Fishery Management Report No. 21-30

Annual Management Report of the 2020 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries**

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Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat or long
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	e
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	E
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	′
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	″
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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ABSTRACT

A total of 14.6 million salmon were harvested in commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2020. The harvest by purse seine gear of 9.4 million fish included traditional fisheries (7.1 million), hatchery terminal areas (1.2 million), and Annette Islands Reserve (0.4 million). Common property purse seine harvests of 8.3 million salmon were below the most recent average harvest of 38.6 million and ranked as the 54th largest since 1960. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 2.0 million fish included traditional areas (1.3 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (0.5 million), and Annette Islands Reserve (0.2 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 1.8 million salmon were below the recent average harvest of 4.8 million and ranked as the 45th largest since 1960. The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission estimates for 2020 exvessel value are $14.5 million for common property purse seine fisheries and $7.2 million for common property drift gillnet fisheries.

Key words: Commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost recovery harvests

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2020 Southeast Alaska commercial salmon net fisheries, including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost-recovery, United States–Canada transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Islands Reserve (AIR) fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. Unless specified otherwise, comparisons will be made to either the recent average (2010–2019) or the long-term average (1960–2019). This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2020 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Thynes 2021) and summaries of the 2020 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2021) and the 2020 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Hoffman and Christian 2021) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2020 commercial salmon season.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2019), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 76% of the total commercial salmon harvest in numbers of fish in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet; therefore, most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Since 1962, the average percentage of all-gear harvest taken by the common property purse seine fishery, by species, has been 6% of Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), 42% of sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), 16% of coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), 89% of pink salmon, and 55% of chum salmon (*O. keta*) harvests (Conrad and Thynes 2021). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been 1.3% Chinook, 4.3% sockeye, 6.3% coho, 72.1% pink, and 16.1% chum salmon (Table 1).

Regulation 5 AAC 33.310 *Fishing seasons and periods for net gear* (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 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open or available for purse seine fisheries, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. In 2020, common property purse seining occurred in 9 terminal harvest areas (THA; Figure 2). Traditional purse

seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs, hatchery cost-recovery fisheries, Canadian Transboundary River (TBR) fisheries, and the AIR fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

Districts 1 through 7 (southern Southeast Alaska) and Districts 9 through 14 (northern Southeast Alaska) are grouped for purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management. However, because both northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seiners can move freely between districts. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to account for purse seine effort distribution and strength of salmon runs. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined from a combination of escapement information obtained from aerial surveys, foot surveys, harvests, and fishery performance data in the form of catch per unit of effort (CPUE). In addition, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) charters purse seine vessels to conduct test fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas and conducts dockside sampling to determine pink salmon sex ratios to help assess run timing. Inseason run strength evaluations are made by comparing inseason information with historical data.

In 2020, expectations were for weak pink salmon and hatchery-produced (hatchery) chum salmon runs. The regional all-gear salmon harvest forecast for the 2020 season was for 25 million fish, including 12 million pink and 7.8 million chum salmon (Brenner et al 2020). The combined hatchery forecasts were for a total hatchery-produced salmon run of 8.9 million fish and expected common property harvests of 5.5 million salmon. Final regional, all-gear salmon harvest was 14.6 million fish, including 8.1 million pink and 4.7 million chum salmon (Conrad and Thynes 2021)

Total salmon harvest in 2020 by purse seine gear was 9.4 million fish, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 8.3 million salmon (Table 2). Common property fisheries included traditional wild stock fisheries and THA fisheries where fishery participants competed to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included 18,000 Chinook, 248,000 sockeye, 80,000 coho, 7.0 million pink, and 2.1 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1960 to 2020 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons to the long-term 60-year average, from 1960 to 2019, and the recent 10-year average from 2010 to 2019. The 2020 common property purse seine harvest was below the recent average of 37.0 million fish and ranks as the 54th largest common property purse seine harvest in the 61-year period since 1960.

Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets for the purse seine fishery, as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison, are presented in this report (Table 3). The 2020 purse seine fishery value of $13.8 million accounts for 23% of the total commercial value of salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are also presented (Table 4 and Figure 3). The exvessel value of the 2020 purse seine fishery was the lowest since 1976, well below the recent average of $73.7 million, and $136 million below the record high value set in 2013. Total value includes $7.5 million for southern Southeast Alaska (Districts 1–7), $2.0 million for northern Southeast Alaska (Districts 9–14), and $4.3 million for THA purse seine fisheries (Table 3). Initial estimates for value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicate that chum salmon were worth $6.6 million, pink salmon were worth $4.6 million, sockeye salmon were worth $1.6 million, Chinook salmon were worth $0.7 million, and coho salmon were worth $0.3 million (Table 3).

The 2020 common property purse seine total harvest in northern Southeast Alaska was 2.2 million fish, ranking 53rd in the 61-year period since 1960 (Table 5). Harvest in southern Southeast Alaska

was 6.2 million fish, ranking 48th since 1960 (Table 6). Harvest records showing long-term trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. Regional all-gear pink salmon harvest was 3.0 million fish below forecast in 2020. Purse seine common property pink salmon harvest of 8.3 million fish was below the recent average of 38.6 million. Regional common property purse seine chum salmon harvest of 2.0 million fish was below the recent average of 4.0 million fish. Sockeye salmon harvests of 237,000 fish was below the recent and long-term averages. Coho salmon harvest of 77,000 fish was below the long-term and recent averages. Chinook salmon harvest was above the long-term average but below the recent average.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2020 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 7.1 million fish in traditional areas and 1.2 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Purse seine harvest reported from the AIR totaled 984,000 salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 76,000 salmon included test fisheries authorized by ADF&G, illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT), and sales of fish from sport fishing derbies. Of the 7.1 million salmon harvested in traditional purse seine fisheries, 6.1 million were harvested in southern Southeast districts and 1.0 million were harvested in northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvest took place in District 4, followed by Districts 1, 3, 2, and 13.

Following some earlier openings in THAs, the 2020 purse seine fishery began Sunday, June 21, with a combination of traditional areas and THAs in Districts 2 and 12. Openings on this date included District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay; Point Augusta index fishery; and Thomas Bay, Southeast Cove, and Hidden Falls THAs. This report includes summaries of the 2020 purse seine fisheries dates and times for northern Southeast Alaska (Table 7), southern Southeast Alaska (Table 8), and THAs (Table 9).

Concurrent purse seine and drift gillnet openings occurred from June 1 through June 12 in both the Carroll Inlet and Anita Bay THAs. Rotational net fisheries began June 13 in the Carroll Inlet and Anita Bay THAs, June 19 in the Neets Bay THA, and June 2 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the other THAs, the only net gear allowed is purse seine gear. The Kendrick Bay THA was open continuously beginning June 15. Twice weekly purse seine openings began June 21 in the Thomas Bay THA. Twice weekly purse seine openings also began June 21 in the Southeast Cove and Hidden Falls THAs and ended June 28 for Hidden Falls, August 2 for Southeast Cove, and August 6 for Thomas Bay. Crawfish Inlet THA purse seine openings began August 25 and ended September 25.

The traditional summer pink salmon season ended August 16. There were no fall chum salmon openings in 2020. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season in the Anita Bay THA through November 10 with minimal harvest and effort.

During the 2020 purse seine fishery, 201 permits were fished (Conrad and Thynes 2021). Effort in 2020 decreased by 39 permits compared to 2019. In the 2008 season, 35 permits were purchased in a buyback program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued was reduced by an additional 64 permits due to a second buyback program.

This report presents summary information for pink salmon escapements by subregion, district, and stock group (Tables 10–12). Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements are also presented (Tables 13 and 14). Escapement data is discussed in a later section of this report.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation 5 AAC 33.392 *Size limits and landing of king salmon* (a) states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon (called "king salmon" in regulatory language) taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all traditional purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the drift gillnet fishery. Further, 5 AAC 29.060 *Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area* (b)(1) establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). Non-Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as treaty Chinook salmon. The BOF adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. 5 AAC 33.392(b) states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook salmon harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in 5 AAC 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 purse seine harvest allocation in 2020 was 8,600 treaty Chinook salmon.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods by emergency order when large (28 inches or larger for purse seine and troll) Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When nonretention periods are necessary, it is preferable to implement the related emergency orders either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook salmon and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon purse seine allocation is harvested, nonretention is required.

In 2018, the BOF declared Chinook salmon stocks from Chilkat, King Salmon, and Unuk rivers, as stocks of concern. The board also approved action plans for these stocks that required nonretention of Chinook salmon by the purse seine fleet.

The total 2020 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 18,400 fish, of which 16,700 fish were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,700 fish as less than 28 inches (Table 1). An accounting of Chinook salmon harvests for treaty purposes is preliminary at this time. The estimated purse seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is 11,459 fish. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 11,444 are designated as "hatchery add-on" Chinook salmon that do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 4,677 Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 11,974 fish were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook salmon harvest of 16,651 fish, minus the add-on Chinook salmon harvest, translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 5,207 fish. The treaty Chinook salmon harvest by purse seine gear in the AIR fishery was 241 fish for a total treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 5,448 fish, more than 3,000 fish below the purse seine treaty allocation.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14 (Figure 1). Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon abundance but also includes fisheries in THAs. In 2020, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern

Southeast Alaska totaled 2.1 million fish and included 2,800 Chinook, 3,500 sockeye, 13,000 coho, 580,000 million pink, and 1.5 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 5). The total salmon harvest was well below the recent and long-term averages and ranked 53rd out of 61 years. Harvests of individual salmon species were all below recent and long-term averages.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 sections: Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island and is managed from the Sitka ADF&G office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western portion of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg ADF&G office (Figure 1).

Section 9-A includes 2 separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (statistical area 109-20) is managed for middle run pink salmon primarily returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion of Section 9-A (statistical area 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams between Patterson Bay and Little Port Walter. Section 9-A was not opened during the 2020 season due to poor pink salmon runs throughout the area. The pink salmon escapement estimate for Section 9-A was below the lower bound of the management target range (Table 12).

Primary commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island from Little Pybus Bay to Point Gardner, and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Table Bay.

Section 9-B test fisheries at Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point areas were operational in 2020. Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point test fisheries are annual programs that assess pink and chum salmon abundance and run timing. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a good indicator of pink salmon returning to Frederick Sound and lower Stephens Passage, particularly to District 10. The Kingsmill Point test fishery is used as an indicator for runs to Frederick Sound and to eastern, lower Chatham Strait (Section 9-B and District 10). Results from the Kingsmill Point test fishery are generally less conclusive due to the harvest of fish heading north to Frederick Sound, as well as south to Rowan and Tebenkof Bays. Test fishing at Point Gardner began in statistical week (SW) 26 and occurred 1 day per week for 5 weeks. Test fishing at Kingsmill Point began in SW 27 and occurred 1 day per week for 4 weeks.

Purse seine fisheries in Section 9-B were expected to be limited based on the parent-year run of pink salmon. However, the Kingsmill Point test fishery results were far below average during SW 27 and never did indicate sufficient pink salmon abundance to allow commercial fishing opportunity. Aerial surveys were conducted throughout the season beginning June 25 (SW 26). Weather and instream conditions over the summer of 2020 were generally poor and particularly acute in systems originating in predominantly tannic uplands. Information from aerial surveys supported the test fishery indications of low abundance. Escapement was difficult to detect, and management was cautious as a result. Fish were slow to arrive along the lower Kuiu Island shoreline and the section did not see any commercial openings during the 2020 season. Fish did eventually arrive in Section 9-B but in numbers too low to justify commercial opportunity; however, abundance was high enough to achieve escapement in most of the Kuiu Island systems.

The Point Gardener test fishery began in SW 26 and contrasting the Kingsmill Point test fishery, catches were above recent averages. This test fishery provides indications of stock abundance for the Admiralty Island portion of Section 9-B, the mainland portion of District 10, and systems along the eastern side of Admiralty Island and the Juneau area. Because of a series of low escapements in these areas over the last few pink salmon cycles, ADF&G was reluctant to allow fishing opportunity and chose instead to allow fish to escape to these systems with the hopes of achieving higher escapements. Aerial surveys of the Admiralty Island area began July 16 (SW 29) and peak escapements indicated more fish than the parent year; however, abundance was still below levels necessary to allow commercial fishing. The Admiralty Island shoreline of Section 9-B also did not open for commercial fishing in 2020. Overall, the Section 9-B pink salmon escapement index of 551,000 fish was within the target range of 500,000 to 1,190,000 index fish (Table 12). Unfortunately, at 103,000 index fish the Eliza Harbor stock group was below the target range of 140,000 to 330,000 index fish.

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage (Figure 1). Its eastern boundary is about 9 nmi northwest of Petersburg. Primary fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton, Windham Bay (referred to as the "mainland"), and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island, including Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend area at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

In 2020, pink salmon runs to District 10 were expected to provide very limited, if any, pink salmon fisheries based on parent-year escapements. Results from the Point Gardner test fishery and aerial surveys indicated better pink salmon abundance in District 10 than recent runs. No fishing was allowed in the district for the 9th time since 1960 (Table 2) in order to achieve a better level of escapements in the hopes of rebuilding some of the stocks. The strategy was successful in that escapements were within goal in the Gambier/Pybus stock group, and better than the parent year's escapements in the mainland stock group. Even though overall the district failed to make escapement, ADF&G considers the levels that were achieved an improvement. Pink salmon escapements were generally poor throughout the district, but they were better than the parent year that originated the 2020 run. Overall, the District 10 pink salmon escapement index of 517,000 index fish was below the target range of 590,000 to 1,410,000 index fish.

District 11

Sections 11-A and 11-D are designated purse seine areas that may be opened by emergency order (Figure 1). The initial opening since statehood in Section 11-A was in 2012 when common property fisheries targeting hatchery chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor hatchery release site began. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently because Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in the District 12 and District 10 purse seine fisheries. In 2020, no purse seine openings were provided due to a poor pink salmon run. Seymour Canal, with an escapement index of 101,000 pink salmon, was below the management target range of 160,000 to 400,000 index fish but was twice the parent year escapement index. The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 36,000 index fish in 2020, was well below the management target range of 110,000 to 250,000 index fish (Table 12).

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries, with respect to area and location, may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size (Figure 1). The areas opened to purse seining in 2020 along the Baranof and Chichagof shorelines were the Point Augusta index area and the Hidden Falls THA. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 163,000 pink and 13,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest was 3.7% of the recent average harvest and the chum salmon harvest was 2.8% of the recent average harvest.

Point Augusta Index Area and Eastern Chichagof Island

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened on Sunday, June 21, in the Point Augusta index area for 15 hours. The Point Augusta index area openings are intended to provide information on early run pink salmon run strength and timing.

The Point Augusta index fishery has taken place along a 1-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island and, since 1992, has been opened annually between late June and mid-July to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2020, there were seven 15-hour openings, from June 21 to August 2, that served as index fisheries with the area open within one-half mile from shore. Pink salmon harvests in the index area were less than the 10-year average in all but the final fishery; with the exception of the initial opening on June 21 (SW 26) that received no effort, effort was near to or above recent averages for each opening. The last opening of the season occurred on August 2, and although index area harvests were better than recent even years, they were still below average. The 2020 Point Augusta purse seine harvest for the 7 open periods totaled 163,000 pink salmon (34% of the 479,000 fish recent average harvest), and 5,600 chum salmon (13% of the 43,000 fish recent average harvest). The results from the index fishery and observations of poorly developing escapements indicated there were no pink salmon surplus to escapement needs in the northern southeast inside waters.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon runs were poor in 2020. With very poor pink salmon escapements in the parent-year escapements and poor results from the Point August index fishery, no opportunity was given during the initial weeks of the season. Escapements were slow to develop, and Tenakee Inlet was not opened. The 2020 pink salmon escapement index for this stock group of 157,000 index fish was below the management target range of 210,000 to 510,000 index fish (Table 12) but nearly four times the parent-year index and the best even-year index count since 2012.

Fish returning to Freshwater Bay and streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island make up the Freshwater Bay stock group. The 2020 index count for the Freshwater Bay stock group of 64,000 pink salmon was below the management target range of 70,000 to 160,000 index fish but near twice the parent-year index count and the best even-year index count since 2010.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The northwestern shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Salmon stocks returning to Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering northern Southeast Alaska through Icy Strait and mill in the area before turning north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial due to the abundance of sockeye salmon, many of which are destined for inside drift gillnet areas in Districts 11 and 15, as well as small systems in northern Chatham Strait important to local

subsistence fisheries. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by regulation. In 1989, the BOF adopted *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans* (5 AAC 33.366), which restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore and placed a harvest limit of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The BOF authorized ADF&G to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of District 12 north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed. The BOF also specified that open area and time must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area. In January 2006, the BOF further clarified that the sockeye salmon harvest limit be applied to only wild fish. In 2015, the BOF included wild sockeye salmon harvest from the Amalga Harbor THA hatchery chum salmon fishery in the Hawk Inlet shoreline wild sockeye salmon harvest limit described in *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans*. In 2018, the BOF removed the Amalga Harbor THA sockeye salmon harvest from the plan and, through the 2020 season, reduced the time period when the 15,000 wild sockeye salmon harvest limit applied from the entire month of July to July 1–July 22.

The fishery has opened in 16 of 31 years since 1989. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used by ADF&G to help determine whether prosecuting a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline is warranted and how the fishery should be structured. The assessment methods used by the ADF&G to determine whether a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists were as follows:

- Parent-year pink salmon escapements—overall escapement index value of the northern southeast inside subregion parent-year escapement fell below the escapement goal range. In this subregion, 19 of the 21 pink salmon stock groups were below management targets, and 2 stock groups were within the targets.
- Hawk Inlet standardized test fishery—weekly pink salmon harvest was below average in all the 4 standard weeks in 2020; overall CPUE of pink salmon was 79% of the recent average. Standard test fishing occurred on June 26 and July 3, 10, and 17, and an additional day of test fishing occurred July 26, 2020.
- Aerial surveys—early season pink salmon surveys conducted in late June through early July were poor.
- Drift gillnet pink salmon harvests—during SW 28 and 29 (July 5–July 18), District 15 pink salmon harvests were 34% of the recent average and District 11 pink salmon harvests were 22% of the recent average.
- Fish wheel catch— parent year 2018 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 24% of the recent even-year average and the 2020 cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 20 was 32% of average. In 2020, the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative pink salmon catch through SW 30 (July18) was 2% of the recent average.

Overall assessment indicated below-average runs of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July.

Per the *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans*, should ADF&G determine that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, the department shall consider any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks, primarily sockeye salmon. The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from the Chilkat River, Chilkoot River, Berners Bay systems, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks, including Snettisham Hatchery and wild Speel and Crescent lakes stocks. In 2020, sockeye salmon runs to the Chilkoot and Chilkat Rivers developed

slowly. The Chilkoot River escapement projection met the lower bound of the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) range in late July and continued to improve for the rest of the season, with the final escapement within the SEG range. The Chilkat Lake Didson sonar counts were never projected to achieve the biological escapement goal (BEG) range, with a final escapement of 75% of the lower bound of the BEG range. Taku River inseason abundance observed via cumulative fishwheel CPUE was below average throughout the season, but inseason projections of terminal run strength were consistently well above the newly established escapement goal range. Despite low sockeye salmon runs, purse seine openings along the Hawk Inlet shoreline were not warranted in 2020 due to poor pink salmon runs.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west Admiralty Island shoreline south of Hawk Inlet was not opened in 2020. Indexed escapement for the West Admiralty stock group was 18,000 pink salmon, well below the lower bound of the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 index fish (Table 12).

Southwest Admiralty Island purse seine fisheries may occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19, and often include openings inside some of the bays. This area was not opened in 2020. The escapement index for the southwest Admiralty stock group was 43,000 pink salmon, well below the lower bound of the management target range of 100,000 to 250,000 index fish (Table 12).

Subsistence salmon fisheries, particularly for sockeye salmon, are considered in the management of purse seine fisheries along the Admiralty Island shoreline. In recognition of the importance of these subsistence fisheries to Angoon residents, approximately 9 nmi of shoreline from Parker Point to Point Samuel had not been opened to commercial purse seine gear for many years to provide additional protection for salmon returning to these important subsistence systems and were added to regulatory closed waters by the BOF in 2015.

Sockeye salmon returning to Kanalku Lake were of particular importance to the subsistence harvest and were of concern for many years due to low runs. The Kanalku Lake system has a partial barrier falls that sockeye salmon must negotiate on their return to the lake. Based on camera weirs operated below the falls in conjunction with the weir above the falls between 2012 and 2017, it has been found that the success of sockeye salmon ascending the falls varies with respect to such factors as streamflow and predation pressure. Successful passage varied from 49% in 2012 to 74% in 2013. Following modification of the plunge pool at the base of the falls in 2013, successful passage varied from 54% to 72%. At the end of the 2017 season, the sockeye salmon escapement monitoring project to Kanalku Lake, a weir project funded by the USFWS and operated by ADF&G, was cancelled after 11 years of operation and the 17th year escapement had been enumerated either through the weir counts or mark–recapture estimates. No monitoring of the system other than aerial surveys was conducted in 2020. The 2020 reported subsistence harvest from Kanalku Bay was 50 sockeye salmon as of February 2021.

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka ADF&G office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in the Middle Arm of Kelp Bay is monitored for summer chum salmon escapement. If chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm, then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island

shoreline are normally opened south of Point Lull Light, providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls hatchery and wild stock chum salmon; however, the actual boundaries chosen are also dependent on the run strength of Hidden Falls hatchery chum salmon. In 2020, aerial surveys in Kelp Bay indicated no surplus wild chum salmon were available for harvest. The chum salmon peak escapement estimate to Ralph's Creek was 215 fish, well below the recent average of 5,600 fish. Pink salmon began to enter Kelp Bay in mid-July; however, aerial surveys indicated there were no surplus pink salmon available for harvest. No pink salmon openings occurred in 2020. The pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was within the management target range (Table 12).

Section 13-C

Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, did not open in 2020. Although the pink salmon run improved from recent years, aerial survey observations indicated the pink salmon run was still relatively small and there was no harvestable surplus available. Low water conditions that existed in many of the pink salmon streams throughout the area during the 2019 season were not present in 2020. The escapement index for this stock group was within the management target range (Table 12). Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the 2 most productive summer chum salmon systems in Section 13-C. Chum salmon escapement to Saook Bay was near the recent 10-year average, and chum escapement to Rodman Bay was well below the recent average.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries may occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait. In 2020, no areas in District 14 were open to purse seine fisheries.

The Whitestone shoreline fishery, located along the northeast coast of Chichagof Island in Icy Strait, can open mid- to late July to target middle-run pink salmon stocks returning to Icy Strait, Chatham Strait, Lower Lynn Canal, and Stephens Passage. The pink salmon escapement index count for the north Chichagof stock group was 70,000 index fish, well below the management target range of 120,000 to 280,000 index fish (Table 12).

The pink salmon escapement index count for the Homeshore stock group was 25,000 index fish, below the management target range of 30,000 to 70,000 index fish (Table 12).

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp in western District 14 are opened occasionally when run strength warrants. In the last 10 seasons, these areas were opened in 2011, 2013, and 2017.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

Section 13-A includes the Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound pink salmon stock groups. Additionally, 7 Northern Southeast Outside chum salmon index streams are located in this section. In 2020, pink salmon fisheries occurred in Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound; Lisianski Inlet was not opened in 2020. Pink salmon runs to the Section 13-A stock groups were below recent averages. Although the pink salmon runs were smaller than average, all areas met or exceeded management targets.

The Lisianski stock group has historically performed poorly during even years, and the Lisianksi area did not open to commercial fishing in 2020. Aerial surveys indicated pink salmon escapements to all 5 monitored systems were below recent averages. The final pink salmon

escapement estimate of 118,000 index fish was within the management target range (Table 12). This level of escapement was the smallest observed since 2004.

Portlock Harbor was first opened August 2 commensurate with regional openings and closed following the August 16 opening (Table 7). Approximately 1,000 pink salmon were harvested, which was the smallest harvest since 2000. The pink salmon escapement index of 197,000 index fish was above the management target range (Table 12). However, the 2020 escapement estimate was less than half of the recent average escapement of 453,000 index fish. The Portlock Harbor fishery harvested less than 100 chum salmon. The chum salmon escapement estimate in Black River was 5,000 fish, below the recent average of 6,700 chum salmon.

Khaz Bay and Slocum Arm were first opened August 2 commensurate with regional openings (Table 7). The final opening occurred on August 16. Aerial survey observations conducted in July and August indicated adequate numbers of pink salmon were staging in front of the index streams; however, the purse seine harvest was low, and the overall run was very weak relative to recent years. The total pink salmon harvest of 71,000 fish was well below the recent average of 1,338,000 fish and was the smallest harvest since 1993. The pink salmon escapement index estimate for this stock was within the management target range (Table 12). The total chum salmon harvest was 4,200 fish and chum salmon escapements were generally below recent averages.

Salisbury Sound first opened August 2 with openings continuing through August 20. Openings were commensurate with regional openings (Table 7). Although aerial surveys indicated adequate pink salmon escapement to the Salisbury Sound systems, management of the fishery was conservative to pass pink salmon through Salisbury Sound to the Hoonah Sound and Peril Strait systems. The total pink salmon harvest was approximately 111,000 fish, which was below the recent average harvest of 749,000 fish. The escapement index estimate for the Salisbury stock group of 408,000 index fish was within the management target range (Table 12).

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in 6 separate locations: Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon; Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay allow for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has 2 distinct purse seining areas, which have different management considerations due to hatchery production: the southern and northern portions of Sitka Sound. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams, as well as large runs of hatchery chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. The northern portion of Sitka Sound primarily consists of productive pink salmon systems, although hatchery chum salmon are still harvested in this area. Although there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, broodstock concerns and allocation of hatchery chum salmon are considered when providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon.

Sitka Sound opened on August 8 with openings continuing through August 20 (Table 7). Aerial survey observations indicated the pink salmon run to Sitka Sound was developing at a level to allow commercial fishing opportunity. Although the openings were structured to target pink salmon, purse seiners targeted hatchery chum salmon in the southern portion of Sitka Sound. In response to concerns over hatchery chum salmon broodstock and declining pink salmon harvest,

the southern portion of Sitka Sound was closed after the August 13 opening. The remaining openings targeted pink salmon returning to the northern portion of Sitka Sound. The total harvest in Sitka Sound was approximately 160,000 pink salmon and 46,000 chum salmon. An additional 83,000 pink salmon were harvested in the Deep Inlet THA (by all gear groups) for the season. Aerial observations of abundance and harvest rates in northern Sitka Sound indicated chum salmon runs to Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay were weak. Pink salmon escapement was near the midpoint of the management target range even though most of the pink salmon systems in Sitka Sound had slightly below-average escapements.

Whale Bay first opened on August 5 to target pink salmon and was opened a total of 4 times in 2020 (Table 7). Aerial surveys indicated there were pink salmon in excess to escapement needs returning to systems in the Small Arm of Whale Bay and it appeared that the run was developing normally in the Great Arm systems as well. However, the run failed to progress in the Great Arm systems and Whale Bay was closed after the August 13 opening. Effort in Whale Bay was low in 2020 and harvest information is considered confidential. Pink salmon escapements to individual Whale Bay systems were generally below average except for systems in the Small Arm of Whale Bay, which had pink salmon escapements nearly double recent average escapement. The final pink salmon escapement estimate for the Whale Bay stock group was 88,000 index fish, which was near the midpoint of the management target range (Table 12).

There were no openings in Whale Bay specifically to harvest wild chum salmon returning to Great Arm systems. The unusually high harvest of chum salmon observed in 2019 did not occur in 2020. The peak estimate of chum salmon to the Whale Bay Great Arm head stream was 1,800 fish, which is below the recent average of 4,100 fish.

West Crawfish Inlet was not opened for a directed pink salmon harvest in 2020; however, it was opened 15 times to harvest Crawfish Inlet hatchery chum salmon that were building up at the head of the inlet. Aerial surveys indicated a weak run of pink salmon returning to index systems. By late August, surveys indicated that relatively good numbers of pink salmon had entered West Crawfish and were staging in front of the 2 index streams. The pink salmon escapement index estimate was within the management target range for this stock group (Table 12). Approximately 2,800 pink salmon were harvested in openings designed to target hatchery chum salmon. The chum salmon peak escapement count from the West Crawfish head stream was 2,000 fish, which is below the recent average. Otolith samples from chum salmon were not taken in 2020 due to insufficient numbers of suitable chum salmon carcasses.

Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 01.760) calls for commercial purse seine openings when the sockeye salmon projected total escapement will exceed 40,000 fish. Sockeye salmon escapement projections in early-August exceeded the 40,000 fish threshold, with actual escapement into Redoubt Lake exceeding 40,000 fish on August 30. Redoubt Bay was opened for purse seining on August 8. A total of 5 openings occurred until this area was closed after the August 20 opening (Table 7). Effort in the Redoubt Bay fishery was low and approximately 200 sockeye salmon were harvested in southern Sitka Sound (not including harvest from the Deep Inlet THA) purse seine fisheries in 2020. Inseason reports from fishery participants indicated sockeye salmon harvested in Redoubt Bay were unusually small in size; this observation was corroborated by sockeye salmon age and length data collected at the Redoubt Lake weir that indicated a significant proportion of the run was composed of jacks. The final weir count (all sizes) of sockeye salmon was 41,289 fish, above the optimal escapement goal range for Redoubt Lake of 7,000 to 25,000 sockeye salmon.

Aerial observations indicated there was insufficient sockeye salmon abundance in Redfish and Necker bays in 2020 to provide purse seine opportunity.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fisheries

Aerial surveys of Excursion Inlet in August and September indicated no excess chum salmon to escapement needs in the area. The 2020 peak chum salmon escapement index count of 200 fish was well below the 4,000-fish lower end of the management target range.

Southwest Admiralty purse seine fisheries targeting fall chum salmon can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays. In 2020, no surpluses of chum salmon were available for fall chum salmon fisheries. The peak aerial survey of 2,500 chum salmon for Chaik Bay Creek was below the recent average of 8,300 fish. The department has not developed a formal fall chum salmon escapement goal for any streams in this area.

Northwest Kuiu Island directed fall chum salmon fisheries can occur in waters of Section 9-B in and around Security Bay and in Port Camden. In 2020, these areas were not opened during the fall season because of lack of interest. Fall chum salmon escapements to Section 9-B were good, with chum salmon escapements to Security Bay and Port Camden within goal range (Table 13).

Directed chum salmon fisheries can occur in the waters of Sitka Sound targeting fall chum salmon returns to Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound. This season, Sitka Sound was not opened to target chum salmon due to insufficient abundance.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

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

Purse seine fishing opportunities targeting species other than pink salmon occur in southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2, early season openings target hatchery summer chum salmon released at Kendrick Bay, a remote release site operated by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). Late-season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon typically occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2. There were no directed fall chum salmon openings in 2020.

In 2020, common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 6.2 million fish, which ranks 48th since 1960. Harvest included 16,000 Chinook, 234,000 sockeye, 64,000 coho, 5.4 million pink, and 490,000 chum salmon (Tables 2 and 6).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

District 4

District 4 includes all waters north of Cape Muzon, west of District 3, and south of a line from Helm Point on Coronation Island to Cape Lynch (Figure 1). District 4 is a mixed stock fishery and harvests salmon bound for streams in Southeast Alaska and Canada. Prior to SW 31, District 4 is

managed based on PST obligations and this time period is referred to as the treaty period. For the remainder of the season, District 4 is managed based on pink salmon abundance.

The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to SW 31 (referred to as the treaty period). The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million fish (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) 2020 preseason sockeye salmon run forecasts were 494,000 sockeye salmon for the Nass River and 876,000 sockeye salmon for the Skeena River. This produced an initial AAH estimate of approximately 10,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon for the District 4 purse seine fishery.

Due to a slow start of the Skeena River sockeye salmon run, and a low inseason forecast from Canada, the District 4 purse seine fishery did not open until July 19, SW 30. The opening was short at only 6 hours in duration (Table 8). During this opening, 13 vessels harvested 6,900 sockeye and 67,000 pink salmon. Given the low inseason forecast for the Skeena River, this was the only opening during the treaty period. During SW 30, the sockeye salmon run to the mouth of the Skeena River began to increase rapidly and the inseason forecast eclipsed the 900,000 fish escapement goal. The treaty period ended on July 25 and District 4 opened again in SW 31 with a 15-hour opening on Sunday, July 26. Severe weather prevented most of the fleet from fishing for the full 15 hours and harvests for all species were well below recent averages. District 4 opened again for 15 hours on Thursday, July 30. Harvest improved with 71 vessels harvesting 42,000 sockeye, 4,100 coho, 509,000 pink, and 20,000 chum salmon.

Harvest rates quickly dropped after SW 31. Three 15-hour openings occurred in SW 32 to coincide with the historical peak pink salmon harvest and to gauge the run strength into middle and lower District 3 because aerial surveys indicated earlier than normal pink salmon run timing. For the week, 73 vessels harvested 49,000 sockeye, 4,600 coho, 439,000 pink, and 36,000 chum salmon. Historical peak pink salmon harvest in District 4 is SW 32, but in 2020 the peak harvest occurred in SW 31. Pink salmon abundance remained low in southern Southeast and extremely low in Section 3-A (lower District 3). District 4 was open for only one 15-hour opening in SW 33 and then a final 15-hour opening in SW 34 before the district closed for the season. Harvests for these 2 openings were very poor.

During the treaty period, management actions were taken to maintain Alaska's treaty obligations. The District 4 purse seine fishery had one opening during the treaty period, which occurred in SW 30. The district remained closed during SW 28 and 29. Total fishing time in the treaty period was limited to 6 hours, approximately one tenth of the 1985–2019 average of 61 hours. Total harvest during the treaty period was 6,900 sockeye, 2,200 coho, 67,000 pink, and 4,000 chum salmon by 13 purse seine vessels. This sockeye salmon harvest was 4% of the 1985–1998 average of 158,000 fish, 11% of the 1999–2008 average of 65,000 fish, and 19% of the recent average of 37,000 fish. The purse seine effort of 13 vessels was also very low compared to the 1985–1998 average of 139 vessels, the 1999–2008 average of 47 vessels, and the recent average of 48 vessels. The total purse seine harvest in District 4 was 3,800 Chinook, 144,000 sockeye, 20,000 coho, 1.5 million pink, and 84,000 chum salmon harvested by 112 vessels (Table 2). This is also below the 1985–2019 average effort of 149 vessels.

In recent years, approximately 60% of sockeye salmon harvested during the treaty period have been of Nass and Skeena origin. In January 2021, the NBTC finalized the run reconstruction for 2019 and presented the preliminary run reconstruction for 2020 to the bilateral Northern Panel. For 2020, the preliminary run reconstruction allowed for an AAH of 20,621 fish, which is well above both the preseason and inseason AAH of Nass and Skeena sockeye. During the treaty period Alaska harvested 5,300 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. This resulted in an underage of 15,321 sockeye salmon for 2020.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point due south to the Canada border at 54°40.00′ N lat, 131°45.00′ W long, and north of the U.S./Canada border in Dixon Entrance (Figure 1). Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel (immediately south of Ketchikan) and along the Gravina Island shoreline in Clarence Strait as the season progresses and escapements begin to improve. Run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is generally early and provides some of the first opportunity in the Ketchikan Area for harvest of wild stock pink salmon.

