	0	237,703	6,054	22,551	3,502	282,353	11,091
1987	4,503	134	8,957	1,417	2,072	4	242,562	11,511	24,324	4,030	282,418	17,096
1988	11,142	286	9,658	4,054	894	0	231,364	14,276	26,160	3,909	279,218	22,525
1989	13,171	2,167	9,948	3,491	798	0	235,716	11,534	31,071	4,280	290,704	21,472
1990	11,389	2,517	15,217	8,680	663	3	287,939	24,411	51,218	9,858	366,426	45,470
1991	13,793	2,387	19,254	11,381	1,747	40	264,106	32,303	60,492	15,348	359,392	61,459
1992	18,339	1,158	11,740	6,945	2,025	10	183,759	21,142	42,892	7,546	258,755	36,802
1993	8,364	1,605	18,280	10,220	1,311	0	226,866	14,516	49,246	6,569	304,067	32,910
1994	14,839	2,582	16,918	10,519	3,897	2	186,331	9,185	42,365	6,898	264,350	29,185
1995	25,117	14,682	13,464	6,901	9,374	0	138,117	23,045	49,667	14,171	235,739	58,800
1996	22,225	20,315	10,219	5,688	4,854	0	141,452	33,871	57,509	18,534	236,259	78,408
1997	10,338	6,155	11,467	6,205	3,264	0	246,409	24,465	71,524	18,219	343,002	55,044
1998	14,503	5,985	6,207	3,365	2,804	0	192,066	8,577	55,013	8,710	270,593	26,637
1999	17,900	11,932	9,712	4,736	5,108	0	146,219	13,478	72,081	18,923	251,020	49,070
2000	22,905	18,318	16,035	11,531	2,460	0	158,717	24,754	63,173	21,734	263,290	76,337
2001	20,439	14,941	17,091	11,089	2,633	0	153,280	24,588	72,291	27,566	265,734	78,184
2002	17,695	11,551	11,484	6,131	2,510	0	325,308	27,176	69,537	24,033	426,534	68,891
2003	24,134	6,510	11,398	7,764	3,842	0	330,692	23,312	69,370	20,131	439,436	57,718
2004	39,633	10,869	21,671	12,279	2,734	0	354,664	32,668	84,581	26,346	503,283	82,162
2005 ^a	19,850	6,858	54,291	6,342	717	0	338,442	36,113	84,581	24,475	497,882	119,982

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

Table 63.—Total Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, from 1960 to 2005, including Annette Island troll harvests.

Year	Total Harvest	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	1,832,393	1,559,530	249,598	11,913	261,511	14%
1991	1,718,318	1,336,889	366,850	16,002	382,852	22%
1992	1,929,013	1,509,115	402,445	17,552	419,997	22%
1993	2,395,505	2,013,913	365,786	13,545	379,331	16%
1994	3,461,607	2,946,740	501,188	13,331	514,519	15%
1995	1,750,124	1,414,052	328,150	7,864	336,014	19%
1996	1,906,690	1,456,794	438,808	9,360	448,168	24%
1997	1,170,462	927,301	240,590	2,571	243,161	21%
1998	1,636,479	1,306,516	321,821	8,142	329,963	20%
1999	2,272,619	1,772,608	499,966	13,521	513,487	23%
2000	1,124,854	876,142	241,844	6,868	248,712	22%
2001	1,843,997	1,472,073	368,538	3,386	371,924	20%
2002	1,310,060	973,893	339,962	1,161	341,123	26%
2003	1,220,782	936,969	282,939	2,759	285,526	23%
2004	1,915,007	1,606,041	304,337	4,629	308,966	16%
2005	2,035,783	1,703,640	327,908	4,235	332,143	16%
Ave. 1980–1989.	1,199,361	1,114,717	82,730	1,914	84,644	7%
Ave. 1989–2004.	1,806,617	1,459,817	338,646	8,535	347,171	20%
Terminal hatchery harvest				2,192		
Total Alaska hatchery coho salmon harvest				330,100		

Table 64.—Estimates of total escapements of Chinook salmon to escapement indicator systems and to southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers, from 1986 to 2005. Bold numbers are weir counts or mark-recapture estimates. Other numbers are index escapements expanded for survey counting rates and unsurveyed tributaries.

Year	MAJOR SYSTEMS				MEDIUM SYSTEMS							SMALL	TOTAL	Expanded	
	Elsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chickamin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subt.	King Salmon	All Systems	Region Total
5,320	12,920	7,571					520		1,914	584	609		63		
13,490	24,582	5,723	35,625	5,320	1,421		404		810	272	252		98		
12,650	29,496	11,445	54,431	13,490	1,732		456	4,870	1,875	448	690	10,071	201	64,703	77,027
15,520	17,124	6,835	36,609	12,650	808		388	5,530	1,594	572	1,176	10,068	86	46,763	55,670
13,887	21,617	12,610	49,747	15,520	1,284		327	2,880	1,233	216	1,278	7,218	113	57,078	67,950
1980	22,746	10,297	46,929	13,887	1,275		390	4,427	1,567	412	1,048	9,119	133	56,181	66,883
1981	12,435	39,239	30,573	82,247	905		282	5,080	2,299	356	576	9,498	104	91,849	109,344
1982	9,815	49,559	36,057	95,431	702		536	3,655	1,985	636	987	8,501	139	104,071	123,894
1983	9,845	23,847	40,488	74,180	434		672	6,755	2,952	1,380	2,262	14,455	354	88,989	105,939
1984	11,185	9,795	6,424	27,404	592		366	5,625	3,099	2,356	2,466	14,504	245	42,153	50,182
1985	7,860	20,778	13,995	42,633	1,726		389	9,185	5,697	2,032	1,830	20,859	265	63,757	75,901
1986	6,415	35,916	16,037	58,368	1,521		640	5,920	4,943	2,836	1,872	17,732	175	76,275	90,804
1987	13,035	38,110	14,889	66,034	2,067		1,414	10,630	9,022	5,112	2,070	30,315	255	96,604	115,004
1988	12,455	28,935	24,632	66,022	1,379		1,576	9,865	5,041	5,396	2,304	25,561	196	91,779	109,261
1989	9,970	44,524	37,554	92,048	868		1,128	8,730	4,064	1,536	1,725	18,051	208	110,307	131,318
Average	11,010	40,329	24,282	75,621	637		1,060	5,745	4,829	1,376	3,465	17,112	240	92,973	110,682
1990	10,403	33,103	24,493	67,999	1,083		806	7,119	4,393	2,302	1,956	17,659	218	85,876	102,233
1991	8,490	52,142	22,619	83,251	628		1,328	2,955	2,916	1,028	1,818	10,673	179	94,103	112,027
1992	11,115	51,645	23,206	85,966	889	5,897	800	3,275	2,518	956	816	15,151	134	101,251	112,501
1993	6,215	55,889	34,129	96,233	1,595	5,284	1,556	4,370	1,789	600	651	15,845	99	112,177	124,641
1994	16,105	66,125	58,962	141,192	952	4,472	2,120	5,340	2,011	1,212	1,086	17,193	263	158,648	176,276
1995	18,100	48,368	33,094	99,562	1,271	6,795	1,144	4,623	2,006	644	918	17,401	210	117,173	130,192
1996	26,985	33,805	16,784	77,574	4,330	3,790	686	3,860	2,309	868	525	16,368	146	94,088	104,542
1997	17,995	79,019	28,949	125,963	1,800	4,920	670	5,835	1,587	880	891	16,583	288	142,834	158,704
1998	14,145	114,938	26,996	156,079	1,878	8,100	586	2,970	1,406	528	738	16,206	357	172,642	191,824
1999	4,621	31,039	25,968	61,628	924	3,675	974	4,132	2,021	364	446	12,536	132	74,296	82,551
Average	11,597	20,545	19,947	52,089	1,461	2,271	1,210	3,914	2,544	848	968	13,216	300	65,605	72,894
2000	13,537	55,352	29,065	97,954	1,573	5,023	1,107	4,127	2,111	793	886	15,117	211	113,282	126,615
2001	8,295	30,529	27,531	66,355	1,785	2,035	1,380	5,872	4,141	924	913	17,050	137	83,542	92,824
2002	11,022	41,179	63,523	115,724	656	4,517	2,108	10,541	5,177	816	1,029	24,844	147	140,715	156,350
2003	8,504	52,409	50,875	111,788	1,000	4,050	1,752	6,988	5,007	896	1,233	20,926	153	132,867	147,630
2004	4,932	36,435	46,824	88,191	2,117	5,657	1,190	5,546	4,579	812	966	20,867	117	109,175	121,306
2005	7,343	68,199	48,900	124,442	755	3,422	3,068	3,963	4,126	734	1,128	17,196	134	141,772	157,524
Average	5,350	39,820	38,043	83,213	613	3,470	2,030	4,645	4,777	1,780	1,491	18,806	141	102,160	113,511

Table 64.–Page 2 of 2

Year	MAJOR SYSTEMS			MEDIUM SYSTEMS	SMALL	TOTAL Expanded									
	Alsek	Taku	Stikine	Major Subt.	Situk	Chilkat	Andrew	Unuk	Chick-amin	Blossom	Keta	Medium Subt.	King Salmon	All Systems	Region Total
CHANGE FROM 2004 to 2005															
Number	-1,993	-28,379	-10,857	-41,229	-142	48	-1,038	682	651	1,046	363	1,610	7	-39,612	-44,013
Percent	-27%	-42%	-22%	-33%	-19%	1%	-34%	17%	16%	143%	32%	9%	5%	-28%	-28%
Goals:															
Lower	5,500	30,000	14,000	49,500	450	1,750	650	3,250	2,326	1,000	750	10,176	120	59,796	66,440
Point	8,500	36,000	17,500	62,000	730	2,200	750	4,000	3,490	1,500	1,125	13,795	150	75,945	84,383
Upper	11,500	55,000	28,000	94,500	1,050	3,500	1,500	7,000	4,653	2,000	1,500	21,203	240	115,943	128,826

Table 65.—Overall coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Alaska troll fishery and all fisheries combined, from 1982 to 2005.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted Average
Alaska Troll Fishery:					
1982	20	42	41	46	37
1983	31	50	54	35	43
1984	34			31	39
1985	35	45	51	36	42
1986	43	55	61	35	49
1987	37	53	45	28	41
1988	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	53	40	44
1997	12	16	48	48	31
1998	31	44	49	41	41
1999	34	40	59	42	44
2000	24	25	57	36	35
2001	31	28	68	22	37
2002	18	17	38	17	22
2003	23	24	31	24	26
2004	27	32	64	41	41
2005	33	36	51	31	38
Average 1982–2004	31	37	53	37	39
All Fisheries:					
1982	40	76	44	65	56
1983	44	71	69	62	61
1984	41			65	58
1985	44	75	51	63	58
1986	53	93	62	60	67
1987	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	58	76	66
1997	20	35	51	72	45

-continued-

Table 65.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Auke Lake	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Weighted Average
	39	71	56	77	61
1998	41	70	64	70	61
1999	30	51	72	55	52
2000	38	40	75	49	51
2001	27	45	53	39	41
2002	35	65	49	59	52
2003	44	56	71	66	59
2004	39	60	58	54	52
2005	39	71	56	77	61
1982–2004 Average	42	67	60	67	59

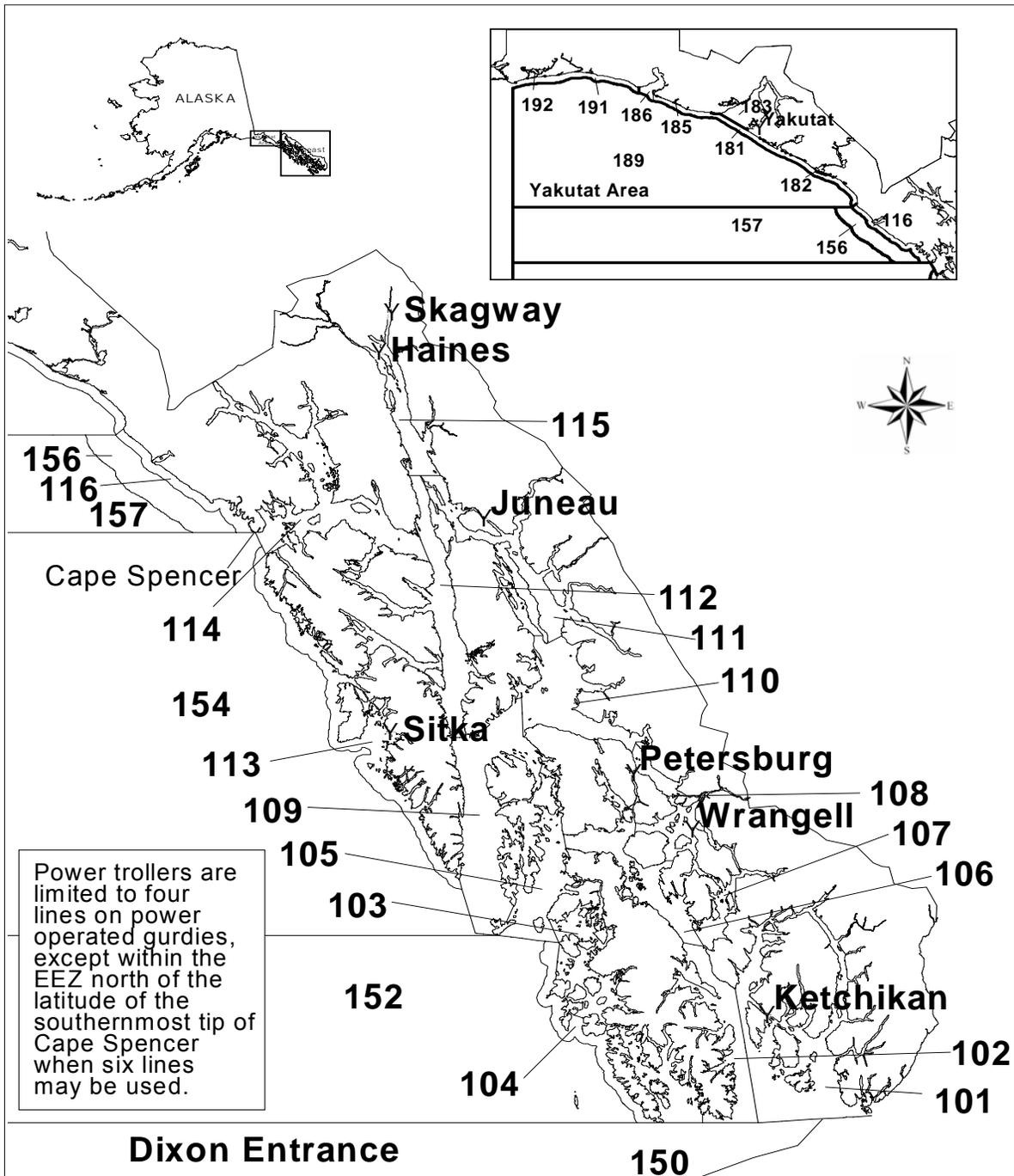


Figure 20.—Map of Southeast Alaska Region 1 commercial troll fishing districts.

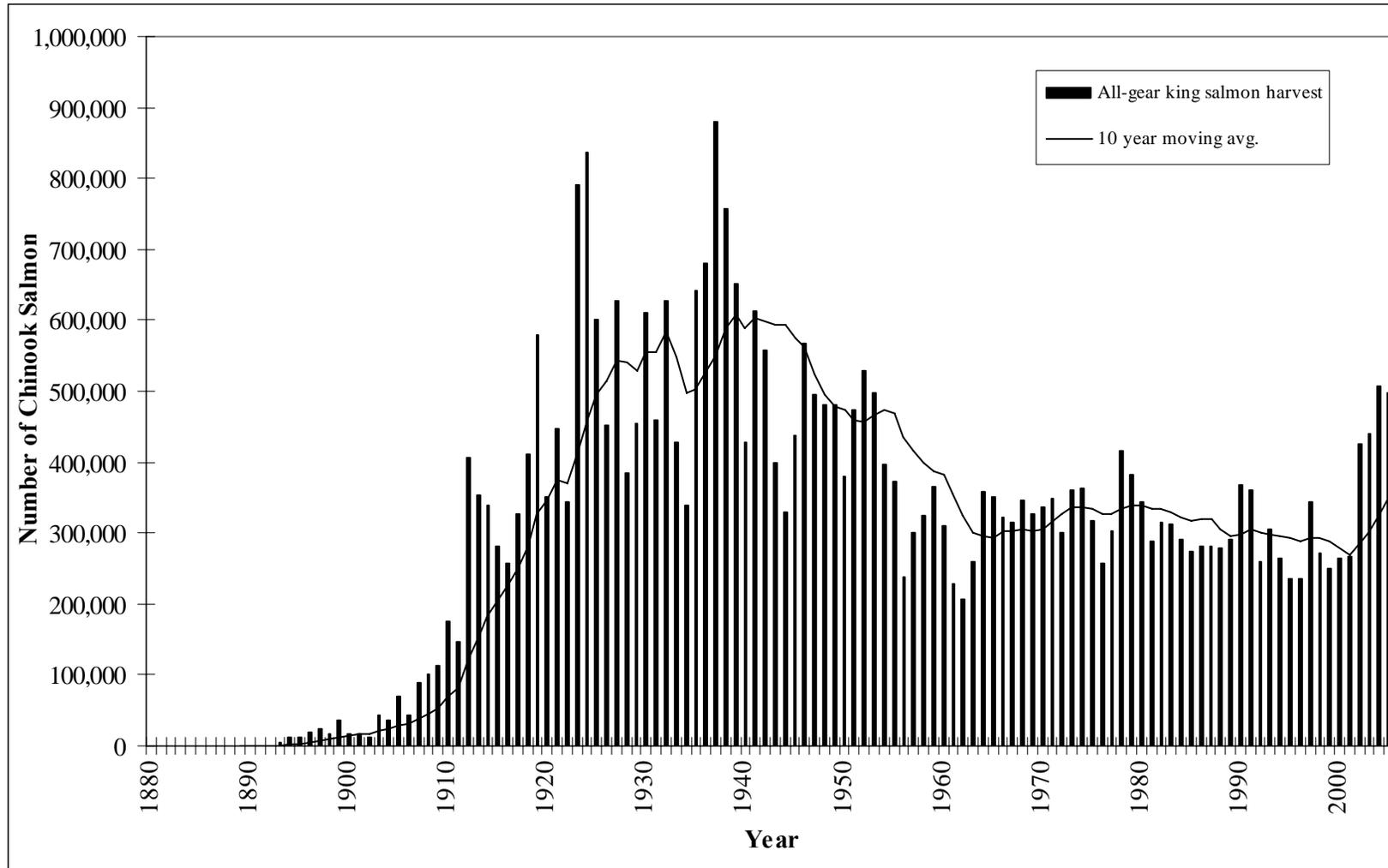


Figure 21.—All-gear harvests of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, from 1890 to 2005.

