Fishery Management Report No. 18-24

Annual Management Report of the 2017 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

by

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

Symbols and Abbreviations

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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 50.1 million salmon were harvested in commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2017. The harvest by purse seine gear of 38.8 million fish included traditional fisheries (34.5 million), hatchery terminal areas (2.1 million), hatchery cost recovery (1.2 million), Annette Island (0.8 million), and miscellaneous (0.1 million). Common property purse seine harvests of 36.7 million salmon were below the most recent 10-year average harvest of 40.1 million and ranked as the 22nd largest since statehood. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 5.4 million fish included traditional areas (3.9 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.2 million), and Annette Island (0.4 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 5.0 million salmon were above the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.8 million and ranked as the fifth largest since statehood. Initial estimates for exvessel values of the common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries are $69.0 million and $30.4 million, respectively.

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 2017 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries, including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost recovery, United States-Canada transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. Unless specified otherwise, all averages referred to are recent 10-year averages. 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 2017 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Gray 2018), as well as summaries of the 2017 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2018) and the 2017 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Zeiser *In Prep*), are published as separate reports and together describe the 2017 salmon season.

PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2017), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 77% 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, and therefore, most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. In traditional purse seine fisheries, other salmon species are harvested incidentally to pink salmon. Since 1960, 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*), 43% of sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), 17% of coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), 89% of pink salmon, and 56% of chum salmon (*O. keta*) harvests (Conrad and Gray 2018). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been <0.1% Chinook, 1.9% sockeye, 1.0% coho, 87.7% pink, and 9.3% 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 2017, purse

seining took place in 6 terminal harvest areas (THA) and special harvest areas (SHA) and 14 hatchery cost recovery locations (Figure 2). Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs and SHAs, hatchery cost recovery fisheries, Canadian TBR fisheries, and the Annette Island Reserve fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

Districts 1 through 7 (southern Southeast) and Districts 9 through 14 (northern Southeast) 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 seine fishermen can move freely between districts. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to account for seine effort distribution and strength of returns. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined from a combination of spawning escapement information from aerial surveys, foot surveys, observations from vessels, and from 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 2017, expectations were for a strong odd-year pink salmon return and below average chum salmon return. The regional all-gear harvest forecast for the 2017 season was for 43 million pink salmon, with a harvest projection of 8.6 million chum salmon and a total harvest projection of 55.7 million salmon (Brenner 2018). Final regional, all-gear harvests included 34.8 million pink, 11.4 million chum, and 50.1 million salmon of all species (Conrad and Gray 2018).

In 2017, the total harvest by purse seine gear was 38.8 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 36.7 million salmon (Table 2). Common property fisheries include traditional wild stock fisheries and terminal area fisheries where fishermen compete to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included 11,000 Chinook, 288,000 sockeye, 270,000 coho, 32.0 million pink, and 4.0 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1987 to 2017 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons with the long-term, 57-year averages from 1960 to 2016, and the recent 10-year period from 2007 to 2016. The 2017 season common property purse seine harvest is below the recent average of 40.1 million fish and ranks as the 22nd largest common property purse seine harvest in the 58-year period since Alaska statehood.

Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets are presented for the purse seine fishery as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison in Table 3. The purse seine fishery value of $69.0 million comprises 41% of the total commercial value for salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are presented in Table 4 and Figure 3. Values for the purse seine fishery have generally increased since 2002, the lowest point since 1979, to the record high value in 2013. The total value includes $17.6 million for southern Southeast Alaska (districts 1–7), $39.1 million for northern Southeast Alaska (districts 9–14), and $12.3 million for seine fisheries in THAs. Initial estimates for the value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicate that pink salmon were worth $37.9 million, chum salmon were worth $26.5 million, sockeye salmon were worth $2.8 million, coho salmon were worth $1.1 million, and Chinook salmon were worth $0.6 million.

Total common property purse seine harvests in northern districts in 2017 were 27.3 million fish, ranking seventh of the 58 years since statehood (Table 5). Harvests in southern districts were 9.4 million fish, ranking 42nd since statehood (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 harvests were 8 million fish below forecast in 2017. Purse seine common property pink salmon harvests of 32.0 million fish were below the recent average of 35.6 million. Regional common property seine chum salmon harvests of 4.0 million were above the recent average of 3.7 million. Harvests of sockeye salmon of 288,000 fish were below the long-term and recent averages. Harvests of coho salmon of 270,000 were below the long-term and recent averages. Harvests for Chinook salmon were below the long-term and recent averages.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2017 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 34.5 million fish in traditional areas and 2.1 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 1.2 million salmon, of which 94% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 802,000 salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 107,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by ADF&G, illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers, and sales of fish from sport fishing derbies. Of the 34.5 million salmon harvested in traditional seine fisheries, 9.1 million were harvested in southern Southeast districts and 25.4 million were harvested in northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvest took place in District 13, followed by Districts 12, 14, 3, and 9.

Following some earlier openings in THAs, the 2017 purse seine fishery began on Sunday, June 18 with a combination of traditional and THAs in Districts 2 and 12. Openings on this date included the following: the District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, the Hidden Falls THA, Tenakee Inlet, and the Point Augusta index fishery. Summaries of the 2017 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Traditional seine fisheries are generally managed inseason based on aerial observations of escapements and evaluation of harvests.

Concurrent gear purse seine openings were May 1–June 10 in Neets Bay THA, and May 1–June 12 in Anita Bay THA. Rotational net fisheries began June 11 in the Neets Bay THA, June 13 in the Anita Bay THA, and May 28 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the Kendrick Bay THA, only seine gear is allowed and the area was open continuously beginning June 15.

The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through September 5 in some districts. Excursion Inlet, Security Bay, Port Camden, and Cholmondeley Sound were opened for fall chum salmon in 2017. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season at Anita Bay THA through November 10 with minimal harvest and effort.

During the 2017 purse seine fishery, 269 permits were fished (Conrad and Gray 2018). Effort in 2017 increased by 15 permits compared with 2016 and was likely due to a higher pink salmon forecast during the odd-year cycle. 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 fell an additional 64 permits due to a buyback program.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by sub-region, district, and stock group is presented in Tables 10, 11, and 12. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon

escapements is presented in 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 taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. 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-produced Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as treaty Chinook salmon. The board 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 greater than 21 inches and 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 2017 was 9,020 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 Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When non-retention periods are necessary, it is preferable to implement the related emergency orders either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate 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 as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon seine allocation is harvested, non-retention is required.

The total 2017 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 11,295 fish, of which 10,399 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 896 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). An accounting of Chinook salmon harvests for treaty purposes is preliminary at this time. The estimated seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is 8,024 fish. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 7,977 are designated as “hatchery add-on” Chinook salmon that do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 2,356 large Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 8,043 fish were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook harvest of 10,399 fish, minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 2,422 fish. The treaty Chinook salmon harvest by seine gear in the Annette Island Reservation fishery was 510 fish for a total treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 2,932 fish.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance but also includes fisheries in hatchery terminal harvest areas. In 2017, traditional, THA, and SHA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 28.4 million fish and included 2,800 Chinook, 135,100 sockeye, 189,500 coho, 24.2 million pink, and 3.9 million chum salmon

(Tables 2 and 5). The total salmon harvest was well above the recent 10-year and long-term averages and ranked seventh out of 58 years since 1960. Harvests of individual salmon species were all above recent and long-term averages, with the exception of Chinook salmon.

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 office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg office (Figure 1).

Section 9-A includes two separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-20) is managed for early to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams between Patterson Bay and Little Port Walter. This season, the Red Bluff Bay shoreline was opened for 36 hours on August 28 because aerial surveys indicated an increase in pink salmon abundance and a harvestable surplus was likely available for commercial harvest. Aerial surveys of Subsection 109-10 did not show pink salmon abundance in excess of escapement needs until the last flight of the season. The pink salmon escapement index count for Subsection 109-20 streams was within the target range and the count for Subsection 109-10 streams was above the target range.

Primary commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Little Pybus Bay and 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 in the Kingsmill Point areas were again conducted in 2017. Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point test fisheries are annual studies that assess pink and chum salmon abundance and run timing for fish returning to Section 9-B and District 10. 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 was used as an indicator for returns 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 one day per week for five weeks. Test fishing at Kingsmill Point began in SW 27 and occurred once per week for four weeks. Results from the 2017 test fisheries provided run information that helped determine openings in Section 9-B and District 10.

Section 9-B was first opened on July 23 in SW 30 for 15 hours along the Kingsmill Point shoreline. This initial opening was based on better than average test fishery results and observations of pink salmon abundance. Effort was minimal with 11 boats fishing but harvest was good with 105,000 pink salmon harvested. Area and time were expanded later in the week with two 15-hour openings on July 27 and 28. On July 27, area was expanded slightly north to include Security and Saginaw bays. On July 28, open area in Section 9-B included only the lower portion of Section 9-B south of Point Sullivan and north of Point Cosmos. Harvest for the 2-day opening was much lower than anticipated with over 30 boats harvesting 185,000 pink salmon.

In SW 31, Section 9-B was open for two 15-hour periods on July 31 and August 4. The initial opening included all of Section 9-B north of Point Cosmos. Harvests continued to be poor for the time of year with 12 boats harvesting 100,000 pink salmon. Open area remained the same for the following opening. Effort and harvest increased with 30 boats harvesting 225,000 pink salmon.

In SW 32, area was restricted to lower Section 9-B south of the latitude of Point Sullivan. Observations of escapement to key systems in Frederick Sound indicated lagging escapements. Harvests improved with over 300,000 pink salmon harvested. Due to improved harvests and escapements, the first 39-hour opening in Section 9-B occurred on August 12 and 13. Open area included all of Section 9-B. Harvest was good with 1.13 million pink salmon harvested.

Section 9-B continued on a 2-day rotation for the reminder of the season with the final directed pink salmon opening occurring on September 1 and 2. Section 9-B open area included the entirety of the section through the final opening. An additional 1.4 million pink salmon were harvested in 5 openings from August 16 through September 2.

In 2017, Section 9-B harvest and escapement were above the long-term average. The 2017 harvest of 3.2 million pink salmon was higher than the 2015 harvest and was the 15th largest since statehood Table 2). Escapements were good throughout the section with all three Section 9-B stock groups within target ranges. Overall, Section 9-B indexed pink salmon escapement of 969,800 fish was within the goal range of 500,000–1,190,000 fish (Table 12).

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage (Figure 1). Its eastern boundary is about 10 miles 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 at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

In 2017, the pink salmon return to District 10 was expected to support extended pink salmon fisheries based on parent-year escapements. Results from the Point Gardner test fishery were again a key component in determining fishing time and area.

District 10 mainland opened for a series of 15-hour openings beginning on June 25 in SW 26. Openings occurred once to twice per week through SW 28. Effort during these initial openings was light with 0 to 8 boats fishing. Pink salmon harvest was small with less than 20,000 fish harvested during the first 5 openings.

In SW 29, the Admiralty Island shoreline of District 10 opened in conjunction with the mainland shoreline for a 15-hour period. Effort remained light with 7 boats fishing but harvest increased to 26,000 pink salmon. For the second 15-hour opening in SW 29, the open area remained the same. Effort increased to 9 boats fishing and harvest more than doubled to 56,000 pink salmon.

The first 2-day opening occurred in SW 30. Effort increased to 28 boats fishing. The majority of the 233,000 pink salmon harvested during this opening were from the Admiralty Island portion of District 10. Escapements to Gambier and Pybus Bays were good for the time of year but escapement to the mainland systems, particularly to Port Houghton, were lagging. The second opening in SW 30 was a 2-day opening. Open area was largely the same with the exception of Port Houghton which was closed. Effort was similar with 29 boats fishing but harvest dropped substantially to 183,000 pink salmon.

Open time in District 10 was restricted during SW 31. The precipitous drop in harvest from the prior opening as well as lagging escapement, particularly along the District 10 mainland, prompted the reduction in fishing time. The prior substantial harvest by the large fleet in upper Chatham Straits was likely having an effect on the pink salmon returns to Frederick Sound. The same area in District 10 was open for 15 hours. Effort and harvest dropped with 9 boats harvesting 53,000 pink salmon. During the following 15-hour opening, effort and harvest increased with 14 boats harvesting 82,000 pink salmon. Harvest during both these openings was still mediocre and well below expectations for the time of year.