The 2020 District 1 purse seine fishery pink salmon harvest was below the 1985–2019 average. Pink salmon runs in 2018 met escapement goals but were near the lower end of the goal in all stock groups. The below-average escapements, combined with drought conditions in 2018 that persisted through September, caused expectations for a poor to moderate run in 2020 (Table 12).

The District 1 purse seine fishery began July 5, in SW 28, with a 15-hour period and normal early-season lines that included the Percy Islands. During this opening, 33 vessels harvested 55,000 pink salmon, which was approximately one third of the recent average. Aerial surveys of the early-run pink salmon systems in Boca De Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed average escapements with normal run timing.

The next opening was for 15 hours and occurred on Sunday, July 12, in SW 29. Effort increased to 42 vessels and harvest increased to 97,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon escapements remained near average for the timing in District 1 early run systems, whereas the pink salmon harvest was below average. Harvest rates improved with 54 vessels harvesting 164,000 pink salmon during the second 15-hour opening in SW 29. Area restrictions at the mouth of Boca de Quadra to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon, which was projecting to be well below the lower end of the escapement goal, were first implemented in SW 29.

Effort dropped back to 42 vessels during the first SW 30 opening, driven by a movement of vessels to participate in the first District 4 opening. These 42 vessels harvested 150,000 pink salmon. The second opening in SW 30 had the peak effort for the season in District 1 with 76 vessels fishing. Despite the increase in effort, harvest fell to 134,000 pink salmon.

Effort in District 1 decreased to 50 vessels for first 15-hour opening in SW 31 and harvest increased to169,000 pink salmon. Severe weather limited effort and forced boats into long line-ups on more protected hook offs. Increased area restrictions in front of Boca de Quadra to further conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon were implemented beginning with this opening. During the second opening in SW 31, effort decreased to 39 vessels and harvest decreased to 115,000 pink salmon.

District 1 was open for three 15-hour openings in SW 32. Harvest peaked during SW 32 with 40 vessels harvesting 304,000 pink salmon. Effort was concentrated on the Gravina shoreline with extended closures around the mouth of Boca de Quadra. Harvest rates were poor from Cone Island to Point Sykes. Inclement weather and high water limited observations of escapement to many of the middle run systems during SW 32, which escalated the concern of potential poor escapements into West Behm Canal and the George and Carroll Inlet systems. Additionally, there was concern of excessive harvest occurring in Nichols Passage by the AIR seine fleet impacting pink salmon runs to these areas. As a result, no openings occurred in SW 33 in an effort to increase escapement to the George and Carroll Inlets, West Behm Canal, and Back Behm Canal systems.

Aerial surveys during SW 33 indicated increased escapement to the West Behm Canal systems as well as to the Carroll River. One final 15-hour opening occurred in SW 34. Effort and harvest were low with 28 vessels harvesting 93,000 pink salmon. District 1 closed on August 16 due to continued poor harvest indicating a weak pink salmon run (Table 8).

Pink salmon in most District 1 early run systems arrived early, and the East Behm stock group escapement was within its target range. Middle run pink salmon were slow to develop but eventually reached escapement targets with the West Behm Canal stock group approaching the upper end of the management target range. The Portland Canal stock group has generally been average but eclipsed the upper end of the target range in 2020 due to a strong pink salmon run to the Tombstone River.

In 2020, District 1 traditional purse seine harvest of all salmon were below the 1985–2019 averages: pink salmon harvest of 1.28 million fish was 23%, chum salmon harvest of 72,000 fish was 24%, sockeye salmon harvest of 41,000 fish was 46%, coho salmon harvest of 11,000 fish was 30%, and Chinook salmon harvest of 260 fish was 46% of the average harvest since 1985 (Table 2). District 1 was open for 11 fishing periods totaling 165 hours (Table 8). This was the same amount of total fishing time from the parent year, 2018 and below the 1985–2019 average of 425 hours. Indexed escapement to the district was 2.01 million pink salmon, within the management target range of 1.02–2.71 million index fish (Table 11).

The *McDonald Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018* (Walker et al. 2018) was in effect during the 2020 season. The western shore of Gravina Island remained closed north of the latitude of Cone Point until SW 34, as well as the Ship Island shoreline in District 2. Estimated escapement into McDonald Lake of 8,200 sockeye salmon was well below the SEG range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish (Table 14) and the lowest escapement on record.

Due to a very poor return of Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon, management action was taken during the 2020 season closing area near Boca De Quadra during SW 29 and 30, then increasing the closed area in SW 31 through 33. In 2006, the BOF removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason forecast falls short of the escapement goal range. 2020 Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 3,800 fish, well below the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish (Table 14). This is the third consecutive year that Hugh Smith sockeye has been below its escapement goal.

District 2

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1, and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54°40.00′ N lat, 132°17.50′ W long

(Figure 1). Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the 4 major inlets (Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound, and Thorne Bay) where productive salmon streams are located. Run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. Hatchery chum salmon have been entering the district in large enough numbers to warrant early fishing time, as early as mid-June for the purse seine fleet. These hatchery chum salmon are returning primarily to Kendrick Bay, but Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay hatchery chum salmon are also present.

The waters of the Kendrick Bay THA opened by regulation continuously to purse seine harvest beginning Monday, June 15, in SW 25 (Table 9). A limited portion of lower District 2 was opened beginning Sunday, June 21, in SW 26 to harvest hatchery summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay (Table 8). These openings target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon at a time when few wild stock salmon are present and quality is at a maximum. Open area for this fishery consists of waters in District 2 north of 54°47.08′ N lat (approximately 0.5 nmi south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northernmost tip of Polk Island. Additionally, beginning in 2014 and continuing through 2020, waters were closed east of a line allowing fishing within 2.0 nmi of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline. This closure was used to lower harvest rates of salmon species other than chum salmon. These openings outside Kendrick Bay have traditionally been 87 hours (4 days) in duration, from Sunday through Wednesday each week for 3 to 4 weeks—in 2020, the area outside Kendrick Bay was open for 87 hours in SW 26 and 27.

Twenty-five purse seine vessels caught 11,000 chum salmon during the first 87-hour opening in SW 26. Harvest increased to 23,000 chum salmon by 40 vessels during the 87-hour opening in SW 27. This year the traditional pink salmon fishery started in SW 28, and due to the low harvest rate of hatchery chum salmon, early access openings for chum salmon did not continue. Overall, 43 vessels harvested 34,000 chum salmon in the 2 early season Kendrick purse seine openings.

The traditional purse seine fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 5, in SW 28 for 15 hours (Table 8). In this opening, 14 vessels harvested 2,600 pink salmon. District 2 was open for two 15-hour openings each week from SW 29 through SW 31. In SW 32, District 2 had three 15-hour openings. Due to low harvest rates, District 2 remained closed for the next fishing period then reopened for a midweek opening. The District 2 purse seine fishery closed for directed pink salmon fishing after 1 opening in SW 34 on August 16. Effort reached 40 vessels during SW 27 and dropped in the middle of the season before climbing to 40 vessels again in the last SW 33 opening.

There were 14 traditional pink salmon fishery openings following the earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum salmon returns (Table 8). Pink salmon escapements were variable, but harvest was well below average for most of the season, which kept effort low. Pink salmon runs to Cholmondeley Sound were weak throughout the season and lines remained conservative as a result—the mouth of Cholmondeley Sound from Chasina Point to Skin Island Light to Clover Point did not open. Kasaan Bay showed a robust pink salmon run throughout the bay and lines were liberalized to open Kasaan Bay west of the longitude of Skowl Point Light for most of the August openings; however, there were few pink salmon harvested. District 2 open area expanded North of Polk Island to Figgins Point in SW 31, to Windfall Harbor in SW 33, and finally included most of the district, including a portion of the Ship Island shoreline for the last opening in SW 34. Harvests of pink salmon in District 2 remained below average for the 2020 season.

A total of 100 purse seine vessels fished District 2, less than the 1985–2019 average of 150 vessels. The district was open for purse seine harvest for a total of 354 hours during the 2020 season. This includes the early outside Kendrick Bay fishery. There were no fall chum salmon fishing opportunities in 2020 due to poor aerial survey estimates of escapement in Cholmondeley Sound (Table 8).

District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 1.0 million pink salmon (Table 2) was well below the 1985–2019 average of 3.9 million fish. Total harvest of 138,000 chum salmon was 29% of the 1985–2019 average of 477,000 fish. There were no fall openings for District 2 to target fall chum salmon (see *Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery* section). The District 2 traditional fishery sockeye salmon harvest of 16,000 fish was below the 1985–2019 average of 42,000 fish, coho salmon harvest of 13,000 fish was below the average of 49,000 fish, and Chinook salmon harvest of 160 fish was 28% of the 1985–2019 average of 600 fish. Indexed escapement to the district of 594,000 pink salmon was within the management target range of 290,000 to 770,000 index fish (Table 11).

District 3

District 3 encompasses all inside waters off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, from a southern point at Point Marsh Light to Aneskett Point in the north end (Figure 1). It has a large and diverse geographical range and is a very productive pink salmon area. Some of the primary fishing areas include waters of Cordova Bay, containing fish bound for Hetta, Nutkwa, and Klakas Inlets in Section 3-A, waters of Boca De Finas and San Christoval Channel in Section 3-B, and waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. Timing of pink salmon runs in District 3 is generally later, and the district historically opens in SW 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery opened on Thursday, July 23, in SW 30 (Table 8) and was open for a series of eight 15-hour openings through SW 34. During the first 15-hour opening in SW 30, 30 vessels harvested 67,300 pink salmon. Effort was similar for the next 15-hour opening in SW 31, with 28 vessels harvesting 51,600 pink salmon. Effort dropped to 20 vessels for the second opening in SW 31, but the harvest improved with 20 vessels harvesting 104,000 pink salmon. Aerial surveys at the beginning of SW 32 indicated average to above average pink salmon escapement for the timing in both Cordova Bay and middle District 3 systems in Section 3-B. During SW 32, District 3 was open for three 15-hour openings with liberalized lines in Cordova Bay to harvest what was anticipated to be a strong pink salmon run to Nutkwa Inlet. The second opening that occurred on Wednesday, August 5, had 47 vessels participate. The total harvest was 237,000 pink salmon, but the majority of this harvest was from Section 3-B (middle District 3). The catch rates in Section 3-A (Cordova Bay) were very poor and most purse seine vessels began to leave the area mid-morning. Due to severe weather that prevented aerial surveys the rest of the week, and the continued poor harvest in Section 3-A for the third opening of SW 32 on August 8, the section closed for the next opening that would have occurred on Monday, August 10, in SW 33. There was a break in the weather during SW 33 and aerial surveys were conducted throughout District 3. It was apparent that escapements had stalled and were now very low for the timing in most of the Section 3-A (Cordova Bay) systems. As a result, Section 3-A did not open for the remainder of the season with Saturday, August 8, being the last opening. The Section 3-B systems were performing better as escapement levels were adequate and as a result, District 3 north of Section 3-A opened for one 15-hour period in SW 33. Twenty-three vessels harvested 130,000 pink salmon during this opening. The district opened for one more 15-hour period in SW 34 where

35 vessels harvested 124,000 pink salmon. District 3 closed for the season on August 16, after a total of 8 openings totaling120 hours of fishing time (Table 8).

District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 1.1 million fish (Table 2) was one third of the 1985–2019 average of 3.8 million fish. Harvest of sockeye salmon was 24,000 fish or 109% of the 1985–2019 average of 22,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 16,000 fish was 53% of the 1985–2019 average of 30,000 fish; chum salmon harvest of 73,000 fish was 70% of the 1985–2019 average of 105,000 fish; and Chinook salmon harvest of 240 fish was 80% of the 1985–2019 average of 300 fish. Indexed escapement of 1.85 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95 to 2.54 million index fish (Table 11).

District 5

District 5 encompasses waters of western Sumner Strait, approximately 50 nmi southwest of the community of Petersburg (Figure 1). Fisheries occur either inside the major bays on Prince of Wales or Kuiu Islands, which include Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay, and Shipley Bay; or in the more exposed waters along the northwestern side of Prince of Wales Island between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 5 purse seine fishery in 2020. The plan stipulates that no purse seine fishing will occur in SW 29–31 along the northwest shore of Prince of Wales Island between Point Baker and the Barrier Islands. In 2020, pink salmon runs to District 5 were expected to result in moderate openings throughout the district based on parent-year escapement. Management was more affected by low interest than by the action plan.

District 5 opened in SW 31 on July 26 and again on Thursday July 30. Both days were open for 15 hours (Table 8). Open area was limited to Shakan Bay east of the Station Island Light (the interior portion of the bay). Six vessels participated in the July 26 opening and caught less than 2,500 pink salmon. There was no effort during the July 30 opening.

In SW 32, District 5 was open for three 15-hour periods: Sunday, August 2; Wednesday, August 5; and Saturday, August 8. The open area was expanded to include waters north of a line between Point Saint Albans to Cape Pole and south of a line between Point Amelius and due east to the shore of Prince of Wales Island, including Shakan Bay. Affleck Canal was included in the open area on August 8. On August 2, 4 vessels participated, harvesting 17,000 pink salmon. Harvests and effort from the August 5 and 8 openings are confidential.

During SW 33, District 5 was open for a 15-hour period on August 16 with the same open area as the August 8 opener. Harvest and effort for this period is confidential. Fishing was not reopened in District 5 in 2020 after the conclusion of this fishing period.

The total District 5 harvest in 2020 was 36,000 pink salmon compared to the recent average of 453,000 fish and ranking 49 out of the 60 years since statehood (Table 2). Overall, the district pink salmon escapement index of 390,000 index fish was within the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 index fish (Table 12).

District 6

District 6 is divided into 4 sections for management purposes. Purse seine fishing is limited to Sections 6-C and 6-D, located 15 to 30 nmi southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most 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 (Figure 1). Section 6-C and the adjacent

Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by purse seine and drift gillnet gear. Sections 6-A and B are drift gillnet only fishing areas.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 6 purse seine fishery in 2020. The action plan dictated the west side of Etolin Island between Point Stanhope and the latitude of Round Point and along the east side of Prince of Wales Island between Luck Point and Narrow Point remain closed in SW 29–31. District 6 was expected to have an overall moderate run of pink salmon based on parent-year escapement. Low pink salmon abundance had more impact on management actions than did the McDonald Lake action plan.

District 6 was opened for the first time in SW 32 (August 2) for 15 hours with area restricted to Mosman Inlet, McHenry Inlet, and contiguous waters, east of Cooney Cove and east of a line between Stanhope Island and Kelp Point. Burnett and Mosman Inlets were closed. Harvest was 22,000 pink salmon with four vessels participating. Another opening for 15 hours occurred beginning August 5 and was restricted to north and east of a line between Point Stanhope and Lemesurier Point with Stikine Strait, Rocky Bay, and Mosman Inlet closed. Harvest was 42,000 pink salmon from 10 vessels. Both of these harvests were well below the recent averages for the time of year. A third SW 32 opening was permitted on August 8 with area restricted to Section 6-C and Section 6-D open north of Point Stanhope within Clarence and Stikine Straits. Harvest was 79,000 pink salmon with 13 vessels participating.

In SW 33, Section 6-D was open for one 15-hour opening on August 11. Section 6-D was open north of Point Stanhope and closed within 2.0 nmi of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline. Nine vessels harvested 46,000 pink salmon.

In SW 34, Section 6-D was opened again for 15 hours on August 16 and was restricted to south of a line between Luck Point on the Prince of Wales Island shoreline to Stanhope Island, and east of a line from there to Cooney Cove. Mosman and Burnett Inlets were closed. This was the last opening for the 2020 season in District 6 and harvest was 28,000 pink salmon from 6 vessels.

The 2020 District 6 pink salmon harvest of 216,000 fish was well below the average of 520,000 fish and ranked 37th since statehood, and the 18,900 chum salmon harvest was above the average of 11,700 fish.

The 2020 District 6 harvest of other salmon by species was 60 Chinook salmon, above the average of 45 fish; 3,870 sockeye salmon, below the average of 4,700 fish; and 1,760 coho salmon, well below the average of 8,300 fish.

Pink salmon escapements in District 6 varied but all stock groups were within their target ranges with some systems having very poor escapement, other systems with adequate escapement, and a few systems with excellent escapement. Pink salmon indexed escapement for the district was 399,000 index fish, within the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish (Table 11).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage (Figure 1). Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, 30 nmi south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into two sections for management purposes: Sections 7-A (northern) and 7-B (southern). Streams in Section 7-A have returns of pink salmon with early and middle run timing, whereas Section 7-B streams exhibit middle to late run timing

for pink salmon. Section 7-A is known as the Anan fishery because management actions in the section are primarily based on pink salmon abundance returning to Anan Creek. The District 7 purse seine fishery primarily harvests pink salmon. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from hatchery releases began to enter the district in numbers large enough to attract additional effort.

In 2020, rainy conditions dominated June and July, which resulted in high water levels. Because high water conditions persisted throughout the summer, pink salmon had difficulty migrating past the falls in Anan Creek and in early August, the fish pass was opened for the first time since 2012 to allow fish to access their usual spawning areas in the upper reaches of the watershed.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 7 purse seine fishery in 2020. The plan dictated Section 7-B would remain closed in SW 29–31, unless pink salmon abundance was high. If pink salmon abundance is adequate to allow openings in Section 7-B, then the northern portion of Section 7-B, north of Union Point, may be open during SW 31. If Section 7-B opens in SW 31, restrictions could occur in the area south of Union Point into SW 32 to reduce the overall harvest of sockeye salmon. Management actions were affected by the action plan in 2020, as Section 7-B opened in SW 32.

In 2020, Section 7-A did not open on a set date and the initial opening was based on observations of pink salmon abundance. Section 7-A was initially opened for 15 hours and in a limited area in SW 28 on July 5 with 17 vessels participating (Table 8). Pink salmon harvest was very low with a harvest of 10,000 fish, and the chum salmon harvest of 2,600 fish was also low.

In SW 29, Section 7-A opened on July 12 for another 15-hour period with the same area as on July 5. Escapement to Anan Creek was below average, whereas escapements to the Bradfield Canal systems were stronger. Effort was 25 boats; harvest increased slightly for both pink and chum salmon to 15,000 pink and 4,600 chum salmon, but neither were very impressive numbers when compared to historical data.

In SW 30, Section 7-A opened with the same area for one 15-hour opening on July 19. Effort decreased to 16 boats and harvest increased to 51,000 pink and 5,800 chum salmon. Anan Creek escapements were at low levels. Given the poor performance of the fishery and the lack of escapement to Anan Creek, the July 19 opener was the last for the season in Section 7-A.

Section 7-B was opened for the first time in 2020 in SW 32 for two 15-hour periods, the first on August 2. A fleet of 6 boats harvested 32,000 pink salmon and 2,800 chum salmon. The second SW 32 opening was on August 5. A fleet of 13 vessels harvested 67,000 pink and 6,200 chum salmon.

In SW 33, Section 7-B was opened for one 15-hour period on August 13. Harvest was 55,000 pink and 5,600 chum salmon. Despite trending better than Section 7-A, harvest was still weak. Effort was 17 vessels.

The last Section 7-B fishing period of the 2020 season occurred for 15 hours on August 16. Harvest was 18,500 pink and 1,400 chum salmon with 9 vessels participating.

The 2020 District 7 seine harvest of 250,000 pink salmon, compared to the recent average of 859,000 fish, ranked 40th since 1960. Chum salmon harvest in District 7 was well below the recent average of 132,000 fish and ranked 30th since statehood at 29,000 fish (Table 2). The sockeye salmon harvest of 3,400 fish was about half the long-term average of 6,200 fish. The majority of pink and chum salmon harvests were from Section 7-B and included 173,000 pink and 16,000 chum salmon. Pink salmon indexed escapement of 208,000 indexed fish for the Anan stock group

was below the target range of 210,000 to 570,000 indexed fish. Pink salmon indexed escapement for the Union Bay stock group was 88,000 indexed fish, within the target range of 50,000 to 120,000 indexed fish for the Union Bay stock group (Table 12). Overall, the district escapement was within the target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish.

The 2020 District 7 harvest of other salmon by species was 400 Chinook (above the average of 300 fish), 3,400 sockeye salmon (below the average of 6,200 fish), and 1,360 coho salmon (well below the average of 5,300 fish).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

There were no directed fall chum openings in southern Southeast Alaska in 2020. The late summer pink salmon directed openings in District 2 can be a good indicator of early fall chum salmon run strength to the Cholmondeley Sound fall chum salmon systems. Wild chum salmon harvests were below average for the entire summer season. Initial surveys to Cholmondeley Sound indicated below average fall chum salmon abundance throughout Cholmondeley Sound. Aerial surveys continued through October 2. The combined peak survey of Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks was 30,000 chum salmon, which was at the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 fish (Table 13).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of salmon escapements. A more detailed summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2020 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2021).

PINK SALMON

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that consist of aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2020). Escapement goals established for each of these subregions were further divided into "management targets" for the 15 management districts and 46 stock groups where pink salmon are monitored as an aid to assessing the spatial distribution of the pink salmon escapement across Southeast Alaska (Zadina et al. 2004).

The total 2020 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 9.73 million fish ranked 32nd since 1960 (Figure 5). Biological escapement goals were met in 2 of the 3 subregions of Southeast Alaska (Table 10). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for 10 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 11) and, at a finer scale, for 30 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 12).

It is important to note that the Southeast Alaska pink salmon index does not provide an estimate of the total escapement, and its relationship with the total pink salmon escapement in Southeast Alaska is far from certain. An escapement estimate is a statistically reliable measure of escapement magnitude (i.e., the total number of fish in the escapement) and is much less than total or actual escapement. An escapement estimate is approximately in the same units as the estimates of harvest, and harvest estimates and escapement estimates can logically be added together to produce an estimate of total run size. Alternatively, an escapement index is a relative measure of escapement that is useful for year-to-year comparisons (Piston and Heinl 2020).

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2020 pink salmon harvest of 6.3 million fish was 33% of the recent average (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 5.66 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 6). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 districts and for 17 of 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion. (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2020 pink salmon harvest of 1.1 million fish was 10% of the recent average (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 2.29 million fish was below the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 7). Escapement indices were below management targets for 5 of 7 districts (Table 11) and for 15 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes all the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon harvest of 0.7 million fish was 14% of the recent average (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 1.79 million fish was within the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 8). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 11 and 12).

CHUM SALMON

Southeast Alaska summer-run chum salmon index streams are grouped into 3 stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2017). Southeast Alaska fall-run chum salmon index streams were grouped into stocks that support, or have supported, terminal commercial fisheries in the past. These stocks include Cholmondeley Sound, Security Bay, Port Camden, Excursion Inlet, and the Chilkat River.

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes 15 index streams located primarily on inner islands and the mainland of southern Southeast Alaska from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–7). The 2020 index count of 70,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast subregion was just above the lower bound SEG of 62,000 index fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes 63 index streams located on inside waters of northern Southeast Alaska north of Sumner Strait (Districts 8–12, 14–15, and District 13 subdistricts 51–59). The 2020 index count of 60,000 chum salmon well below the lower-bound SEG of 107,000 index fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes 9 index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof Islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound subdistricts 51–59). The 2020 index count of 16,000 chum salmon was below the lower bound SEG of 25,000 fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Fall-Run Chum Salmon

Fall chum salmon escapement goals were met for 2 of the 5 fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals in 2020 (Table 13). Due to breakdowns of one or more fish wheels through much of the fall season, fish wheel counts of chum salmon at the Chilkat River were not comparable to other years. The harvest of 4,200 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was by far the lowest harvest since 1960, which indicates the run was extremely poor. The Excursion River escapement index of 200 fish was below the SEG range of 4,000 to 18,000 index fish and was the lowest ever recorded peak count. The Cholmondeley Sound escapement index of 30,000 fish was right at the lower bound of the SEG range of 30,000 to 48,000 index fish. The Port Camden index of 1,500 fish was below the lower bound of the SEG range of 2,000 to 7,000 index fish, and the Security Bay index of 11,500 fish was within the range of 5,000 to 15,000 index fish.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2020, sockeye salmon escapement goals were met for 5 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 14). The McDonald Lake escapement of 8,200 fish was well below goal range and has now been below goal in 6 of the past 7 years. The McDonald Lake sockeye salmon stock was adopted as a management stock of concern at the 2018 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting. The escapement of 3,860 sockeye salmon at Hugh Smith Lake was well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish. Escapements were also below goal for the Stikine River mainstem and Tahltan Lake, the Chilkat River, and the Klukshu River. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of escapement goal ranges for the Taku River and Redoubt Lake.

CHINOOK SALMON

There are 10 Chinook salmon stocks in Southeast Alaska that are monitored for escapement. The 2 Transboundary River stocks that are monitored for Chinook salmon escapement are the Taku and Stikine Rivers, both of which had escapements that were below their BEG ranges. Escapement to these systems have been below their BEG ranges since 2016. The escapement to Andrew Creek on the lower Stikine River was also below goal and has now been below goal in 4 of the past 5 years. Chinook salmon escapements to 4 monitored systems in East Behm Canal and Boca de Quadra were generally poor and 2 of the 4 monitored systems were below BEG ranges. The 2020 Unuk River Chinook salmon escapement was below the BEG range, but this stock has been within goal range in 3 of the past 5 years. The Chilkat River escapement exceeded the BEG range and has now met its goal in 2 consecutive years. Finally, the King Salmon River, a small river system located on Admiralty Island, had an estimated escapement of 100 fish, which is below the BEG range and marks 7 of the last 8 years escapement has not been met.

COHO SALMON

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. Escapement goals for indicator streams have usually been met or exceeded in recent years. In 2020, coho salmon escapements to northern inside areas were below escapement goals for four stocks: Auke Creek, Peterson Creek, Berners River, and Chilkat River. The escapement of 52,063 coho salmon to the Taku River just met the lower bound of the BEG. The Sitka survey index of 630 fish was within the BEG range of 400 to 800 fish, and the Ketchikan survey index of 8,610 coho salmon was just above the BEG range of 4,250 to 8,500 fish. The escapement of 634 coho salmon at Hugh Smith Lake was within the BEG range of 500 to 1,600 fish.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation (5 AAC 33.310) in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (Sections 8-A and 8-B), District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) in Southeast Alaska (Figure 10). Regulations require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings may also be allowed in the Nakat Inlet, Carroll Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet THAs (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2020 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and AIR fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

Drift gillnet openings targeting sockeye salmon began in SW 26 at noon on Sunday, June 21, in Districts 1, 6, 11, and 15 (Table 15). Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon during SW 26–28 in District 1, SW 26–31 in District 6, SW 26–29 in District 8 (District 8 was closed SW 30 and 31), and SW 26–33 in Districts 11 and 15. Pink salmon runs drive management decisions in SW 29–34 in District 1, SW 32–34 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 29–35 in Section 11-C. Drift gillnet fisheries target fall chum and coho salmon beginning SW 35 in Districts 1, 6, and 8, and SW 34 in Districts 11 and 15. Traditional drift gillnet fisheries occurred for 11 weeks in District 8, 13 weeks in Districts 1 and 11, and 14 weeks in Districts 6 and 15.

Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs took place in Carroll Inlet, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay in District 1; Anita Bay in District 7; Deep Inlet in District 13; and Boat Harbor in District 15 (Figure 2). Hours and dates of openings varied by fishery (Table 16). Fisheries in Carroll Inlet, Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay THAs harvest salmon produced by SSRAA. Carroll Inlet was open continuously from June 1 through June 12, and then by rotation through June 30. Nakat Inlet was open continuously to drift gillnet gear from June 1 through November 10. Neets Bay and Anita Bay are open concurrently to harvest by all gear early and late in the season and according to rotational gear schedules the remainder of the time, as described in ADF&G advisory announcements. Speel Arm and Boat Harbor THA fisheries harvest hatchery salmon from Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC). The Speel Arm THA remained closed due to poor returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon, and there was no weir in place to enumerate escapement of sockeye salmon into Speel Lake due to staffing concerns during the COVID-19 health emergency. Waters of the Boat Harbor THA that occur inside Boat Harbor were open continuously from June 21 to September 8. Outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA, within 1.0 nmi of the western shore of Lynn Canal, were open for 2 days per week from June 21 to July 7. The following 2 weeks (July 12 and 19), outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA were open for 4 days within 2.0 nmi of the western shoreline, then open continuously within 1.0 nmi of the western shoreline from July 26 through August 12. In subsequent weeks, the Boat Harbor THA was managed in conjunction with Section 15-C. The Deep Inlet fishery harvests salmon produced by Northern

Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). Deep Inlet is managed as a rotational gear fishery and was open to drift gillnet gear between June 1 and September 23.

The 2020 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 1.8 million salmon (Table 17). The 2020 drift gillnet harvest was the 45th highest since 1960. Common property harvests of 19,000 Chinook salmon accounted for 79% of the recent average of 25,000 fish; sockeye salmon harvest of 102,000 fish was 24% of the recent average of 424,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 125,000 was 40% of the recent average of 313,000 fish; pink salmon harvest of 501,000 fish was 28% of the recent average of 1.2 million fish; and harvest of 1.1 million chum salmon was 37% of the recent average of 4.8 million fish. Common property drift gillnet harvest composition by species included 1% Chinook, 6% sockeye, 7% coho, 28% pink, and 59% chum salmon. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable trend is the large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992 that is largely attributable to hatchery production.

Drift gillnet harvests are presented by species, harvest type, and district (Table 18). Total drift gillnet harvest in 2020 was 2.0 million salmon. Common property harvests of 1.8 million salmon include 1.3 million fish in traditional fisheries and 500,000 fish in hatchery THAs. Drift gillnet harvests from AIR totaled 214,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet salmon harvests by district included 354,000 fish from District 1, 328,000 fish from District 6, 306,000 fish from District 15, 220,000 fish from District 11, and 92,000 fish from District 8. Ranking 2020 traditional and terminal harvests among previous years since 1960, District 1 ranked 47th, District 6 ranked 50th, District 8 ranked 29th, District 11 ranked 46th, and District 15 ranked 43rd (Tables 19–23).

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was $7.0 million in 2020 based on fish tickets (Table 3). A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on CFEC data is shown in Table 4 and Figure 12 (CFEC 2021). The 2020 value includes $3.7 million of chum salmon, $0.8 million of sockeye salmon, $1.2 million of coho salmon, $0.4 million of pink salmon, and $0.9 million of Chinook salmon (Table 3).

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern—Yakutat Area (5 AAC 29.060[b][2]) was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to assign 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon to the drift gillnet fishery. This was a change to the drift gillnet allocation from a fixed number of 7,600 Chinook salmon to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all-gear quota, excluding directed fisheries in Districts 8 and 11, Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty 5,000 Chinook salmon baseline, and a risk factor apportioned between fisheries. The BOF adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the PST. The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining harvest levels, if needed, may include early season area closures for protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize harvest of immature fish. The drift gillnet harvest allocation in 2020 was 5,800 treaty Chinook salmon.

The 2020 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 21,300 fish with a common property drift gillnet harvest of 19,500 fish (Table 18). Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon less than 28 inches on fish tickets and the need to report large (in drift gillnet fishery, “large” Chinook salmon are ≥660 mm from mid eye to tail fork [METF], primarily age-1.3 fish) Chinook salmon for PST purposes, drift gillnet fish tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook salmon of all sizes as

one category, and data from 2005 to 2011 was revised accordingly. Accounting of Chinook salmon for PST purposes is now done by adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fishery harvest estimate of 12,629 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the AIR. Total drift gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 10,613 Alaska hatchery fish. The hatchery "add-on" was calculated at 9,671 fish resulting in 2,511 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional (non-TBR) fisheries, 191 fish as treaty harvest in the AIR drift gillnet fishery, and 251 fish as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine TBR fisheries, for a total treaty harvest of 2,953 fish.

DISTRICT 1: DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

Fishery Overview

The District 1 Tree Point commercial drift gillnet fishery can occur in the waters of Sections 1-A and 1-B. Due to wild chum salmon concerns on the Canadian side of Portland Canal and the proximity to the Nass River, Section 1-A and a portion of Section 1-B north of the latitude of Akeku Point has remained closed since the 1970s (Figure 10). In Section 1-B, fishing primarily occurs along the mainland shore south of Foggy Point to Cape Fox and along the western shore of Tongass and Kanagunut Islands just north of the U.S./Canada border.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery is 1 of 2 northern boundary fisheries that are managed under the terms of the PST. The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 1 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a U.S. harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During early weeks of the fishery, management is based on run strength of Alaska wild stock chum salmon and Nass River sockeye salmon. In the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in larger numbers, management shifts by regulation to that species. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.360) sets drift gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. Management focus transitions to fall run coho salmon when the pink salmon management plan is no longer in effect, usually in SW 35 or 36 depending on pink salmon abundance. For the remainder of the season the fishery is managed based on the strength of wild fall run coho salmon.

2020 Fishery Overview

In 2020, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 21 in SW 26 (Table 15). The fishery was open a total of 1,176 hours, which was below the 1985–2019 average of 1,482 hours. The fishery was open 4 days each week from SW 26 through SW 31.

For the 2020 season, DFO forecasted a total run of 494,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 fish or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2020 Nass River sockeye salmon was 41,000 fish. Early inseason estimates of Nass River sockeye salmon abundance were lower than the preseason forecast; however, effort and total sockeye salmon harvest in the fishery were also extremely low and no time and area restrictions were warranted during the sockeye management period. The 2020 preliminary postseason Nass River total sockeye salmon run was 295,000 fish. The preliminary 2020 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery is 7,500 fish.

The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* went into effect on July 19 (SW 30). Based on well-distributed average pink salmon escapements, the District 1 purse seine fishery fished two 15-hour periods during SW 30. Therefore, the drift gillnet fishery continued with 4 days of fishing time. The District 1 purse seine fishery shifted to a 1-day-on-2-days-off fishing schedule in SW 32, extending the drift gillnet fishery to 5 days of fishing time that week. Pink salmon harvest and escapement remained well below average in what is historically the peak week for pink salmon harvest. Additionally, escapements to George and Carroll Inlets and the West Behm Canal systems were below desired escapement levels for the timing. To allow more pink salmon to pass through the fisheries, the District 1 purse seine fishery remained closed in SW 33. This required the drift gillnet fishery to open for 2 days. There was one 15-hour period for the District 1 purse seine fishery during SW 34, and the District 1 drift gillnet fishery again received 2 days of fishing time. The District 1 purse seine fishery closed for the season in SW 34, which shifted the District 1 drift gillnet fishery to fall management.

Under fall management, the fishery is managed on the run strength of wild coho salmon. Although coho salmon harvest was well below average leading into fall management, the Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon weir count, which is a long-term indicator stock on the south end, was tracking above the escapement goal range of 500 to1,600 fish in the early fall season. Coded wire tag (CWT) data in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery is analyzed as the percentage of hatchery coho salmon and can range from 20% to as much as 90% in September. In SW 35, hatchery contribution was only 7% compared to the average 20%. This low hatchery contribution coupled with strong early returns of coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake and low effort justified 4 fishing days per week through SW 38. By SW 38, the projection of Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon had dropped to just above the lower bound of the escapement goal range, and the fishery closed for the season.