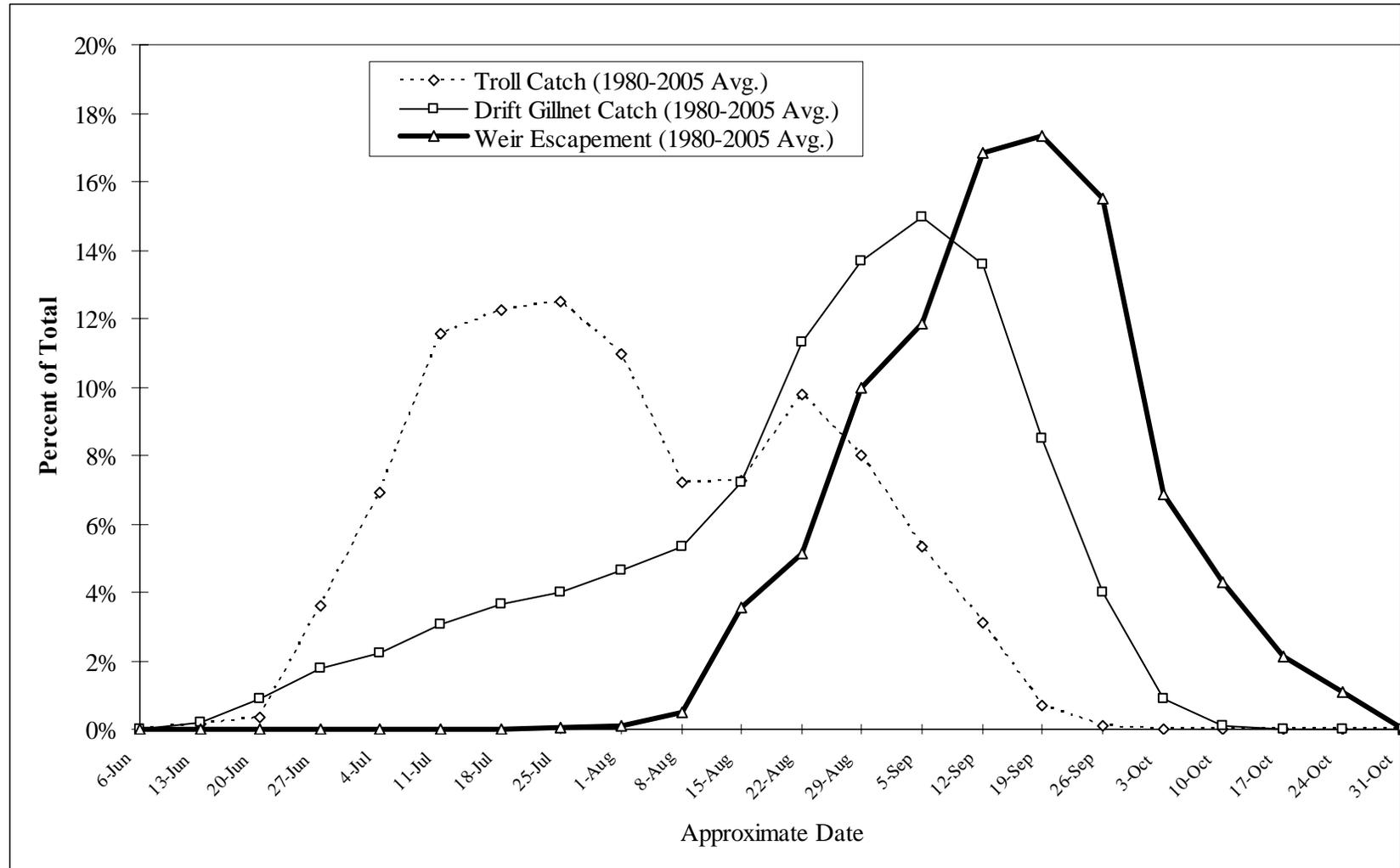


Figure 22.—Average weekly coho salmon harvest timing of the Southeast Alaska commercial troll and drift gillnet fisheries (1980 to 2005), and the average weekly coho salmon escapement timing of the Hugh Smith Lake, Ford Arm Lake and Auke Creek weirs (1980 to 2005).

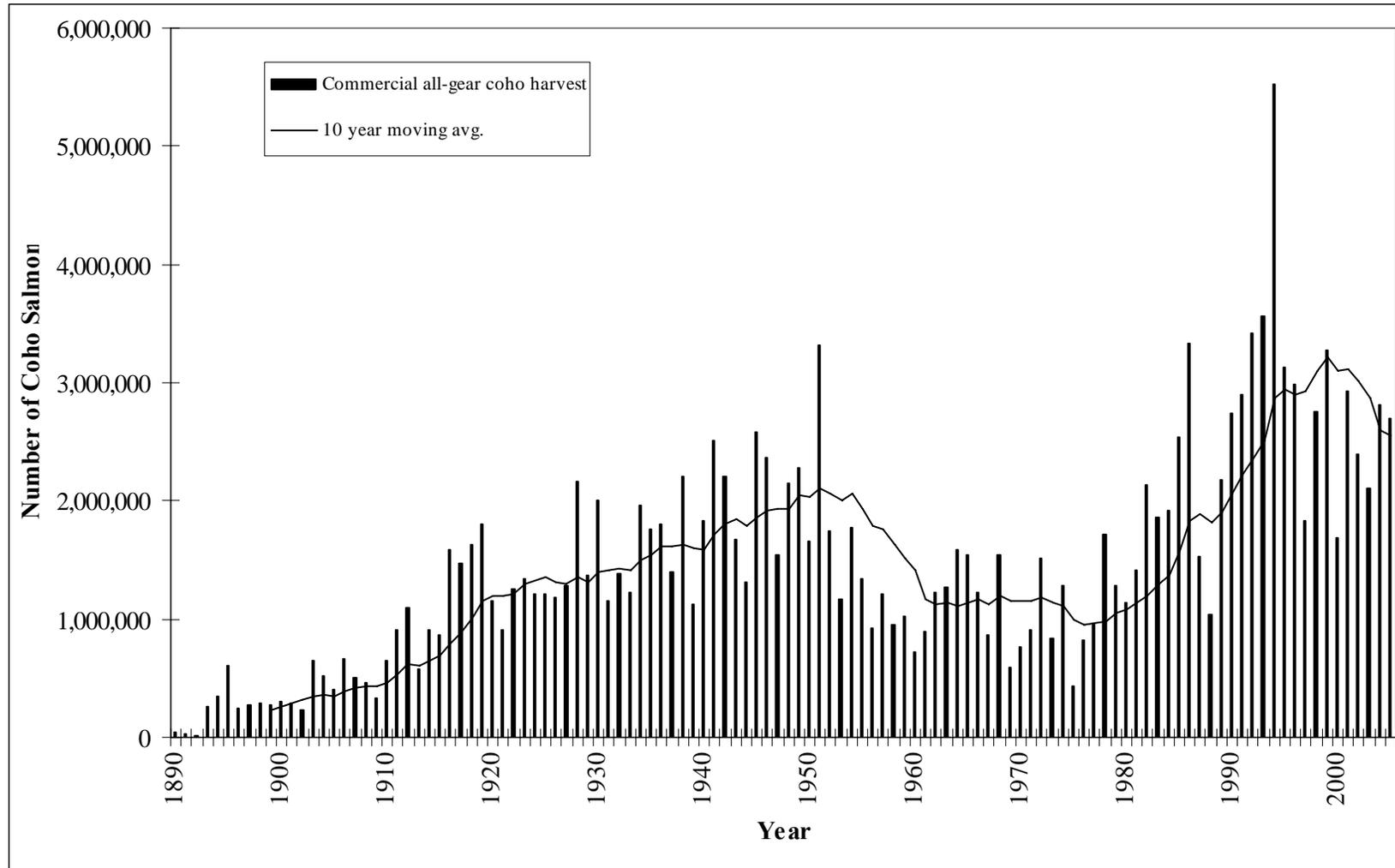


Figure 23.—Commercial all-gear harvests of coho salmon in common property fisheries, from 1890 to 2005.

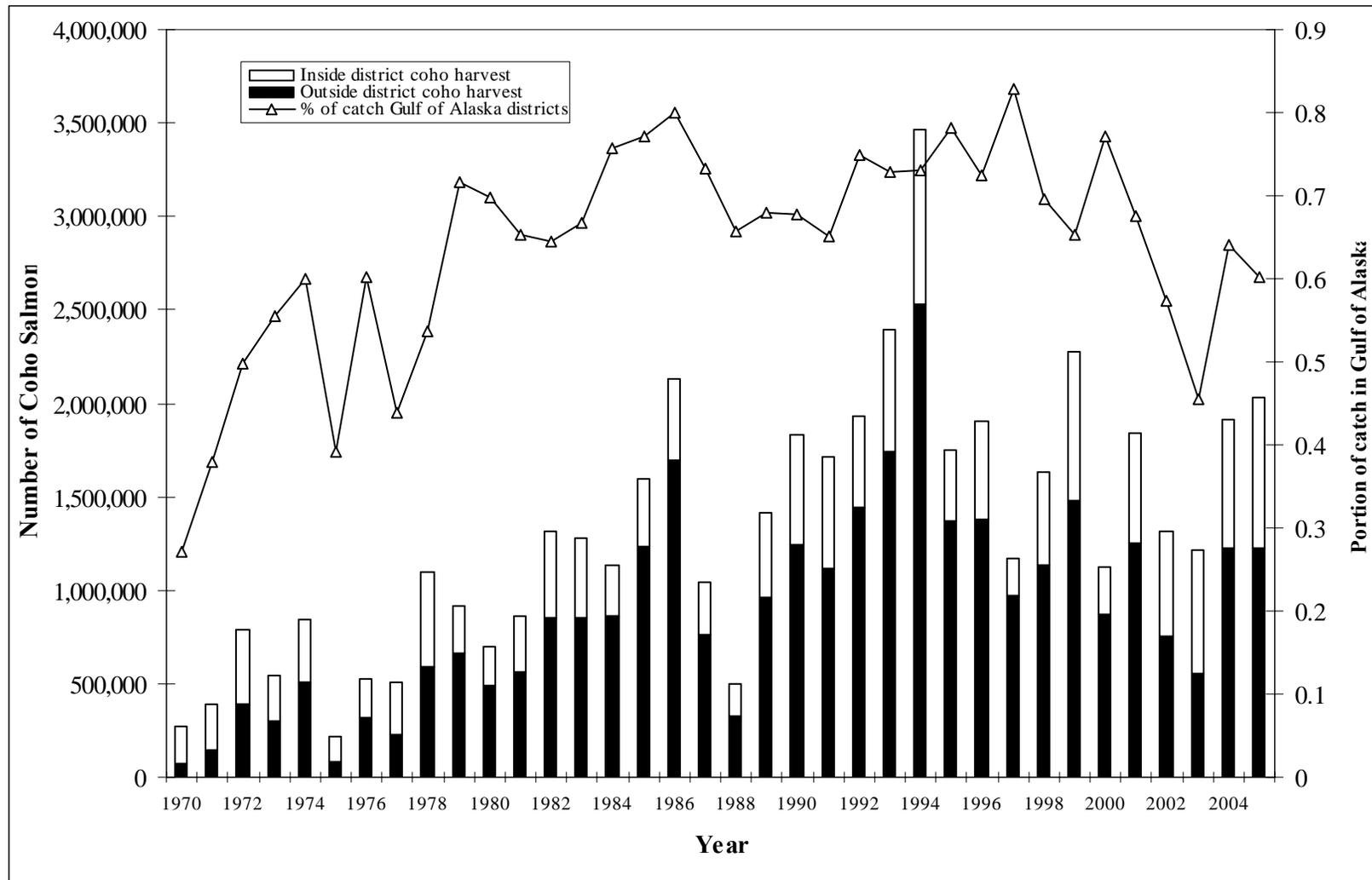


Figure 24.—Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest in the outside (Gulf of Alaska) and the inside districts, and the percentage of the harvest in the outside districts, from 1970 to 2005.

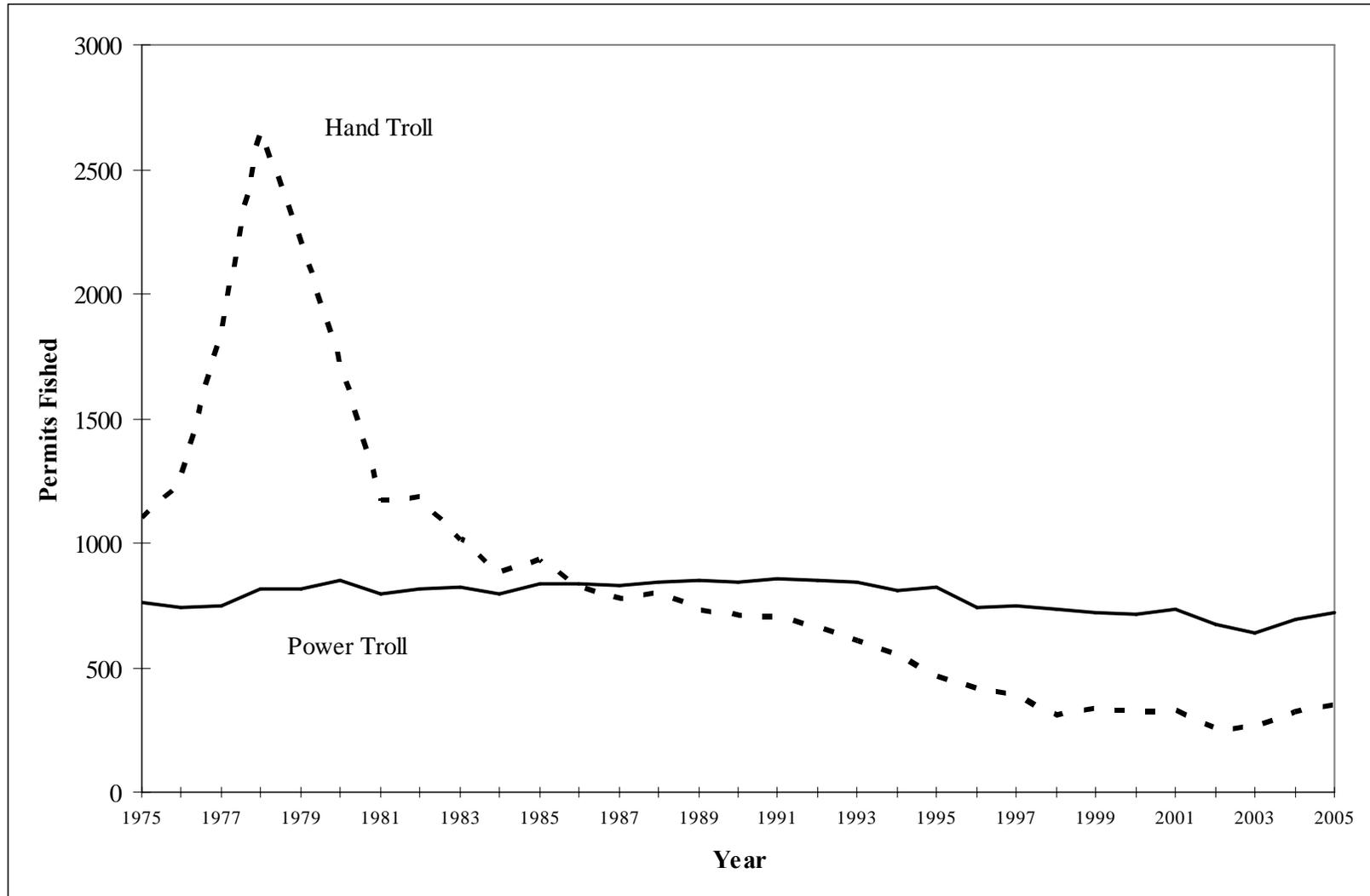


Figure 25.—Number of troll permits fished by gear type, from 1975 to 2005.

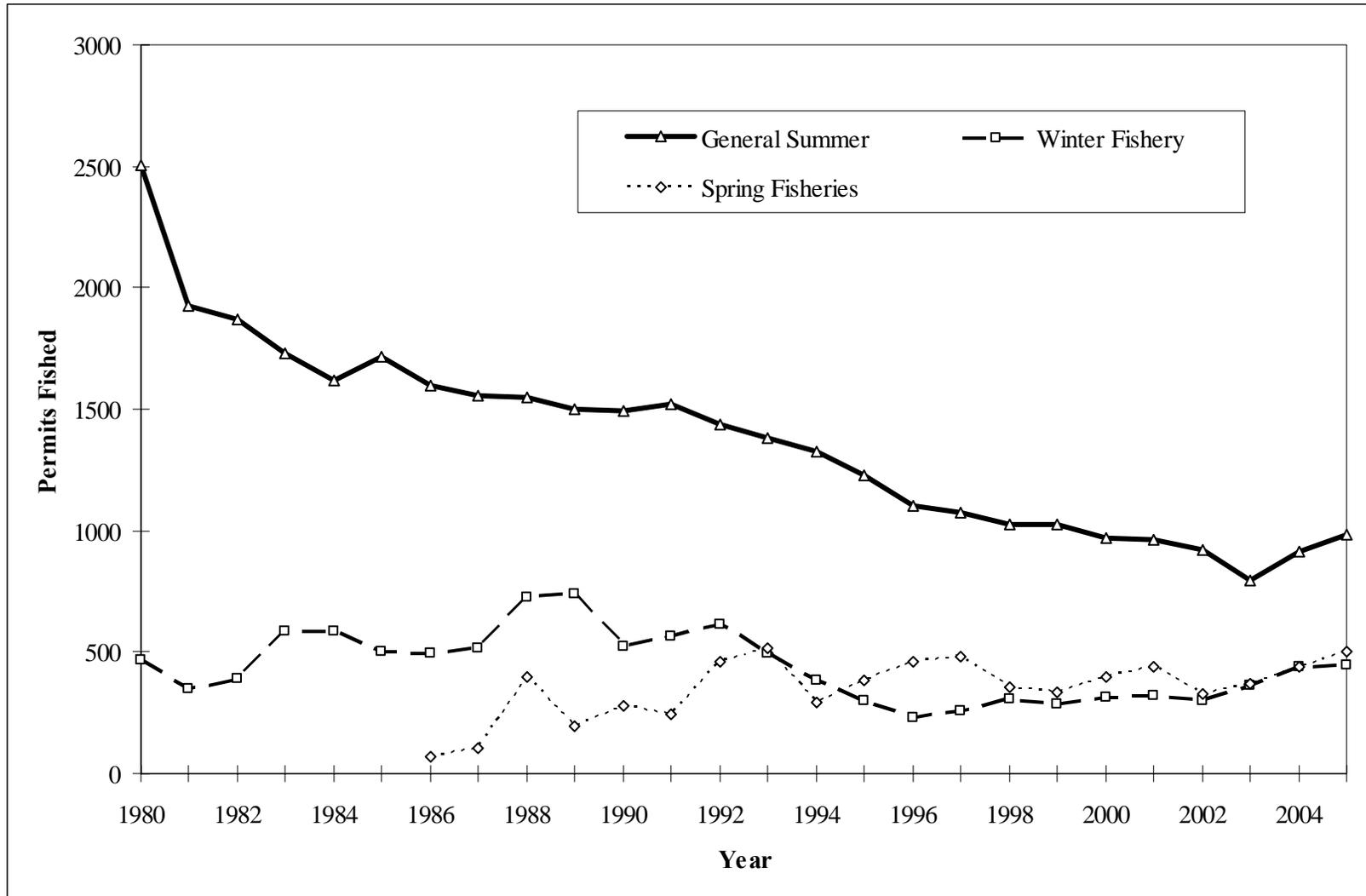


Figure 26.—Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring experimental and terminal fisheries, from 1980 to 2005.