In SW 32, open time and area varied. For the initial 15-hour opening in SW 32, the mainland was closed and an area in inner Frederick Sound was opened. By this time, it was apparent the escapement was well below expectations for the time of year to the mainland systems, particularly the large early run systems. Effort and harvest remained low during this opening. Open area remained the same for the following period but time increased to 39 hours. Effort was minimal with 1 boat fishing. Harvest for the week was 41,000 pink salmon. District 10 closed for the season after a final 39-hour opening in SW 33.

Total pink salmon harvest in District 10 was 694,000 fish, below the long-term average harvest and the 20th largest since statehood (Table 2). Pink salmon escapement to District 10 was mixed with the two smaller stock groups above goal, the Pybus/Gambier stock group within goal and the largest stock group, Port Houghton, below goal. Overall, the District 10 pink salmon escapement index of 637,500 was within the target range of 590,000 to 1,410,000 fish (Table 12).

District 11

District 11, Sections 11-A and 11-D, are designated in regulation as areas that may be opened to purse seining by emergency order. Section 11-A had not been opened since statehood, until the common property fisheries targeting enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor SHA began in 2012. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently, most recently in 2010. In 2017, pink salmon were harvested in the Chatham Strait corridor in District 12 and the approach areas to Seymour Canal in Districts 9 and 10. It is assumed that Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in these purse seine fisheries and no purse seine openings were provided in Seymour Canal in 2017. Seymour Canal, with an escapement index of 110,000 pink salmon, was below the management target range of 160,000–400,000 fish. The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 179,500 fish, was within the management target range of 110,000–250,000 fish.

Four common property purse seine openings were held in a portion of the Amalga Harbor SHA in Section 11-A to target returning DIPAC-produced chum salmon in excess of cost recovery needs. On July 6, 13, 20, and 27, six-hour openings were allowed (Table 9) and a total of 99 permit holders harvested 514,000 chum, 79,000 pink, and 2,700 sockeye salmon (Table 2).

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. The areas opened to purse seining in 2017 along the Baranof and Chichagof shorelines were the Point Augusta index area, Tenakee Inlet, the Basket Bay shoreline, Catherine Island shoreline, Kelp Bay, and the Hidden Falls THA. The western shoreline of Admiralty Island was open from the latitude of Point Couverden to Point Gardner,

with the portion between Parker Point and Point Samuel surrounding Angoon closed by regulation. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 7.6 million pink and 647,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest is 158% of the 10-year average harvest of 4.8 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is 72% of the 10-year average harvest of 0.9 million fish.

Point Augusta Index Area and Eastern Chichagof Island

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened on Sunday, June 18 in the Point Augusta index area for 15 hours. The Point Augusta index area openings are intended to provide information on early pink salmon run strength and timing.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-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 2017, there were five 15-hour openings, from June 18 to July 6 that served as index fisheries with the area open within one-half mile from shore. The initial opening on June 18 (SW 25) had above average effort for the week with pink salmon catch per boat over five times the 10-year average. Pink salmon harvest for the remaining five 15-hour index area openings varied from 24% to 78% of the recent 10-year average. Purse seine effort for these openings varied between 120% and 218% of the average for each opening. Although indicators varied, it appeared that the pink salmon returns to northern southeast Alaska inside waters were good to strong. The Point Augusta index area was expanded to one nautical mile offshore on July 6, and for the remainder of the season, to two miles offshore in conjunction with the adjacent Whitestone Shoreline located along the northeast Chichagof Island shoreline in District 14. The Point Augusta index area seine harvest totaled 92,000 pink salmon, 144% of the 10-year average, and 52,000 chum salmon, 163% of average for the six index area openings.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon returns were good in 2017. Due to below average parent-year returns of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems, early openings were limited to the waters east of Corner Point. Chum salmon returns were robust in 2017. The inlet was opened to normal markers on July 16. The Tenakee Inlet seine harvest totaled 987,000 pink salmon, 139% of average and 132,000 chum salmon, 209% of average. The 2017 pink salmon escapement index for this stock, of 432,700 fish, was within the management target range of 210,000–510,000 fish (Table 12).

Fish returning to Freshwater Bay and streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island comprise the Freshwater Bay stock group. The 2015 parent-year escapements for this stock group were below management targets, and with weak escapements to systems in Freshwater Bay, there were no openings on the northeast Chichagof Island shoreline between the Point Augusta southern line and Tenakee Inlet in 2017. The Basket Bay shoreline on southeast Chichagof Island between Tenakee Inlet and Peril Straits was opened in 2017 due to adequate escapements to systems along this shoreline. The Basket Bay shoreline seine harvest totaled 764,000 pink salmon, 103% of average and 26,000 chum salmon, 143% of average. The 2017 index count for the Freshwater Bay stock group of 63,000 pink salmon was below the management target range of 80,000–180,000 fish.

A subsistence sockeye salmon fishery occurs in this area at the outlet stream to Kook Lake in Basket Bay. As of this writing, 18 permits reported a harvest of 311 sockeye salmon, but not all the permits issued have been returned. Sockeye salmon escapement to Kook Lake has been

monitored by a weir project funded and operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) from 2005–2007 and 2010–2017. The preliminary escapement for 2017, as counted by video camera through a net weir, is estimated at 1,981 sockeye salmon. Compared to the limited time series of escapement data on record, this escapement is 38% of the average escapement of 5,200 sockeye salmon, and 62% of the recent odd-year average of 3,200 fish.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Salmon stocks returning from the ocean to their natal streams in 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. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by BOF regulations. In 1989, the BOF adopted *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans* [5 AAC 33.366] that 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 SHA enhanced chum fisheries in the Hawk Inlet shoreline wild sockeye salmon harvest limit described in *Northern Southeast Seine Fishery Management Plans*. During fisheries when the full common property fishery area was opened in the Amalga Harbor SHA, up to 2,000 wild sockeye salmon from the harvest would be applied to the 15,000 wild sockeye salmon July harvest limit.

The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992–1994, 1999 and 2001, 2003–2006, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017. 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 if so, how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by ADF&G to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists are as follows:

1. Parent year pink salmon escapements: The 2015 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 173% of the recent odd year average. The overall escapement index value of the northern southeast inside subregion parent-year escapement fell within the escapement goal range. Two of the 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion were below management targets.
2. Standardized test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline occurred on June 30, July 7, 14, and 21, 2017. The weekly pink salmon harvest was above average in three of the four weeks in 2017, with an overall CPUE of pink salmon that was 181% of the recent odd-year average and 318% of the 10-year average.
3. Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline conducted in late June through early July indicated an abundance of pink salmon along the shoreline. Adequate numbers of pink salmon were observed in local area pink salmon streams such and Greens Creek and those inside Hawk Inlet, but returns to Wheeler Creek near Point Marsden, were poor throughout the season.

4. District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for SW 27, 28, and 29 (July 2–July 22) were between 59% and 212% of average. District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for the same time frame were between 233% and 508% of average.
5. Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 20 was 148% the average and the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative catch was over three times the average.

Overall assessment indicated an above average return of north bound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July. Should ADF&G determine that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, the department considers any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks, most significantly sockeye salmon, per *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans*.

The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from the Chilkat River/Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Berners Bay rivers, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks including Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye and wild Speel and Crescent lakes stocks. In late June and early July, sockeye salmon returns to the Chilkoot and Taku rivers developed slowly. The Chilkoot River escapement projection did not meet the lower bound of the SEG range until mid-July. Chilkat River fish wheel catches of sockeye salmon were also slow to develop and were well below average until late July. The Chilkat Lake Didson sonar counts were projected to be just within the BEG range until July when they improved; remaining comfortably within the goal range through early August. Taku River inseason abundance estimates of sockeye salmon was below average in early July and did not project to achieve the lower bound of the SEG until mid-July as well. Early returns of north bound pink and chum salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline were strong, and with the low abundance of sockeye salmon, conservative purse seine openings were allowed weekly beginning July 9.

The Hawk Inlet shoreline was first opened on July 9 for 8 hours. Sixty-seven boats harvested a total of 199,000 salmon with a species composition of 87% pink, 11.5% chum, and 1.3% sockeye salmon. The shoreline was opened again on July 16 for 8 hours, and 36 boats harvested 286,000 salmon; 94% pink, 4.7% chum, and 0.9% sockeye salmon. The shoreline was opened for 8 hours on July 23 and 33 boats harvested 381,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 94% pink, 4.2% chum, and 1.6% sockeye salmon. The final July opening occurred on July 27 for 8 hours, with 21 boats harvesting 235,000 salmon. The species composition of the harvest was 90% pink, 7.3% chum, and 2.7% sockeye salmon. The total harvest in these four openings in July was 1,014,000 pink, 39,500 chum, and 17,800 sockeye salmon. Otolith analysis of sockeye sampled from these openings indicated 27% of the sockeye salmon harvested along this shoreline in July were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, resulting in an estimated wild sockeye salmon harvest along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July of 13,600 fish. Adding in the 1,200 wild sockeye salmon harvested in the Amalga Harbor SHA fisheries that apply to the July harvest limit, the total July wild sockeye salmon harvest from these areas was 14,200 fish, below the 15,000 wild sockeye salmon harvest limit for these fisheries. The Hawk Inlet shoreline area continued to be fished through August based on the continued abundance of northbound pink salmon.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west Admiralty Island shoreline south of Hawk Inlet initially opened July 16 for a 15-hour period from Point Marsden south to Point Hepburn in conjunction with the Hawk Inlet shoreline.

The southern boundary was expanded to Fishery Point on July 23 and again expanded to Parker Point on August 4. A total of 14 seine openings occurred from July 16 to September 1; the first four were 15-hour openings, followed by two 39-hour openings when the northern Southeast area moved to a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing cycle. Due to concerns regarding the slow developing pink salmon escapements in Seymour Canal, the Districts 9 and 10 Admiralty Island and Districts 10 and 11 mainland systems, openings were 15-hours for the next three 4-day cycles to pass more fish to these distant areas. Five 39-hour openings were provided between August 12 and 25, with a final 15-hour opening on September 1. Peak effort and harvest occurred during the initial 39-hour opening July 23-24 when 51 boats landed 620,000 salmon. Total pink salmon harvest for the west Admiralty fishery including Hawk Inlet was 4.1 million fish, 80% of the 10-year average harvest of 5.2 million pink salmon. Chum salmon harvest was 164,500 fish representing 149% of the 10-year average of 110,000 fish. Species composition of the harvest was 98% pink and chum, 1.0% sockeye, and 1.0% coho salmon. Fishery openings totaled 371 hours, 80% of the 10-year average of 465 hours. Escapement for the West Admiralty stock group produced an index count of 31,700 fish, below the lower bound of the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty Island seine fisheries occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19, and often include openings inside some of the bays. In 2017, the southwest Admiralty Island fishery initially opened from Point Samuel to Point Wilson on August 12 for 15 hours. Peak fishing effort occurred during the first two openings, August 12 and August 16–17, with 11 and 20 boats respectively, landing 398,000 salmon. Overall, a total of 509,000 pink and 23,000 chum salmon were harvested from the 6 openings that occurred from August 12 to September 1. The 2017 pink salmon harvest was 62% of the 10-year average harvest while the chum salmon harvest was 108% of the 10-year average. Species composition of the harvest was 99% pink and chum, 0.8% coho, and 0.3% sockeye salmon. Fishery openings totaled 186 hours, 58% of the 10-year average of 322 hours. The escapement index for the southwest Admiralty stock group was 346,000 pink salmon, above the management target range of 100,000 to 250,000 fish.