2020 Harvest and Escapement Summary

Total harvests of all salmon species and effort were below averages for the season. Traditional Drift gillnet harvest of 9,400 sockeye salmon was 9% of the 1985–2019 average of 109,000 fish; pink salmon harvest of 186,000 fish was 39% of the 1985–2019 average of 482,000 fish; chum salmon harvest of 136,000 fish was 46% of the 1985–2019 average of 295,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 20,000 fish was 42% of the 1985–2019 average of 48,000 fish; and Chinook salmon harvest of 1,800 fish was 120% of the 1985–2019 average of 1,500 fish (Table 18). Effort levels were below average throughout the season. A total of 50 drift gillnet vessels fished in the district, which is less than the recent average and 48% of the 1985–2019 average of 104 vessels.

Cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* in SW 30 was 5,000 fish, or about 56% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were below average all season.

During SW 31 through SW 33, a portion of District 1 was closed for Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon conservation. At the 2006 BOF meeting, the board removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason forecast is below the escapement goal range. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 3,860 sockeye salmon, well below the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish (Table 14). This is the third consecutive year that Hugh Smith sockeye salmon has not met the lower bound of the escapement goal.

Coho salmon escapements to systems in the Ketchikan Index Area were mixed but were near the upper end of the escapement goal range.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in marine waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Sections 6-A (Sumner Strait), 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D (Clarence Strait). The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Sections 8-A and 8-B, waters adjacent to the Stikine River delta (Figure 10). Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in Districts 6 and 8; because of this, management of Chinook salmon in District 8 and sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 must be in accordance with the PST. Chinook salmon have the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on Stikine River Chinook salmon abundance. In June, as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to sockeye salmon abundance. In August, management emphasis is based on pink salmon abundance and finally transitions to coho salmon abundance in September for the remainder of the season.

Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries are mixed stock salmon fisheries. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests are estimated inseason using historical data for stock composition and proportions of thermally marked fish from hatchery-raised fry planted in Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. Stikine River Chinook salmon are estimated inseason by CWT data analysis. Final stock compositions for sockeye salmon harvested in Districts 6 and 8 and Chinook salmon harvested in District 8 are determined by genetic stock identification (GSI).

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The 2020 preseason terminal run forecast for large Stikine River Chinook salmon was 13,400 fish, which was below escapement needs. The standard inriver mark–recapture program was not conducted due to the low forecast and the desire by the U.S. and Canada to reduce mortality associated with the recapture assessment fishery that takes place in Canada. An alternative mark and recapture program was conducted that assesses recaptures in the Canadian sockeye salmon fisheries and on the spawning grounds. Inseason estimates can be produce by evaluating the CPUE of the marking portion of the program; however, estimates were not available inseason due to the low numbers of fish encountered. The postseason terminal run size estimate was 10,300 large Chinook salmon with an escapement estimate of 9,800 large fish, below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish.

Due to recent poor performance of Chinook salmon runs to the Stikine River and other Southeast Alaska stocks, restrictions were implemented in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries to conserve Chinook salmon. The District 6 opening was delayed by 1 week and a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place through SW 28. In District 8, a 2-week delay of the initial opening with area and mesh restrictions were implemented through SW 29.

U.S. harvests of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in all District 8 fisheries were minimal. The GSI-estimated harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery through SW 29 was 62 fish. Spring troll fisheries did not open in Districts 6 and 8, and the summer troll fishery opening July 1 was closed to retention of Chinook salmon. The District 8 sport fishery implemented nonretention of Chinook salmon from April 1 through July 15; however, a small area in District 8, adjacent to City Creek in Petersburg, was open for retention of Chinook salmon

beginning June 15 to target Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon returning to this location. Harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in the sport fishery was estimated to be 93 fish. The U.S. subsistence Chinook salmon fishery was not opened in 2020. A total of 20 large fish were harvested during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery through SW 29. Cumulative U.S. District 8 harvest by all gear groups through SW 29 was estimated to be 175 Stikine River large Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast indicated a below-average terminal run size of 103,400 fish, with a resulting U.S. allowable catch (AC) of 26,000 fish. Preseason forecasts were the primary basis of management during SW 25–28. Weekly inseason estimates of terminal run size were first produced in SW 28 and were used during SW 29–32. Inseason abundance estimates were variable and ranged between 27,200 and 59,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The postseason Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size estimate of 35,500 fish resulted in a U.S. AC of 900 sockeye salmon. The total U.S. harvest estimated by GSI was 5,900 sockeye salmon.

Stikine River sockeye salmon generally begin to decrease in abundance in mid-July as other stocks, including McDonald Lake sockeye salmon, begin to migrate through the fishery. Due to poor escapements in 4 out of 5 consecutive years from 2013 to 2017, McDonald Lake sockeye salmon were designated a stock of management concern during the 2018 BOF meeting, and an action plan was developed to reduce harvest (Walker et al. 2018). The BOF adopted action plan for this stock of concern prescribed a maximum fishing time of 2 days per week in SW 29–31 in District 6.

District 6 opened in SW 26 at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 21, for an initial 2-day period with a 6-inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in place; District 8 remained closed (Table 15). On-the-grounds surveys indicated low sockeye salmon abundance and no additional fishing time occurred. Effort was composed of 4 boats in Clarence Strait and 28 boats in Sumner Strait. An estimated 160 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 drift gillnet fishery in SW 26 according to preliminary post season estimates.

In SW 27, Districts 6 and 8 opened for an initial 2-day period with a 6-inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in effect. Additionally, area closures were in place around the Stikine River delta in District 8. On-the-grounds surveys indicated low effort, and resulting low sockeye salmon harvest was well below the level to harvest the weekly Stikine sockeye salmon AC; therefore, an extension occurred. However, the extension was limited to 24 hours so as to limit the Chinook salmon harvest as much as possible while at the same time providing opportunity to harvest sockeye salmon. Effort was 17 boats in Clarence Strait, 28 boats in Sumner Strait, and 24 boats in District 8. An estimated 740 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 and an estimated 780 sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 8 drift gillnet fisheries. Detailed genetics information on Chinook salmon harvest is not available for SW 27 but considering the 2021 commercial gillnet harvest was 62 fish it was probably small.

Districts 6 and 8 opened for an initial 3 days in SW 28 with a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction and area restrictions in place in District 8. On-the-grounds surveys indicated low sockeye salmon abundance in both districts. Stikine sockeye salmon AC was available for the U.S., but the opening was limited to 2 days due to the low sockeye salmon abundance in both marine and inriver fisheries resulting in low confidence in the preseason forecast. The estimated harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon was 250 fish in District 6 and 670 fish in District 8. Effort included 30 boats in Sumner Strait, 24 boats in Clarence Strait, and 28 boats in District 8.

During SW 29, Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial 2 days. Opening time for District 6 was limited to 2 days per week in SW 29–31 due to McDonald Lake sockeye salmon concerns. The first inseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size generated this week was 27,200 fish, which resulted in no U.S. AC and was considerably below the preseason forecasts. Additionally, on-the-grounds surveys indicated poor sockeye salmon abundance in both districts. The U.S. cumulative postseason harvest estimate of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 29 was 3,600 fish. Effort was below average and included 31 boats in Clarence Strait, 28 boats in Sumner Strait, and 18 boats in District 8.

District 6 opened for a total of 2 days during SW 30. Due to continued low abundance of Stikine sockeye salmon in both marine and inriver fisheries, District 8 was closed in SW 30. Harvest rates of sockeye salmon in District 6 remained below average, whereas effort increased with 43 boats in Clarence Strait and 28 boats in Sumner Strait. The overall Stikine Sockeye Management Model (SMM) run size assessment this week increased to 50,000 sockeye salmon, increasing the run size for the Tahltan component, while the mainstem component stayed about the same. The resultant U.S. AC remained at zero fish. An estimated 100 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 30 with a cumulative harvest of 3,700 fish.

District 6 opened for 2 days during SW 31 and District 8 remained closed to conserve Stikine sockeye salmon. Effort remained above average with 43 boats in Clarence Strait and 35 boats in Sumner Strait. Sockeye salmon harvest rates continued to be below average this week with a U.S. Stikine sockeye salmon harvest estimated to be 200 fish. Very little change in run size estimates were produced by SMM predictions in SW 31 and 32 with a projected run size of 55,000 fish in SW 31 and 60,000 fish in SW 32. Both estimates resulted in zero U.S. AC. SW 31 was the final week of sockeye salmon management in District 6 and management actions to conserve Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 8 continued through SW 32. An estimated 320 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries through the remainder of the season with a cumulative harvest of 4,200 fish for the year.

The preliminary postseason run size estimate for Stikine River sockeye salmon was 35,500 fish. This estimate included the Districts 6 and 8 estimated Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest of 4,200 fish, U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 1,800 fish, total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 11,900 fish in commercial and food fisheries, 1,500 fish test fishery harvest, Tahltan Lake weir count of 11,200 fish (Table 14), and the estimated mainstem escapement of 5,000 fish. The U.S. total harvest of 5,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon was above the U.S. AC of 900 fish and contributed to 30% of Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During SW 32–35, Districts 6 and 8 were managed on pink salmon abundance. A portion of Section 6-D in District 6 along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed by regulation to drift gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 35. Effort in District 6 was below average during pink salmon management. Likewise, effort in District 8 was below average with the exception of SW 33, when effort was just above average. Overall, 2020 pink salmon harvests and harvest rates were below average in both districts. In general, pink salmon runs appeared to have been weak, late, and compressed in both districts. Open time began with 2 days in SW 32, then increased to 3 days in SW 33 based on increased harvest rates. However, due to lagging escapements and below-average abundance of pink salmon in the region, open time in both districts was reduced back to 2 days for the remainder of the management period.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Management emphasis transitioned to wild coho salmon abundance in SW 36. Prior SW 36, approximately 16,700 coho salmon, 38% of the total District 6 harvest had been harvested and the hatchery contribution was approximately 2,500 fish composed primarily of releases from Neck Lake. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests were below average in District 6 with an estimated harvest of 11,000 hatchery fish and 16,000 wild coho salmon. Harvest of wild coho salmon in District 8 during this period was above average with an estimated harvest of 15,000 fish, whereas the hatchery harvest was average at 3,800 fish. Both districts were open for 3 days each week except for the final week, when open time was reduced to 2 days. The 2020 drift gillnet season concluded at noon on Tuesday, September 22, in both districts.

Harvest and Effort Summary

The 2020 District 6 drift gillnet fishery total harvest was 328,000 salmon, well below the recent average of 690,000 fish, and included 1,200 Chinook, 11,000 sockeye, 44,000 coho, 128,000 pink, and 144,000 chum salmon. Compared to recent averages, Chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon harvests were below average, whereas chum salmon harvests were average (Table 20). An estimated 900 Chinook salmon (75%) in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 1,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 6, approximately 17% of the harvest. An estimated 13,000 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest (30%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Harvests of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the 2 major fishing areas of District 6 were markedly different. In the Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-41), 7,800 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 1,600 fish were estimated to be of Stikine River origin and contributed 21% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. In the Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30), 3,500 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 280 fish were estimated to be of Stikine River origin and contributed 8% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was opened for 33 days from June 21 through September 22, below the recent average of 47 days (Table 15). Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. A portion of Section 6-D (Screen Island) was closed by regulation during SW 32–35. Weekly participation was below average through SW 29, then rose to above average for SW 30 and 31. Effort during pink salmon management (SW 32–35) was below average and remained below average for the remaining weeks of coho salmon management (SW 36–41). The number of permits ranged between 78 permits fished in SW 31 to 19 permits fished in SW 39. Total season effort of 1,588 boat days (number of permits multiplied by the number of days the fishery was open each week) was below the recent average of 2,648 boat days.

Total salmon harvest in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery was also well below average and included 2,600 Chinook, 2,800 sockeye, 21,000 coho, 12,000 pink, and 54,000 chum salmon (Table 21). Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon harvests were below average, whereas the coho salmon harvest was average. Large Chinook salmon through SW 29 totaled 1,100 fish, of which 62 fish were identified by GSI as above border Stikine River origin. Of the sockeye salmon harvest, an estimated 2,200 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested, which contributed 81% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 4,300 fish (20%) of the District 8 coho salmon harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

The District 8 drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 27 days, beginning June 28 and closing concurrently with District 6 on September 22 (Table 15). Total fishing time was below the recent average (49 days), excluding years with directed Chinook salmon fishing. Participation in District 8 was below average most weeks, except for SW 33 and 36. The total season effort of 833 boat days was well below the recent average of 1,609 boat days.

Escapement Summary

Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapement was estimated at approximately 9,800 fish, below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 large fish. The 2020 Little Tahltan weir count was 347 large fish, well below the recent average of 730 large fish. Andrew Creek Chinook salmon escapement was also below escapement with an estimated escapement of 470 fish.

A total of 11,200 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir, which was below the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 5,000 fish was also below its escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish (Table 14).

Overall peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local island systems improved for 2020, but most counts were below recent averages. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 8,200 fish, well below the escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish (Table 14).

Pink salmon escapements were good for Districts 6 and 8. The District 8 indexed escapement of 36,600 fish was within the management target range of 20,000 to 60,000 index fish. Likewise, a 400,000 fish escapement for District 6 was also within its target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish (Table 11).

Escapements of coho salmon are not monitored in Districts 6 and 8. Indications from Canadian fisheries in the Stikine River and other systems in Southeast Alaska where escapements are monitored pointed to a generally good escapement of coho salmon.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

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 in Section 11-C in the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. The Section 11-B fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June when the Taku River Chinook salmon run strength is sufficient; sockeye and summer chum salmon from mid-June through mid-August; and coho and fall chum salmon from late August until the season is closed. The Section 11-C fishery targets pink salmon from mid-July to mid-August when southern Stephens Passage pink salmon runs are sufficient. Management of sockeye and coho salmon fisheries are based on wild sockeye salmon runs in summer and wild coho salmon returns in fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason run size estimates through a mark–recapture study for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. DIPAC typically operates a sockeye salmon escapement enumeration program at Speel Lake in Port Snettisham, but the weir was not operational in 2020 due to staffing concerns during the COVID-19 health emergency. Aerial and foot surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams

throughout the district. The District 11 common property fishery harvested 1,100 Chinook, 28,000 sockeye, 16,000 coho, 65,000 pink, and 110,000 chum salmon (Table 22). All averages referred to in the District 11 section are recent averages.

The PST directly affects management of this fishery because the Taku River is a major transboundary river extending into Canada that significantly contributes to the District 11 salmon harvest. The PST mandates the District 11 sockeye salmon fishery be managed primarily for Taku River spawning escapement needs. Annex IV of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for Taku River sockeye salmon based on documented enhanced sockeye salmon runs resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's runs of Taku River enhanced sockeye salmon resulted in 2020 harvest shares for Taku River sockeye salmon of 80% U.S. and 20% Canada.

The PST includes provisions for Taku River coho salmon. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a point goal of 70,000 fish. Management intent of both countries in 2020 was to achieve the management objective and respective ACs defined in the harvest sharing agreement developed for the current Annex Period.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2020. The forecast of 12,400 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada. The forecast was well below the lower end of the escapement goal range and resulted in significant restrictions in the early District 11 directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fishery with commercial troll, sport, and personal use fisheries also curtailed. An inriver assessment fishery was not conducted by Canada in 2020 as part of the mark–recapture study. Drift tangle nets were used near the Wright River to spaghetti and radio tag fish to allow for a mark–recapture estimate and potentially give an indication of inseason run abundance based on catch rates; however, there were not enough years of CPUE data to estimate run size with a high degree of confidence. Without a reliable method of estimating run size inseason, both the U.S. and Canada managed their early season sockeye salmon fisheries based on the preseason Chinook salmon forecast. The Chinook salmon tagging project proved invaluable with 400 spaghetti tags released in large and medium sized fish (200 of these large fish were also equipped with radio tags), allowing a postseason mark–recapture estimate to be formulated with spawning ground recoveries and/or Nahlin River sonar project used as recapture events.

Management actions to conserve Taku River Chinook salmon occurred in District 11 and Canadian fisheries. Management actions in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery included 2-day fishing periods in Taku Inlet in SW 26–28; a significant area closure including most of Taku Inlet and waters extending further south and west in SW 26; a closure line north of Point Cooper in SW 27; a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction in place throughout the district in SW 26–28; and night closures (10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.) in place throughout the district in SW 26–27. Canada delayed their first inriver directed sockeye salmon fishery opening by a week to SW 27 and started 2 days later in the week (June 30); implemented nonretention of all Chinook salmon in their commercial and recreational fisheries; and implemented a 5.5-inch maximum mesh size restriction through SW 30. Commercial spring troll fisheries throughout the region were limited to select outer coastal areas, near hatchery facilities/release sites, in THAs, and in areas that have been identified as having low proportional harvest of wild SEAK/Yakutat Chinook salmon. Nonretention of Chinook

salmon in the sport fishery was in effect in northern inside waters from April 1 through June 14 and in upper Taku Inlet through June 30. The personal use sockeye salmon fishery in the U.S. portion of the Taku River was delayed by nearly 2 weeks and started on July 13. The 2020 GSI harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon were 112 fish in the sport and 206 fish in commercial and personal use fisheries in District 11.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2020 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began on June 21 in SW 26. Section 11-B was open for 2 days (Table 15) with a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction, night closures in effect from 10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m., and an area restriction closing waters in Taku Inlet north of Point Greely and west of a line of longitude running mid-inlet from the latitude of Point Greely to a point where it intersects with the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Grand Island. Effort was approximately 49% of average for the week with 23 boats fishing. Sockeye salmon harvest was 8%, and CPUE was 22% of average. Total Chinook salmon harvest was 268 fish with 63 fish estimated as Taku River origin large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were also far below the weekly average.

Section 11-B was opened for 2 days in Taku Inlet (statistical area 111-32) and Stephens Passage (statistical area 111-31) in SW 27 with the northern line shifted to the latitude of Point Cooper in Taku Inlet, and gear and time restrictions throughout the district were the same as the previous opening to minimize Chinook salmon interception. The 2 days of fishing time represented approximately 71% of average for the week. Thirty-three boats (47% of average) harvested 284 Chinook salmon of which an estimated 59 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest was 20% and CPUE was 58% of their weekly averages, while chum salmon harvest was 15% and CPUE was 53% of their weekly averages.

Section 11-B was again opened for 2 days in SW 28, with no additional time granted. Chinook salmon conservation measures were again reduced this week with open waters extended north to the latitude of Jaw Point in Taku Inlet. The maximum mesh size restriction remained in place while night closures were no longer utilized. The 2 days of fishing time was 69% of average. Effort increased from the previous week to 42 boats, 41% of average. Chinook salmon harvest this week was 184 fish, of which 96 fish were estimated to be Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE decreased from the previous week to 7% of average harvest and 27% of average CPUE. Otolith analysis indicated that 5% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tahltan Lake origin made up 1% of the Taku Inlet harvest. A Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was produced this week projecting an inriver run size of 157,000 fish which was well above the preseason forecast, although the degree of uncertainty was high. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE fell from the previous week to 11% of average harvest and 37% of average CPUE.

Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were opened for 3 days in SW 29 and were then extended for an additional day for a total of 4 days. The extension was based on a small fleet size, increased sockeye salmon CPUE, and an inriver run size projection resulting in ample AC. The maximum mesh size restriction was rescinded for this opening, but the northern line remained at the latitude of Jaw Point for Chinook salmon conservation. An unprecedented area closure west of Point Bishop was implemented this week to increase passage of DIPAC hatchery chum salmon into Gastineau Channel due to concerns with achieving broodstock goals. A 6-inch minimum mesh

size restriction would typically be implemented south of Circle Point in Stephens Passage to minimize harvest of Port Snettisham wild stock sockeye salmon while still allowing opportunity to target hatchery chum salmon; however, this restriction was not utilized this season. The 4 days of fishing time was 133% of average for the week and the only opening during the sockeye management period (SW 26-33) with above-average time. Sixty-two boats, 53% of average, harvested 192 Chinook salmon, of which an estimated 52 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE increased from the previous week to 43%and 58% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 44% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 66% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Trapper, Tatsamenie, and Tahltan Lakes origin made up less than 1% of the week's harvests in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. The second Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was produced this week and projected an inriver run of 164,000 fish. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were 32% of average harvest and 42% of average CPUE, and the harvest of 47,000 fish was the highest weekly harvest of the season.

Fishing time for SW 30 was set at 3 days in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with the northern line in Taku Inlet relaxed to the full extent while the Point Bishop area closure remained in place to conserve DIPAC hatchery chum salmon for broodstock needs. No time extension was given this week due to poor sockeye salmon CPUE in Taku Inlet and increased opportunity on Port Snettisham sockeye salmon without a minimum mesh size restriction normally in place south of Circle Point. Effort increased from the previous week to the highest level of the season with 92 boats making landings, 80% of average. The sockeye salmon weekly harvest of 10,000 fish was the highest of the season and was 52% of average (38% in Taku Inlet and 101% in Stephens Passage), whereas CPUE was 69% of average (47% in Taku Inlet and 128% in Stephens Passage). Otolith analysis revealed that 50% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 59% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and Tahltan Lakes origin made up 3% of the harvest in Taku Inlet, and Tatsamenie Lake enhanced fish made up less than 1% of the harvest in Stephens Passage. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection decreased from the previous week to 147,600 fish. Chum salmon harvest was 21% of average and CPUE was 27% of average.

Fishing time for SW 31 was reduced to 2 days in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with no time extension. The Point Bishop area closure remained in place, and this was the last opening in which this restriction was utilized. The 2-day opening was 53% of average for the week and the first time since the 2010 season that fishing time was held to 2 days throughout the district. Effort decreased significantly from the previous week to 55 boats, 55% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 29% of average (13% in Taku Inlet), whereas CPUE was 96% of average (45% in Taku Inlet). Otolith analysis revealed that 54% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, and 78% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and Tahltan lakes origin composed 3% of the harvest in Taku Inlet, and Tatsamenie Lake enhanced fish composed less than 1% of the harvest in Stephens Passage. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection decreased from the previous week to 125,200 fish. Chum salmon harvest fell dramatically from the previous week and very few fish were harvested in subsequent openings.

Fishing time for SW 32 was again set at 2 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with no time extension. The 2-day opening was 53% of average for the week and the first time since the 2000 season that fishing time was held to 2 days throughout the district. The 53 boats fishing was similar

effort to the previous week and 73% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 13% of average and CPUE was 33% of average. Otolith analysis indicted that 71% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, and 91% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Tatsamenie Lake enhanced sockeye salmon composed less than 1% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased from the previous week to 134,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 33 was again initially 2 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. A 1-day extension was utilized based primarily on a small fleet size and severe marine weather on the first day of the opening keeping most boats off the water. The 3 total days of fishing time was 86% of average for the week. Effort fell from the previous week to 20 boats, 31% of the weekly average which was the lowest proportion of the season. Sockeye salmon harvest was 13% of average and CPUE was 52% of average. Otolith analysis indicated that 79% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 92% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Tatsamenie Lake enhanced sockeye salmon composed less than 1% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. The last weekly bilateral estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon run size fell from the previous week, projecting an inriver run of 116,000 fish and escapement of 87,000 fish with approximately 84% of the run through the Canyon Island fish wheels. This escapement estimate was well above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 75,000 fish and the average escapement of 70,000 fish. The escapement estimate was contrary to harvests in both the District 11 drift gillnet fishery and the inriver fishery, which had some of the lowest weekly harvests and catch rates ever observed. This was the last week of the sockeye salmon management period in District 11 with coho salmon management starting in SW 34.

During the summer season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point may differ from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon, as well as to effectively harvest DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet remained closed to the outer markers with relatively poor runs of both wild pink salmon and enhanced chum salmon to the inlet. The Speel Arm THA (111-33) did not open and the entrance to Port Snettisham (111-34) remained closed until the last few openings of the season during the coho salmon management period. A 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point was not utilized this season due to the small fleet size and low expectations of prosecuting a fishery in the Speel Arm THA. A fishery in the THA was dependent on achieving the 4,000-fish minimum of the Speel Lake escapement goal. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon runs to Crescent Lake was discontinued in 2012, and aerial surveys have been used in the last several seasons to monitor escapement. No sockeye salmon were observed in the lake this season. Despite no sockeye salmon observed, it is assumed that adequate numbers of sockeye salmon escaped through the District 11 fishery into the lake due to well-below-average fishing time and effort throughout the sockeye management period and the waters of Port Snettisham remaining closed.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Fishing time for SW 34 was set for 3 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. The fishery start was delayed until Monday to avoid conflict with the annual Golden North Salmon Derby occurring over the weekend in the waters near Juneau. Relatively few coho salmon were caught in the sport fishing derby and this lack of fish was also observed in the District 11 opening. A well-below-average 25 boats made landings this week. The coho salmon harvest was 68% of average and CPUE was 110% of average. CWT analysis indicated that 22% of the coho salmon harvest for the

week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The hatchery contribution of coho salmon in the District 11 gillnet harvest this season was once again composed almost entirely of DIPAC fish returning to Gastineau Channel. The second Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate expanded by average run timing with harvest applied projected a terminal run of 46,000 fish, a slight increase from the previous week but still below the lower bound of the escapement goal range.

Fishing time for SW 35 was set at 2 days throughout the district with a 1-day extension utilized in Stephens Passage due to increased and uniform coho salmon catch rates among the fleet fishing in this area. A total of 33 boats made landings throughout the opening, 83% of average, with effort in Stephens Passage over twice the average. Coho salmon harvest was 75% of average and CPUE was 90% of average, buoyed by good fishery performance in Stephens Passage. CWT analysis indicated that 17% of the coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The projected terminal run size estimate for Taku River coho salmon decreased slightly from the previous week to 45,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 36 was initially set at 2 days in Taku Inlet and 3 days in Stephens Passage with the entrance of Port Snettisham opened for the first time this season. An extension of 1 day occurred throughout the district due to severe marine weather on the first day of the opening and a small fleet size. A total of 22 boats, 60% of average weekly effort, made landings with coho salmon harvest at 65% of average and CPUE at 97% of average. The 4,150 coho salmon harvested this week represented the largest weekly harvest of the season. CWT analysis indicated that 10% of the coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly projected terminal run size estimate for Taku River coho salmon increased slightly from the previous week to 52,000 fish, just over the lower bound of the escapement goal range.

Fishing time for SW 37 was set at 1 day in Taku Inlet and 2 days in Stephens Passage with no time extension. The fourth inseason Taku River coho salmon run size projection, which informed this opening, has differed from the final postseason estimate by 10% on average in the past 5 seasons, and the 1-day opening in Taku Inlet signaled a potential end to the season. Effort increased slightly from the previous week to 25 boats, 78% of average. Coho salmon harvest was 54% of average, whereas CPUE was 136% of average. DIPAC coho salmon contributed significantly to the fishery for the first time this season, resulting in higher Taku Inlet CPUE compared to most years. CWT analysis indicated that 66% of the coho salmon harvest was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly Taku River coho salmon terminal run projection increased slightly from the previous week to 55,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 38 was set at 1 day throughout the district with an additional area restriction added in Taku Inlet closing waters north of Point Cooper. Effort decreased to 13 boats fishing, which was half of average. Coho salmon harvest was 22% of average and CPUE was 148% of average. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 68% to the weekly coho salmon harvest. The weekly Taku River coho salmon terminal run projection increased from the previous week to 62,500 fish, below the management objective of 70,000 fish where the U.S. begins to accumulate AC. This was the final opening, and District 11 closed for the season at noon on Monday, September 14.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2020 District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 33 days from June 21 through September 14. Speel Arm SHA remained closed, so the traditional fishery numbers do not

differ from the common property fishery. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured in boat days (total number of permits delivering fish multiplied by the number of days open to fishing each week) peaked in SW 30. Total fishing effort for the 2020 drift gillnet fishery was 1,321 boat days, 46% of average.

Harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery totaled 1,100 Chinook, 28,000 sockeye, 16,000 coho, 65,000 pink, and 110,000 chum salmon (Tables 22 and 24). Harvests for all species were well below recent averages. Hatchery-produced salmon contributed to the harvest of Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon.

The District 11 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 1,100 fish in SW 26–38, during the traditional sockeye and coho salmon management periods, was 84% of average (Table 22). Alaska hatchery fish contributed to 50% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The 2020 GSI-based harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon in District 11 are 112 fish in the sport and 206 fish in the drift gillnet and personal use fisheries. Canada commercial harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was zero fish because they implemented nonretention in their fisheries. The 2020 escapement estimate is 15,600 Taku River large Chinook salmon, below the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish but an increase from the past 4 years, which included an escapement of 7,300 fish in 2018, the lowest escapement estimated since full stock assessment began in 1989.

The District 11 drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 28,000 fish, 21% of average (Table 22) and the smallest harvest since 1968. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during SW 28 and added a substantial proportion to harvests during SW 29–35. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry-planting programs at Tatsamenie, Tahltan, and Trapper Lakes contributed an estimated 350 fish. Contributions of DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon is estimated to be 16,000 fish or 58% of the harvest. The PST harvest shares for the TAC of Taku River sockeye salmon in 2020 were 80% U.S. and 20% Canada based on minimal enhanced salmon production. District 11 gillnet fisheries harvested an estimated 15% of the 64,000 sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River, or 18% of the U.S. AC. The Canadian harvest was estimated at 18% of the Taku River sockeye salmon TAC or 92% of the Canadian AC. The Canadian fishery is covered in more detail in the Canadian TBR Fisheries section of this report.

The preliminary estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement is 99,000 fish, above the newly adopted escapement goal range of 40,000 to 75,000 fish and the management objective of 58,000 fish. Escapement of sockeye salmon into Speel Lake was not enumerated this year with staffing concerns preventing operation of the weir during the COVID-19 health emergency. Stream surveys in the Speel Lake outlet were conducted generally three times a week by DIPAC staff through the period when the weir would have been in place, and numbers of fish observed on a daily basis were much lower than in recent years, suggesting escapement into Speel Lake was minimal. Sockeye salmon escapement into Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2020 with no fish observed during several flights. Although no formal goal exists for this system, the historical peak aerial survey count is approximately 5,000 fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and local Juneau-area streams, as well as to Alaska hatcheries and release sites. Drift gillnet coho salmon harvest of 16,000 fish was 45% of average. Alaska hatchery coho salmon accounted for 4,000 fish or 26% of the District 11 harvest in 2020. The above border Taku River coho salmon escapement was estimated at 52,100 fish, within the recently adopted escapement

goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 65,000 fish was 44% of average (Table 22). Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as near average. The number of pink salmon caught at the Canyon Island fish wheels is used as an index of escapement. A total of 4,739 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 295% of the 2018 parent-year catch and 71% of the 2000–2018 even-year average. Comparisons to historical data are not as straightforward since the 2018 season because fish wheel operation times were altered significantly in efforts to address the sockeye salmon dropout rate in the mark–recapture project. This resulted in the wheels not spinning 24 hours per day as they had in the past.

District 11 drift gillnet harvest of 110,000 chum salmon was 21% of average (Table 22). Summer chum salmon harvest of 109,000 fish was 99.5% of the total chum salmon harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and is composed almost entirely of hatchery fish. Chum salmon returning to DIPAC release sites in Gastineau Channel and Limestone Inlet contributed to a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Approximately 49% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet and 51% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 550 fall chum salmon during SW 34 and later was 21% of average. Most of these fall chum salmon are wild fish of Taku River origin, but run size and escapement are unknown. The number of chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island is used as an index of escapement. Forty-four chum salmon caught in the fish wheels in 2020 was 27% of average. Chum salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average; the same caveats exist for comparing data from the last three seasons to the historical dataset outlined in the pink salmon section above.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

The District 15 (Lynn Canal) commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in waters of Lynn Canal north of Little Island Light. District 15 encompasses Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery has historically targeted wild sockeye salmon from mid-June through September, with the harvest being predominantly Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon during early summer and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for the remainder of the season. Traditionally, sockeye salmon have mostly been harvested in Section 15-A, but in recent years there has been increased harvest in Section 15-C. Chilkat River fall chum and coho salmon and Berners Bay coho salmon are harvested from mid-August to mid-October. Since the early 2000s, fishing in Section 15-C has been focused on harvesting DIPAC hatchery summer chum salmon returning to release sites in the Boat Harbor THA and in the Amalga Harbor SHA from mid-June to mid-July.

The District 15 drift gillnet fishery has been managed in accordance with the *Lynn Canal and Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.384) since 2003. This plan closes the commercial drift gillnet fishery in Chilkat Inlet north of Seduction Point through the first 2 weeks of the season and north of Glacier Point during the third and fourth week of the season if the projected inriver run of Chinook salmon to the Chilkat River is less than 1,850 ocean-age-3 and older fish. Management specific to wild stock sockeye salmon fisheries is based on escapements to Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes measured by fish weir stock assessment projects. Fall coho and chum salmon fisheries are based on run strength to the Chilkat River basin assessed by

a fish wheel stock assessment project and aerial and foot surveys within the Chilkat River drainage. Harvest of hatchery chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor release site are regulated under the *Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.386), which defines the THA as those waters within 2 nmi of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal from the latitude of Lance Point south to the latitude of a point located approximately 2.4 nmi north of Point Whidbey. In accordance with this plan, fishing is open continuously within the waters of Boat Harbor west of 135°09.57′ W long and referred to as "inside waters". The remainder of the THA is considered "outside waters" and is opened with consideration of wild stock salmon abundance. Outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA area encompasses statistical area 115-11 and is managed as a THA until September 15. After September 15, statistical area 115-11 is managed in conjunction with Section 15-C as a traditional wild stock fishery. Historically, inside waters of the Boat Harbor THA included statistical area 115-11; however, in 2020 this statistical area was subdivided and a new statistical area was created for the inside waters, statistical area 115-12.

During the 2018 BOF meeting, the board designated Chilkat River Chinook salmon as a stock of concern after failing to achieve the escapement goal range of 1,750 to 3,500 large fish in 6 out of 7 consecutive years (2012–2014; 2016–2018). In 2018, the board adopted the *Chilkat River and King Salmon River King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018* (Lum and Fair 2018) that outlines restrictive management actions the department must apply in the management of District 15 commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries. The ultimate objective of the action plan is to rebuild Chilkat River Chinook salmon stocks primarily by reducing harvest rates. The action plan also reviews habitat and stock assessment programs. District 15 fisheries have been managed in accordance with the action plan since 2018. Management actions outlined in the action plan take place during the first 5 weeks of the District 15 gillnet fishery, when the fishery is targeting wild sockeye and hatchery chum salmon.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There are no directed commercial drift gillnet Chinook salmon fisheries in District 15. The 2020 Chilkat River Chinook salmon preseason total run size forecast of 1,550 large (ocean-age-3 and older) fish was below the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 1,750 to 3,500 fish. Similar management actions to 2019 were taken in 2020. Management restrictions implemented in 2018 per the action plan resulted in a harvest rate of 19% on Chilkat River Chinook salmon, and escapement was not achieved. In 2019 and 2020, the department implemented additional conservation measures that exceeded both the regulatory management plan and the action plan. As a result of these management actions (described in the sockeye salmon fishery section below), the District 15 drift gillnet fishery harvest rates on Chilkat River Chinook salmon were 4.5% in 2019 and 2.4% in 2020 and the BEG was achieved in both years. The 2020 harvest estimates of Chilkat River large Chinook salmon were 10 fish in sport, 10 fish in troll, and 57 fish in commercial gillnet fisheries based on GSI analysis.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

Since 2018, the drift gillnet fleet has been restricted to a smaller portion of District 15 to reduce the harvest rate of Chilkat River Chinook salmon. Other restrictions to conserve Chinook salmon have included reduced fishing time, gear restrictions, and night closures.

