

Summary of Spring Troll Fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 1999–2010

by

Pattie Skannes

and

Grant Hagerman

November 2011

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

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

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

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 11-53

**SUMMARY OF SPRING TROLL FISHERIES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA,
1999–2010**

by

Pattie Skannes and Grant Hagerman,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1565

November 2011

The Fishery Management Reports series was established in 1989 by the Division of Sport Fish for the publication of an overview of management activities and goals in a specific geographic area, and became a joint divisional series in 2004 with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Fishery Management Reports are intended for fishery and other technical professionals, as well as lay persons. Fishery Management Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>. This publication has undergone regional peer review.

*Pattie Skannes and Grant Hagerman
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries
304 Lake Street, Room 301, Sitka, Alaska 99835*

This document should be cited as:

Skannes, P. and G. Hagerman. 2011. Summary of spring troll fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 1999–2010. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 11-53, Anchorage.

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

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write:

ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

(VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648,

(Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact:

ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage AK 99518 (907) 267-2375

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	i
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	1
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS	1
Spring Troll Fisheries	1
Terminal Fisheries	2
RESULTS	2
Trends in Spring Fisheries	2
CHANGES TO SPRING FISHERIES 1999–2010	3
AREA DESCRIPTIONS BY SEASON	4
Ketchikan Area	4
Wrangell and Prince of Wales Areas:	6
Sitka Area:	10
Directed Chinook Salmon Fisheries in Districts 8 and 11	16
Terminal Harvest Areas	17
REFERENCE CITED.....	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 1999–2002.....	19
2. Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2003–2005.....	19
3. Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2006–2010.....	19
4. The number of Chinook salmon and Alaska hatchery contribution to the spring troll fisheries, 1999–2010.....	20
5. Number of permits fished, by gear type for spring troll fisheries 1999–2010.....	20
6. Spring troll Chinook salmon fishery data, 1999–2010.....	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Hatcheries in Southeast Alaska that produced Chinook salmon during 1999–2010.	29
2. Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 1999–2000.	30
3. Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2001.	31
4. Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2002.	32
5. Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2003–2004.	33
6. Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2005.	34
7. Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2006–2009.	35
8. Ketchikan spring troll fisheries, 2010.	36
9. Ketchikan/Wrangell Areas: Ernest Sound and Ship Island Shore spring fisheries, 2000.	37
10. Ketchikan/Wrangell Areas: Ernest Sound, Neets Bay, and West Behm Canal spring fisheries, 2001.	38
11. Wrangell area spring troll fisheries, 1999.	39
12. Wrangell area spring troll fisheries, 2000.	40
13. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2001.	41
14. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2002.	42
15. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2003.	43
16. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2004.	44
17. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2005.	45
18. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2006–2008.	46
19. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2009.	47
20. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2010.	48
21. Lower Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll area, 1999.	49
22. Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2000.	50
23. Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2001.	51
24. Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2002–2005.	52
25. Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2006–2010.	53
26. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 1999.	54
27. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2000.	55
28. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2001.	56
29. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2002.	57
30. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2003.	58
31. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2004.	59
32. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2005.	60
33. Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2006–2010.	61
34. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 1999.	62
35. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2000.	63
36. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2001.	64
37. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2002.	65
38. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2003–2004.	66
39. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2005.	67
40. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2006.	68
41. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2007.	69
42. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2008–2010.	70
43. District 8 Directed Chinook Salmon fishing area, 2006–2008.	71
44. District 11 Directed Chinook Salmon fishing area, 2005.	72
45. District 11 Directed Chinook Salmon fishing areas, 2006 and 2009.	73

ABSTRACT

Spring troll fisheries targeting Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon were conducted annually, from 1999 to 2010 and included experimental and terminal fisheries. Open periods for these fisheries varied and ranged from mid-April through the end of June. Areas were opened along known or suspected migration routes of Chinook salmon returning to hatchery release sites and also varied from year to year. Spring areas were managed individually on a weekly basis and fishing periods for most areas were determined in season, depending on stock composition, harvest and historic performance. During the period from 1999 to 2010, the Alaska hatchery contribution to the spring fisheries ranged from 26% to 53%, non-terminal harvest ranged from 18,400 to 58,400 and effort increased from 330 to 586 permits. Non-terminal spring harvest made up an average of 15% of the total annual troll Chinook salmon harvest.

Key words: Troll, Spring, Southeast Alaska, Chinook, Salmon, Commercial Fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, AMR, Annual Management Report, Alaska hatchery.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Southeast Alaska spring troll fisheries conducted from 1999 to 2010, including both spring/experimental and terminal fisheries. Fishing area descriptions, maps of open areas, fishing schedules, harvest guidelines, and management actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are included. Harvest, effort and Alaska hatchery contributions are presented and discussed. Most spring troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon, excluding the Cross Sound pink and chum fishery (modified in 2009) and the directed fisheries that target wild Chinook returning to the Taku and Stikine Rivers.

Alaskan hatcheries began producing Chinook salmon around 1980 and substantial returns began showing up about 5 years later, during the spring. At the same time, the spring troll fishery was curtailed as part of the wild Chinook salmon rebuilding program and the starting date for the summer fishery was gradually delayed until July 1. As a result, many of the fish returning to the hatcheries were not harvested. In response, the department and the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) began conducting experimental spring troll fisheries in 1986 to target fish returning to hatchery release sites (Figure 1). Details on spring fisheries conducted from 1986 to 1998 can be found in *Summary of Management and Harvest during Spring Salmon Troll Chinook Fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 1986–1998* (Stopha et al. 1999).

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

SPRING TROLL FISHERIES

Non-Alaskan hatchery fish (treaty fish) are counted towards the season treaty quota of Chinook salmon under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, while most of the Alaska hatchery fish are not. The spring troll and terminal troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon, but treaty fish are also harvested. From 1999 to 2002, BOF guideline limits of treaty fish that could be harvested in each spring fishing area remained the same (Table 1), however, the treaty harvest limit criteria was modified during both the 2003 and 2006 BOF meetings (Tables 2 and 3). In addition to these treaty limit regulation changes, the BOF also adopted a regulation that established the criteria for combining spring areas. The department may now combine adjacent spring troll fishery areas and their associated treaty harvest caps if each of the areas have Alaska hatchery compositions of 25 percent or greater for three or more consecutive seasons.

Each spring fishing area is managed individually. Fishing periods are opened by emergency order, ADF&G personnel sample fish deliveries and ship the heads of adipose fin-clipped fish to

the state tag lab in Juneau for coded-wire tag (CWT) detection and decoding. Fishery openings are announced in a series of weekly news releases.

Fishing time in an area may be extended, based inseason assessment of CWT data and historic harvest timing information. Therefore, it is imperative that fishers and tender operators keep fish from different fishing areas separated until landing so if fish are sampled at the dock, the percentage of Alaska hatchery fish can be determined for each spring area. Separate fish tickets must also be generated for each area fished (5 AAC 29.130).

Harvest and effort data is obtained from the salmon fish ticket system. Since 2002, spring troll fish tickets have been edited and entered into the fish ticket database in five Southeast Alaska ADF&G offices. This has reduced the length of time involved in obtaining complete harvest and effort data, which has been a benefit to management of these fisheries. Prior to 2002, all spring troll tickets were mailed to the Sitka office for data entry.

Each year, fishery managers from ADF&G hold meetings in Southeast Alaska towns to discuss fishing plans with trollers, processors, and hatchery operators. A review of the previous fishing season is presented as well as an outlook for the upcoming year. New fishing areas or changes to existing areas may be proposed. These proposed areas are then scrutinized by department biologists for potential impacts on local wild stocks and to determine whether the area is one where a substantial portion of the harvest is likely to be of Alaska hatchery origin. The department also examines whether any newly proposed areas can be sampled adequately within the current funding levels. Once plans are finalized, the department issues a news release with descriptions of fishing areas and a schedule of initial fishing periods.

TERMINAL FISHERIES

Terminal fisheries are conducted in areas near or at a hatchery or hatchery release site. Chinook salmon caught in most terminal harvest areas are considered to be 100% Alaska hatchery fish, based on historic sampling, and are open continuously once the fishery begins. In recent years, terminal troll fisheries were conducted at Hidden Falls, Anita Bay, Neets Bay, and Wrangell Narrows. Terminal troll fisheries had been conducted in Earl West Cove through 2005 and in Carroll Inlet through 1999, until they were phased out.

RESULTS

TRENDS IN SPRING FISHERIES

After conducting spring troll fisheries for 25 years, the number of spring fishery areas increased to a peak of 31 non-terminal in 2004. The department has been able to simplify management of the spring fisheries in two ways. The first is by increasing the number of spring areas that are allowed to remain open on a continual basis or “until further notice” (UFN). Inner Silver Bay was the first non-terminal fishery to open “UFN”, beginning in 1999, and was combined into the larger Sitka Sound “UFN” spring fishery in 2006. Criteria for managing an area on this basis include a consistently high percentage of Alaska hatchery fish, a harvest below treaty fish limits, or extremely low harvest and effort. These areas are monitored for Alaska hatchery percentage and fishing time may be reduced if the Alaska hatchery percent is low or if the harvest approaches the treaty fish limit (Table 3). The second is to combine adjacent areas when possible, reducing the number of individual areas and simplifying the management of the fisheries. Combining adjacent areas has advantages for trollers as well, in that they have fewer boundaries to monitor, and a reduced need for the separation of their catch while fishing.

The number of Chinook salmon harvested in the spring fisheries ranged from 18,351 in 1999 to 58,421 in 2005, with a decline from 2007 to 2010. The number of Alaska hatchery Chinook harvested ranged from 8,766 in 1999 to 19,863 in 2004. After a significant decline in 2006, the contribution of Alaska hatchery Chinook nearly peaked to 18,263 in 2007, but gradually declined from 2008 to 2010. The Alaska hatchery percent varied from a low of 26% in 2006 to a high of 49% in 2001 and 2008 (Table 4).

Effort in the spring troll fisheries from 1999 to 2010 ranged from 330 permits in 2002 to a peak of 586 permits in 2009 (Table 5). With the exception of 2002–2003, when Chinook prices fell below the recent averages, the number of power troll and hand troll permits fished has steadily grown. Increasing harvest opportunities through fishery expansions and rising Chinook prices are two key factors that contributed to this increased effort.

CHANGES TO SPRING FISHERIES 1999–2010

In addition to treaty limit regulation changes (Tables 1–3), the 2006 BOF also adopted several other regulations that effected spring fishery areas and management regimes. First, the BOF established the criteria for combining spring areas. ADF&G, by Emergency Order, may now combine adjacent spring troll fishery areas and their associated treaty harvest caps if each of the areas have Alaska hatchery compositions of 25 percent or greater for three or more consecutive seasons. Prior to this action by BOF, if spring areas were combined, the treaty caps were not combined, and troll harvest opportunities were lost. The new regulation allowed the department to reduce the number of spring areas while maintaining existing harvest opportunities. This change also achieved a major initial objective of the experimental fisheries in the establishment of permanent spring troll corridors to harvest returning Alaska hatchery Chinook, while minimizing the harvest of wild Chinook salmon stocks. This objective was established to minimize losses of fishing opportunity resulting from spring closures to rebuild depleted Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon stocks.

The BOF also established regulations that allow the department to open, by Emergency Order, a spring salmon troll fishery for one day per week during the months of May and June in the Yakutat Bay area east of a line from Point Manby to Ocean Cape. The maximum harvest is 1,000 Chinook salmon and is not based on the composition of Alaska hatchery fish. This fishery may be open only if the projected inriver run of three-ocean age and older Chinook salmon to the Situk River is greater than 1,050 fish [5 AAC 30.365(c)(5)].

An agreement was approved between the United States and Canada during the Pacific Salmon Commission meeting held in February, 2005. This agreement allowed directed commercial and sport fisheries on Chinook salmon returning to the Stikine and Taku Rivers by implementing abundance based fishing regimes and harvest sharing. Management plans were then adopted by the BOF in January, 2006 which described fishing areas and schedules for commercial and sport fisheries in Districts 8 and 11. Under provisions of the “Pacific Salmon Treaty”, directed fisheries may be implemented based on preseason forecasts only if the preseason forecasted terminal run size equals or exceeds the midpoint escapement goal range plus the combined Canada, U.S. and test fishery base level catches (BLCs) of Stikine and Taku River Chinook salmon. The preseason forecast will only be used for management until inseason projections become available in late May.

During the February meeting of 2009, the BOF adopted a regulation that established criteria where the spring fishery treaty limits may be increased as follows: As of May 1, if the preseason

Abundance Index is 1.15 or above and the amount of Chinook salmon remaining on the winter GHF to be harvested is between 10,000 and 15,000 fish, then an additional 250 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon will be added to the treaty caps in each tier. If the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the GHF is greater than 15,000 fish, then an additional 500 Chinook salmon will be added to the treaty caps.

Also in 2009, the BOF authorized repealing of 5 AAC 29.090(f), which regulated fishing time, areas, and the Chinook harvest cap for the Cross Sound Pink and Chum fishery. This fishery will no longer be managed as a pink and chum salmon index area with a cap of 500 Chinook salmon. This fishery is no longer needed as a run strength indicator for wild pink or hatchery chum salmon, due to seine test fisheries that are conducted in Icy Strait and upper Chatham Strait. It will now be managed based on the Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon contribution and treaty Chinook salmon caps, under the provisions of 5 AAC 29.090(d)(1)(D), as are all other spring fisheries.

AREA DESCRIPTIONS BY SEASON

KETCHIKAN AREA (Figures 2–10)

West Rock (Fishery Area 101-21): 1999–2002

Fishing Area: 1999–2000, In the waters of Section 1-F south of the latitude of Point White (54°56.00' N. lat., 131°29.50' W. long.), north of the latitude of Barren Island to Cape Northumberland.

2001: The northern boundary was moved south to the latitude of 54°55.00' N. lat. (south of Point White).

2002: The fishery was expanded eastward, moving the eastern boundary to include the waters west of a line from Barren Island to Cape Northumberland to west of a line from Barren Island to Yellow Rocks to a point 1 mile off Duke Point at the latitude of Duke Point (approximately 54°55.30' N. lat., 131°10' W. long.).

Felice Strait (Fishery Area 101-23): 2002

Fishing Area: In Section 1A, waters of Felice Strait east of the longitude of Survey Point, south of the latitude of Giant Point on Mary Island and east of a line from the northwesternmost tip of Dog Island to Edge Point on Mary Island. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island (Annette Island Reserve) were closed.

Gravina Island Shore (Fishery Area 101-29): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: 1999–2000, In Section 1-F in waters of Tongass Narrows north of the latitude of Rosa Reef light and south of a line from Point Higgins (55°27.47' N. lat., 131°50.00' W. long.) to Caamano Point (55°30.00' N. lat., 131°58.00' W. long.), in the waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of Point White and west of a line from Point White (54°44.75' N. lat., 131°40.50' W. long.) to Survey Point (55°00.75' N. lat., 131°29.25' W. long.); in waters of Nichols Passage south of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67' N. lat.).

2001–2005: The southern boundary was modified from the latitude of Point White to include waters of Clarence Strait north of 54°55.00' N. lat., (south of Point White). This change was concurrent with the northern boundary change of the adjacent West Rock fishery.

2006: The area was combined into the Ketchikan Area fishery.

Ketchikan Area (Fishery area 101-29): 2006–2010

Fishing Area: 2006, Combined the former Gravina Island, West Clarence Strait and Mountain Point Areas. Waters of Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage north of a line from a point on Prince of Wales Island at 54°54.27' N. lat., (the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay) to a point on Duke Island at 54°55' N. lat., (south of Point White) and south of the District 2/6 boundary (a line from the easternmost tip of Narrow Point to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Point); Tongass Narrows north of the latitude of Rosa Reef light and south of a line from Point Higgins (55°27.47' N. lat., 131°50' W. long.) to the southernmost point on the peninsula at the eastern entrance to Bond Bay (55°31.50' N. lat.); in Revillagigedo Channel and George Inlet south of the latitude of the George Inlet cannery site at 55°23' N. lat., and north of a line from 55°13.60' N. lat., 131°17.30' W. long. (approximately 1-mile south of Cone Point) to Harbor Point (55°13.00' N. lat., 131°25.00' W. long.). Waters of Carroll Inlet and Thorne Arm were open. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island (Annette Island Reserve) were closed.

2007–2010: New southern boundary. Waters of Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage north of a line from Prince of Wales Island to Duke Island at 54°54.06' N. lat., (the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay).

Point Alava (Fishery Area 101-41): 2010

Fishing Area: Waters of Revillagigedo Channel north of a line from a point on Annette Island at the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Crab Bay (approximately 55°06.55' N. lat.) to the prominent point on Mary Island at approximately 55°05.25' N. lat., to Mary Island Light to the northernmost tip of Black Island then due east to the mainland shore to the easternmost tip of Point Alava, and south of the Ketchikan Area boundary that is located approximately one mile south of Cone Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island (Annette Island Reserve) were closed.

Mountain Point (Fishery Area 101-45): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: 1999–2000, In waters of Section 1-F, in Nichols Passage north of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67' N. lat.) and south of a line from Gravina Point (55°17.25' N. lat., 131°34.75' W. long.) to a point on Revillagigedo Island at 55°18.75' N. lat., 131°35.25' W. long.; in Revillagigedo Channel south of the latitude of California Head, and south of a line from California Head (55°19.58' N. lat., 131°29.00' W. long.) to a point on Revillagigedo Island at 55°18.37' N. lat., 131°28.12' W. long., and north of a line from 55°13.60' N. lat., 131°17.30' W. long. (approximately 1 mile south of Cone Point) to Harbor Point (55°13.00' N. lat., 131°25.00' W. long.).

2001: the fishery was expanded to include the waters of Carroll Inlet.

2002: The northern boundary in Revillagigedo Channel and George Inlet was moved to include waters south of the latitude of the George Inlet cannery site at 55°23.00' N. lat.

2006: The area was combined into Ketchikan Area fishery.

Point Alava Shore (Fishery Area 101-53): 1999–2001

Fishing Area: In waters within one nautical mile of the Revillagigedo Island shore north and west of Point Alava (located at 55°11.63' N. lat., 131°10.78' W. long.) and south of a line from 55°13.60' N. lat., 131°17.30' W. long. to Harbor Point.

West Behm Canal (Fishery area 101-90): 2001–2010

Fishing Area: 2001–2004, In waters of W. Behm Canal within one nautical mile of the western shore of Revillagigedo Island south of the latitude of Brow Point, 55°50.13' N. lat., and north of the latitude of Indian Point 55°36.80' N. lat., and including waters of Neets Bay west of the easternmost tip of Bug Island until June 8. As of June 9, waters east of the longitude of Chin Point will be managed as part of the Neets Bay terminal harvest area.

2005–2010: The southern boundary was expanded from Indian Point to the northernmost tip of Grant Island, including all waters of Naha and Mosher Bays.

Kendrick Bay (Fishery Area 102-10): 2010

Fishing Area: Waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Stone Rock Bay at approximately 54°46.13' N. lat., south of the southern boundary of the Ketchikan Area (101-29) and west of the Districts 1/2 boundary.

Western Clarence Strait (Fishery Area 102-50): 2003–2005

Fishing Area: 2003–2004, In District 2, waters of Clarence Strait north of 54°54.27' N. lat., (the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay) and south of 55°36.50' N. lat.

2005: The fishery was expanded by moving the northern line up to the District 2 boundary, the easternmost tip of Narrow Point to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Point.

2006: The area was combined into the Ketchikan Area fishery.

Ship Island Shore (Fishery area 102-80): 1999–2002

Fishing Area: In Clarence Strait, only those waters of District 2 within one nautical mile of the Cleveland Peninsula south of the latitude of Lemesurier Point and west of the District 101/102 boundary where it intersects Caamano Point.

Clarence Strait (Fishery Area 106-20): 2006–2010

Fishing Area: Only those waters of Section 6D south of a line from Luck Pt. to Pt. Stanhope and including the waters of Rocky Bay Cooney Cove, Mosman Inlet, Burnett Inlet, and McHenry Inlet.

WRANGELL AND PRINCE OF WALES AREAS: (Figures 9–20)**South Sumner Strait (Fishery Area 105-41): 2000–2010**

Fishing Area: 2000, In district 105, in waters of Sumner Strait north of a line from Point St. Albans (56°05.00' N. lat., 133°59.50' W. long.) to Ruins Point (56°04.00' N. lat., 133°42.00' W. long.).

2001–2005: The fishery was expanded by combining it with the North Sumner Strait fishery. This moved the eastern boundary so that in District 106, waters west of a line from Point Colpoys to Mitchell point in Sumner Strait were open.

2006–2010: A modified southern boundary expanded this fishery in District 105 to include the waters of Sumner Strait north of a line at the latitude of the northernmost tip of the northern Barrier Island at 56°13.40' N. lat.

North Sumner Strait (Fishery Area 106-43): 2000

Fishing Area: In district 106, the waters of Sumner Strait west of a line from Point Colpoys (56°20.00' N. lat., 133°12.00' W. long.) to Mitchell Point (56°27.00' N. lat., 133°12.00' W. long.) and east of a line from Point Barrie (56°26.17' N. lat., 133°39.00' W. long.) to Point Baker (56°21.53' N. lat., 133°37.25' W. long.).

2001: The fishery was combined into the South Sumner Strait Area fishery.

Steamer Point (Fishery Area 106-30): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: 1999–2004, In Stikine Strait, only in those waters of Sections 6-C, 6-D, and 8-B south of 56°20.10' N. lat., and north and east of a line from Point Nesbitt (56°14.00' N. lat., 132°52.00' W. long.) to Key Reef Light to Point Harrington (56°10.17' N. lat., 132°43.5' W. long.).

2005–2010: The fishery was modified by closing waters of Section 8B south of 56°20.10' N. lat., moving the northern line down to the Section 6C/8B boundary.

Snow Passage (Fishery area 106-41): 1999–2002, 2010

Fishing Area: 1999–2002, Waters of Section 6-B west of a line from Point Nesbitt (56°14.00' N. lat., 132°52.00' W. long.) to Key Reef Light, and north and west of a line from Key Reef Light to the northern tip of Exchange Island (56°12.92' N. lat., 133°03.48' W. long.) to a point on the Prince of Wales shore at the latitude of the northern tip of Exchange Island.

2010: The area reopened with new southern boundaries opening the waters of Sections 6-B, 6-C and 6-D north of a line from Luck Point to Point Stanhope and west and south of a line from the southwestern most tip of Point Nesbitt to Key Reef Light to Point Harrington.

Ernest Sound (Fishery Area 107-10): 1999–2001, 2004–2010

Fishing Area: 1999, in waters of Ernest Sound in Section 7-B east of a line from Lemesurier Point to Ernest Point to the southernmost point of Etolin Island and south of the latitude of Eaton Point at 55°56.33' N. lat.

2000–2001: The area was combined with the Deer Island fishery, extending the northern boundary to include waters of Ernest Sound in Sections 7-A and 7-B, with the exception that waters east of 132°07.00' W. long.; and waters south and west of 131°56.00' W. long. Zimovia Strait was closed north of a line from Thoms Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°06.78' N. lat. 132°06.57' W. long. Bradfield Canal was closed east of a line from the mainland shore at 56°11.67' N. lat. to a point on the Wrangell Island shore at 56°12.27' N. lat., 131°55.17' W. long. (figures 8 and 9)

2004–2009: reopened with same boundaries as 1999.

2010: The area was combined with the Deer Island and Zimovia Strait fisheries, which extended the northern boundary to include all waters of District 7 west of 131°56.00' W. long., but all waters of Anita Bay THA were closed.

Deer Island (Fishery Area 107-20): 1999, 2004–2009

Fishing Area: 1999, The waters of Ernest Sound in Section 7-A north of the latitude of Eaton Point at 55°56.30' N. lat., and east of 132°07.00' W. long., west of 131°56.00' W. long., and south of the southernmost tip of Wrangell Island.

2000: The area was combined into the Ernest Sound fishery.

2004–2009: the fishery reopened with same boundaries as 1999.

2010: The area was combined into the Ernest Sound fishery.

Zimovia Strait (Fishery Area 107-30): 2004–2009

Fishing Area: 2004–2007, The waters of Section 7-A north of the southernmost tip of Wrangell Island.

2008–2009: From June 1 to June 30, the waters of Anita Bay THA were excluded.

2010: The area was combined into the Ernest Sound fishery.

Babbler Point (Fishery Area 107-47): 1999–2001

Fishing Area: 1999–2000, In Section 7-A, waters of Eastern Passage, south and east of a line from Hour Point (56°27.80' N. lat., 132°16.63' W. long.) to Babbler Point (56°29.17' N. lat., 132°17.17' W. long.) and north of 56°24.83' N. lat.

2001: The northern boundary was extended in Eastern Passage toward Wrangell and included waters south and east of a line from Point Highfield (57°11.00' N. lat.) to Babbler Point (56°29.17' N. lat., 132°17.17' W. long.).

Chichagof Pass (Fishery Area 108-10): 2004–2005, 2009–2010

Fishing Area: 2004–2005, The waters of Chichagof Pass and Zimovia Strait in Section 8-B south of 56°24.50' N. lat., and east of a line from Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N. lat., 132°32.00' W. long.

2006–2008: This fishery was replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery.

2009–2010: The Stikine River terminal run forecast did not allow for a directed commercial troll fishery, so this fishery was reopened with the same boundaries as 2004–2005.

Baht Harbor (Fishery Area 108-30): 1999–2005, 2009–2010

Fishing Area: 1999–2005, In Sumner Strait, waters of Section 8-B east of a line (the District 8 western boundary) from Point Alexander (56°30.58' N. lat., 132°56.92' W. long.) to Low Point (56°27.00' N. lat., 132°57.00' W. long.) and west of a line from the eastern entrance of Blind Slough to the light at Craig Point.

2006–2008: This fishery was replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery.

2009–2010: The Stikine River terminal run forecast did not allow for a directed commercial troll fishery, so this fishery was reopened with the same boundaries as 1999–2005.

Craig Point (Fishery Area 108-40): 2002, 2004, 2009–2010

Fishing Area: 2002 and 2004, the waters of Sumner and Stikine Strait south and east of a line from Craig Point Light to Neal Point Light to Wedge Point to Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N. lat., 132°32.00' W. long. and north of 56°20.10' N. lat.

2006–2008: This fishery was replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery.

2009–2010: The Stikine River terminal run forecast did not allow for a directed commercial troll fishery, so this fishery was reopened with the same boundaries as 2002 and 2004.

Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound Areas: (Figures 21–25)

Little Port Walter (Fishery Area 109-10): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: In Chatham Strait, only in those waters of Section 9-A south of the latitude of Patterson Point (56°32.50' N. lat., 134°38.33' W. long.) and north of 56°15.83' N. lat., (located immediately south of Graveyard Cove), including all waters of Patterson Bay, Deep Cove, Port Herbert, Port Walter, Port Lucy, and Port Conclusion.

Kingsmill Point (Fishery Area 109-51): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: The waters of District 9 north of Point Ellis including Keku Strait and Port Camden.

2006: The area was combined into the Chatham Strait fishery.

Tebenkof Bay (Fishery Area 109-62): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: 1999–2000, In the waters of Tebenkof Bay in Section 9-B south of the latitude of Point Ellis (56°33.67' N. lat), north of the latitude of Point Harris (56°17.50' N. lat., 134°17.75' W. long.), and east of 134°20.00' W. long.

2001–2010: The western boundary was extended into Chatham Strait. The modified fishery included waters south of Point Ellis, north of Point Harris, and east of 134°24.00' W. long.

Frederick Sound (Fishery Area 110-31): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: In Frederick Sound, those waters north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Macartney to 57°06.00' N. lat., 134°03.35' W. long., south and east of a line from 57°06.00' N. lat., 134°03.35' W. long., to McDonald Rock buoy; south of the line from McDonald Rock buoy to the point of land on the mainland east of Entrance Island at 57°25.32' N. lat., 133°25.63' W. long., and north and west of a line from Boulder Point (57°00.83' N. lat., 133°18.92' W. long.) to Point Highland (57°09.00' N. lat., 133°27.75' W. long.). Waters of Port Houghton east of 133°11.00' W. long., were closed to protect the run of wild Chinook salmon at the head of Port Houghton.

Beginning June 1, the Frederick Sound area was extended to include those waters of District 10 that are north and west of a line from Wood Point (56°59.75' N. lat., 132°56.95' W. long.) to Beacon Point (56°56.25' N. lat., 132°59.50' W. long.), excluding waters of Farragut Bay north and east of a line from Bay Point (57°06.50' N. lat., 133°19.00' W. long.) to Grand Point (57°05.00' N. lat., 133°11.00' W. long.), and also excluding those waters of Thomas Bay that are north and east of a line from Point Vandeput (57°01.25' N. lat., 133°00' W. long.) to Wood Point.

Chatham Strait (Fishery Area 112-12): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: 1999, in District 12 and 13, only in waters of Peril Strait east of the longitude of the Nismeni Point at 135°25.00' W. long., and in waters of Chatham Strait south of the latitude of Point Hepburn and north of the latitude of Point Gardner (57°01.00' N. lat.), including all waters of Freshwater Bay and Tenakee Inlet, and excluding those waters of the Hidden Falls Terminal Area (112-22), see Hidden Falls THA for area description.

2000–2001: The western boundary was expanded to include the waters of Hoonah Sound and Peril Strait north of Pogibshi Pt, formerly included within the Salisbury Sound fishery.

2002–2005: The southern boundary for the Hidden Falls THA was moved north of 57°06.83' N. lat. (south of Takatz Bay), this extended the Chatham Strait area to include those waters previously closed within the former THA southern line of 57°06.83' N. lat.

2006–2010: The area was combined with the Kingsmill Point fishery.

SITKA AREA: (Figures 26–33)**Western Channel (Fishery Area 113-01): 2002–2010**

Fishing Area: 2002–2004, in waters of Sitka Sound north and east of a line from Kulichkof Rock (56°59.50' N. lat., 135°26.50' W. long.) to Vitskari Island Light to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°03.42' N. lat., 135°36' W. long., south of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat., 135°35.00' W. long. through Signal Island Light to Kirushkin Island and west of a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock.

2005–2010: The area was reduced by moving the eastern boundary south and west of the previous line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat., 135°35.00' W. long., through Signal Island Light. The new boundary included waters south of a line from the same point on Kruzof Island through The Eckholms Light and northwest of a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock. This change was concurrent with the westward expansion of the adjacent Middle Island fishery.