Subsistence salmon fisheries occur in the sheltered waters of Kootznahoo Inlet on Admiralty Island east of the community of Angoon. Sockeye salmon have been historically harvested in Kanalku Bay and coho and sockeye salmon are harvested near the outlet of the Hasselborg River in Salt Lake. In recognition of the importance of these subsistence fisheries to Angoon residents, approximately 10 miles of shoreline from Parker Point to Point Samuel have 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. In 2017, the sockeye salmon escapement to Kanalku Lake was monitored by a weir project funded by the USFWS and operated by ADF&G. This is the 11th year for this weir project and 17th year of escapement estimates for this lake including a mark-recapture project from 2001 to 2006. Preliminary escapement to the lake, as counted through a camera weir in 2017, is estimated to be 467 sockeye salmon, 32% of the previous 10-year average escapement of 1,474 fish, and below the main parent year escapement of 1,427 fish in 2013. The Kanalku Lake system has a partial barrier falls that sockeye salmon must negotiate on their return to the lake. Since 2012, camera weirs have been operated below the falls in conjunction with the weir above the falls. Returning sockeye salmon success in ascending the falls varies with respect to such factors as stream flow and predation pressure. Plunge pool modifications occurred at the base of the falls in late 2013. The success of sockeye salmon negotiating the falls has varied from 49% in 2012 to 74% in 2013; the success in 2017 was 54%.

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 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 Middle Arm of Kelp Bay is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm, then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are normally opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery and wild stock chum salmon. This season, pink salmon entered Kelp Bay in mid-July and the first pink salmon opening occurred July 23. Openings continued through August 29. Aerial observations in early August showed only marginal increases of pink salmon moving into Kelp Bay and no openings occurred during the early part of August until escapement estimates increased. The total pink salmon harvest was approximately 96,000 fish. Chum salmon returns were generally strong and the initial openings occurred specifically to target chum salmon. The pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was at the upper end of the management target range. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm was 11,750, well above the 10-year average of 5,400.

Section 13-C

Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, was initially opened June 29 with periods continuing through August 21. Aerial observations showed a strong presence of pink salmon returning to Section 13-C streams through late August. The peak harvest occurred July 23/24 when 36 boats harvested 344,000 pink salmon and the influx of pink salmon to the area continued through late August. The total pink salmon harvest for the season was 791,000. Pink salmon continued to trickle into the area through August ultimately providing for good escapements to the systems in this stock group. The escapement index count for this stock group exceeded the target range by 4%. Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the two most productive summer chum salmon systems in Section 13-C and chum salmon escapements to both systems had counts three times the recent 10-year average.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries may occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 in 2017 included the Whitestone shoreline, Port Althorp, and Idaho Inlet.

The Whitestone shoreline fishery, located along the northeast coast of Chichagof Island in Icy Strait, typically opens mid to late July to target middle run pink salmon stocks returning to Icy Strait, Chatham Strait, Lower Lynn Canal, and Stephens Passage. In 2017, the north Chichagof shoreline of Section 14-C initially opened July 9 for 15 hours to target the strong returns of pink salmon to this area. Peak effort and harvest occurred on the sixth opening on July 27-28 when 56 boats harvested 539,000 pink salmon in the second 39-hour opening of the season. Effort levels tapered off for the remainder of the season. A total of 15 openings occurred from July 9 to September 1; the first four were 15-hour openings, followed by two 39-hour openings when the northern Southeast area moved to a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing cycle. Due to concerns regarding the slow to develop pink salmon escapements in Seymour Canal, Districts 9 and 10 Admiralty Island and Districts 10 and 11 mainland systems, 15-hour periods were utilized in the next three 4-day cycles to pass more fish to these distant areas. Five, 39-hour openings were provided between August 12 and 25 with a final 15-hour opening on September 1. Overall, a

total of 3.7 million salmon were harvested from this fishery. The 15 openings totaled 393 hours, 81% of the average of 486 hours. Species composition of the harvest was 98% pink and chum, 0.7% sockeye, and 0.9% coho salmon. Pink salmon escapement for the north Chichagof stock group was 338,000 fish, well above the management target range of 120,000–280,000 fish.

The Homeshore fishery was not opened in 2017. The pink salmon escapement index count for the Homeshore stock group was 22,800, below the management target range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

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 and 2013. In 2017, Idaho Inlet was opened 8 times for a total of 264 hours and Port Althorp was opened 5 times for a total of 147 hours. Harvests from individual openings in 2017 were confidential, but the total harvest of 46,500 salmon was 164% of the 2013 and 29% of the 2011 total harvests.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound. The pink salmon return to stock groups in Section 13-A was generally very strong. Lisianski Inlet was first opened July 9 with openings commensurate with regional openings except during the period July 27–August 6 when all openings were 39 hours while much of the region was fishing 15-hour openings. Lisianski Strait was initially opened on July 9. On July 13, Lisianski Inlet was opened for 39-hours because aerial surveys showed a strong increase in pink salmon abundance and the previous opening drew no effort. Beginning July 23, Lisianski Strait went on a 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule for the remainder of the season ending on September 2. On August 28 and 29, Lisianski Inlet was opened terminally for three hours to harvest pink salmon surplus to escapement needs. Harvests in the Lisianski Inlet/Strait fishery were exceptionally strong from July 13 through August 29. The total harvest for the season was 3,522,000 pink salmon, the largest harvest since statehood. Despite an aggressive fishing schedule, the escapement index count for the Lisianski stock group exceeded the target range by 317%.

The Portlock Harbor stock group return was also strong with a harvest of 683,000 pink salmon, 162% of the 10-year average. Portlock Harbor was first opened July 16 with openings commensurate with regional openings except from July 23 to August 6 when all openings were 39 hours while much of the region was fishing 15-hour openings. On August 28 and 29, Black Bay and Goulding Harbor were opened terminally for three hours to harvest pink salmon surplus to escapement needs. The pink salmon escapement index count was over four times the upper target range of 130,000. The Portlock Harbor fishery also harvested 39,000 chum salmon. The chum salmon escapement count in Black River was 9,600, about 130% of the recent 10-year average.

Khaz Bay and Slocum Arm were first opened July 16 with openings continuing through September 2. Openings were commensurate with regional openings except from July 23 to August 6 when all openings were 39 hours while much of the region was fishing 15-hour openings. Aerial observations indicated most of the fishing effort occurred in the Khaz Bay area for most of the season, with little effort in the normally popular Slocum Arm area during most openings. On August 28 and 29, Sisters Lake was opened terminally for three hours to harvest

pink salmon surplus to escapement needs. The total harvest was 2,198,000 pink salmon and 47,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was the second largest since statehood. The pink salmon escapement index count for this stock group was in the upper portion of the target range and escapements were well distributed throughout the area. Chum salmon escapements were generally below recent 10-year averages.

Salisbury Sound was first opened July 16 with openings continuing through September 2. Openings were commensurate with regional openings except from July 23 to August 6 when all openings were 39 hours while much of the region was fishing 15-hour openings. The total harvest of pink salmon was 1,448,000, 197% of the recent 10-year average. The escapement index count for the Salisbury stock group was in the upper half of the target range.

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in six separate locations including 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, and Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has two distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon.

Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 20 with openings continuing through August 25. The Eastern Channel area was closed to seining except during the period July 27 to August 1 due to aerial observations indicating few pink salmon moving into the area. Openings were commensurate with regional openings except from July 23 to August 6 when all openings were 39 hours while much of the region was fishing 15-hour openings. The total harvest in the Sitka Sound traditional seine fishery was 36,000 pink salmon and 201,000 chum salmon. An additional 160,000 pink salmon were reported from the Deep Inlet THA, though it is likely a large portion of this pink harvest was mis-reported since many seiners held fish while participating in both traditional and Deep Inlet THA openings. The total pink salmon harvest from Sitka Sound including what was reported harvested in the Deep Inlet THA was 196,000, this represents 21% of the recent 10-year average. Of the total chum salmon harvest, 52,000 were reported from northern Sitka Sound and likely most of those fish were mis-reported and held from Deep Inlet THA openings or were harvested in traditional openings in Eastern Channel. Aerial observations of abundance and catch rates in northern Sitka Sound indicated chum salmon returns to Nakwasina Sound and Katlian Bay were not strong. Pink salmon escapement was below the midpoint of the management target range. Most of the systems in northern Sitka Sound had adequate escapement but the larger systems such as Nakwasina River, Katlian River, and all of the systems in Southern Sitka Sound had escapements that were very low.

Whale Bay was first opened August 12 for 39-hours and remained open on the 2-days-on/2-days-off schedule through August 29, except for the opening on August 4 which was only open for 15-hours. There were no openings specifically to target chum salmon returning to the Great Arm.

Pink salmon escapements to all Whale Bay systems were average with the escapement index count in the upper half of the target range. The peak count of chum salmon to the Great Arm Head Stream was 4,200 fish, 111% of the recent 10-year average.

West Crawfish Inlet was opened beginning July 27 commensurate with the regional seine schedule except from July 27 to August 1 when openings were 39 hours while much of the region was fishing 15-hour openings. Fishing effort was minimal throughout the season and a total of 7,200 pink salmon and 27,500 chum salmon were harvested. Otolith sampling of chum salmon indicated that most of the harvest in the area were hatchery fish destined for Crawfish Inlet. The pink salmon escapement index count was in the lower half of the target range for this stock group. The chum salmon peak escapement count was 1,310 fish, 30% of the recent 10-year average.

Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000. Sockeye escapement projections during July were approximately 50,000 fish and the area was opened on July 20 with no effort. Forecast estimates began dropping after this opening and no further openings occurred. The final weir count was 55,432 sockeye salmon. The optimum escapement goal for Redoubt Lake is 7,000–25,000 sockeye salmon.

Aerial surveys of Redfish Bay indicated good returns of sockeye salmon. On August 12, the bay was opened for 39 hours, harvest from this opening is confidential.

Aerial observations indicated there was insufficient abundance to provide seine openings targeting sockeye salmon in Necker Bay in 2017.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Aerial surveys of Excursion Inlet in August indicated a harvestable surplus of chum salmon in the area. A directed chum fishery first opened north of the latitude of Excursion Point on August 20 for 15 hours. Thirty-two boats landed 153,500 salmon including 82,000 chum salmon. Three more 15-hour openings and one final 12-hour opening on September 6 were directed at chum salmon in Excursion Inlet, including Section 14-C north of the Porpoise Islands. A total of 234,000 salmon were harvested with a species composition of 54% chum, 45% pink, 1.3% coho, and 0.3% sockeye salmon. The peak chum salmon escapement index count of 14,450 fish is above the recent 10-year average count of 6,200 fish and within the management target range of 4,000–18,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty seine fisheries can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays targeting fall chum salmon. In 2017, no surpluses of chum salmon were available for additional fall fisheries. The peak aerial survey of 20,000 chum salmon for Chaik Bay Creek is above the 10-year average of 5,700 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 2017, two openings directed at fall chum salmon in Port Camden and Security Bay occurred on September 1 and September 6. Despite a very good abundance of fall chum salmon in those areas, no harvest occurred. Fall chum salmon escapements to Section 9-B were excellent with indexed chum salmon escapements to Security

Bay and Port Camden within or above their respective sustainable escapement goal (SEG) ranges (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. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, PST harvest sharing provisions, and the need to limit the harvest of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST determine management decisions in District 4.

Purse seine fishing opportunities targeting species other than pink salmon occur in southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2, early season openings target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. Late season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon typically occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2. There were two fall chum salmon openings in 2017.

In 2017, the common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 9.4 million fish which ranks 42nd since 1960. The harvest included: 9,000 Chinook, 153,000 sockeye, 81,000 coho, 7.9 million pink, and 1.2 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 6).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery

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. District 4 is a mixed stock fishery and harvests salmon bound for Southeast Alaska and Canadian streams.

The 2009 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 percent 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 in-river escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery typically opens the first Sunday in July. However, in 2017 the initial opening was July 16 during SW 29 (Table 8). The fishing plan for District 4 during the treaty period was based on the preseason Fisheries and Oceans Canada (FOC) sockeye salmon run forecast of approximately 454,000 sockeye for the Nass River and 594,000 sockeye for the Skeena River. Management actions took into account the preseason forecast and the "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through 2016 seasons.

In 2017, based on the forecasted run to the Skeena and Nass Rivers, the AAH for District 4 was estimated preseason to be 8,500 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. To remain within the AAH, the department closed the District 4 fishery during the first four Southeast Alaska seine openings in SW 27 and 28.