The 2020 District 15 drift gillnet fishery opened by regulation on June 21 in SW 26 (Table 15). Conservation measures varied between Section 15-A and 15-C. In Section 15-A, during the most restrictive Chinook salmon conservation period (SW 26–30), commercial fishing was limited to 2

days a week south of Eldred Rock Lighthouse and east of a line from Eldred Rock Lighthouse to a point 2.0 nmi from the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal and 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction was in place extending through SW 31. Additional restrictions to minimize harvest of juvenile Chilkat River Chinook salmon in Section 15-A included night closures from 10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. through SW 31. Management restrictions in Section 15-C also included reduced time, area, gear restrictions, and night closures; however, the length of time they were implemented was less. In Section 15-C, fishing time was limited to 2 days a week and area was limited to the Postage Stamp area (a small area in the southeastern portion of Section 15-C opened to target hatchery chum salmon returning to Amalga Harbor) during the first 3 weeks of the fishery (SW 26–28). Night closures from 10:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. daily were in effect through SW 29 and a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place through SW 30. Outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA also had restrictions implemented that are discussed later in this report. Once Chilkat River Chinook salmon conservations restrictions were lifted, the District 15 drift gillnet fishery was managed based primarily on sockeye salmon abundance as indicated by sockeye salmon harvest and escapements to Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers measured by the Chilkat River fish wheel and Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes fish weir stock assessment projects.

In Section 15-A, restrictions were liberalized after SW 30 and fishing area expanded in SW 31. Waters east of Seduction Point to Point Sherman were open for 2 days. By August 2 (SW 32), sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkoot Lake was approaching the lower bound of the escapement goal range (38,000 fish) and an additional area opened for 2 days in Chilkoot Inlet north of Katzehin River flats light to Tanani Point. The lower bound of the Chilkoot Lake SEG was attained on August 3 and additional fishing time and area was warranted. Waters north of Katzehin River and south of White Rock received 2 extra days of fishing time and waters south of Seduction Point received an additional day. The fishing area increased the following week (SW 33) to include a portion of Lutak Inlet to the "White Rock" for a 2-day fishing period. Additionally, all waters between latitude of Seduction Point and the latitude of Sherman Rock were open for 2 days.

In SW 34, the same fishing areas remained opened. Chilkoot and Lutak Inlets were open initially for 3 days, followed by a 2-day extension for a total of 5 days. Waters south of Seduction Point opened initially for 2 days. A 1-day extension occurred based primarily on a small fleet size and severe marine weather on the first day of the opening that kept most boats off the water. Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon weir counts were below average throughout the season and escapement projection models indicated the BEG would not be achieved. Consequently, during SW 35 all waters of District 15 closed to commercial fishing except for the Chilkoot and Lutak Inlets to pass Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon to escapement.

In SW 36, the rest of Section 15-A reopened with a 6-inch minimum mesh restriction in place as a conservation measure for Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon—Chilkoot and Lutka Inlets remained open with no mesh restriction. Open area north of Katzehin River Flats Light was expanded to the terminus of the Chilkoot River for an initial 4 days followed by a 24-hour extension for a total of 5 fishing days. Waters south of Seduction Point opened initially for 2 days and were extended 1 day for a total of 3 fishing days.

In SW 37, gear restrictions remained in effect and the same fishing areas were opened with 4 days of fishing time in Chilkoot and Lutak inlets, and 2 days of fishing time south of Seduction Point. By SW 38, when typically a majority of the Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon have migrated through Lynn Canal, the gear restriction was lifted. Due to the poor Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon run, Chilkat Inlet was not open to commercial fishing in 2020. A total of 37,000 sockeye salmon were

harvested in Section 15-A, 73% of the districtwide harvest of 50,000 fish and 47% of the recent average.

In Section 15-C, most sockeye salmon were harvested incidentally in statistical areas 115-10 and 115-11 as gillnetters targeted DIPAC's hatchery summer chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor THA and Almalga Harbor SHA. Fishing time increased to 3 days in SW 29, but open area was limited to the Postage Stamp. After Chilkat River Chinook salmon conservation measures were liberalized in SW 30, the Postage Stamp area was extended to the western shoreline of Lynn Canal and included all waters of Section 15-C south of the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef Light were open for 3 days. During the next 4 weeks of the fishery (SW 31–34), the drift gillnet fishery was open 2 days a week south of the latitude of Point Bridget. A 1-day extension was given in SW 33 and 34 based primarily on minimal fishing effort and severe marine weather that kept many boats in the harbor. By SW 34, the department switched to fall coho and chum salmon management in Section 15-C. A total of 9,300 sockeye salmon were harvested in Section 15-C, which was 19% of the districtwide harvest and 14% of the recent average.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Chilkat River and Berners Bay coho salmon are harvested in the fall fishery. The fishery is managed by monitoring coho salmon catches in the Chilkat River fish wheels and stream surveys in Berners Bay. Additionally, chum salmon escapement to the Chilkat River is considered because the run timing is similar to coho salmon and the drift gillnet fleet uses similar mesh sizes to target both species. Although coho salmon can be present in the harvest throughout the season, in the previous 10 years 95% of coho salmon harvest in District 15 has occurred after SW 32. Fall management for coho salmon started in SW 34 in Section 15-C, and fishing time was 2 days followed by a 1-day extension. The fishery was delayed until Monday during this week to reduce conflict with the Golden North Salmon Derby. Due to Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon conservation concerns, all waters of 15-C closed to commercial fishing in SW 35. A 6-inch minimum mesh restriction was implemented districtwide the following 2 weeks (SW 36 and 37) to minimize the harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon still migrating through Lynn Canal. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were well below average districtwide throughout the fall fishery, indicating weak runs. In Section 15-A, fishing time remained at 2 days a week south of the latitude of Seduction Point during the last 4 weeks of the season (SW 36–39). In SW 36, Section 15-C, fishing area remained at south of the latitude of Point Bridget and fishing time was an initial 2 days, followed by a 1-day extension. During the last 3 weeks of the fishery (SW 37–39), all waters of Section 15-C were open for 2 days each week. The 2020 total coho salmon harvest of 17,000 fish was 42% of the recent average and 33% of the 1990–2019 average (Table 23).

Chum Salmon Fishery

The chum salmon fishery in District 15 is composed of both summer hatchery chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor THA and wild fall chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Harvest opportunities for hatchery summer chum salmon were limited by management actions to conserve Chilkat River Chinook salmon that reduced fishing time and area. The outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA were limited to 1 nmi of the western shoreline 2 days a week for the first 3 weeks of the fishery (SW 26–28). A 6-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place through SW 30 and night closures were in place through SW 29. Inside waters of the Boat Harbor THA were open continuously without any restrictions. In SW 29 and 30, area and time increased in the Boat Harbor THA. Outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA expanded to the regulation area within 2

nmi of the western shoreline south of Lance Point for 4 days each week. The following 3 weeks (SW 31–33), the fishery was open until further notice but fishing area was again reduced to within 1.0 nmi of the western shoreline (Table 16). By SW 34, the summer chum salmon run to the Boat Harbor THA was nearly over, and the THA was managed in conjunction with the remainder of Section 15-C.

Chilkat River fall chum salmon begin to show in the harvest by SW 34. The fall chum salmon fishery is managed by fishery performance data and by monitoring chum salmon catches in the Chilkat River fish wheels. Traditionally, wild chum salmon are harvested primarily in Section 15-A but can also be harvested in Section 15-C when boats are targeting coho salmon and using larger gillnet mesh sizes. Fall chum and coho salmon have similar run timing and management actions were the same as those listed in the coho salmon fishery section. Chum salmon CPUE was below average throughout the fall fishery. Chum salmon catches in the fish wheels were also extremely poor confirming a weak Chilkat River chum salmon run. The fishery was limited on time and area and due to low abundance of both coho and fall run chum salmon. Chilkat Inlet was not open during the fall fishery. The wild chum salmon harvest of 4,400 fish was 8% of the recent average (Table 27).

Harvest and Effort Summary

The District 15 traditional gillnet fishery was open for a total of 41 days from June 21 (SW 26) through September 22 (SW 41). Section 15-A was open for 41 days, 84% of the recent average, and Section 15-C was open for 29 days, 63% of the recent average (Table 15). A total of 164 drift gillnet permits participated in the 2020 fishery, 74% of the recent average. Districtwide fishing effort peaked in SW 28 with a total of 132 boats fishing, 53% of the recent average for that week. Participation in Section 15-A was above the recent average during the first 4 weeks of the fishery, then fell below average the rest of the season. Effort in Section 15-C was below the recent average throughout the fishing season except for SW 37. Effort typically declines in the fall; however, this year effort began to drop below 100 permits beginning with the fourth week (SW 29) of the fishery. During the final week of the fishery (SW 39), 36 boats fished. The total number of boat days in the traditional fisheries was 2,780 boat days, 30% of the recent average.

The overall harvest in the 2020 District 15 drift gillnet common property fishery (traditional and THA) was 471,000 salmon, a 71% decrease from the 2019 harvest of 1.6 million fish. The total harvest was 27% of the recent average and 39% of the long-term average (Tables 18 and 23). Total harvest by species included 900 Chinook, 50,000 sockeye, 17,000 coho, 83,000 pink, and 319,000 chum salmon (Table 23). Harvest for all species were below recent averages.

The District 15 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 900 fish was 77% of the recent average. Peak Chinook salmon harvest generally corresponds with peak fishing effort targeting hatchery summer chum salmon in Section 15-C. The majority of Chinook salmon harvest (85%) occurred during the first 5 weeks of the season with a peak harvest of 251 fish occurring in the first week of the fishery (SW 26). This was the second year that genetic samples have been collected from Chinook salmon harvested in the District 15 commercial drift gillnet fishery to estimate stock composition. During SW 26–30, 762 Chinook salmon were harvested and of those, 257 tissue samples were analyzed. The 2020 Chilkat River Chinook salmon harvest was estimated at 50 fish based on GSI analysis.

The District 15 drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 50,000 fish was 28% of average (Table 23). Traditionally, the majority of sockeye salmon harvest occurs in Section 15-A but with increasing

effort in Section 15-C targeting hatchery chum salmon, sockeye salmon harvests have increased in recent years. In Section 15-A, 37,000 sockeye salmon were harvested, 73% of the total District 15 sockeye salmon harvest; in Section 15-C, 9,300 sockeye salmon were harvested, 19% of the overall harvest; and 4,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Boat Harbor THA, 8% of the overall harvest. Peak harvest of 11,000 sockeye salmon were landed by 80 permits in SW 32, 57% of the recent average for that week. GSI analysis was used to estimate the stock composition of commercial gillnet sockeye salmon harvest in District 15. In 2020, the sockeye salmon harvest was composed primarily of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. During the first week of the fishery, the Chilkoot Lake component was 14% of the harvest, then increased to 31% the following week. In SW 28, Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon contributed to 41% of the sockeye salmon harvest then dropped to 30% in SW 29. In subsequent weeks, Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon contributed to ≥44% of the harvest through SW 36, with a peak contribution of 76% in SW 32. An estimated 25,000 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 15 gillnet fishery in 2020, 50% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon component of the harvest revealed low abundance this year with weekly harvest contributions between 7% and 22%. Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon contributed to a very small portion of the harvest with weekly contributions between 0.5% and 11%. The 2020 estimated Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon harvest was 9,000 fish, 18% of the total harvest, and the Chilkat mainstem sockeye salmon harvest was 1,500 fish, 3% of the total harvest. Other sockeye salmon stocks that contributed to the District 15 gillnet harvest included Stikine/Taku (8%), Snettisham (19%), and other origins (3%).

Pink salmon returning to the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers have similar trends to other systems in northern Southeast Alaska because they have had an odd versus even-year trend in brood year strength during the last decade. Pink salmon runs in odd years have been considerably higher than even years and the 2020 run continued that trend. Pink salmon are caught incidentally when boats are targeting sockeye salmon. The pink salmon harvest of 83,000 fish was 36% of the recent average and 62% of the long-term average (Table 23).

Weekly chum salmon harvest was well below average throughout the 2020 fishing season. The District 15 total chum salmon harvest of 319,000 fish was 27% of the recent average and the lowest harvest since 1993. The majority of the chum salmon harvest occurred in SW 26–33 as boats targeted DIPAC hatchery fish. Estimated DIPAC chum salmon contribution to the District 15 gillnet fishery was approximately 310,000 fish, 97% of the total chum salmon harvest (Table 23.

Prior to the start of fall management, coho salmon harvests were below weekly averages in SW 26–33. Coho salmon harvest increased from 240 fish in SW 35 to 4,000 fish in SW 36 but remained below recent weekly averages. Harvest began to decline as effort also declined and remained below average throughout the remainder of the season. A peak harvest of 4,700 coho salmon occurred in SW 37, 59% of the recent average for that week. The total District 15 coho salmon harvest of 17,500 was 30% of average (Table 23), and Section 15-C contributed to 88% of the districtwide harvest.

Escapement Summary

District 15 has 3 stock assessment projects to estimate escapements of Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers sockeye salmon stocks. These programs include an adult salmon counting weir on the Chilkoot River that enumerates sockeye salmon escapement into Chilkoot Lake, a dual-frequency identification sonar (DIDSON) weir that is used to estimate sockeye salmon escapements into Chilkat Lake, and the Chilkat River fish wheel project to monitor migration of all 5 species of

salmon returning to the Chilkat River basin. Other formal escapement goals established for the Haines management area include Chilkat River Chinook salmon, Chilkat River chum and coho salmon, and Berners River coho salmon. There are no formal pink salmon goals in District 15.

The Chilkoot Lake fish weir was installed on June 8 (SW 24). Weekly cumulative sockeye salmon counts were below average throughout the run. A peak count of 5,000 sockeye salmon occurred on August 1, bringing the total escapement estimate to 35,000 fish. The lower bound of the escapement goal range was met on August 3, and sockeye salmon escapement steadily declined after this date. The final 2020 escapement estimate into Chilkoot Lake was 60,218 sockeye salmon, which was near the midpoint of the escapement goal range of 38,000 to 86,000 fish (Table 14). Sockeye salmon escapement was below the recent average of 83,500 fish. A total of 45 Chinook, 124 coho, 30,817 pink, and 755 chum salmon were also counted through the Chilkoot River weir.

The Chilkat Lake DIDSON sonar weir project began operation on June 18 (SW 25). Initial sockeye salmon daily weir counts were below average. This trend continued throughout the run with weekly cumulative fish passage well below weekly recent averages. By the end of August, when typically 50% of the run has passed through through the weir, the cumulative weir count was approximately 30,000 fish, below the recent average of 55,000 fish for this time of year. A peak DIDSON sonar count of 2,100 sockeye salmon occurred on August 17, bringing the total escapement estimate to 42,000 fish. Daily weir counts remained below 1,500 fish throughout the remainder of the run, resulting in poor escapement in 2020. The project experienced several high-water events, with water "reversals" occurring 6 times throughout the season for a total of 25 days. Reversals cause fish to back downriver and delay the upriver migration through the weir. In addition, flooding can cause fish to swim around the weir unaccounted for; however, it is speculated that few fish were missed and it was apparent the Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon run was weak. The final escapement estimate to Chilkat Lake was 50,000 sockeye salmon, nearly 20,000 fish below the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 70,000 to 150,000 fish (Table 14). This year's sockeye salmon escapement was 59% of the recent average escapement of 85,000 fish. Daily weir counts fell below 100 fish by October 2, and the project ended on October 12. A total of 3,800 coho salmon were estimated to have passed through the weir in 2020.

Chilkat River fish wheels are used to monitor relative abundance of salmon as they enter the Chilkat River drainage. Fish wheels provide sampling platforms for Chilkat River sockeye, chum, coho, and Chinook salmon. In addition, fish wheel catch is used as a relative index to estimate the spawning escapement of Chilkat River fall chum salmon. The fish wheel project was initially implemented to provide fishery managers with more timely run size information than can be obtained from Chilkat Lake weir counts alone. Two fish wheels were deployed on June 5 and were spinning by June 8. Historically, fish wheels have been located between Haines Highway mile posts 7 and 10 in the lower Chilkat River. In 2020, 2 fish wheels were anchored in a predetermined site near mile post 8. The project encountered several malfunctions and periods of low water, which in turn prevented the wheels from spinning on a few occasions throughout the season.

Total catch in the Chilkat River fish wheels was 166 Chinook, 22,083 sockeye, 297 coho, 183 pink, and 348 chum salmon. The first Chinook salmon was caught on June 13 (SW 24) with a peak catch of 18 fish on June 22 (SW 26). Total catch of 166 Chinook salmon was above the recent average and contributed to the mark–recapture study to provide an estimated escapement of 3,180 large (age-1.3 and older) fish. This was near the upper bound of the Chilkat River Chinook salmon escapement goal range of 1,750 to 3,500 fish, and the second year since 2015 that the BEG was achieved. The first sockeye salmon caught in the fish wheels occurred on June 10 (SW 24) with a

peak catch of 347 on August 6 (SW 32). A total fish wheel catch of 2,283 sockeye salmon was 42% of the recent average.

The pink salmon runs to Upper Lynn Canal were characterized as below average to average, depending on the system. Chilkat River appeared to have a poor run based on low fish wheel catches and anecdotal observations from locals. The Chilkoot River weir count of 30,954 fish was near the recent average. The first pink salmon was caught in the fish wheels on July 7 (SW 28), approximately 2 weeks later than normal. Total catch of 182 pink salmon was only 3% of the recent average total pink salmon catch. There are no formal escapement goals for pink salmon in the Haines management area.

The first chum salmon was caught in the fish wheels on July 1 (SW 26) and catch rates were well below average throughout the season. The final chum salmon catch of 348 fish was 11% of the recent average. Using the proportion of the run captured by the fish wheels of 1.5%, as estimated from previous mark–recapture studies, total Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement estimate was 22,454 fish, well below the lower bound SEG range of 75,000 to 250,000 fish (Table 13). This was the lowest escapement estimate since 1994.

Coho salmon escapement was assessed through several different methods. Coho salmon captured in the fish wheels serve as an indicator of run strength and timing. The first coho salmon was caught on August 15 (SW 33), slightly later than normal. Coho salmon catches were below average throughout the season. The total fish wheel catch of 300 coho salmon was 15% of the recent average. The current management program for Chilkat River coho salmon relies on escapement monitoring in 4 index streams. Escapement of coho salmon to the Chilkat River is estimated by conducting weekly foot or boat surveys during speak spawning. Peak survey counts are expanded to estimate total escapement. In 2020, the estimated escapement was 29,349 coho salmon, slightly below the lower bound of the BEG range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish. Berners River coho salmon escapement estimate is based on aerial and foot surveys. This year's escapement estimate was 3,296, below the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 3,600 to 8,100 fish.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA HATCHERY FISHERIES

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2020 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, spring troll fisheries, AIR fisheries, and private hatchery cost-recovery fisheries. Accurate overall harvest information is available from fish tickets. Management actions in traditional fisheries are directed to harvest wild stocks, although comigrating hatchery salmon contribute substantially to traditional fishery harvests. As hatchery salmon enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on harvest of surplus hatchery returns. In most cases, fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the BOF. In several locations, THAs must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost-recovery harvests. Hatchery special harvest areas (SHAs) are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs (cost recovery) and to reserve enough broodstock to provide for egg-take goals. For some terminal locations, only cost-recovery harvest takes place; for some locations, both common property and cost-recovery harvests occur; and at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated primarily by evaluation of CWT recovery information and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT tagging rates for

salmon hatchery releases are specified in hatchery annual management plans. Harvests of returning adults are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs and are used to estimate hatchery coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are used to estimate hatchery chum and sockeye salmon harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous because entire releases can be mass marked. Although there is currently no coordinated, regionwide program in place to sample and evaluate returning chum salmon, since 2006 SSRAA has evaluated traditional and terminal fisheries in Districts 1–8, DIPAC has evaluated harvests at specific delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska, and NSRAA has sampled primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2020, 65% of the 14.6 million total all-gear salmon harvest was harvested in traditional fisheries, 12% in THA fisheries, 18% in hatchery cost-recovery fisheries, and 4% in AIR fisheries. Of the 4.7 million chum salmon harvested in 2020, 33% were harvested in traditional fisheries, 34% were harvested in hatchery THA fisheries, 31% in cost-recovery fisheries, and 2% in the AIR fisheries (Conrad and Thynes 2021). Chum salmon harvests in 2020, in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries, were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2020, Southeast Alaska common property harvests of 6.5 million hatchery salmon are estimated to account for 22% of overall harvests and 37% of exvessel value. 2020 common property harvest proportions of hatchery salmon in the region included 14% of Chinook, 8% of sockeye, 58% of coho, 1% of pink, and 95% of chum salmon harvests (Wilson 2021). For comparison, 2019 common property harvests of hatchery salmon were estimated to account for 22% of overall harvests, and proportions of hatchery salmon included 23% of Chinook, 5% of sockeye, 28% of coho, 1% of pink, and 85% of chum salmon harvests (Wilson 2020). In 2018, common property harvests of hatchery salmon were estimated to account for 46% of overall harvests and proportions of hatchery salmon included 23% of Chinook, 20% of sockeye, 37% of coho, 2% of pink, and 93% of chum salmon harvests (Stopha 2019).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HATCHERY HARVESTS

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundance-based harvests allowed under the PST, to comply with allocations established for the different gear groups, and to manage spring troll and net fisheries to benefit from Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatchery programs. Fisheries are intensively sampled for CWTs for harvest accounting and management purposes.

The 2020 composition of hatchery salmon in traditional purse seine and gillnet fisheries varied by species and by fishery. Chinook and coho salmon hatchery contributions are determined by CWT sampling. In 2020, Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the traditional purse seine fishery harvest was estimated to be 122 fish, which was 2% of the harvest (Table 24). The majority of the Chinook salmon in the purse seine fishery were harvested in District 4 during a time period when there were low numbers of wild and hatchery stock Alaska Chinook salmon present. In the 2020 drift gillnet fishery, Alaska hatcheries contributed 4,000 Chinook salmon (53%) to the traditional drift gillnet fishery harvest (Table 25). No directed Chinook salmon drift gillnet fisheries occurred in 2020, and time, area, and gear restrictions were applied to conserve wild stock Chinook salmon during openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests in Districts 6, 8, 11, and 15. Alaska hatchery contribution of coho salmon to the traditional purse seine harvest was estimated at 11,700 fish, or 17% of the harvest (Table 24). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contribution to the

traditional drift gillnet fishery was estimated at 28,500 fish, 24% of the harvest (Table 25, ADF&G, CWT Lab 2021).

Estimates of hatchery sockeye, pink, and chum salmon contributing to traditional fisheries can be made by sampling for otolith marks. Sockeye salmon are sampled in various fisheries by ADF&G, but ADF&G does not sample pink and chum salmon harvests. Chum salmon harvests in southern Southeast Alaska fisheries are sampled extensively by SSRAA, and harvests are sampled to a lesser degree in northern Southeast by NSRAA and DIPAC. Estimates of common property (both traditional and THA) harvests are developed annually by hatchery operators and included in their annual reports. An estimate of hatchery contribution of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon can be made from subtracting common property harvests of assumed hatchery fish in THAs and SHAs from hatchery operators' overall common property hatchery harvest estimates.

Of 235,000 sockeye salmon harvested in traditional purse seine fisheries in 2020, almost all were from wild stocks (Tables 2 and 24). An estimated 308 hatchery sockeye salmon were harvested in purse seine fisheries.

An estimated 28,000 hatchery-produced sockeye salmon—29% of the total traditional drift gillnet harvest—were harvested in traditional drift gillnet fisheries in 2020 (Table 18). Contributions of hatchery sockeye salmon to traditional fisheries in 2020 included fish from the Taku River (Tatsamenie and Trapper Lakes) and the Stikine River (Tahltan Lake) enhancement projects. Harvest of enhanced TBR fish in the District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery included approximately 1% of the total harvest. Harvest in the District 6 fishery included 630 sockeye salmon (6% of the total harvest) from the Tahltan Lake (Stikine River) sockeye enhancement project. Harvest in the District 8 fishery included 880 Tahltan Lake enhanced sockeye salmon (31% of the total harvest).

Hatchery pink salmon generally contribute little to traditional fisheries. Estimated harvest of hatchery pink salmon in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 50,000 fish, <1% of the harvest (Tables 24 and 25). Because pink salmon are generally not sampled, the basis of hatchery operator's estimates is uncertain.

The majority of chum salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska are from hatchery production. Hatchery harvest estimates are determined by otolith sampling of commercial, traditional, and terminal area fisheries. Most chum salmon are thermally marked, and harvest estimates are based on expected proportions of returns to terminal areas instead of systematic sampling for otolith marks. Precise estimates of harvests in traditional common property fishery areas are not always known; therefore, returns as reported in this section are based on hatchery operators' best estimates. Estimated hatchery contributions to traditional fisheries are estimated at 842,000 chum salmon, or 95 % of the harvest, in the purse seine fishery and 594,000 chum salmon, or 96% of the harvest, in the drift gillnet fishery (Tables 24 and 25).

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA HARVESTS

THA Harvest Summary

In 2020, 11 THAs were open for purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries (Tables 9 and 16). A total of 24,000 Chinook, 5,000 sockeye, 9,000 coho, 51,000 pink, and 526,000 chum salmon were harvested. Common property drift gillnet fisheries harvested most of the overall chum (85%), pink (85%), coho (73%), sockeye (97%), and Chinook (50%) salmon harvests. Harvest in the Deep Inlet THA contributed the largest amount of chum salmon to overall common property purse seine

harvest with 476,000 fish harvested (Table 26). The Deep Inlet THA also contributed the largest common property drift gillnet harvest of chum salmon with 236,000 chum salmon harvested (Table 27).

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA and SHA (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed in consultation with SSRAA to provide for broodstock and cost recovery. Surplus also provides some opportunity for common property harvest. Neets Bay is 1 of 2 locations where SSRAA's primary cost-recovery harvest takes place, with other terminal areas designated as common property harvest locations. The Neets Bay THA was open on a rotational basis for drift gillnet and purse seine gear from June 17 through July 6 and was open for troll gear from June 15 through July 6 to target excess Chinook salmon (Tables 9 and 16). Due to an extremely poor run of summer chum salmon, Neets Bay THA did not open for chum or coho salmon common property fisheries. In addition, there was concern about achieving the broodstock goal, and cost-recovery operations were halted shortly after the beginning of the season to conserve all returning hatchery chum salmon for broodstock. In Neets Bay, drift gillnet gear harvested 3,300 Chinook salmon and 2,200 chum salmon (Table 27), and purse seine gear harvested 3,600 Chinook salmon and 4,300 chum salmon (Table 26) in common property fisheries for the season. Cost-recovery totals were 203,000 chum, 40 Chinook, and 70 coho salmon (Table 28).

Based on otolith sampling, SSRAA estimated the traditional commercial common property harvest for Neets Bay hatchery chum salmon for all gear groups was 92,000 summer chum and 3,700 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 288,000 fish was 43% of the preseason forecast of 662,300 fish. The fall chum salmon total run of 7,000 fish was 13% of the preseason forecast of 52,900 fish. The fall coho salmon total run of 49,000 was 45% of the preseason forecast of 109,000 fish. The Chinook salmon total run of 9,500 was 84% of the preseason forecast of 11,400 fish.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet THA (Subdistrict 101-10) opened by regulation on June 15 to drift gillnet and troll gear to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA and remained open on a continual basis through November 10 (Table 16). Harvest consisted of 250 sockeye, 600 coho, 8,000 pink, and 73,000 chum salmon (Table 27). Additional chum salmon returning to Nakat Inlet were harvested outside the THA in the traditional District 1 drift gillnet fishery (Tables 8 and 25). The total hatchery summer chum salmon run to Nakat Inlet was 173,000 fish, 135% of the preseason forecast of 128,000 chum salmon.

Carroll Inlet

The Carroll Inlet THA (Subdistrict 101-48) was opened in 2020 on a rotational basis for purse seine and drift gillnet gear to harvest returning Chinook salmon produced by SSRAA. Carroll Inlet was open concurrently to all gear groups from June 1 through June 12, and then while remaining open for troll gear, opened by rotation between purse seine and drift gillnet gear from June 15 through June 30 (Tables 9 and 16). This was the third season that Carroll Inlet had returning hatchery Chinook salmon in recent years. Drift gillnet harvest consisted of 1,000 Chinook salmon, and purse seine harvest consisted of 1,700 Chinook salmon (Tables 26 and 27). Harvest of nontarget salmon species was less than 10% of the total harvest and consisted primarily of 194

chum salmon from the 2 net gear groups. The total Chinook salmon run to Carroll Inlet was estimated to be 4,200 fish.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2020 for purse seine gear to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. Kendrick Bay opened by regulation on June 15 and remained open through September 30 (Table 9). Harvest consisted of 1 Chinook, 500 sockeye, 420 coho, 8,000 pink, and 62,000 summer chum salmon (Table 26). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside the THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during two 4-day directed hatchery chum salmon fisheries prior to SW 28, June 21–July 1 (Table 8). Harvest in those openings outside of normal common property openings totaled 34,000 chum salmon. Total hatchery summer chum salmon run for Kendrick Bay was 199,000 fish, 44% of the preseason forecast of 452,000 fish.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay THA (Subdistrict 107-35) is opened each year to harvest hatchery Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine gear groups. By regulation, the area can be opened as early as May 1; however, because of concerns for wild Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon stocks and the fact that hatchery Chinook salmon are not predominantly in the area until June, the THA opening was delayed until June 1. Anita Bay opened to net and troll gear concurrently from June 1 through June 12. From June 13 through July 12, the fishery operated on a rotational basis for purse seine and drift gillnet fleets, with the purse seine fleet fishing first in 2020 (Tables 9 and 16). The Anita Bay THA was closed to common property salmon fishing from July 13 through August 9, to facilitate cost-recovery efforts and reopened to common property net and troll fishing on August 10 with the net gear back on a rotational schedule through August 31. During June and July, rotational fishing schedules started and ended at noon, with the THA closed to nets for 24 hours between rotations. Prior to 2009, the rotational schedule in Anita Bay was 2:1, with the drift gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the purse seine fleet fishing 24 hours. In 2009, the ratio changed to 1:1 to address imbalances in hatchery salmon allocations. From 2015 through 2017, rotations were 1:1 from June 13 through July 24, and switched to 2:1 for the duration of the rotational schedule. The rotation schedule switched back to 1:1 for the entire rotation period in 2018 and 2019 and was in place again for 2020. The first drift gillnet and purse seine effort in Anita Bay occurred during SW 23. The last fishing effort recorded for the purse seine fleet occurred during SW 34 and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 40. The purse seine fishery harvested 4,100 Chinook, 200 sockeye, 50 coho, 3,600 pink, and 6,200 chum salmon (Table 26). Drift gillnet harvest included 3,800 Chinook, 50 sockeye, 2,700 coho, 200 pink, and 15,000 chum salmon (Table 27). Total runs of hatchery salmon returning to Anita Bay were estimated to be 10,100 Chinook salmon, 92% of forecast; 174,000 chum salmon, 48% of forecast; and 5,600 coho salmon, 47% of forecast.

Southeast Cove

2020 was the second year the Southeast (SE) Cove THA (Subdistrict 109-41) was open for common property fisheries to harvest returns of NSRAA produced chum salmon. SE Cove first opened on June 21 to common property purse seine and troll fisheries. Troll was open continuously, whereas purse was open on Sundays and Thursdays. The purse seine fishery was open for a total of thirteen 15-hour periods closing on August 2 (Table 9). The common property

purse seine harvest was 119,000 chum salmon. Cost-recovery fishing did not occur in 2020, and 2,100 chum salmon were taken for broodstock purposes (Table 26).

Thomas Bay

The Thomas Bay THA (Subdistrict 110-12) was open to common property purse seine and troll fisheries to harvest the second year of NSRAA-produced chum salmon returning to the THA. NSRAA was expecting a run of 222,000 chum salmon. THA boundaries were designed to minimize effects on recreational users and Dungeness crabbers in the area. The Thomas Bay bluffs were closed to fishing on the weekends, and the head of Thomas Bay off the Patterson River flats and west of Ruth Island, including Bock Bight, were closed for the season. The purse seine fishery was open on Sundays and Thursdays beginning June 21 through August 8, for 15 hours each open period. On July 30, the southern line of the district was adjusted to provide access to an area where chums were seen milling but was outside the regular open area. Effort was low throughout the season. The common property harvest was 56,000 chum salmon, about 25% of the forecast. No cost-recovery or broodstock collection took place in Thomas Bay THA during 2020 (Table 26).

Speel Arm

DIPAC forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs (including Sweetheart Creek) for 2020 was 226,000 fish from their 2015 and 2016 brood year smolt releases. A fishery in Speel Arm SHA (Subdistrict 111-33) would not be considered until the lower bound of the 4,000–9,000 Speel Lake sockeye salmon SEG was assured. The Speel Lake weir was not operated this season due to concerns of staffing the camp during the COVID-19 health emergency. DIPAC personnel surveyed the Speel Lake outlet stream by foot approximately 3 times each week throughout the traditional period the weir was in place. A peak count of 450 fish occurred on August 21, a date when nearly 80% of the run is historically through the weir. The total of all counts before this totaled 205 fish, and the sum of all counts for the season was less than 1,500 fish suggesting escapement into the lake was minimal. The Speel Arm SHA was not opened and the minimum mesh size restriction that is typically utilized south of Circle Point to conserve Speel and Crescent Lakes sockeye salmon was not used with well below average effort and time in Stephens Passage. An estimated 16,000 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 11 common property fishery with an additional 73,000 sockeye salmon harvested for cost recovery at the hatchery (Table 28). The 2020 total run size of 109,000 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon was 48% of forecast.

Amalga Harbor

Since 2012, portions of Amalga Harbor SHA (Subdistrict 111-55) in Section 11-A may be opened for common property purse seine fishing to harvest DIPAC hatchery chum salmon surplus to cost-recovery needs. To minimize disruptions to landowners and recreational users of this high-use area on the Juneau road system, openings occur only in July and only on Thursdays. Prior to 2018, openings were limited to 6 hours; beginning in 2018, openings were increased to 9 hours. Openings are based on progress toward DIPAC cost-recovery goals. Common property Amalga Harbor THA fisheries were not opened in 2020 due to DIPAC not achieving their cost-recovery goals. The total Amalga Harbor chum salmon run was estimated to be 406,000 fish, 40% of the 1.0 million fish forecast.