Redoubt Bay (Fishery Area 113-30): 2002, 2006–2010

Fishing Area: 2002, In waters of Sitka Sound south of a line from Cape Burunof (56°59.00' N. lat., 135°23.00' W. long.) to Kulichkof Rock (56°59.50' N. lat., 135°26.50' W. long.) and east and north of a line from Kulichkof Rock to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.42' N. lat., 135°23.17' W. long.

2003–2005: The area was combined into the Biorka Island fishery.

2006–2010: The area was reopened with the same boundaries from 2002.

Biorka Island (Fishery Area 113-31): 2002–2010

Fishing Area: 2002, 2006–2010, in waters of Sitka Sound south and east of a line from the northernmost tip of Biorka Island to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, north and west of a line from the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.42' N. lat., 135°23.17' W. long. to the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the northernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Legma Island, and north and east of a line from the

southernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Liesnoi Island to Point Woodhouse.

2003–2005: The area boundaries were modified to incorporate the waters of the Redoubt Bay fishery.

2006–2010: The boundaries returned to those of 2002, excluding the waters of the Redoubt Bay fishery.

Eastern Channel (Fishery Area 113-35): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: New in 1999, In Sitka Sound, only those waters in Silver Bay and Eastern Channel west of a line from Entry Point Light to 57°01.60' N. lat., 135°14.58' W. long., and north and east of a line from Cape Burunof to Kulichkof Rock (also known as six mile rock) to the southern tip of Makhnati Island and south of the John O'Connell bridge.

2000–2005: The fishing area was reduced when the adjacent Inner Silver Bay fishery was expanded to a western boundary of Entry Point Light to Silver Point. The new Eastern Channel boundaries included those waters of Eastern Channel west of a line from Entry Point Light at 57°01.58' N. lat., 135°14.58' W. long., to Silver Point at 57°00.82' N. lat., 135°18.10' W. long., and north and east of a line from Cape Burunof (56°59.00' N. lat., 135°23.00' W. long.) to Kulichkof Rock (56°59.50' N. lat., 135°26.50' W. long.) to the southern tip of Makhnati Island and south of the John O'Connell bridge.

2005: A portion of the Deep Inlet THA remained open to trolling as part of the Eastern Channel Spring Troll area from May 1 to 21, including those waters west of 135°21.52' W. long. From May 22 through June 30, waters east of a line from the westernmost tip of Long Island to a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35' N. lat., 135°22.63' W. long., was managed as per the Deep Inlet THA Salmon Management Plan.

2006: The area was combined into the Sitka Sound fishery.

Inner Silver Bay (Fishery Area 113-37): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: 1999, the waters of Silver Bay east of a line from Entry Point Light to 57°01.58' N. lat., 135°14.58' W. long.

2000–2005: The area boundary was expanded westward to include waters of Silver Bay east of a line from the same point at Entry Point Light to Silver Point at 57°00.82' N lat., 135°18.10' W. long.

2006: The area was combined into the Sitka Sound fishery.

1999–2005: The waters of Bear Cove east of a line between the outer ADF&G Regulatory markers were open at various times as requested by NSRAA.

- 1999–2001 was open when the Eastern Channel experimental area was open.
- 2002–2005 was open when the Inner Silver Bay spring area was open.

Middle Island (Fishery Area 113-41): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: 1999, in Sitka Sound, only those waters north and east of a line from Signal Island Light to Inner Point, and waters south and east of a line from Point Brown to Rob Point; and waters of Olga Strait south of the latitude of a light at 57°11.32' N. lat., and waters of Nakwasina

Sound south and west of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Beehive Island, and all waters of Katlian Bay.

2000: The northern boundary was extended to include waters of Krestof Sound west of Partofshikof Island south of 57°00.25' N. lat., and waters of Krestof Sound east of Partofshikof Island south of a line from Partof Point (57°13.75' N. lat., 135°34.00' W. long.) to Neva Point (57°14.17' N. lat., 135°33.00' W. long.). All waters of Nakwasina Passage, Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay were opened.

2001–2004: The northern boundary in Neva Strait was extended, adding the waters within Neva Strait south of 57°00.25' N. lat., and north of a line from Partof Point (57°13.75' N. lat., 135°34.00' W. long.) to Neva Point (57°14.17' N. lat., 135°33.00' W. long.).

2005: The area was expanded to the south. The southern line from Signal Island Light to Inner Point was moved to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat., 135°35.00' W. long., through the Eckholms Light, northwest of a line from Kulichkof Rock (56°59.50' N. lat., 135°26.50' W. long.) to the southern tip of Makhnati Island and waters of Krestof Sound and Neva Strait south of 57°15.00' N. lat.

2006: The area was combined into the Sitka Sound fishery.

Sitka Sound (Fishery Area 113-41): 2006–2010

Fishing Area: Combined the former Middle Island, Eastern Channel, and Inner Silver Bay areas. The waters of Sitka Sound, including Krestof Sound and Neva Strait south of 57°15.00' N. lat., and north and east of a line from Cape Burunof (56°59.00' N. lat., 135°23.00' W. long.) to Kulichkof Rock (56°59.50' N. lat., 135°26.50' W. long.) to 57°01.50' N. lat., 135°24.25' W. long. (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat., 135°35.00' W. long., through The Eckholms Light with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock) to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N. lat., 135°35.00' W. long., including all waters of Nakwasina Passage, Nakwasina Sound, Katlian Bay and Silver Bay. 2006–2008: The waters of the Deep Inlet THA were excluded.

2006–2010: The waters of Bear Cove east of a line between the outer ADF&G Regulatory markers were open at various times as requested by NSRAA.

2009–2010: The waters of Deep Inlet THA were included as part of the Sitka Sound area through the last Saturday of May. From the final Sunday in May through June 30, the waters of the Deep Inlet THA were managed on a rotational gear fishing schedule. See Deep Inlet THA for area description.

Shelikof Bay (Fishery Area 113-45): 2003–2004

Fishing Area: The waters of Shelikof Bay east of a line from Point Amelia (57°13.50' N. lat., 135°52.50' W. long.) to Beaver Point (57°5.50' N. lat., 135°50.50' W. long.).

Salisbury Sound (Fishery Area 113-62): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: 1999, in District 13 the waters of Peril Strait west of the longitude of the Nismeni Point at 135°20.00' W. long., and north and east of a line from Pt. Kakul to Brad Rock to the Chichagof Island shore at the longitude Brad Rock at 135°41.38' W. long., and in waters of Krestof Sound south of the latitude 57°20.00' N. lat., and north of a line from Point Brown to

Rob Point, and in waters of Olga Strait north of the latitude of a light at 57°11.32' N. lat., and waters of Nakwasina Sound north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Beehive Island.

2000: The fishing area was reduced by moving the northern boundary at the longitude of Nismeni Point south to the longitude of Pogibshi Point at 57°30.50' N. lat., and by excluding the waters of Krestof Sound west of Partofshikof Island south of 57°00.25' N. lat., and waters of Krestof Sound, Olga Strait, and Nakwasina Sound east of Partofshikof Island south of a line from Partof Point (57°13.75' N. lat., 135°34.00' W. long.) to Neva Point (57°14.17' N. lat., 135°33.00' W. long.). These boundary changes were concurrent with the expansion of the adjacent Sitka Sound and Chatham Strait fisheries.

2001–2003: The southern boundary east of Partofshikof Island in Neva Strait was reduced by moving it north to the latitude of 57°15.00' N. The western boundary was expanded to east of Scraggy Point at 135°43.68' W. long., incorporating additional waters of Salisbury Sound.

2004–2010: The western boundary in Salisbury Sound was expanded from Scraggy Point to a line through Sinitsin Island at 135°46.00' W. long.

North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait Areas: (Figures 34–42)

Lisianski Inlet (Fishery Area 113-95): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: 1999–2004, in Section 13-A, in those waters of Lisianski Inlet south and east of a line from Soapstone Point (58°06.17' N. lat., 136°29.83' W. long.) to Column Point (58°07.25' N. lat., 136°26.83' W. long.), and east of the longitude of the navigational marker at Rock Point at approximately 58°00.17' N. lat., 136°21.15' W. long.

2005–2006: The area was expanded when the northwestern boundary from Soapstone Point to Column Point was moved to a line from 56°06.21' N. lat., 136°29.58' W. long., to Column Point (58°07.42' N. lat., 136°26.83' W. long.).

2007: The northern boundary in Lisianski Inlet was moved south from a Soapstone Point to Column Point line to a line at 58°05.00' N. lat., reducing the area of this fishery. This line change was concurrent with the southern expansion of the Port Althorp fishery.

2008–2010: A slight change was made to the northern boundary. The line from 58°05.00' N. lat., was moved south to a line from Ewe Pt. (58°04.06' N. lat., 136°27.44' W. long.) to Dace Rock (58°05.48' N. lat., 136°26.17' W. long.). This line change was also concurrent with the southern expansion of the Port Althorp fishery.

Stag Bay (Fishery Area 113-97): 2002–2010

Fishing Area: 2002, in waters of Lisianski Strait north of the latitude of Point Theodore and south and west of the navigational marker at Rock Point at approximately 136°21.15' W. long., including the waters of Stag Bay.

2003–2004: The area was expanded south when the boundary was moved from the latitude of Point Theodore to a line from Point Theodore through the southernmost tip of Ester Island to the Chichagof Island shoreline.

2005–2010: The southern line from Point Theodore through the southernmost tip of Ester Island to the Chichagof Island shoreline was extended south to a line from Point Theodore through Point Urey, expanding the open waters for this fishery.

Cross Sound (Fishery Area 114-21): 1999–2010

Fishing Area: In the waters of Section 14-A west of the longitude of Point Dundas (136°16.75' W. long.), south of the latitude of Point Dundas (58°19.00' N. lat.), and east of the longitude of the southern tip of Taylor Island to 58°10.00' N. lat., then east to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.

Note: 2009- The fishery was no longer managed as a pink and chum salmon index area with a cap of 500 Chinook salmon. It was then managed based on the Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon contribution and treaty Chinook salmon caps, under the provisions of 5 AAC 29.090(d)(1)(D).

Point Adolphus (Fishery Area 114-23): 1999

Fishing Area: In Section 14-B, in those waters of Icy Strait that are within one nautical mile of the Chichagof Island shoreline east of Point Adolphus at 135°47.00' W. long., and west of Crist Point at 135°29.50' W. long.

South Passage (Fishery Area 114-23): 2000–2010

Fishing Area: 2000–2005, in waters of Icy Strait south and east of a line from the prominent point on the northeastern side of the Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N. lat., 136°16.75' W. long. to the westernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to a point one mile due north of Point Adolphus to Point Adolphus at 58°17.25' N. lat., 135°47.00' W. long.

2006–2010: The area was expanded to the north and east. The northern boundary line at the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Island was extended to Point Gustavus, and opened waters east of that line to the western boundary of the new Icy Strait area.

Homesshore (Fishery Area 114-25): 2000–2005

Fishing Area: 2000–2001, in waters of District 12, only in waters of Icy Strait bounded by a line from a point of land on the mainland at 58°24.43' N. lat., 135°34.58' W. long., to Noon Point (58°20.50' N. lat., 135°32.00' W. long.) on Pleasant Island, to the southern tip of the largest island of the Porpoise Islands at 58°19.00' N. lat., 135°27.18' W. long., to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.90' N. lat., 135°15.58' W. long., to the eastern bank of the outlet of the stream on the mainland at 58°13.93' N. lat., 135°16.22' W. long.

2002–2005: The area was expanded to the south and east. The western line from a point on the mainland at 58°24.43' N. lat., 135°34.58' W. long., was moved east to the longitude of Noon Point (135°32.20' W. long.) on Pleasant Island and extended to the new southern boundary at a line from a point one-mile due north of Point Adolphus to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.90' N. lat., 135°15.58' W. long. to Hanus Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Hawk Point (at the entrance to Hawk Inlet). The eastern boundary was moved from a line from the northernmost tip of the Sisters Islands to the mainland shore at 58°13.93' N. lat., 135°16.22' W. long., to a line at 135°09.60' W. long.

2006: The area was combined into the Icy Strait fishery.

Icy Strait (Fishery Area 114-25): 2006–2010

Fishing Area: Combined the Homeshore and Point Sophia experimental areas. In the waters of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait, east of the longitude of Noon Pt. ($135^{\circ}32.20'$ W. long.), west of $135^{\circ}09.60'$ W. long., and the waters bounded by a line from Point Adolphus ($58^{\circ}17.25'$ N. lat., $135^{\circ}47.00'$ W. long.) to a point one-mile due north of Point Adolphus to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at $58^{\circ}10.90'$ N. lat., $135^{\circ}15.58'$ W. long., to Hanus Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Hawk Point (at the entrance to Hawk Inlet), and north of the latitude of Point Hepburn ($58^{\circ}56.42'$ N. lat.), including waters of Port Frederick and Hawk Inlet.

Point Sophia (Fishery Area 114-27): 1999–2005

Fishing Area: 1999, in waters of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait, in Sections 14-B, 14-C, and 12-A, in the area bounded by a line from Cannery Point to Crist Point to the northernmost tip of Hoonah Island to the northernmost tip of Sisters Island to the southernmost tip of Hawk Point (at the entrance to Hawk Inlet), and north of the latitude of Point Hepburn.

2000–2001: The area was combined with the Pt. Adolphus and Port Fredrick areas. in Sections 14-B, 14-C, and 12-A, in waters of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait bounded by a line from Point Adolphus ($58^{\circ}17.25'$ N. lat., $135^{\circ}47.00'$ W. long.) to a point one mile due north of Point Adolphus to the southern tip of the southernmost island of the Sisters Islands at $58^{\circ}10.25'$ N. lat., $135^{\circ}15.47'$ W. long. to the southernmost tip of Hawk Point (at the entrance to Hawk Inlet), and north of the latitude of Point Hepburn ($58^{\circ}56.42'$ N. lat.), including waters of Port Frederick and Hawk Inlet.

2002–2005: The northern boundary line was expanded to a point one-mile due north of Point Adolphus to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at $58^{\circ}10.90'$ N. lat., $135^{\circ}15.58'$ W. long. to Hanus Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Hawk Point (at the entrance to Hawk Inlet).

2006: The area was incorporated into the Icy Strait fishery.

Port Fredrick (Fishery Area 114-30): 1999

Fishing Area: Waters of Port Fredrick in Section 14-B south and west of a line from Cannery Point to Crist Point.

2000: The area was incorporated into the Point Sophia fishery.

Port Althorp (Fishery Area 114-25): 2002–2010

Fishing Area: 2002–2004, in waters of Section 14-A bounded by a line from Column Point to Soapstone Point, then from Soapstone Point to the longitude of the southern tip of Taylor Island at $58^{\circ}10.00'$ N. lat. then east to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.

2005–2006: The area was expanded when the southern boundary line was moved to a line from Column Point to Soapstone Point at $56^{\circ}06.21'$ N. lat., $136^{\circ}29.58'$ W. long.

2007: Both the western and southern boundaries were expanded. The western boundary was moved to a line from Soapstone Point ($58^{\circ}06.36'$ N. lat., $136^{\circ}29.96'$ W. long.) through the Cape Spencer lighthouse at $58^{\circ}11.93'$ N. latitude, $136^{\circ}38.43'$ W. longitude. The southern boundary

was moved in Section 13-A, to include waters of Lisianski Inlet north of 58°05.00' N. lat. This southern line change was concurrent with the northern line reduction of the Lisianski Inlet fishery.

2008–2010: A slight change was made to the southern boundary. The line from 58°05.00' N. lat., was moved south to a line from Ewe Pt. (58°04.06' N. lat., 136°27.44' W. long.) to Dace Rock (58°05.48' N. lat., 136°26.17' W. long.), expanding the waters open to the south. This line change was also concurrent with the northern boundary reduction of the Lisianski Inlet fishery.

DIRECTED CHINOOK SALMON FISHERIES IN DISTRICTS 8 AND 11

District 8: 2006–2008 (Figure 43)

The preseason Chinook salmon return forecasts for the Stikine River resulted in U.S. allowable commercial catches in District 8 in 2006–2008 (troll + drift gillnet + sport fish). Since directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fisheries were allowed, the provisions of 5 AAC 29.090 MANAGEMENT OF THE SPRING SALMON TROLL FISHERIES were not in effect and District 8 was managed based on the abundance of Stikine River Chinook salmon in accordance with the new provisions of 5 AAC 29.095.

The BOF in January of 2006 adopted into regulation the following closed areas for the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery. The waters of District 8 were opened with the following restrictions.

Babbler Point Area: waters within one-quarter mile of the mainland shoreline south of 56°30.47' N. lat. and west of a line from Babbler Point to Hour Point, from the first Monday in May through the second Saturday in June.

Wrangell Harbor Area: waters within one-quarter mile of the western shoreline of Wrangell Island south of the latitude of Point Highfield and north of the latitude of Cemetery Point, from the first Monday in May through the second Saturday in June.

Greys Pass: waters west of the longitude of a line from the northernmost tip of Greys Island to Rynda Island, and waters north and east of a line from the southernmost tip of Greys Island to 56°30.52' N. lat., 132°34.31' W. long. on Sokolof Island, to the southernmost point on Rynda Island.

Beacon Point/Point Frederick Area: waters of Frederick Sound west of a line from the District 10 boundary line one nautical mile off Kupreanof Island shoreline to Sukoi Island Light to Point Frederick from the first Monday in May through the second Saturday in June.

Woodpecker Cove Area: waters of Sumner Strait north of a line from 56°30.03' N. lat., 132°53.94' W. long. to Point Howe to the southeastern most tip of Station Island at 56°29.56' N. lat., 132°46.27' W. long. and west of line from Station Island light to a point Mitkof Island at 56°30.40' N. lat. and 132°44.94' W long. from the first Monday in May to the second Saturday in June for the entire troll opening when the gillnet fishery is open for more than 48 hours.

District 11: 2005–2006, 2009 (Figures 44 and 45)

Based on the first inseason terminal run projection for Taku River Chinook salmon and the harvest sharing agreement within the Pacific Salmon Treaty, there was an all gear US Allowable Catch for Alaska during the following years:

2005: In waters of Section 11-A east and south of a line from Point Young to Point Hilda and west and north of a line from False Point Arden to Point Tantallon, in waters of Section 11-B south of Cove Point.

2006 and 2009: In waters of Section 11-A south and east of a line from Piling Point at 58°19.25'N. lat., 134°48.17'W. long. to Middle Point at 58°14.90'N. lat., 134°37.73'W. long., and south and west of a line from Marmion Island Light to Circle Point, and in waters of Section 11-B south of a line from Marmion Island Light to Circle Point.

2009: NOTE: The U.S. and Canada agreed to a revised escapement goal range for large Taku River Chinook salmon. As a result of the revised escapement goal, the 2009 pre-season forecast allowed the troll and gillnet commercial fisheries in District 11 to open in early May.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREAS

Carroll Inlet (Terminal Harvest Area 101-46): 1999–2000 (Figure 2)

Fishing Area: those waters of Carroll Inlet north of a line from California Head to a marker point on the Revillagigedo Island shore at 55°18.37' N. lat., 131°28.12' W. long.

Neets Bay (Terminal Harvest Area 101-95): 2000–2010 (Figures 4–10)

Fishing Area: 2000–2006, in Neets Bay, east of a longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island to the closed waters area at the head of the bay. From the second Sunday in June through June 29, the area was expanded to waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point to the closed waters at the head of the bay.

2007–2010: The closing date of the expanded waters east of the longitude of Chin Point was extended through August 1.

Wrangell Narrows (Terminal Harvest Area 106-44): 1999–2008 (Figures 13–20 and 22)

Fishing Area: The waters of Section 6-A south of 56°46.00'N. lat. (Martinsen's Dock), west of a line between Blind Point (56°39.00' N. lat., 132°54.83' W. long.) and Anchor Point (56°38.25' N. lat., 132°55.58' W. long.) and north of the latitude and east of the longitude of the northern tip of Woewodski Island.

2009–2010: The Chinook salmon returns to the Wrangell Narrows Terminal Harvest Area (THA) were projected to be below 4,000 fish, so they were not opened for a troll fishery in the THA those years, in accordance with the Wrangell Narrows THA management plan (5 AAC 33.381).

Anita Bay (Terminal Harvest Area 107-35): 2004–2010 (Figures 16–20)

Fishing Area: The waters of Anita Bay west of a line from Anita Point to 56°14.26' N. lat., and 132°23.92' W. long.

2008–2010: (1) From June 15 through June 25, the waters of the Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.22' W. long. were closed to the harvest of salmon; (2) From June 26 through July 1, the waters of Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.98' W. long. were closed to the harvest of salmon.

Earl West Cove (Terminal Harvest Area 107-45): 1999–2005 (Figures 11–17)

Fishing Area: Those waters of Eastern Passage south of 56°24.83' N. lat., and west of 132°06.60' W. long., including waters of Madan Bay.

Hidden Falls (Terminal Harvest Area 112-22): 1999–2010 (Figures 22–25 and 34)

Fishing Area: 1999–2001, in Chatham Strait, only those waters of Section 12-A within two nautical miles of the Baranof and Catherine Island shorelines south of 57°20.00' N. lat. and north of 57°06.83' N. lat. (south of Takatz Bay), including all open waters of Kelp Bay.

2002–2010: The northern boundary was moved south to the latitude of South Point, and excluded the waters of Kelp Bay.

Deep Inlet (Terminal Harvest Area 113-38): 2002–2010

Fishing Area: Deep Inlet, Aleutkina Bay, and contiguous waters south of a line from a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35' N. latitude, 135°22.63' W. longitude to the westernmost tip of Long Island to the easternmost tip of Long Island to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island to the westernmost tip of Error Island to the westernmost tip of Berry Island to the southernmost tip of Berry Island to the westernmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group to the easternmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group to the westernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57°00.30' N. lat., 135°17.67' W. long., to a point on the southern side of the unnamed island at 57°00.08' N. lat., 135°16.78' W. long., and then to a point on the Baranof Island Shore at 56°59.93' N. lat., 135°16.53' W. long.

2005: The western boundary was reduced to include waters east of 135° 21.52' W. long. (southernmost latitude of Long Island to a point on the Baranof Island shore east of the entrance of Samsing Cove) from May 1 to 21. This reduction was concurrent with the expansion of the adjacent Eastern Channel experimental troll fishery into the waters of Deep Inlet May 1–21. From May 22 through June 30, waters east of a line from the westernmost tip of Long Island to a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35' N. lat., 135°22.63' W. long., was managed as per the Deep Inlet THA Salmon Management Plan.

NOTE: CLOSED WATERS:

- 2002–2003, Leasofkskaia Bay: east of a line from 57° 00.08' N. lat., 135°16.45' W. long., to 56° 59.93' N. lat., 135°16.53' W. long., Sandy Cove: south of 56° 59.05' N. lat.
- 2004: Sandy Cove- south of 56° 59.05' N. lat. Deep Inlet- south of 56° 58.50' N. lat., beginning June 30.
- 2005: All waters of Leasofkskaia Bay and Sandy Cove were closed.
- 2006–2008: Sandy Cove- all waters were closed; Deep Inlet- was closed west of 135° 21.52' W. long. from May 1 through May 21.
- 2009–2010: All waters of Sandy Cove were closed.

REFERENCE CITED

Stopha, M., D. Gaudet and P. Skannes. 1999. Summary of management and harvest during spring troll Chinook fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 1986–1998, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report 1J99-28, Juneau.

Table 1.—Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 1999–2002.

Alaska Hatchery Contribution To The Harvest	Treaty Fish Limit
less than 33%	1,000
33 to 49%	2,000
50-65%	3,000
greater than 65%	no limit

Table 2.—Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2003–2005.

Alaska Hatchery Contribution To The Harvest	Treaty Fish Limit
less than 33%	1,000
33 to 49%	3,000
50-65%	5,000
greater than 65%	no limit

Table 3.—Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2006–2010.

Alaska Hatchery Contribution To The Harvest	Treaty Fish Limit
less than 25%	1,000
At least 25% and less than 35%	2,000
At least 35% and less than 50%	3,000
At least 50% and less than 66%	5,000
66% or more	no limit

Table 4.—The number of Chinook salmon and Alaska hatchery contribution to the spring troll fisheries, 1999–2010.

Year	Non-Terminal Area Spring Harvest	Alaska Hatchery Harvest	Alaska Hatchery Percent	Number of Non-Terminal Areas Open	Terminal Area Harvest	Number of Terminal Areas Open	Total Harvest^a	Total Permits Fished
1999	18,351	8,766	48%	23	2,367	5	20,718	339
2000	20,990	11,217	53%	25	7,966	4	28,956	392
2001	28,250	13,726	49%	26	7,081	5	35,331	435
2002	37,610	17,398	46%	31	6,040	4	43,650	433
2003	35,452	11,949	34%	26	3,840	4	39,292	382
2004	55,186	19,863	36%	31	1,610	5	56,796	445
2005	58,421	18,195	31%	30	2,280	4	60,701	498
2006	36,918	9,430	26%	24	1,018	5	37,936	511
2007	48,479	18,263	38%	25	1,310	4	49,789	539
2008	36,638	17,769	49%	22	4,494	5	41,132	591
2009	32,581	12,374	38%	27	278	5	32,859	586
2010	28,614	11,161	39%	27	1,123	5	29,737	584

Note: Does not include Annette Island harvest or Hatchery Access fishery harvest, which occurred in 1989–1992.

^a Terminal harvest numbers includes troll catch from both spring and summer terminal fisheries.

Table 5.—Number of permits fished, by gear type for spring troll fisheries 1999–2010.

Year	Spring Fishery^a		Total Spring
	Troll Gear Type		
	Hand	Power	
1999	83	253	336
2000	111	287	398
2001	122	321	443
2002	94	236	330
2003	79	289	368
2004	111	332	443
2005	125	374	499
2006	151	366	517
2007	158	365	523
2008	170	405	575
2009	158	428	586
2010	157	427	584

^a Includes experimental and terminal fisheries

Table 6.–Spring troll Chinook salmon fishery data, 1999–2010.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
101-10	Nakat Inlet	2001	No landings			
101-21	West Rock	1999	No landings			
		2000	Confidential			
		2001	Confidential			
		2002	11	923	19%	748
101-23	Felice Strait	2002	Confidential			
101-29	Gravina Island	1999	19	686	52%	329
		2000	15	1,273	54%	586
		2001	25	2,015	35%	1,310
		2002	47	4,010	63%	1,484
		2003	38	2,712	50%	1,356
		2004	44	5,584	51%	2,736
	<i>Beginning 2006, part of Ketchikan area</i>	2005	54	2,927	50%	1,464
101-29	Ketchikan Area <i>combines Gravina Island, Mountain Point, and West Clarence St.</i>	2006	74	5,227	41%	3,084
		2007	75	6,317	27%	4,611
		2008	77	2,427	51%	1,189
		2009	85	5,361	59%	2,198
		2010	98	6,614	42%	3,836
101-41	Point Alava	2010	12	106	17%	88
101-45	Mountain Point	1999	11	376	72%	105
		2000	11	1,791	69%	555
		2001	29	3,155	61%	1,230
		2002	24	876	62%	333
		2003	23	1,693	77%	389
		2004	20	1,579	67%	521
	<i>Beginning 2006, part of Ketchikan area</i>	2005	34	2,133	79%	448
101-46	Carroll Inlet	1999	5	37	100%	
		2000	Confidential			
101-53	Point Alava	1999	Confidential			
		2000	Confidential			
		2001	No landings			
101-90	West Behm	2001	Confidential			
		2002	6	157	37%	99
		2003	3	9	0%	9
		2004	3	158	26%	117
		2005	Confidential			
		2006	7	298	30%	209
		2007	8	516	0%	516
		2008	6	94	8%	86
		2009	6	81	8%	75
		2010	18	349	2%	342
101-95	Neets Bay	2001	14	113	100%	
		2002	Confidential			
		2003	Confidential			
		2004	No landings			
		2005	Confidential			
		2006	Confidential			
		2007	3	136	100%	
		2008	8	227	100%	
		2009	Confidential			
		2010	9	57	100%	

-continued-

Table 6.–Page 2 of 8.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
102-10	Kendrick Bay	2010	8	387	38%	240
102-50	West Clarence Strait	2003	11	697	33%	467
		2004	13	645	63%	239
	<i>Beginning 2006, part of Ketchikan area</i>	2005	24	1,963	28%	1,413
102-80	Ship Island Shore	1999	4	47	29%	33
		2000	4	33	0%	33
		2001	Confidential			
		2002	Confidential			
105-41	Sumner Strait	2000	15	489	27%	357
		2001	18	644	31%	444
		2002	24	843	13%	733
		2003	19	867	9%	789
		2004	15	971	14%	835
		2005	23	1,214	7%	1,129
		2006	23	820	7%	763
		2007	41	2,181	26%	1,614
		2008	46	1,263	31%	871
		2009	35	1,456	27%	1,063
		2010	35	922	16%	774
106-20	Clarence Strait	2006	Confidential			
		2007	4	289	27%	211
		2008	5	61	100%	0
		2009	5	64	51%	31
		2010	6	90	0%	90
106-30	Steamer Point	1999	4	82	40%	49
		2000	13	420	13%	365
		2001	9	370	38%	229
		2002	8	284	18%	233
		2003	11	344	45%	189
		2004	14	504	33%	338
		2005	13	248	42%	144
		2006	17	885	23%	681
		2007	39	2,530	66%	860
		2008	5	336	84%	54
		2009	63	609	56%	268
		2010	24	794	47%	421
106-41	Snow Passage	1999	4	14	No sample	
		2000	Confidential			
		2001	4	25	0%	25
		2002	Confidential			
		2010	6	74	51%	36
106-44	Wrangell Narrows	1999	15	268	100%	
		2000	33	1,329	100%	
		2001	37	1,948	100%	
		2002	32	917	100%	
		2003	23	543	100%	
		2004	17	263	100%	
		2005	26	795	100%	
		2006	24	639	100%	
		2007	33	864	100%	