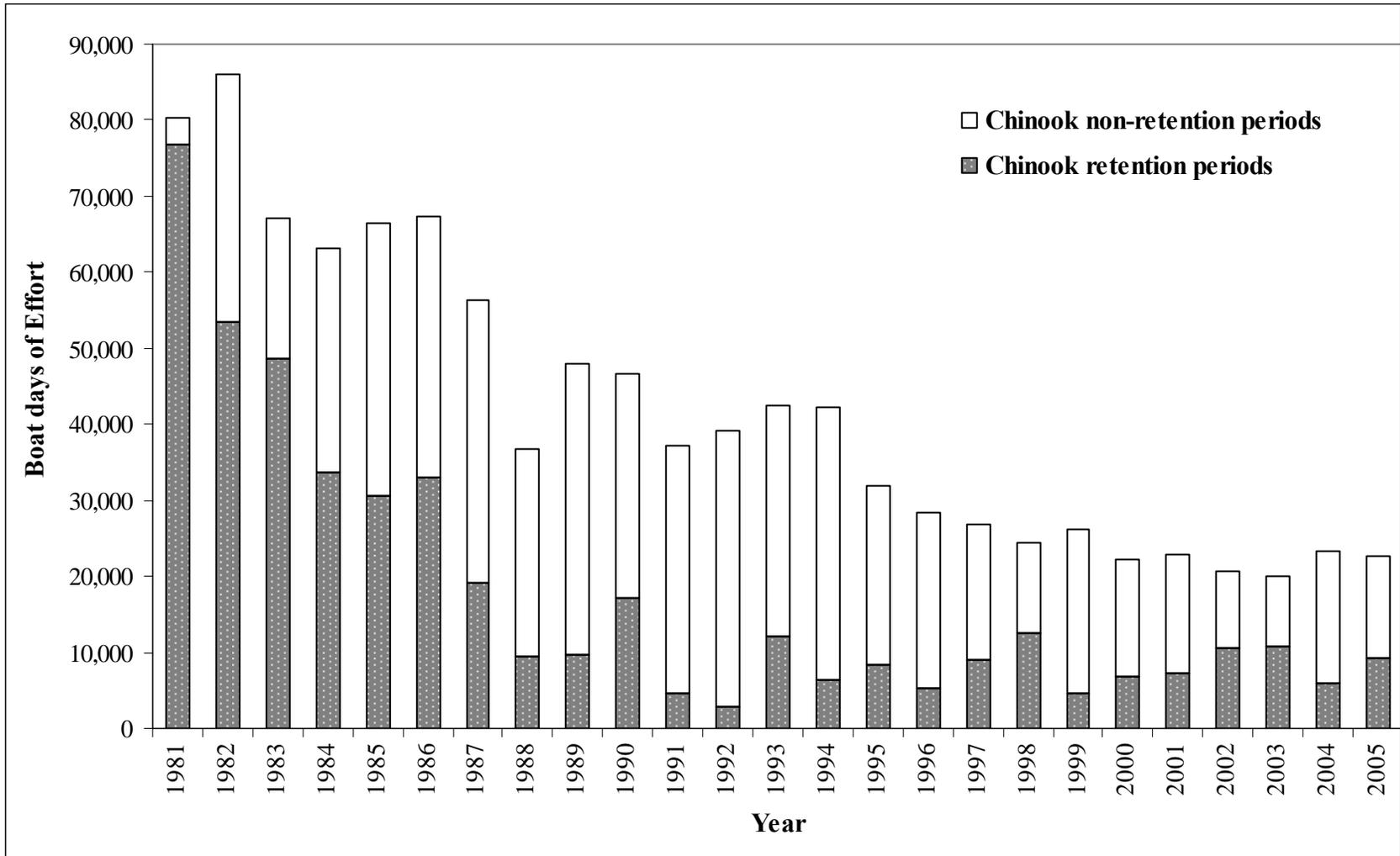


Figure 27.—General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during Chinook salmon retention and Chinook salmon non-retention fishing periods, from 1981 to 2005.

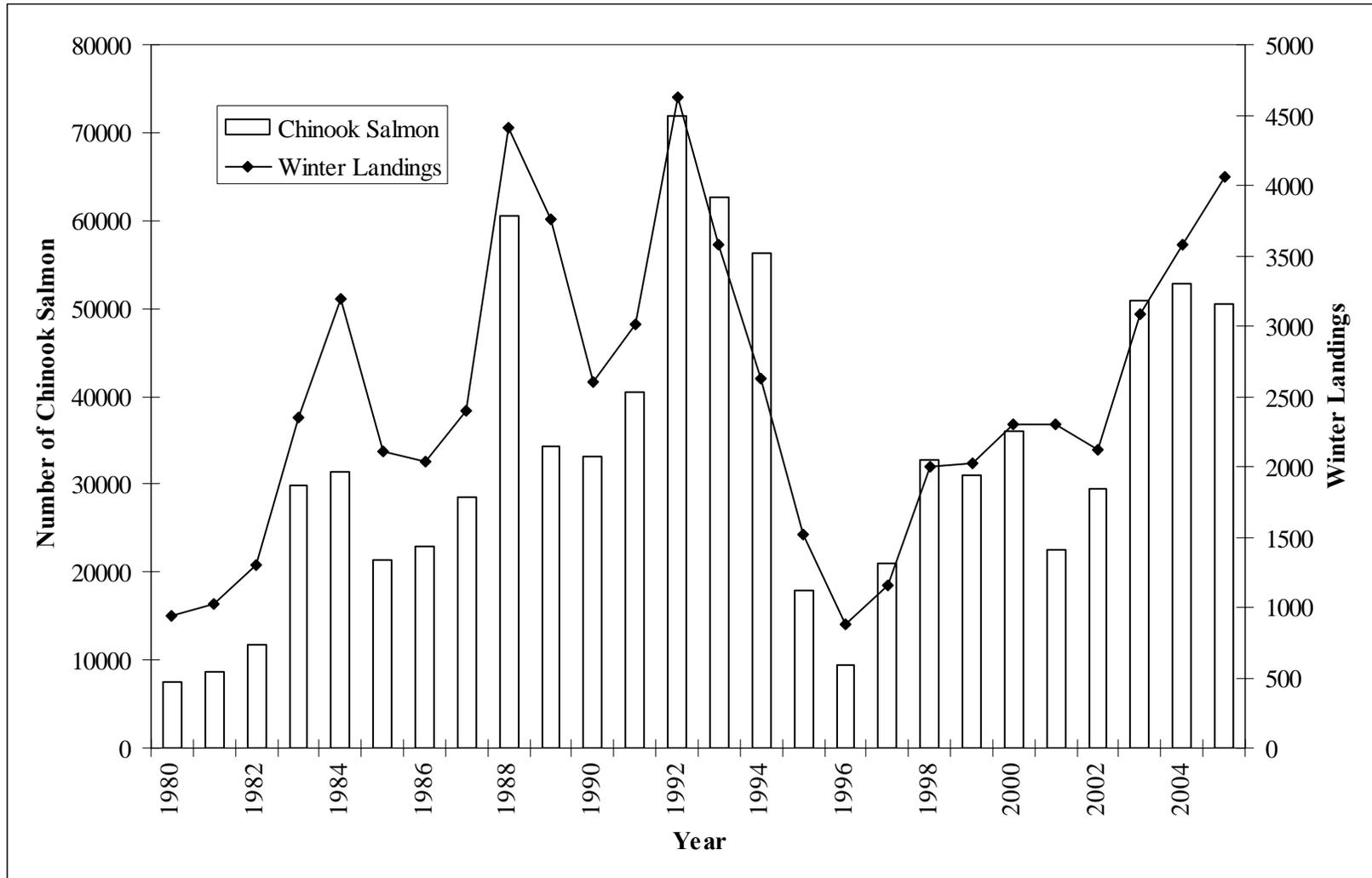


Figure 28.—Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvests and landings, from 1980 to 2005.

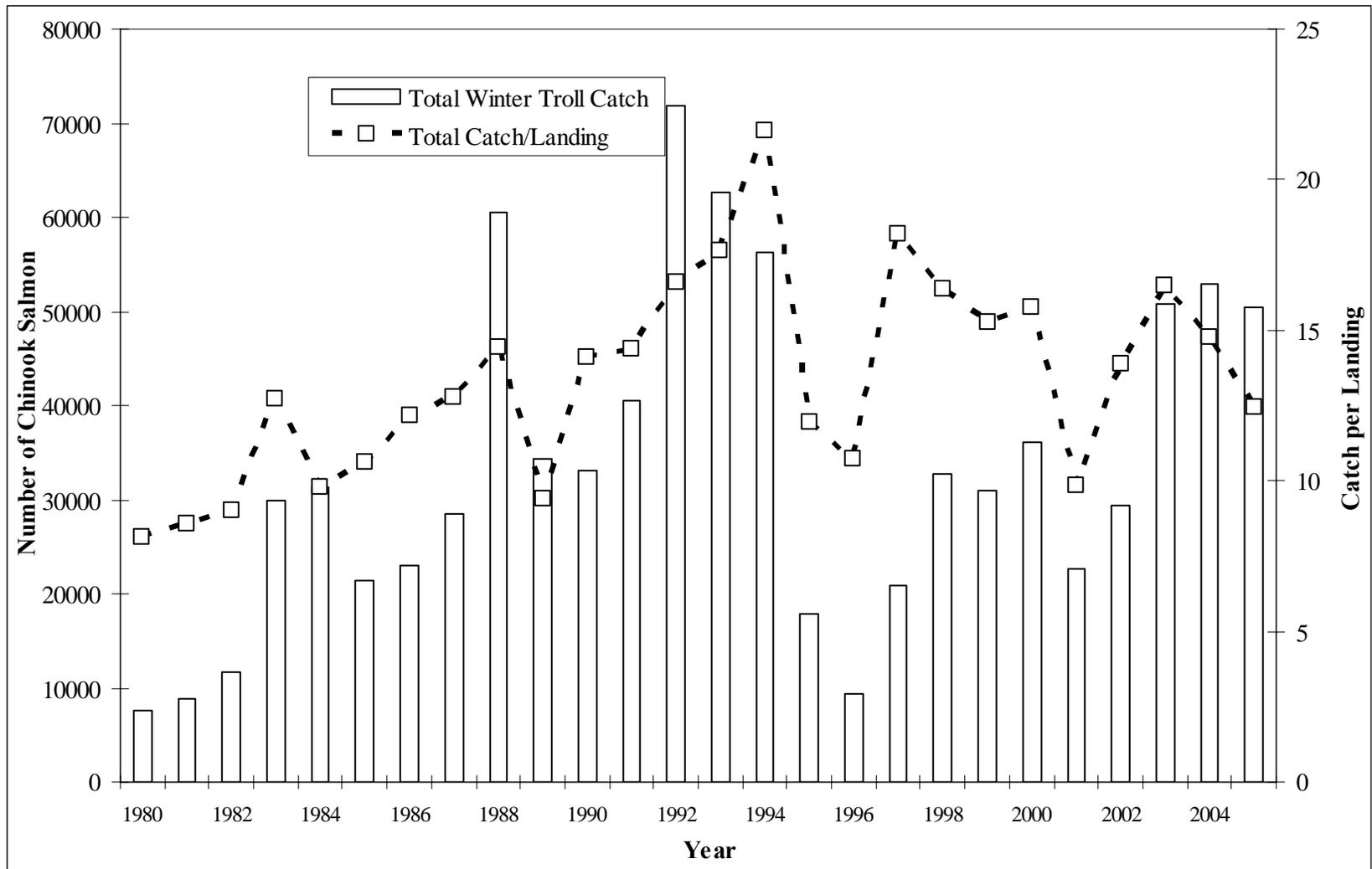


Figure 29.—Southeast Alaska winter troll harvest and harvest per landing for troll gear, from 1980 to 2005.

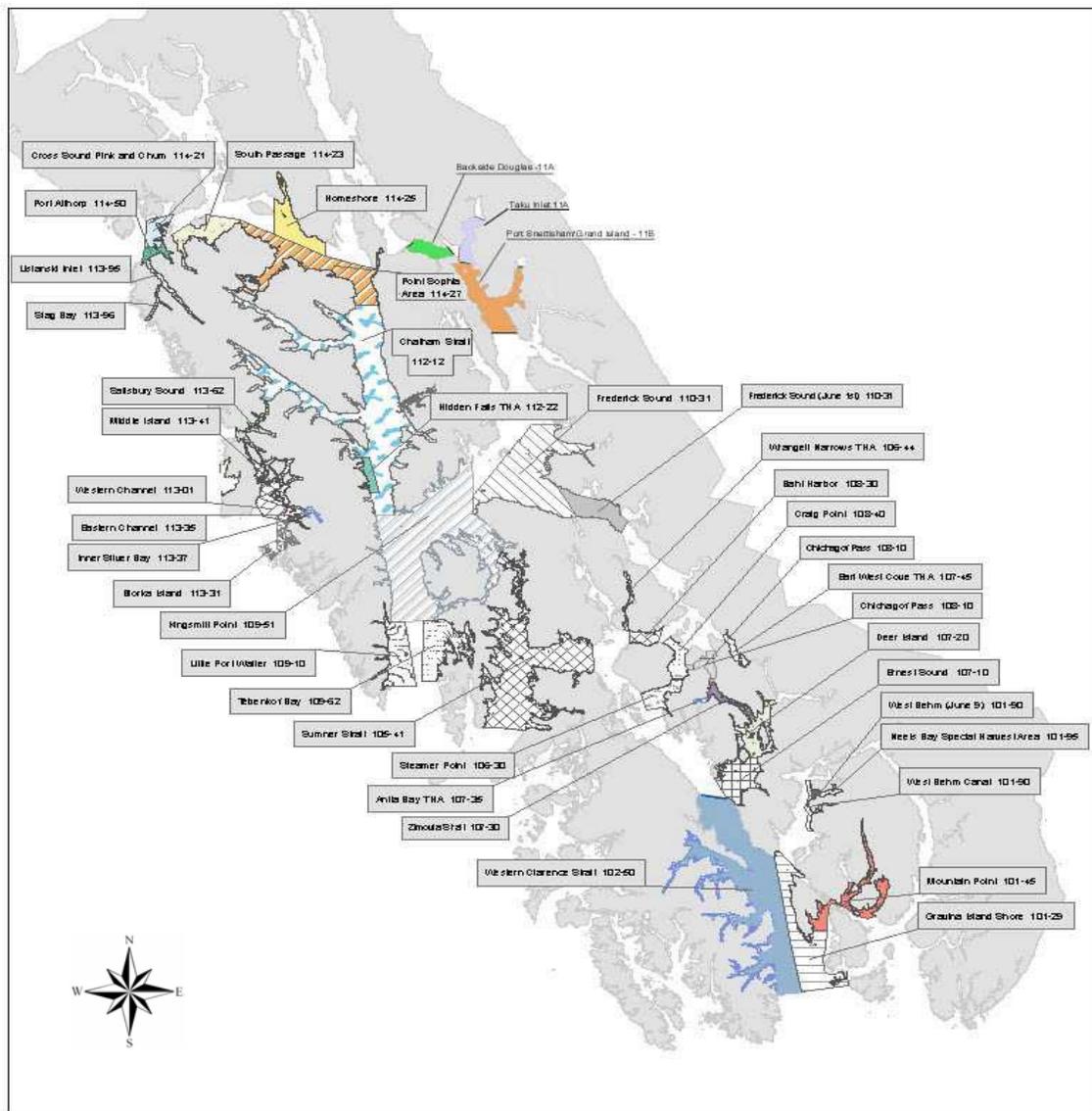


Figure 30.—Map of Spring troll fisheries. Shaded areas were open in 2004.