Hidden Falls

NSRAA forecasted a return to Hidden Falls THA of 27,000 coho, 800 Chinook, and 364,000 chum salmon for 2020. Under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, to derive the necessary revenues, NSRAA Board of Directors requested that no tax be assessed for chum salmon in Section 12-A statistical areas 112-22 (HFH THA), 112-21 (Kelp Bay), and 112-11 (Outer Kelp Bay) to provide needed revenue for hatchery operations. Common property purse seine fishing periods began June 21 and continued until June 28, for a total of three 15-hour fishing periods. Approximately 7,700 chum, 1 coho, and 50 Chinook salmon were harvested during these periods (Table 26). The total chum salmon run was 185,000 fish, 51% of forecast.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

NSRAA forecasted a run to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and Deep Inlet THA of 10,700 Chinook, 110,000 coho salmon, and 1.5 million chum salmon for 2020. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA (Subdistrict 113-38) by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost-recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs. NSRAA did not conduct directed cost-recovery harvest operations in this area in 2020.

In 2018, the BOF adopted regulations requiring a time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings of 1:2 for the 2018 season and 1:1 for the 2019 and 2020 seasons. By emergency order, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2020 season. This action was taken to promote full utilization of salmon, prevent waste of salmon, determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and provide ADF&G and NSRAA with full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and drift gillnet permit holders were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA. In 2020, drift gillnetters were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches through June 20 to reduce harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay.

The common property rotational fishery began June 2 (Tables 9 and 16). The June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. Due to chum salmon broodstock concerns, the Deep Inlet THA was closed to common property harvest from August 20 through August 25 and from September 6 through the remainder of the 2020 season. In the Deep Inlet THA in 2020, the drift gillnet fishery harvested 3,600 Chinook, 19,000 pink, and 210,000 chum salmon, and the purse seine fishery harvested 2,400 Chinook, 64,000 pink, and 402,000 chum salmon (Tables 26 and 27). The total chum salmon run to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery, including broodstock, was approximately 705,000 chum salmon, 48% of forecast.

Crawfish Inlet

NSRAA forecasted 1,579,000 chum salmon to return to Crawfish Inlet THA. Crawfish Inlet was intended to be primarily a troll fishery area. NSRAA, in consultation with ADF&G, determined the troll fishery and planned cost-recovery operations were insufficient to harvest large number of chum salmon building up in the Crawfish Inlet THA and West Crawfish Inlet. West Crawfish Inlet is a traditional purse seine fishery area. Common property purse seine openings in Crawfish Inlet THA and West Crawfish Inlet began on August 25 and continued through September 25. Approximately 413,000 chum salmon were harvested in West Crawfish Inlet and approximately

467,000 chum salmon were harvested in the Crawfish Inlet THA (Table 26). The total run of chum salmon to Crawfish Inlet was estimated to be 1.5 million fish, 97% of forecast.

Boat Harbor

The Boat Harbor THA is a release site for DIPAC hatchery summer chum salmon. Chum salmon begin returning in June and are harvested beginning with the first opening of the District 15 fishery in mid-June. The Boat Harbor THA fishery was open for a total of 43 days from June 21 (SW 26) through September 22 (SW 41, Table 16). Specific actions adopted by the BOF in 2018 to limit harvest of Chilkat River Chinook salmon affected hatchery chum salmon harvest opportunities for the third year in a row. Conservation measures included reduced area and time, gear restrictions, and night closures in outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA. Inside waters were open continuously from June 21 through September 8 (SW 26–37) with no restrictions.

Harvests in the Boat Harbor THA were primarily composed of DIPAC's hatchery summer chum salmon. DIPAC forecasted a total chum salmon run 2.9 million fish in 2019. The total chum salmon harvest in District 15 was 319,000 fish and DIPAC's chum salmon contribution of 310,000 fish, with 97% of the total chum salmon harvest. Other salmon harvests included 40 Chinook, 4,000 sockeye, 150 coho, and 16,000 pink salmon (Table 27).

HATCHERY COST-RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost-recovery harvests were reported by 5 private nonprofit hatchery permit holders from 15 locations during 2020 (Table 28). Total harvest was 2.7 million salmon, 74% of the recent average harvest of 3.6 million fish. Harvest included 5,700 Chinook, 74,000 sockeye, 119,000 coho, 996,000 pink, and 1.5 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 55% of the total cost-recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum salmon harvest was 53% of the recent average. Cost-recovery harvests of all but pink salmon were below recent averages (Table 29).

Cost-recovery harvests for the 2020 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 28, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery SHAs are shown in Figure 2.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at Neets Bay, Port Asumcion, Klawock River, Port Saint Nicholas, Burnett Inlet, and Anita Bay SHAs. Total harvest for all 6 locations included 454,000 chum, 32,000 coho, and 3,500 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at Gastineau Channel, Amalga Harbor, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for these locations included 364,000 chum, 74,000 sockeye and 1,500 Chinook salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at Mist Cove, SE Cove, Deep Inlet/Silver Bay, and Crawfish Inlet SHAs. Total harvest for the 6 locations included 607,000 chum, 30,000 coho, and 600 Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2012, NSRAA, working with the Department of Revenue, elected to assess a 10% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters of the Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA and nearby waters in accordance with AS 16.10.455 *Cost Recovery Fisheries*. By invoking this provision, common property purse seine fisheries in the THA could occur on a regular basis, without disruptions to provide for cost recovery, and cost recovery harvests at this location would be reduced. In 2020, the NSRAA Board decided not to tax chum salmon harvested in Section 12-A statistical areas 112-22 (HFH THA), 112-21 (Kelp Bay), and 112-11 (Outer Kelp Bay) to provide revenue for hatchery operations.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI)/NSRAA conducted cost recovery at Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 785,000 pink, 11,000 chum, 42,000 coho, and 40 Chinook salmon.

Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 195,000 pink, 23,000 chum, and 1,700 coho 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 1 fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers using small skiffs. Commercial, recreational, and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the PST, which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

Harvest share arrangements for salmon from the Stikine River in Canada vary by species. Harvest shares for Chinook salmon are only pertinent to large fish. Chinook salmon harvest share provisions were developed to acknowledge traditional harvests in fisheries that occurred prior to 2005. These included incidental harvests in Canada and U.S. commercial drift gillnet fisheries, U.S. and Canada sport fisheries, Canada First Nations food fishery, and Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery. Finally, for each country, Chinook salmon TAC is split equally after escapement and BLCs are accounted. For sockeye salmon, the harvest sharing objective for the 2020 season share of the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon was 53% U.S. and 47% Canada. For coho salmon, Canada was allowed a harvest of 5,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. There are no harvest share agreements for pink and chum salmon.

Canada harvests Stikine River salmon in two commercial fisheries, a First Nations food fishery, and test fisheries. The Lower River Commercial Fishery (LRCF) takes place immediately above the U.S./Canada border to about 9 nmi above the border. Typically, about 12 permit holders participate in the fishery, which accounts for the majority of Canada's salmon harvest. The Upper River Commercial Fishery (URCF) takes place about 130 nmi upriver near Telegraph Creek and usually consists of only 1 permit holder, and the harvest is relatively small. The food fishery takes place around Telegraph Creek and at the mouth of the Tahltan River. There are 3 test fisheries on the Stikine River: Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery, lower river sockeye salmon test fishery, and the Tuya test fishery. The Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery is a key component of the Stikine River Chinook salmon stock assessment program and usually occurs when there is no directed commercial fishing from SW 19 through SW 25. This fishery takes place near the border and has a limit of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. The Chinook salmon assessment fishery did not occur in 2020 due to expected low numbers of available Chinook salmon. The lower river sockeye salmon test fishery, used for sockeye salmon stock assessment purposes, takes place near the border and is typically fished from SW 26 through SW 35 (no test fishery in 2020). The Tuya test fishery was first implemented in 2008 with the intent to harvest excess Tuya River sockeye salmon and has occurred in late July/early August on the mainstem of the Stikine River between the Tahltan and Tuya rivers. It has not been implemented since 2014.

Preseason forecasts of Stikine River Chinook salmon did not produce an AC for Canada. Instead, the low forecast triggered conservative measures during directed sockeye salmon fisheries. Zero large and nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canadian Lower River commercial fishery. The 2020 harvests from the combined Canada commercial, food, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River included 389 large and 642 nonlarge Chinook salmon. Zero large and nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canada sockeye salmon test fisheries. Canada's base level fishery harvest of 389 large Chinook salmon was above their BLC of zero fish (Table 30).

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns as required by the TBR Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 with the SMM driving decisions beginning in SW 29. Starting in SW 29, weekly inputs of harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide a weekly forecast of run size and TAC.

Canada's directed sockeye salmon fisheries commenced in SW 26. The LRCF was open for directed sockeye and coho salmon fishing from SW 26 through SW 37 with a closure in the middle of the season because of the poor sockeye salmon forecast. Weekly openings were 1 to 7 days in duration. The total sockeye salmon harvest in the LRCF was 6,200 sockeye salmon, including 900 fish harvested in the directed coho salmon fishery. The URCF was open for 4 weeks, SW 30–33, for a total harvest of 300 sockeye salmon. The food fishery harvested 5,400 sockeye salmon. Canada's total harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2020 was 13,400 fish. Of these, 11,900 fish counted toward Canada's AC of 800 Stikine River sockeye salmon.

Canada harvested a total of 5,100 coho salmon in directed coho salmon fishing.

TAKU RIVER

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 18%. The actual harvest share for the season is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run size of adult sockeye salmon returning from the U.S./Canada fry planting program. For 2020, the TAC was shared at 80% U.S. and 20% Canada. The fishery is managed inseason based on wild fish, and postseason performance is based on all fish. A Taku Sockeye Working Group was established in 2018 to review the stock assessment project with an aim to minimize potential bias inherent in estimating run size based on mark–recapture methodology, and to establish an escapement goal range for Taku River sockeye salmon based on maximum sustained yield (MSY) prior to the 2020 fishing season. In May of 2020, after being elevated to the PSC Commissioners when the TBR Panel could not reach an agreement, it was agreed that beginning in the 2020 fishing season through 2028, the escapement goal range will be the MSY-based escapement goal range of 40,000 to 75,000 sockeye salmon and the management objective to determine the annual TAC for Taku River sockeye salmon will be 58,000 fish. A fishery directed at Taku River Chinook salmon can be provided when run size is adequate. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance based through an approach developed by the TBR Technical Committee providing each country harvest shares dependent on overall run size. The Taku River Chinook salmon escapement goal range is 19,000 to 36,000 large fish with a management objective of 25,500 large fish. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a management objective of 70,000 fish. The management intent for both countries in 2020 was to manage their fisheries to achieve the management objective and respective ACs of sockeye,

Chinook, and coho salmon based on harvest sharing arrangements dictated by Paragraph 3(b)(iii) of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST.

The 2020 Canadian Taku River commercial harvest was 11,500 sockeye and 7,000 coho salmon (Table 31). These harvests do not include recreational or Aboriginal fisheries. Nonretention of Chinook salmon was in place for both large and nonlarge fish. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku River fry plants contributed an estimated 400 fish to the harvest, accounting for 4% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement that allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, harvest accounting for small salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to as "jacks," which were typically fish under 6.25 lb or 11 lb, depending on where they were marketed) to a length-based designation ("nonlarge" Chinook salmon, i.e., less than 660 mm METF). Hence, comparisons with harvests prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. In 2020, the sockeye and coho salmon harvests were near half the recent averages. The 50 days of commercial fishing for the season was near the SW 25–41 average, whereas the seasonal fishing effort of 255 permit-days was below average. The directed sockeye salmon fishery was delayed 1 week and 2 days to minimize harvest of Chinook salmon and opened Tuesday, June 30 (SW 27). Chinook salmon nonretention was in place throughout the season for all size classes. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnets were used except for SW 27 when only 1 drift gillnet was allowed. The maximum allowable mesh size was 8.0 inches except for the period from June 30 (SW 27) through July 22 (SW 30), at which time it was reduced to 5.5 inches to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Kuthai, King Salmon, Little Trapper, and Tatsamenie Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the Taku River watershed. A mark–recapture program has been operated annually since 1984 in the Taku River to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon; total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the above-border harvest from the mark–recapture estimate. The 2020 Taku River above-border run size estimate is 112,700 sockeye salmon, and the naturally spawning escapement is estimated at 98,500 fish with an additional 1,100 fish removed for broodstock. The new harvest-sharing arrangement of Taku River sockeye salmon allows either country in the agreement, in addition to its share of the TAC, to harvest any projected sockeye salmon in excess of the management objective apportioned by run timing. Neither country could harvest their share of the TAC this season, so no surplus was harvested.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 4,200 fish, which is 6 times the average of approximately 700 fish. Studies are currently underway to assess and mitigate 8 identified potential migration obstacles in the Silver Salmon River canyon below the lake that were enhanced in a 2007 flooding event, and these partial barriers were obviously not a significant factor in obstructing escapement this season. The sockeye salmon count through the King Salmon Lake weir was 17,000 fish, nearly 6 times the recent average of 3,100 fish. Both Kuthai and King Salmon lakes solely utilized video weirs for enumeration this season and work is still being done to spot check and verify counts. The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 7,700 sockeye salmon, which is 108% of the recent average. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 3,600 sockeye salmon is 33% of the recent average and was much lower than expected with a preseason terminal run forecast of 40,000 fish (30,000 wild and 10,000 enhanced fish). In 2020 there were 2.1 million eggs and 537,000 eggs collected for sockeye salmon broodstock at Tatsamenie and Little Trapper Lakes, respectively. Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku River

drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark–recapture program. Tag application occurred from July 12 (SW 29) until October 3 (SW 40) with fish wheels in operation throughout the entire period, although setnets were used to supplement catches starting on September 17 due to low water levels resulting in intermittent spinning of the fish wheels. Recovery occurred until September 22 (SW 39) in the Canada commercial fishery. The final inseason above-border coho salmon run estimate was 59,000 fish; subtracting the inriver catch of 7,000 fish leaves a spawning escapement estimate of approximately 52,000 fish, within the newly adopted escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish.

ANNETTE ISLANDS RESERVE FISHERIES

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Islands Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the members of the Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The MIC members also have the right to use fish traps, although fish traps have not been used on the island since 1993. The small hand troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of Chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets.

The total 2020 AIR salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 800 Chinook, 15,000 sockeye, 7,600 coho, 524,000 pink, and 76,000 chum salmon. The AIR reported drift gillnet fishery harvests of 600 Chinook, 2,300 sockeye, 5,700 coho, 149,000 pink, and 57,000 chum salmon (Table 32). Drift gillnet harvests were below recent averages for all salmon species except pink salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was 54%, sockeye salmon harvest was 30%, coho salmon harvest was 16%, pink salmon harvest was 50%, and chum salmon harvest was 26% of recent averages. The AIR reported that purse seine fishery harvests were 250 Chinook, 12,000 sockeye, 1,900 coho, 380,000 pink, and 19,000 chum salmon (Table 33). Purse seine harvests were also below the recent average for all salmon species. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 42% of the recent average of 907,000 fish. AIR all-gear pink salmon harvest of 529,000 fish was 36% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1. AIR all-gear chum salmon harvest of 76,000 fish was 36% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	6,509	–	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373	61
1961	4,134	–	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020	43
1962	10,145	–	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256	46
1963	6,659	–	422,605	316,449	18,188,335	1,186,182	20,120,230	35
1964	16,819	–	570,250	506,341	17,305,646	1,661,431	20,060,487	36
1965	14,992	–	672,001	556,981	10,061,346	1,185,569	12,490,889	45
1966	11,874	–	480,024	451,888	18,906,895	2,846,425	22,697,106	34
1967	9,054	–	600,602	188,959	2,807,759	1,545,057	5,151,431	57
1968	13,335	–	494,851	463,270	24,083,473	2,251,556	27,306,485	27
1969	6,731	–	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,100,084	58
1970	5,909	–	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,116,863	49
1971	4,799	–	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,503,078	51
1972	16,730	–	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,259,003	42
1973	8,754	–	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,311,874	55
1974	6,750	–	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,572,498	56
1975	2,056	–	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,929,881	60
1976	1,428	–	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,026,317	59
1977	5,242	–	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,245,751	47
1978	13,972	–	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	19,596,101	37
1979	10,079	–	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	9,955,755	52
1980	11,701	–	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	44
1981	10,264	–	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	40
1982	30,529	–	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	32
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	23
1984	20,762	–	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	30
1985	21,535	–	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	13
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	17
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	53
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	50
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	11
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	26
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	5
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	24
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	6
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	7
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	12
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	3
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	25
1998	14,469	1698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	15
1999	17,888	2961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	26
2000	20,703	1341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	28
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	4
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	18
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	10
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	14
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	8
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	41
2007	27,092	1306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	16
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	39
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	19

-continued-

Table 1.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	16,248	461	151,434	193,223	20,630,148	3,234,846	24,226,360	31
2011	25,984	1786	499,289	347,132	55,251,280	2,701,643	58,827,114	9
2012	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785	29
2013	22,859	1657	282,350	545,667	88,764,579	5,797,941	95,415,053	1
2014	27,185	1,105	900,955	388,692	33,471,883	2,384,335	37,174,155	21
2015	29,522	545	908,663	284,301	32,224,601	4,827,047	38,274,679	20
2016	27,363	195	610,532	257,065	15,388,943	3,108,581	19,392,679	38
2017	10,448	896	287,857	270,043	32,061,417	4,044,328	36,674,989	22
2018	16,139	613	230,931	154,176	6,850,978	4,985,011	12,237,848	48
2019	21,174	1,224	445,273	246,357	18,611,309	4,380,782	23,706,119	33
2020	16,651	1,708	237,223	76,788	5,958,116	2,014,805	8,305,291	54
Averages								
1960–2019[c]	15,563	981	586,289	321,865	27,061,826	3,004,802	30,991,326	
2010–2019[d]	21,784	928	448,763	296,208	32,242,769	4,029,126	37,039,578	
Max harvest	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,579	9,406,979		
Max year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998		
Min harvest	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514		
Min year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969		

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ or greater from tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 2.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by district, fishery, and species, 2020.

Fishery	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	256	330	40,955	10,764	1,275,244	72,408	1,399,957
Terminal Harvest Area	5,222	13	9	16	23	4,494	9,777
Annette Islands Reserve	241	3	12,302	1,908	380,518	19,056	414,028
District 2							
Traditional	157	491	15,858	13,364	1,011,024	137,090	1,177,984
Terminal Harvest Area	1	10	513	420	8,356	62,482	71,782
District 3							
Traditional	240	182	23,991	16,469	1,125,385	73,285	1,239,552
District 4							
Traditional	3,833	519	143,877	19,705	1,453,277	84,027	1,705,238
District 5							
Traditional	1	0	1,090	537	35,640	2,471	39,739
District 6							
Traditional	33	33	3,866	1,764	216,474	18,947	241,117
District 7							
Traditional	71	32	3,374	1,161	249,605	29,061	283,304
Terminal Harvest Area	4,121	15	184	46	3,600	6,152	14,118
District 9							
Traditional	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Terminal Harvest Area	150	63	139	51	1,731	118,723	120,857
District 10							
Traditional	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Terminal Harvest Area	24	10	41	8	1,129	55,705	56,917
District 11							
Terminal Harvest Area	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
District 12							
Traditional	23	3	943	1,365	162,861	5,583	170,778
Terminal Harvest Area	42	1	6	1	218	7,715	7,983
District 13							
Traditional	63	1	862	4,432	346,911	467,666	819,935
Terminal Harvest Area	2,414	5	1,515	6,685	66,638	868,996	946,253
District 14							
Traditional	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Southern Subtotals							
Traditional	4,591	1,587	233,011	63,764	5,366,649	417,289	6,086,891
Terminal Area Harvest	9,344	38	706	482	11,979	73,128	95,677
Annette Islands Reserve	241	3	12,302	1,908	380,518	19,056	414,028
Subtotal	14,176	1,628	246,019	66,154	5,759,146	509,473	6,596,596
Northern Subtotals							
Traditional	86	4	1,805	5,797	509,772	473,249	990,713
Terminal Area Harvest	2,630	79	1,701	6,745	69,716	1,051,139	1,132,010
Subtotal	2,716	83	3,506	12,542	579,488	1,524,388	2,122,723
Total Southeast							
Traditional	4,677	1,591	234,816	69,561	5,876,421	890,538	7,077,604
Terminal Area Harvest	11,974	117	2,407	7,227	81,695	1,124,267	1,227,687
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	16,651	1,708	237,223	76,788	5,958,116	2,014,805	8,305,291
Annette Islands Reserve	188	0	7,887	3,433	932,514	39,437	983,459
Miscellaneous	0	0	2,764	135	25,591	47,481	75,971
Total	16,839	1,708	247,874	80,356	6,916,221	2,101,723	9,364,721

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ or greater from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

NF indicates no fishery.

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska commercial fisheries exvessel value estimated by prices reported on fish tickets by gear type, area, and species, 2020.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Purse Seine						
Southern Purse Seine	$179,864	$1,532,364	$224,990	$4,162,635	$1,372,827	$7,472,681
Northern Purse Seine	$3,369	$11,870	$20,455	$395,404	$1,556,929	$1,988,027
Terminal Purse Seine	$521,766	$10,591	$34,416	$67,498	$3,709,842	$4,344,112
Total Purse Seine Value	$704,999	$1,554,826	$279,860	$4,625,537	$6,639,598	$13,804,820
Drift Gillnet						
Tree Point	$66,329	$69,536	$193,014	$146,157	$463,270	$938,305
Prince of Wales	$43,268	$84,160	$417,401	$100,104	$488,782	$1,133,715
Stikine	$95,797	$20,687	$200,553	$9,258	$182,737	$509,031
Taku-Snettisham	$40,046	$210,013	$150,997	$51,277	$372,827	$825,161
Lynn Canal	$31,591	$343,445	$165,076	$52,423	$593,696	$1,186,230
Terminal Gillnet	$662,554	$35,504	$54,305	$37,708	$1,586,146	$2,376,217
Total Drift Gillnet Value	$939,585	$763,344	$1,181,346	$396,927	$3,687,457	$6,968,659
Set Gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set Gillnet Value	$8,933	$419,097	$1,020,835	$32,433	$789	$1,482,087
Troll						
Total Troll Value	$7,279,281	$32,594	$12,012,333	$82,471	$1,052,936	$20,459,615
Annette Islands Reserve	$91,761	$64,833	$211,934	$1,101,101	$347,281	$1,816,910
Hatchery Cost Recovery	$537,578	$563,781	$686,081	$314,074	$12,665,772	$14,767,286
Miscellaneous	$13,897	$23,160	$15,035	$21,755	$157,225	$231,073
Total Salmon Value	$9,576,034	$3,421,635	$15,407,424	$6,574,298	$24,551,059	$59,530,450

Note: Fishery exvessel values calculated from fish ticket prices reported in this table provide only an initial estimate for fishery values. CFEC calculates exvessel values based on fish tickets and annual processor reports usually one year after the fishery is completed.

Table 4.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries exvessel values in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2020.

Year	Purse Seine	Drift Gillnet
1975	$6,097,904	$4,144,342
1976	$11,064,253	$8,605,228
1977	$24,528,760	$11,849,486
1978	$27,664,646	$9,750,459
1979	$19,632,769	$11,434,552
1980	$29,487,986	$9,388,349
1981	$36,786,344	$9,393,150
1982	$28,147,770	$10,423,447
1983	$33,292,294	$7,602,633
1984	$35,000,066	$13,498,190
1985	$52,018,934	$17,083,901
1986	$53,893,815	$14,585,793
1987	$22,739,529	$19,227,191
1988	$53,314,374	$32,342,986
1989	$91,241,060	$20,578,737
1990	$44,821,503	$16,439,366
1991	$36,071,105	$12,037,061
1992	$51,054,882	$20,850,361
1993	$52,894,318	$15,904,271
1994	$61,164,567	$17,207,769
1995	$55,806,812	$16,899,040
1996	$42,813,455	$14,430,995
1997	$40,813,997	$11,143,699
1998	$45,509,746	$11,345,286
1999	$56,402,089	$11,489,118
2000	$38,060,764	$10,940,909
2001	$48,742,800	$11,316,836
2002	$20,244,170	$8,132,853
2003	$26,705,739	$8,903,210
2004	$31,672,452	$11,778,867
2005	$36,073,649	$12,753,519
2006	$27,536,028	$20,007,955
2007	$49,646,050	$15,081,267
2008	$40,986,039	$24,209,429
2009	$48,417,377	$18,578,453
2010	$56,238,100	$26,618,998
2011	$122,181,438	$31,126,506
2012	$73,082,279	$37,475,066
2013	$154,063,851	$29,456,023
2014	$58,359,164	$28,377,429
2015	$55,228,561	$20,621,188
2016	$41,671,425	$22,718,531
2017	$75,696,745	$30,751,155
2018	$52,191,449	$30,331,317
2019	$47,971,762	$19,785,190
2020	$14,571,794	$7,156,192

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2020 (CFEC 2021).

Table 5.–Northern Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	1,377	–	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790	56
1961	2,738	–	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739	29
1962	3,308	–	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575	57
1963	3,992	–	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278	18
1964	6,155	–	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277	30
1965	6,451	–	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739	33
1966	6,071	–	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233	31
1967	2,349	–	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587	46
1968	4,665	–	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133	25
1969	4,173	–	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744	44
1970	3,684	–	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691	32
1971	2,595	–	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552	45
1972	5,940	–	158,386	151,533	3,016,932	1,392,721	4,725,512	42
1973	4,062	–	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833	50
1974	1,559	–	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277	59
1975	108	–	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457	60
1976	12	–	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706	61
1977	233	–	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260	52
1978	501	–	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738	51
1979	797	–	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992	48
1980	512	–	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	58
1981	2,280	–	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	39
1982	3,643	–	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	27
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	36
1984	1,808	–	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	35
1985	7,996	–	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	12
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	55
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	40
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	54
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	23
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	41
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	14
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	19
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	13
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	4
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	28
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	15
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	17
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	11
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	3
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	20
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	16
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	10
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	8
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	6
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	5
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	24
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	21
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	43
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	22

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Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	6,694	312	29,822	46,896	9,263,512	1,926,022	11,273,258	26
2011	8,188	1,536	212,067	229,200	45,588,738	1,171,844	47,211,573	1
2012	5,828	264	22,298	12,233	1,843,648	2,036,133	3,920,404	47
2013	8,421	724	111,603	213,995	39,322,373	4,512,883	44,169,999	2
2014	2,144	132	18,691	30,130	3,487,391	1,285,687	4,824,175	38
2015	4,748	279	180,578	90,746	20,959,462	2,209,458	23,445,271	9
2016	1,641	29	13,465	11,156	1,565,536	1,027,749	2,619,576	49
2017	2,130	477	134,517	189,529	24,129,123	2,820,484	27,276,260	7
2018	5,464	242	34,030	49,480	2,262,514	3,666,097	6,017,827	34
2019	3,145	83	60,309	53,618	2,488,255	3,050,684	5,656,094	37
2020	2,716	83	3,506	12,542	579,488	1,524,388	2,122,723	53
Averages								
1960–2019[c]	5,011	616	117,706	99,869	9,983,654	1,841,986	12,048,842	
2010–2019[d]	4,840	408	81,738	92,698	15,091,055	2,370,704	17,641,444	
Max harvest	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,588,738	6,246,728		
Max year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996		
Min harvest	12	29	3,506	1,744	80,819	30,357		
Min year	1976	2016	2020	1976	1976	1977		

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

En dashes indicate no data.

Table 6.–Southern Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	5,132	–	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583	59
1961	1,396	–	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281	55
1962	6,837	–	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681	40
1963	2,667	–	181,122	169,550	4,416,147	488,466	5,257,952	51
1964	10,664	–	310,442	326,773	10,120,868	1,045,463	11,814,210	38
1965	8,541	–	318,383	313,472	4,955,259	236,495	5,832,150	49
1966	5,803	–	206,953	281,534	14,186,275	569,308	15,249,873	30
1967	6,705	–	387,008	68,665	448,928	227,538	1,138,844	60
1968	8,670	–	158,444	254,706	14,354,183	1,084,349	15,860,352	29
1969	2,558	–	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340	61
1970	2,225	–	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987	50
1971	2,204	–	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526	45
1972	10,773	–	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282	42
1973	4,692	–	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041	54
1974	5,191	–	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221	56
1975	1,948	–	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424	58
1976	1,416	–	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611	52
1977	5,009	–	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491	41
1978	13,471	–	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363	26
1979	9,282	–	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763	46
1980	11,189	–	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	37
1981	7,984	–	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	36
1982	26,886	–	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	35
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	14
1984	18,954	–	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	24
1985	13,539	–	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	13
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	4
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	57
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	44
1989	12,551	1814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	18
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	5
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	23
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	9
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	19
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	7
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	27
1998	8027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	16
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	8
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	33
2001	7,631	1309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	20
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	12
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	21
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	15
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	53
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	10
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	32
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	17

-continued-

Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	9,554	149	121,612	146,327	11,366,636	1,308,824	12,953,102	34
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	39
2012	15,092	529	148,047	263,193	17,328,907	2,790,613	20,546,381	22
2013	14,438	933	170,747	331,672	49,442,206	1,285,058	51,245,054	3
2014	25,041	973	882,264	358,562	29,984,492	1,098,648	32,349,980	11
2015	24,774	266	728,085	193,555	11,265,139	2,617,589	14,829,408	31
2016	25,722	166	597,067	245,909	13,823,407	2,080,832	16,773,103	28
2017	8,318	419	153,340	80,514	7,932,294	1,223,844	9,398,729	43
2018	10,675	371	196,901	104,696	4,588,464	1,318,914	6,220,021	47
2019	18,029	1,141	384,964	192,739	16,123,054	1,330,098	18,050,025	25
2020	13,935	1,625	233,717	64,246	5,378,628	490,417	6,182,568	48
Averages								
1960–2019[c]	10,552	365	468,582	221,993	17,078,115	1,162,786	18,942,394	
2010–2019[d]	16,944	520	367,025	203,510	17,151,714	1,658,422	19,398,134	
Max harvest	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653		
Max year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998		
Min harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467		
Min year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969		

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28″.

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2019.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

En dashes indicate no data.

Table 7.–Northern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2020.

			Districts subdivided into sections										
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	A	B	All	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	C
26	21-Jun	Sun				15							
	22-Jun	Mon											
	23-Jun	Tue											
	24-Jun	Wed											
	25-Jun	Thu											
	26-Jun	Fri											
	27-Jun	Sat											
27	28-Jun	Sun				15							
	29-Jun	Mon											
	30-Jun	Tue											
	1-Jul	Wed											
	2-Jul	Thu											
	3-Jul	Fri											
	4-Jul	Sat											
28	5-Jul	Sun				15							
	6-Jul	Mon											
	7-Jul	Tue											
	8-Jul	Wed											
	9-Jul	Thu											
	10-Jul	Fri											
	11-Jul	Sat											
29	12-Jul	Sun				15							
	13-Jul	Mon											
	14-Jul	Tue											
	15-Jul	Wed											
	16-Jul	Thu											
	17-Jul	Fri											
	18-Jul	Sat											
30	19-Jul	Sun				15							
	20-Jul	Mon											
	21-Jul	Tue											
	22-Jul	Wed											
	23-Jul	Thu											
	24-Jul	Fri											
	25-Jul	Sat											
31	26-Jul	Sun				15							
	27-Jul	Mon											
	28-Jul	Tue											
	29-Jul	Wed											
	30-Jul	Thu											
	31-Jul	Fri											
	1-Aug	Sat											
32	2-Aug	Sun				15		15					
	3-Aug	Mon											
	4-Aug	Tue											
	5-Aug	Wed						15	15				
	6-Aug	Thu											
	7-Aug	Fri											
	8-Aug	Sat		15	15			15	15				

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

			Districts subdivided into sections										
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	A	B	All	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	C
33	9-Aug	Sun											
	10-Aug	Mon											
	11-Aug	Tue						15	15				
	12-Aug	Wed											
	13-Aug	Thu						15	15				
	14-Aug	Fri											
	15-Aug	Sat											
34	16-Aug	Sun						15	15				
	17-Aug	Mon											
	18-Aug	Tue											
	19-Aug	Wed											
	20-Aug	Thu						15	15				
	21-Aug	Fri											
	22-Aug	Sat											
35	23-Aug	Sun											
	24-Aug	Mon											
	25-Aug	Tue							15				
	26-Aug	Wed											
	27-Aug	Thu							15				
	28-Aug	Fri							15				
	29-Aug	Sat											
36	30-Aug	Sun							15				
	31-Aug	Mon											
	1-Sep	Tue											
	2-Sep	Wed											
	3-Sep	Thu							14				
	4-Sep	Fri							14				
	5-Sep	Sat											
37	6-Sep	Sun							14				
	7-Sep	Mon											
	8-Sep	Tue											
	9-Sep	Wed											
	10-Sep	Thu							14				
	11-Sep	Fri							14				
	12-Sep	Sat											
38	13-Sep	Sun							14				
	14-Sep	Mon											
	15-Sep	Tue											
	16-Sep	Wed											
	17-Sep	Thu							14				
	18-Sep	Fri							14				
	19-Sep	Sat											
39	20-Sep	Sun							14				
	21-Sep	Mon											
	22-Sep	Tue											
	23-Sep	Wed											
	24-Sep	Thu							14				
	25-Sep	Fri							14				
	26-Sep	Sat											

Table 8.–Southern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2020.

			Districts Subdivided into Sections													
			1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7
Week	Date	Days	C	D	E	F		A	B	C			C	D	A	B
26	21-Jun	Sun					19									
	22-Jun	Mon					24									
	23-Jun	Tue					24									
	24-Jun	Wed					20									
	25-Jun	Thu														
	26-Jun	Fri														
	27-Jun	Sat														
27	28-Jun	Sun					19									
	29-Jun	Mon					24									
	30-Jun	Tue					24									
	1-Jul	Wed					20									
	2-Jul	Thu														
	3-Jul	Fri														
	4-Jul	Sat														
28	5-Jul	Sun				15	15								15	
	6-Jul	Mon														
	7-Jul	Tue														
	8-Jul	Wed														
	9-Jul	Thu														
	10-Jul	Fri														
	11-Jul	Sat														
29	12-Jul	Sun				15	15								15	
	13-Jul	Mon														
	14-Jul	Tue														
	15-Jul	Wed														
	16-Jul	Thu				15	15									
	17-Jul	Fri														
	18-Jul	Sat														
30	19-Jul	Sun				15	15				6				15	
	20-Jul	Mon														
	21-Jul	Tue														
	22-Jul	Wed														
	23-Jul	Thu				15	15	15	15			15				
	24-Jul	Fri														
	25-Jul	Sat														

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 2.