-continued

Table 6.–Page 3 of 8.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
106-44	Wrangell Narrows (cont.)	2008	26	667	100%	
		2009	Closed			
		2010	Closed			
107-10	Ernest Sound	1999	No landings			
		2000	6	86	5%	82
		2001	No landings			
		2004	3	96	19%	78
		2005	Confidential			
		2006	3	145	0%	145
		2007	Confidential			
		2008	5	68	55%	31
		2009	3	19	58%	8
		2010	24	502	48%	261
107-20	Deer Island	1999	6	139	41%	82
		2004	4	48	0%	48
		2005	Confidential			
		2007	No landings			
		2008	14	170		
	<i>Beginning 2010, part of Ernest Sound</i>	2009	14	214	100%	0
107-30	Zimovia Strait	2004	4	110	6%	103
		2005	Confidential			
		2006	3	45	23%	35
		2007	11	293	60%	117
		2008	3	7	100%	0
	<i>Beginning 2010, part of Ernest Sound</i>	2009	9	53	0%	53
107-35	Anita Bay	2004	No landings		Terminal Fishery-all fish counted is AK hatchery.	
		2005	No landings			
		2006	Confidential			
		2007	10	124	100%	
		2008	0	-		
		2009	4	11	100%	
		2010	5	24	100%	
107-45	Earl West Cove	1999	No landings			
		2000	5	215	100%	
		2001	Confidential			
		2002	No landings			
		2003	No landings			
		2004	Confidential			
107-47	Babbler Point	1999	5	41	0%	41
		2000	7	229	0%	229
		2001	9	234	16%	197
108-10	Chichagof Pass <i>2006-08: see District 8</i>	2004	25	969	39%	591
		2005	22	728	7%	677
		2009	17	32	87%	4
		2010	32	717	67%	237

-continued-

Table 6.–Page 4 of 8.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
108-30	Baht Harbor <i>2006-08: see District 8</i>	1999	10	450	61%	176
		2000	20	428	19%	347
		2001	15	585	59%	240
		2002	16	323	27%	236
		2003	28	741	24%	563
		2004	27	600	4%	576
		2005	59	2,138	10%	1,924
		2009	28	169	21%	134
		2010	16	128	19%	104
108-40	Craig Point <i>2006: see District 8</i>	2002	10	279	5%	265
		2004	15	343	3%	333
		2005	43	2,129	8%	1,959
		2009	7	26	0%	26
		2010	11	105	10%	95
108-41	District 8 <i>replaced Chichagof Pass, Baht Harbor and Craig Point</i>	2006	90	2,915	31%	2,011
		2007	76	2,294	47%	1,216
		2008	92	1,699	40%	1,019
		2009	Closed			
109-10	Little Port Walter	1999	23	952	35%	619
		2000	14	358	38%	222
		2001	9	164	51%	80
		2002	4	31	0%	31
		2003	7	143	21%	113
		2004	3	24	0%	24
		2005	6	40	0%	40
		2006	16	537	46%	290
		2007	19	1,237	62%	470
		2008	31	1,359	66%	462
		2009	21	348	37%	219
		2010	12	103	23%	79
109-11	Port Armstrong	2010	5	54	100%	
109-51	Kingsmill Point <i>Beginning 2006, part of Chatham Strait</i>	1999	28	1,178	43%	671
		2000	33	880	46%	475
		2001	43	1,626	42%	943
		2002	40	2,376	41%	1,402
		2003	42	2,210	21%	1,746
		2004	46	2,020	38%	1,252
		2005	71	8,184	39%	4,992
109-62	Tebenkof Bay	1999	33	1,941	24%	1,475
		2000	21	975	29%	692
		2001	32	1,352	25%	1,014
		2002	8	125	25%	94
		2003	46	5,044	27%	3,682
		2004	57	5,710	33%	3,826
		2005	55	3,575	21%	2,824
		2006	12	1,111	11%	989
		2007	76	5,375	32%	3,655
		2008	91	7,408	49%	3,778
		2009	98	5,383	40%	3,230
		2010	99	5,170	52%	2,482

-continued

Table 6.–Page 5 of 8.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
110-31	Frederick Sound	1999	33	1,106	43%	630
		2000	33	790	38%	490
		2001	23	642	33%	430
		2002	12	216	24%	164
		2003	11	130	2%	127
		2004	18	413	14%	355
110-31	Frederick Sound	2005	23	505	35%	328
		2006	14	183	19%	148
		2007	16	198	14%	170
		2008	25	263	16%	221
		2009	35	595	22%	464
		2010	33	623	72%	174
111-00	District 11	2006	3	11	0%	
		2009	Confidential			
112-12	Chatham Strait <i>In 2006, includes Kingsmill Pt area</i>	1999	40	1,970	63%	729
		2000	37	1,221	88%	147
		2001	86	3,456	66%	1,175
		2002	47	1,435	45%	789
		2003	29	1,598	61%	623
		2004	20	1,315	54%	605
		2005	37	1,374	42%	797
		2006	104	8,458	32%	5,751
		2007	694	7,246	51%	3,551
		2008	80	3,704	57%	1,593
		2009	80	1,456	48%	757
		2010	67	1,675	53%	787
112-22	Hidden Falls	1999	26	2,062	100%	
		2000	55	6,251	100%	
		2001	62	4,995	100%	
		2002	57	4,600	100%	
		2003	36	3,493	100%	
		2004	14	1,294	100%	
		2005	23	1,343	100%	
		2006	16	312	100%	
		2007	9	140	100%	
		2008	27	845	100%	
		2009	10	1,405	100%	
		2010	27	862	100%	
113-01	Western Channel	2002	77	4,299	38%	2,665
		2003	74	2,460	25%	1,845
		2004	60	1,692	17%	1,404
		2005	59	1,335	25%	1,001
		2006	64	662	7%	616
		2007	47	1,323	48%	688
		2008	109	3,307	55%	1,488
		2009	101	2,067	43%	1,178
		2010	71	803	21%	634

-continued-

Table 6.–Page 6 of 8.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
113-30	Redoubt Bay	2002	6	97	24%	74
		2006	38	1,299	13%	1,130
		2007	46	1,431	19%	1,159
		2008	37	489	8%	450
		2009	33	522	26%	386
		2010	46	695	10%	626
113-31	Biorka Island <i>Included Redoubt Bay 2003-05</i>	2002	34	1,323	29%	939
		2003	54	1,645	17%	1,365
		2004	56	2,147	8%	1,975
		2005	72	5,260	22%	4,103
		2006	88	1,639	11%	1,459
		2007	52	1,046	18%	858
		2008	65	982	21%	776
		2009	103	2,202	22%	1,718
		2010	65	1,031	8%	949
113-35	Eastern Channel <i>formerly known as Silver Bay</i> <i>Beginning 2006, part of Sitka Sound</i>	1999	115	4,493	57%	1,932
		2000	85	3,794	71%	1,100
		2001	115	4,674	86%	654
		2002	119	7,914	63%	2,928
		2003	98	4,756	40%	2,854
		2004	151	10,253	50%	5,127
		2005	132	4,680	31%	3,229
113-37	Inner Silver Bay <i>1999: Inner Silver Bay is separate area</i> <i>Beginning 2006, part of Sitka Sound</i>	1999	25	615	47%	326
		2000	40	718	58%	302
		2001	28	730	93%	51
		2002	56	3,129	76%	751
		2003	17	1,013	62%	385
		2004	26	1,164	54%	535
		2005	24	583	45%	321
113-41	Middle Island <i>Beginning 2006, part of Sitka Sound</i>	1999	45	1,374	51%	673
		2000	73	3,621	40%	2,173
		2001	67	2,135	30%	1,495
		2002	79	2,282	35%	1,483
		2003	63	2,892	53%	1,359
		2004	106	5,596	39%	3,414
		2005	132	4,535	36%	2,902
113-41	Sitka Sound <i>combines Middle Island, Eastern Channel and Inner Silver Bay</i>	2006	166	5,824	22%	4,543
		2007	180	11,284	44%	6,319
		2008	219	8,465	56%	3,725
		2009	216	6,047	33%	4,051
		2010	176	4,342	42%	2,518
113-45	Shelikof Bay	2003	47	1,377	6%	1,294
		2004	45	2,643	13%	2,299

-continued-

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest		
113-62	Salisbury Sound	1999	29	731	46%	395		
		2000	20	697	44%	390		
		2001	28	701	33%	470		
		2002	35	1,095	76%	263		
		2003	27	882	76%	212		
		2004	65	4,302	19%	3,485		
		2005	97	7,448	25%	5,586		
		2006	72	2,159	15%	1,835		
		2007	46	823	26%	609		
		2008	52	1,674	42%	971		
		2009	73	2,218	39%	1,353		
		2010	47	1,049	30%	734		
113-95	Lisianski Inlet	1999	21	612	4%	588		
		2000	19	690	20%	552		
		2001	39	2,468	35%	1,604		
		2002	30	1,484	19%	1,202		
		2003	23	1,119	13%	974		
		2004	31	1,641	11%	1,460		
		2005	27	1,037	13%	902		
		2006	49	1,837	26%	1,359		
		2007	20	479	5%	455		
		2008	21	567	9%	516		
		2009	16	481	23%	370		
				2010	16	365	26%	270
113-97	Stag Bay	2002	9	159	0%	159		
		2003	11	351	5%	333		
		2004	8	385	63%	142		
		2005	12	676	25%	507		
		2006	8	72	2%	71		
		2007	5	31	100%	0		
		2008	3	11	0%	11		
		2009	3	54	72%	15		
				2010	Confidential			
114-21	Cross Sound	1999	26	165	15%	140		
		2000	9	104	38%	64		
		2001	33	617	32%	420		
		2002	10	71	2%	70		
		2003	13	146	21%	115		
		2004	4	21	93%	1		
		2005	5	12	18%	10		
		2006	9	85	0%	85		
		2007	10	65	0%	65		
		2008	6	20	0%	20		
				2009	19	188	50%	94
				2010	8	76	15%	65
			Target is AK hatchery Chinook					

27

Table 6.–Page 8 of 8.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest	Alaska Hatchery %	Non-Alaska Hatchery Harvest
114-23	South Passage <i>formerly Point Adolphus</i>	2000	5	37	0%	37
		2001	5	49	7%	46
		2002	5	59	73%	16
		2003	7	132	1%	131
		2004	12	296	57%	127
		2005	9	134	0%	134
		2006	8	106	0%	106
		2007	4	140	14%	120
		2008	5	25	0%	25
		2009	5	36	0%	36
		2010	5	28	0%	28
114-25	Homeshore	2000	42	1,052	40%	631
		2001	43	1,520	34%	1,003
		2002	36	824	43%	470
		2003	28	456	20%	365
		2004	41	1,396	31%	963
		2005	44	1,250	29%	888
114-25	Icy Strait <i>Combines Homeshore and Point Sophia</i>	2006	38	685	6%	644
		2007	40	314	4%	301
		2008	38	345	32%	235
		2009	19	136	49%	69
		2010	58	433	10%	390
114-27	Point Sophia	1999	24	497	46%	268
		2000	43	1,005	64%	362
		2001	53	941	64%	339
		2002	28	513	49%	262
		2003	23	314	71%	91
		2004	32	784	42%	455
		2005	26	489	44%	274
114-30	Port Frederick <i>Beginning 2000, part of Point Sophia</i>	1999	32	623	47%	330
114-50	Port Althorp	2002	38	2,463	22%	1,921
		2003	28	1,488	18%	1,220
		2004	37	1,753	17%	1,455
		2005	30	1,118	15%	950
		2006	50	1,905	19%	1,543
		2007	62	2,957	23%	2,277
		2008	53	1,869	36%	1,196
		2009	58	2,678	20%	2,142
		2010	49	1,421	14%	1,222

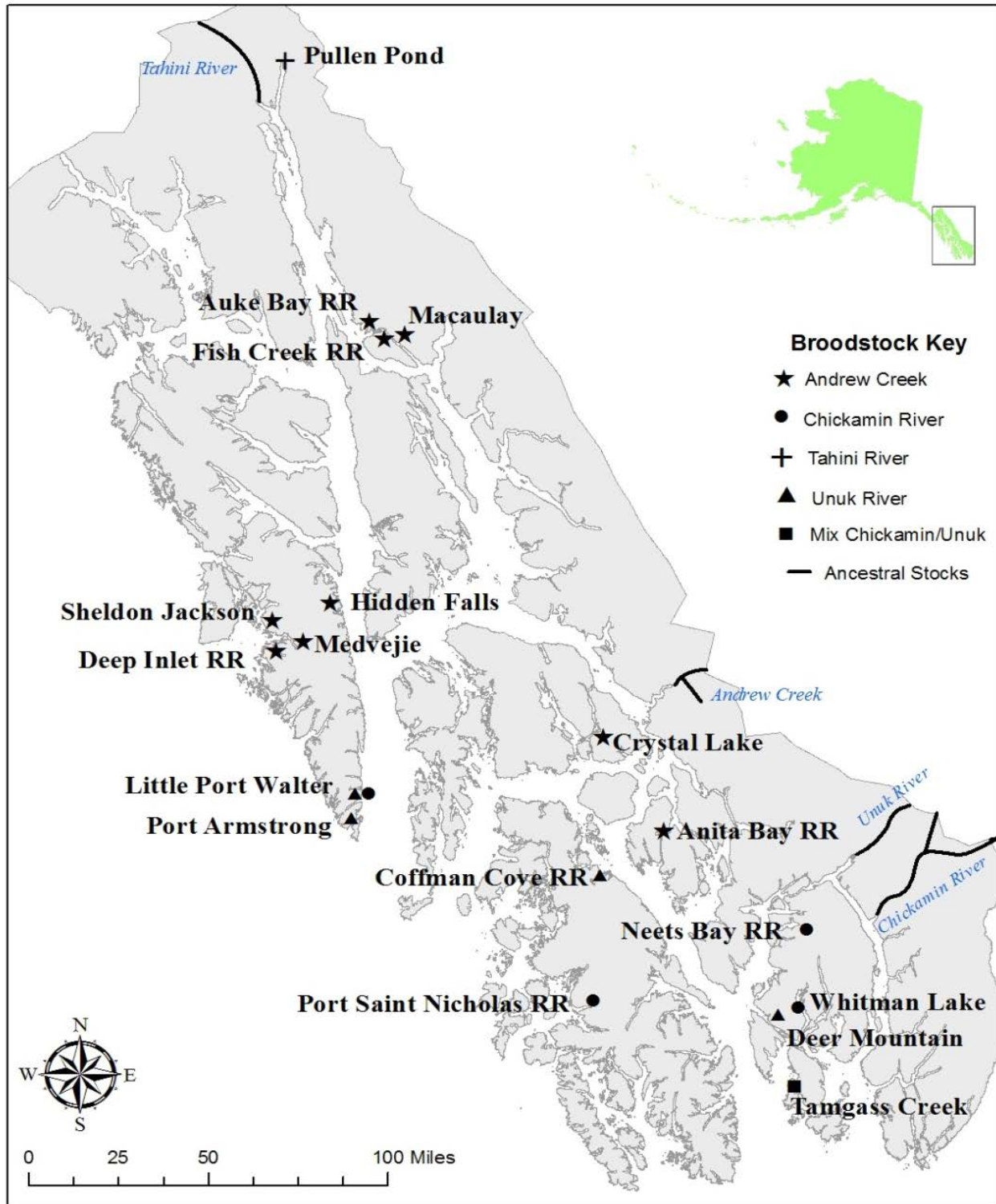


Figure 1.—Hatcheries in Southeast Alaska that produced Chinook salmon during 1999–2010.

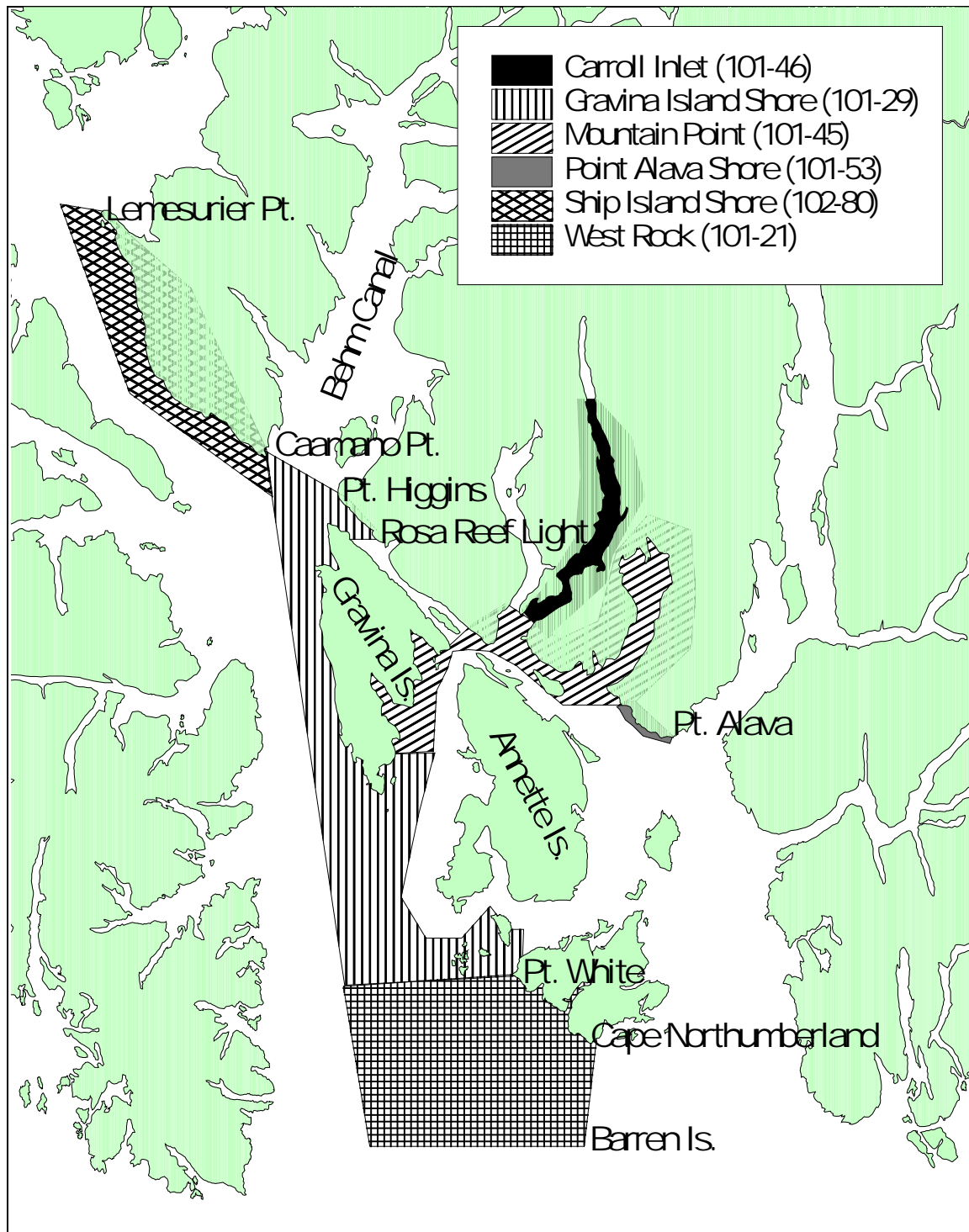


Figure 2.—Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 1999–2000.

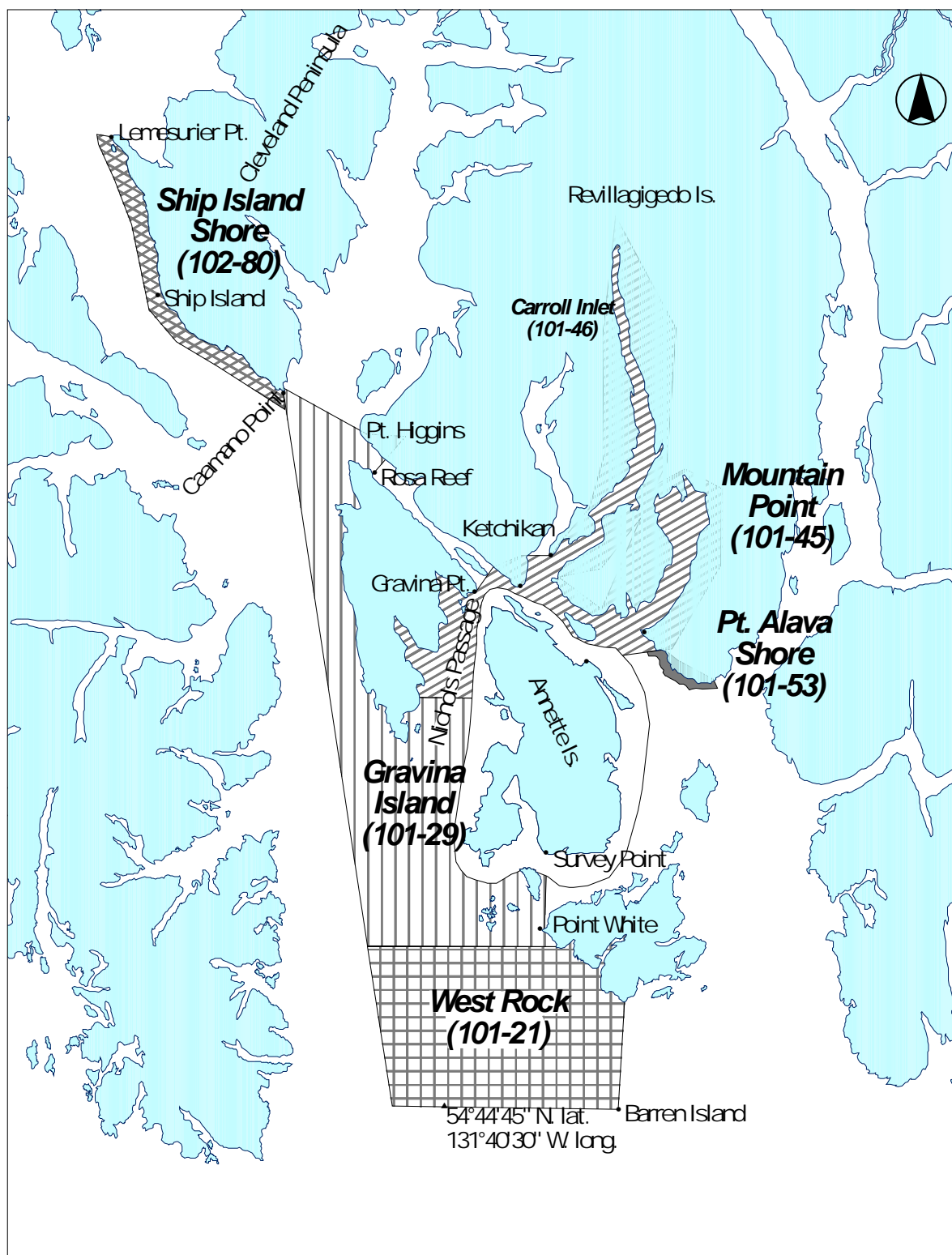


Figure 3.—Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2001.

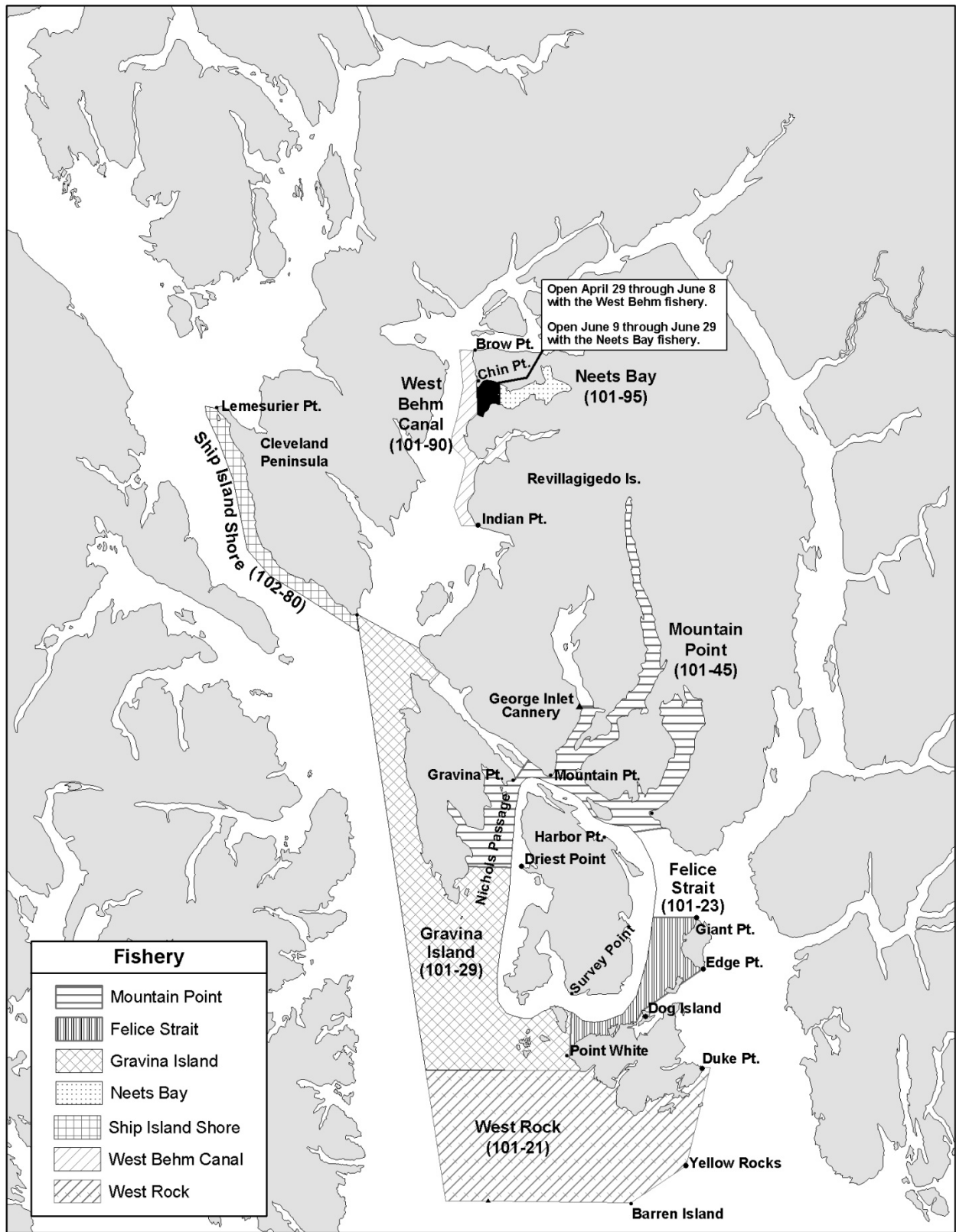


Figure 4.-Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2002.

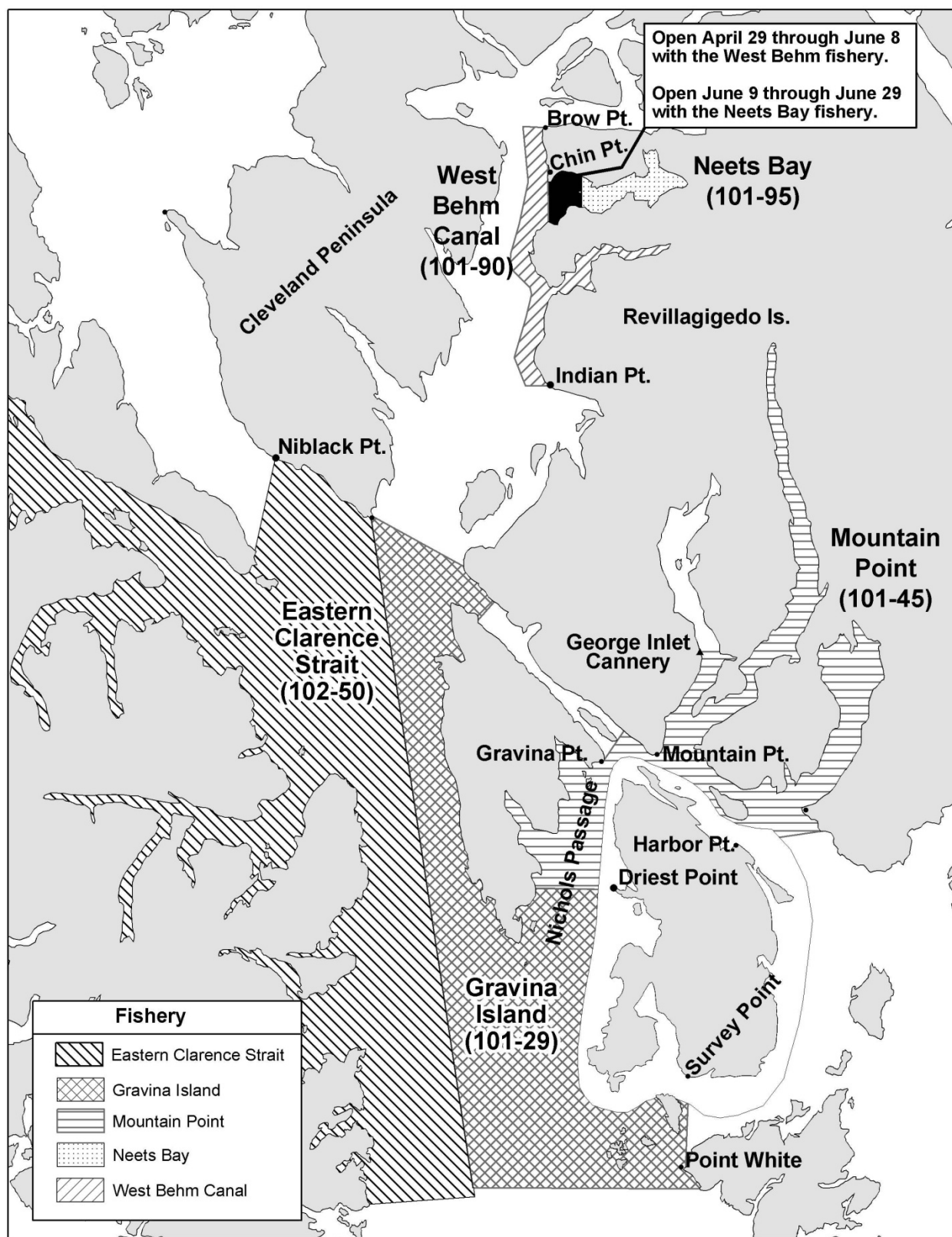


Figure 5.—Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2003–2004.