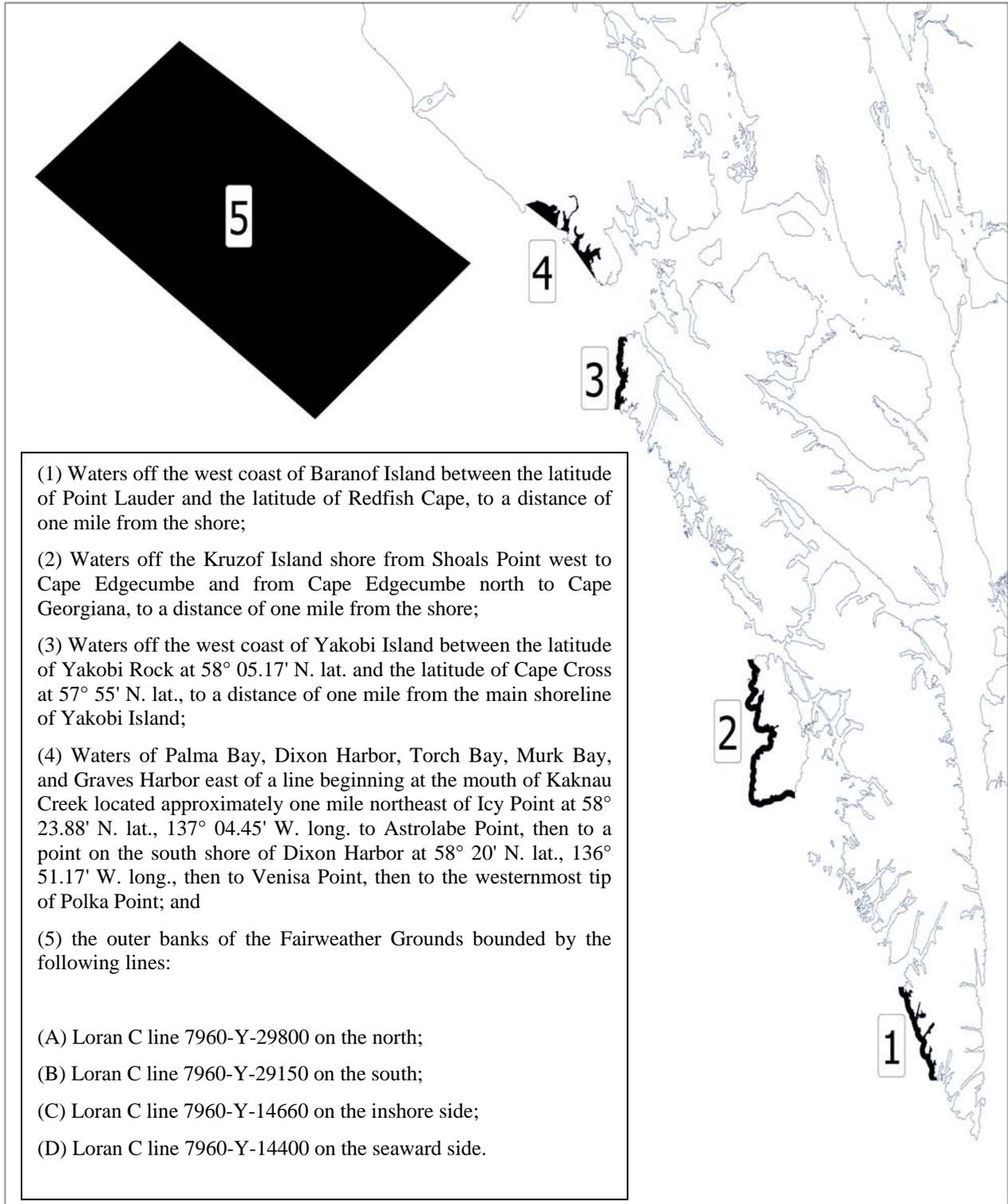
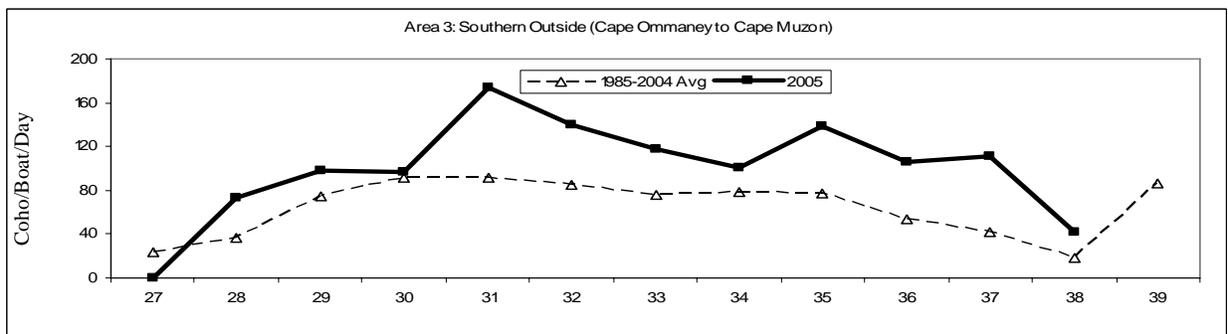
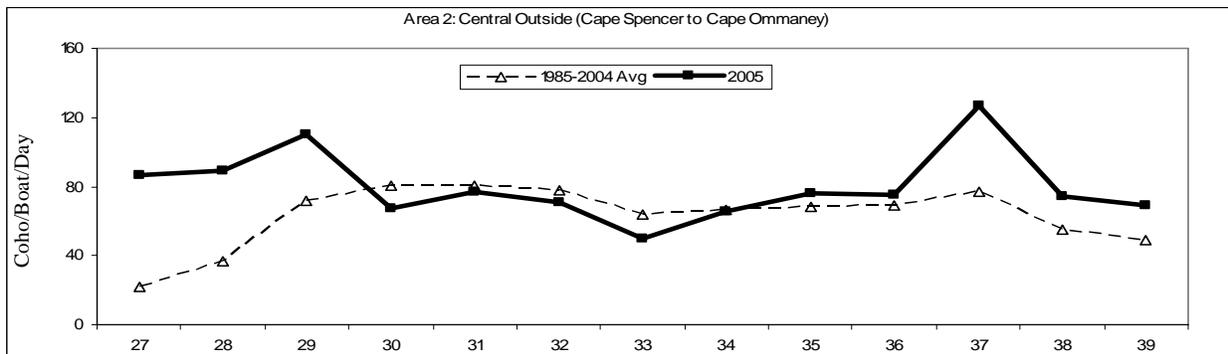
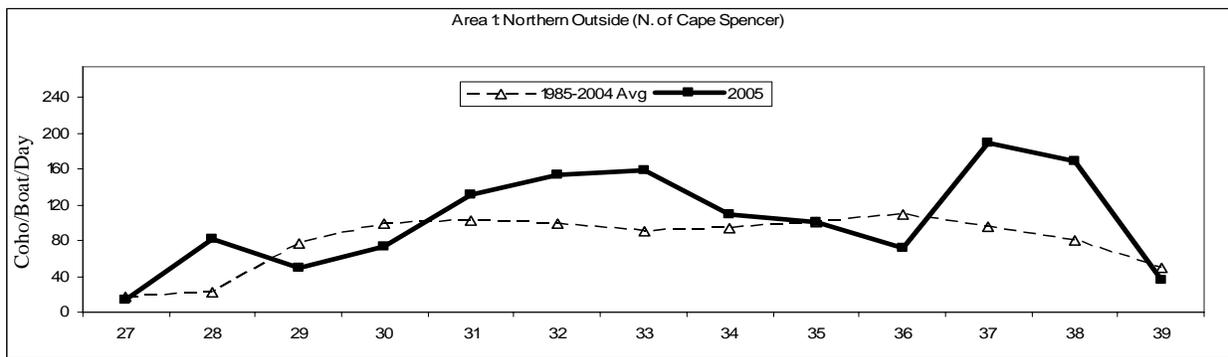
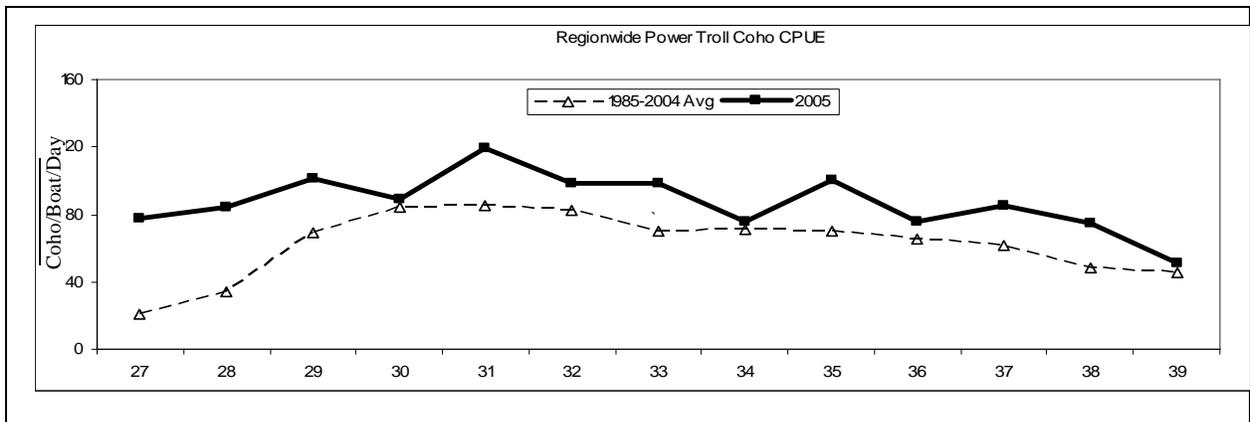


Figure 31.—Map of closed areas of high Chinook salmon abundance (shaded areas).



-continued-

Figure 32.—Average power troll coho salmon harvest per boat day for Southeast Alaska by area for 2004 and the 1982 to 2003 average.

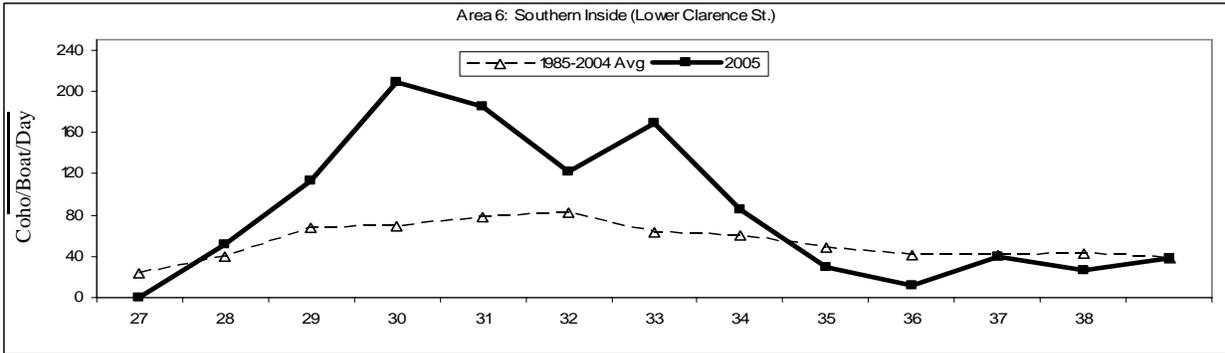
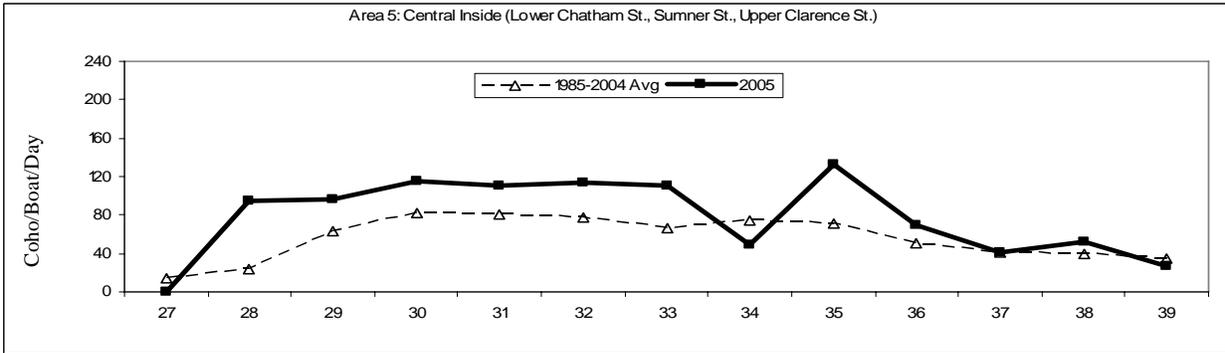
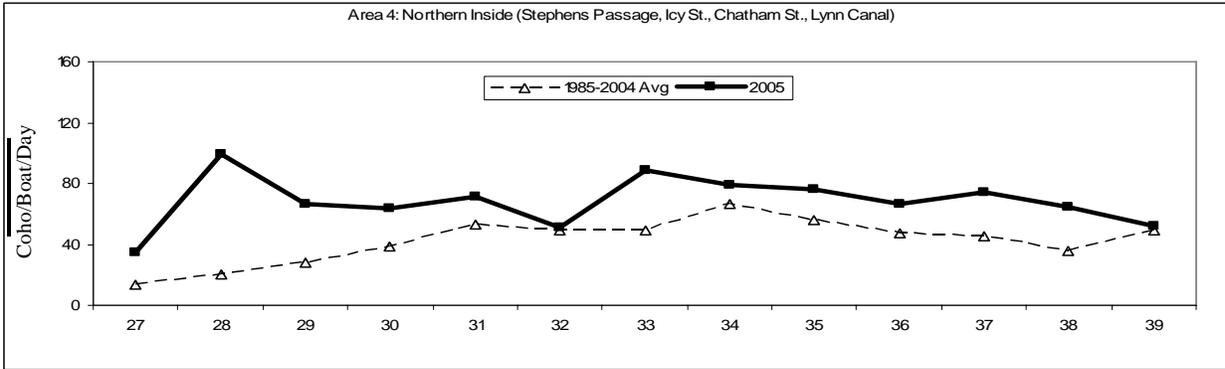


Figure 32.—Page 2 of 2.

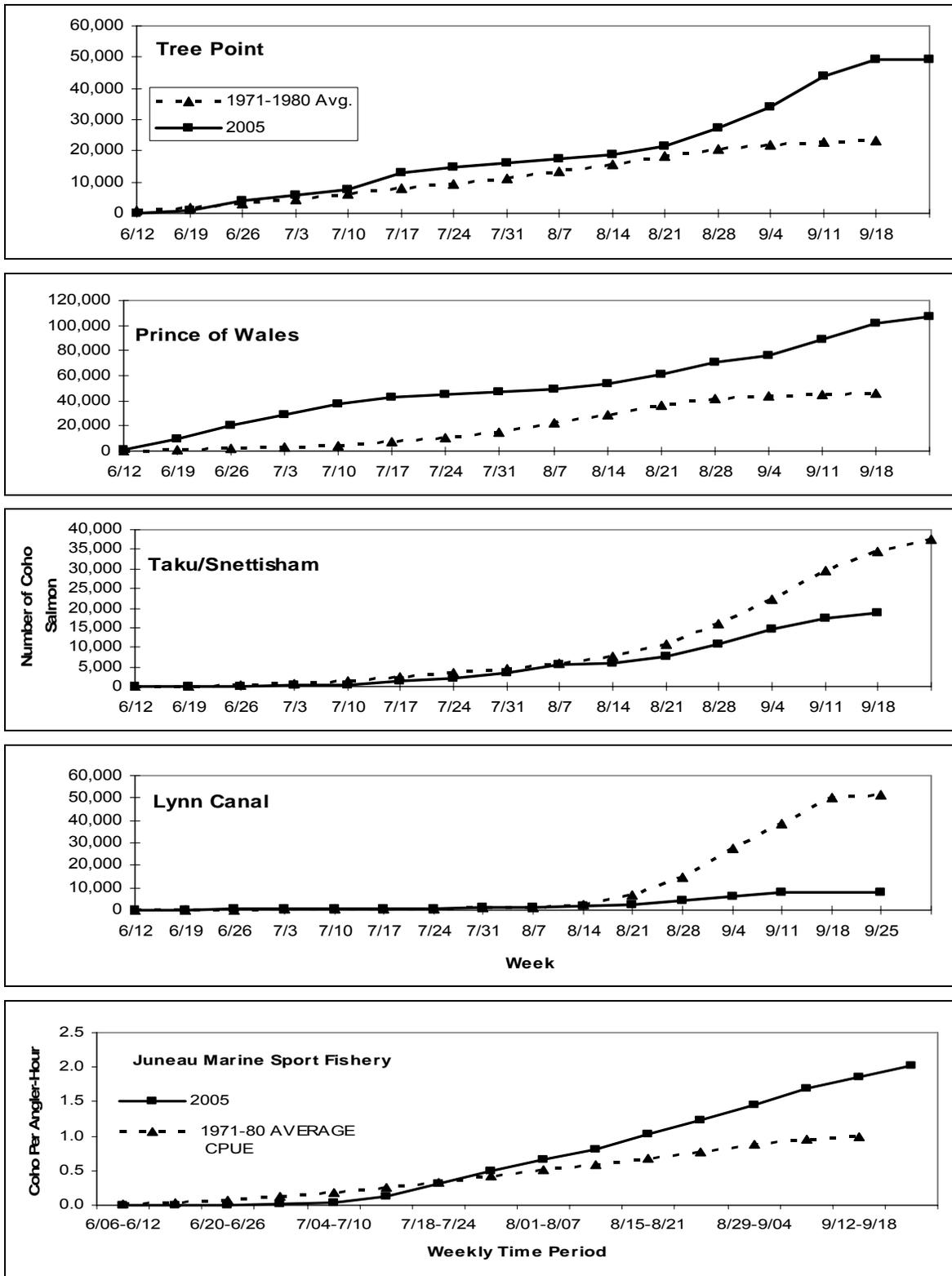


Figure 33.—Cumulative coho salmon harvest per boat day for the four indicator drift gillnet fisheries and the Juneau marine sport fishery, 1971 to 1980 average and 2005 season.

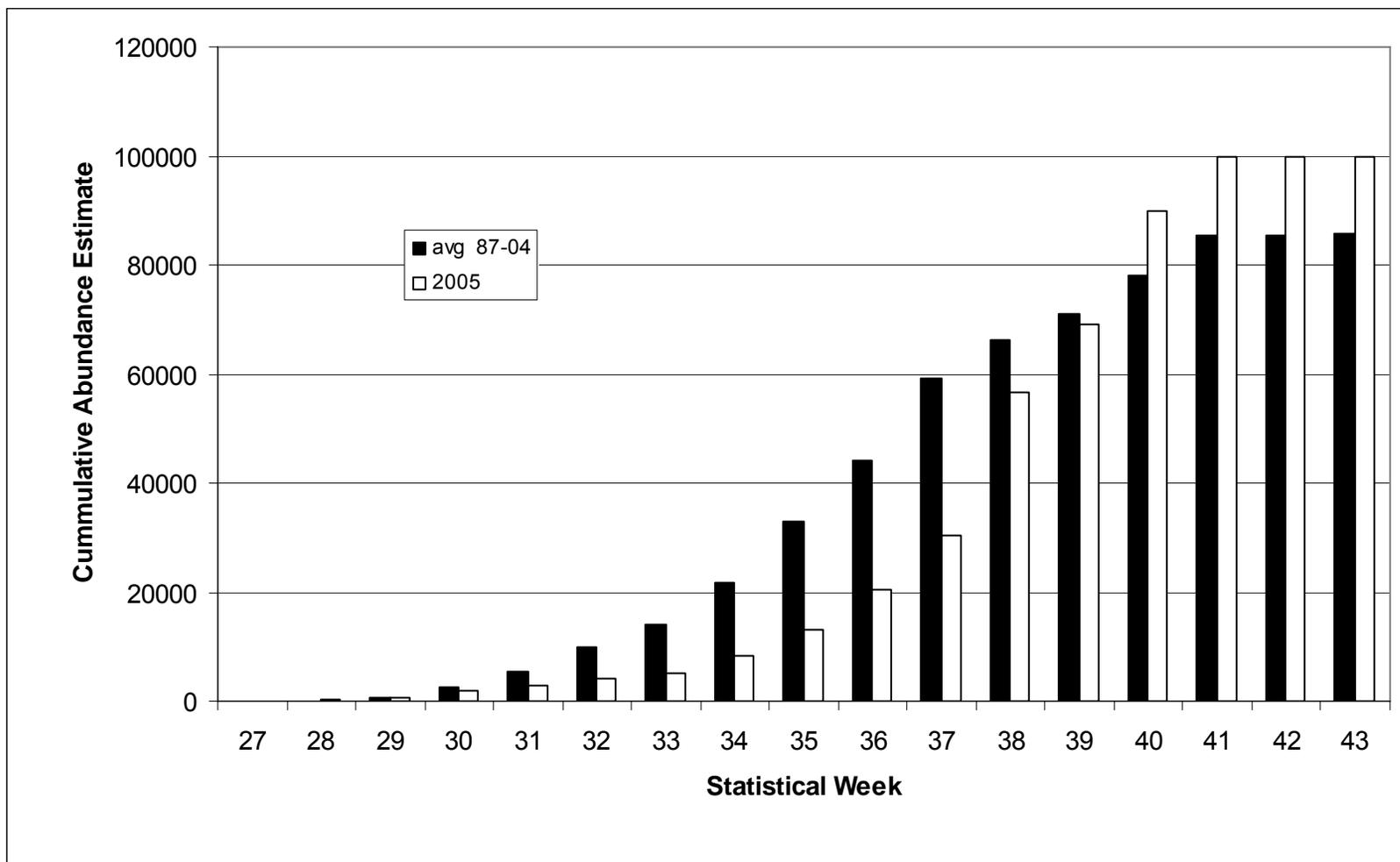


Figure 34.—Cumulative mark-recapture abundance estimate for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, 2005, and the 1987 to 2004 average.