			Districts Subdivided into Sections													
Week	Date	Days	1 C	1 D	1 E	1 F	2	3 A	3 B	3 C	4	5	6 C	6 D	7 A	7 B
31	26-Jul	Sun				15	15	15	15		15	15				
	27-Jul	Mon														
	28-Jul	Tue														
	29-Jul	Wed														
	30-Jul	Thu				15	15	15	15	15	15	15				
	31-Jul	Fri														
	1-Aug	Sat														
32	2-Aug	Sun				15	15	15	15	15	15	15		15		15
	3-Aug	Mon														
	4-Aug	Tue														
	5-Aug	Wed				15	15	15	15	15	15	15		15		15
	6-Aug	Thu														
	7-Aug	Fri														
	8-Aug	Sat				15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15			
33	9-Aug	Sun														
	10-Aug	Mon														
	11-Aug	Tue														
	12-Aug	Wed														
	13-Aug	Thu					15		15	15	15	15		15		15
	14-Aug	Fri														
	15-Aug	Sat														
34	16-Aug	Sun				15	15		15	15	15	15		15		15
	17-Aug	Mon														
	18-Aug	Tue														
	19-Aug	Wed														
	20-Aug	Thu														
	21-Aug	Fri														
	22-Aug	Sat														

Table 9.–Southeast Alaska hatchery terminal harvest areas commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2020.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
23	31-May	Sun										
	1-Jun	Mon		12		19						
	2-Jun	Tue		24		24						
	3-Jun	Wed		24		24						
	4-Jun	Thu		24		24						15
	5-Jun	Fri		24		24						15
	6-Jun	Sat		24		24						
24	7-Jun	Sun		24		24						15
	8-Jun	Mon		24		24						
	9-Jun	Tue		24		24						
	10-Jun	Wed		24		24						
	11-Jun	Thu		24		12						15
	12-Jun	Fri		12		12						15
	13-Jun	Sat				12						
25	14-Jun	Sun										15
	15-Jun	Mon			24							
	16-Jun	Tue			24							
	17-Jun	Wed		12	24	12						
	18-Jun	Thu		12	24	12						15
	19-Jun	Fri	12		24							15
	20-Jun	Sat	12		24							
26	21-Jun	Sun		12	24	12	15	15		15		15
	22-Jun	Mon		12	24	12						
	23-Jun	Tue	12		24							
	24-Jun	Wed	12		24							
	25-Jun	Thu		12	24	12	15	15		15		15
	26-Jun	Fri		12	24	12						15
	27-Jun	Sat	12		24							
27	28-Jun	Sun	12		24		15	15		15		15
	29-Jun	Mon		12	24	12						
	30-Jun	Tue		12	24	12						
	1-Jul	Wed	12		24							
	2-Jul	Thu	12		24		15	15				15
	3-Jul	Fri			24	12						15
	4-Jul	Sat			24	12						
28	5-Jul	Sun	12		24		15	15				15
	6-Jul	Mon	12		24							
	7-Jul	Tue			24	12						
	8-Jul	Wed			24	12						
	9-Jul	Thu			24		15	15				15
	10-Jul	Fri			24							15
	11-Jul	Sat			24	12						
29	12-Jul	Sun			24		15	15				15
	13-Jul	Mon			24							
	14-Jul	Tue			24							
	15-Jul	Wed			24							
	16-Jul	Thu			24		15	15				15
	17-Jul	Fri			24							15
	18-Jul	Sat			24							

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
30	19-Jul	Sun			24		15	15				15
	20-Jul	Mon			24							
	21-Jul	Tue			24							
	22-Jul	Wed			24							
	23-Jul	Thu			24			15				15
	24-Jul	Fri			24							15
	25-Jul	Sat			24							
31	26-Jul	Sun			24			15				15
	27-Jul	Mon			24							
	28-Jul	Tue			24							
	29-Jul	Wed			24							
	30-Jul	Thu			24			15				15
	31-Jul	Fri			24							15
	1-Aug	Sat			24							
32	2-Aug	Sun			24			15				15
	3-Aug	Mon			24							
	4-Aug	Tue			24							
	5-Aug	Wed			24							
	6-Aug	Thu			24			15				15
	7-Aug	Fri			24							15
	8-Aug	Sat			24							
33	9-Aug	Sun			24							15
	10-Aug	Mon			24							
	11-Aug	Tue			24							
	12-Aug	Wed			24	12						
	13-Aug	Thu			24	12						15
	14-Aug	Fri			24							15
	15-Aug	Sat			24							
34	16-Aug	Sun			24	12						15
	17-Aug	Mon			24	12						
	18-Aug	Tue			24							
	19-Aug	Wed			24							
	20-Aug	Thu			24	12						15
	21-Aug	Fri			24	12						15
	22-Aug	Sat			24							
35	23-Aug	Sun			24							15
	24-Aug	Mon			24	12						
	25-Aug	Tue			24	12					15	
	26-Aug	Wed			24							
	27-Aug	Thu			24						15	15
	28-Aug	Fri			24	12					15	15
	29-Aug	Sat			24	12						
36	30-Aug	Sun			24						15	15
	31-Aug	Mon			24							
	1-Sep	Tue			24	12						
	2-Sep	Wed			24	24						
	3-Sep	Thu			24	24					15	15
	4-Sep	Fri			24	24					15	15
	5-Sep	Sat			24	24						

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
37	6-Sep	Sun			24	24					15	15
	7-Sep	Mon			24	24						
	8-Sep	Tue			24	24						
	9-Sep	Wed			24	24						
	10-Sep	Thu			24	24					15	15
	11-Sep	Fri			24	24					15	15
	12-Sep	Sat			24	24						
38	13-Sep	Sun			24	24					15	15
	14-Sep	Mon			24	24						
	15-Sep	Tue			24	24						
	16-Sep	Wed			24	24						
	17-Sep	Thu			24	24					15	15
	18-Sep	Fri			24	24					15	15
	19-Sep	Sat			24	24						
39	20-Sep	Sun			24	24					15	15
	21-Sep	Mon			24	24						
	22-Sep	Tue			24	24						
	23-Sep	Wed			24	24						
	24-Sep	Thu			24	24					15	15
	25-Sep	Fri			24	24					15	15
	26-Sep	Sat			24	24						
40	27-Sep	Sun			24	24						
	28-Sep	Mon			24	24						
	29-Sep	Tue			24	24						
	30-Sep	Wed			24	24						
	1-Oct	Thu				24						
	2-Oct	Fri				24						
	3-Oct	Sat				24						
41	4-Oct	Sun				24						
	5-Oct	Mon				24						
	6-Oct	Tue				24						
	7-Oct	Wed				24						
	8-Oct	Thu				24						
	9-Oct	Fri				24						
	10-Oct	Sat				24						
42	11-Oct	Sun				24						
	12-Oct	Mon				24						
	13-Oct	Tue				24						
	14-Oct	Wed				24						
	15-Oct	Thu				24						
	16-Oct	Fri				24						
	17-Oct	Sat				24						
43	18-Oct	Sun				24						
	19-Oct	Mon				24						
	20-Oct	Tue				24						
	21-Oct	Wed				24						
	22-Oct	Thu				24						
	23-Oct	Fri				24						
	24-Oct	Sat				24						

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Table 9.–Page 4 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
44	25-Oct	Sun				24						
	26-Oct	Mon				24						
	27-Oct	Tue				24						
	28-Oct	Wed				24						
	29-Oct	Thu				24						
	30-Oct	Fri				24						
	31-Oct	Sat				24						
45	1-Nov	Sun				24						
	2-Nov	Mon				24						
	3-Nov	Tue				24						
	4-Nov	Wed				24						
	5-Nov	Thu				24						
	6-Nov	Fri				24						
	7-Nov	Sat				24						
46	8-Nov	Sun				24						
	9-Nov	Mon				24						
	10-Nov	Tue				12						
	11-Nov	Wed										
	12-Nov	Thu										
	13-Nov	Fri										
	14-Nov	Sat										

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish), 2020.

Subregion	2020 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	5.66	3.00	8.00
Northern Southeast Inside	2.29	2.50	6.00
Northern Southeast Outside	1.79	0.75	2.50
Total	9.73		

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2011–2020.

Sub-region	District	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE[a]	101		+	+	+		+					1.02	2.71
SSE	102	+	+	+	+		+	+	-			0.29	0.77
SSE	103			+	+							0.95	2.54
SSE	105			+			-					0.25	0.66
SSE	106			+								0.21	0.57
SSE	107	-										0.26	0.69
SSE	108			+	-			+		+		0.02	0.06
NSEI[b]	109		-	+			-		-			0.65	1.56
NSEI	110		-		-		-		-	-	-	0.59	1.41
NSEI	111		-		-		-		-	-	-	0.25	0.60
NSEI	112		-		-		-		-	-	-	0.52	1.24
NSEI	113	+	-		-	+		+	-	-		0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	+		+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	0.14	0.34
NSEI	115	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO[c]	113	+		+	+	+		+				0.75	2.50

[a] SSE = Southern Southeast subregion.

[b] NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside subregion.

[c] NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside subregion.

Table 12.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2011–2020.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE[a]	101	E Behm		+	+	+		+					0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	0.1	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm				+	+	-	+				0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan	+	+	+	+		+		-			0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moira				+			+	-			0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall				+	+						0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta				+	+		+	-			0.3	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock				+	+						0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound				+			-				0.1	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal				+		-		-			0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay		-		+	-	-					0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett	-			+	+						0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor				+	+				+		0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay		-			-	-					0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass		-									0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan	-									-	0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay			+	+							0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine			+	-			+		+		0.02	0.06
NSEI[b]	109	E Baranof	+	-		-				-	-	-	0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor		-		-		-		-	-	-	0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay		-	+	-	+	-					0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	SE Baranof	+	-	+				+	-		-	0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof						-					0.22	0.53
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay	+		+		+		+	-	-	-	0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.87
NSEI	110	Portage Bay				-			+		-		0.03	0.08
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier				-	+	-		-	-		0.17	0.41
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.37
NSEI	111	Stephens	+	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	0.10	0.23

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Table 12.–Page 2 of 2.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay	+	-	+	-				-			0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	+			-	+	-		-	-	-	0.03	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty		-		-	+	-	+	-	-	-	0.1	0.24
NSEI	112	Tenakee		-		-		-		-	-	-	0.21	0.49
NSEI	112	W Admiralty			+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound		-		-	+		+	-	-		0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	Homeshore	+		+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof	+		+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	0.11	0.27
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO[c]	113	Lisianski	+	+	+		+		+		+		0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound											0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound	+	+	+	+					-		0.21	0.7
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm			+	+				+			0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish		+	+	+	+				-		0.03	0.1
NSEO	113	Whale Bay			+	+	+						0.04	0.15

[a] SSE = Southern Southeast subregion.

[b] NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside subregion.

[c] NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside subregion.

Table 13.–Southeast Alaska chum salmon sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices (in thousands), 1980–2020.

Stock	Southern Southeast	Northern Southeast Inside	Northern Southeast Outside	Cholmondeley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River	Chilkat River
Enumeration Method	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Estimated Escapement
Run-type	Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
No. streams	15	63	9	2	2	1	1	1
1980	85	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	62	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	31	60	13	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	62	162	25	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	95	159	89	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	116	149	54	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	106	141	40	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	102	106	25	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	225	162	29	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	104	53	18	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	70	107	35	30	4	20	5	275
1991	86	76	50	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	101	153	36	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	159	228	21	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	119	272	18	43	5	5	4	30
1995	98	209	27	35	3	14	6	72
1996	246	931	37	62	5	19	9	66
1997	77	226	43	31	4	5	34	85
1998	178	197	25	59	6	32	8	127
1999	95	318	27	100	2	20	10	277
2000	153	443	104	36	3	13	17	245
2001	147	229	66	45	–	4	18	305
2002	63	397	23	39	0	6	5	206
2003	74	210	36	75	1	9	6	166
2004	101	242	85	60	3	13	5	329
2005	80	185	82	15	2	3	1	202
2006	80	282	66	54	2	15	2	689
2007	146	149	42	18	1	5	6	323
2008	13	99	56	50	1	12	8	441
2009	46	107	17	39	2	5	1	329
2010	51	77	28	76	5	7	6	89
2011	179	125	25	93	2	5	3	360
2012	155	177	38	54	4	10	2	287
2013	86	278	23	13	2	3	8	166
2014	47	91	28	48	4	6	11	142
2015	115	166	26	73	7	22	12	207
2016	90	66	26	30	5	14	1	218
2017	84	277	25	52	4	16	14	130
2018	127	109	19	70	1	6	6	–
2019	105	123	25	20	5	14	4	224
2020	70	60	16	30	2	12	0	–
Goal Range								
Lower Bound	62	107	25	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	–	–	–	48	7	15	18	250

En dash indicates no data because there is no upper bound for those stocks.

Note: Survey estimates are based on peak aerial observations and do not represent total escapements.

Table 14.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks compared to escapement goals, 2020.

Stock	Goal Type[a]	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	3,860	8,000–18,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	8,200	55,000–120,000	Below Goal	Expanded Foot Survey
Stikine—mainstem[b]	SEG	5,039	20,000–40,000	Below Goal	Run Reconstruction
Stikine—Tahltan[b]	BEG	11,158	18,000–30,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	No Data	4,000–9,000	–	Weir Count
Taku—inriver[b]	SEG	99,553	40,000–75,000	Above Goal	Mark–recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	41,289	7,000–25,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	60,218	38,000–86,000	Within Goal	Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	50,524	70,000–150,000	Below Goal	Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	63,343	30,000–70,000	Within Goal	Weir Count
Klukshu River[b]	BEG	4,287	7,500–15,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
East Alsek River	BEG	13,670	13,000–26,000	Within Goal	Peak Aerial Survey

[a] Goal type includes optimal (OEG), sustainable (SEG), and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

[b] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 15.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2020.

			Districts (subdivided into sections)										
			1	1	6	6	8	8	11	11	15	15	15
Week	Date	Day	A	B	A/B/C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
26	21-Jun	Sun		12	12	12			12		12		12
	22-Jun	Mon		24	24	24			24		24		24
	23-Jun	Tues		24	12	12			12		12		12
	24-Jun	Wed		24									
	25-Jun	Thu		12									
	26-Jun	Fri											
	27-Jun	Sat											
27	28-Jun	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	29-Jun	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	30-Jun	Tues		24	24	24	24	24	12		12		12
	1-Jul	Wed		24	12	12	12	12					
	2-Jul	Thu		12									
	3-Jul	Fri											
	4-Jul	Sat											
28	5-Jul	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	6-Jul	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	7-Jul	Tues		24	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	8-Jul	Wed		24									
	9-Jul	Thu		12									
	10-Jul	Fri											
	11-Jul	Sat											
29	12-Jul	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	13-Jul	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	14-Jul	Tues		24	12	12	12	12	24		12		24
	15-Jul	Wed		24					24				12
	16-Jul	Thu		12					12				
	17-Jul	Fri											
	18-Jul	Sat											
30	19-Jul	Sun		12	12	12			12		12		12
	20-Jul	Mon		24	24	24			24		24		24
	21-Jul	Tues		24	12	12			24		12		24
	22-Jul	Wed		24					12				12
	23-Jul	Thu		12									
	24-Jul	Fri											
	25-Jul	Sat											
31	26-Jul	Sun		12	12	12			12		12		12
	27-Jul	Mon		24	24	24			24		24		24
	28-Jul	Tues		24	12	12			12		12		12
	29-Jul	Wed		24									
	30-Jul	Thu		12									
	31-Jul	Fri											
	1-Aug	Sat											
32	2-Aug	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	3-Aug	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	4-Aug	Tues		24	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	5-Aug	Wed		24									
	6-Aug	Thu		24									
	7-Aug	Fri		12									
	8-Aug	Sat											

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 2.

			Districts (subdivided into sections)										
			1	1	6	6	8	8	11	11	15	15	15
Week	Date	Day	A	B	A/B/C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
33	9-Aug	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	10-Aug	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	11-Aug	Tues		12	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	12-Aug	Wed			12	12	12	12	12		24		12
	13-Aug	Thu									12		
	14-Aug	Fri											
	15-Aug	Sat											
34	16-Aug	Sun		12	12	12	12	12			12		
	17-Aug	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	12		24		12
	18-Aug	Tues		12	12	12	12	12	24		24		24
	19-Aug	Wed							24		24		24
	20-Aug	Thu							12		24		12
	21-Aug	Fri									12		
	22-Aug	Sat											
35	23-Aug	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		
	24-Aug	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		
	25-Aug	Tues		24	12	12	12	12	24		24		
	26-Aug	Wed		24					12		24		
	27-Aug	Thu		12							24		
	28-Aug	Fri									12		
	29-Aug	Sat											
36	30-Aug	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	31-Aug	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	1-Sep	Tues		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	2-Sep	Wed		24	12	12	12	12	24		24		12
	3-Sep	Thu		12					12		24		
	4-Sep	Fri									12		
	5-Sep	Sat											
37	6-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	7-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	8-Sep	Tues		24	24	24	24	24	12		24		12
	9-Sep	Wed		24	12	12	12	12			24		
	10-Sep	Thu		12							12		
	11-Sep	Fri											
	12-Sep	Sat											
38	13-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	14-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	12		24		24
	15-Sep	Tues		24	24	24	24	24			12		12
	16-Sep	Wed		24	12	12	12	12					
	17-Sep	Thu		12									
	18-Sep	Fri											
	19-Sep	Sat											
39	20-Sep	Sun			12	12	12	12			12		12
	21-Sep	Mon			24	24	24	24			24		24
	22-Sep	Tues			12	12	12	12			12		12
	23-Sep	Wed											
	24-Sep	Thu											
	25-Sep	Fri											
	26-Sep	Sat											

Table 16.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest areas commercial drift gillnet fishing time in hours open per day (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2020.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
23	31-May	Sun							
	1-Jun	Mon	24		12	19		15	
	2-Jun	Tue	24		24	24		15	
	3-Jun	Wed	24		24	24			
	4-Jun	Thu	24		24	24			
	5-Jun	Fri	24		24	24			
	6-Jun	Sat	24		24	24			
24	7-Jun	Sun	24		24	24			
	8-Jun	Mon	24		24	24		15	
	9-Jun	Tue	24		24	24		15	
	10-Jun	Wed	24		24	24		15	
	11-Jun	Thu	24		24	24			
	12-Jun	Fri	24		12	12			
	13-Jun	Sat	24						
25	14-Jun	Sun	24						
	15-Jun	Mon	24		12	12		15	
	16-Jun	Tue	24		12	12		15	
	17-Jun	Wed	24	12				15	
	18-Jun	Thu	24	12					
	19-Jun	Fri	24		12	12			
	20-Jun	Sat	24		12	12			
26	21-Jun	Sun	24	12					12
	22-Jun	Mon	24	12				15	24
	23-Jun	Tue	24		12	12		15	24
	24-Jun	Wed	24		12	12		15	24
	25-Jun	Thu	24	12					24
	26-Jun	Fri	24	12					24
	27-Jun	Sat	24		12	12			24
27	28-Jun	Sun	24		12	12			24
	29-Jun	Mon	24	12				15	24
	30-Jun	Tue	24	12				15	24
	1-Jul	Wed	24			12		15	24
	2-Jul	Thu	24			12			24
	3-Jul	Fri	24	12					24
	4-Jul	Sat	24	12					24
28	5-Jul	Sun	24			12			24
	6-Jul	Mon	24			12		15	24
	7-Jul	Tue	24					15	24
	8-Jul	Wed	24					15	24
	9-Jul	Thu	24			12			24
	10-Jul	Fri	24			12			24
	11-Jul	Sat	24						24
29	12-Jul	Sun	24						24
	13-Jul	Mon	24					15	24
	14-Jul	Tue	24					15	24
	15-Jul	Wed	24					15	24
	16-Jul	Thu	24						24
	17-Jul	Fri	24						24
	18-Jul	Sat	24						24

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
30	19-Jul	Sun	24						24
	20-Jul	Mon	24					15	24
	21-Jul	Tue	24					15	24
	22-Jul	Wed	24					15	24
	23-Jul	Thu	24						24
	24-Jul	Fri	24						24
	25-Jul	Sat	24						24
31	26-Jul	Sun	24						24
	27-Jul	Mon	24					15	24
	28-Jul	Tue	24					15	24
	29-Jul	Wed	24					15	24
	30-Jul	Thu	24						24
	31-Jul	Fri	24						24
	1-Aug	Sat	24						24
32	2-Aug	Sun	24						24
	3-Aug	Mon	24					15	24
	4-Aug	Tue	24					15	24
	5-Aug	Wed	24					15	24
	6-Aug	Thu	24						24
	7-Aug	Fri	24						24
	8-Aug	Sat	24						24
33	9-Aug	Sun	24						24
	10-Aug	Mon	24			12		15	24
	11-Aug	Tue	24			12		15	24
	12-Aug	Wed	24					15	24
	13-Aug	Thu	24						24
	14-Aug	Fri	24			12			24
	15-Aug	Sat	24			12			24
34	16-Aug	Sun	24						24
	17-Aug	Mon	24					15	24
	18-Aug	Tue	24			12		15	24
	19-Aug	Wed	24			12		15	24
	20-Aug	Thu	24						24
	21-Aug	Fri	24						24
	22-Aug	Sat	24			12			24
35	23-Aug	Sun	24			12			24
	24-Aug	Mon	24					15	24
	25-Aug	Tue	24					15	24
	26-Aug	Wed	24			12		15	24
	27-Aug	Thu	24			12			24
	28-Aug	Fri	24						24
	29-Aug	Sat	24						24
36	30-Aug	Sun	24			12			24
	31-Aug	Mon	24			24		15	24
	1-Sep	Tue	24			24		15	24
	2-Sep	Wed	24			24		15	24
	3-Sep	Thu	24			24			24
	4-Sep	Fri	24			24			24
	5-Sep	Sat	24			24			24

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
37	6-Sep	Sun	24			24			24
	7-Sep	Mon	24			24		15	24
	8-Sep	Tue	24			24		15	12
	9-Sep	Wed	24			24		15	
	10-Sep	Thu	24			24			
	11-Sep	Fri	24			24			
	12-Sep	Sat	24			24			
38	13-Sep	Sun	24			24			
	14-Sep	Mon	24			24		15	
	15-Sep	Tue	24			24		15	
	16-Sep	Wed	24			24		15	
	17-Sep	Thu	24			24			
	18-Sep	Fri	24			24			
	19-Sep	Sat	24			24			
39	20-Sep	Sun	24			24			
	21-Sep	Mon	24			24		15	
	22-Sep	Tue	24			24		15	
	23-Sep	Wed	24			24		15	
	24-Sep	Thu	24			24			
	25-Sep	Fri	24			24			
	26-Sep	Sat	24			24			
40	27-Sep	Sun	24			24			
	28-Sep	Mon	24			24			
	29-Sep	Tue	24			24			
	30-Sep	Wed	24			24			
	1-Oct	Thu	24			24			
	2-Oct	Fri	24			24			
	3-Oct	Sat	24			24			
41	4-Oct	Sun	24			24			
	5-Oct	Mon	24			24			
	6-Oct	Tue	24			24			
	7-Oct	Wed	24			24			
	8-Oct	Thu	24			24			
	9-Oct	Fri	24			24			
	10-Oct	Sat	24			24			
42	11-Oct	Sun	24			24			
	12-Oct	Mon	24			24			
	13-Oct	Tue	24			24			
	14-Oct	Wed	24			24			
	15-Oct	Thu	24			24			
	16-Oct	Fri	24			24			
	17-Oct	Sat	24			24			
43	18-Oct	Sun	24			24			
	19-Oct	Mon	24			24			
	20-Oct	Tue	24			24			
	21-Oct	Wed	24			24			
	22-Oct	Thu	24			24			
	23-Oct	Fri	24			24			
	24-Oct	Sat	24			24			

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
44	25-Oct	Sun	24			24			
	26-Oct	Mon	24			24			
	27-Oct	Tue	24			24			
	28-Oct	Wed	24			24			
	29-Oct	Thu	24			24			
	30-Oct	Fri	24			24			
	31-Oct	Sat	24			24			
45	1-Nov	Sun	24			24			
	2-Nov	Mon	24			24			
	3-Nov	Tue	24			24			
	4-Nov	Wed	24			24			
	5-Nov	Thu	24			24			
	6-Nov	Fri	24			24			
	7-Nov	Sat	24			24			
46	8-Nov	Sun	24			24			
	9-Nov	Mon	24			24			
	10-Nov	Tue	24			12			
	11-Nov	Wed							
	12-Nov	Thu							
	13-Nov	Fri							
	14-Nov	Sat							

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	61
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804	60
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200	57
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700	55
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389	52
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018	53
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535	48
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264	58
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710	51
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273	56
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060	46
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052	49
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787	42
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357	44
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936	50
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518	59
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788	54
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128	38
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223	47
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809	43
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	39
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	40
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	41
1983	4,598	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	37
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	31
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	17
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	30
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	33
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	36
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	11
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	34
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	35
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	26
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	20
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	14
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	6
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	18
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	24
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	13
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	12
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	22
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	16
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	32
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	21
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	23
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	25
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	8
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	15
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	28
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	19

-continued-

Table 17.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	19,355	391,252	505,310	1,337,194	2,220,688	4,473,808	10
2011	31,010	517,994	237,976	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,724	4
2012	26,240	498,318	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,512	3
2013	34,524	456,014	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,624	1
2014	27,877	497,968	554,301	1,417,432	2,381,516	4,879,094	7
2015	29,267	389,979	251,058	1,374,363	3,351,918	5,396,585	2
2016	20,701	622,390	263,968	1,152,890	2,679,235	4,739,184	9
2017	17,057	239,571	158,610	1,019,549	3,611,923	5,046,710	5
2018	21,276	226,707	258,883	556,370	2,526,020	3,589,256	29
2019	20,846	395,307	196,452	872,380	2,327,435	3,812,420	27
2020	19,493	102,330	124,806	501,173	1,061,927	1,809,729	45
Averages							
1960–2019[b]	16,206	494,712	256,935	973,602	1,341,157	3,082,612	
2010–2019[c]	24,815	423,550	313,347	1,197,422	2,884,057	4,843,192	
Max harvest[d]	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,611,923		
Max year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2017		
Min harvest[d]	4,598	102,330	37,986	55,984	199,887		
Min year	1983	2020	1960	1960	1960		

Note: The data shown do not include Annette Islands Reserve harvests.

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2020.

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by area, harvest type, and species, 2020.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,812	9,348	20,277	186,278	136,083	353,798
Terminal Harvest Area	4,395	248	632	8,001	74,887	88,163
Annette Islands Reserve	571	2,342	5,659	148,756	56,676	214,004
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,182	11,314	43,850	127,583	143,577	327,506
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	3,849	29	2,744	183	15,034	21,839
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	2,617	2,781	21,069	11,799	53,678	91,944
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,094	28,233	15,863	65,353	109,516	220,059
Terminal Harvest Area	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	3,641	157	2,876	18,983	209,899	235,556
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	863	46,171	17,342	66,813	174,395	305,584
Terminal Harvest Area	40	4,049	153	16,180	144,858	165,280
Subtotals						
Traditional	7,568	97,847	118,401	457,826	617,249	1,298,891
Terminal Harvest Areas	11,925	4,483	6,405	43,347	444,678	510,838
Common Property Total	19,493	102,330	124,806	501,173	1,061,927	1,809,729
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,205	0	0	0	0	1,205
Annette Islands Reserve	571	2,342	5,659	148,756	56,676	214,004
Total	21,269	104,672	130,465	649,929	1,118,603	2,024,938

NF indicates no fishery.

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601	61
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684	58
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684	52
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948	59
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507	51
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845	60
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519	49
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698	57
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993	46
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	200,917	56
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,091	38
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,138	54
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,876	44
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	559,340	42
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	384,058	50
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,837	55
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	402,381	48
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,059,968	18
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407	32
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289	53
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	23
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	41
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	37
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	15
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	16
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	10
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	27
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	28
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	30
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	21
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	11
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	25
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	7
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	22
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	20
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	34
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	29
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	31
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	12
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	26
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	24
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	40
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	33
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	35
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	36

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	8
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	19
2012	4,024	64,612	73,576	217,281	757,675	1,117,170	14
2013	4,483	55,948	111,133	763,434	329,680	1,264,678	6
2014	4,473	57,192	116,437	763,838	274,351	1,216,291	9
2015	3,347	29,173	58,004	157,016	820,271	1,067,811	17
2016	3,110	41,288	50,021	608,351	448,724	1,151,494	13
2017	3,648	25,997	43,359	240,143	338,617	651,764	39
2018	4,310	20,812	44,120	124,356	306,100	499,698	45
2019	5,054	16,209	37,856	212,631	272,273	544,023	43
2020	6,207	9,596	20,909	194,279	210,970	441,961	47
Averages							
1960–2019[b]	2,018	102,287	38,890	406,481	250,934	800,610	
2010–2019[c]	4,041	46,780	66,977	404,200	457,282	979,281	
Max harvest[d]	6,207	394,137	116,437	1,349,929	820,271		
Max year	2020	1993	2014	1989	2015		
Min harvest[d]	337	9,596	3,110	19,823	20,033		
Min year	1970	2020	1963	1960	1969		

Note: The data shown do not include Annette Islands Reserve harvests.

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2020.

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	61
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679	56
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356	43
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129	23
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581	31
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785	15
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023	35
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352	57
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611	45
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381	52
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197	58
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102	28
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688	46
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673	40
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020	54
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726	51
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514	60
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720	39
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094	47
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266	16
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621	59
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049	27
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	53
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	49
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	37
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	21
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	42
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	55
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	20
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	34
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	22
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	14
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	38
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	41
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	33
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	36
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	13
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599	48
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	26

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	2,510	115,378	227,508	329,700	99,200	774,302	18
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	19
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690	44
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895	17
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	868,972	12
2015	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	694,411	25
2016	2,094	106,649	122,101	358,309	130,236	719,389	24
2017	1,521	45,005	49,382	302,033	234,349	632,290	30
2018	3,247	25,203	112,000	348,277	176,392	665,119	29
2019	1,073	23,844	59,304	424,495	113,161	621,877	32
2020	1,182	11,314	43,850	127,583	143,577	327,506	50
Averages							
1960–2019[b]	1,558	103,570	105,553	316,586	118,581	645,848	
2010–2019[c]	2,232	73,719	136,961	334,439	144,863	692,215	
Max harvest[d]	3,247	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409		
Max year	2018	1996	1992	1989	1999		
Min harvest[d]	46	10,354	336	1,246	502		
Min year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2020.

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1962–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893	53
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244	41
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924	20
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035	43
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357	26
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013	35
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170	23
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303	40
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676	33
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617	34
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146	27
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749	36
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943	45
1975	1,529	0	0	0	1	1,530	59
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	8,061	56
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803	30
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395	44
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025	51
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764	46
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579	52
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	39
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	50
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	55
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	54
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	47
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	57
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	58
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	38
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	42
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	37
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	24
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	25
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	14
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	18
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	15
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	28
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	12
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	32
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	49
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	48
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	13
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	16
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	526,398	1
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	325,368	5
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	19
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	8

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	2,356	32,949	42,986	59,832	50,600	188,726	17
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	9
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067	6
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486	7
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	176,616	21
2015	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	268,829	10
2016	10,024	70,143	22,146	35,250	200,653	338,216	4
2017	3,818	14,282	13,568	49,027	177,119	257,814	11
2018	2,649	5,731	8,823	15,643	133,812	166,658	22
2019	4,253	6,591	9,478	10,884	50,653	81,859	31
2020	2,617	2,781	21,069	11,799	53,678	91,944	29
Averages							
1962–2019[b]	4,403	29,937	17,821	28,939	52,508	133,607	
2010–2019[c]	6,913	26,648	24,183	43,781	135,008	236,534	
Max harvest[d]	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827		
Max year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006		
Min harvest[d]	7	0	0	0	1		
Min year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2020. No harvest data for 1960 and 1961.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2020.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010	51
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789	54
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252	58
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432	59
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410	56
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707	60
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785	55
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749	57
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763	50
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234	52
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646	35
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054	44
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138	31
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085	41
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813	45
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162	61
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544	47
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895	42
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907	49
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073	37
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	17
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	34
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	43
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	53
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	38
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	23
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	48
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	20
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	36
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	39
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	28
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	29
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	14
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	32
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	8
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	22
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	19
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	40
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	24
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	21
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	7
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	15
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	25
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	26
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	18
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	33
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	9
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	11
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	5
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	4

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Table 22.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	1,685	76,614	62,241	132,881	488,918	762,339	12
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	2
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,014	6
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	1,114,088	3
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	502,994	27
2015	1,150	83,431	23,572	296,575	475,456	880,184	10
2016	595	215,049	35,037	46,604	448,284	745,569	13
2017	1,086	113,818	16,002	230,243	885,694	1,246,843	1
2018	783	92,889	35,930	24,300	517,812	671,714	16
2019	1,358	105,026	23,473	71,724	246,600	448,181	30
2020	1,094	28,233	15,863	65,353	109,516	220,059	46
Averages							
1960–2019[b]	3,652	101,523	40,502	116,182	230,189	492,048	
2010–2019[c]	1,315	132,559	35,457	149,760	531,569	850,660	
Max harvest[d]	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350		
Max year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009		
Min harvest[d]	595	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678		
Min year	2016	1967	1975	1965	1975		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2020.

Table 23.–Southeast Alaska Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	61
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652	58
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015	57
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947	60
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967	59
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646	50
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929	48
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452	54
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173	55
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133	52
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143	45
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141	46
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939	41
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510	44
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102	31
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263	53
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273	39
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020	38
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420	56
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156	42
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	51
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	47
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	29
1983	1,983	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	22
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	15
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	9
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	25
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	19
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	20
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	26
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	28
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	32
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	21
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	40
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	14
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	27
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	35
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	33
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	49
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	36
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	23
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	30
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	24
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	37
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	18
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	34
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	8
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	17
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	12
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	13

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Table 23.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	16
2011	1,178	63,788	33,776	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,493	4
2012	2,736	224,643	23,321	353,271	1,567,227	2,171,198	1
2013	1,148	122,103	68,009	127,703	1,509,501	1,828,465	3
2014	1,396	234,682	58,117	90,602	1,303,009	1,687,806	5
2015	523	131,577	23,456	629,209	836,831	1,621,596	6
2016	475	188,844	30,534	81,970	931,919	1,233,742	10
2017	1,205	39,716	29,790	191,251	1,575,039	1,837,001	2
2018	1,156	81,688	45,655	22,254	1,042,476	1,193,229	11
2019	1,096	241,533	47,723	143,571	1,176,043	1,609,966	7
2020	903	50,220	17,495	82,993	319,253	470,864	43
Averages							
1960–2019[b]	1,388	158,037	52,090	93,757	505,539	810,811	
2010–2019[c]	1,178	142,955	42,625	231,982	1,182,250	1,600,989	
Max harvest[d]	6,099	471,914	140,764	629,209	1,575,039		
Max year	1984	1989	1994	2015	2017		
Min harvest[d]	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562		
Min year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2020.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2020.