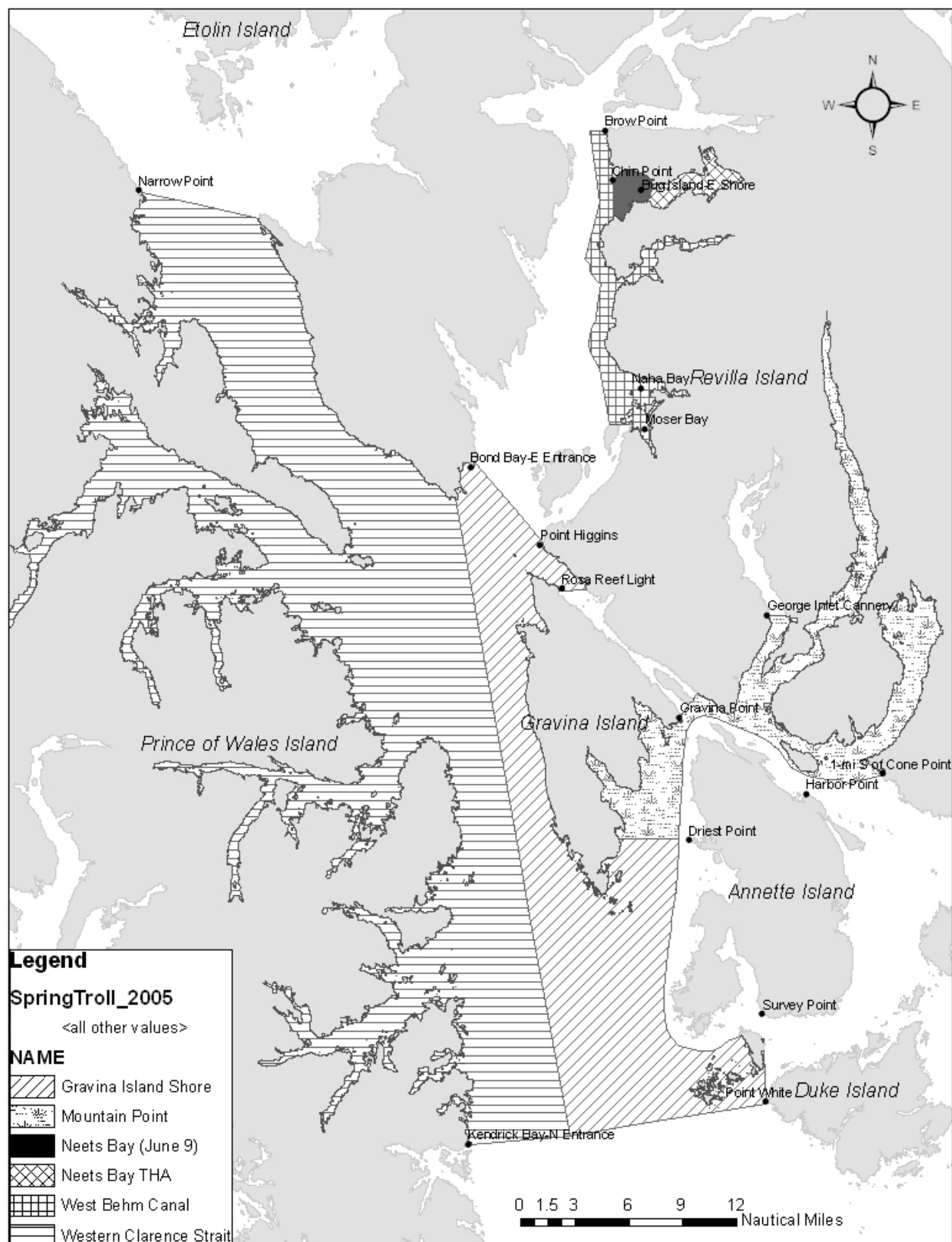


Figure 6.—Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2005.

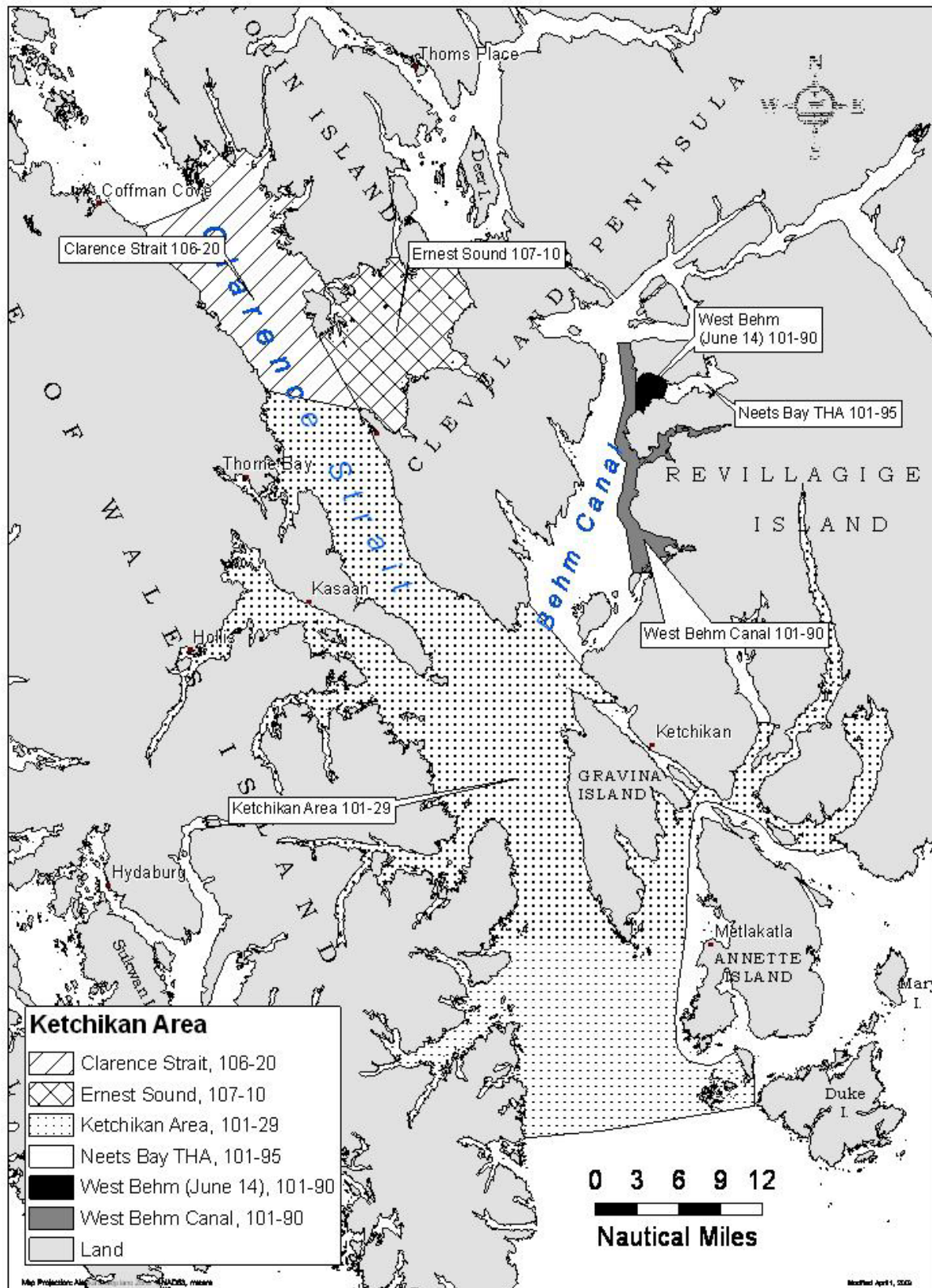


Figure 7.—Ketchikan area spring troll fisheries 2006–2009.

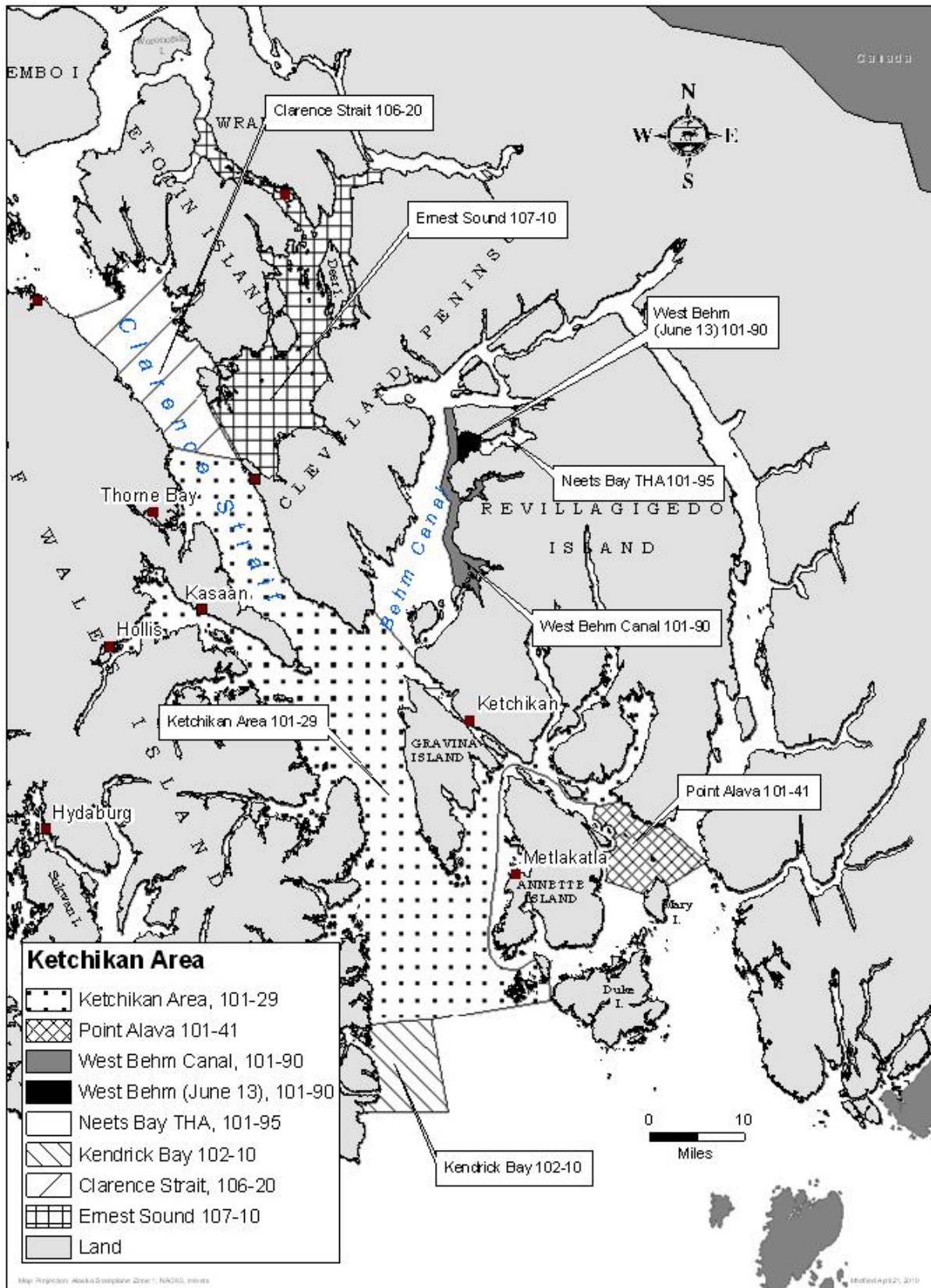


Figure 8.—Ketchikan spring troll fisheries, 2010.

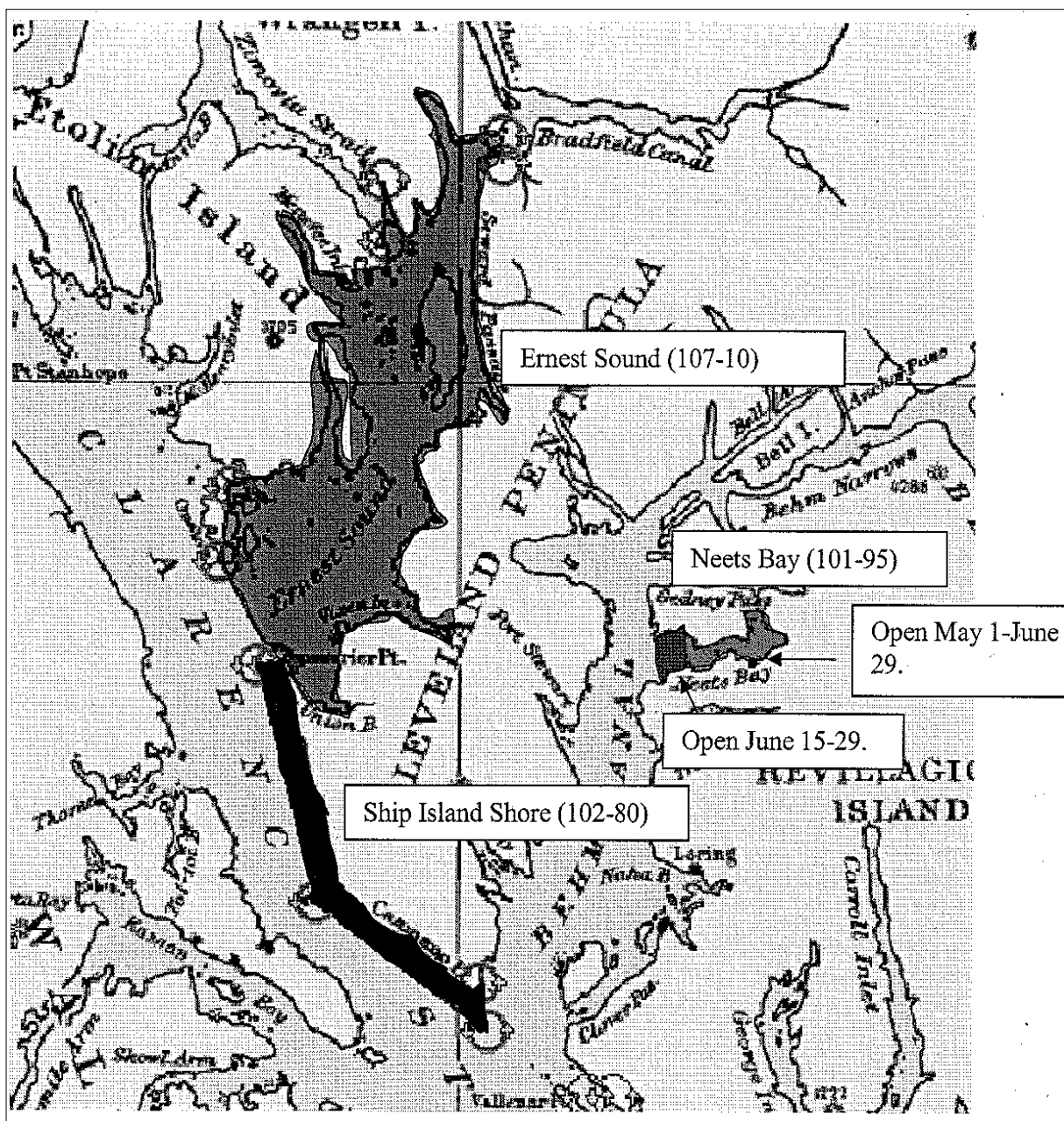


Figure 9.—Ketchikan/Wrangell Areas: Ernest Sound and Ship Island Shore spring fisheries, 2000.

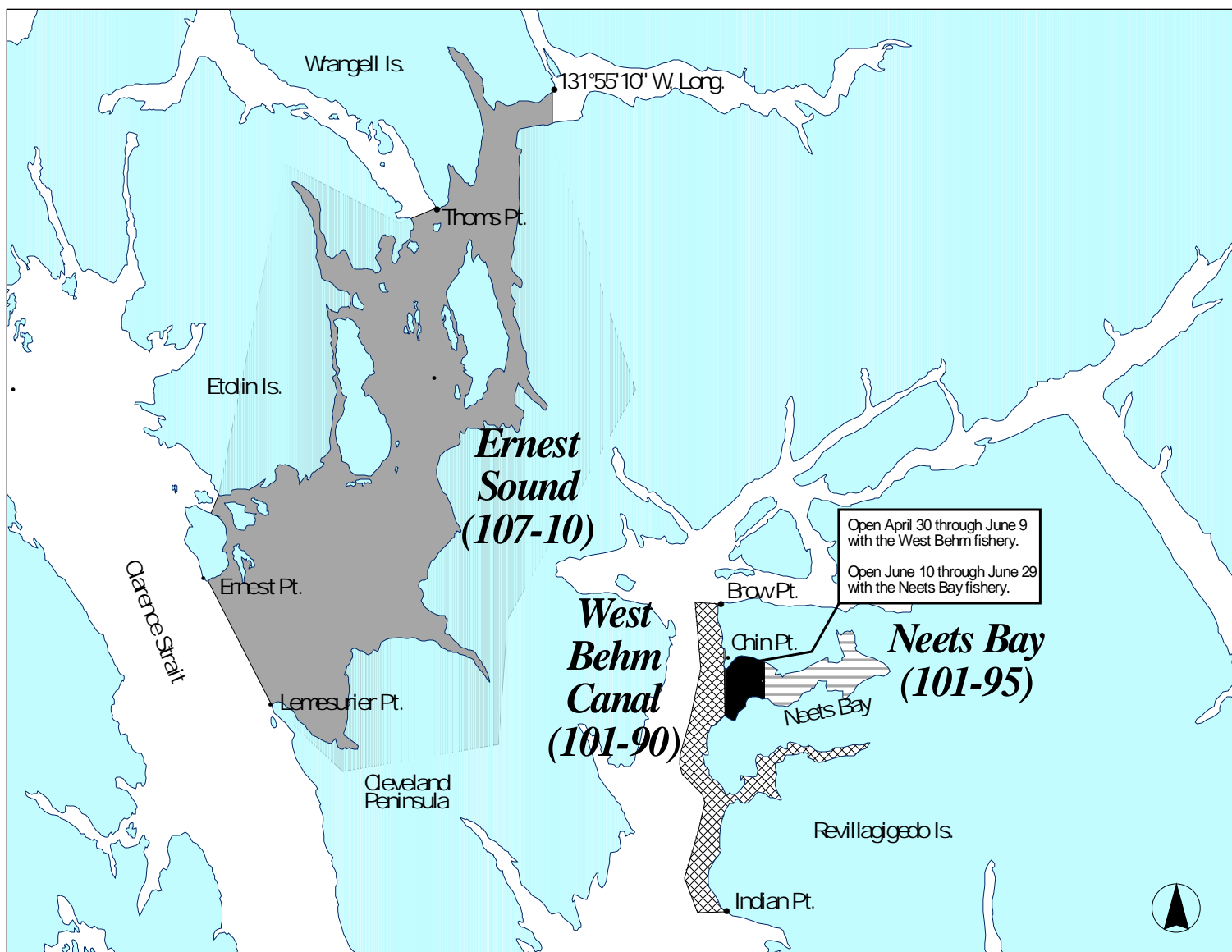


Figure 10.—Ketchikan/Wrangell Areas: Ernest Sound, Neets Bay, and West Behm Canal spring fisheries, 2001.

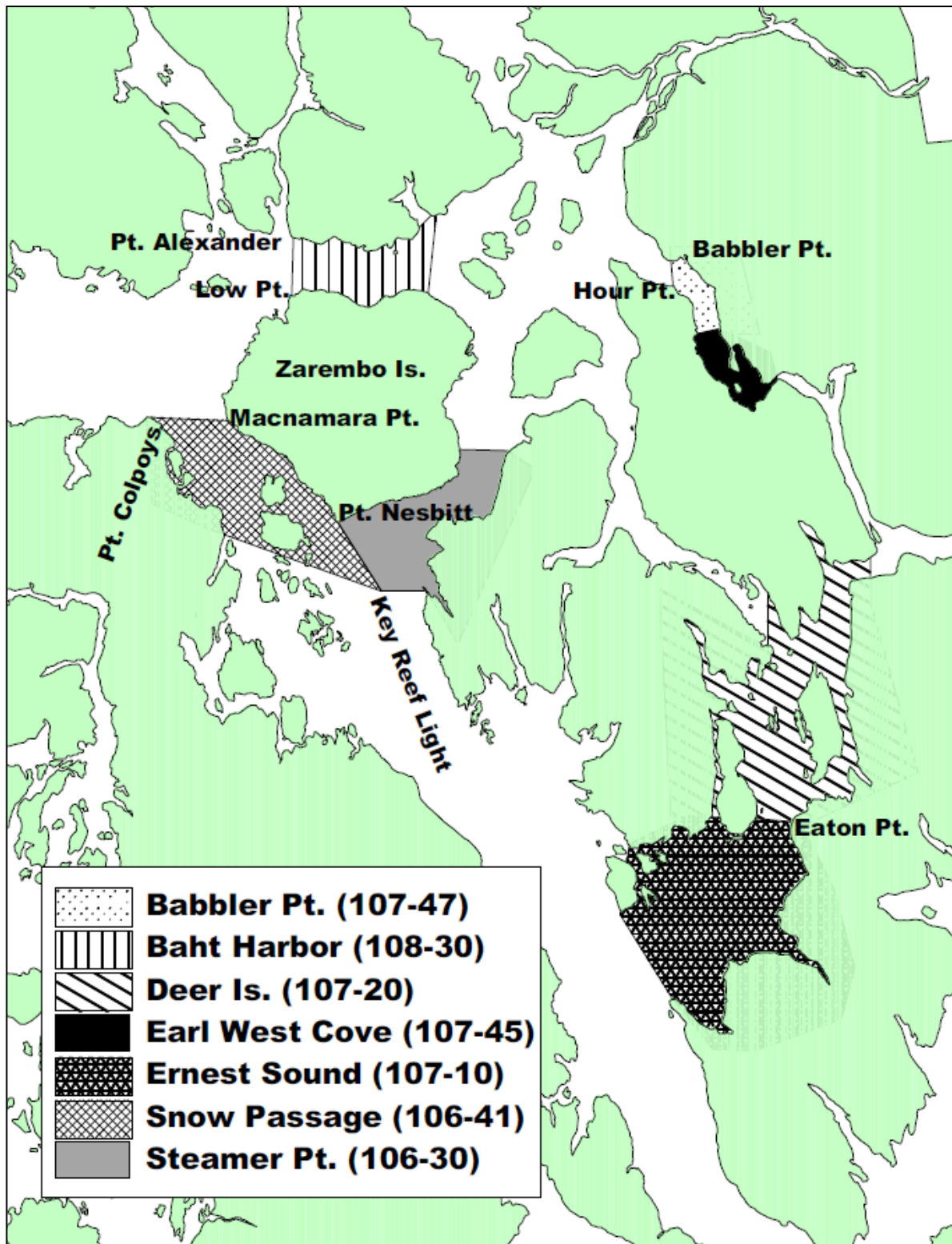


Figure 11.—Wrangell area spring troll fisheries, 1999.

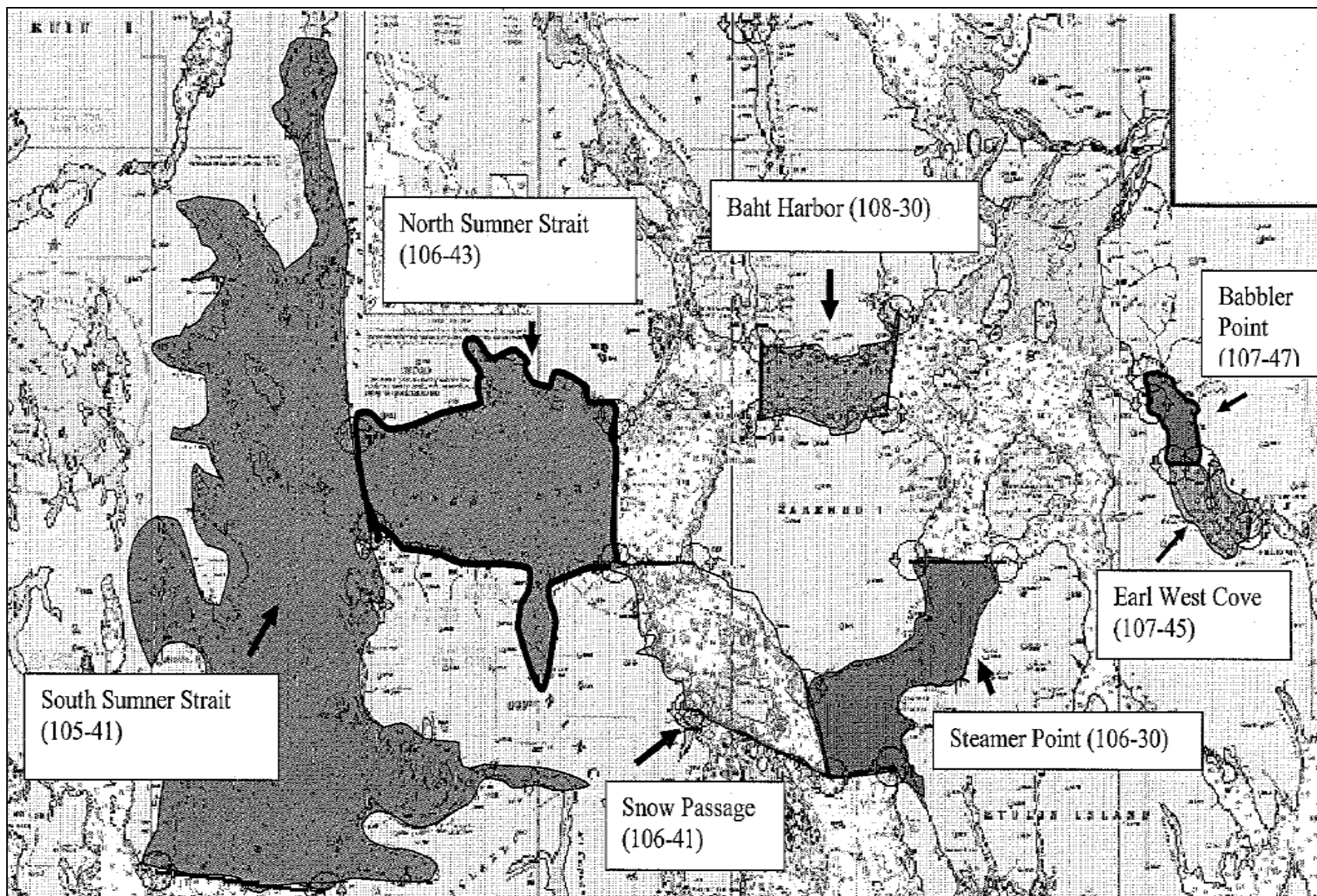


Figure 12.—Wrangell area spring troll fisheries, 2000.

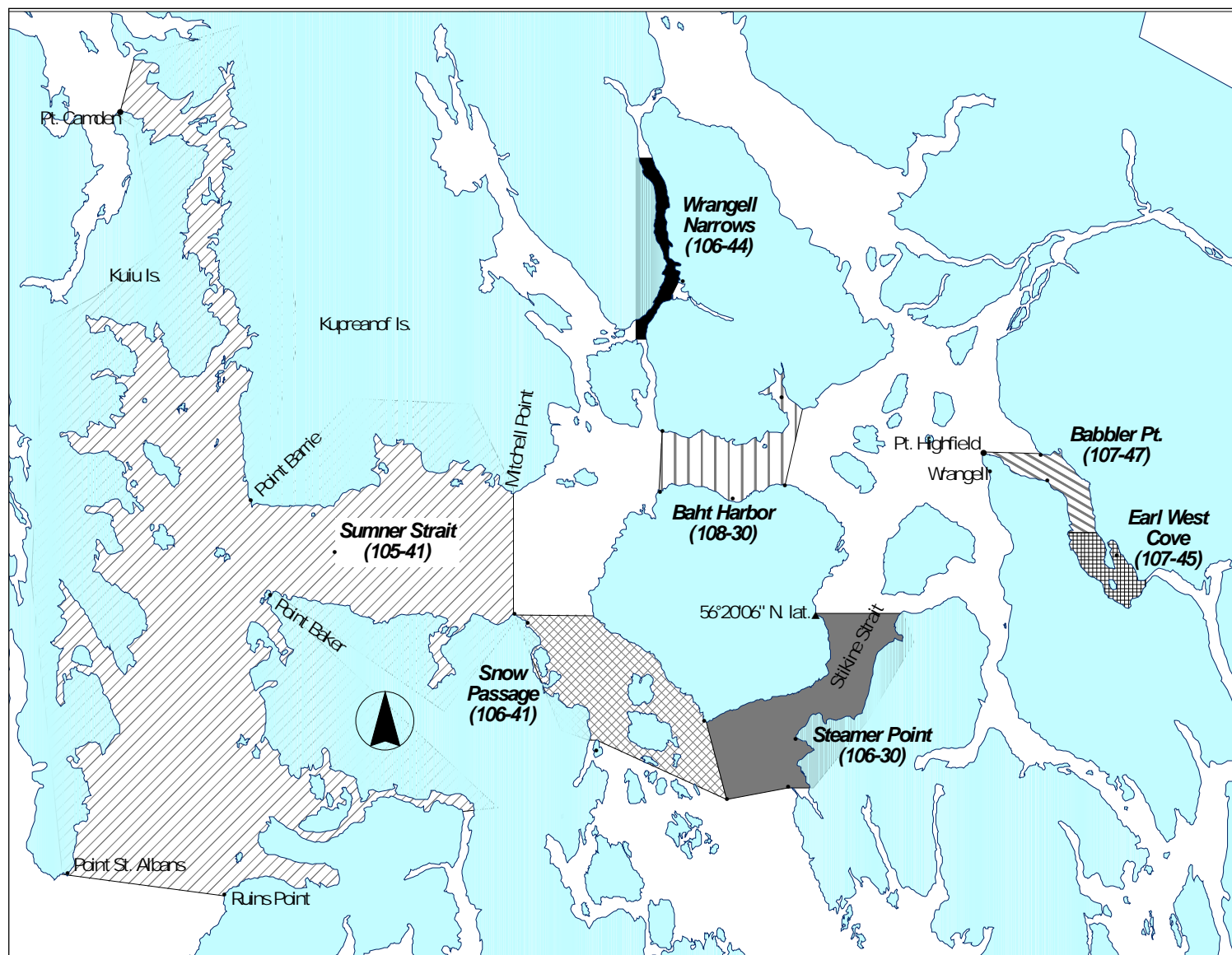


Figure 13.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2001.