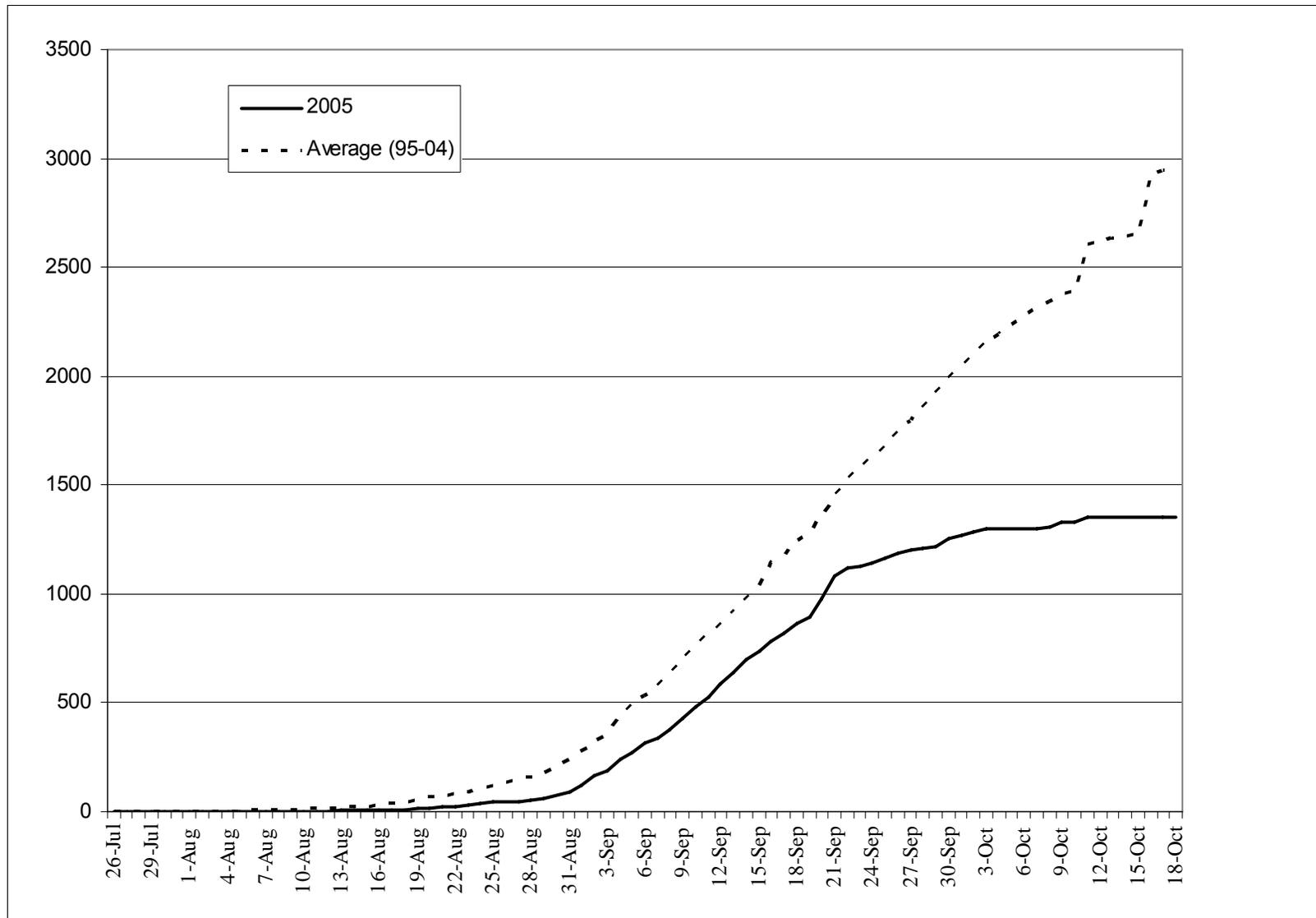


Figure 35.—Cumulative weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, average from 1995 to 2004, and for 2005.

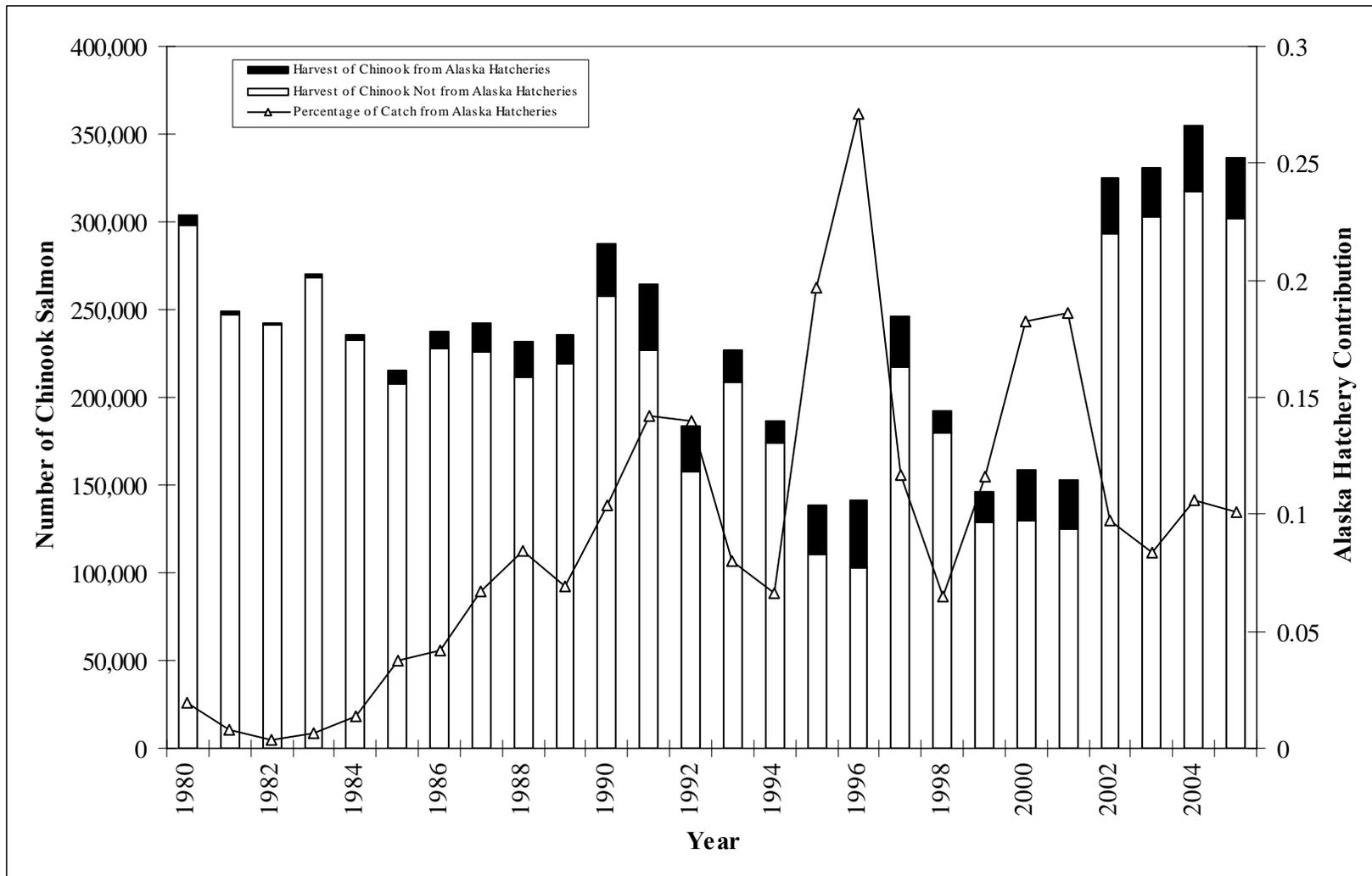


Figure 36.—Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, from 1980 to 2005.

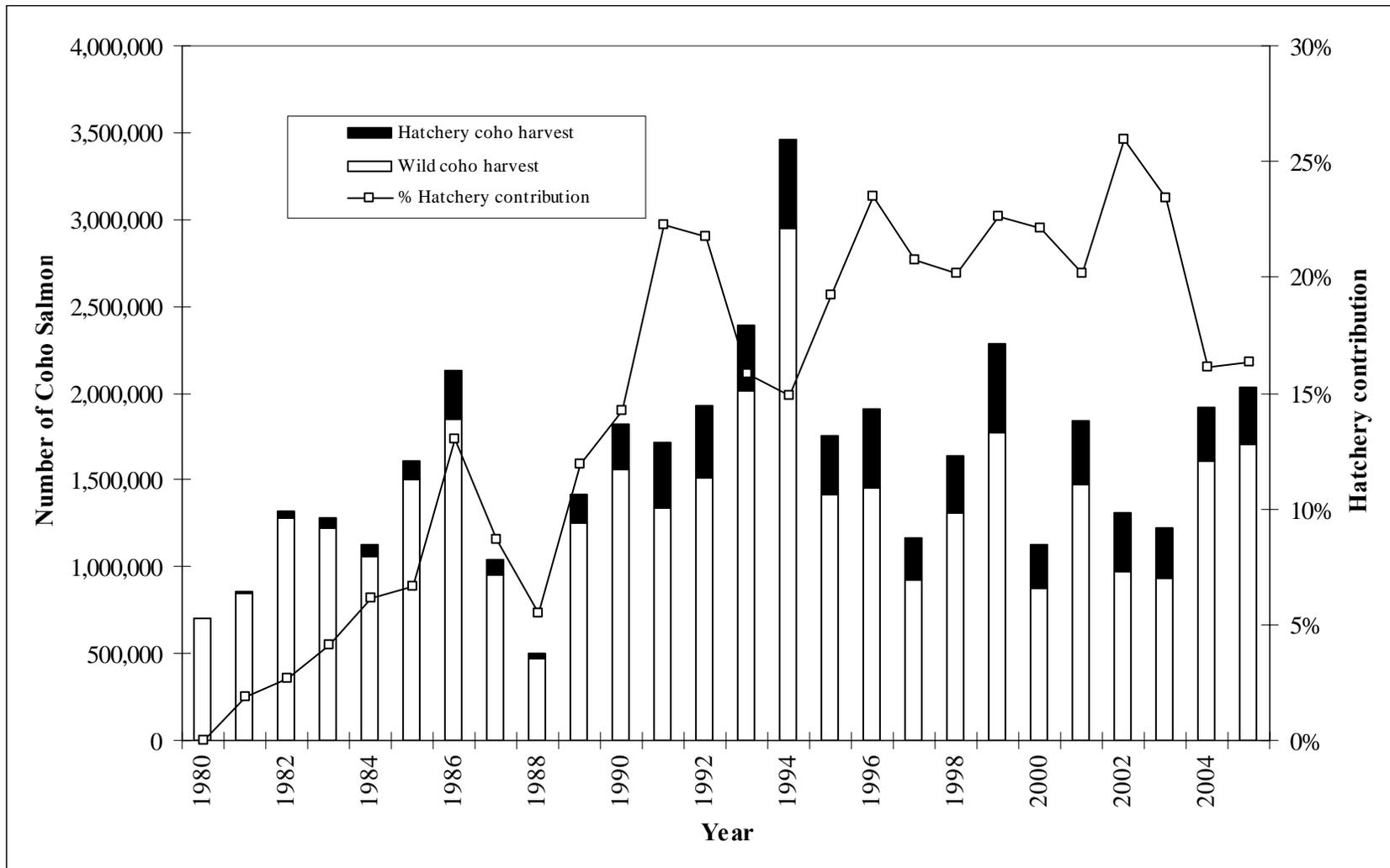


Figure 37.—Hatchery contributions of coho salmon from all sources to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, from 1980 to 2004.

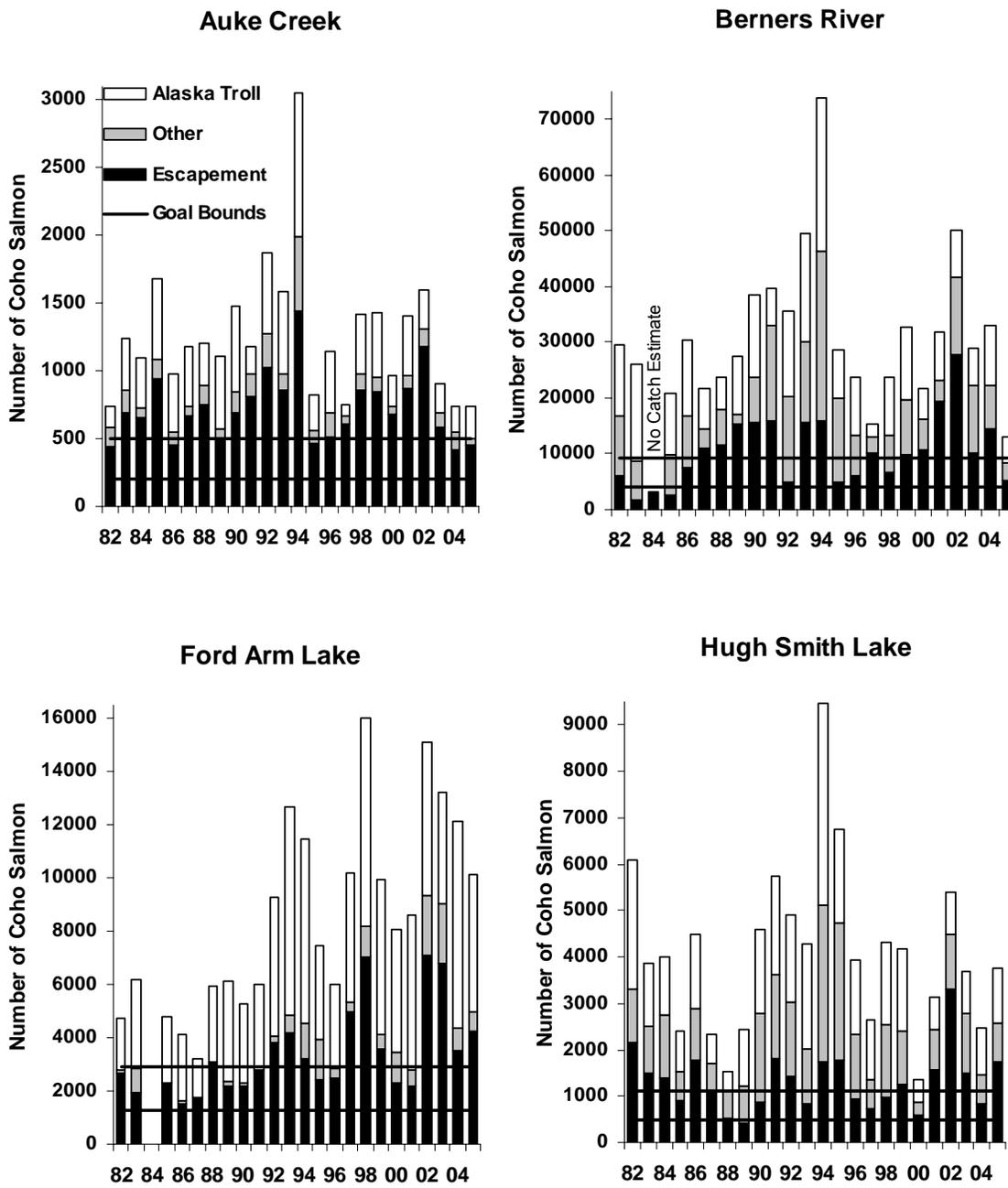


Figure 38.—Total run size, harvest, escapement and biological escapement goal range for four wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, from 1982 to 2005.

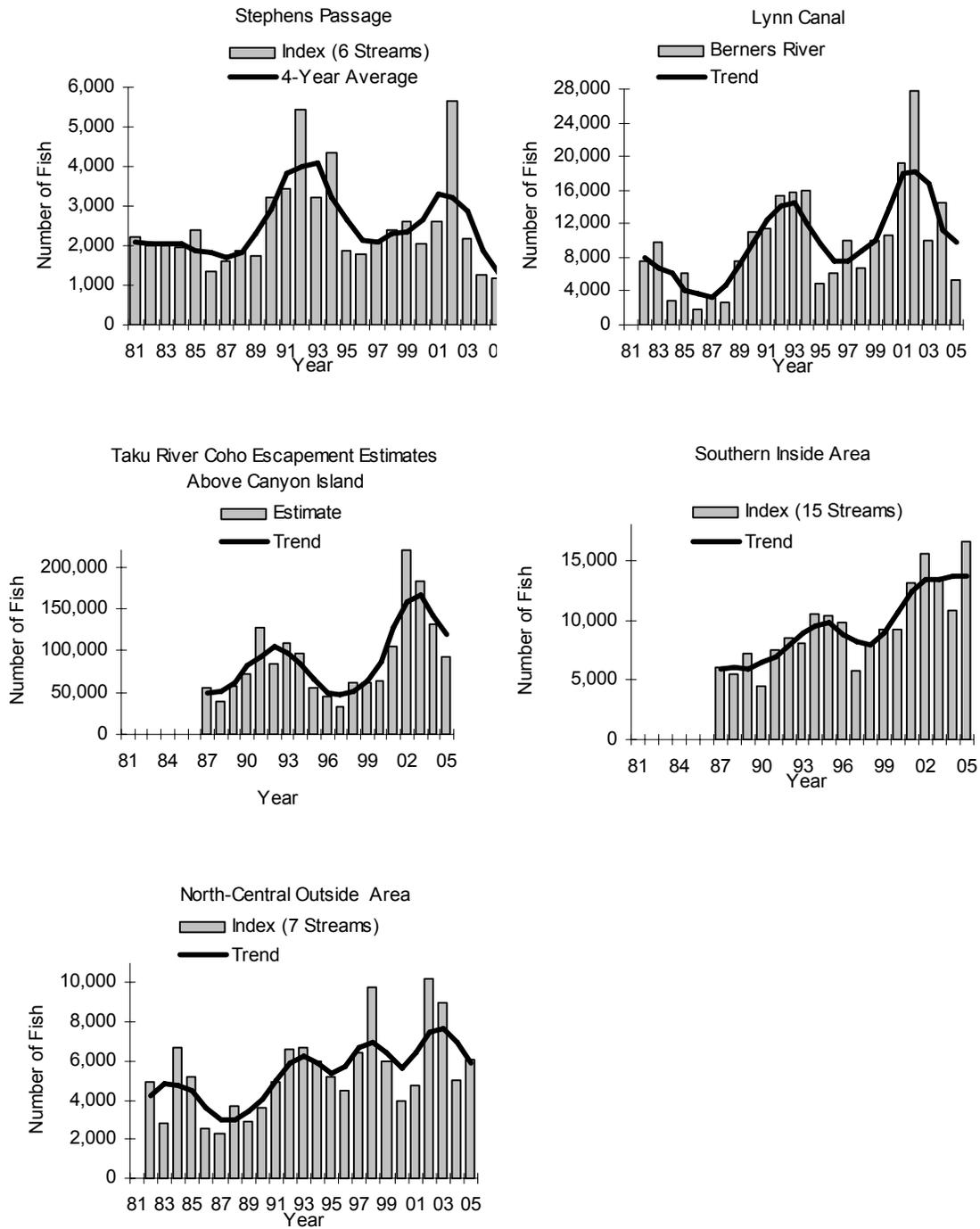


Figure 39.—Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in five areas of Southeast Alaska, from 1981 to 2005.