The initial opening in District 4 was on July 16 in SW 29 for 10 hours. Approximately 7,500 sockeye salmon and 60,000 pink salmon were harvested by 20 vessels with a pink salmon CPUE of 3,840 fish per vessel. The harvest of 7,500 sockeye salmon was slightly above what was anticipated. To ensure the ability to continue to harvest throughout the treaty period when pink salmon is historically more abundant, the district did not have a midweek SW 29 opening.

In SW 30, District 4 was open for a single 10-hour period and remained closed for the midweek opening. The harvest was 4,500 sockeye salmon and 21,000 pink salmon by 10 vessels. Inseason estimates of sockeye salmon returns to the Skeena River rose sharply in early July and began to trend downward by July 12. The Nass was tracking late and slightly under the preseason forecast.

During the treaty period, District 4 was time restricted during the only two openings that occurred. The district remained closed for six of the potential eight openings during the treaty period to remain within the AAH. These restrictions allowed the lowest amount of opportunity in the district during the treaty period since the inception of the PST. From 1985 to 2016, the average number of fishing hours during the treaty period was 62 hours with a more recent average of 67 hours from 2009 to 2016.

A total of 12,036 sockeye salmon were harvested by 24 purse seine vessels during the treaty period. This was approximately a sixth of the 1985–1998 average of 139 boats, half of the 1999–2008 average of 47 boats, and slightly more than half of the 2009–2015 average of 42 boats. The sockeye salmon harvest was less than 8% the 1985–1998 average of 158,000 fish, less than 20% of the 1999–2008 average of 65,000 fish, and approximately one third of the 2009–2015 average of 34,000 fish.

In recent years, approximately 60% of the sockeye salmon harvested have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Based on preliminary data, it is estimated that approximately 6,900 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period.

After the treaty period, District 4 was open for two 15-hour periods in SW 31 and 32, before moving to a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule in SW 33. SW 31 was well below the 1985–1998 average of 62 hours, the 1999–2008 average of 64 hours, and the 2009–2015 average of 68 hours.

District 4 was then open for a total of five 39-hour openings followed by one 15-hour opening before closing for the season. Effort in 2017 was well below average due to low pink salmon returns in southern Southeast Alaska and stronger pink salmon returns in northern Southeast Alaska, peaking late in the season at 40 vessels during SW 34. The seine fleet moves freely between districts as various species are harvested and seining opportunities elsewhere affect the effort and harvest in District 4.

The District 4 purse seine fishery treaty-period harvests of 12,000 sockeye and 81,000 pink salmon were well below the 1985–2016 averages of 100,000 sockeye and 550,000 pink salmon. For the season, 62 purse seine vessels harvested 2.1 million pink, 98,000 sockeye, 18,000 coho, 52,000 chum, and 1,000 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The effort of 62 vessels was below the 1985–2016 average effort of 151.

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 to 54°40.00′ N. latitude, 131°45.00′ W. longitude and north of the U.S./Canada border in Dixon Entrance. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel, which is immediately south of Ketchikan and along the Gravina Island shoreline, as the season progresses and escapements begin to improve. The run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is generally early and provides some of the first opportunity in the Ketchikan Area for harvest of returning wild stock pink salmon.

During 2017, the District 1 purse seine fishery pink salmon harvest was well below average for the period from 1985 to 2016. Pink salmon returns in 2015 met escapements except for the weak return to West Behm Canal, so expectations were for a good return in 2017. The pink salmon run initially looked strong but observed escapements did not build as expected and harvest rates in District 1 remained low through the season.

The fishery started on July 2, in SW 27, with a 15-hour opening and normal early season lines which included the Percy Islands. During this opening, 39 vessels harvested 21,000 pink salmon. Aerial surveys to the early run systems in Boca De Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed good escapements for pink salmon. There was a 15-hour midweek opening in SW 27 based on adequate pink salmon escapements. For the midweek opening, 30 vessels harvested 35,000 pink salmon. The decrease in effort was due to the higher harvest rates in northern Southeast Alaska. The next opening was for 15 hours and occurred on Sunday, July 9, in SW 28. Effort decreased dramatically while harvest increased slightly with 15 vessels harvesting 40,000 pink salmon. Aerial surveys continued to show good escapements in the early run District 1 systems but pink salmon harvests did not indicate a strong run was building. Fishing continued with a 15-hour midweek opening in SW 28 during which 15 vessels harvested 42,000 pink salmon. In SW 29, there were 15-hour openings on July 16 and on July 20. Effort fell to 10 vessels in the first opening and rebounded to 19 vessels for the second opening. The total harvest for the first opening climbed slightly to 46,000 pink salmon and to 54,000 pink salmon for the second opening, but the CPUE for the second opening was approximately half of the first opening. The low CPUE drove a dramatic decline in effort for SW 30, with only 8 vessels harvesting 28,000 pink salmon for the first 15-hour opening and 6 vessels harvesting 23,000 pink salmon for the second 15-hour opening. Effort remained low and openings were limited with two 15-hour openings per week for SW 31 and 32. Effort then increased to 19 vessels with a move to a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule in SW 33.

Escapements in District 1 early run systems were good but low pink salmon harvests in southern Southeast Alaska and strong returns to northern Southeast Alaska drew effort north. Effort dropped quickly after the initial openings in SW 27 due to low harvest rates until the last couple weeks of the season. Effort peaked at 32 vessels in SW 34 and dropped slightly to 21 vessels for the last opening of the season in SW 35. Open area in District 1 remained conservative all season due to low harvest rates and concern about observed escapements. Under this conservative management, the southern portion of the Gravina Island shoreline was only open one time during the entire season.

The District 1 traditional purse seine harvest of all salmon species in 2017 was well below the 1985–2016 average. The pink salmon harvest of 1.1 million fish and the chum salmon harvest of

61,000 fish were both 20% of the average District 1 harvest of each species since 1985. The sockeye salmon harvest of 15,000 fish was only 16% of the sockeye salmon average harvest, the coho salmon harvest of 11,000 fish was only 30% of the average harvest, and the Chinook salmon harvest of 67 fish was 10% of the average (Table 2).

District 1 was open for 20 days with 16 openings for a total of 336 hours. This was a substantial increase over the parent year, 2015, when the district was open for 150 hours in 10 days. Total fishing time was below the 1985–2016 average of 441 hours. In 2017, District 1 pink salmon escapements were met in two out of three stock groups and exceeded in the Portland Canal stock group. The indexed escapement to the district was 1.98 million pink salmon, within the management target range of 1.02–2.71 million fish (Table 11).

The McDonald Lake action plan was no longer in effect during the 2017 season, but the strategies in the plan are often considered while making management decisions. Due to the very conservative lines and openings in District 1, along with a slow start in West Behm pink salmon returns, the northern portion of Gravina Island did not open in 2017. Concern about the West Behm pink salmon returns kept the southern shoreline of Gravina Island closed for all but one opening. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake in 2017, based on expanded foot survey counts, was 24,000 sockeye salmon (Table 14). This was well below the SEG range of 55,000–120,000 fish.

No management actions were taken during the 2017 season for Hugh Smith sockeye salmon conservation. During the 2006 BOF meetings in Ketchikan, 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 falls short of the escapement goal. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 14,800 sockeye salmon, near the middle of the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 fish (Table 14).

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. latitude, 132°17.50′ W. longitude. Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the four major inlets which include Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound, and Thorne Bay, where productive salmon streams are located. The 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 seine fleet. These hatchery chum salmon are returning primarily to Kendrick Bay, but Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon are also present.

The waters of the Kendrick Bay THA were open by regulation continuously to purse seine harvest beginning Thursday, June 15, SW 25 (Table 9). A limited portion of lower District 2 was opened beginning June 18 in SW 25 to harvest SSRAA enhanced 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 are managed to maximize the quality of those chum salmon. The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54°47.10′ N. latitude (approximately one-half nautical mile (nmi) south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northern tip of Polk Island. Additionally, beginning in 2014 and continuing through 2017, waters were closed east of a line that allowed fishing within 2 nmi of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline. The closure was used to lower harvest rates of salmon species other than

chum salmon. These openings outside Kendrick Bay have traditionally been 87 hours, or four days in duration, from Sunday through Wednesday each week for three to four weeks. In 2017, the area outside Kendrick Bay was open for 87 hours in SW 25 and 26, then for an additional 15 hours in SW 27.

Forty-eight purse seine vessels caught 90,000 chum salmon during the first 87-hour opening in SW 25. The harvest increased to 190,000 chum salmon by 100 vessels during the 87-hour period in SW 26. Additionally, 28,000 chum salmon were harvested by 31 vessels during the extra 15-hour opening in SW 27, with 3,700 sockeye, 5,200 coho, and 9,000 pink salmon harvested during these three periods. With high effort due to northern Southeast Alaska hatchery salmon returns and concerns about pink salmon returns in southern Southeast Alaska, the additional openings did not continue past SW 27. Overall, 120 vessels harvested 312,000 chum salmon in the spring Kendrick purse seine openings.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 2 in SW 27 for 15 hours (Table 8). After the traditional Sunday fishery closed, portions of District 2 re-opened on Monday morning for 15 hours for the last spring Kendrick fishery and then again on July 7 for a midweek opening. In the two openings of the traditional fishery in District 2, 76 vessels harvested 14,000 pink salmon. District 2 continued with two 15-hour openings each week for SW 28–32 and finished with two 39-hour openings in SW 32 and 34. The effort peaked early at 100 vessels during the second long opening targeting Kendrick Bay chum salmon in SW 26, dropped quickly after that, and remained extremely low throughout the season.

There were 14 traditional pink salmon fishery openings following the earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Table 8). Pink salmon escapements and harvests were low for most of the season which kept effort extremely low. The escapement estimates in lower District 2 climbed over the management target late in the season. Due to escapement concerns and extremely low effort and harvest rates, the closure line remained the northernmost tip of Polk Island until the last opening of the season when it moved to the southern entrance of Windfall Harbor. In SW 33, District 2 went to a two-day period however there was no effort for that opening. District 2 remained open for a second two-day period in SW 34 and low harvest rates by the 5 vessels that took part in this fishery prompted a District 2 pink salmon closure. Harvests of pink salmon in District 2 peaked in SW 29, when 16 vessels harvested 12,000 pink salmon. This extremely low harvest prompted conservative lines and openings throughout the season, leading to an early closure in SW 34.

A total of 135 seine vessels fished District 2, less than the 1985–2016 average of 151. The district was open for purse seine harvest for a total of 483 hours during the 2017 season. This includes the early outside Kendrick fishery and fall chum salmon fishing opportunities that occurred in September.

The District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 213,000 pink salmon (Table 2) was the lowest harvest since 1985 and 124,000 of those pink salmon were harvested during the fall chum salmon openings. The average harvest from 1985–2016 is 4.2 million fish. The total traditional area harvest of 645,000 chum salmon was 136% of the 1985–2016 average of 474,000 fish. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in one 12-hour opening in SW 36 and another 12-hour opening in SW 37 after which the fall chum salmon fishery closed (see Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). The District 2 traditional sockeye salmon harvest of 14,000 fish was well below the 1985–2016 average of 43,000 fish,

and the coho salmon harvest of 27,000 fish was below the average of 50,000 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 24 fish was well below the average of 600 fish. Indexed escapement to the district of 877,000 pink salmon was above the management target range of 290,000–770,000 fish (Table 11).

District 3

District 3 encompasses all the inside waters off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, from Point Marsh Light on the south end to Aneskett Point on the north end. It has a large and diverse geographical range and is a very productive pink salmon area. Some of the main fishing areas include the waters of Cordova Bay, containing fish bound for Hetta, Nutkwa, and Klakas inlets in Section 3-A, the waters of Boca De Finas and San Christoval Channel in Section 3-B, and the waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. The timing of pink salmon returns in District 3 is generally later and the district historically opens in statistical week 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, July 23, in SW 30. During the first four 15-hour openings in SW 30 and 31, effort was so low that harvest is confidential (Table 8). Effort in District 3 increased to 7 vessels for the first 15-hour opening in SW 32 and climbed to 12 vessels for a midweek 15-hour opening. The District 3 fishery moved to two-day openings in SW 33 with 39 vessels harvesting 659,000 pink salmon. In SW 34, District 3 had two additional two-day periods and effort peaked with 72 vessels harvesting 971,000 pink salmon during the first opening. Concerns about escapement in the northern part of District 3 kept openings and lines conservative there and escapements never developed to provide expanded fishing in upper District 3. District 3 had two additional two-day periods in SW 35, which saw a continued drop in effort and harvest, and moved to a 15-hour opening in SW 36 which was anticipated to be the final opening of the season. However, a surplus of fish was observed in Klakas Inlet warranting a short notice 12-hour opening with 9 vessels harvesting 108,000 pink salmon, after which the season was closed. District 3 was open for a total of 13 periods and 312 hours.