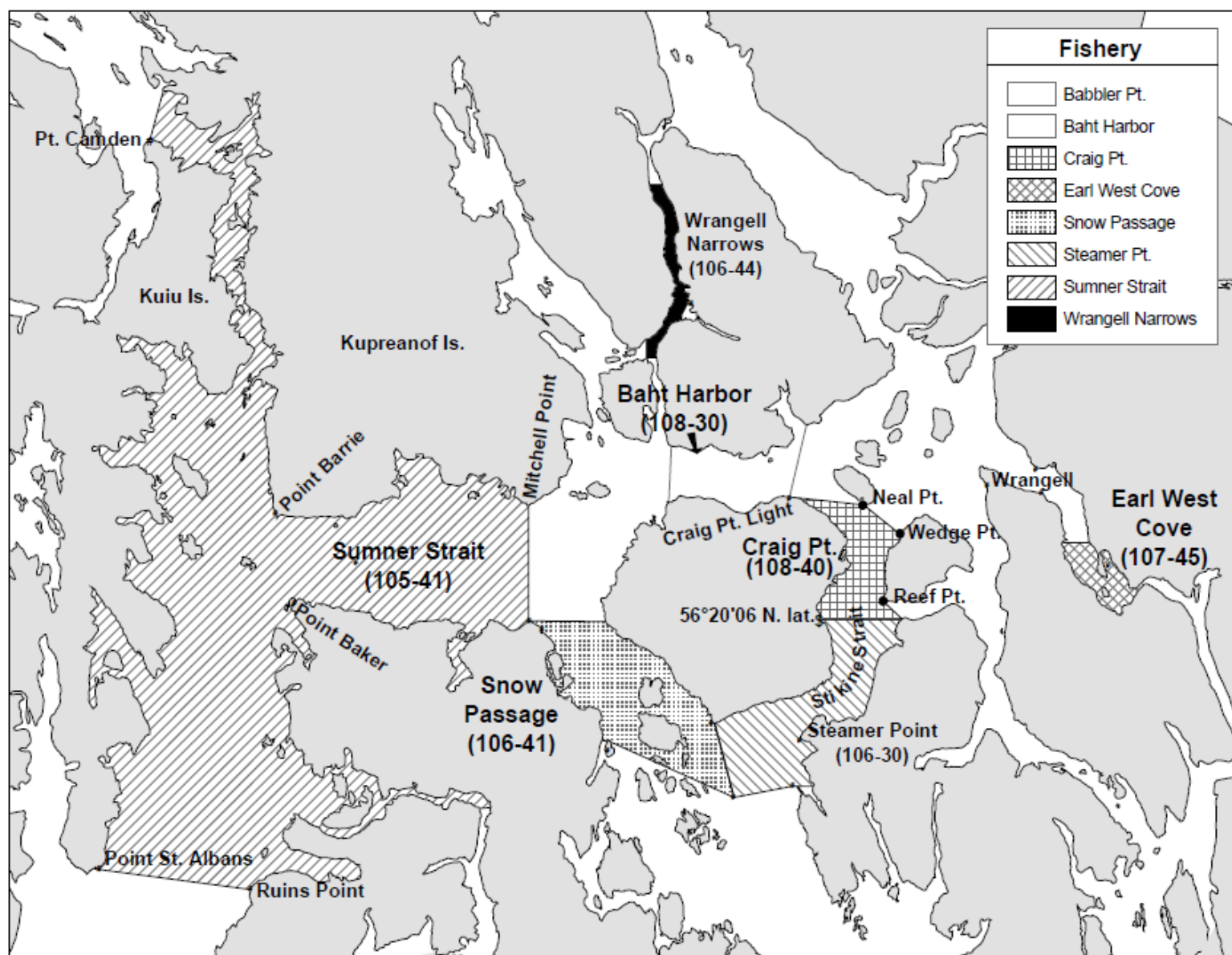


Figure 14.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2002.

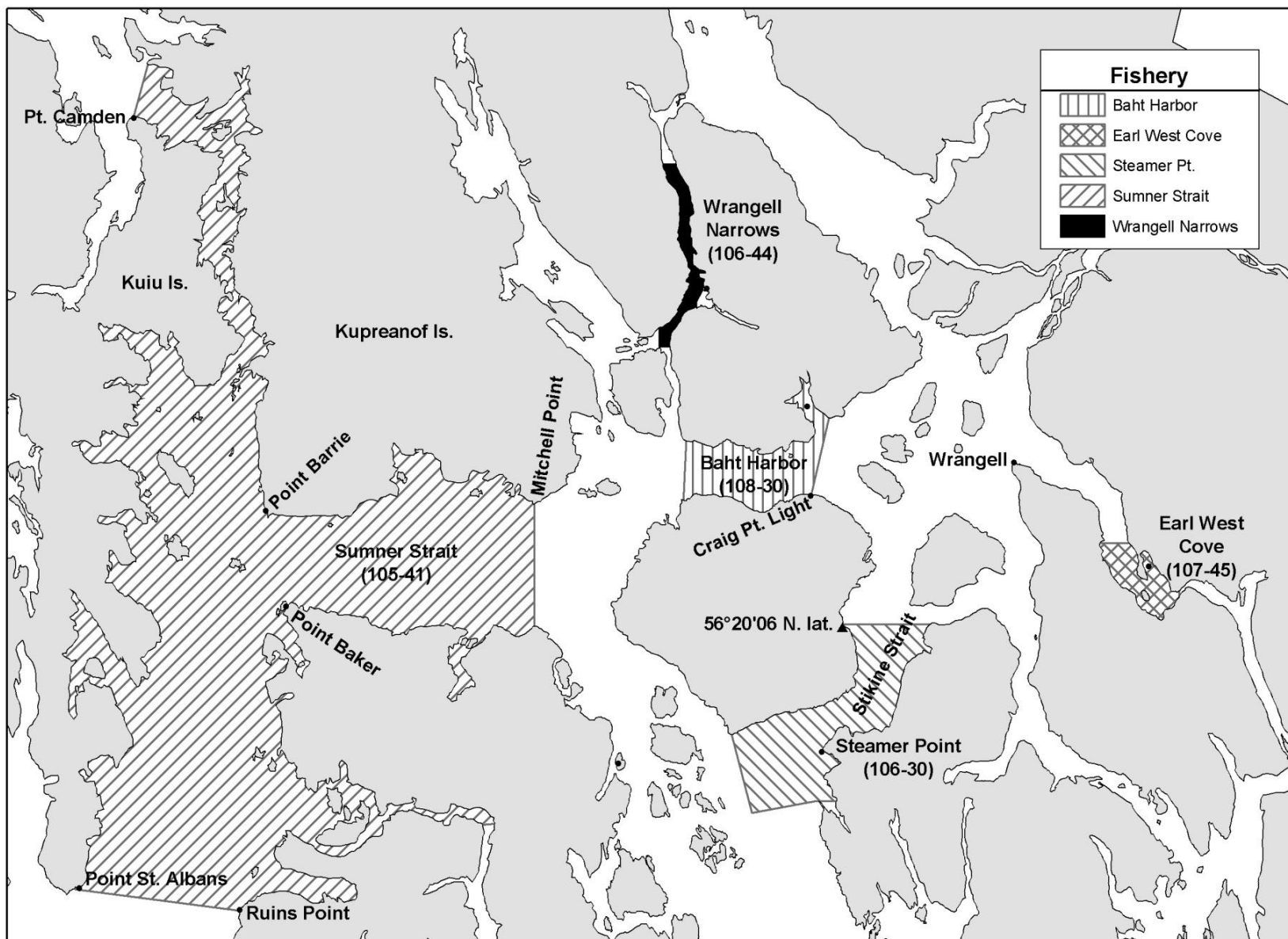


Figure 15.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2003.

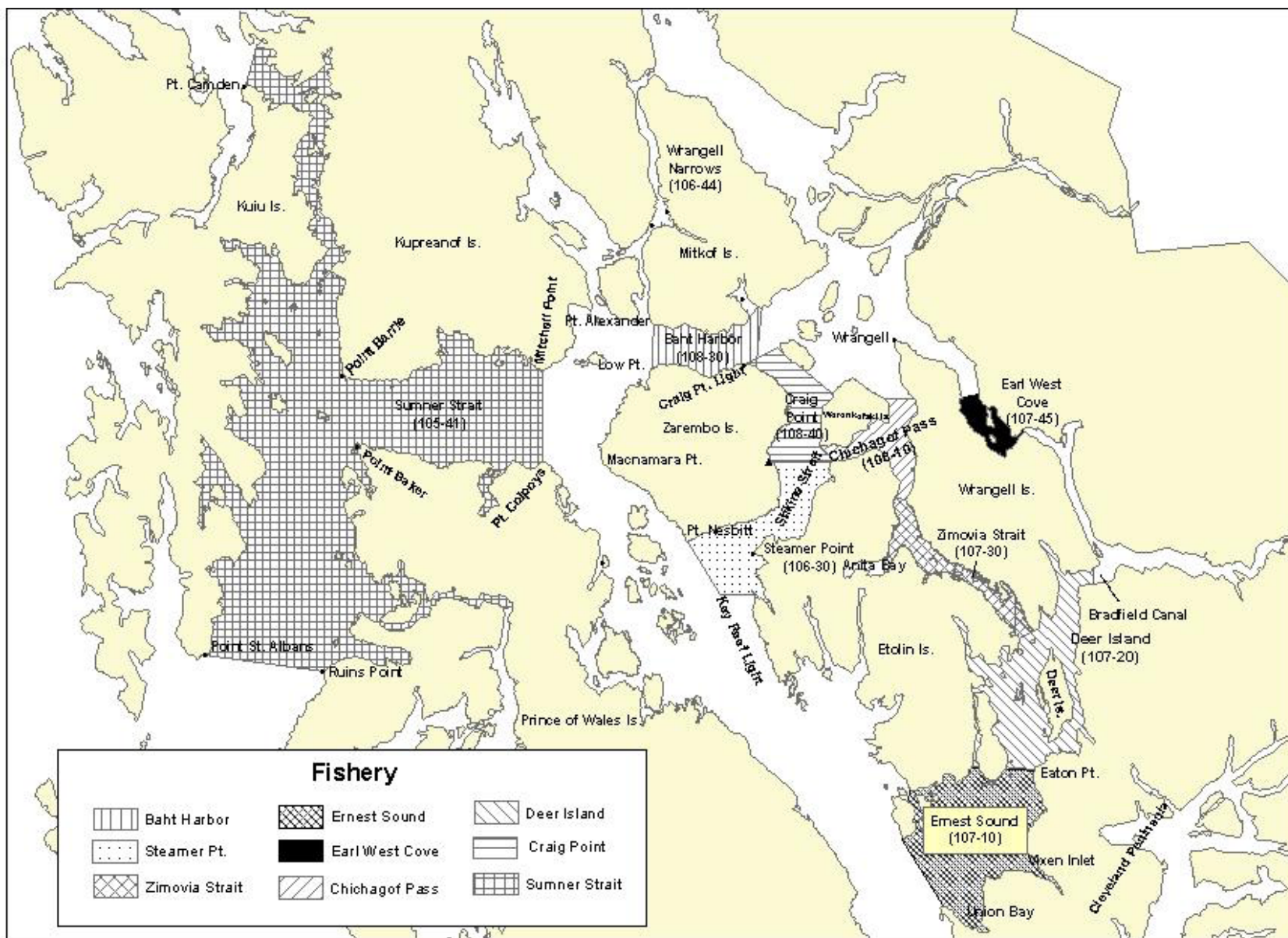


Figure 16.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2004.

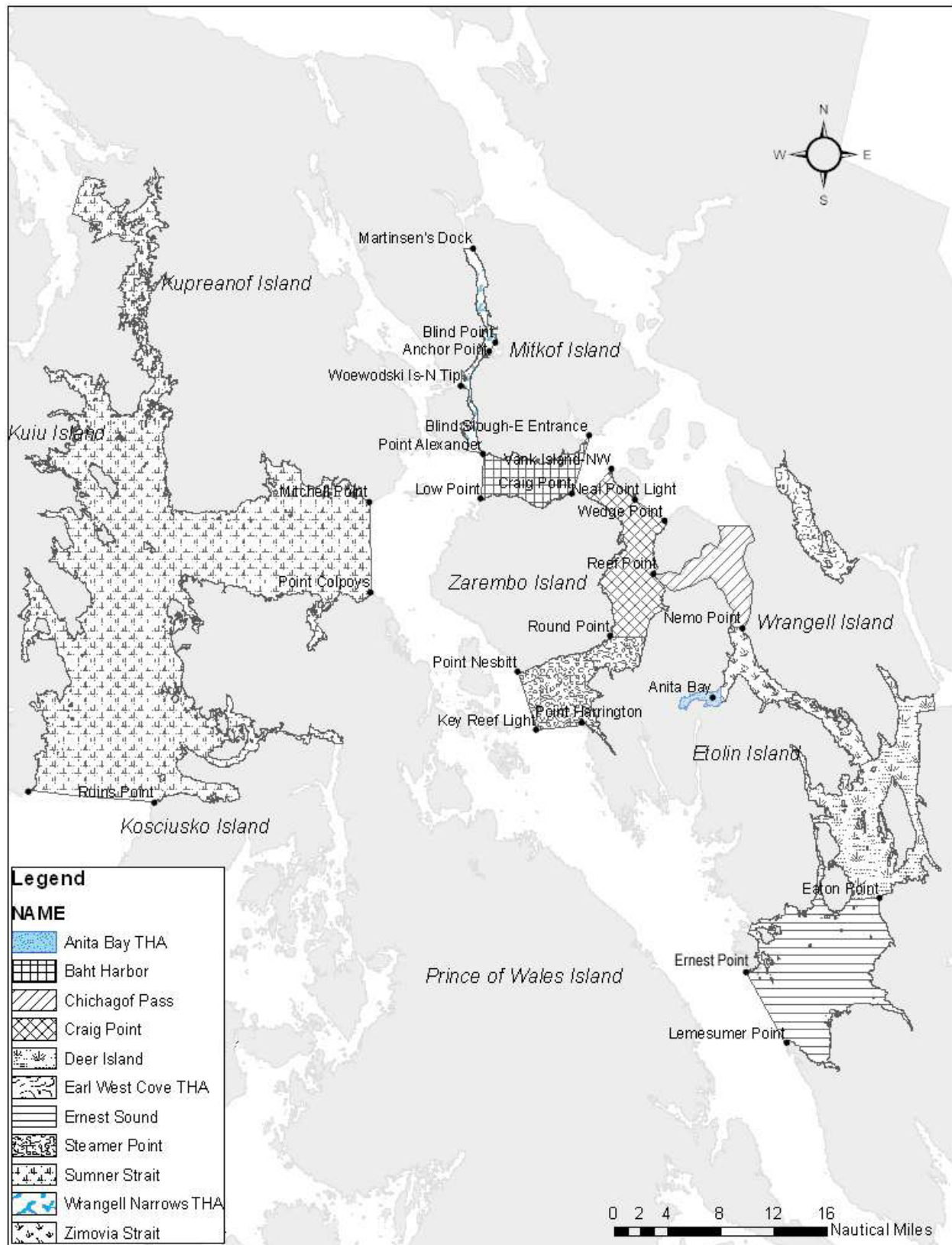


Figure 17.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2005.

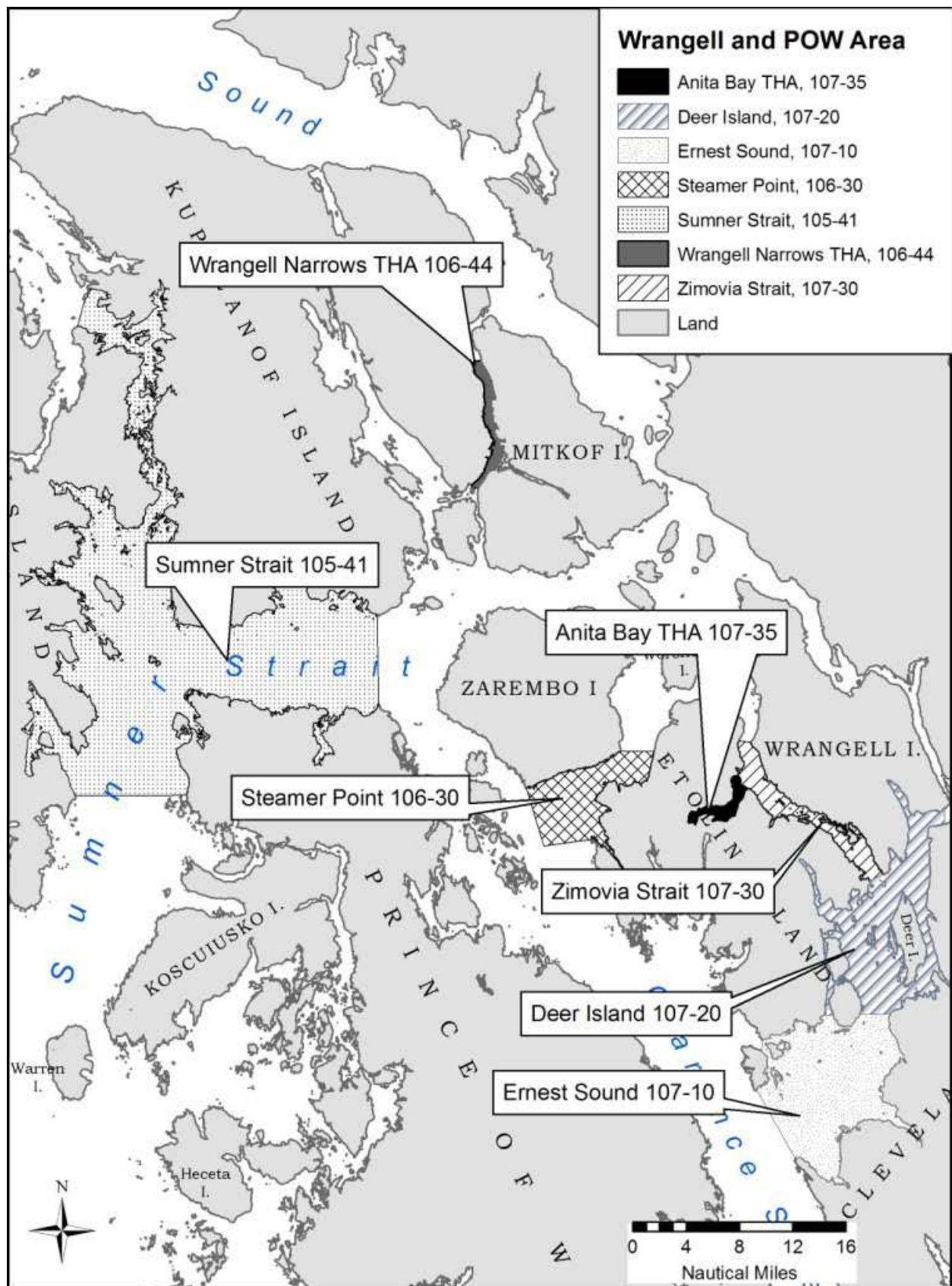


Figure 18.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2006–2008.

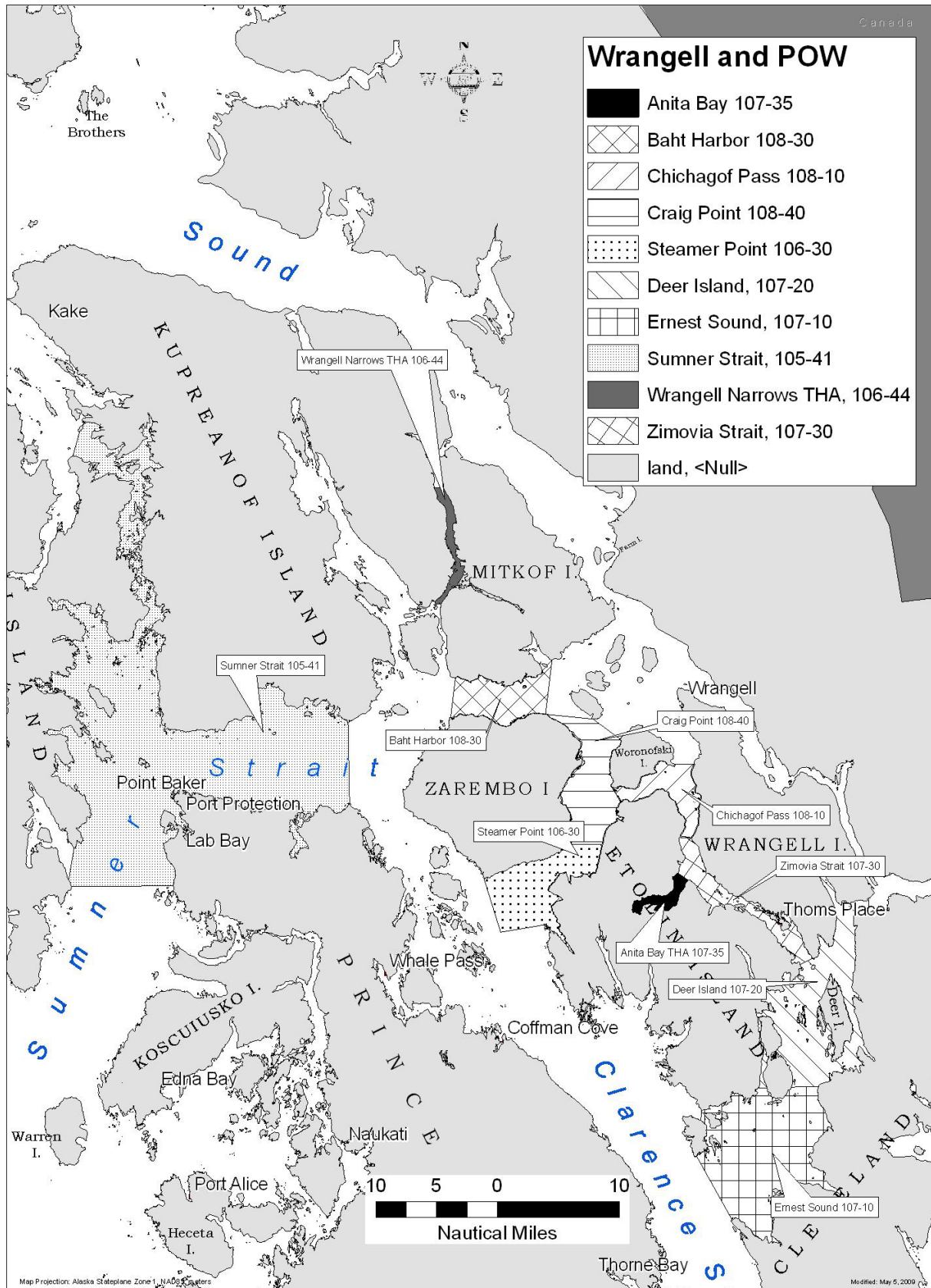


Figure 19.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2009.

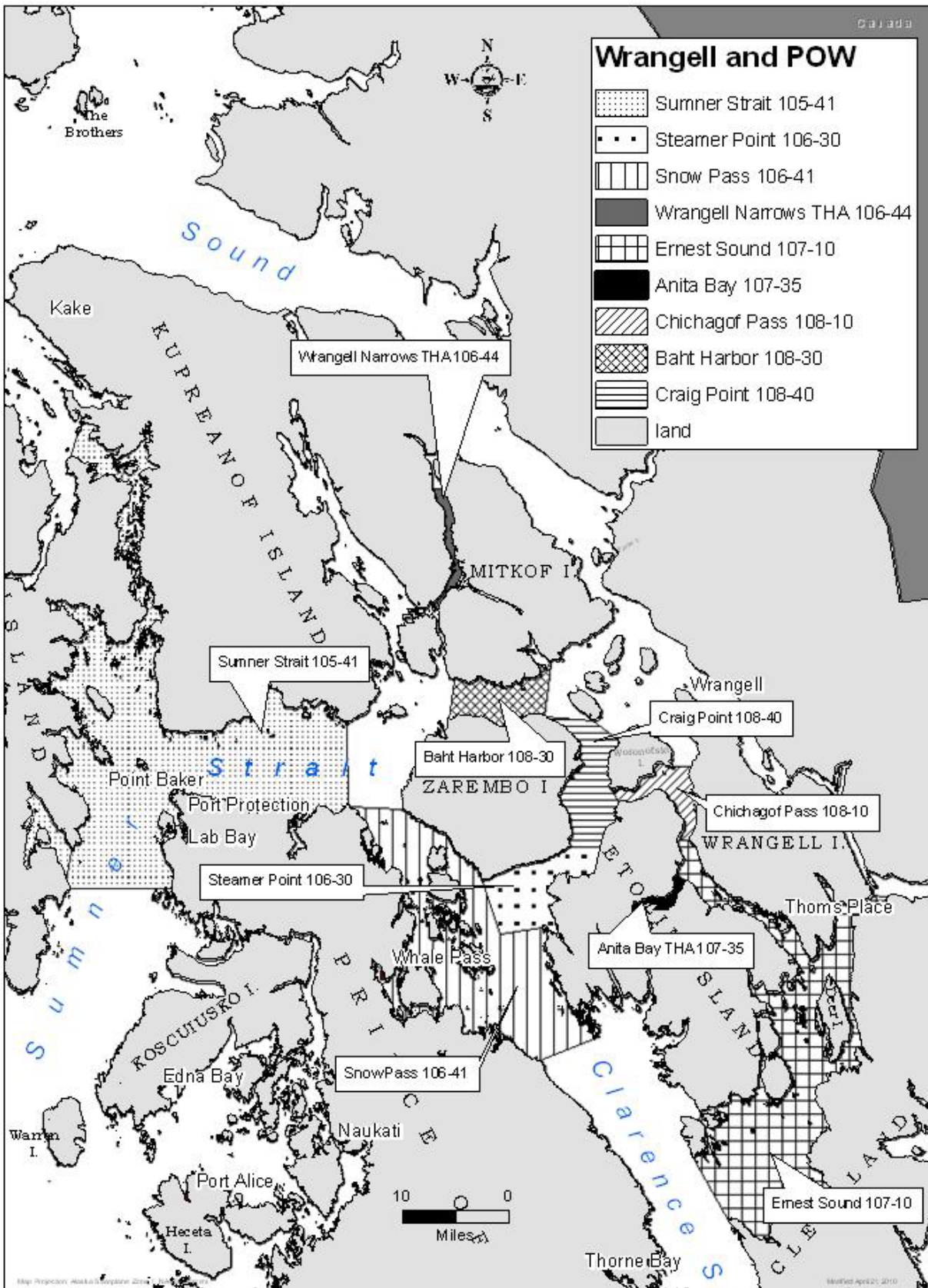


Figure 20.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring fishing areas, 2010.

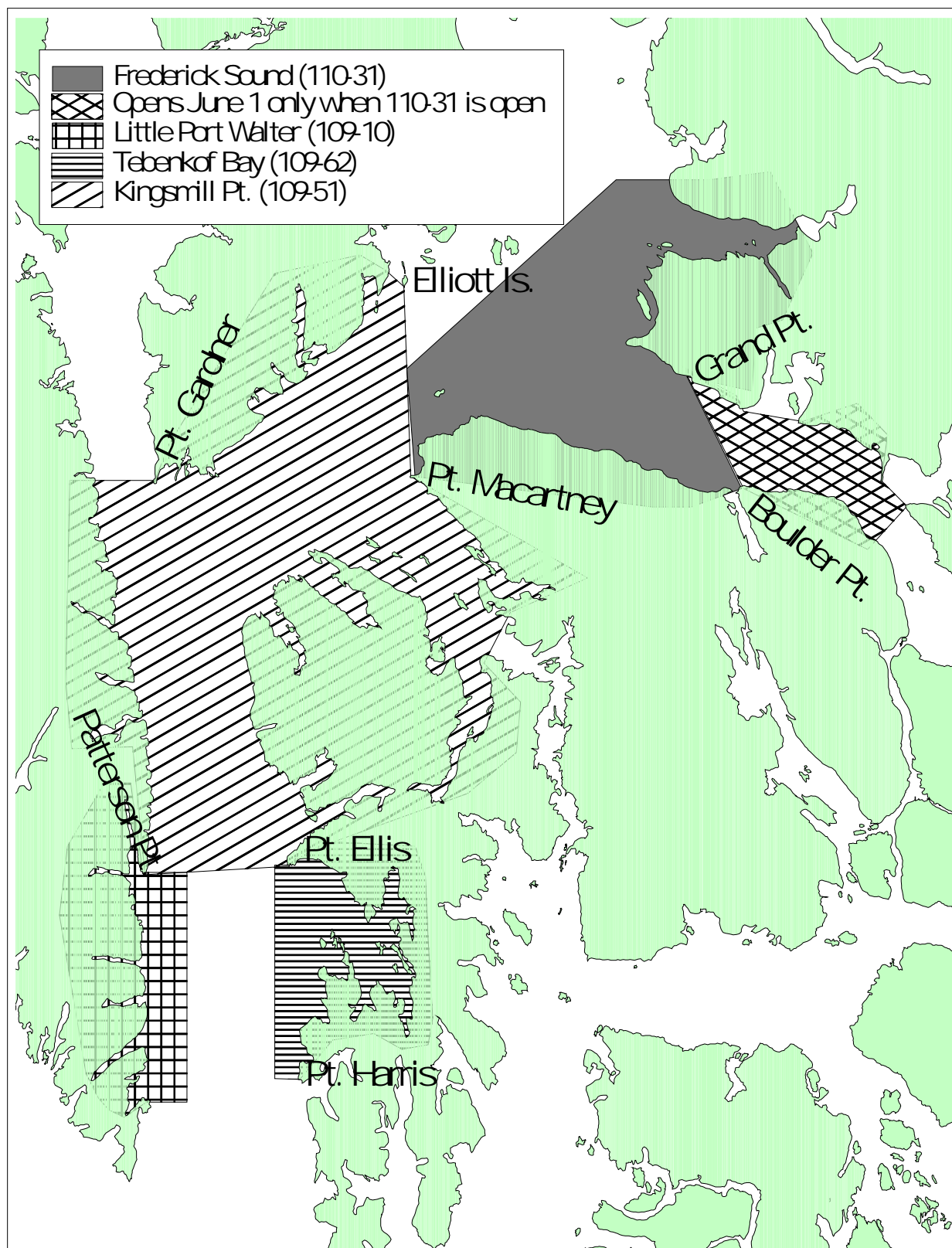


Figure 21.—Lower Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll area, 1999.