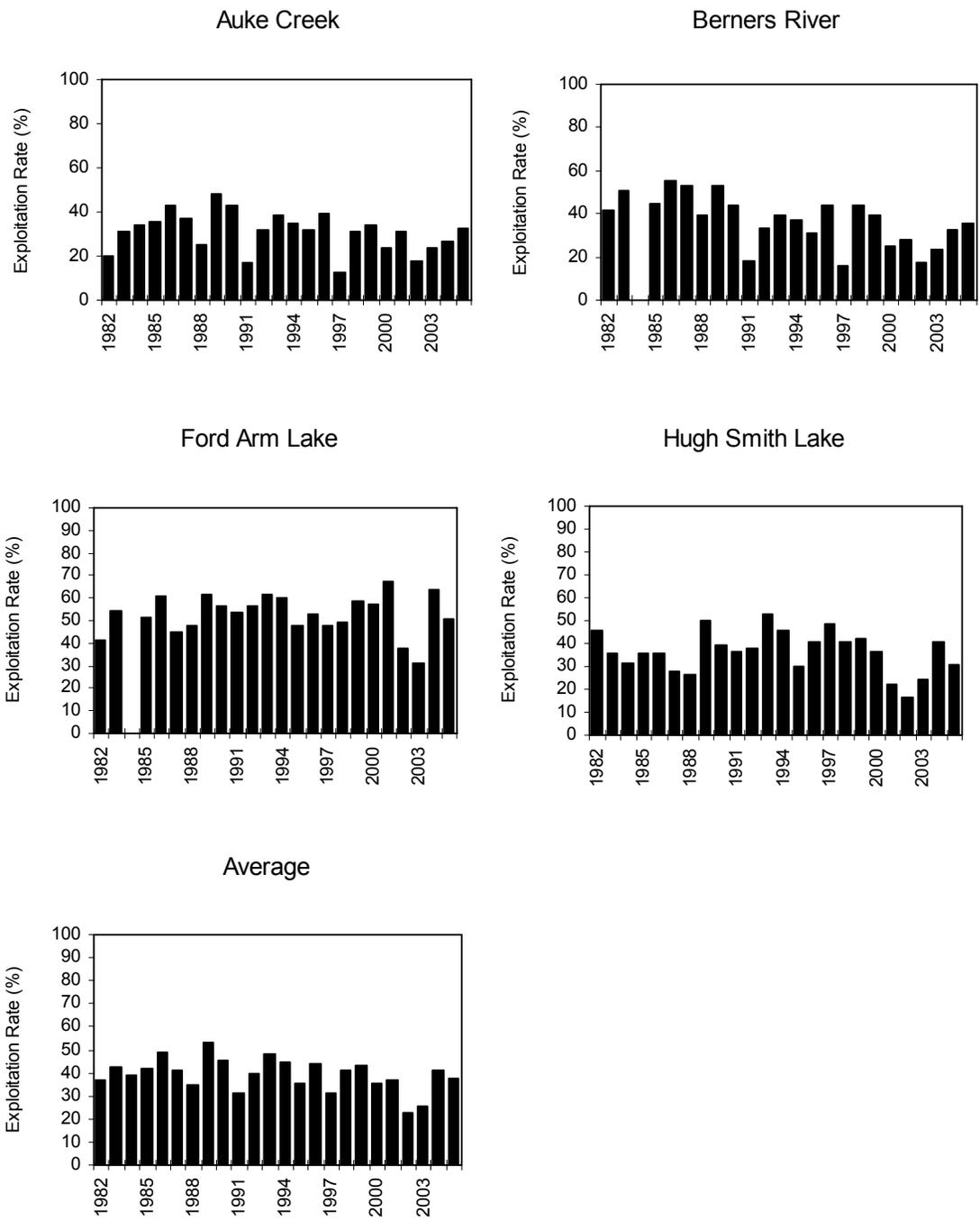


Figure 40.—Estimated exploitation rates by the Alaskan troll fishery for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, from 1982 to 2005.

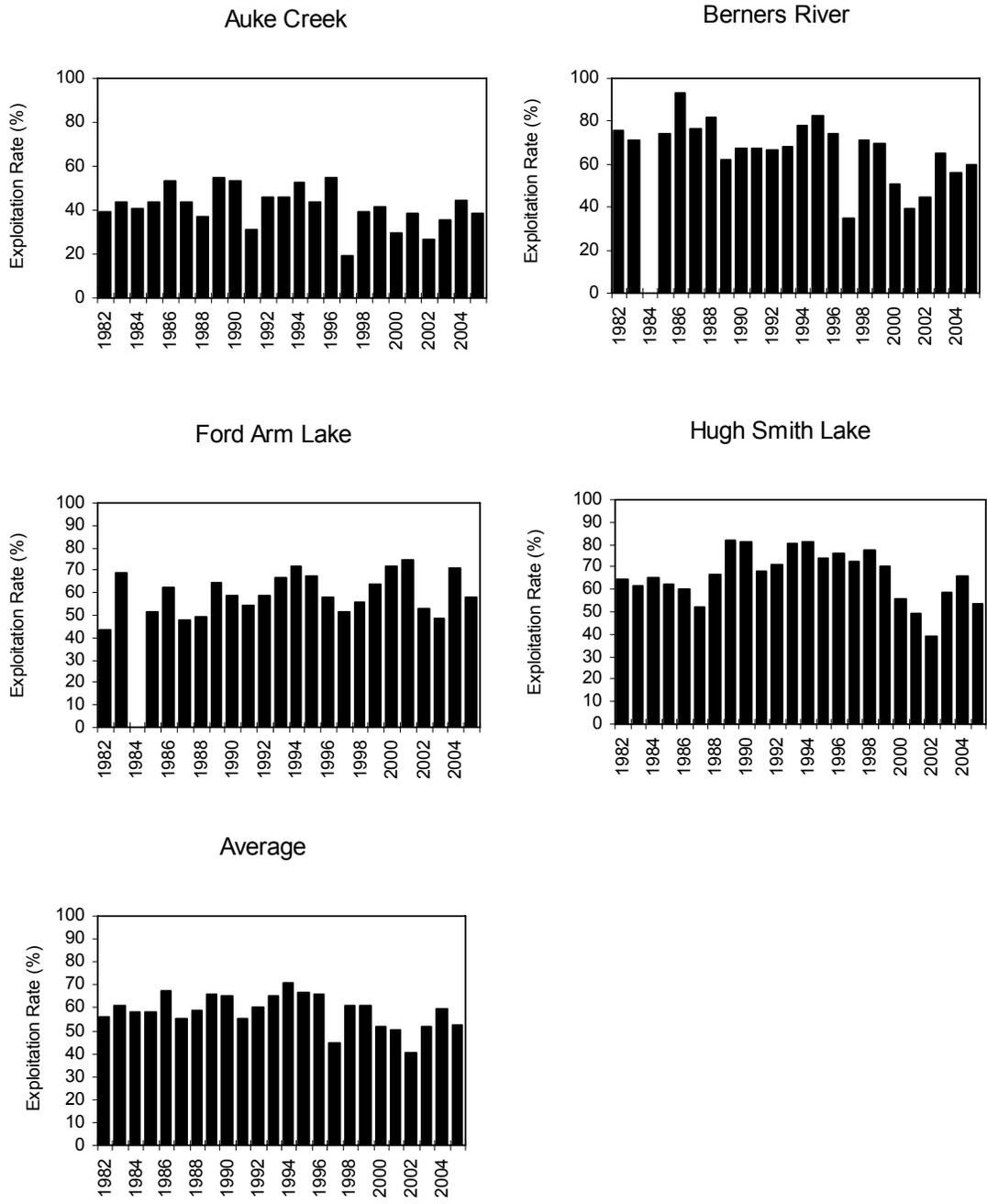


Figure 41.—Estimated total exploitation rates by all fisheries for four coded-wire tagged Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks, from 1982 to 2005.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY OF THE 2005 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERIES

ABSTRACT

The 2005 Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 224,400 salmon; this was 41% below the 1995–2004 average. The total harvest included 1,150 Chinook, 79,400 sockeye, 83,000 coho, 60,500 pink, and 525 chum salmon. The salmon harvest was worth an approximate exvessel value of \$910,000 to 115 active permit holders. The number of active permits was 8% below the recent 10-year average and comprised 65% of the total setnet permits in Yakutat. The 2005 sockeye salmon harvest of 79,400 was 38% below the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvest was above average in the East River and in the Manby Shore fishery and below average in all other Yakutat systems. The Situk-Ahrnklin, Yakutat Bay, Manby Shore, the Akwe River, and the Alsek River together produced almost all of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The area's total coho salmon harvest of 83,000 was 60% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin and the Tsiu River together produced 92% of the area coho salmon harvest. The area's Chinook salmon harvest of 1,150 was 71% below the recent 10-year average of 4,000. The top Chinook salmon producers were the Alsek River (650) and Yakutat Bay (270). The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was not opened to the retention and sale of Chinook salmon due to conservation concerns. The pink salmon harvest of 60,500 fish was 26% above the recent 10-year average, whereas the chum salmon harvest of 525 was 54% below average. The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery produced most of the pink salmon, which were incidental to the sockeye salmon harvest.

INTRODUCTION

The Yakutat set gillnet fisheries (Figure 42) are divided into two fishing districts; the Yakutat District, which extends from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District, which extends from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling. Yakutat District set gillnet fisheries primarily target sockeye and coho salmon although all five species of salmon are harvested. The Yakataga District fisheries only target coho salmon.

While the bulk of the Yakutat salmon harvest is normally reported from four or five major fisheries (the Alsek, Situk-Ahrnklin, and Tsiu Rivers, and Yakutat Bay), upwards of 25 different areas are open to commercial fishing each year. With few exceptions, set gillnetting is confined to the intertidal area inside the mouths of the various rivers and streams, and to the ocean waters immediately adjacent to each. Due to the terminal nature of these fisheries ADF&G has been able to develop escapement goals for most of the major and several of the minor fisheries (Table 66).

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

All weekly gillnet fishing periods in the Yakutat Area open on Monday of each week by regulation. The Alsek River opens on the first Monday in June, Yakutat Bay the second Monday in June, and so forth. As in 2004, in 2005 the weekly openings were changed from Monday to Sunday by emergency order to accommodate requests by the industry. The Alsek opened on the

first Sunday in June, Yakutat Bay the second Sunday, and all subsequent weekly fishing periods for all systems opened on a Sunday. The quality of the product arriving at markets in the lower 48 was at issue. Industry emphasis in recent years has been on fresh fish arriving early in the week, with those fish having the highest market value to the fishermen. Fish arriving later in the week get frozen as the weekend approaches, with a subsequent lowering of price. Drift gillnet fisheries in Southeast Alaska and in Cordova open by regulation on Sunday. It was felt that the Yakutat Area could not effectively compete with fishermen elsewhere in the state without also opening on Sunday. ADF&G changed the weekly opening days because the request did not involve conservation issues or a change in management strategies. The Yakutat Fish and Game Advisory Committee put in a proposal to the Alaska Board of Fish to put the change into regulation.

YAKUTAT AREA SET GILLNET

The Yakutat set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 224,400 salmon. This was 41% below the recent 10-year average (Tables 67 and 68), and was the lowest harvest in the past 10 years. Of the 179 Yakutat set gillnet permits, 115 were active this season; this was 8% below the recent 10-year average (Table 69). The average Yakutat permit holder earned \$7,925 for the 2005 season (Table 69); this was 43% below the 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvests were 38% below the 10-year average and comprised 35% of the 2005 harvest. The sockeye salmon harvest on the Situk-Ahrnklin, the area's top sockeye salmon producer, was the second lowest since 1987, while the harvest on the Alsek River was the lowest since 1988. The coho salmon harvest was 60% below the recent 10-year average. Market conditions dictated that most of the effort for coho salmon was limited to the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, with that fishery accounting for 61% of the harvest (Table 70). Almost all of the remote systems, although open to fishing, received very little effort for coho salmon in 2005. A buying station was maintained on the Tsiu River for the first time since 2001 and 25,500 coho salmon were harvested from the Tsiu. Coho salmon accounted for 37% of the total Yakutat area salmon harvest. The return of pink salmon to the Situk River was well above average, but there is little economic incentive to harvest these fish and they are harvested incidentally to sockeye and coho salmon. The harvest of 48,000 pink salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was 53% above average. The chum salmon harvest was 54% below the recent average, and the Chinook salmon harvest of 1,150 was 71% below the recent average.

Sockeye Salmon

The sockeye salmon harvest of 79,500 was 38% below the recent 10-year average. The 2005 harvest of 33,000 Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon was 41% below the recent 5-year average of 56,000, and the second lowest harvest recorded since 1987. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet accounted for 41% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The Situk River weir count of 66,500 sockeye salmon was within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 70,000. The Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) for sockeye salmon in the East Alsek River (East River) was met in 2005 and the river was opened for the taking of sockeye salmon for the third year in a row.

The Alsek River recorded below average sockeye salmon harvests. The Alsek harvest of 7,800 was 60% below the recent 5-year average, and was the lowest harvest in the last five years. Yakutat Bay yielded another 17,800 sockeye salmon, which was 22% below the recent average, but near the long-term average of 18,000 fish. The Akwe River harvest of 5,500 sockeye salmon was 9% below the recent average, but that average contains two of the biggest years on record for the Akwe River, and the 2005 harvest was above the long-term average for that system. The

Manby Shore harvest of 8,700 sockeye salmon was more than double the recent average. The Dangerous River fishery contributed small amounts of sockeye salmon to the harvest for the area.

Coho Salmon

The coho salmon harvest of 83,000 was 60% below the recent 10-year average of 208,000 fish and was the second lowest harvest in 10 years. Coho salmon returns during the period 1992 – 2004 have been the strongest in the history of the Yakutat Area, and the 2005 harvest of 83,000 fish is near the long-term average for the fishery. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet harvest of 51,000 coho salmon was less than half the recent average of 140,000. Again, this harvest of 51,000 fish is above the historical average for the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery. The only other major coho salmon producer in Yakutat in 2005 was the Tsiu River. The presence of a buying station on the river prompted the first sustained effort on the Tsiu in four years. The Tsiu River harvest of 25,500 coho salmon was below the historical average, but effort level remained much lower than historical effort levels. Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River contributed small numbers of coho salmon to the total harvest.

Chinook Salmon

At present there are no directed fisheries for Chinook salmon in the Yakutat Area, Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally in the sockeye salmon fisheries. The principle producers of Chinook salmon are the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, the Alsek River, Yakutat Bay, and the Akwe River. Preseason projections for the Situk and Alsek Rivers were for below average returns. The “non-sale” of Chinook salmon remained in effect in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet for most of the season as mandated by 5 AAC 30.365. SITUK-AHRNKLIN INLET AND LOST RIVER KING SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN. The “non-sale” restriction remained in place through the end of the Chinook salmon season. The Alsek River harvest of 660 Chinook salmon was slightly below the recent average of 700 fish. The total harvest of 1,150 Chinook salmon was 71% below the recent 10-year average.

Pink Salmon

The pink salmon harvest of 60,500 fish was 23% above the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon prices were less than \$0.15 per pound this season, which relegated this species to incidental harvest. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 80% of the Yakutat area harvest, while Yakutat Bay yielded nearly all of the remainder. The Yakutat Bay harvest of 12,000 pink salmon was 126% above the 5-year average. Pink salmon harvested in Yakutat Bay are predominantly of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin. Pink salmon returns to the Yakutat Area were very strong. Final escapement in the Situk River was over 500,000 pink salmon.

Chum Salmon

Low prices for chum salmon in recent years have also made them a non-target species and the harvest is entirely incidental. The East River had been the only major producer of chum salmon in the Yakutat area, however the chum salmon run in the East River has been in decline during the past decade, probably due to changes in habitat. Since the East River had been closed to commercial fishing for three consecutive seasons prior to the 2002 coho salmon season, reliable indices of East River chum salmon abundance are not available. The area-wide harvest of 525 chum salmon was 54% below the recent 10-year average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Yakutat Bay accounted for 99% of these fish.

YAKUTAT DISTRICT

Alsek River

Alsek River salmon management is conducted in cooperation with the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) under the auspices of the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). In February, 2005, the PSC reached bilateral agreement to allow directed Chinook salmon fisheries in the Taku and Stikine Rivers to begin in early May. Agreement was not reached to open the Alsek River Chinook salmon fishery due to poor run projections for 2005. ADF&G was granted permission to conduct a test fishery for Chinook salmon in 2005 and 2006. The goal of the test fishery is to enable ADF&G to develop a method for determining the abundance of Chinook salmon on an inseason basis using test fishery catch per unit of effort (CPUE) as an index of abundance. In 2005 the test fishery commenced on May 23 and continued on a weekly basis through July 2 with a target goal of 500 Chinook salmon. A total of 422 Chinook and 222 sockeye salmon were harvested in the test fishery. These figures have been combined with the common property harvest data to reflect total harvest for the Alsek River. All Chinook salmon were sampled for age, size, sex, and genetics. ADF&G has submitted a proposal to the BOF to adopt regulatory language concerning a directed Chinook salmon fishery on the Alsek River pending bilateral agreement by the PSC.

A total of 20 permit holders harvested 660 Chinook, 7,800 sockeye, and 1,200 coho salmon. No pink salmon or chum salmon were harvested (Table 71). The Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest was 60% below the recent 5-year average, and was the lowest harvest since 1988. The Alsek was opened to commercial fishing during statistical week 24, the first Sunday in June. Adjustments to weekly fishing periods during the sockeye salmon season relied heavily on fishery performance data; the decision to extend any given period was generally based on CPUE data gathered during that period. Parent-year escapement information was also considered when determining the weekly fishing periods, and preseason forecasts indicated a below average return of sockeye salmon. CPUE varied over the course of the sockeye salmon season. During the nine weeks that sockeye salmon were targeted, five were not extended beyond one day, three were extended to two days, and one week was extended to four days fishing time. The Klukshu River is an important tributary in the upper Alsek River drainage in Canada. The Klukshu River weir of 3,375 sockeye salmon was below the lower end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 and was the lowest count in the history of the weir (Table 72). Aerial escapement surveys of sockeye salmon are typically conducted on the Tanis River, Cabin, and Basin Creeks. Due to aircraft availability problems, these surveys were flown too late in the season, and were of little use for inseason management. An estimated 1,100 sockeye salmon were observed in the Tanis River, while Basin and Cabin Creeks were not flown in 2005.

The Chinook salmon harvest of 660 was 6% below the recent 5-year average of 700 fish. Almost all of these fish were harvested during the first three weeks of the season. The Klukshu weir escapement of 1,070 Chinook salmon was slightly below the recommended escapement goal range of 1,100 to 2,300.

1,100 coho salmon were harvested, compared to the recent 5-year average harvest of 4,000; this was the second lowest harvest during that period of time. Effort was minimal after the second week of August, and the river was open, but not fished five of the nine weeks of the season. Inclement weather during the fall makes it very difficult to obtain accurate escapement counts in local tributaries. The Klukshu weir escapement of 683 coho salmon was well below the recent 10-year

average. The weir is normally removed prior to the completion of the coho salmon return and does not include fish that migrate after mid-October.

East River

It has become clear that there has been a significant decline in productivity in the East River beginning some time around 1990 and continuing to the present day. With this decline in mind, ADF&G revised the sockeye salmon BEG in June of 2003. The sockeye salmon escapement goal of 26,000 to 57,000 fish was lowered to 13,000 to 26,000 fish. The East River remained closed to commercial fishing through the first week of July. An aerial survey conducted on July 7 indicated the BEG would be attained and the East River opened to commercial fishing for sockeye salmon on July 10. A total of 13 permits harvested 8 Chinook, 5,100 sockeye, 25 coho, and 35 pink salmon. Although the East River is considered the only major producer of chum salmon in the Yakutat area, no chum salmon were harvested in the fishery (Table 73). Most of the effort on the East River occurred during the last six weeks of the sockeye salmon season. The river remained open through the end of the coho salmon season, but was not fished for six of the last nine weeks of the season. Weekly fishing periods remained at five days for all but one week of the sockeye salmon season. The harvest for all species was well below historical levels, but the 2005 sockeye salmon harvest of 5,100 fish was 112% above the average since the BEG was reduced in 2003, and was the highest harvest during that period of time. The peak aerial survey count of 50,000 sockeye salmon was recorded on August 17. The peak aerial survey count of 3,800 coho salmon was recorded on September 26. Historical East River sockeye salmon return-per-spawner data is presented in Table 74.

Akwe River

The Akwe River sockeye salmon harvest of 5,530 fish was 56% below the average of recent years (Table 75). That average contains two of the largest harvests on record for the Akwe, and this season's harvest was slightly above the long-term historical average. The coho salmon harvest of fewer than 300 fish was 86% below the recent 5-year average; that average contains three years when the river was not fished for coho salmon for economic reasons. The river was only fished for three weeks during the coho salmon season. A total of six permits fished the Akwe in 2005. Aerial surveys of the Akwe River are of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. The peak aerial survey count of 1,000 sockeye salmon was recorded on July 11. Weekly fishing times are announced at 1.5 days and then adjusted inseason according to fishery performance.