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 3.3 million fish (Table 2) was slightly below the 1985–2016 average of 3.9 million fish. The seasonal harvest of sockeye salmon was 13,000 fish or 60% of the 1985–2016 average of 23,000 fish. The coho salmon harvest of 18,000 fish was 58% of the average of 31,000 fish. The chum salmon harvest of 73,000 fish was 69% of the 1985–2016 average of 106,000 fish. There was no Chinook salmon harvest in District 3 for 2017. Indexed escapement to the district of 2.18 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million fish (Table 11). However, the Sea Otter Sound stock group was below its management target range.

District 5

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

2017 pink salmon returns to District 5 were expected to result in moderate openings throughout the district based on parent-year escapement. The pink salmon run to District 5 was near expectations and openings occurred in most of the primary fishing areas.

District 5 first opened on August 4 in SW 31 for a 15-hour period. Open area was restricted to Affleck Canal. Effort and harvest were minimal.

In SW 32, open area expanded to include most of lower District 5. Open time remained at 15 hours for the first period of the week. Again, effort was light but harvest improved. For the second opening of the week, area remained the same, but time increased to 39 hours in portions of the district. Effort and harvest increased with 21 boats harvesting 151,000 pink salmon.

District 5 remained on a two-days-on/two-days-off schedule for another 4 openings through SW 35. Effort remained light with 7 or less boats fishing each opening. Harvest was good with an additional 236,000 pink salmon harvested during these 4 openings. District 5 closed for the season on August 29.

District 5 pink salmon harvest in 2017 was 461,000 fish, the 17th highest since statehood (Table 2). Escapement throughout the district was mediocre to good. Both stock groups were within their respective escapement goal ranges. Overall, the pink salmon escapement index of 495,600 fish was within the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 fish (Table 11).

District 6

District 6 is divided into four sections for management purposes. Purse seining in District 6 is limited to Sections 6-C and 6-D, located 15 to 30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond-shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock (Figure 1). Section 6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

District 6 was expected to have an overall moderate return of pink salmon based on parent-year escapement. However, pink salmon returns in 2017 were lower than expected and as a result, there were no common property seine openings. This is the eighth time since statehood no common property purse seine harvest occurred (Table 2).

Escapement to District 6 was mixed but all stock groups were within their respective goal ranges (Table 12). Some systems had very poor escapement and other systems had adequate escapement and there were no systems that had excellent escapement. Pink salmon indexed escapement for the district was 267,700 fish, within the management target range of 210,000–570,000 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, 20 to 40 miles 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, while Section 7-B streams exhibit middle to late run timing for pink salmon. Section 7-A is known as the Anan fishery since management actions in Section 7-A are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek. The District 7 purse seine fishery primarily harvests pink salmon. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract additional effort.

In 2017, limited openings were expected in District 7, particularly in Section 7-A, based on parent-year escapement. In 2015, work at Anan Creek was completed before the pink salmon run began in order to improve passage over the second falls. Escapement to Anan was below desired

levels in 2015 however, pink salmon were not impeded by the partial barrier at the second falls and were able to utilize the entire system for spawning.

Section 7-A opened in a limited area for 15 hours on July 9 in SW 28 (Table 8). This initial opening was based on observations of pink salmon escapement to Anan Creek. Escapement was building and looked good for the time of year. Effort was moderate with 22 boats fishing and harvest was less than anticipated with 29,600 pink salmon harvested.

In SW 29, Section 7-A opened for two 15-hour periods with area expanded to include all of Section 7-A. Escapement to Anan Creek was progressing very well for the time of year. Effort remained moderate with 20 or more boats fishing each opening. Harvest was good with 160,000 pink salmon harvested for the week.

In SW 30, the pink salmon run to Anan Creek was very good for the time of year. By this time of year, the pink salmon harvested in Section 7-A are a mix of Anan Creek and pink salmon returning to systems in the Bradfield Canal. Pink salmon returns to the Bradfield systems were poor as indicated by below average escapements and harvests. Harvest declined for the two 15-hour openings in SW 30 when it typically picks up. A total of 97,000 pink salmon were harvested in SW 30.

Section 7-A opened for one final 15-hour opening in SW 31 on July 31. Effort increased to 18 boats fishing and harvest increased to 105,000 pink salmon. By this time, the Anan pink salmon run was past peak, and it was apparent that escapements to the Bradfield Canal pink salmon systems were lagging and well below expectations.

The 2017 Anan Creek pink salmon run was much better than anticipated. Almost 400,000 pink salmon were harvested in Section 7-A, when there were no openings expected to occur. In addition, pink salmon escapement to Anan Creek was very good suggesting that the work done in 2015 to improve passage at Anan Creek was very successful.

Section 7-B opened for a series of 15-hour periods beginning August 4. Area was restricted to the upper portion of Section 7-B until August 16. On August 16, all of Section 7-B was open until the final period on August 24. Effort was generally low with less than 20 boats fishing each opening. A total of 371,600 pink salmon were harvested in Section 7-B.

The District 7 total harvest of 766,000 pink salmon was the 21st highest harvest since statehood. Chum salmon harvest in District 7 was good with a total harvest was 131,900 fish (Table 2). Escapements to District 7 met the escapement objectives for both the Anan and Union Bay stock groups (Table 12). District 7 indexed pink salmon escapement of 506,200 fish was within the target range of 260,000–690,000 fish (Table 11).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns was limited to District 2 in 2017. The District 2 fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound.

Early season chum salmon harvests were above average initially and through SW 27 after which, effort and harvest declined to well below average for the rest of the season. Initial surveys to Cholmondeley Sound showed adequate chum salmon activity in the sound. There were two directed openings on fall chum salmon returning to Cholmondeley Sound in 2017 which harvested a large proportion of pink salmon. The first 12-hour opening occurred on September 6

(Table 8) with a total harvest of 17,000 chum salmon by 34 vessels. During that same opening, those vessels harvested 105,000 pink salmon or half of the total pink salmon harvest in District 2 for the season. A second 12-hour fishery was held on September 13 with a harvest of 19,000 chum salmon and another 19,000 pink salmon by 29 vessels. Overall 48 vessels in the fall fishery harvested 36,000 chum salmon. They also harvested 124,000 pink salmon, more than half of the total harvest of 213,000 pink salmon for District 2. The combined peak survey of Disappearance and Lagoon creeks was 52,000 fish, above the escapement goal range of 30,000–48,000 fish (Table 13).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2017 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2018).

PINK SALMON

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2014). 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 2017 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 13.9 million fish ranked 14th since 1960 (Figure 5). Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all three subregions of Southeast Alaska (Table 10). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for all 15 districts with management targets (Table 11) and, at a finer scale, for 40 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 12).

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2017 pink salmon harvest of 9.4 million fish was 41% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 6.4 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 seven districts (Table 11) 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 2017 pink salmon harvest of 16.5 million fish was 143% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 4.65 million fish was within the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 7). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all seven districts (Table 11) and for 16 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon harvest of 8.1 million fish was 192% of the recent 10-year average and was the second highest harvest since 1960 (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.84 million fish was above 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 seven pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 11 and 12).

CHUM SALMON

Southeast Alaska summer-run chum salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2014). 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 2017 index count of 84,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast subregion was 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 sub-districts 51–59). The 2017 index count of 277,000 chum salmon was well above the lower bound SEG of 119,000 index fish (Table 13; Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes nine index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof Islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound sub-districts 51–59). The 2017 index count of 24,780 chum salmon was slightly 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 the five fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals in 2017 (Table 13). The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement goal was met, and the harvest of 62,500 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was near the recent ten-year average of 63,000 fish. The Excursion River escapement index of 14,500 fish was near the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal range of 4 to 18 thousand index fish, and the terminal harvest of 126,000 chum salmon was the largest harvest since 1980. The Cholmondeley Sound escapement index of 52,000 fish was above the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal range of 30 to 48 thousand index fish, and the harvest of 34,500 chum salmon in Cholmondeley Sound was above the recent 10-year average of 15,300 fish.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2017, sockeye salmon escapement goals were met for 8 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 14). The McDonald Lake escapement of 24,000 fish was well below goal range and has now been below goal in the past four years. The McDonald Lake sockeye salmon stock was adopted as a management stock of concern at the 2018 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting. Escapements were also below goal for the Stikine Mainstem, Speel Lake, and the Klukshu River. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of escapement goals at the Taku River, Redoubt Lake, and the Situk River.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation (5 AAC 33.310(c)) in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (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) (Figure 10). Regulations require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings are also provided in THA fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2017 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

Gillnet openings targeting sockeye salmon began in SW 25 beginning Sunday, June 18 in Districts 6 and 15 and Sections 1-B and 11-B (Table 15). Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon during SW 26–28 in District 1, SW 25–31 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 26–33 in Districts 11 and 15. Pink salmon returns drive management decisions in SW 29–34 in District 1, SW 32–35 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 District 1, SW 36 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 34 in Districts 11 and 15. Traditional gillnet fisheries occurred for 15 weeks in Section 1-B and District 8 and for 16 weeks in Sections 11-B, 15-A, 15-C, and District 6.

Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs and SHAs took place in 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 are shown in Table 16. Fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay THAs harvest enhanced salmon produced by SSRAA. Nakat Inlet was open continuously to drift gillnet 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 news releases. Speel Arm and Boat Harbor fisheries harvest enhanced salmon produced by DIPAC. The waters of the Boat Harbor THA that occur inside Boat Harbor were open continuously from June 18 to September 5. The outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA were open for 2–4 days per week from June 18 to July 13, and then continuously between July 16 and August 16. 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 May 28 and October 1.

The 2017 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA/SHA) harvested 5.0 million salmon (Table 17). The gillnet harvest was the fifth highest since statehood and is the eighth consecutive year of harvests ranking 10th highest or better over the period since statehood. The

total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of approximately 17,000 Chinook, 239,000 sockeye, 160,000 coho, 1.0 million pink, and 3.6 million chum salmon. The harvest of 17,000 Chinook salmon was 62% of the recent average of 28,000 fish. The harvest of 239,000 sockeye salmon was 53% of the recent average of 455,000 fish. The harvest of 160,000 coho salmon was 48% of the recent average of 335,000 fish. Pink salmon harvest of 1.0 million was 88% of the recent average of 1.2 million fish. Chum salmon harvest of 3.6 million was 128% of the recent average of 2.8 million fish. The common property gillnet harvest composition by species included: 0.3% Chinook, 5% sockeye, 3% coho, 20% pink, and 72% chum salmon. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable recent trend is the large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992. These harvests are largely attributable to hatchery production.

Drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district are presented in Table 18. Total drift gillnet harvests in 2017 were 5.4 million salmon. Common property harvests of 5.0 million salmon include 3.9 million fish in traditional fisheries and 1.2 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation totaled 374,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 1.3 million fish from District 15, 1.2 million fish from District 11, 632,000 fish from District 6, 506,000 fish from District 1, and 258,000 fish from District 8. Ranking 2017 traditional and terminal harvests among previous years since statehood, District 1 ranked 39th, District 6 ranked 29th, District 8 ranked 11th, District 11 ranked first, and District 15 ranked second (Tables 19–23).

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was $30.4 million in 2017 based on fish tickets (Table 3). Because the 2017 exvessel value is still based on fish tickets, this estimate is probably conservative. A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on CFEC data is shown in Table 4 and Figure 12. The 2017 value includes $24.3 million of chum salmon, $2.5 million of sockeye salmon, $1.4 million of coho salmon, $1.2 million of pink salmon, and $1.0 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 fish 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 fish 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 the harvest levels, if needed, may include early season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish. The drift gillnet harvest allocation in 2017 was 6,080 treaty Chinook salmon.