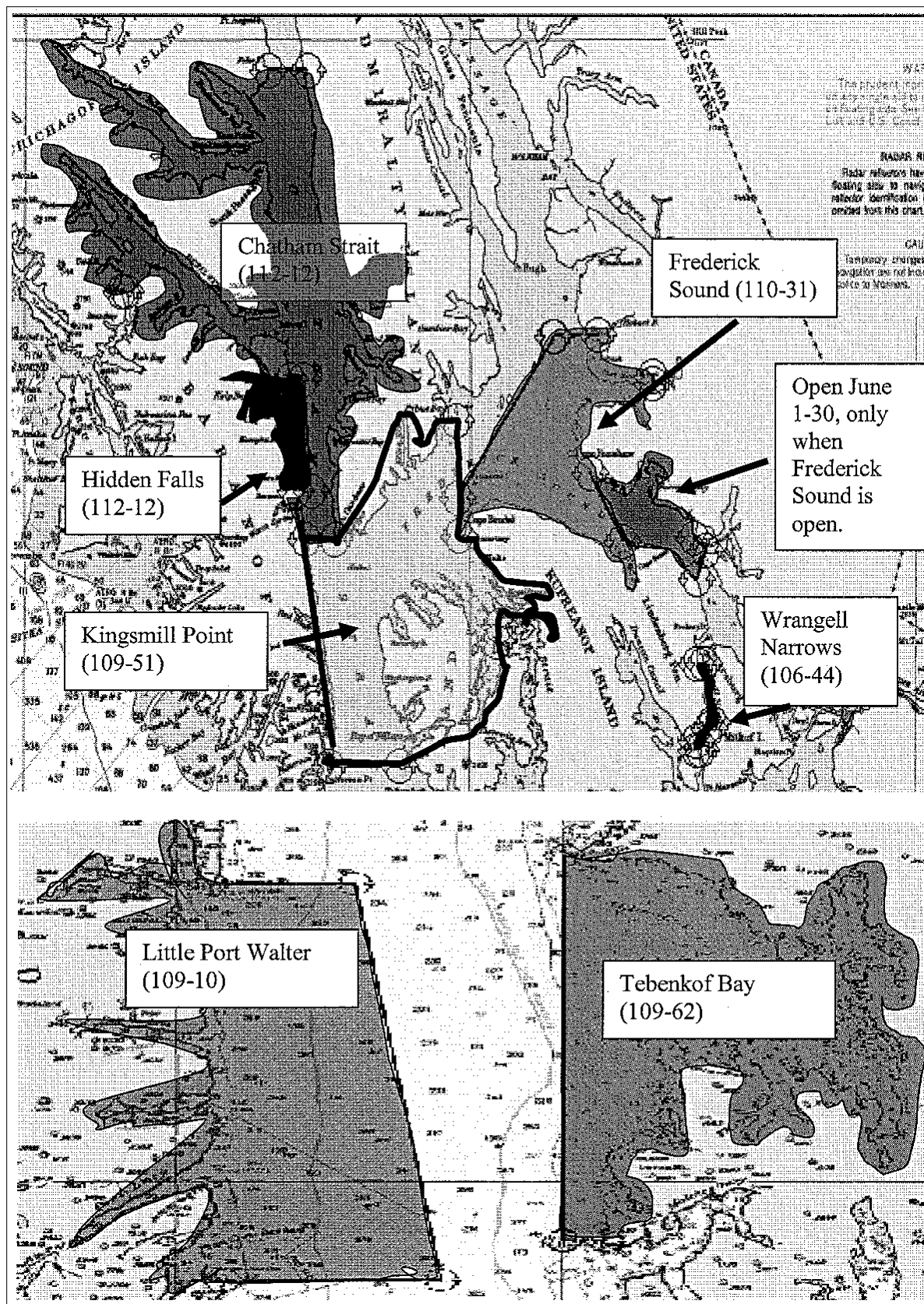


Figure 22.—Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2000.

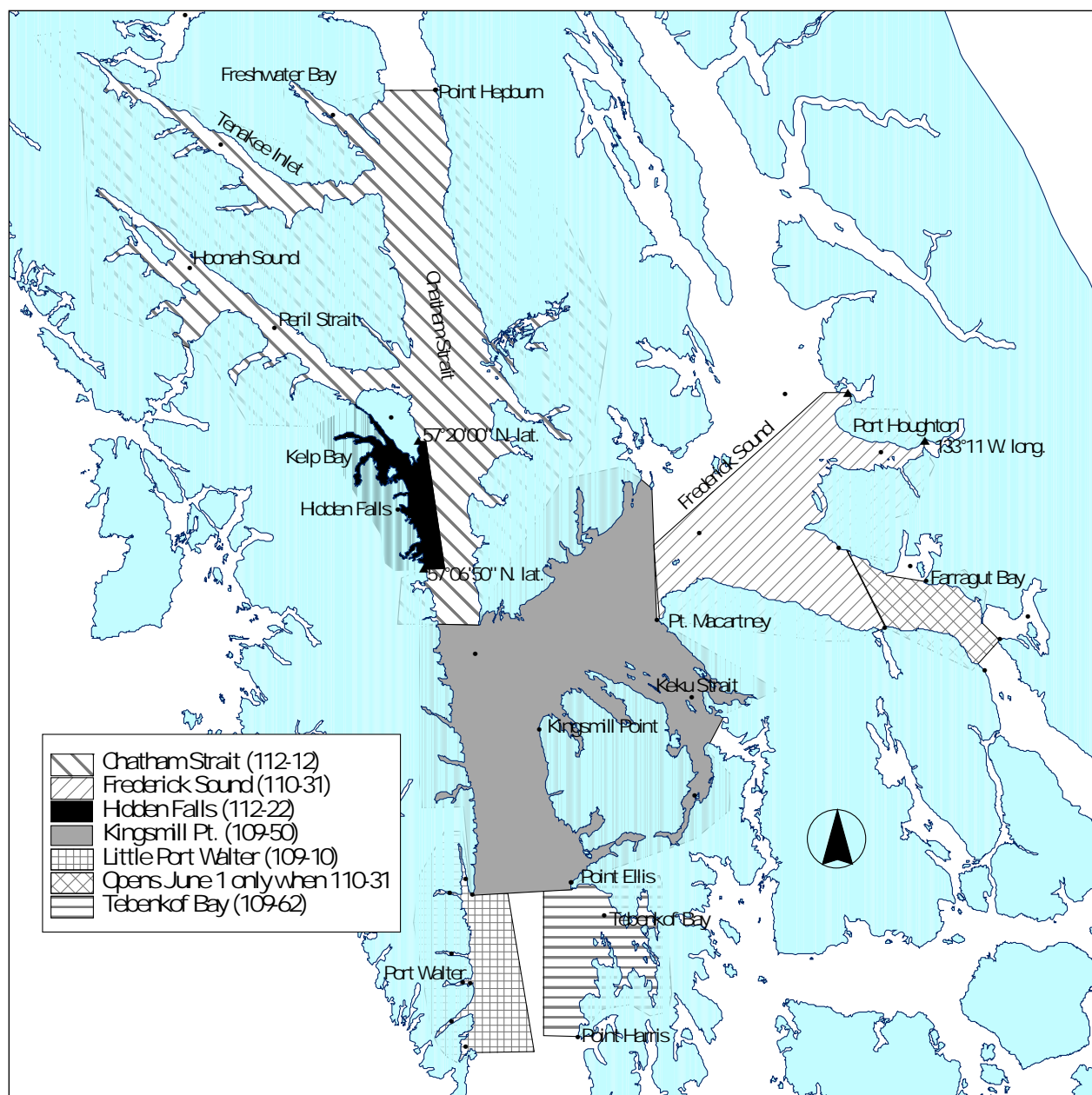


Figure 23.—Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2001.

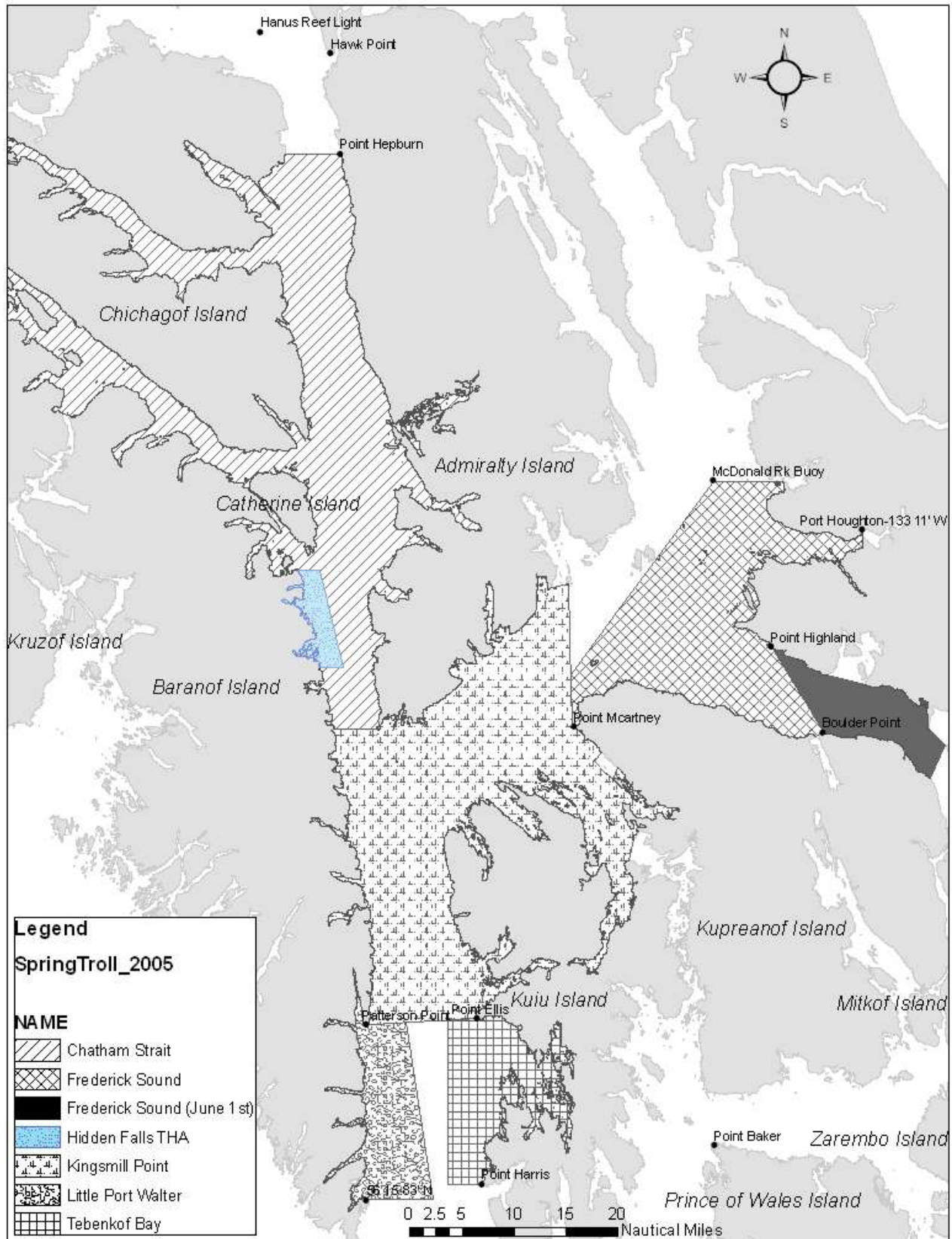


Figure 24.—Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2002–2005.

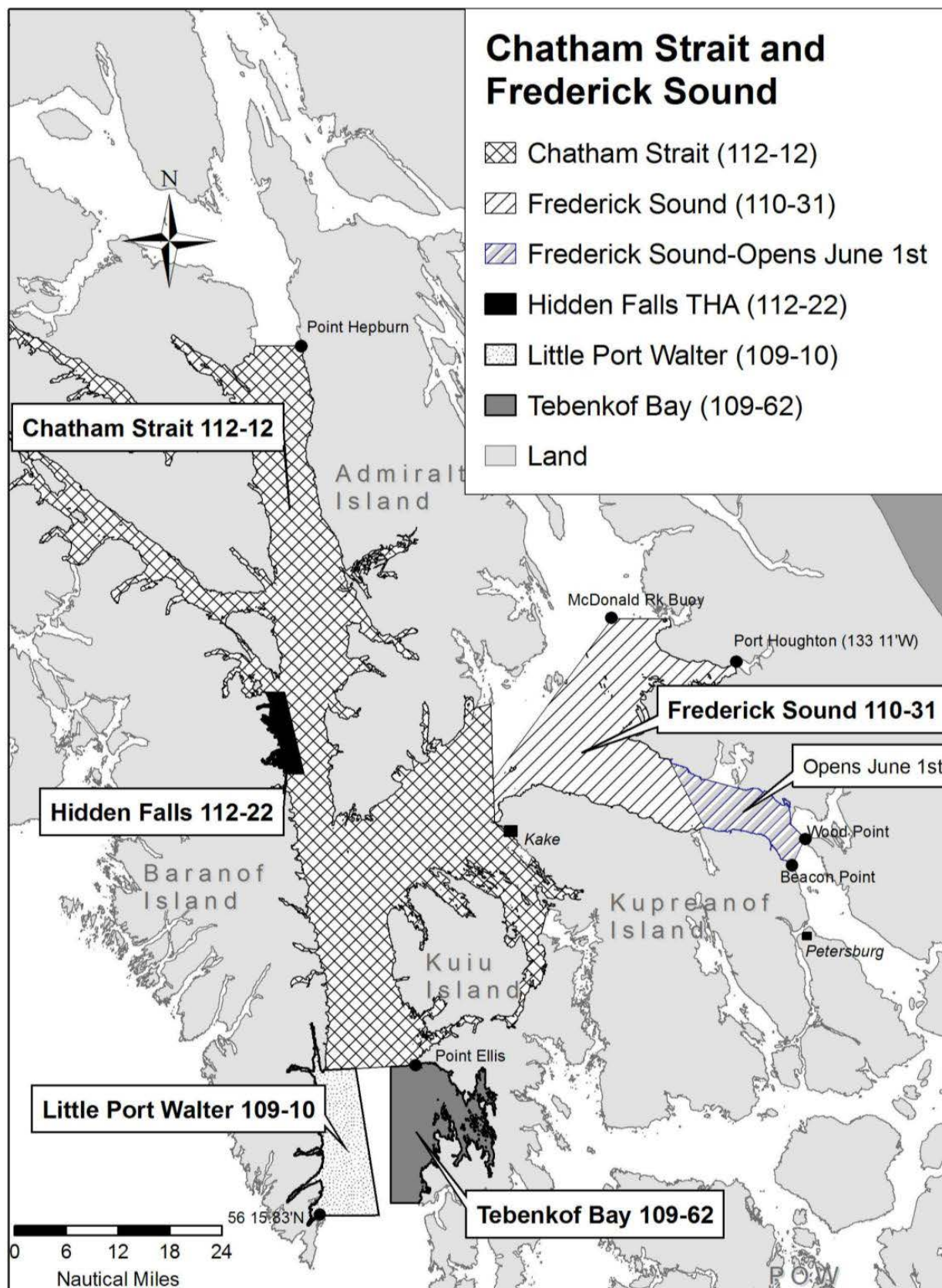


Figure 25.—Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas, 2006–2010.

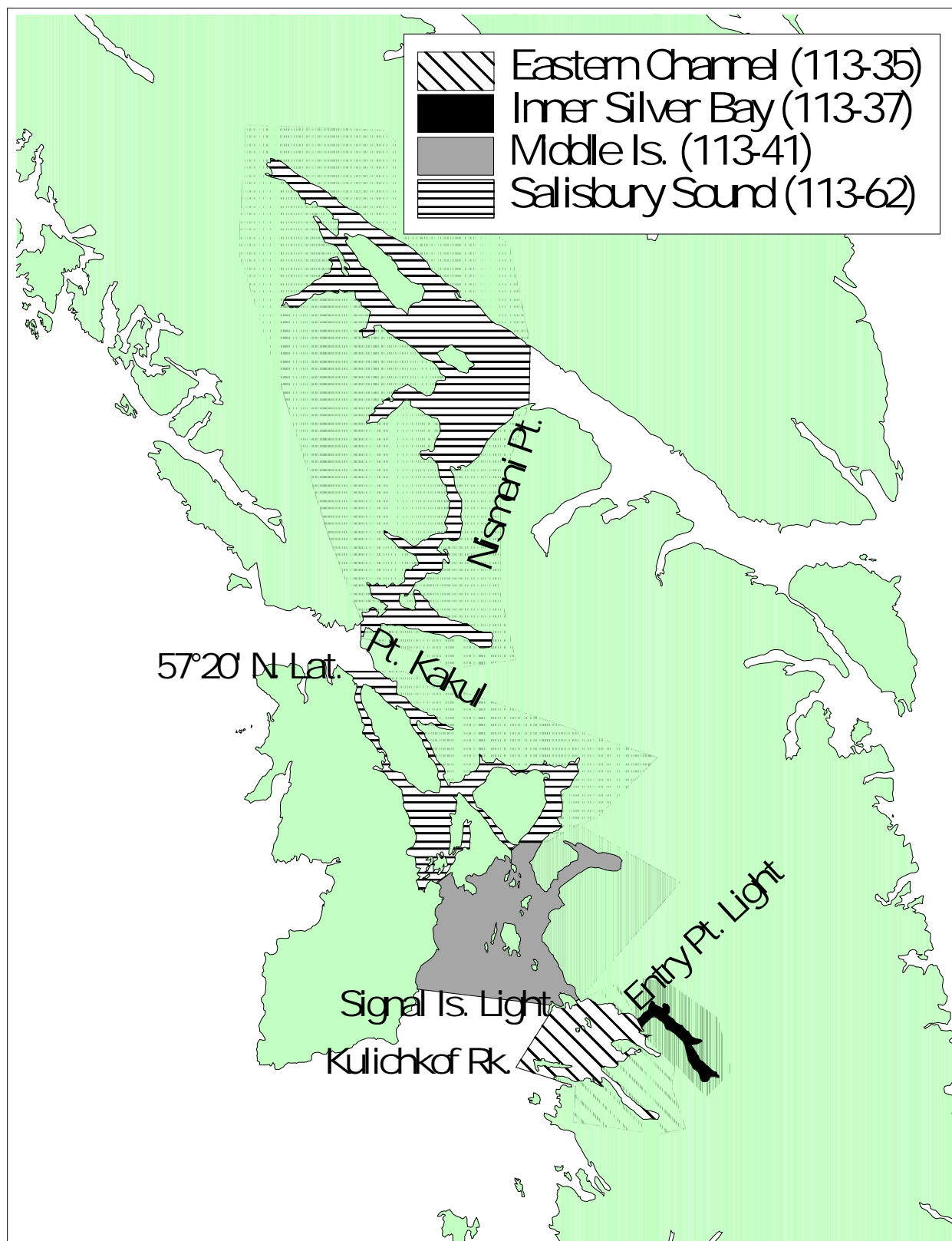


Figure 26.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 1999.

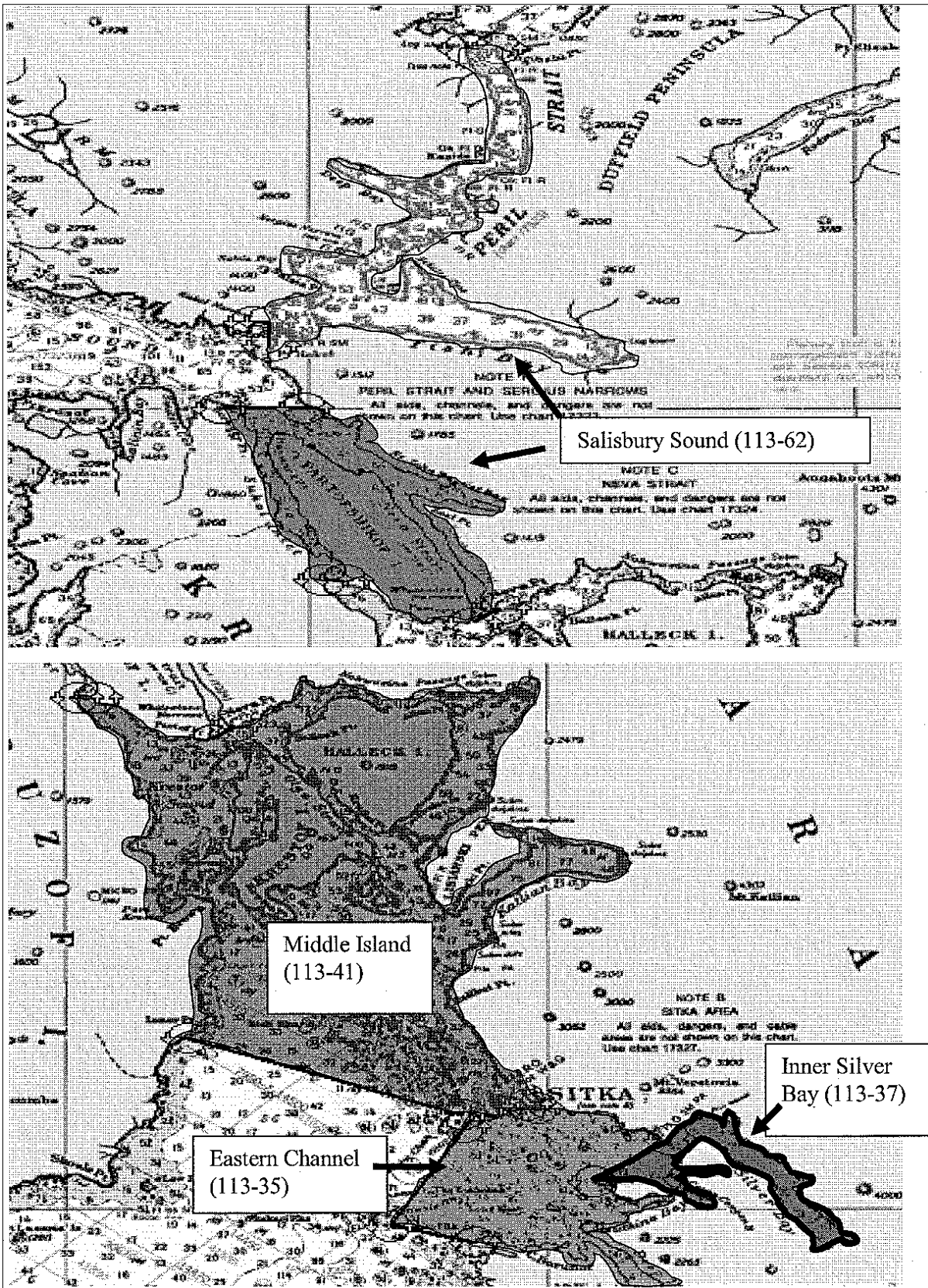


Figure 27.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2000.

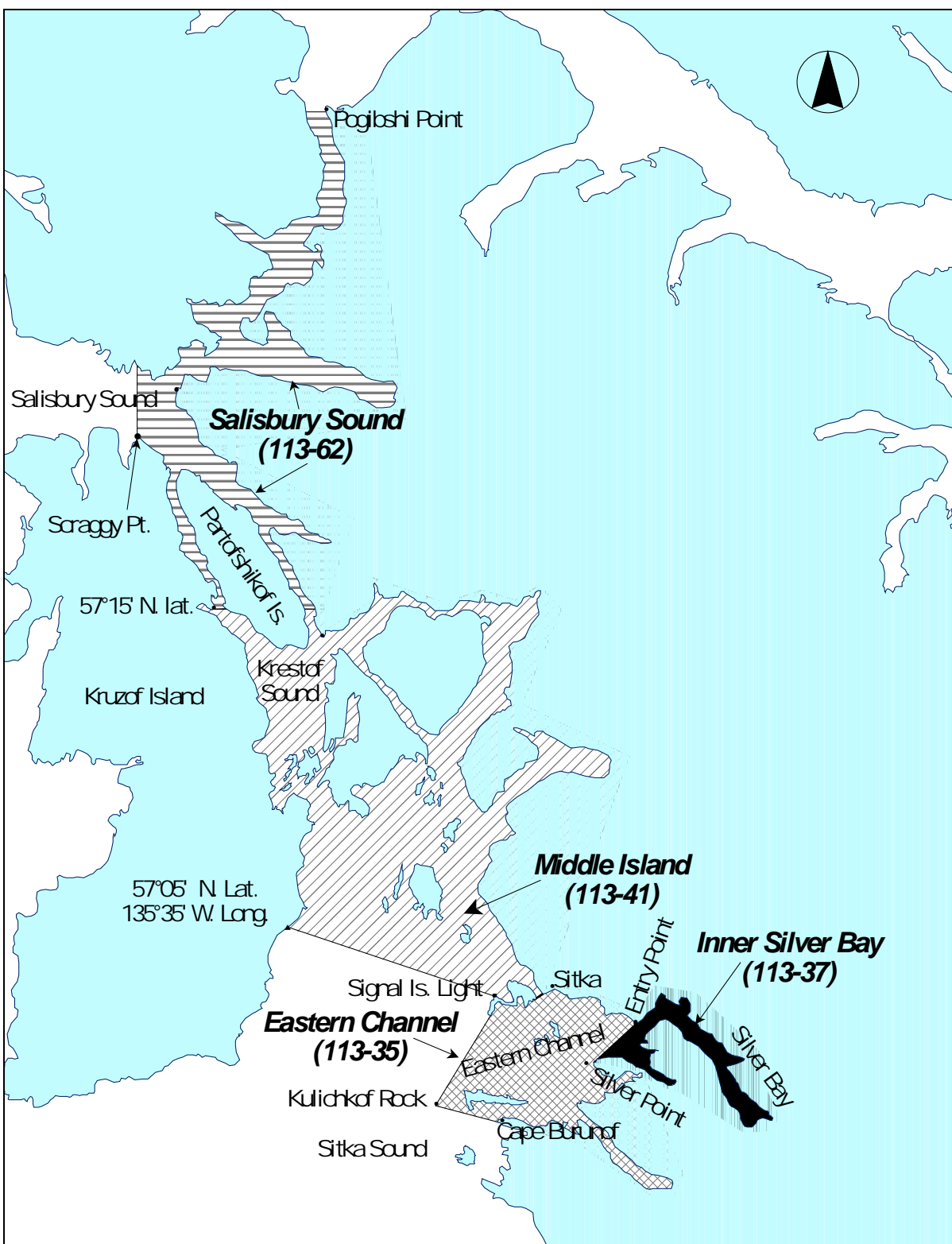


Figure 28.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2001.

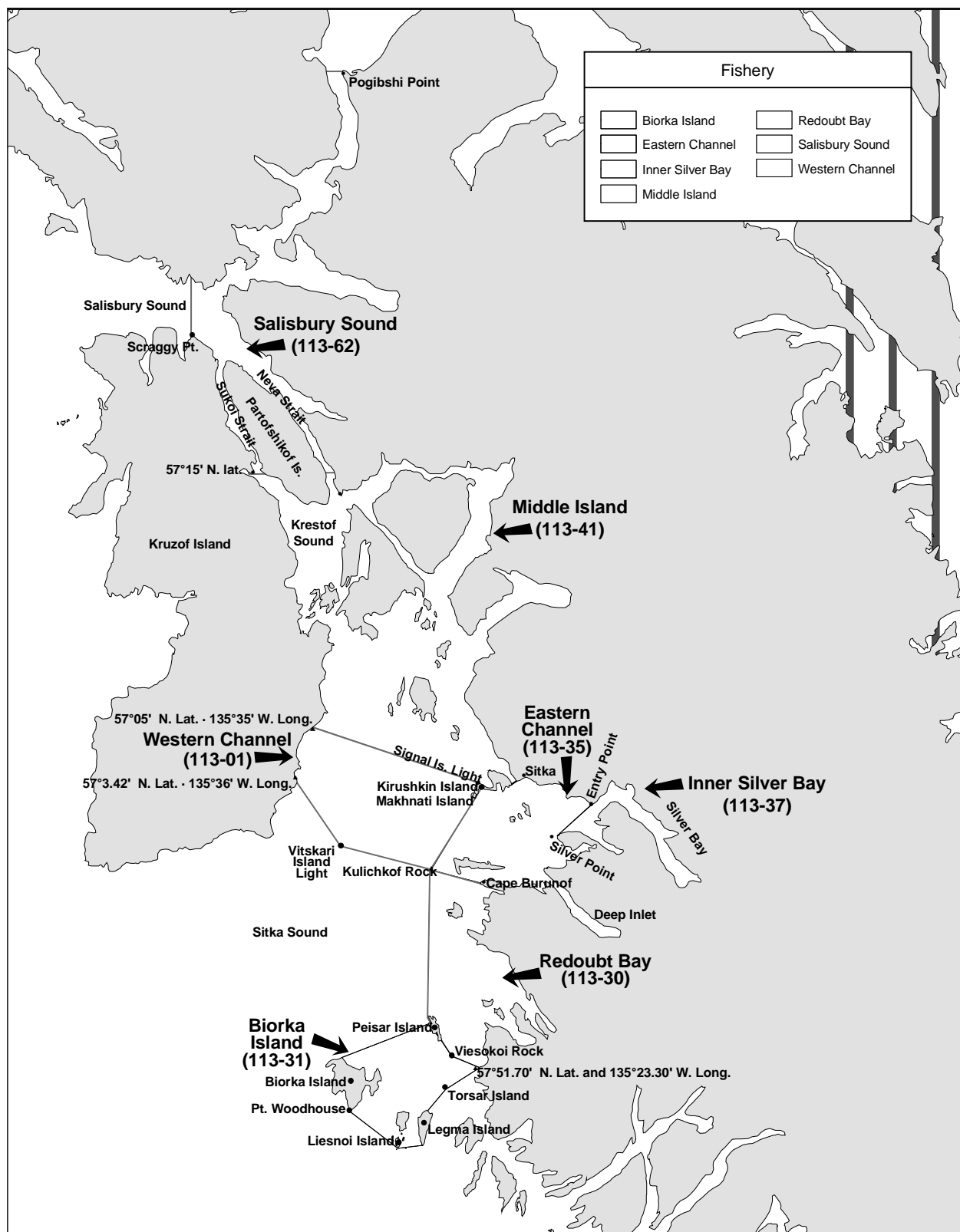


Figure 29.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2002.