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

Italio Rivers

Three different rivers comprise the Italio River system: the Old, Middle, and New Italio Rivers. The Old Italio River has always been a separate river flowing into the Gulf of Alaska just east of the mouth of the Dangerous River. Geological changes in the mid-1980s changed the Italio River and created two distinct rivers where only one had existed before. The main river is now called the New Italio, and the original river channel is the Middle Italio. All three systems support coho salmon populations, and the New Italio River also has a small run of sockeye salmon. A peak

sockeye salmon escapement count of 3,000 was slightly above average for the New Italo in recent years. Productivity in this system has been in decline for some years, and the New Italo River was not open during the sockeye salmon season. The New Italo remained closed through the end of the season. Coho salmon were not seen in the Old and Middle Italo Rivers until late in September. An aerial survey on September 26 revealed 1,900 coho salmon in the Old, and 2,400 coho salmon in the Middle Italo. This count was above the top end of the BEG range for both the Old and Middle Italo Rivers, and both systems were opened to commercial fishing for four days a week for the last two weeks of the coho salmon season. Neither system was fished in 2005.

Dangerous River

The Dangerous River was opened to commercial fishing on June 12. Fewer than three permits fished the river, and harvest data is confidential. The Dangerous River was not fished for coho salmon this year (Table 76). Escapement surveys of the Dangerous River are ineffective due to the glacially occluded water. Weekly fishing times are announced at 2.5 days and then adjusted in accordance with fishery performance.

Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery recorded above average harvests of pink salmon, and below average harvests of sockeye, coho, and chum salmon during the 2005 season. The sale of Chinook salmon was prohibited until the BEG was attained in accordance with 5 AAC 30.365 (Table 77). The Situk-Ahrnklin fishery generated 54% of the Yakutat area set gillnet income (Table 78 and 79). The total value of \$488,000 was 49% below average, and was the lowest since 1986. The harvest of 32,900 sockeye salmon was 41% below the recent average and the second lowest harvest since 1986. Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon accounted for 41% of the area sockeye salmon harvest. The coho salmon harvest of 50,900 was 64% below average, and accounted for 61% of the area's total coho salmon harvest. The pink salmon return to the Situk was very strong, and the harvest of 48,300 was 53% above average.

The Situk River weir was installed in the lower river for the 18th consecutive year and used for inseason management of the Chinook and sockeye salmon fisheries (Table 80). This was the 11th year that the resistance board or “floating” weir was used. The weir was maintained without problems through the end of the sockeye salmon season, and was removed on July 31. Heavy rains and subsequent flooding are typical of the fall coho salmon season and the weir is removed prior to the coho salmon run.

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery opens by regulation and emergency order on the third Sunday in June. Counts at the Situk River weir in May and early June indicated that the run timing of sockeye salmon to the Situk River in 2005 was two weeks early. Over 10,000 sockeye salmon had been counted through the weir as of Monday, June 6. The average date to have 10,000 fish through the weir is June 27, and the earliest previous date when 10,000 had been counted through the weir was June 20, 1989. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet opened on the second Sunday in June, one week earlier than by regulation, to allow harvest of fish surplus to escapement needs. Fishery performance throughout the season indicated the total sockeye salmon return was below average, even as weir counts continued to climb. The bottom end of the BEG range of 30,000 to 70,000 sockeye salmon was attained through the weir on June 28. As escapement counts climbed, fishing time was added. The fishery was open for four and one-half days during the second and third weeks of July, and then remained open continuously from July 24 through August 20. Sockeye salmon harvest declined by late August, and the fishery was returned to the

normal fall fishing time of three days. A total of 66,500 sockeye salmon passed through the weir. A peak count of 43 permits fished for sockeye salmon during the third week of the season; effort remained well below historical levels for the entire sockeye salmon season.

Prior to the start of the season ADF&G projected an inriver return of Chinook salmon to the Situk River weir of from 451–750 large fish. 5 AAC 30.365(3)(A) directs the department to implement a ‘non-sale’ Chinook salmon season in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River fisheries under this scenario. The “non-sale” of Chinook salmon was implemented during the first opening of the season, and remained in effect through August 7. A total of 600 large Chinook salmon were counted through the Situk River weir; this was within the BEG range of 450–1,050 large Chinook salmon.

The harvest of 51,000 coho salmon was 64% below the recent 5-year average of 140,000. The 13-year period from 1992–2004 has been the most productive in the history of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet coho salmon fishery, with 10 of the 13 years recording a harvest in excess of 100,000 coho salmon; 7 of those 12 years recorded harvests in excess of 150,000 fish. The 2005 harvest was the lowest since 1990. The historical record yields a different perspective. During the 30-year period 1961–1991 the average coho salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery was 31,500, and only four of those years produced a harvest of over 50,000 coho salmon. Escapement survey conditions remained poor throughout the season due to inclement weather and flood conditions. A peak Situk River escapement survey of 2,500 coho salmon was recorded on September 23. Though below the bottom end of the BEG range of 3,300 to 9,800, this was a partial count due to flooding and poor visibility. It is probable the lower end of the BEG range was attained. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery remained open to the normal fall fishing time of three days for most of the coho salmon season. A peak count of 62 permits fished during the fourth week of September, and this effort was average for recent coho salmon seasons.

The pink salmon harvest of 48,300 was 53% above the recent 5-year average of 31,500 fish. The peak of the pink salmon run occurs between the end of the sockeye salmon season and the onset of the coho salmon season. Effort levels always diminish during this time, as fewer permits are willing to fish for pink salmon because of the comparatively low price. In 2005 the pink salmon price was less than 15 cents per pound, meaning there was little economic incentive to target pink salmon. Approximately 280,000 pink salmon were counted through the Situk River weir, but the weir was removed on July 31, well before the end of the pink salmon run. This weir count exceeded the top end of the pink salmon escapement goal range. An escapement survey on August 12 revealed half a million pink salmon in the Situk River. The chum salmon harvest of 340 was 38% below the recent 5-year average harvest of 540.

Lost River

Because of the shift of the Lost River in 1999 that resulted in the river changing from discharging directly into the Gulf of Alaska to discharging into the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary, 5 AAC. 39.220 was implemented to protect Lost River stocks. Beginning in the 1999 season, regulatory markers have been placed in the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary to delineate areas that closed the Lost River to commercial fishing. This closure forced the displacement of some traditional fishing sites and many of these fishermen have elected to transfer their enterprises to either the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet or to Yakutat Bay.

The Lost River was not opened to commercial set gillnetting in 2005 (Table 81). The peak sockeye salmon escapement count of 1,400 fish was within the BEG range of 1,000–2,300 for the Lost

River, while the peak coho salmon escapement count of 1,250 was below the bottom end of the BEG range of 2,000–6,500. It is assumed that Lost River salmon stocks are harvested in the Situk-Ahrnklin fishery. The lower end of the Situk-Ahrnklin estuary appears highly mutable and the conservation measures enacted in 1999–2005 may be necessary in the future.

Yakutat Bay

The Yakutat Bay fishery recorded harvests of 270 Chinook, 17,850 sockeye, 4,850 coho, 12,000 pink, and 190 chum salmon in 2005 (Table 82). The sockeye salmon harvest of 17,850 fish was 22% below the recent 5-year average. That average contains two of the highest harvests on record for Yakutat Bay, and this year's harvest is very near the long-term average. A total of 41 different permits fished Yakutat Bay in 2005, with a peak effort of 23 permits fished during the second week of July. The southern half of Yakutat Bay opened on June 13, and fishing time corresponded with the Situk River openings for the duration of the fishing season. Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally to the sockeye salmon fishery, and the harvest of 270 Chinook salmon was 45% below the recent 5-year average.

Yakutat Bay has never been a major coho salmon producer, perhaps due to the concentration of effort elsewhere during coho salmon season. The 2005 coho salmon harvest of 4,900 fish was 71% above the recent 5-year average. Effort levels always remain low in Yakutat Bay for coho salmon, and a peak counts of seven permits fished the Bay during the last two weeks of the season.

The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 12,000 fish was 126% above the recent average. Pink salmon prices in recent years suggest that the harvest is an incidental consequence of the sockeye salmon fishery. No aerial surveys of the intertidal area adjacent to the mouth of Humpback Creek were flown due to the unavailability of airplanes. It is probable that the majority of the pink salmon harvested were of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin.

Manby Fisheries

The Manby Shore ocean fishery is located along the western shore of Yakutat Bay. This fishery harvests stocks that are destined for the Situk River and the Manby Shore streams. Historical data is difficult to interpret because, prior to the mid-1980s, harvests from the ocean fishery were combined with harvests from the area's inside waters. Also, before 1950, all the Manby Shore and Manby streams' harvests were recorded with those from Yakutat Bay. It is likely that the ocean fishery for sockeye salmon developed in 1977 since fairly consistent sockeye salmon harvests begin to appear in the record at that time. Weekly fishing periods are normally adjusted according to Situk River escapement needs. A total of 14 permits harvested 8,700 sockeye salmon, and this harvest was 156% above the recent average (Table 83). The Manby Shore was only fished for six weeks of the sockeye salmon season in 2005.

The Manby Shore stream fisheries include the waters of Manby Stream, Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek (Tables 84 and 85). The fishing history of these systems is imprecise because some, or none, may be fished in any given year. Sudden and Manby Streams produce both sockeye and coho salmon, while the Esker Creek and Spoon River fisheries target only coho salmon. None of these systems were fished for either sockeye or coho salmon in 2005. Escapement counts are limited due to the glacial nature of most Manby area streams and no surveys of these inside waters were conducted in 2005. Escapement goals have not been formulated for the inside waters along the Manby Shore.

Yana River to Icy Bay

Although open, the Yana and Yahtse Rivers were not fished in 2005, and Jetty Creek was not open to commercial fishing.

YAKATAGA DISTRICT

The Yakataga District opened on August 21. All waters between Cape Yakataga and a point one-half mile west of the Yahtse, including the Big River, remained closed for the year. The Tsiu River sustained a normal commercial fishery for the first time since 2001. The Kaliakh River, Seal Creek, Tashalich River, and Eight Mile Creek were open, but not fished in 2005. Historical harvest and effort data for the Kaliakh River are presented in Table 86 and for the Tsiu River in Table 87.

Tsiu River

The Tsiu River is remote from processors and fish have been transported from the site in DC-3 or similar aircraft. In 2005 Yakutat Seafoods maintained a buying station on the Tsiu River and flew fish to Yakutat with a DC-3. This marked the first time since 2001 that a processor maintained a presence on the Tsiu. A total of eight permits harvested 25,500 coho salmon. This was well below historical harvest levels, but harvest on the Tsiu is a function of effort and effort levels were well below historical levels. A peak aerial escapement survey on September 27 revealed 16,600 coho salmon, within the BEG range of 10,000–29,000 fish.

Table 66.—Summary of Yakutat salmon stock biological escapement goals (BEG) and source documentation.

SPECIES	STOCK	TYPE	BEG	BEG DOCUMENT
Sockeye	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	30,000–70,000	ADF&G-RIR No. 1J95-22
Sockeye	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	600–1,500	ADF&G-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	East Alsek River	Aerial Survey Index	13,000–26,000	SPEC-PUB No. 03-04
Sockeye	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	Not Established	
Sockeye	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	1,000–2,300	ADF&G-RIR No. 1J95-16
Sockeye	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	7,500–15,000	ADF&G-RIR No. 1J00-24
Chinook	Klukshu River	Weir-Total Count	1,100–2,300	ADF&G-F. Man. No. 98-2
Chinook	Situk River	Weir-Total Count	450–1,050	SPEC-PUB No. 03-01
Pink	Situk-Even Year	Weir	42,000–105,000	ADF&G-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Situk-Odd Year	Weir	54,000–200,000	ADF&G-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Even	Aerial Survey Index	3,300–8,000	ADF&G-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Pink	Humpy Cr. Odd	Aerial Survey Index	7,000–18,000	ADF&G-RIR NO. 1J95-08
Coho	E. Alsek-Doame	Aerial Survey Index	2,500–8,500	ADF&G-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Akwe River	Aerial Survey Index	1,800–5,000	ADF&G-RIR No. 1J94-14
Coho	Italio River	Aerial Survey Index	1,400–3,600	No. 1J94-14
Coho	Situk River	Aerial Survey Index	3,300–9,800	No. 1J94-14
Coho	Lost River	Aerial Survey Index	2,200–6,500	No. 1J94-14
Coho	Kaliakh River	Aerial Survey Index	4,000–14,000	No. 1J94-14
Coho	Tsiu/Tsivat	Aerial Survey Index	10,000–29,000	No. 1J94-14

Table 67.—Total salmon harvest by species in the Yakutat area set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005.

Week	Ending Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	6/11	281	499	0	0	0	780
25	6/18	148	10,166	5	1	4	10,324
26	6/25	82	3,467	35	2	3	3,589
27	7/02	259	12,599	99	218	7	13,182
28	7/09	46	10,050	118	916	6	11,136
29	7/16	71	14,329	493	9,052	62	24,007
30	7/23	21	9,482	253	16,937	17	26,710
31	7/30	5	6,141	27	7,722	30	13,925
32	8/06	4	3,956	62	7,235	41	11,297
33	8/13	1	4,732	197	8,113	105	13,148
34	8/20	0	2,251	593	4,247	79	7,170
35	8/27	0	798	1,895	1,998	29	4,720
36	9/03	1	616	4,897	3,950	33	9,497
37	9/10	0	132	8,140	0	16	8,288
38	9/17	1	111	22,084	0	27	22,223
39	9/24	0	58	20,867	0	25	20,950
40	10/01	0	11	11,966	0	26	12,003
41	10/08	1	5	7,416	0	7	7,428
42	10/15	0	1	3,739	0	7	3,747
Totals		1,140	79,443	82,887	60,436	525	224,431

Table 68.—10-year comparison of Yakutat area setnet effort and salmon harvest.

Year	Active Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1995	148	9,371	153,686	297,901	54,038	2,585	517,581
1996	140	4,859	209,029	227,611	31,295	1,803	474,591
1997	142	3,264	109,988	322,720	93,658	808	530,438
1998	144	2,804	77,174	197,663	86,066	1,351	365,058
1999	129	5,105	128,743	187,052	29,554	928	351,382
2000	125	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
2001	115	2,633	141,534	205,265	32,230	406	328,068
2002	88	2,510	112,656	200,888	15,590	204	331,848
2003	104	3,847	154,441	74,343	48,418	542	281,591
2004	112	2,734	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708
Ave. 1995—2004	125	3,959	127,473	208,132	47,841	1,137	383,133
2005	115	1,140	79,443	82,887	60,436	525	224,431
* Deviation							
2005	-8%	-71%	-38%	-60%	+26%	-54%	-41%

* Deviation from 10-year average.

Table 69.—Average earnings from setnet fishing, Yakutat area, from 1975 to 2005.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Active Setnet Permits	Aver. Earning Per Permit	Previous 10-Year-Aver. Income
1975	713,860	104	6,864	-
1976	1,214,550	125	9,716	-
1977	2,065,055	130	15,808	-
1978	2,669,791	151	17,681	-
1979	3,239,000	166	19,512	-
1980	1,929,752	150	12,865	-
1981	2,333,300	152	15,351	-
1982	2,084,140	149	13,988	-
1983	1,355,470	131	10,347	-
1984	2,375,790	137	17,342	-
1985	3,010,580	149	20,225	13,944
1986	1,981,807	153	12,953	15,283
1987	5,077,589	155	32,759	15,607
1988	8,944,228	160	55,901	17,302
1989	4,174,510	164	25,454	21,124
1990	4,493,681	161	27,911	22,018
1991	2,248,558	162	13,880	23,223
1992	5,238,058	165	31,745	23,076
1993	2,916,782	158	18,461	23,852
1994	3,331,851	151	22,065	25,663
1995	2,968,274	148	20,055	26,135
1996	2,375,047	140	16,925	26,118
1997	2,975,854	142	20,957	26,516
1998	1,350,752	144	9,380	25,335
1999	1,960,794	129	15,200	24,306
2000	1,478,049	125	11,824	23,171
2001	1,130,969	115	9,830	18,044
2002	747,218	88	8,491	17,636
2003	1,135,551	104	10,919	15,319
2004	1,606,082	112	14,340	14,565
2005	911,193	115	7,923	13,792

Table 70.—Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat area setnet fishery by fishing area, from 2005.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek*	662	7,794	1,196	0	2	9,652
East	8	5,099	27	36	0	5,170
Akwe	108	5,529	287	2	2	5,920
Italio	Closed					
Middle Italio	Not Fished					
Old Italio	Not Fished					
Dangerous	**	**	**	**	**	**
Situk	0	32,887	50,933	48,269	330	132,419
Lost	Closed					
Yakutat Bay	270	17,844	4,846	11,920	190	35,070
Manby Shore	82	8,732	169	205	1	9,189
Manby Stream	Not Fished					
Spoon	Not Fished					
Sudden	Not Fished					
Esker	Not Fished					
Yahtse	Not Fished					
Yana	Not Fished					
Jetty Creek	Closed					
Big River	Closed					
Kaliakh	Not Fished					
Tsiu	0	0	25,429	0	0	25,429
Seal River	Not Fished					
Tashalich	Not Fished					
Kiklukh	Not Fished					
Totals	1,140	79,443	82,887	60,436	525	224,431

Note:*=Total includes Chinook and sockeye salmon harvested in the Alsek River Chinook salmon test fishery prior to statistical week 24.

Note: **=Fewer than 3 permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

Table 71.—Harvest of salmon in the Alsek River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005 and 5-year-harvest comparison

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
24*	6/11	14	281	499	0	0	0	780	1.0
25	6/18	16	116	1,718	0	0	0	1,834	2.0
26	6/25	15	33	707	0	0	0	740	1.0
27	7/02	13	10	1,039	0	0	0	1,049	1.0
28	7/09	11	1	737	0	0	0	738	1.0
29	7/16	10	1	1,872	0	0	0	1,873	2.0
30	7/23	8	0	515	0	0	0	515	1.0
31	7/30	6	0	400	0	0	0	400	2.0
32–33	8/13	3	0	211	2	0	0	213	4.0
34–37	9/10	Not	Fished					0	11.0
38–41	10/8	3	1	54	1,194	0	0	1,248	13.0
42	10/15	Not	Fished						4.0
Totals		20	662	7,794	1,196	0	0	9,652	43

*Totals include Chinook and sockeye salmon harvested in the Alsek River Chinook salmon test fishery prior to statistical week 24.

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	14	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	15,437	37.0
2001	14	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	17,470	50.0
2002	16	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	27,144	73.0
2003	15	942	39,755	47	0	0	40,744	66.0
2004	24	656	18,030	2,475	0	2	21,163	83.0
2000–2004 Average	17	703	19,644	4,011	3	30	24,391	62.0
2005	20	662	7,794	1,196	0	0	9,652	43.0
* Deviation 2005	+18%	-6%	-60%	-70%			-60%	-31%

*Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 72.—Klukshu River Weir escapement, from 1976 to 2005.

Year	Chinook ^a	Sockeye ^b	Coho
1976	1,278	11,691	1,572
1977	3,144	26,791	2,758
1978	2,976	26,867	30
1979	4,405	12,308	175
1980	2,637	11,739	704
1981	2,113	20,323	1,170
1982	2,369	33,699	189
1983	2,537	20,492	303
1984	1,672	12,727	1,402
1985	1,458	18,620	350
1986	2,708	24,880	62
1987	2,616	10,504	202
1988	2,037	9,341	2,774
1989	2,456	23,542	2,219
1990	1,915	25,995	315
1991	2,489	18,977	8,540
1992	1,366	20,215	1,145
1993	3,302	16,740	788
1994	3,735	15,038	1,232
1995	5,678	22,202	3,650
1996	3,602	8,317	3,465
1997	2,757	11,012	307
1998	1,347	13,580	1,961
1999	2,190	5,069	2,371
2000	1,365	5,551	4,832
2001	1,825	10,290	748
2002	2,240	25,711	9,921
2003	1,671	32,120	3,689
2004	2,525	15,348	750
Average 1995–2004	2,520	14,920	3,169
2005	1,070	3,373	683

^a Chinook salmon escapement goal range is 1,100 to 2,300 fish.