The 2017 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 19,523 fish and the common property drift gillnet harvest was 17,050 fish (Table 18). Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon, less than 28 inches, on fish tickets and reporting of large Chinook salmon for PST purposes, drift gillnet fish tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook salmon of all sizes as one category. Data from 2005 to 2011 has been revised. Accounting of Chinook salmon

for PST purposes is now done by adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fisheries estimate of 18,089 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the Annette Island Reservation. Total gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 10,909 Alaska hatchery-produced fish. The hatchery "add-on" was calculated at 9,605 fish resulting in 3,263 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional (non-TBR) fisheries, 757 fish as treaty harvest in the Annette Island gillnet fishery, and 143 fish as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine TBR fisheries for a total treaty harvest of 4,162 fish.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a U.S. harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2017 season, DFO forecasted a total run of 454,000 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 2017 Nass River sockeye was therefore 35,000 fish. The preliminary FOC postseason total return for 2017 was estimated at 355,000 sockeye salmon. The preliminary 2017 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 12,000 fish.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. In the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.360) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

In 2017, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 18 in SW 25 (Table 15). The fishery was open a total of 1,464 hours which was above the 1985–2016 average of 1,369 hours. The fishery was open for four days from SW 26 through SW 33. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* went into effect on July 16 (SW 29) and the purse seine fishery was fishing two 15-hour openings each week. The District 1 purse seine fishery went to a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule for only three openings in SW 34 and 35 due to poor pink salmon escapements and low pink salmon harvest rates in southern Southeast Alaska. Therefore, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery had only one week with five fishing days, SW 34. The purse seine fishery closed for the season on August 29 after a 39-hour fishing period in SW 35. The District 1 gillnet fishery was then open for four days during SW 35 and transitioned to fall chum and coho salmon management. The District 1 drift gillnet fishery finished the season with four-day openings from SW 35 through SW 39. Effort levels were near average at the beginning and end of the season, and below average for SW 30 through 33. Total harvests of all species except Chinook were below average for the season. A total of 73 gillnet vessels fished in the district, which is the same as the recent 10-year average and 67% of the 1985–2016 average of 109 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2017 included 1,700 Chinook, 25,000 sockeye, 34,000 coho, 223,000 pink, and 222,000 chum salmon (Table 18). In 2017, the District 1 gillnet harvest of

25,000 sockeye salmon was 21% of the 1985–2016 average of 117,000 fish. The pink salmon harvest of 222,000 fish was 44% of the 1985–2016 average of 510,000 fish. The chum salmon harvest of 222,000 fish was 73% of the 1985–2016 average of 304,000 fish. The coho salmon harvest of 34,000 fish was 68% of the 1985–2016 average of 49,000 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,700 fish was 112% of the 1985–2016 average of 1,500 fish.

The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* in SW 29 was 12,000 fish, or about 48% of the total sockeye harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were below average all season except for SW 35.

No management actions were taken during the 2017 season for Hugh Smith sockeye salmon conservation. During the 2006 BOF meetings in Ketchikan, 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. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 14,800 sockeye salmon, near the middle of the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 fish (Table 14).

Coho salmon escapements to the systems around Ketchikan were above average.

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 the migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts. 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. In August, management emphasis is based on pink salmon abundance and finally transitions to coho salmon in September for the remainder of the season.

Districts 6 and 8 salmon drift gillnet fisheries are mixed stock fisheries. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 harvests are estimated inseason using historical data for stock composition and proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants in Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. Stikine River Chinook salmon are estimated inseason by coded wire tag (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 GSI.

2017 Harvest Summary

The 2017 District 6 Prince of Wales drift gillnet fishery total harvest was 632,000 salmon, below the average of 689,000 fish. Harvest included: 1,500 Chinook, 45,000 sockeye, 49,000 coho, 302,000 pink, and 234,000 chum salmon. Considering the recent 10-year average, the chum salmon harvest was well above average and the pink salmon harvest was above average, while the Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon harvests were below average (Table 20). An estimated

1,000 Chinook salmon in the District 6 harvest (65%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 9,800 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 6, approximately 22% of the harvest. An estimated 9,500 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest (19%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests in the two major fishing areas of District 6 were markedly different. In the Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-41, 42), 28,400 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 9,100 fish were estimated to be Stikine River sockeye salmon and contributed 32% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. In the Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30), 16,600 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 700 fish were estimated to be Stikine River sockeye salmon and contributed 4% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 41 days from June 18 through October 3. Total fishing time was below average (48.2 days). 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 from SW 32 through SW 35. Weekly participation was near average for the first three quarters of the openings and below average for the last quarter and ranged between 75 permits in SW 33 to 14 permits in SW 40. Total season effort in boat days was 2,263 and was below the average of 2,753 boat days.

The District 8 drift gillnet fishery total harvest was 258,000 salmon in 2017, below the average of 266,000 fish. The harvest included: 3,800 Chinook, 14,000 sockeye, 14,000 coho, 49,000 pink, and 177,000 chum salmon. Similar to District 6, the harvests of pink and chum salmon were above average, while Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon harvests were below average (Table 21). Large Chinook salmon harvested in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery from SW 26 through SW 29 totaled 2,200 fish. Genetic stock analysis identified 18 large Chinook salmon harvested through SW 29 as above border Stikine River origin. An estimated 12,100 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested contributing 85% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 10% (1,300 fish) of the District 8 coho salmon harvest was of Alaska hatchery origin.

The District 8 drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 43 days starting June 25. Total fishing time was below average (51 days) excluding periods in years when directed Chinook salmon fishing occurred. District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on October 3. Participation in District 8 was below average in most weeks, with the exception of SW 29 and 30. The total season effort of 1,384 boat days was well below the average of 2,028 boat days.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The Stikine River Chinook salmon preseason forecast was 18,300 fish, which was insufficient to allow directed fisheries in District 8. The standard mark-recapture program was not run this year due to the low forecasted run and the desire by both countries to reduce mortality associated with the program. Inseason estimates produced by the CPUE model were not available as a result of the very low numbers of fish caught creating low confidence in model estimates. The post-season CPUE model projected a terminal run of less than 10,000 fish and an escapement well below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish.

Due to poor performance of Chinook salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska, restrictions were implemented in the Districts 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries to conserve Chinook salmon. In District 6, a

six-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place for the first two openings. In District 8, in addition to a one-week delay of the initial opening, time, area, and mesh restrictions were implemented through SW 28.

The U.S. harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in all District 8 fisheries was minimal. The estimated harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon by the District 8 drift gillnet fishery through SW 29 was 18 fish based on GSI. The District 8 Spring Troll hatchery access fishery began May 1 and was restricted to two hatchery access areas near Anita Bay. Open time was limited to four openings of two days each, and the fishery closed on May 24. Commercial trolling remained closed in District 8 until the opening of the Summer Troll fishery on July 1. Harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in the District 8 troll fisheries was estimated to be 35 fish based on CWT data. Beginning May 1, restrictions were implemented in the sport fishery in District 8 to include a one fish bag and possession limit. Additional measures were taken beginning May 25 that closed waters near the terminus of the Stikine River to sport fishing. Harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in the sport fishery through SW 29 was estimated through GSI to be 139 fish. A directed U.S. subsistence Chinook salmon fishery was not opened in 2017. A total of 1 fish was harvested incidentally during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery through SW 29. The U.S. harvest by all gear groups in District 8 through SW 29 was estimated to be 193 fish.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast projected an above average terminal run size of 185,000 fish, with a resulting U.S. AC of 62,000 fish. Preseason forecasts were the primary basis used for management during SW 25 through 27. Inseason estimates of terminal run size were first produced on a weekly basis beginning in SW 27 and were used from SW 28 through the end of the season with the final inseason estimate produced in SW 33. Inseason abundance estimates ranged between 136,000 and 154,000 fish.

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. McDonald Lake sockeye salmon escapement was below the escapement goal range in three of the past five years. Recent stock composition analysis indicates that McDonald Lake sockeye salmon were most prevalent in the District 6 fishery in SW 29 through 32 with the peak harvest occurring in SW 30 and 31. Due to the low escapements, conservation measures were taken in District 6 in 2017. Fishing time was limited to 2 days per week in SW 30 and 31 and three days per week in SW 29 and 32.

The initial directed sockeye salmon opening in District 8 was delayed one week for Stikine River Chinook salmon conservation concerns. District 6 opened in SW 25 at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 18, for an initial period of two days (Table 15) with a six-inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in place. On-the-grounds surveys indicated an abundance of sockeye salmon below the level that warranted additional fishing time in District 6. Effort was comprised of 11 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30) and 42 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41). An estimated 1,000 fish of the 2,800 sockeye salmon harvested for the week were Stikine River sockeye salmon.

Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries opened for an initial two days in SW 26 with a six-inch maximum mesh restriction in both districts. The opening was initially planned for three days based on the preseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon and anticipated effort but was reduced to two days due to the low returns of Chinook salmon. Additionally, an expanded area

off the Stikine River delta in District 8 was closed. Harvest rates of sockeye salmon were below average in both districts. However, given the allowable catch associated with the preseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon, low effort, and associated harvest levels observed during the on-the-grounds surveys, a 24-hour extension occurred (Table 15). Sockeye salmon harvest was low with 6,200 harvested in District 6 and 4,000 harvested in District 8. An estimated 3,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week with the majority (2,700 fish) being harvested in District 6. During SW 26, 30 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 38 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 23 boats fished in District 8.

Both districts were opened for an initial three days in SW 27 with Chinook salmon conservation measures in effect in District 8. On-the-grounds surveys indicated that a majority of the fleet were targeting enhanced chum salmon returning to Anita Bay. Improvements to sockeye salmon harvest were observed for participants targeting sockeye in both districts. Considering effort levels, sockeye salmon abundance, and the preseason forecast, both districts were extended for one day and District 8 opened for an additional one-day midweek opening (Table 15). Despite the additional time, the overall sockeye harvest was less than the prior week with a total of 9,900 fish harvested between the two districts. An estimated 6,200 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught this week; 2,700 fish in District 6 and 3,500 fish in District 8.

During SW 28, Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial four days with an additional one-day midweek opening in District 8 (Table 15). The first inseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size generated for this week was 140,100 fish with a resultant U.S. AC of 39,400 fish, considerably below the preseason forecast. On-the-grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet in both districts indicated average sockeye salmon abundance for boats targeting sockeye salmon. This combined with good inriver harvests indicated that the Stikine Management Model (SMM) was not responding well, which is typical for initial model outputs. The U.S. cumulative harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 28 was estimated to be 15,500 fish. Effort was below average with 30 boats in Clarence Strait, 19 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 8. Total sockeye salmon harvest for the week remained low with 6,500 fish harvested in District 6 and 3,400 harvested in District 8.

Districts 6 and 8 were opened for an initial three days during SW 29 (Table 15). Effort increased to near average in District 6 with 25 boats in Clarence Strait and 33 boats in Sumner Strait. Harvest rates of sockeye salmon in both sub-districts fell to below average. Effort in District 8 increased to above average with 65 boats making landings. However, a majority of the fleet continued to target chum salmon. Surveys of fishermen targeting sockeye salmon in District 8 indicated that harvest rates of sockeye salmon continued to be near average. The SMM assessment provided a slight decrease with a projected run size of 136,300 sockeye salmon, which resulted in a U.S. AC of 37,600 fish. District 6 was limited to three days due to McDonald Lake sockeye salmon concerns; however, District 8 opened for an additional one-day midweek to harvest surplus Stikine River sockeye salmon. Of the 8,700 sockeye salmon harvested for the week in both districts, 2,600 were estimated to be Stikine River fish.

Both districts were open for an initial two days during SW 30 (Table 15). The inseason estimate of Stikine River sockeye salmon for the week increased to 142,000 with a resultant AC of 40,800 fish. Due to the available U.S. AC, District 8 opened for a one-day midweek opening. Sockeye salmon harvest for the week was low with combined 5,600 fish harvested for the two districts. An estimated 1,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested for the week with cumulative harvest of 19,400 fish.