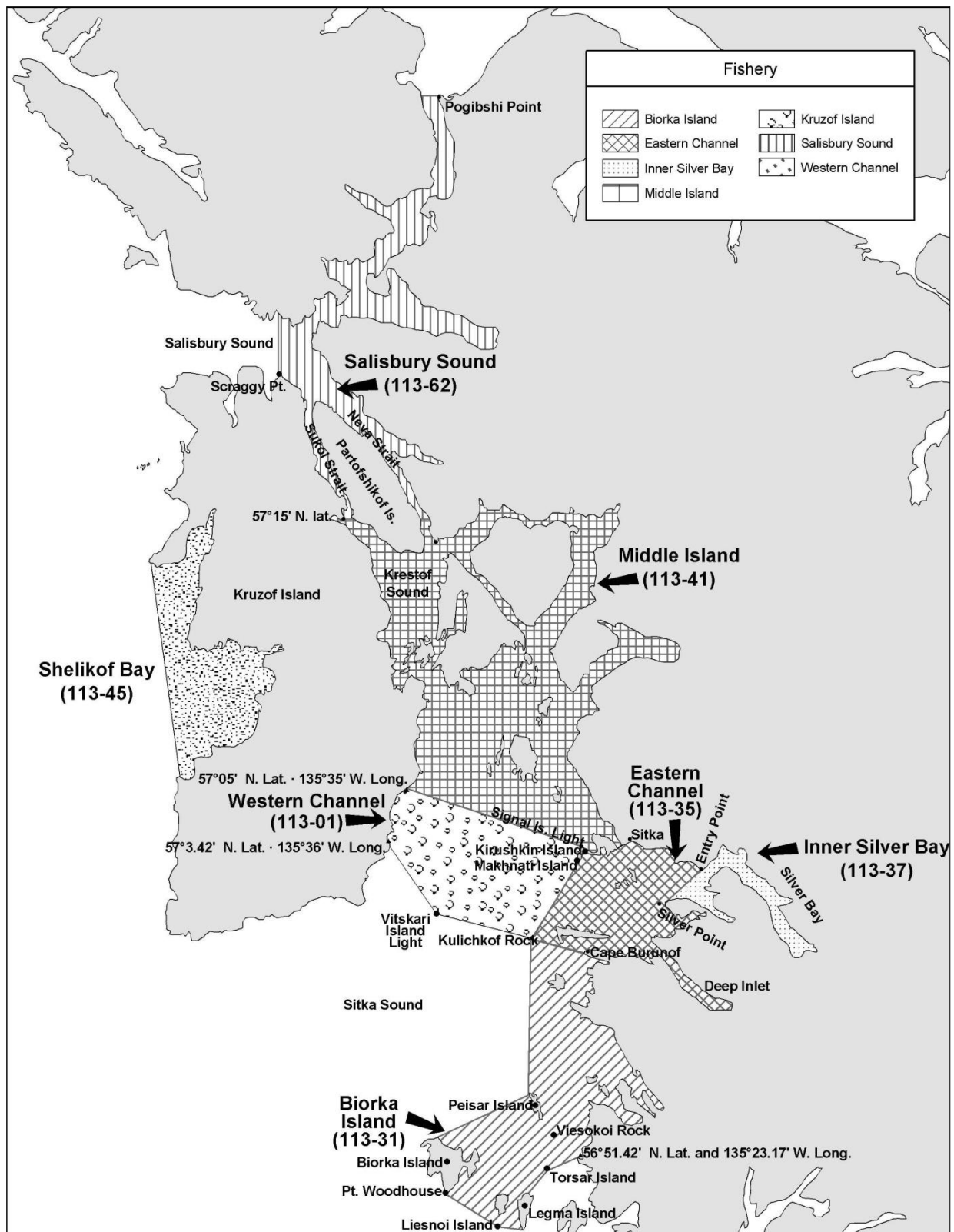


Figure 30.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2003.

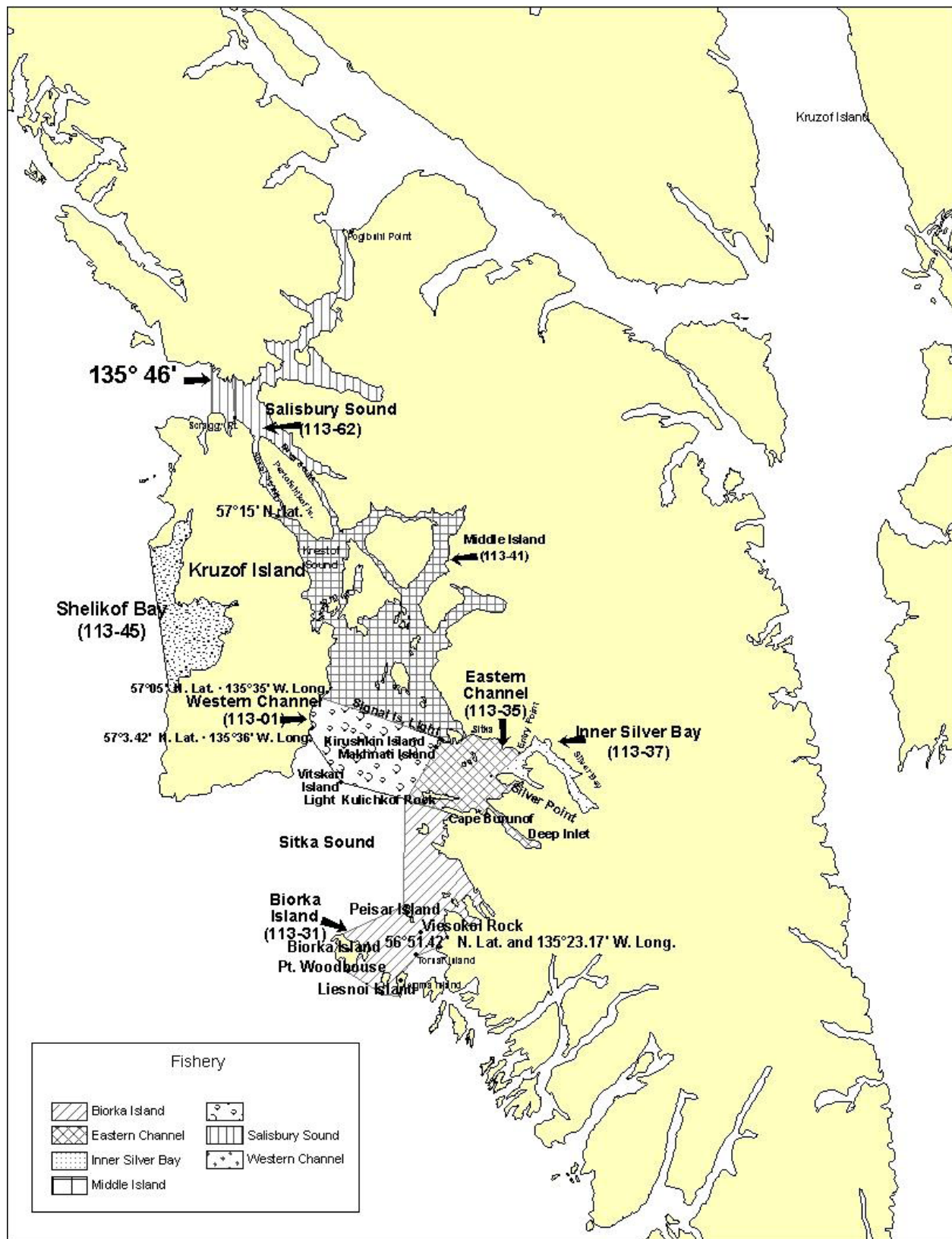


Figure 31.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2004.

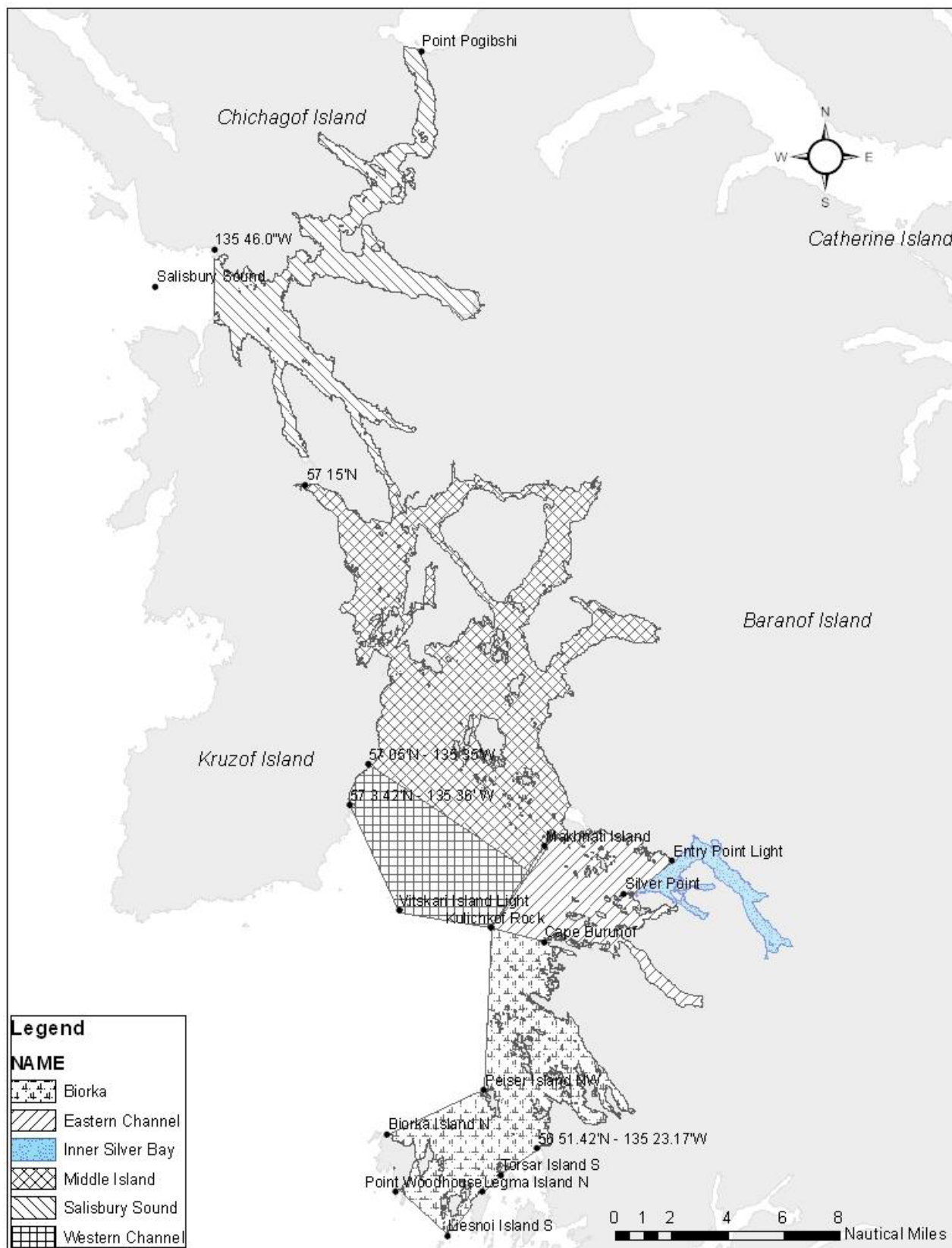


Figure 32.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2005.

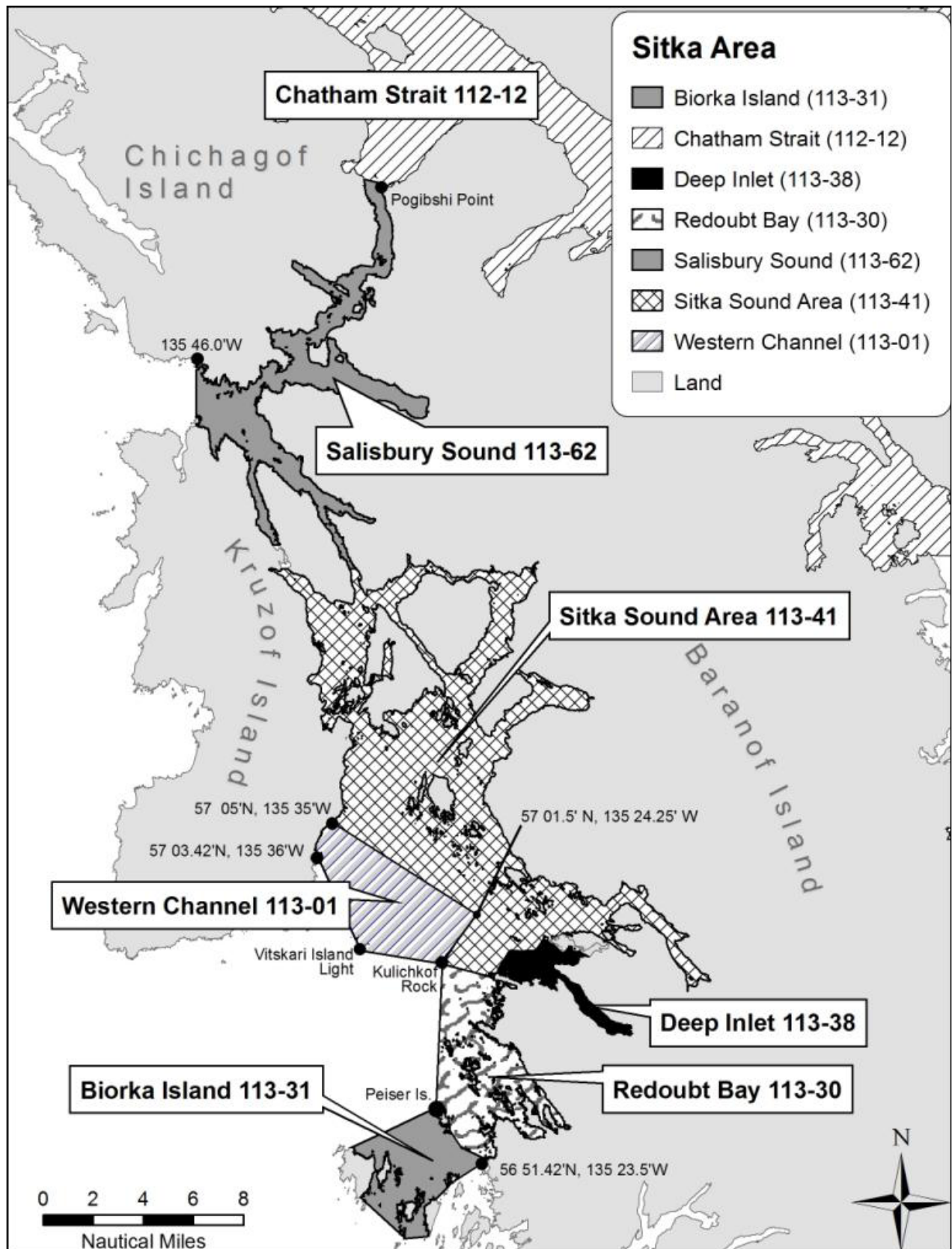


Figure 33.—Sitka Area spring troll fisheries, 2006–2010.

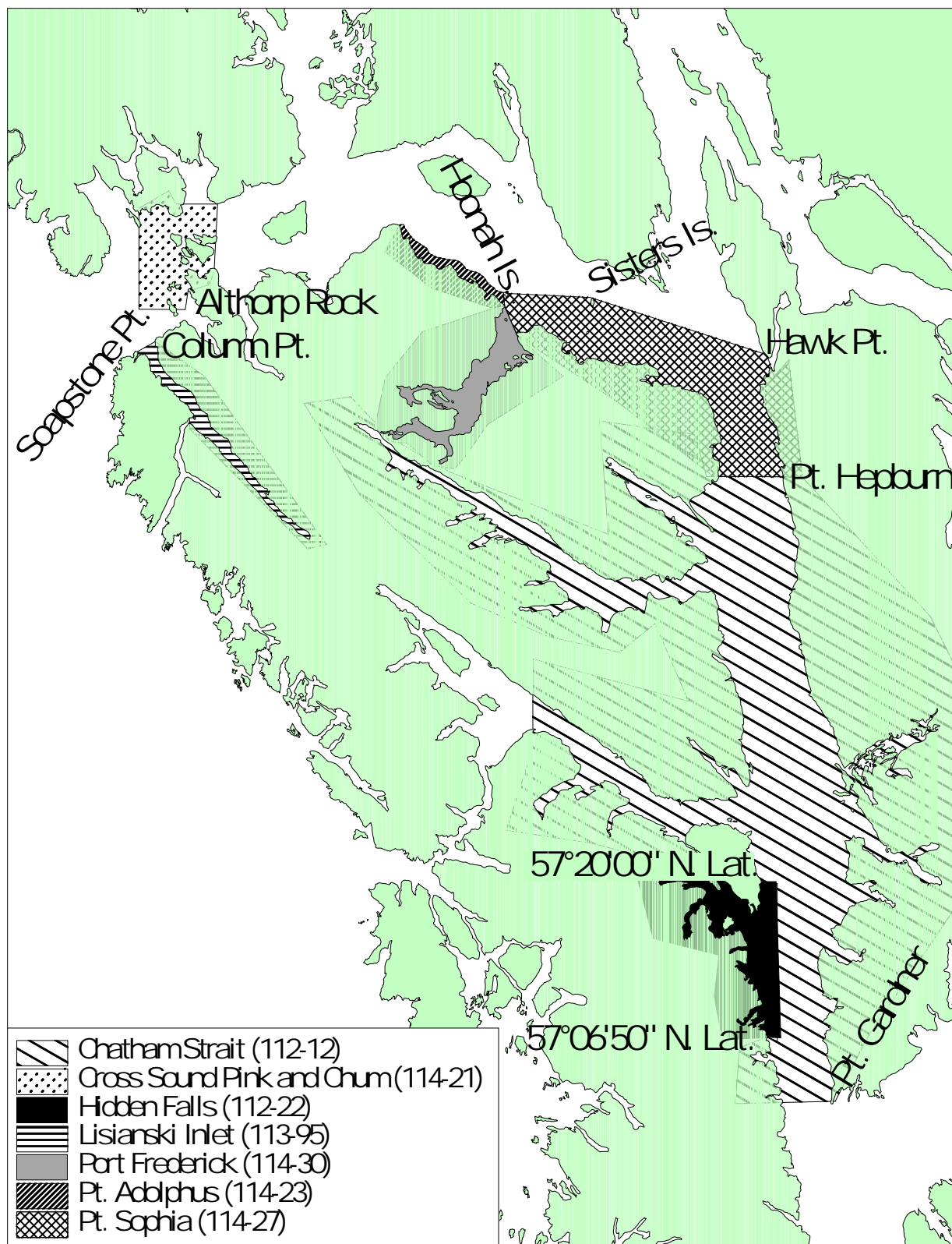


Figure 34.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 1999.

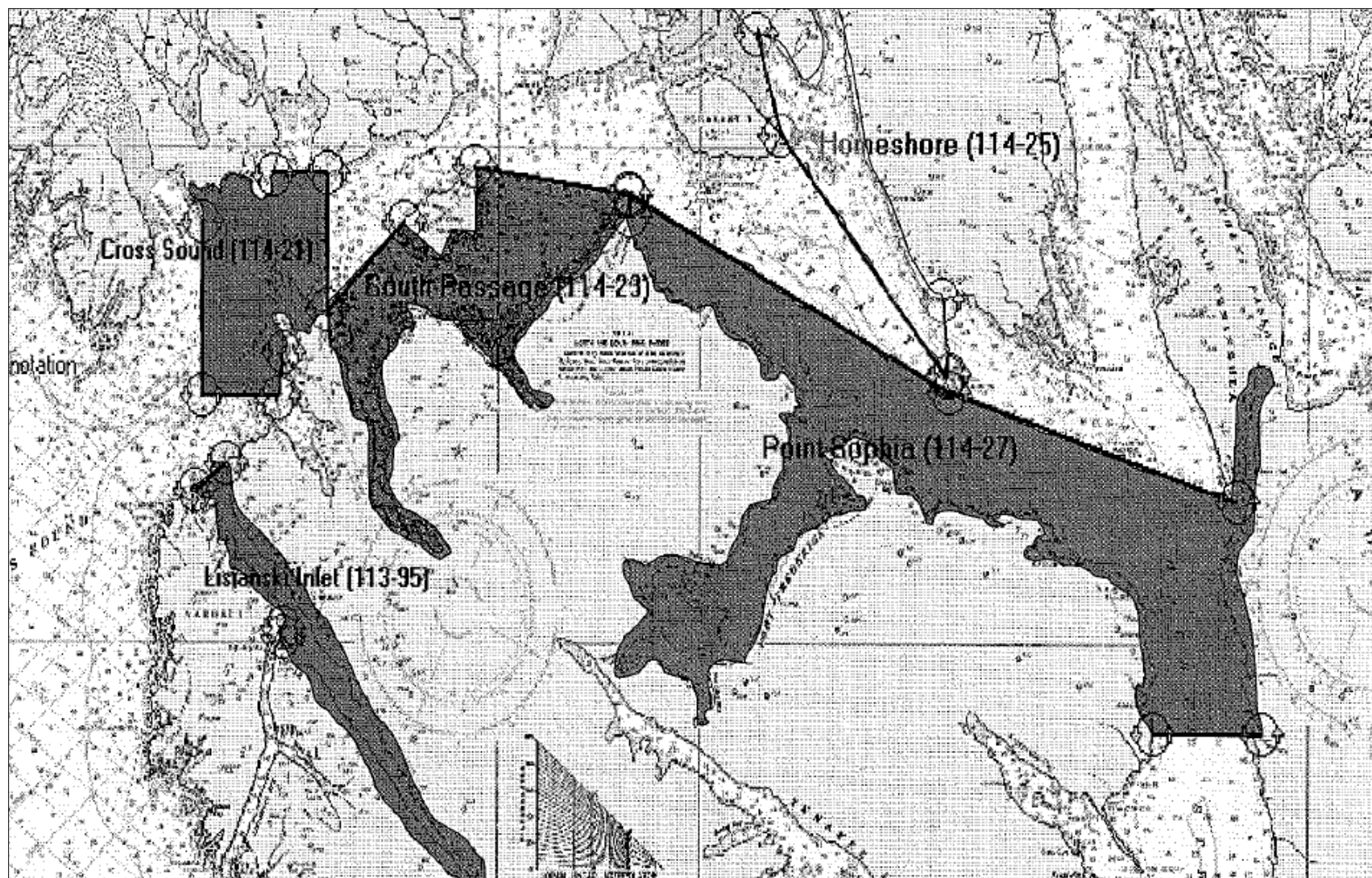


Figure 35.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2000.

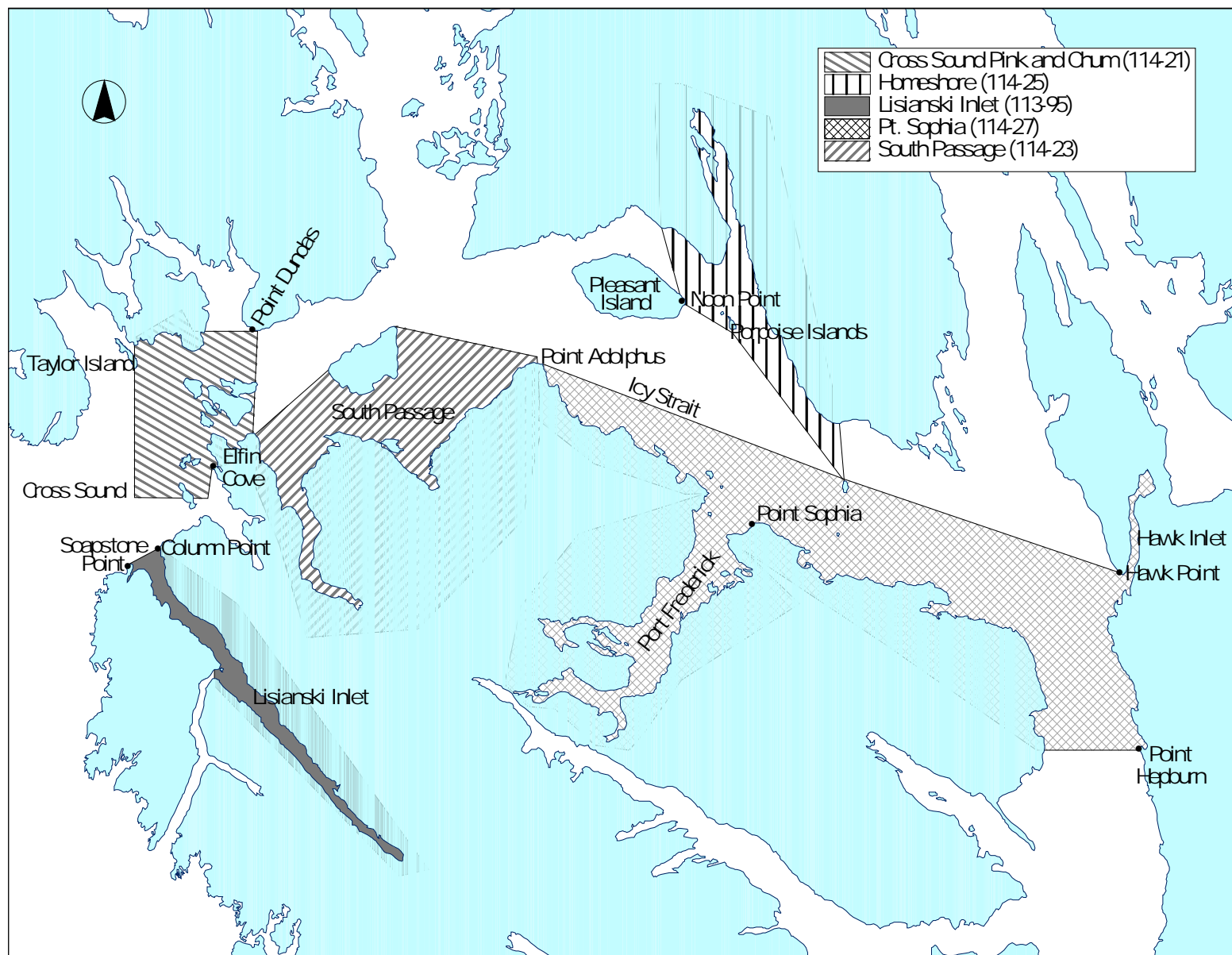


Figure 36.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait troll areas, 2001.

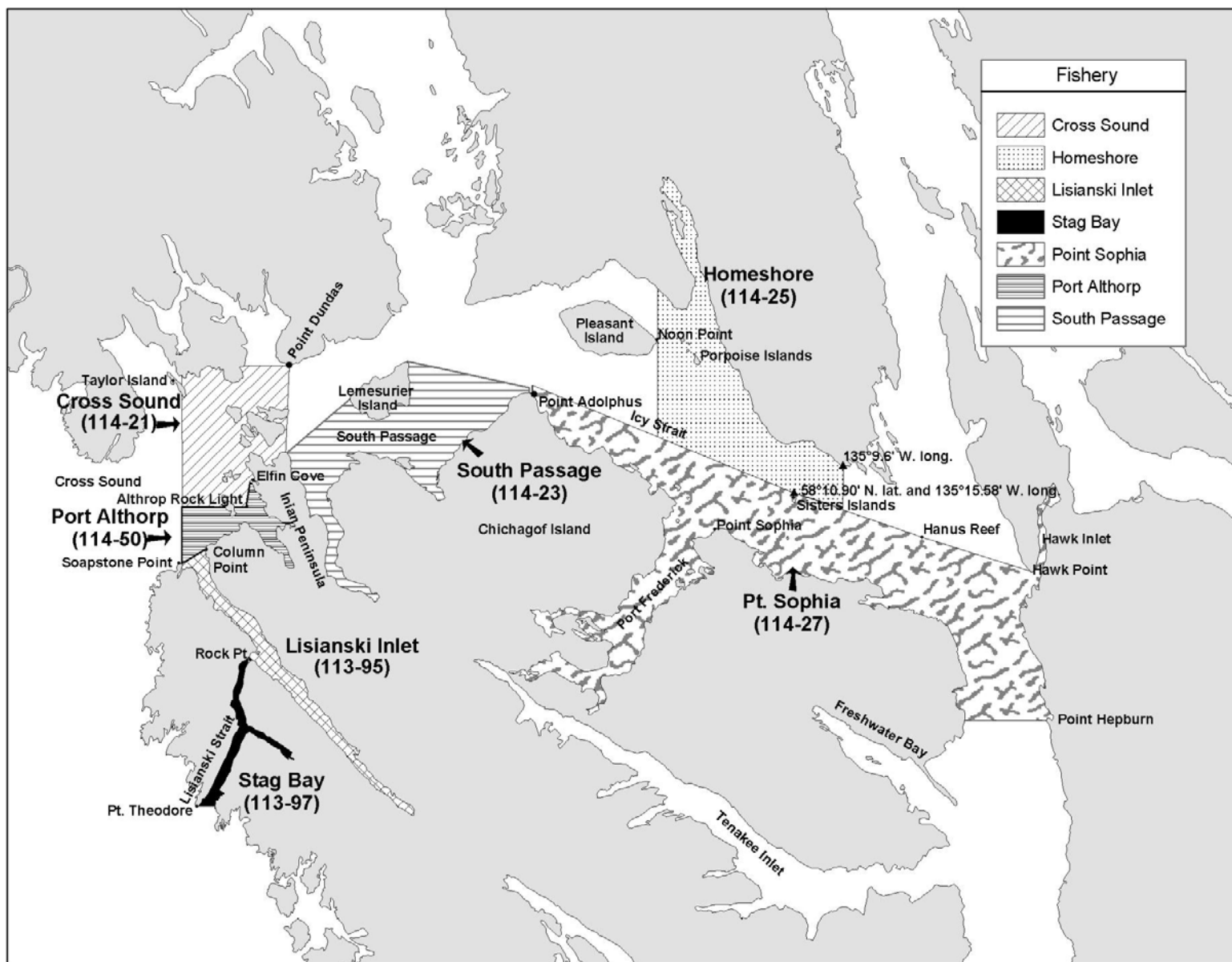


Figure 37.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait troll areas, 2002.