^b Sockeye salmon escapement goal range is 7,500 to 15,000 fish.

Table 73.—Harvest of salmon in the East River set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005, and 5-year-harvest comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
27–28	Closed								
29	7/16	7	6	1,803	0	36	0	1,845	5.0
30	7/23	6	2	876	0	0	0	878	5.0
31	7/30	4	0	607	0	0	0	607	3.5
32	8/06	6	0	808	0	0	0	808	5.0
33	8/13	6	0	935	2	0	0	937	5.0
34–39	9/24	3	0	70	25	0	0	95	22.0
40–42	10/15	Not	Fished						7.0
Totals		13	8	5,099	27	36	0	5,170	52.5

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	Closed							
2001	Closed							
2002	4	0	10	244	0	0	254	46.0
2003	8	0	2,617	1	0	22	2,640	33.0
2004	9	6	4,590	21	0	34	4,651	68.5
Average 2002–2004	7	2	2,406	89	0	19	2,515	49.0
2005	13	8	5,099	27	36	0	5,170	52.5
* Deviation 2005	+85%	+300%	+112%	–70%			+105%	+7%

Note *=Deviation from 5–year average.

Table 74.—East River return-per-spawner, from 1975 to 2003.

Year	Total Return	Parent-Year Escapement	Return Per Spawner	Rank
1975	44,530	12,000	3.71	10
1976	79,816	10,000	7.98	1
1977	61,309	15,000	4.08	8
1978	56,003	35,000	1.60	22
1979	81,262	22,000	3.69	11
1980	66,530	50,000	1.33	24
1981	82,365	40,000	2.06	18
1982	177,785	25,000	7.11	3
1983	147,204	30,000	4.91	6
1984	68,023	18,000	3.78	9
1985	245,851	35,000	7.02	4
1986	120,355	80,000	1.50	23
1987	167,723	65,000	2.58	16
1988	99,483	29,000	3.43	13
1989	175,516	60,000	2.93	15
1990	203,378	44,000	4.62	7
1991	75,334	34,000	2.22	17
1992	187,300	38,000	4.93	5
1993	234,207	30,000	7.81	2
1994	131,848	42,000	3.14	14
1995	39,772	30,000	1.32	25
1996	83,025	43,000	1.96	19
1997	40,612	45,000	.90	27
1998	38,902	32,400	1.20	26
1999	19,500	28,000	.70	29
2000	21,000	28,000	.75	28
2001	17,000	28,000	.61	30
2002	14,200	30,400	.47	31
2003	33,617	19,500	1.72	20
2004	35,590	21,000	1.69	21
2005	55,499	17,000	3.26	12

Note: Average return per spawner since 1975: 3.06:1.

Table 75.—Harvest of salmon in the Akwe River set gillnet fishery, 2005 and 5-year-harvest comparison.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	14	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504	36.0
2001	12	294	17,294	90	1	1	17,680	39.5
2002	4	170	3,754	0	1	4	3,929	61.0
2003	8	304	8,518	0	1	0	8,831	50.5
2004	6	149	11,860	5,342	0	1	17,352	50.0
Average 2000–2004	9	215	12,511	2,119	1	12	14,859	47.4
2005	6	108	5,529	287	2	2	5,928	40.0
* Deviation 2005	-33%	-50%	-56%	-86%	+100	-83%	-60%	-16%

Note: *=Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 76.—Harvest of salmon in the Dangerous River set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	13	15	5,570	305	44	12	5,946	41.5
2001	5	5	5,740	0	0	0	5,745	61.0
2002	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0
2003	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	56.0
2004	3	2	865	103	0	0	867	67.5
Average 2000–2005	7	7	6,341	103	15	4	6,471	58.9
2005	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.5

Note *=Fewer than three permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

Table 77.—Harvest of salmon in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery, 2005, and 5-year-harvest comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/18	41	0	4,177	2	0	0	4,220	2.5
26	6/25	41	0	1,714	5	2	3	1,724	1.5
27	7/02	43	0	5,308	4	44	2	5,358	3.5
28	7/09	32	0	3,513	6	398	5	3,922	2.5
29	7/16	40	0	4,150	36	5,011	47	9,244	4.5
30	7/23	37	0	3,655	0	12,761	8	16,424	4.5
31	7/30	25	0	3,178	5	6,818	18	10,019	6.75
32	8/06	25	0	1,735	6	6,139	19	7,899	7.0
33	8/13	24	0	2,930	120	7,668	84	10,802	7.0
34	8/20	24	0	1,485	439	3,825	70	5,819	7.0
35	8/27	23	0	421	724	1,789	17	2,951	2.5
36	9/03	44	0	484	3,067	3,814	16	7,381	3.0
37	9/10	49	0	87	5,084	0	9	5,180	3.0
38	9/17	52	0	42	12,239	0	20	12,301	3.0
39	9/24	62	0	4	12,580	0	5	12,589	3.0
40	10/01	52	0	4	7,537	0	6	7,547	3.0
41	10/08	52	0	0	6,160	0	0	6,160	4.0
42	10/15	26	0	0	2,919	0	1	2,920	4.0
Total		78	0	32,887	50,933	48,269	330	132,419	72.25

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	83	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203	47.0
2001	82	1,087	62,192	164,669	28,567	188	256,703	90.5
2002	69	1,078	71,015	189,789	14,037	34	275,953	96.75
2003	81	2,343	84,248	72,183	43,568	454	202,795	88.25
2004	90	1,222	27,518	178,804	19,842	1,386	228,485	98.0
Average 2000–2004	81	1,410	55,905	139,824	31,464	540	229,028	84.1
2005	78	0	32,887	50,933	48,269	336	132,419	72.25
* Deviation 2005	-4%	-100%	-41%	-64%	+53%	-38%	-42%	-14%

Note:*=Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 78.—Exvessel value of Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery relative to the total Yakutat area exvessel set gillnet fishery, from 1975 to 2005.

Year	Yakutat Setnet Income	Situk Setnet Income	Percent Value of Situk
1975	713,860	256,760	36%
1976	1,214,550	485,680	40%
1977	2,065,055	890,630	43%
1978	2,669,791	767,690	29%
1979	3,239,000	715,280	22%
1980	1,929,752	419,070	22%
1981	2,333,300	612,050	26%
1982	2,084,140	372,000	18%
1983	1,355,470	205,750	15%
1984	2,375,790	575,120	24%
1985	3,010,580	524,560	17%
1986	1,981,807	180,677	9%
1987	5,077,589	1,248,984	25%
1988	8,944,228	2,601,441	29%
1989	4,174,510	1,244,788	30%
1990	4,493,681	1,189,260	26%
1991	2,248,558	1,183,752	53%
1992	5,238,058	2,063,143	39%
1993	2,916,782	1,192,148	41%
1994	3,331,851	1,686,803	51%
1995	2,968,274	1,716,842	58%
1996	2,375,047	1,351,005	57%
1997	2,975,854	1,687,084	57%
1998	1,350,752	652,129	48%
1999	1,960,794	1,097,412	56%
2000	1,487,207	740,165	50%
2001	1,130,969	705,325	62%
2002	745,218	601,704	80%
2003	1,135,551	782,143	69%
2004	1,606,082	1,156,074	72%
Average 1975–2004	2,637,803	963,516	40%
2005	911,193	488,192	54%
* Deviation 2005	-65%	-49%	+35%

Note: *=Deviation from average.

Table 79.—Dollar value of salmon harvest in the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery, from 1975 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1975	7,000	128,000	114,560	7,000	4	256,760
1976	24,000	345,300	108,000	8,300	80	485,680
1977	21,000	588,560	255,530	25,230	310	890,630
1978	10,000	333,150	417,270	7,140	126	767,690
1979	29,560	430,350	223,950	31,200	220	715,280
1980	22,540	155,130	218,190	23,100	106	419,070
1981	25,000	237,710	308,270	40,440	625	612,050
1982	5,610	170,940	191,240	3,800	410	372,000
1983	4,830	101,000	96,300	3,300	315	205,750
1984	12,310	50,740	498,530	10,640	2,400	575,120
1985	11,330	122,770	385,000	4,750	710	524,560
1986	3,276	59,771	116,648	688	294	180,677
1987	23,908	755,662	454,035	9,682	5,394	1,248,984
1988	10,350	1,018,060	1,522,176	40,223	10,632	2,601,441
1989	No Sale	899,505	283,090	58,445	3,748	1,244,788
1990	No Sale	816,615	352,937	18,638	1,070	1,189,260
1991	12,071	651,684	518,138	1,399	460	1,183,752
1992	29,404	929,241	1,093,096	9,816	1,586	2,063,143
1993	11,553	503,262	669,648	6,479	1,206	1,192,148
1994	27,336	309,766	1,342,174	7,102	425	1,686,803
1995	168,055	432,684	1,078,470	36,913	720	1,716,842
1996	58,024	578,758	703,278	10,342	603	1,351,005
1997	31,317	166,254	1,436,891	52,282	340	1,687,084
1998	24,845	196,850	390,977	39,163	93	652,129
1999	81,060	488,915	515,785	10,738	474	1,096,972
2000	28,905	222,598	464,086	22,852	584	740,165
2001	17,179	241,597	433,935	12,427	187	705,325
2002	4,832	180,146	413,938	2,751	38	601,704
2003	27,850	441,995	293,676	18,885	249	782,143
2004	22,693	165,665	963,105	3,400	1,211	1,156,074
Average 1975–2004	22,566	390,756	528,764	17,571	1,154	963,516
2005	0	207,988	252,553	27,064	587	488,192

Table 80.—Situk Weir escapement counts, from 1988 to 2005.

Year	Dates of Operation	Chinook^a	Sockeye^b	Coho^c	Pink^d	Chum
1988	6/7–8/21	885	46,404	1,694	78,754	228
1989	5/3–8/17	637	84,383	0	288,246	0
1990	6/1–7/28	1,274	61,375	0	0	0
1991	6/10–7/27	1,613	67,737	0	4,168	3
1992	4/18–8/5	1,985	63,877	0	29,278	0
1993	6/10–8/5	4,091	62,110	0	16,285	0
1994	5/21–8/4	4,416	72,474	4	79,055	4
1995	5/10–8/3	8,231	42,463	4	66,273	17
1996	5/6–8/6	4,151	61,269	65	157,012	15
1997	5/7–8/8	5,001	42,051	18	466,267	35
1998	5/3–8/5	5,329	50,546	8	97,392	0
1999	5/9–8/6	2,786	61,544	2	27,586	0
2000	5/10–8/8	3,091	41,544	189	332,510	53
2001	5/2–8/8	696	60,330	20	121,267	13
2002	5/10–8/8	1,024	68,743	40	98,190	22
2003	5/8–8/8	2,615	89,720	1	375,333	12
2004	5/8–8/9	798	42,544	184	145,914	111
Average 1988–2004		2,860	55,481	131	140,207	30
2005	5/8 – 7/31	613	66,476	137	279,648	0

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

^a Chinook salmon weir counts are for large, three ocean or older, fish. The Chinook salmon escapement goal range of 450 to 1,050 fish is for large fish.

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

^c The Situk weir is not operated through the end of the coho salmon return and is not a useful measure of escapement for this species.

^d This odd-year pink salmon escapement goal range is 59,000 to 200,000 fish.

Table 81.—Harvest of salmon in the Lost River set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	Closed							
2001	4	0	0	459	0	0	459	35.0
2002	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44.5
2003	3	0	0	1,112	0	0	1,112	27.0
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.5
2005	Closed							

Note: *=Fewer than 3 permits, all harvest figures are confidential

Table 82.—Harvest of salmon in the Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery by fishing period, 2005, and 5-year-harvest comparison.

Week	Ending Date	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
25	6/18	23	25	4,026	3	1	4	4,059	2.5
26	6/25	16	32	258	24	0	0	306	1.5
27	7/02	21	150	2,858	86	167	5	3,266	3.5
28	7/09	18	18	2,412	105	515	0	3,050	2.5
29	7/16	23	25	2,510	409	4,020	15	6,979	4.5
30	7/23	22	9	2,489	157	4,006	8	6,669	4.5
31	7/30	10	4	1,097	19	898	12	2,030	4.5
32	8/06	9	4	902	56	1,094	22	2,078	4.0
33	8/13	8	1	646	75	445	19	1,186	3.0
34	8/20	7	0	289	154	422	9	874	3.0
35	8/27	4	0	183	99	209	12	503	3.0
36	9/03	4	1	56	134	143	17	351	3.0
37	9/10	4	0	36	345	0	7	388	3.0
38	9/17	4	0	46	230	0	7	283	3.0
39	9/24	5	0	23	616	0	20	659	3.0
40	10/1	4	0	7	546	0	20	573	3.0
41	10/8	7	1	5	968	0	7	981	4.0
42	10/15	7	0	1	820	0	6	827	4.0
Totals		41	270	17,844	4,846	11,920	190	35,070	59.5

5-Year Comparison

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	44	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579	47.5
2001	60	703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270	91.0
2002	35	548	17,899	1,201	1,552	165	21,365	93.25
2003	33	238	14,358	578	4,834	63	24,722	65.0
2004	47	690	22,920	3,721	3,339	130	30,800	92.0
Average 2000–2004	44	493	22,796	2,837	5,255	237	32,547	77.75
2005	41	270	17,844	4,846	11,920	190	35,070	59.5
* Deviation 2005	-7%	-45%	-22%	+71%	+126%	-20%	+8%	-23%

Note: *=Deviation from 5-year average.

Table 83.—Harvest of salmon in the Manby Shore Ocean set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	10	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851	45.0
2001	8	0	7,602	24	11	0	7,637	88.5
2002	3	14	1,449	0	0	0	1,463	75.0
2003	7	21	2,725	294	14	3	3,057	58.5
2004	8	7	2,494	13	26	0	2,488	65.0
Average 1999–2003	7	9	3,401	82	16	2	3,499	66.4
2005	14	82	8,732	169	205	1	9,189	57.5
Deviation 2005	+100%	+811%	+156%	+106%	+1180%	-50%	+162%	-13%

Note:*=Fewer than three permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

Table 84.—Harvest of salmon in the Manby Stream set gillnet fishery, 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	Not	Fished						42.0
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0
2002	Not	Fished						77.0
2003	Not	Fished						51.0
2004	Not	Fished						65.0
2005	Not	Fished						57.5

Note:*=Fewer than three permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

Table 85.—Harvest of salmon in the combined Esker Creek, Sudden Stream, and Spoon River set gillnet fisheries, 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	4	0	905	1,065	0	2	1,972	42.0
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.0
2002	Not	Fished						77.0
2003	Not	Fished						51.0
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65.0
2005	Not	Fished						

Note:*=Fewer than three permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

Table 86.—Harvest of salmon in the Kaliakh River, from 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	Not	Fished						
2001	Not	Fished						62.12
2002	Not	Fished						60.5
2003	Not	Fished						36.0
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	62.0
2005	Not	Fished						36.0

Note: For 5-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.

Note: *=Fewer than three permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

Table 87.—Harvest of salmon in the Tsiu River, from 2000 to 2005.

Year	Boats	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Days
2000	22	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075	20.0
2001	11	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748	51.0
2002	Not	Fished						48.5
2003	Not	Fished						
2004	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	55.0
2005	8	0	0	25,429	0	0	25,429	25.0

Note: For 5-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.

Note: *=Fewer than three permits, all harvest figures are confidential.

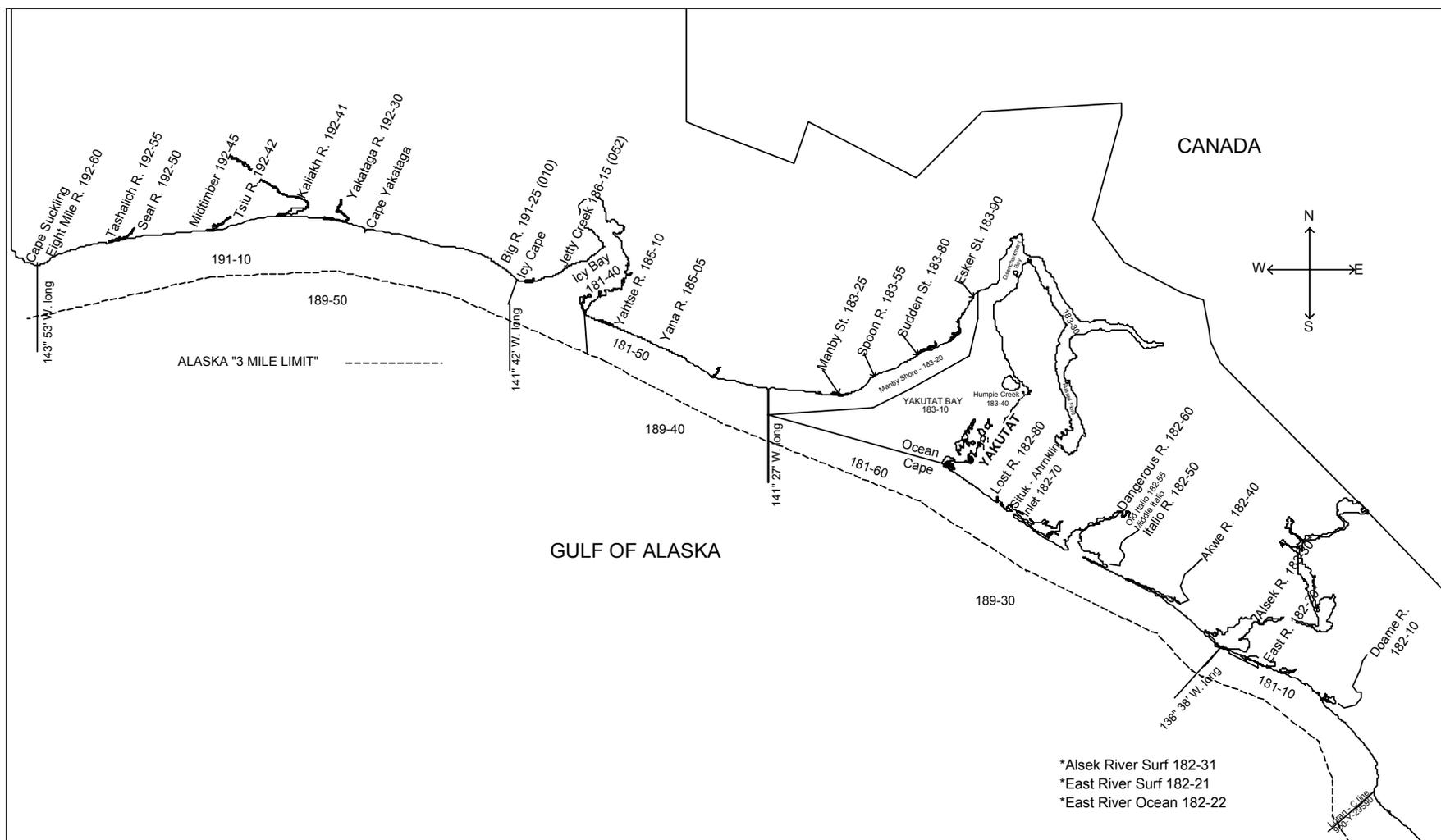


Figure 42.—Yakutat area map, Area D.