Statistical week 31 was the final week for Stikine River sockeye salmon management. Both districts were open for an initial two days (Table 15). The inseason forecast for SW 31 estimated a terminal run size of 143,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon with an available U.S. AC of 41,500 fish. The total U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon to date was estimated to be 20,100 fish. On-the-grounds surveys indicated that sockeye salmon harvest rates were below average in both districts with near average effort in District 6 and above average in District 8. Additionally, historical run timing for Stikine River sockeye consisted mostly of the mainstem component of the run. Recent model runs indicated a below average return of Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon. With poor sockeye salmon harvest rates and mainstem sockeye salmon AC concerns, no additional time was allowed. Effort included 29 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 23 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 8.

The preliminary postseason estimate for Stikine River sockeye salmon was 103,500 fish. This estimate included the Districts 6 and 8 estimated Stikine River sockeye harvest of 21,900 fish, U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 2,000 fish, total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 43,600 fish (including test fishery harvest of 1,900 fish), Tahltan Lake weir count of 19,200 fish (Table 14), estimated Tuya escapement of 2,300 fish, and the estimated mainstem escapement of 14,400 fish. The U.S. total harvest of 23,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon was above the U.S. AC of 22,500 fish and contributed to 40% of Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest (Table 28).

Pink Salmon Fishery

Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance from SW 32 through 35. A portion of Section 6-D along the Etolin Island shoreline (Screen Island) was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 35 by regulation. Pink salmon harvest rates prior to the pink salmon management period were well above average in Sumner Strait, but below average in Clarence Strait. Overall, pink salmon harvest in District 6 were variable during the pink salmon management period with SW 33 being well above average and SW 34 being well below, while SW 32 and 35 were near average. Harvest and harvest rates in District 8 were above average prior to the pink salmon management period and continued to be above average through SW 33. After SW 33, pink salmon harvests fell to below average for the remainder of the season. Effort in both districts was below average for most openings during this period. Fishing time was three days each week from SW 32 through SW 34 (Table 15). With below average pink salmon harvest rates in both districts and lagging escapements in District 6, fishing time was reduced to two days in SW 35.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Beginning in SW 36, management emphasis transitioned from pink salmon to wild coho salmon abundance. Prior to SW 36, 27,800 coho salmon, 56% of the total District 6 harvest, was harvested. This compares to about 34% of the 10-year average and was the lowest in 29 years. The hatchery contribution was well below average with 5,500 fish harvested in District 6 prior to SW 36. This hatchery component was primarily Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests were below average in District 6 with an estimated harvest of 4,100 hatchery and 17,500 wild coho salmon. Harvest rates of wild coho salmon during this period varied with SW 37 and 39 above average, SW 36 and 40 below average, and SW 38 near the 10-year average. Harvest of wild coho salmon in District 8 was also below average with a harvest of 12,200 fish. However, wild coho salmon

harvest rates ended up above average during the coho management period for District 8. Both districts opened for two days each week during the coho management period (Table 15). The 2017 gillnet season concluded at noon on Tuesday, October 3, in both districts.

Escapement Summary

Above border Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapement was estimated below 10,000 fish, well below the escapement goal range of 14,000–28,000 fish. The 2017 Little Tahltan weir count was 538 fish, well below the recent 10-year average of 1,300 fish. Andrew Creek escapement was also below the BEG range with an estimated escapement of 349 Chinook salmon.

A total of 19,200 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir, within the escapement goal range of 18,000–30,000 fish. The Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 14,300 fish was below the escapement goal range of 20,000–40,000 fish (Table 14).

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local island systems were mixed with some being above and some being well below the recent 10-year average. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 24,000 fish, well below the SEG range (Table 14).

Pink salmon escapement was very good to District 8 and mediocre to District 6. The District 8 indexed escapement of 79,700 was above the management target range of 20,000–60,000 fish. Pink salmon escapement to District 6 was variable as some systems had very poor escapement and others had good escapement. However, all 3 stock groups escapement were within their respective target ranges and District 6 indexed pink salmon indexed escapement for the district was 267,700 fish, within the management target range of 210,000–570,000 fish (Table 11).

Escapements of coho salmon are not monitored. Indications from 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. When the Taku River Chinook salmon run strength is sufficient, the Section 11-B fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June. The fishery targets 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. Management of the sockeye and coho salmon fisheries are based on wild sockeye salmon returns in the summer and wild coho salmon returns in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason run estimates through mark-recapture efforts for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. DIPAC operates a sockeye salmon escapement enumeration program at Speel Lake in Port Snettisham. Aerial and foot surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams throughout the district. The 2017 season was the 18th year of sockeye salmon returns produced by the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility in Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes both the traditional area and the Speel

Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, harvested 1,000 Chinook, 114,000 sockeye, 16,000 coho, 230,000 pink, and 886,000 chum salmon (Table 22).

The PST directly affects management of this fishery because the Taku River is a major transboundary river extending into Canada and contributes to the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that 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 returns resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's returns of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon established the 2017 harvest shares for surplus Taku River sockeye salmon at 77% U.S. and 23% Canada.

In 2003, the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in a portion of Section 11-B. In 2005, U.S. and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement for directed Chinook salmon fisheries to occur. As the result of a bilateral review, and beginning with the 2009 season, the escapement goal range for Taku River Chinook salmon was established at 19,000–36,000 large fish, with a point goal of 25,500 fish. The U.S. AC is determined by a PSC bilaterally agreed-to formula based on the preseason Taku River Chinook salmon run forecast early in the season and revised inseason based on the inseason run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The total allowable catch (TAC) applies only to Taku River origin large Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (>659 mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku River Chinook salmon TAC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regime (AABM) allocation, although the historical base level catch (BLC) of 940 gillnet caught Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. AC is shared between gillnet, troll, and sport fisheries occurring in District 11, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006, the BOF slightly increased the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll fisheries to three days per week when the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week when the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven-inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for directed Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11.

The PST also has 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 50,000–90,000 fish and a point goal of 70,000 fish. Both countries reached agreement on management targets to be in place for the 2017 season: the U.S. would manage its fisheries to pass a minimum of 75,000 coho salmon above the U.S./Canada border, and Canada would manage its fisheries to ensure a minimum escapement past all fisheries of 70,000 fish.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2017. The forecast of 13,300 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada. Due to the recent trend of over-forecasting, the 2017 Taku River Chinook salmon forecast was derived by adjusting model results with the recent average forecast error. A forecast well below the lower end of the escapement goal range resulted in significant restrictions in early District 11 directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet openings with commercial troll, sport, and personal use fisheries also curtailed or delayed to minimize catches of Chinook salmon returning to northern inside waters. No Chinook salmon inriver assessment fishery was conducted by Canada in 2017 however, drifted tangle nets were used near the Wright River to spaghetti and radio tag fish in

order to allow for a mark-recapture estimate and give some sense of inseason run abundance based off of catch rates. With no reliable way of estimating inseason run size, 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 257 radio tags released (the total catch in the driftnets was 322 large fish) allowing a mark-recapture postseason estimate to be formulated with a sonar project on the Nahlin River used as the recapture event.

Management actions in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery specific to Chinook salmon conservation concerns were limited to imposing time, area, and gear restrictions during SW 25–28. For the initial sockeye salmon opening in SW 25, Section 11-B was open for two days with the six-inch maximum mesh size regulation invoked and an unprecedented area restriction closing Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Greely Point with the line extending south and west to exclude waters in the vicinity of Point Bishop and Point Arden from the open area. Taku Inlet (stat area 111-32) was open for two days each week from SW 25–28 with the exception of SW 27 when a one-day extension occurred only in waters south of the latitude of Greely Point. The maximum mesh size restriction remained in place through SW 26. To protect fish milling off the mouth of the Taku River, the waters north of the latitude of Jaw Point were closed from SW 26–28. Canada delayed their first week of inriver directed sockeye salmon fishing to SW 26 and started two days later in that week while also imposing non-retention of large Chinook salmon in their recreational fishery. Commercial spring troll fisheries were reduced in time and area initially and then shut down completely beginning May 29 and Chinook salmon non-retention in the sport fishery was in effect in northern inside waters from April 15 through June 14. The personal use sockeye salmon fishery on the U.S. side of the Taku River was also delayed by nine days starting on July 10 to minimize encounters with Chinook salmon. The 2017 spawning escapement estimate is approximately 8,750 Taku River large Chinook salmon which is significantly below the escapement goal range and the poorest escapement since monitoring of this stock began in 1989. The 2017 preliminary harvest estimates of 34 fish in the sport and 158 fish in the commercial and personal use fisheries in District 11 are well below the BLC of 3,500 Taku River large Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2017 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began in SW 25. Although there was an above average Taku River sockeye salmon run forecast, Section 11-B was open for two days (Table 15) with significant area and gear restrictions in place for Chinook salmon conservation. The two-day opening was the average fishing time for this statistical week. A record low 18 boats harvested 239 Chinook salmon, of which an estimated 50 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. The sockeye salmon harvest of 1,100 fish was 50% of average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 97% of average. Chum salmon harvest was 120% of average.

Section 11-B was opened for two days in Taku Inlet (statistical area 111-32) and three days in Stephens Passage (statistical area 111-31) in SW 26 with no time extensions given in either area. The two-day opening in Taku Inlet was largely for Chinook salmon conservation but also for concerns over early Taku River sockeye salmon stocks, particularly the Kuthai Lake stock which had an extremely weak dominant parent-year escapement in 2012. The three days of fishing in the district was slightly above average. Thirty-three boats harvested 187 Chinook salmon of which an estimated 81 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. The sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 58% and 86% of average, respectively.

Chum salmon harvest improved from the previous week to 158% of average for the week while CPUE increased to 255% of average, the highest weekly summer chum salmon CPUE of the season.

Section 11-B was again opened for two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage in SW 27. Due to an average-sized fleet, uncertainty in Taku River sockeye salmon run strength, and significant chum salmon catch rates, both areas were extended for an additional day with modified restrictions in Taku Inlet closing all waters north of Greely Point and imposing a six-inch minimum mesh size restriction to minimize harvest of Taku River sockeye salmon. The four days of fishing in the district was above average. Effort increased from the previous week to 80 boats, harvesting 240 Chinook salmon, of which an estimated 18 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE dropped from the previous week to 57% and 37% of average, respectively. Otolith analysis revealed that 7% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 37% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Chum salmon harvest increased from the previous week to 308% of average, setting a new SW 27 harvest record of approximately 192,000 fish, while CPUE dropped slightly to 217% of average.

The initial opening for SW 28 was again two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage with continued low sockeye salmon abundance, as indicated by below average catches in the District 11 fishery, stock assessment fish wheels, and Canadian commercial fishery, resulting in reduced fishing time in Taku Inlet. The Limestone Inlet SHA was opened to provide increased opportunity for targeting returning enhanced chum salmon and a six-inch minimum mesh size restriction was implemented south of Circle Point, which would stay in place through SW 33, to minimize harvest of Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon returns while still allowing opportunity to target enhanced chum salmon. A one-day extension in Stephens Passage was granted, with the minimum mesh size restriction in place, for an above average four days of fishing in the district. One hundred thirty-six boats, the highest weekly effort of the season and 144% of average, harvested 111 Chinook salmon, of which an estimated 38 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 67% and 37% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis revealed that 13% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 57% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and King Salmon lakes origin made up 6% of the Taku Inlet harvest. The first Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was produced this week and projected an inriver run of 87,000 fish which was just above the spawning objective goal range and significantly lower than the preseason forecast. Chum salmon harvest was 208% of average and set a second consecutive weekly record at approximately 255,000 fish and CPUE dropped significantly from the previous week to 99% of average. The preliminary total District 11 gillnet harvest for the Chinook salmon accounting period, SW 18–28, is 187 Taku River large Chinook salmon based on CWT analysis and a final contribution based on genetic stock identification (GSI) analysis will be available later.