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska traditional fisheries purse seine harvest of hatchery salmon, 1984–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1984	127	0	22,417	0	311,490	334,034
1985	901	0	42,712	66,897	168,370	278,880
1986	664	0	65,414	0	154,969	221,047
1987	104	0	7,653	0	111,837	119,593
1988	77	0	13,242	27,217	466,563	507,099
1989	180	0	22,353	414,977	242,175	679,685
1990	195	41,816	43,429	253,900	316,492	655,832
1991	491	51,484	59,649	545,809	595,058	1,252,491
1992	127	103,976	102,964	842,619	124,547	1,174,233
1993	1,726	275,876	33,421	356,673	243,083	910,779
1994	2,614	66,551	116,350	1,589,949	581,891	2,357,355
1995	188	54,081	82,572	736,201	431,355	1,304,397
1996	140	340,679	78,346	1,139,391	1,577,303	3,135,859
1997	409	175,713	33,502	702,832	1,573,049	2,485,505
1998	482	73,084	71,050	848,129	1,998,250	2,990,995
1999	368	71,138	66,038	824,262	1,915,729	2,877,535
2000	127	75,419	24,548	170,540	1,079,011	1,349,645
2001	296	139,987	73,267	1,164,761	552,383	1,930,694
2002	2,316	3,172	62,531	947,928	427,815	1,443,762
2003	2,506	9,594	76,331	501,841	659,213	1,249,485
2004	5,592	104,040	47,712	548,838	1,032,107	1,738,288
2005	3,363	38,668	49,554	771,627	637,771	1,500,983
2006	1,908	19,120	4,083	298,663	1,176,587	1,500,361
2007	1,543	23,770	27,642	583,766	1,009,730	1,646,451
2008	32	587	22,017	94,878	423,883	541,397
2009	1,655	5,888	27,846	645,379	919,671	1,600,439
2010	87	0	14,920	498,010	667,417	1,180,435
2011	2,169	31,145	91,526	703,544	1,061,093	1,889,478
2012	400	4,386	34,451	209,373	1,618,455	1,867,065
2013	634	11,131	130,721	1,378,121	1,542,587	3,063,194
2014	1,675	1,476	56,684	92,884	759,828	912,547
2015	468	20,677	39,711	269,871	1,163,004	1,493,732
2016	1,689	1,397	25,382	128,925	1,227,444	1,384,837
2017	285	12,232	21,262	646,091	181,276	861,145
2018	2	1,898	11,886	165,715	873,882	1,053,383
2019	1,455	480	30,171	100,733	1,567,277	1,700,115
2020	122	308	11,657	26,339	842,362	880,788
Averages						
1990–2019	1,165	58,649	51,986	592,042	931,240	1,635,081
2010–2019	886	8,482	45,671	419,327	1,066,226	1,540,593
Max harvest	5,592	340,679	130,721	1,589,949	1,998,250	3,135,859
Max year	2004	1996	2013	1994	1998	1996
Min harvest	2	0	4,083	26,339	124,547	541,397
Min year	2018	2010	2006	2020	1992	2008

Note: Hatchery Chinook and coho salmon were harvested beginning in 1977. Harvests estimates of Chinook and coho are based on CWT estimates. Harvests estimates of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon are based on hatchery operators' estimates of total purse seine common property harvest (traditional and THA) less the harvests of assumed hatchery salmon in THA common property fisheries.

[a] Equals the recent average harvest.

[b] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1989 to 2020.

Table 25.–Southeast Alaska traditional fisheries drift gillnet harvest of hatchery salmon, 1984–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1984	407	0	18,787	0	71,710	90,904
1985	974	0	18,772	0	109,928	129,674
1986	1,189	0	51,543	0	82,791	135,523
1987	1,409	0	14,330	0	114,390	130,129
1988	1,442	0	8,203	19,373	272,340	301,357
1989	1,618	0	14,565	160,257	141,176	317,616
1990	2,692	71,498	63,845	28,802	105,025	271,862
1991	2,362	59,429	140,305	66,038	184,917	453,051
1992	2,327	101,099	180,951	30,293	336,808	651,478
1993	4,519	82,540	95,610	27,839	364,771	575,279
1994	4,561	101,443	75,976	21,870	758,153	962,003
1995	3,675	98,996	66,153	55,722	518,544	743,090
1996	2,728	130,638	75,364	142,700	1,157,414	1,508,843
1997	2,254	125,395	27,459	200	789,056	944,364
1998	1,129	128,767	127,074	9,200	625,375	891,546
1999	1,965	56,803	104,954	400	1,034,946	1,199,069
2000	2,939	72,707	58,723	20,000	1,175,490	1,329,858
2001	2,958	136,750	76,004	0	616,594	832,306
2002	898	55,519	92,203	0	727,014	875,634
2003	1,088	41,477	120,872	0	738,592	902,029
2004	4,425	200,760	59,608	0	763,933	1,028,726
2005	4,878	74,082	50,939	0	463,095	592,994
2006	7,999	105,824	43,035	0	1,718,311	1,875,169
2007	9,831	103,697	47,401	0	1,680,029	1,840,958
2008	9,142	65,869	95,344	0	1,627,275	1,797,630
2009	4,915	50,871	93,843	0	2,054,701	2,204,330
2010	4,118	39,484	149,958	0	1,233,096	1,426,656
2011	6,287	56,660	71,160	0	1,775,332	1,909,439
2012	7,933	80,003	94,861	0	2,406,835	2,589,632
2013	11,157	50,385	127,791	0	2,104,588	2,293,921
2014	10,029	75,223	180,833	0	1,714,004	1,980,088
2015	15,988	20,300	80,367	0	1,774,473	1,891,129
2016	9,840	75,924	76,474	0	1,581,867	1,744,105
2017	6,168	51,491	19,328	0	1,782,909	1,859,897
2018	5,370	60,745	61,258	0	1,537,479	1,664,852
2019	6,764	36,560	37,585	4,801	1,004,042	1,089,752
2020	4,025	27,875	28,527	23,412	593,603	677,442
Averages						
1990-2019	5,365	79,146	85,742	18,777	1,116,393	1,305,252
2010-2019	8,365	54,678	89,962	480	1,691,463	1,844,947
Max harvest	15,988	200,760	180,951	160,257	2,406,835	2,589,632
Max year	2015	2004	1992	1989	2012	2012
Min harvest	898	0	14,565	0	105,025	271,862
Min year	2002	2015	1989	–	1992	1990

Note: Hatchery Chinook and coho salmon were harvested beginning in 1977. Harvests estimates of Chinook and coho are based on CWT estimates. Harvests estimates of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon are based on hatchery operators' estimates of total drift gillnet common property harvest (traditional and THA) less the harvests of assumed hatchery salmon in THA common property fisheries. Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1989 to 2020 with the exception of sockeye salmon, which is based on 1990 to 2020.

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest area (THA) purse seine harvests, 1990–2020.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	239	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718
Average 1990–2007		15	–	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
Neets Bay	1998	58	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	1999	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2001	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
	2009	7,807	0	47	11	226	7,676	15,767
	2010	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
	2011	8,701	8	133	8,071	179	89,447	106,539
	2012	5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
	2014	6,288	103	108	36,180	284	45,961	88,924
	2015	9,661	2	1,278	21,428	25,044	672,885	730,298
	2016	3,944	8	74	272	3,361	167,913	175,572
	2017	2,531	0	27	7	32	7,847	10,444
	2018	5,159	4	37	1,060	692	57,986	64,938
	2019	6,027	12	14	6	131	979	7,169
	2020	3,576	10	9	16	20	4,372	8,003
Average 1998–2019		3,853	7	154	8,662	2,048	113,571	134,310
Carroll Inlet	2018	367	0	0	6	0	162	535
	2019	1017	0	0	9	11	59	1,096
	2020	1,646	3	0	0	3	122	1,774
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	0	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	0	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	1	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	0	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	0	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200

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Table 26.–Page 2 of 4.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Kendrick Bay (cont)	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	316	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
	2009	93	0	1,692	929	24,594	74,033	101,341
	2010	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
	2011	91	1	2,946	3,338	39,037	227,079	272,492
	2012	35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010
	2013	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,017
	2014	205	1	1,464	1,902	92,211	106,378	202,161
	2015	1	0	3,759	6,713	49,912	256,681	317,066
	2016	633	0	2,152	3,548	92,463	153,829	252,625
	2017	10	0	1,010	1,783	3,994	137,605	144,402
	2018	0	2	1,783	988	14,415	152,084	169,272
	2019	59	11	862	753	16,248	82,627	100,560
	2020	1	10	513	420	8,356	62,482	71,782
Average 1994–2020		72	3	1,661	1,641	32,250	132,625	171,962
Klawock Inlet	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Anita Bay	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
	2009	2,579	23	187	213	15,746	31,917	50,665
	2010	3,181	71	601	693	14,839	141,071	160,456
	2011	3,136	175	108	98	40,719	82,942	127,178
	2012	5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
	2014	2,680	292	84	337	779	30,569	34,741
	2015	4,818	206	531	94	7,413	99,632	112,694
	2016	1,536	25	515	663	9,505	61,436	73,680
	2017	4,485	334	245	30	4,647	104,979	114,720
	2018	5,149	96	212	111	5,866	59,111	70,545
	2019	1,748	29	320	187	27,040	80,990	110,314
	2020	4,121	15	184	46	3,600	6,152	14,118
Average 2004–2019		3,239	91	235	264	9,921	85,486	129,307
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1991	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1992	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1993	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1994	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1995	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1996	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1997	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	1998	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	1999	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2000	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2001	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2002	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
	2003	350	0	6	4	693	16,310	17,363
	2004	0	0	0	0	29	371	400
Average 1990–2004		1,185	53	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
SE Cove	2019	2	2	87	20	120	39556	39,787
	2020	150	63	139	51	1,731	118,723	120,857
Thomas Bay	2019	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2020	24	10	41	8	1,129	55,705	56,917

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Table 26.–Page 3 of 4.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Amalga Harbor	2012	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
	2014	24	4	1,440	132	860	227,048	229,508
	2015	16	2	912	208	41,731	222,594	265,463
	2016	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2017	86	17	2,689	554	79,390	513,689	596,425
	2018	7	3	2,300	193	1,187	328,241	331,931
	2019	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Average 2012–2018		49	6	2,638	217	23,396	433,911	460,217
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1991	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F	N/F
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	5,120	183	1,316	7,427	32,940	1,752,950	1,799,936
	2009	3,207	239	2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2010	2,670	243	2,302	2,648	98,367	652,879	759,109
	2011	2,419	420	111	1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682
	2012	4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486
	2013	3,185	284	4,244	7,104	486,130	1,206,438	1,707,385
	2014	418	81	484	76	3,277	252,398	256,734
	2015	678	40	849	861	78,262	43,152	123,842
	2016	79	1	435	158	7,036	15,929	23,638
	2017	78	18	469	2,243	154,735	197,684	355,227
	2018	1,018	205	785	104	5,706	255,552	263,370
	2019	322	67	561	308	43,824	14,349	59,431
	2020	42	1	6	1	218	7,715	7,983
Average 1990–2020		5,147	432	4,321	4,948	444,344	1,191,250	1,709,086
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063

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Table 26.–Page 4 of 4.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet (cont)	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	118,871	802,653	926,533
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,706
	2012	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636
	2013	3,814	3	2,378	2,489	184,557	581,669	774,910
	2014	1,341	13	1,905	2,147	147,548	590,875	743,829
	2015	3,639	2	2,495	3,838	516,675	1,308,994	1,835,643
	2016	1,439	0	1,240	4,094	56,943	610,242	673,958
	2017	903	0	1,532	9,573	160,544	750,771	923,323
	2018	4,438	6	8,143	29,896	160,681	959,896	1,163,060
	2019	2,425	6	9,803	13,772	81,976	755,947	863,929
	2020	2,408	5	1,462	6,337	63,779	402,142	476,133
Average 1992–2019		1,525	10	1,576	3,380	123,996	659,152	800,834
Crawfish Inlet	2018	1	0	246	2,477	3,182	1,821,091	1,826,997
	2019	40	2	120	1,521	5,006	984,494	991,183
	2020	6	0	53	348	2,859	466,854	470,120
			2020 Purse Seine THA Summary					
Neets Bay	2020	3,576	10	9	16	20	4,372	8,003
Carroll Inlet	2020	1,646	3	0	0	3	122	1,774
Kendrick Bay	2020	1	10	513	420	8,356	62,482	71,782
Anita Bay	2020	4,121	15	184	46	3,600	6,152	14,118
SE Cove	2020	150	63	139	51	1,731	118,723	120,857
Thomas Bay	2020	24	10	41	8	1,129	55,705	56,917
Amalga Harbor	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Hidden Falls	2020	42	1	6	1	218	7,715	7,983
Deep Inlet	2020	2,408	5	1,462	6,337	63,779	402,142	476,133
Crawfish Inlet	2020	6	0	53	348	2,859	466,854	470,120
Total 2020 Purse Seine THA		11,974	117	2,407	7,227	81,695	1,124,267	1,227,687

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

NF denotes no fishery occurred.

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest area (THA) drift gillnet harvests, 1990–2020.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	105	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	83	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	57	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
	2010	63	2,066	3,350	27,628	131,761	164,868
	2011	99	3,206	1,340	21,979	192,009	218,633
	2012	159	2,035	2,955	13,413	429,753	448,315
	2013	160	1,369	3,808	70,162	95,245	170,744
	2014	59	1,362	15,023	55,454	81,723	153,621
	2015	130	1,012	9,389	8,863	298,199	317,593
	2016	125	1,375	3,628	47,330	170,592	223,050
	2017	232	924	9,506	16,704	113,413	140,779
	2018	192	890	8,134	10,991	99,903	120,110
	2019	67	218	9,056	7,616	89,385	106,342
	2020	155	246	632	7,972	72,646	81,651
Average 1990–2019		49	61	734	2,859	11,797	86,898
Carroll Inlet	2018	72	0	0	0	22	94
	2019	582	0	0	0	3	585
	2020	989	0	2	29	72	1,092
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	1999	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2000	13	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2,028	0	0	0	143	2,171
	2009	3,705	0	950	0	4,142	8,797
	2010	1,795	1	7,868	0	1,774	11,438
	2011	2,818	1	6,221	9	34,572	43,621
	2012	2,461	17	8,122	10	13,820	24,430
	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,427
	2014	3,147	2	10,072	27	8,339	21,587
	2015	1,927	6	8,847	12	69,313	80,105
	2016	1,794	1	0	0	4,524	6,319
	2017	1,752	0	0	0	2,810	4,562
	2018	2,427	2	529	19	18,514	21,491
	2019	3,092	5	0	44	428	3,569
	2020	3,251	0	0	0	2,169	5,420
Average 1998–2019		1,386	1,548	2	6,581	7	10,914

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1995	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1991	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,320	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,805	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,295	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	3,934	296	7,168	1,502	61,812	74,712
	2011	6,205	496	313	3,536	67,183	77,733
	2012	3,618	382	1,805	322	97,874	104,001
	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,265
	2014	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
	2015	4,421	234	1,993	458	61,881	68,987
	2016	2,050	209	2,434	498	72,204	77,395
	2017	4,303	38	2,099	748	48,197	55,385
	2018	5,978	71	1,597	466	38,786	46,898
	2019	4,048	128	7,972	2,564	47,149	61,861
	2020	3,849	29	2,744	183	15,034	21,839
Average 2002–2019		3,358	3,420	211	3,013	1,004	50,130
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493

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Table 27.–Page 3 of 4.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Speel Arm (cont)	2007	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2008	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2009	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2010	9	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
	2011	72	63,496	1,011	6,109	220	70,908
	2012	3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,494
	2014	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
	2016	13	66,732	592	1,936	668	69,941
	2018	44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
	2016	13	66,732	592	1,936	668	69,941
	2017	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2018	44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
	2019	157	9,605	238	2,587	638	13,225
	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Average 1998–2019		44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,442
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,566
	2012	4,691	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,372
	2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,747
	2014	3,402	943	1,062	83,777	278,245	367,429
	2015	3,258	747	1,319	30,363	759,080	794,767
	2016	2,353	208	1,695	21,908	447,215	473,379
	2017	1,476	715	4,410	6,104	352,446	365,151
	2018	3,153	313	10,758	21,074	310,642	345,940
	2019	3,964	1,976	10,646	6,511	421,556	444,653
	2020	3,641	157	2,876	18,983	209,899	235,556
Average 1993–2019		2,328	2,433	493	1,999	24,253	349,301
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792

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Table 27.–Page 4 of 4.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Boat Harbor (cont)	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,340
	2012	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,391
	2014	58	20,777	313	6,280	77,458	104,886
	2015	25	7,147	178	166,344	127,005	300,699
	2016	27	12,213	46	15,713	238,981	266,980
	2017	55	8,025	394	106,565	471,903	586,942
	2018	89	8,504	162	6,236	338,874	353,865
	2019	121	13,422	306	32,841	567,114	613,804
	2020	40	4,049	153	16,180	144,858	165,280
Average 1993–2019		89	9,761	299	37,161	219,708	274,107
		2020 Gillnet THA Summary					
Nakat Inlet	2020	155	246	632	7,972	72,646	81,651
Carroll Inlet	2020	989	0	2	29	72	1,092
Neets Bay	2020	3,251	0	0	0	2,169	5,420
Anita Bay	2020	3,849	29	2,744	183	15,034	21,839
Speel Arm	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Deep Inlet	2020	3,641	157	2,876	18,983	209,899	235,556
Boat Harbor	2020	40	4,049	153	16,180	144,858	165,280
Total 2020 Gillnet THA		11,925	4,481	6,407	43,347	444,678	510,838

NF denotes no fishery occurred.

Table 28.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost-recovery salmon harvest in numbers of fish by district, organization, special harvest area, and species, 2020.

District	Hatchery	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	1,343	–	73	112	202,649	204,177
3	SSRAA	Port Asumcion	–	–	7	1,049	66,653	67,709
3	SSRAA	Klawock River	–	–	25,917	–	–	25,917
3	SSRAA	Port Saint Nicholas	1,205	–	–	–	–	1,205
6	SSRAA	Burnett	–	–	5,566	4,403	116,075	126,044
7	SSRAA	Anita Bay	963	3	6	88	68,199	69,259
9	AKI	Port Armstrong	38	10	41,766	785,272	10,617	837,703
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove	–	2	28,441	431	3	28,877
9	NSRAA	SE COVE	1	2	–	440	4,676	5,119
11	DIPAC	Amalga	146	552	64	1,926	204,112	206,800
11	DIPAC	Gastineau	1,362	–	14,339	–	160,172	175,873
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	–	73,505	–	–	–	73,505
13	SSSC	Crescent Bay	4	42	1,668	195,030	22,809	219,553
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet/Silver Bay	2	0	1,409	1,112	106,125	108,648
13	NSRAA	Crawfish Inlet	610	71	82	5,966	495,693	502,422
		Total	5,674	74,187	119,338	995,829	1,457,783	2,652,811

Total by Organization	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA	3,511	3	31,569	5,652	453,576	494,311
AKI	38	10	41,766	785,272	10,617	837,703
DIPAC	1,508	74,057	14,403	1,926	364,284	456,178
NSRAA	613	75	29,932	7,949	606,497	645,066
SSSC	4	42	1,668	195,030	22,809	219,553
Total	5,674	74,187	119,338	995,829	1,457,783	2,652,811

Note: En dashes indicate that no harvest occurred for that species in that area.
Permit holder organization acronyms and names are as follows:
SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.
DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
SSSC: Sitka Sound Science Center

Table 29.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2020.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	0	0	0	92,459	0	92,459
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	5,893	29,555	0	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	17,233	213,371	192,512	441,961
1990	26,394	298	75	121,381	880,750	381,645	1,410,543
1991	22,716	0	1,478	292,100	1,111,148	376,313	1,803,755
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,680	70	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,386,836
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,352,633
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,636	1	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,028,361
2001	49,028	0	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,854,849
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,858,830	3,264,074
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	27,729	406	38,334	299,129	713,810	3,299,035	4,378,443
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,809	0	125,664	201,044	153,194	3,065,001	3,563,712
2013	30,443	222	49,609	285,491	968,118	2,099,940	3,433,823
2014	13,148	0	123,029	387,988	236,214	1,575,630	2,336,009
2015	17,456	65	111,381	221,087	333,233	2,306,954	2,990,176
2016	9,107	29	148,032	231,478	330,519	2,731,469	3,450,634
2017	12,725	0	135,018	122,289	641,437	3,094,798	4,006,267
2018	20,060	0	158,537	136,604	293,654	3,215,022	3,823,877
2019	31,326	410	97,181	181,360	322,560	2,246,365	2,879,202
2020	5,670	5	74,187	119,338	995,829	1,457,783	2,652,812
Averages							
1977–2019	19,823	64	51,254	182,038	664,938	1,981,146	2,899,263
2010–2019	22,138	186	100,879	229,900	469,081	2,772,140	3,594,323

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ from tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

Table 30.–Stikine River Canadian fisheries salmon harvests in numbers of fish by species, 1972–2020.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks [a]					
1972	0	0	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	0	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	0	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	0	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	0	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,636	73	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,381
1980	2,367	18	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,600
1981	1,617	28	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,514
1982	2,568	24	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,640
1983	1,456	650	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,823
1984 [b]	726	70	5,327	1	62	0	6,186
1985	1,203	197	26,804	2,175	2,356	536	33,271
1986	2,056	999	17,846	2,506	107	307	23,821
1987	2,528	462	11,283	6,513	646	459	21,891
1988	2,833	500	16,538	2,322	418	733	23,344
1989	3,018	331	21,639	6,842	825	674	33,329
1990	2,610	994	19,964	4,442	496	499	29,005
1991	1,807	693	25,138	2,893	394	208	31,133
1992	2,635	445	29,242	2,123	122	231	34,798
1993	2,757	447	52,698	2,791	29	395	59,117
1994	2,303	457	53,380	3,452	90	173	59,855
1995	2,001	1,058	66,777	3,645	48	263	73,792
1996	2,931	519	90,148	1,459	25	232	95,314
1997	4,701	318	68,197	412	269	222	74,119
1998	2,354	456	50,486	933	55	13	54,297
1999	3,935	1,383	47,202	573	11	8	53,112
2000	4,245	676	31,535	737	181	144	37,518
2001	3,517	174	29,341	1,994	78	56	35,160
2002	3,438	947	22,607	2,827	19	33	29,871
2003	2,866	1,873	69,571	1,889	850	112	77,161
2004	4,048	2,666	88,451	762	8	134	96,069
2005	20,049	1,297	88,089	991	0	39	110,465
2006	15,776	2,078	102,733	596	4	14	121,201
2007	10,510	1,727	61,472	240	0	2	73,951
2008	7,932	1,077	37,097	2,935	88	90	49,219
2009	2,316	737	51,082	6,475	362	193	61,165
2010	3,196	1,155	55,471	6,042	209	122	66,195
2011	3,170	1,819	61,947	6,231	3	99	73,269
2012	5,215	1,333	34,922	6,624	0	363	48,457
2013	3,371	1,641	36,371	8,100	161	461	50,105
2014	3,335	768	44,056	5,751	45	66	54,021
2015	4,282	1,596	61,911	5,652	297	167	73,905
2016	3,235	849	88,649	5,346	N/A	N/A	98,079
2017	603	811	43,657	5,502	N/A	N/A	50,573
2018	165	456	22,737	3,803	N/A	N/A	27,161
2019	333	237	16,424	5,228	N/A	N/A	22,222
2020	389	642	13,369	5,206	N/A	N/A	
Averages							
1986–2019[c]	4,120	970	47,608	3,489	195	217	56,550
2009–2019	2,691	1,067	46,615	5,828	119	213	56,399

Note: Harvest of salmon that were Excess to Spawning Requirements are not included.

[a] Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5–3.0 kg; the jack harvest may not correspond with the estimated jack harvest based on sampling (i.e., jacks are <660 mm METF or <735 mm METF–used when no data).

[b] There was no commercial fishery in 1984; only the food fishery harvest is shown.

[c] Chinook salmon averages only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately in all fisheries.

Table 31.–Taku River Canadian fisheries salmon harvests in numbers of fish by species, 1979 to 2020.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks[a]					
1979[b]	397	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	49,116
1980	610	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	75,119
1981	459	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,350
1982	354	0	3,144	51	202	3	3,754
1983	465	4000	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,945
1984	594	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,935
1985	630	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,366
1986	585	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,602
1987	427	106	13,887	6,519	6,250	2,270	29,459
1988	954	186	12,967	3,643	1,030	733	19,513
1989	1,232	139	18,805	4,033	695	42	24,946
1990	1,606	128	21,474	3,685	378	12	27,283
1991	1,477	432	25,380	5,439	296	2	33,026
1992	1,866	147	29,862	5,541	0	7	37,423
1993	1,944	171	33,523	4,634	16	15	40,303
1994	2,484	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,603
1995	1,752	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,509
1996	3,499	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,720
1997	2,939	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	30,066
1998	1,272	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,868
1999	1,640	259	21,151	5,575	0	0	28,625
2000	3,043	174	28,468	5,447	0	0	37,132
2001	2,863	347	48,117	3,099	0	25	54,451
2002	3,014	646	31,726	3,802	0	0	39,188
2003	3,679	1,181	33,024	3,643	4	0	41,531
2004	3,953	745	20,359	9,684	0	0	34,741
2005	7,716	821	22,102	8,259	0	0	38,898
2006	8,334	216	21,446	11,669	391	0	42,056
2007	2,542	744	17,249	8,073	0	0	28,608
2008	2,418	469	19,509	3,973	0	0	26,369
2009	7,036	1,137	11,260	9,766	0	0	29,199
2010	5,469	700	20,661	14,408	0	0	41,238
2011	3,277	669	24,543	12478	N/A	N/A	40967
2012	2,965	607	30,113	14,072	N/A	N/A	47,757
2013	738	669	25,173	10,374	N/A	N/A	36,954
2014	2,472	657	17,795	16,568	N/A	N/A	37,492
2015	2,447	404	19,881	10,183	N/A	N/A	32,915
2016	1,630	349	37,311	11,520	N/A	N/A	50,810
2017	250	88	30,379	7,802	N/A	N/A	38,519
2018	7	19	17,974	9,505	N/A	N/A	27,505
2019	10	5	21,481	12,252	N/A	N/A	33,748
2020	94	11	11,735	7,036	N/A	N/A	
Averages							
1979–2019	2,221	427	23,100	7,326	2,280	1,476	35,917
2009–2019	1,927	417	24,531	11,916	0	0	38,791

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ from tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

[b] 1979 is commercial catch only.

Table 32.–Annette Islands Reserve commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1980–2020.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	894	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	608	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	692	9,826	74,552	472,644	246,349	804,063
2011	1,282	17,298	48,007	241,564	288,516	596,667
2012	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
2013	1,151	7,275	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,030
2014	1,094	8,675	45,305	484,572	98,023	637,669
2015	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646
2016	855	3,798	35,677	273,022	243,684	557,036
2017	1,039	5,200	29,278	151,587	187,774	374,878
2018	1,120	1,803	14,068	126,356	152,300	295,647
2019	505	2,255	14,169	307,147	58,332	382,408
2020	571	2,342	5,659	148,756	56,676	214,004
Averages						
1980–2019	761	21,597	30,686	311,579	122,464	487,086
2010–2019	1,055	7,860	36,347	295,095	220,556	560,913
Max harvest	3,447	76,054	74,552	823,081	444,627	971,989
Max year	2001	1993	2010	1989	2015	1995
Min harvest	38	1,803	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min year	1980	2018	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 33.–Annette Islands Reserve commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1980–2020.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	0	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	0	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	0	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	0	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	0	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	0	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	0	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	0	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	0	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	0	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	0	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	0	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	0	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	0	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	0	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	0	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	0	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	0	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	0	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	0	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	0	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	0	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	0	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	0	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	0	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	112	7	4,943	10,408	854,881	68,069	938,420
2011	420	0	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	225	0	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,966	636,178
2013	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
2014	193	0	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
2015	752	0	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
2016	876	0	18,387	10,142	1,145,221	152,374	1,327,000
2017	510	0	6,075	6,584	727,606	61,314	802,089
2018	421	1	4,496	2,634	170,021	58,845	236,418
2019	188	0	7,887	3,433	932,514	39,437	983,459
2020	241	3	12,251	1,889	375,597	18,700	408,681
Averages							
1980–2019	285	1	8,593	6,897	703,490	37,425	756,690
2010–2019	394	1	9,667	6,643	907,462	97,773	1,021,940
Max harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,137,912	259,504	2,187,479
Max year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2013	2015	2013
Min harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ from tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28″.

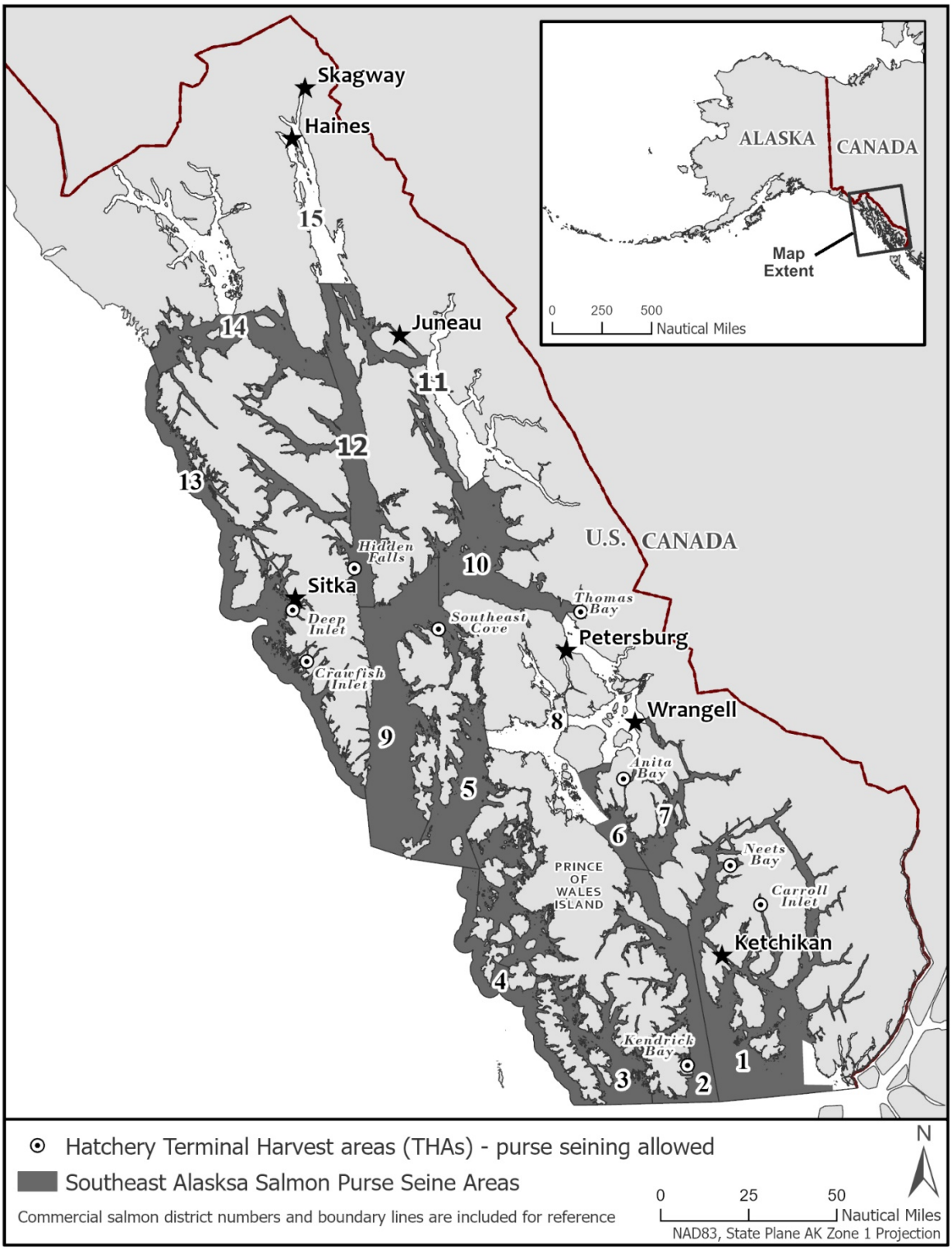

Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska traditional purse seine fishing areas.

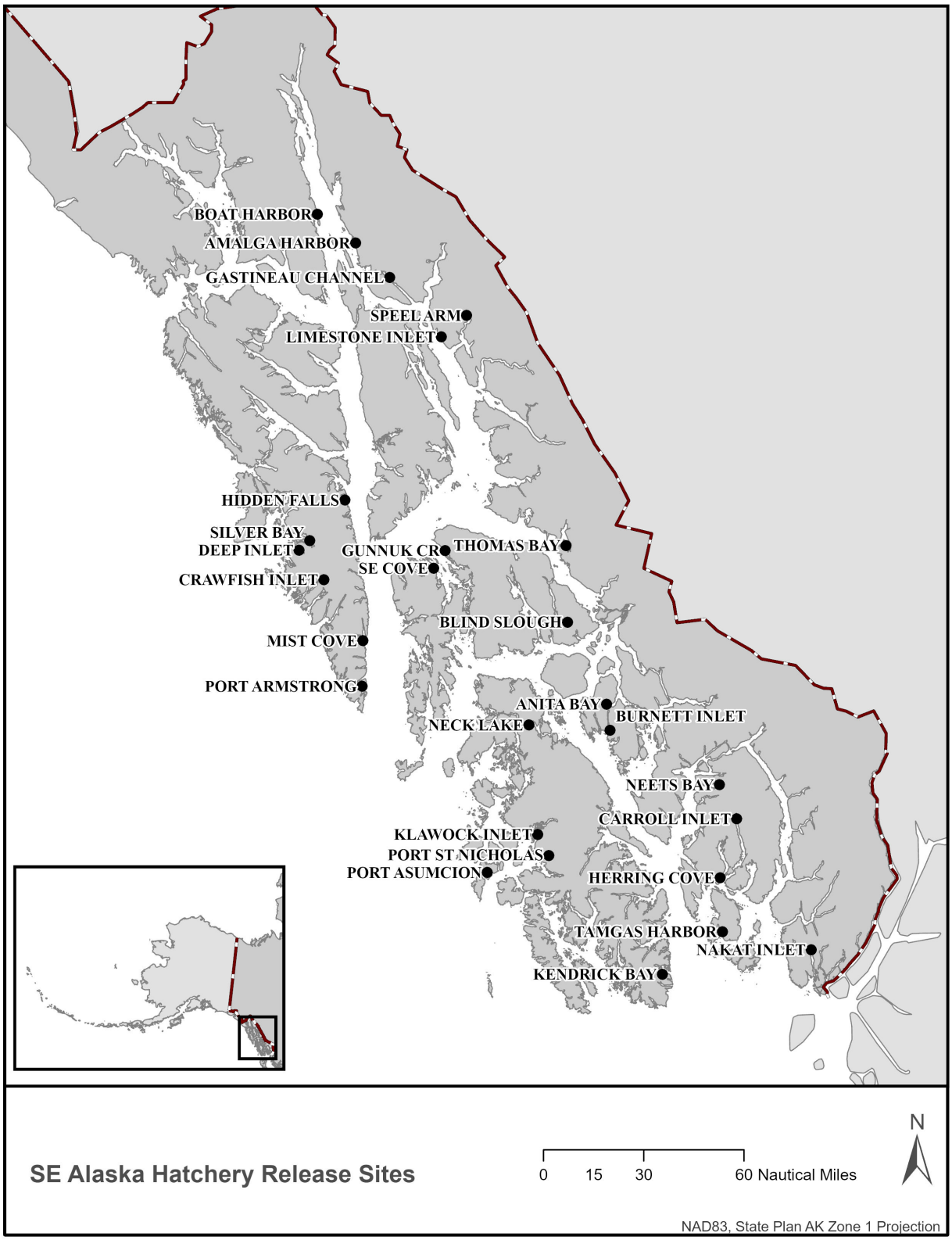

Figure 2.–Locations of hatchery release sites in Southeast Alaska.