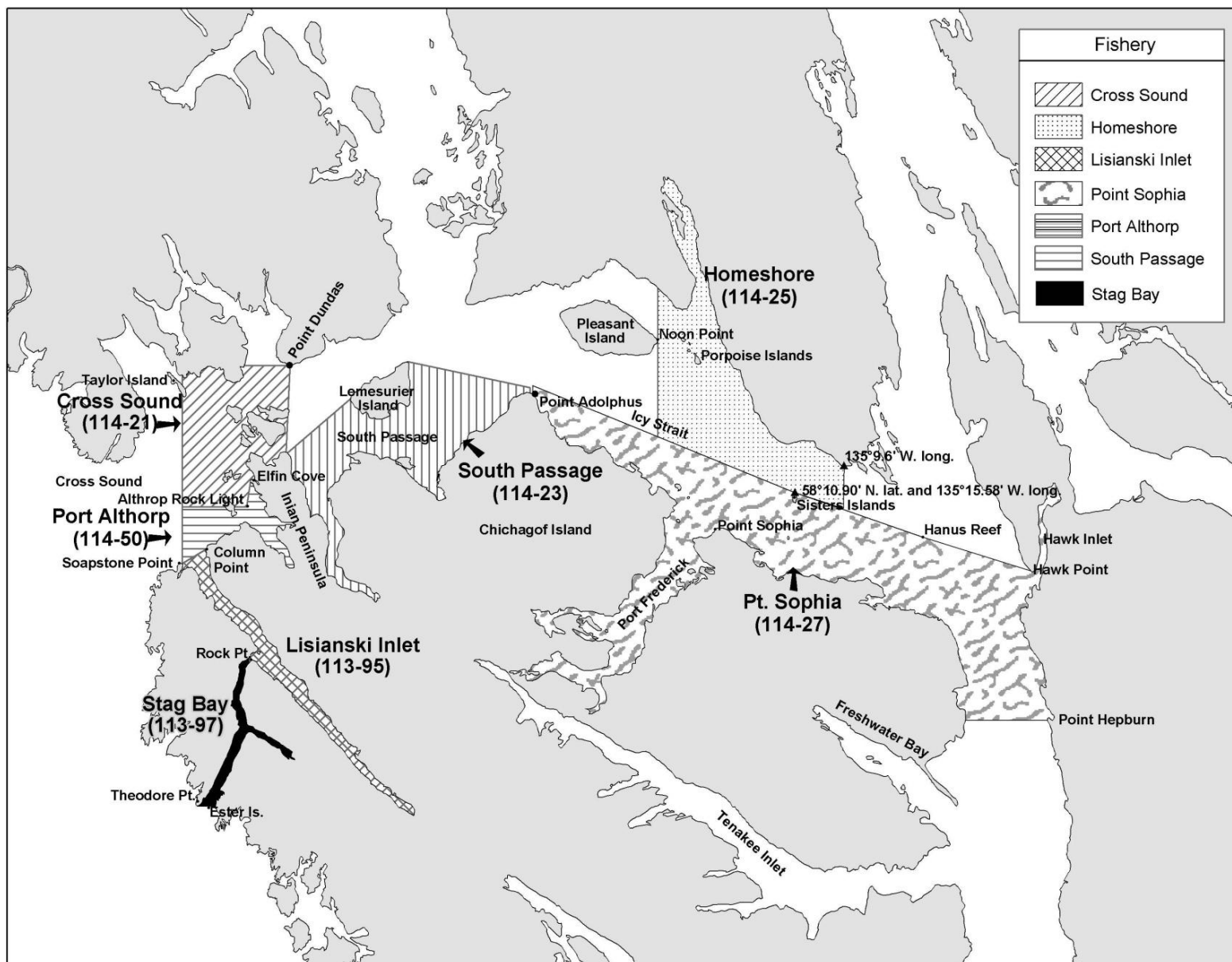


Figure 38.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2003–2004.

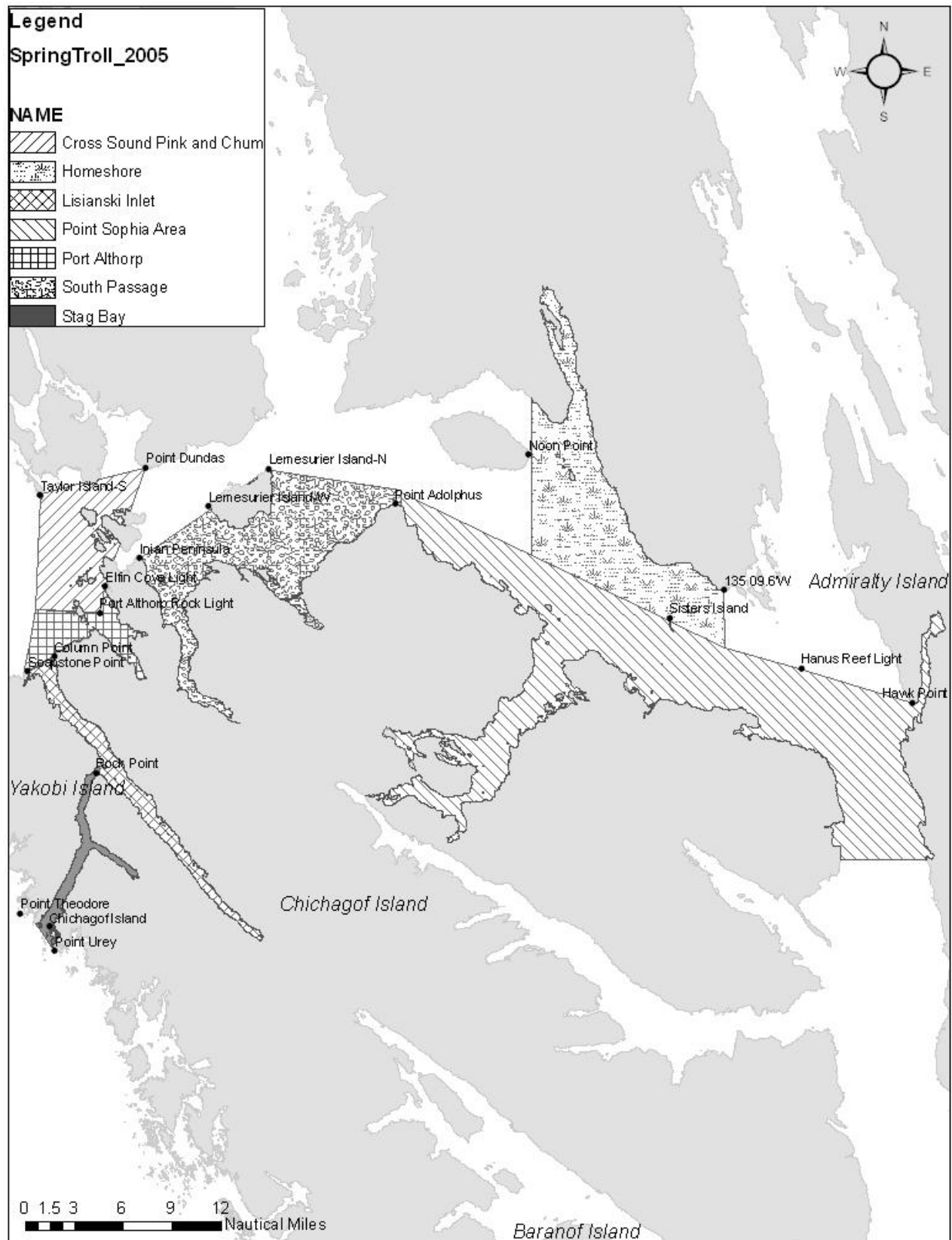


Figure 39.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2005.

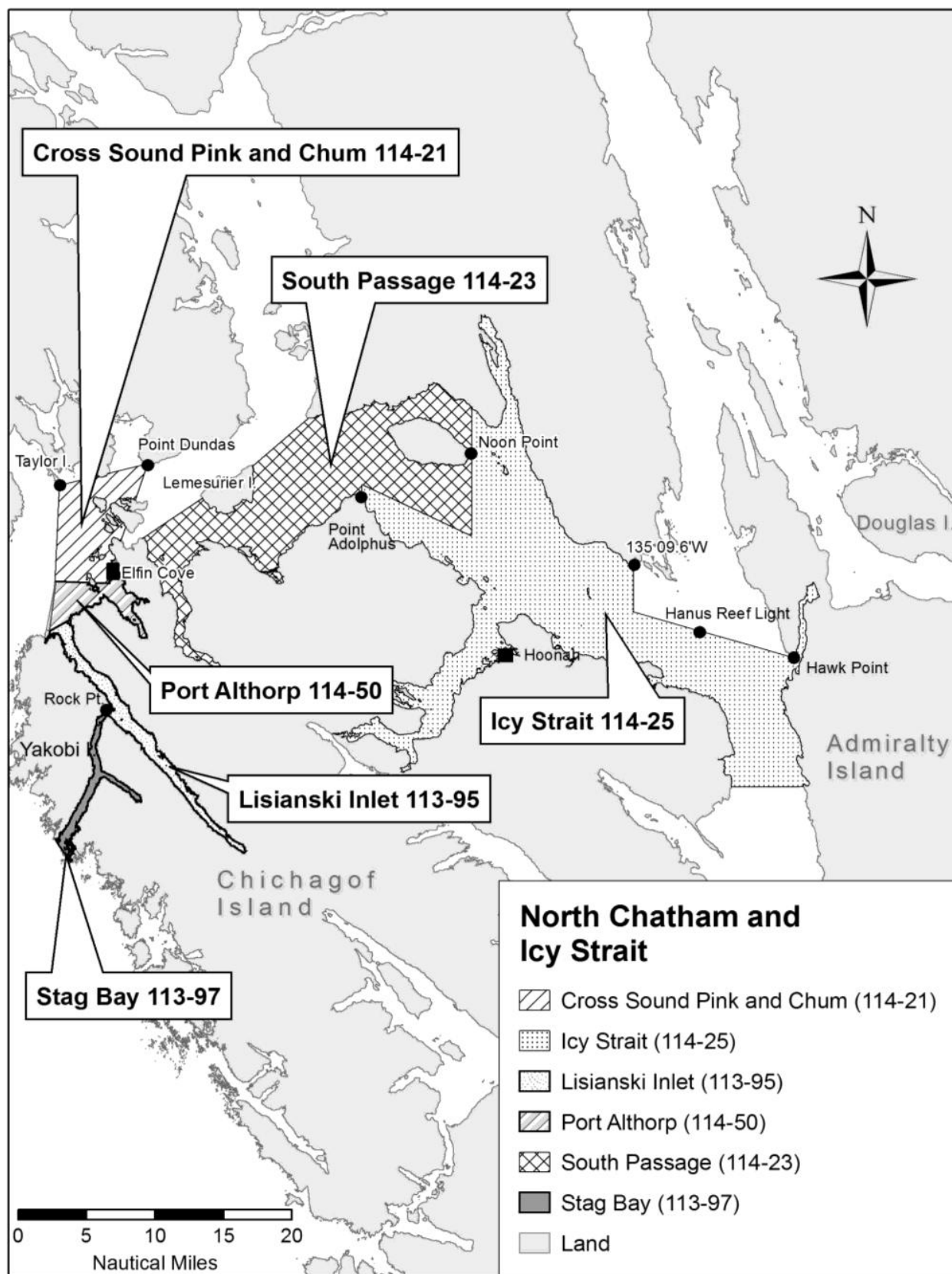


Figure 40.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2006.

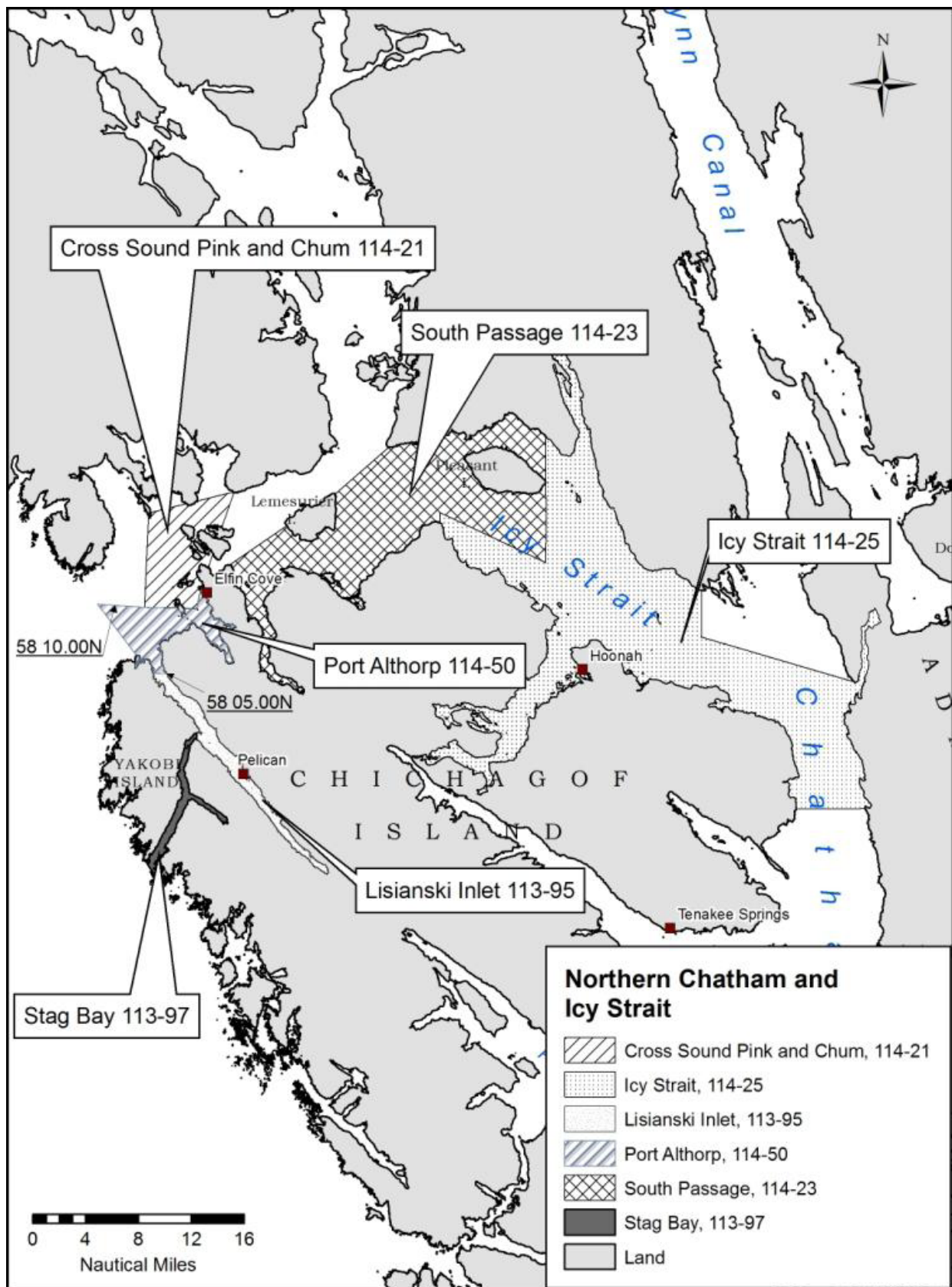


Figure 41.–North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2007.

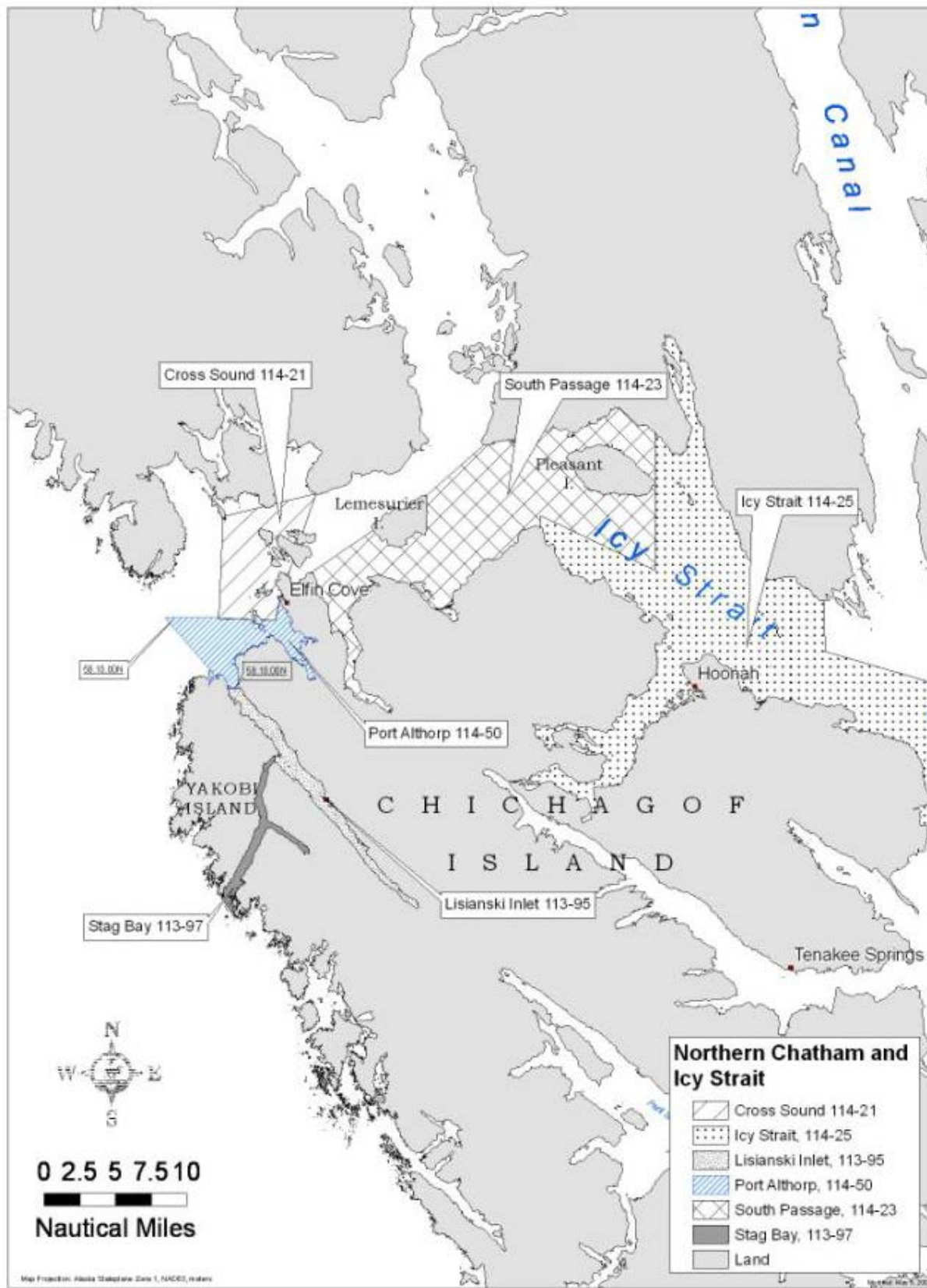


Figure 42.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2008–2010.

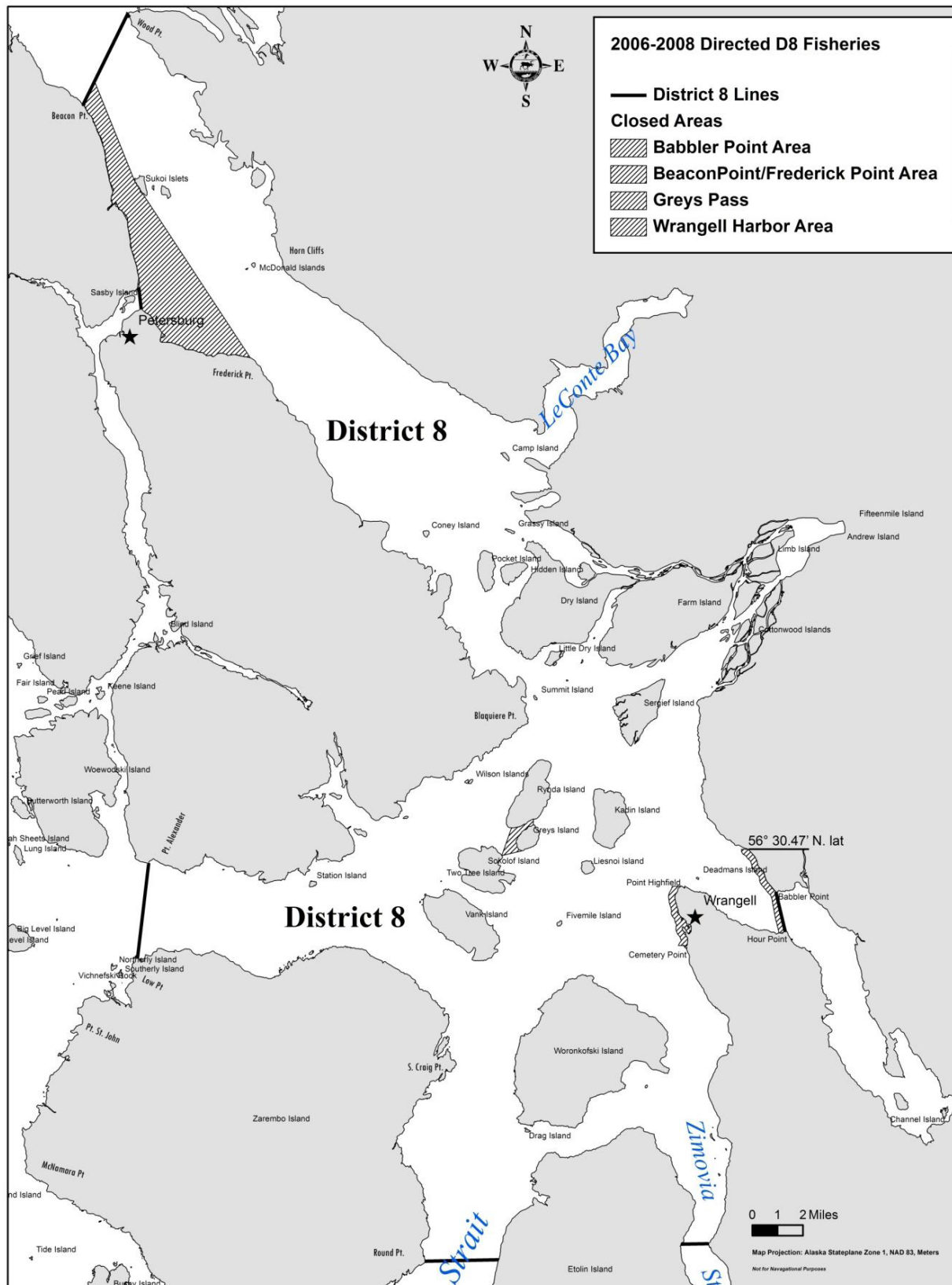


Figure 43.—District 8 Directed Chinook Salmon fishing area, 2006–2008.

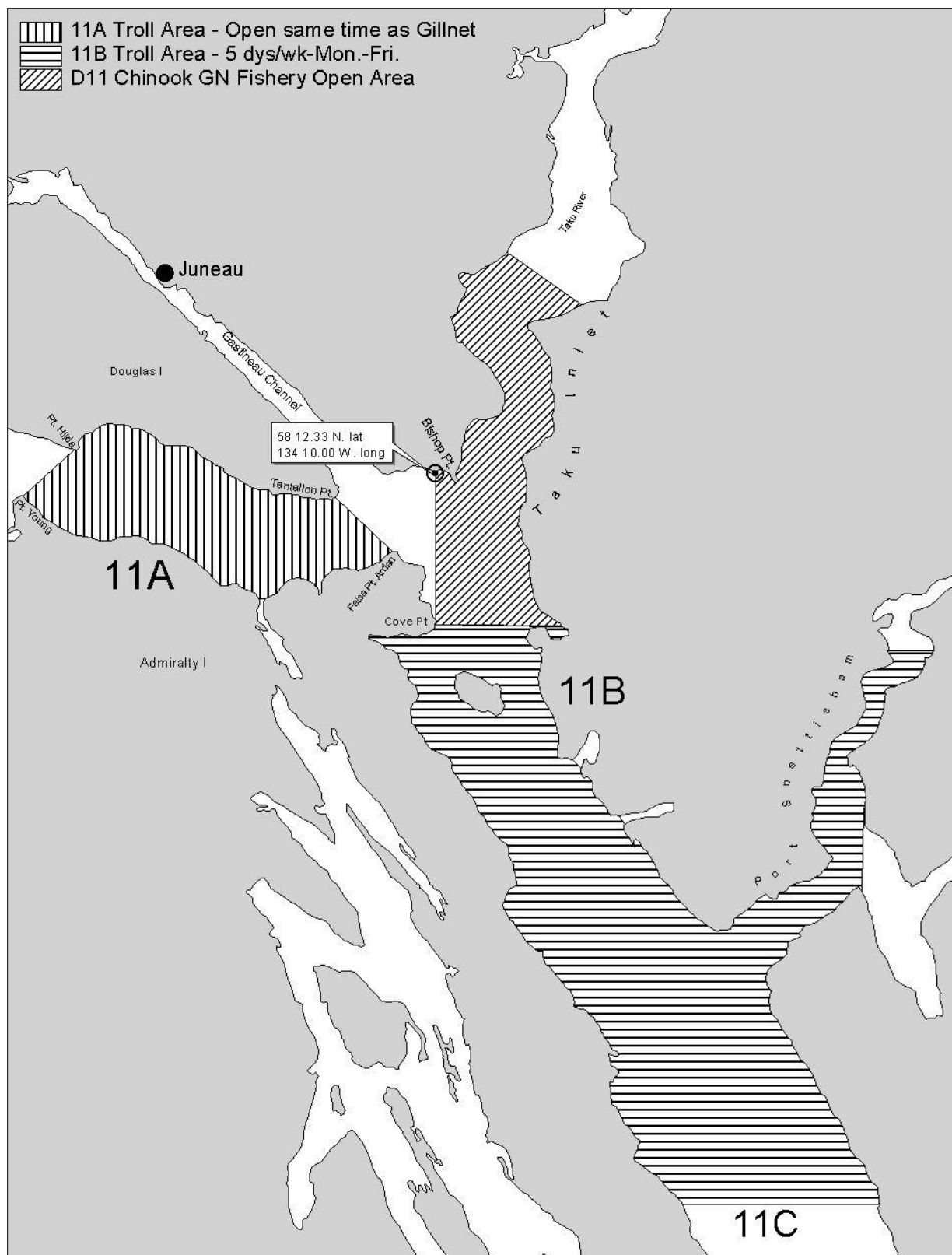


Figure 44.—District 11 Directed Chinook Salmon fishing area, 2005.

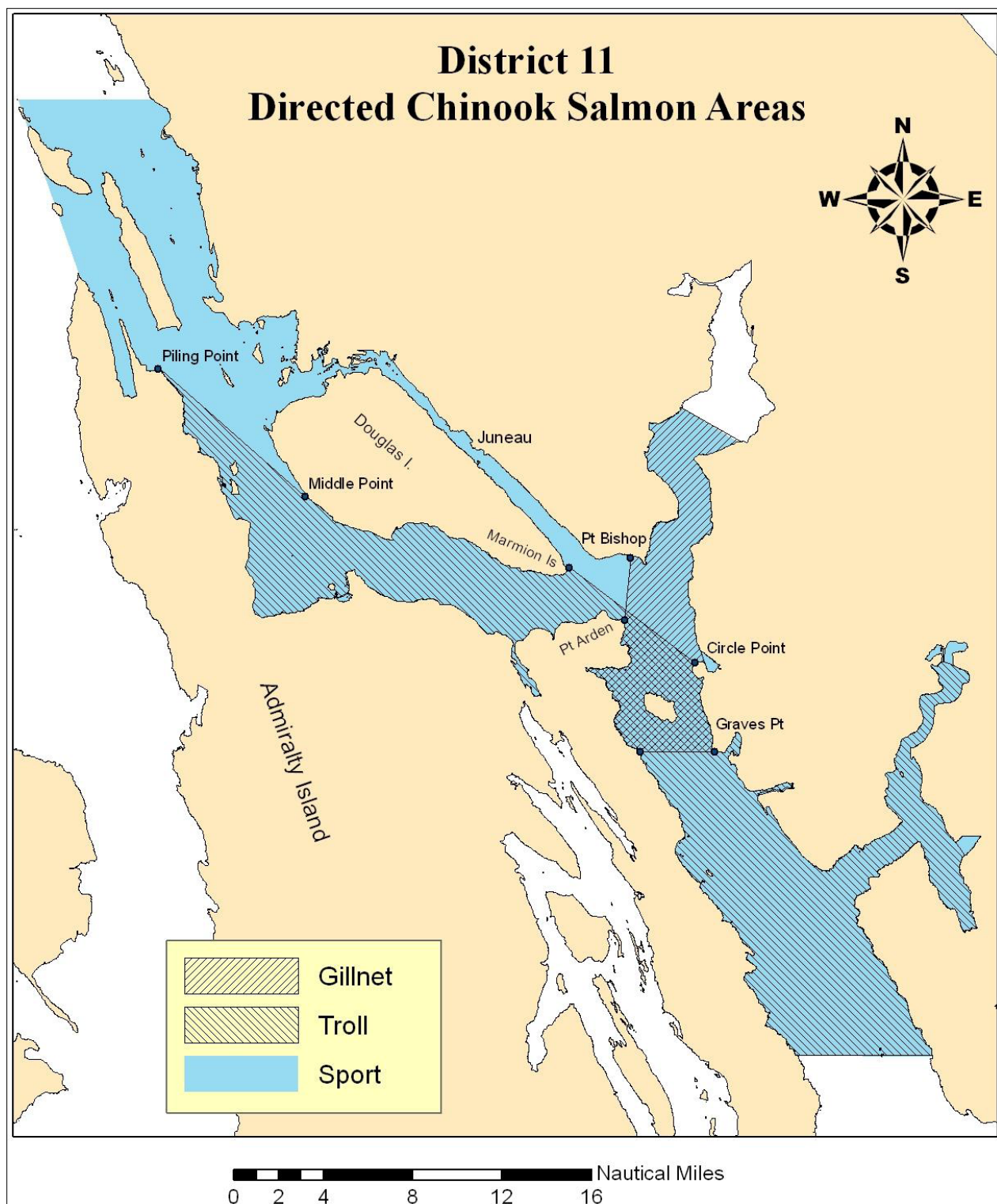


Figure 45.—District 11 Directed Chinook Salmon fishing areas, 2006 and 2009.