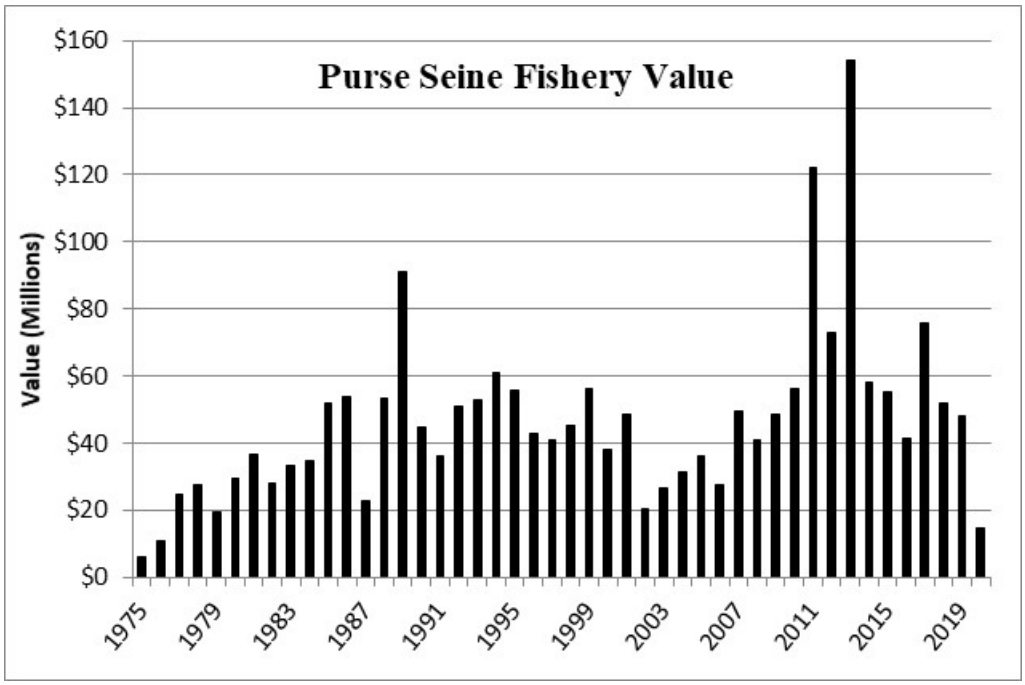

Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2020.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2020 (CFEC 2021).

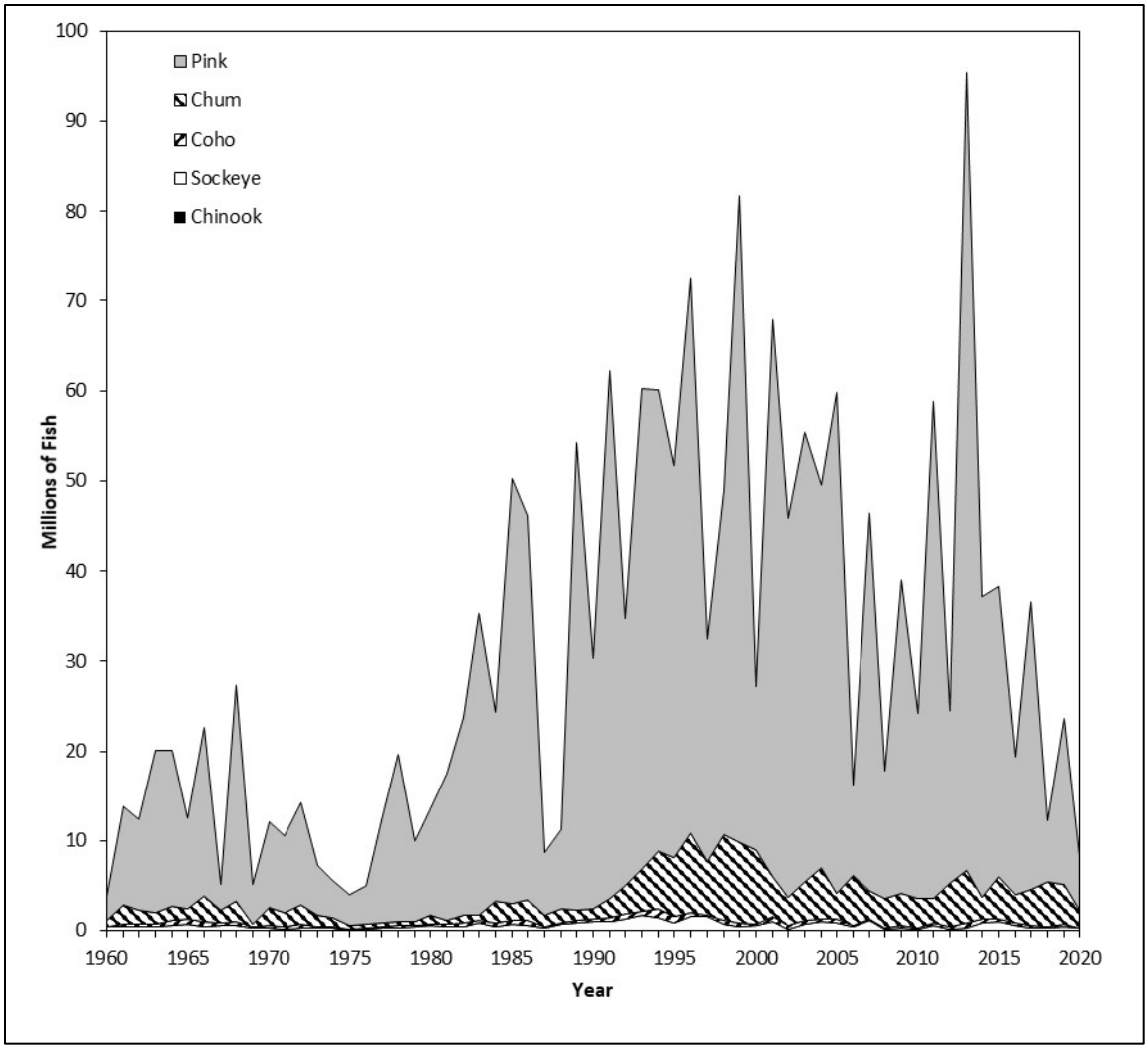

Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for Chinook, pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, 1960–2020.

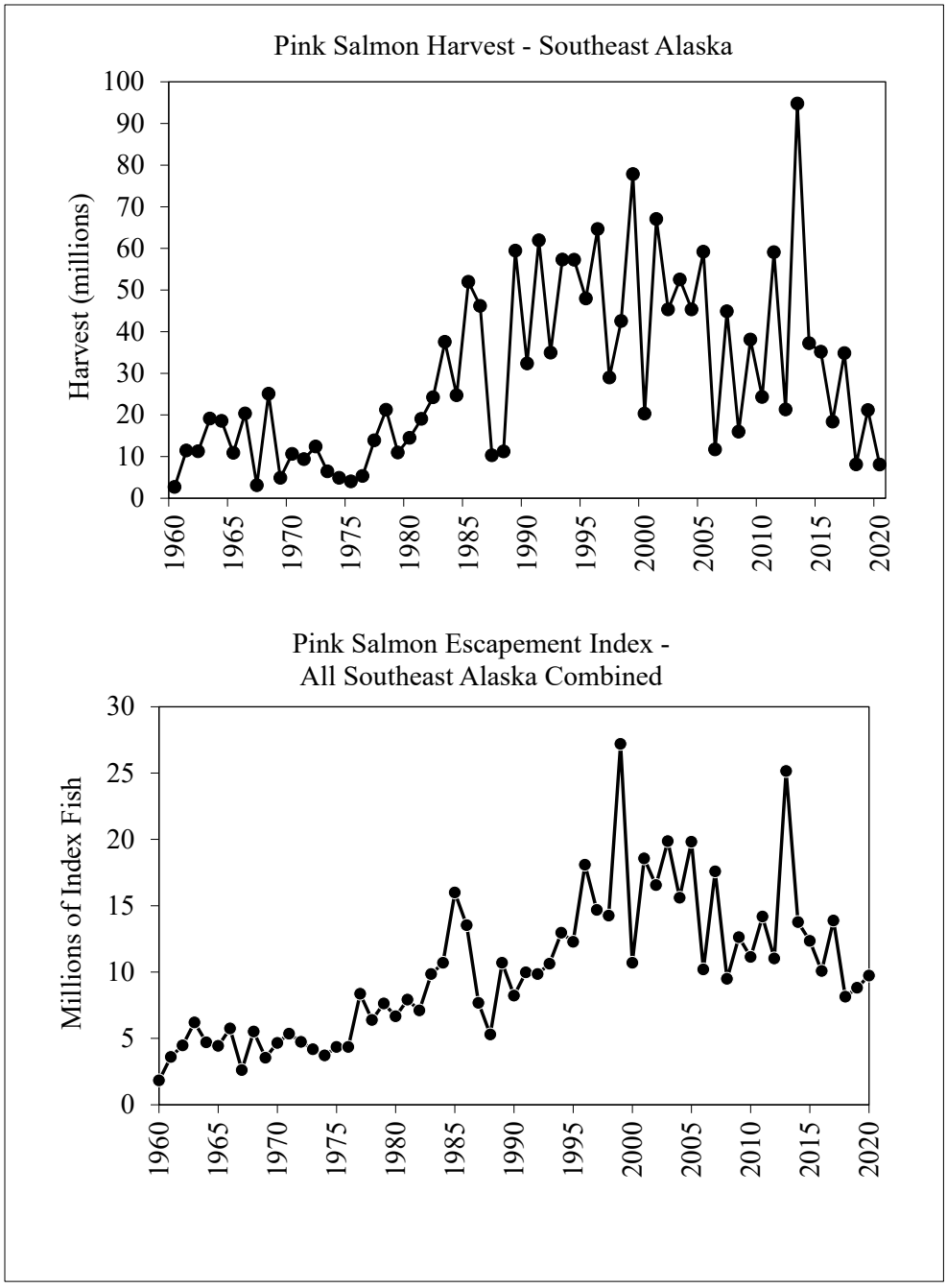

Figure 5.–Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, 1960–2020.

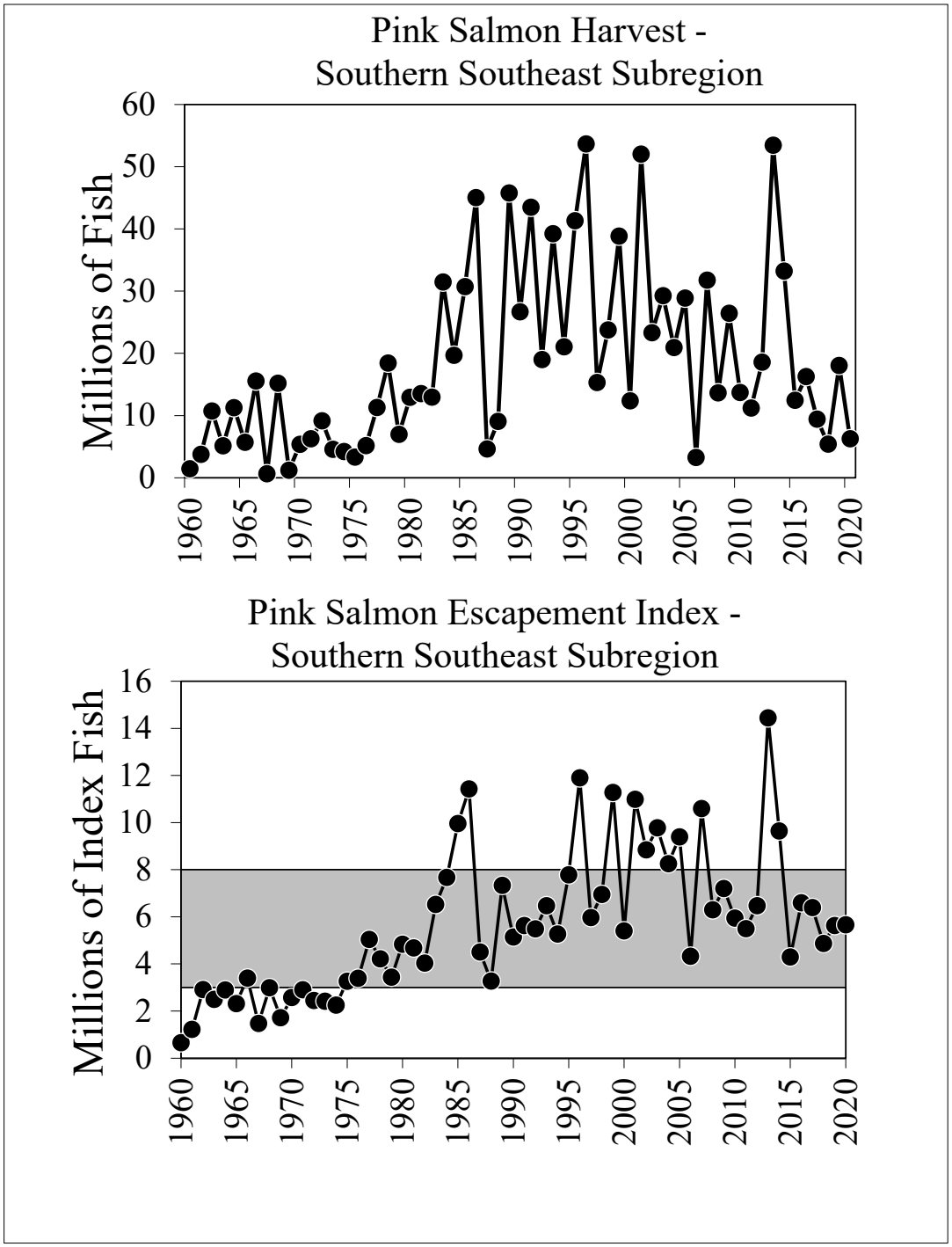

Figure 6.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast subregion, 1960–2020 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index fish.

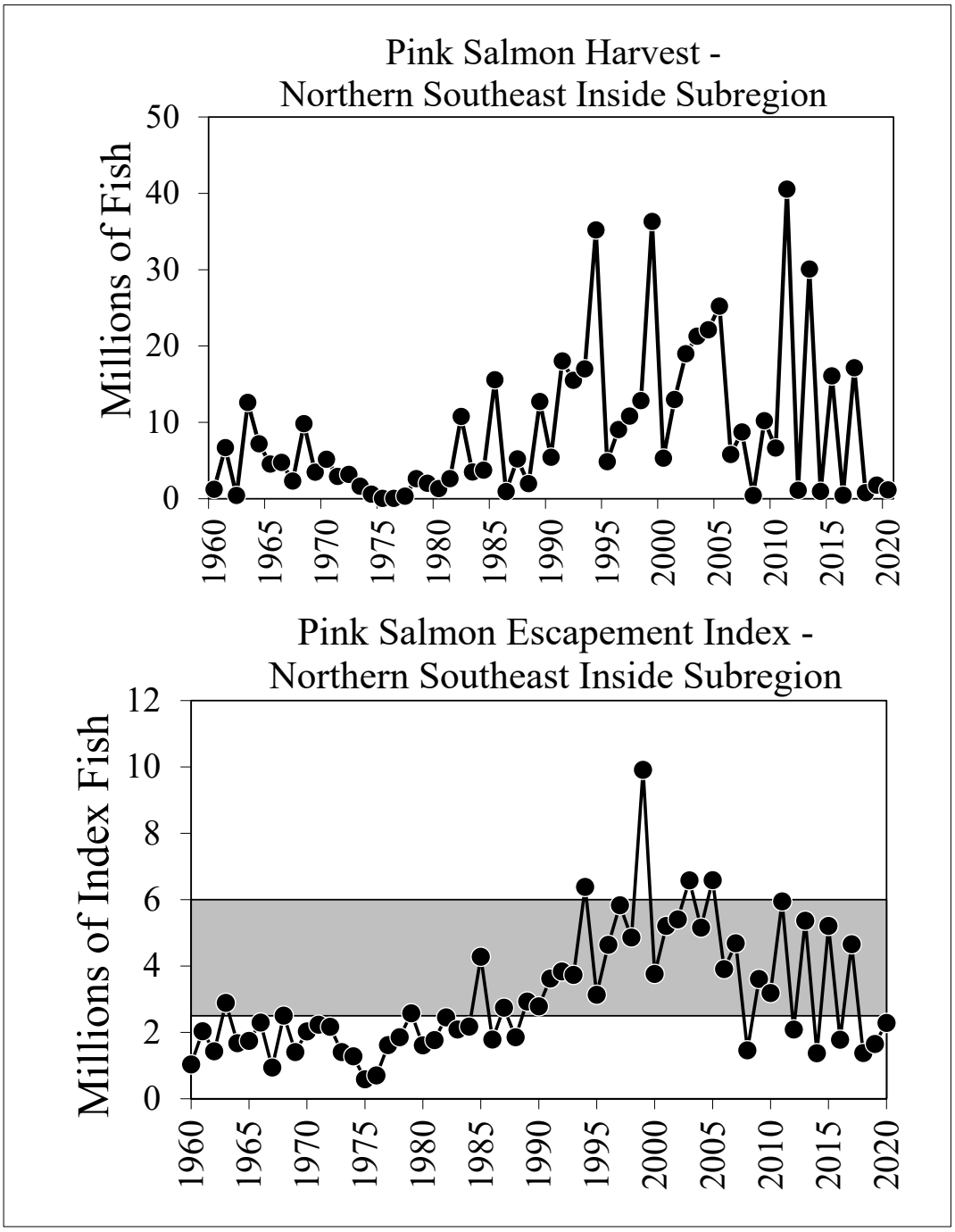

Figure 7.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside subregion, 1960–2020 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index fish.

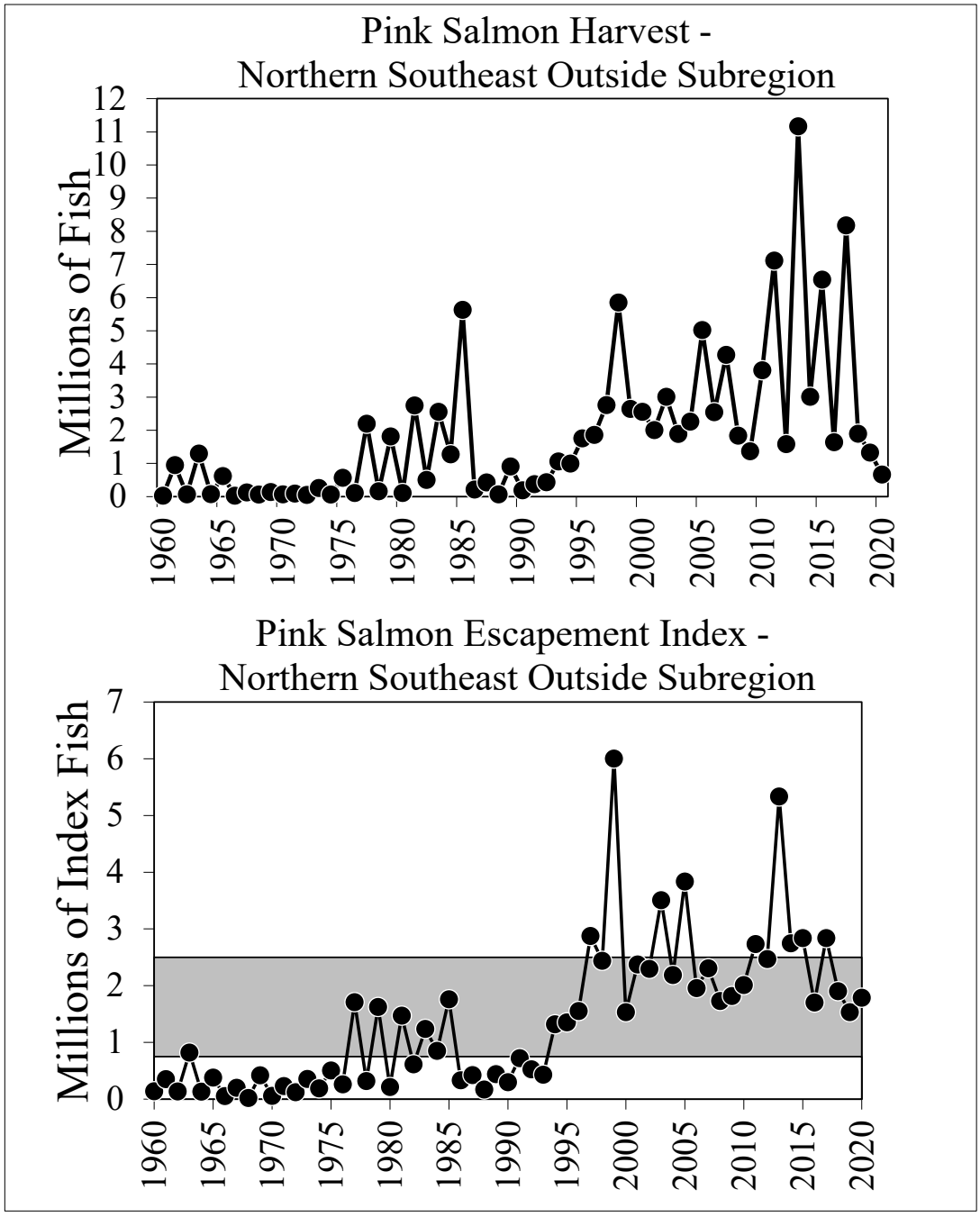

Figure 8.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2020 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index fish.

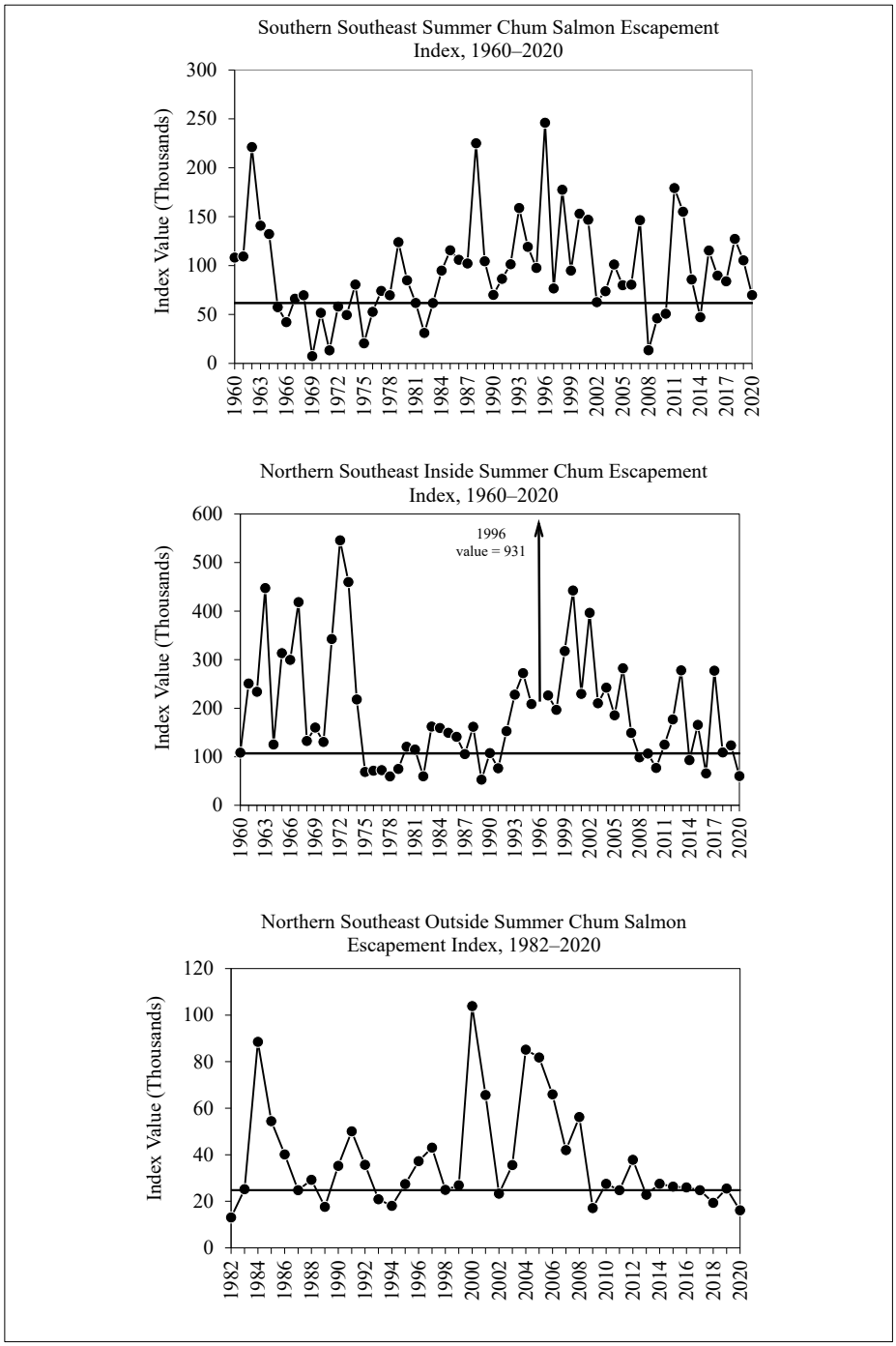

Figure 9.–Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2020), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2020), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2020). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

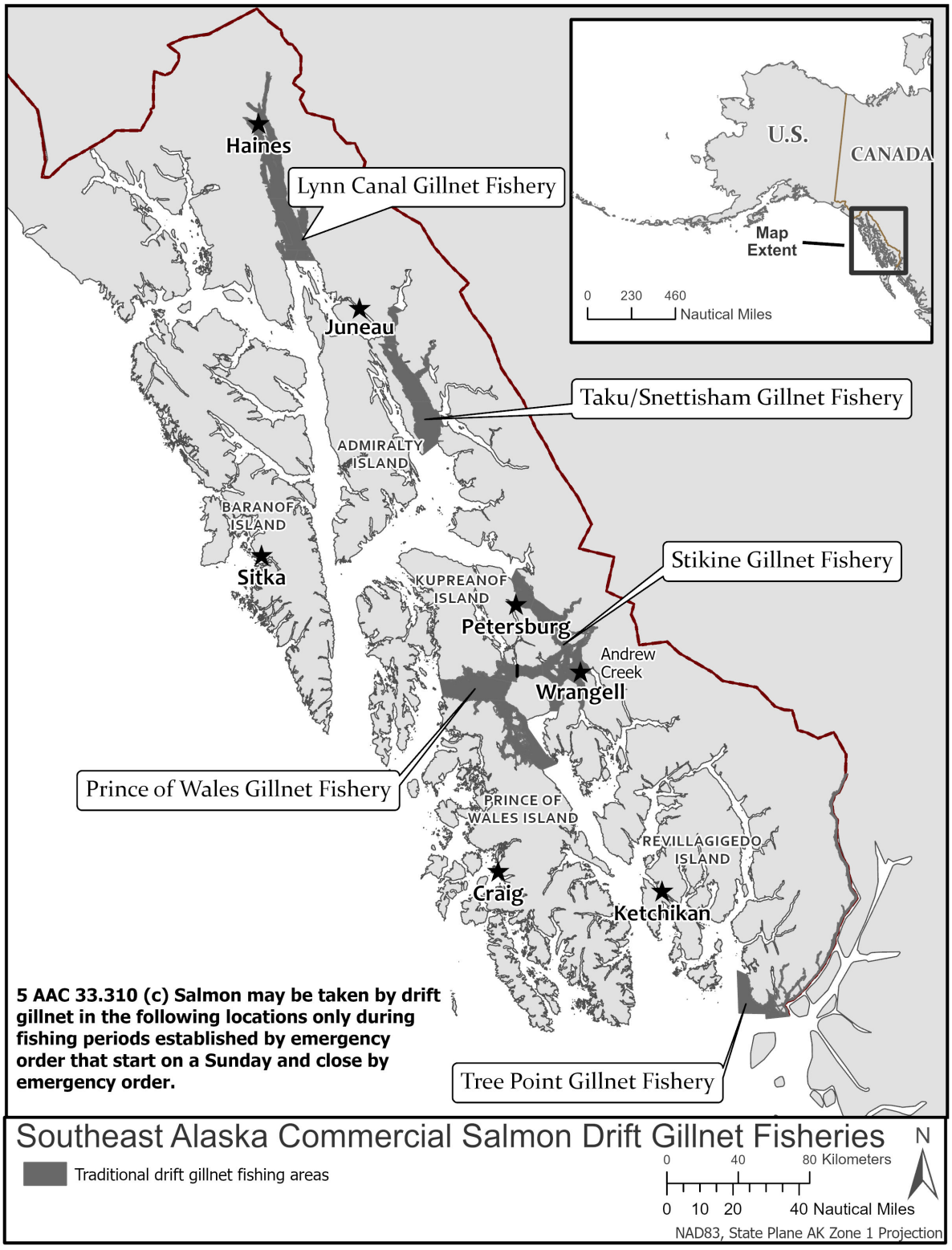

Figure 10.–Southeast Alaska traditional drift gillnet fishing areas.

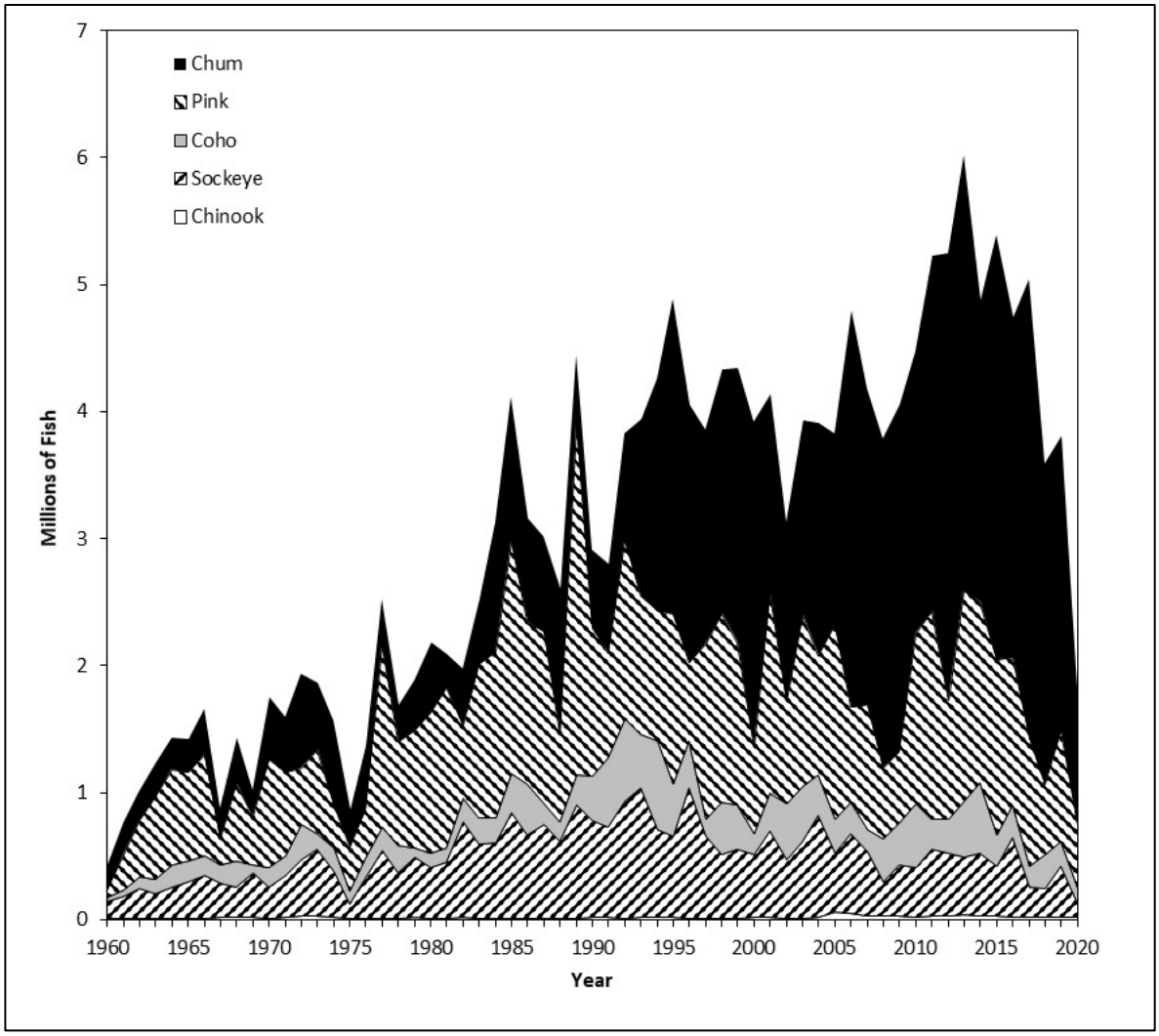

Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2020.

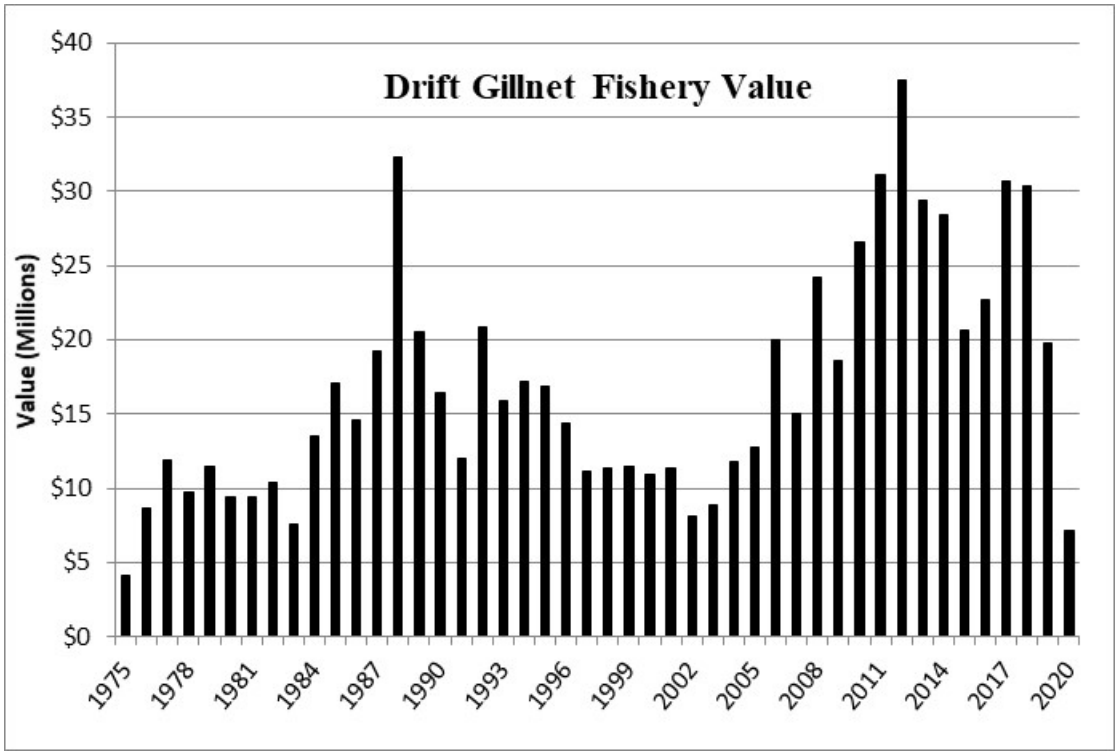

Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests), 1975–2020.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2020 (CFEC 2021).