Fishing time for SW 29 was again initially two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage with Taku River sockeye salmon run size indicators both in District 11 and inriver suggesting a weaker run than forecast. The Jaw Point line in upper Taku Inlet was removed for this opening as returning Taku River Chinook salmon were almost entirely in the river based on historical run timing. Section 11-C (statistical area 111-20) was opened this week to allow opportunity for targeting pink salmon with indications of solid abundance throughout the

northern portion of the region. A one-day extension in Stephens Passage, with the minimum mesh size restriction and including the Limestone Inlet SHA, and Section 11-C was granted for an above average four days of fishing in the district. Effort decreased from the previous week with 120 boats making landings, slightly above average. The sockeye salmon harvest for the opening was 112% of average while CPUE was 68% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 11% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 49% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and/or King Salmon lakes origin made up 5% and 2% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection dropped from the previous week to 78,000 fish, although inriver abundance appeared to improve towards the end of the week with increased fish wheel catches. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were 108% and 70% of average, respectively.

Initial fishing time for SW 30 was a repeat of the previous four openings with two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage and Section 11-C. Even though District 11 sockeye salmon CPUE had increased substantially the previous week, inriver abundance was still below average when the opening decision was made on Thursday. With sockeye salmon CPUE in District 11, fish wheel daily catches, and CPUE in the Canadian commercial fishery above average this week, a one-day extension was granted in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and Section 11-C. The four total days of fishing in the district was above average for the week, and the three days fished in Taku Inlet was the first above average time period of the season. Effort increased slightly from the previous week to 126 boats, 105% of average for the week. The sockeye salmon harvest was 134% of average while CPUE was 94% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 26% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 54% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 5% and 2% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased substantially from the previous week to 113,000 fish. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were 98% and 70% of their respective averages for the week.

Fishing time for SW 31 was initially three days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and Section 11-C with a solid Taku River sockeye salmon run size projection and good abundance of pink salmon based on the previous week's harvest. With above average sockeye salmon CPUE throughout the district and Taku River sockeye salmon abundance trending up, both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were extended for an additional day for an above average total of four days of fishing for the week. Section 11-C was not extended and closed after three days due to minimal escapement observed during aerial surveys of pink salmon index streams in the area. Effort decreased slightly from the previous week to 120 boats, 118% of average, and sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 158% and 113% of their respective averages. The sockeye salmon harvest this week of 25,500 fish was the highest weekly harvest of the season. Otolith analysis revealed that 29% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 45% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 6% and 5% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection fell slightly from the previous week to 104,000 fish. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were 103% and 73% of their respective averages for the week.

Fishing time for SW 32 was initially three days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and Section 11-C with above average sockeye salmon CPUE in District 11 the previous week aided by a rapidly declining fleet size throughout the opening and a good inriver sockeye salmon run projection. With below average sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE this week, no extensions were given for the first time since SW 26. Effort fell from the previous week to 96 boats but was still 120% of the average for the week. Expectations of increasing Port Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns, based on previous seasons, likely kept effort higher than normal with chum salmon harvest significantly reduced throughout the opening. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 58% and 56% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 32% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 57% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 7% and 2% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased slightly from the previous week to 111,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 33 was initially three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a significantly reduced fleet size and increasing inriver sockeye salmon run projection providing for a near average amount of time. The opening was delayed to Monday, August 14 this week to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Section 11-C and the Limestone Inlet SHA were closed this week and would not open the remainder of the season due to slow building pink salmon escapements in mainland creeks. Attention was turned to returning Port Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon early in the week due to nearly 1,700 fish transiting through the Speel Lake weir in a 24-hour time period. This escapement of wild Speel Lake sockeye salmon, which built to nearly 2,000 fish with another 1,000 fish estimated below the weir by Tuesday, resulted in time and area extensions and the rescinding of the six-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point for the remainder of the season. Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage had an above average four days of fishing time and the entrance to Port Snettisham (statistical area 111-34) was opened for the first time this season for a three-day period. The additional time provided would have allowed an opening into the Speel Arm SHA later in the week if escapement through the Speel Lake weir approached the minimum of the goal range, but the movement of fish into the lake slowed significantly and no opportunity was available. Many of the 61 boats fishing in the district this week traveled to the Port Snettisham vicinity after the area extension was announced, only to head back to more productive fishing closer to the Taku River when the Speel Arm SHA was not opened. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 83% and 100% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 34% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 88% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 8% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased again from the previous week to 119,000 fish. With 90% of the run historically through Canyon Island at this juncture in the season, it appeared that the upper end of the spawning objective goal range would be exceeded. This was the last week of the sockeye salmon management period in District 11, with coho salmon management beginning in SW 34. The first Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate was produced this week and expanded by average run timing projected an above border run of 72,000 fish, well below the preseason forecast of 117,000 fish.

During the summer fishing 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 effectively harvest the run of DIPAC enhanced

summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from SW 28 through SW 32 to allow increased opportunity to harvest remote released DIPAC enhanced chum salmon. Port Snettisham (statistical areas 111-33, 111-34) was closed to fishing from SW 25 through SW 32 to limit harvest of Crescent Lake and Speel Lake wild sockeye salmon runs. 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 few seasons to confirm sockeye salmon migration into Crescent Lake. The presence of sockeye salmon was observed on one aerial survey this season and it is assumed that conservation measures taken to ensure the documented escapements to Speel Lake also adequately conserved Crescent Lake sockeye salmon. Section 11-C was opened from SW 29 through 32 to target pink salmon.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Fishing time for SW 34 was three days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham, with continued above average abundance of Taku River sockeye salmon. Indications were that returns of coho salmon were average to below average. No additional time was given based on sub-standard coho salmon abundance. Much of the effort this week was targeting returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon using smaller mesh size nets south of Circle Point with the minimum mesh size restriction having been rescinded the previous week. The escapement of sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir slowed significantly from the pulse that went through the previous week and reaching the minimum of the escapement goal range of 4,000 fish, and thus the opening of the Speel Arm SHA, started to seem less likely. A total of 56 boats made landings throughout the week which was 132% of average. The sockeye salmon harvest was 235% of average, while CPUE was 180% of average. Otolith analysis indicated that 34% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 47% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and/or King Salmon lakes origin made up 9% and 6% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 68% and 54% of average, respectively. The second Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate was produced this week and expanded by average run timing projected an above border run of 75,000 fish, a slight increase from the previous week. The 2017 U.S. obligation under terms of the PST was to pass 75,000 coho salmon above the border.

Fishing time in Section 11-B for SW 35 was again three days with the same area open as the previous week. With coho salmon CPUE increasing towards the end of the opening, but inseason run size projections remaining low, a slightly below average amount of time was given. A total of 43 boats made landings throughout the opening, 98% of average, with all but a few boats fishing in Taku Inlet. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 62% and 69% of average, respectively. The projected inriver run estimate for Taku River coho salmon decreased by 6,000 fish from the previous week to 69,000 fish. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were nearly three times their respective averages and otolith analysis revealed that enhanced fish made up 21% and 11% of the Taku Inlet harvest from Snettisham Hatchery and Tatsamenie Lake, respectively. The contribution of enhanced sockeye salmon returning to Tatsamenie Lake in the harvest this week was the largest weekly proportion of the season. This was the last week of sockeye salmon otolith sampling for the season in District 11.

Section 11-B was opened for two days in SW 36 with the most recent Taku River coho salmon inriver run size projection below the U.S. PST above border obligation, but still within the escapement goal range. A total of 27 boats, 61% of average, made landings with coho salmon

harvest and CPUE at 26% and 74% of average, respectively. CWT analysis indicated that 15% of the coho salmon harvest (approximately 300 fish of the 2,000 fish harvest) was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish, resulting in the largest weekly hatchery coho salmon harvest of the season. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection dropped slightly once again to 65,000 fish.

Fishing time in SW 37 was again two days in Section 11-B due to a fleet size that was approximately half the average and a hatchery coho salmon component that was making up a larger component of the harvest. Effort fell to 15 boats, or 40% of average, and the coho salmon harvest was 12% of average while CPUE was 59% of average. CWT analysis indicated that only 4% of the coho salmon harvest was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection again fell to 63,000 fish.

Fishing time in SW 38 was reduced to one day in Section 11-B in preparation for the season closure, and the possibility that the coho salmon run could be late as had been observed in other parts of the state. Effort dropped to 8 boats, approximately one-third of average for the week, with the coho salmon harvest 15% of average while CPUE was nearly twice the average. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 12% to the weekly coho salmon harvest. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell to 57,000 fish. This was the last opening of the season in District 11.

The Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection remained consistently low over the entire coho management time period and the last inseason estimate of above border run size was 64,000 fish, with an escapement estimate of 56,000 fish past all fisheries, above the lower bound of the escapement goal range. The fall chum salmon harvest in SW 34 through the end of the season was 125% of average with a significantly shortened season length.

The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed for the season on September 18 in SW 38, the earliest closure date since 1997.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2017 District 11 fishery was open for a total of 43 days from June 18 through September 18. The Speel Arm SHA did not open this season, so the traditional and common property fisheries openings and harvests were the same. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured by the total number of permits delivering fish multiplied by the number of days open to fishing each week peaked in SW 28. Total fishing effort for the 2017 drift gillnet fishery was 3,384 boat days, 106% of the recent 10-year common property average.

The harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery totaled 1,100 Chinook, 113,600 sockeye, 16,000 coho, 230,000 pink, and 886,000 chum salmon (Table 22). Harvests for all species but pink and chum salmon were below their respective common property averages. Enhanced stocks 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 25–38, during the traditional sockeye and coho salmon management period, was 73% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). Alaska hatchery fish contributed 20% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The preliminary District 11 drift gillnet and personal use fishery Taku River large Chinook salmon harvest estimate is 158 fish, 5% of the U.S. BLC, with a 34 fish harvest estimated in the sport and troll fisheries. The Canadian commercial harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon

was 250 fish, 16% of their BLC. The 2017 preliminary spawning escapement estimate is 8,750 Taku River large Chinook salmon, well below the escapement goal range of 19,000–36,000 fish.

The District 11 drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 114,000 fish, 87% of the recent 10-year common property average (Table 22). Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during SW 26 and added substantial numbers to the harvests during SW 27–35. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry-planting programs at Tatsamenie and King Salmon lakes contributed an estimated 5,700 fish to the District 11 gillnet fishery. Contributions of DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 drift gillnet fishery totaled a minimum of 34,000 fish or 30% of the harvest. The preliminary PST harvest shares for the terminal run of Taku River sockeye salmon in 2017 were 77% U.S. and 23% Canada. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 55% of the 126,000 sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River, or 71% of the U.S. AC. The Canadian harvest was estimated at 24% of the Taku River sockeye salmon TAC or 104% of the Canadian AC. This fishery is covered in more detail in the Canadian TBR Fisheries section of this report. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith and GSI.

The preliminary estimate of Taku River wild sockeye salmon escapement past all fisheries from the mark-recapture program was 94,200 fish, above the management target range of 71,000–80,000 fish. Wild sockeye salmon escapements inside Port Snettisham were reduced from recent seasons. A total of 3,435 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC-operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake through September 20, below the BEG range of 4,000–9,000 fish. The sockeye salmon escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2017, and an estimated 2,000 fish were observed in the lake on one survey. Surveying conditions including high, discolored water did not provide adequate visibility on the other surveys of the lake. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the historical peak aerial survey is approximately 5,000 fish. Previous research has indicated the populations of Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon share similar run timing, so managers assume conservation efforts to achieve the Speel Lake escapement goal also pass an adequate number of sockeye salmon to Crescent Lake.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include returns to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and local Juneau area streams as well as to Alaska hatcheries and release sites. The coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 16,000 fish was 43% of the common property average and the lowest harvest since the 2000 season. Alaska hatchery coho salmon accounted for approximately 790 fish or 5% of the District 11 harvest in 2017. The preliminary coho salmon escapement for the Taku River was an estimated 56,400 fish, above the lower end of the recently adopted escapement goal range of 50,000–90,000 fish. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 230,000 fish was 162% of the common property average (Table 21). The escapement to the Taku River is unknown. The number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 18,520 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 76% the 2015 parent-year catch, 135% of the 1997–2015 odd-year average and is the second highest catch since the 2000 season. The pink salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as above average.

The District 11 drift gillnet harvest of 886,000 chum salmon was 149% of the common property average (Table 22) and the second highest recorded seasonal harvest. The summer chum salmon harvest of 881,000 fish was 99.5% of the total harvest. The summer chum salmon run is

considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and is comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock fish. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC releases in Gastineau Channel and the remote release site in Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Approximately 53% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet and 47% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 4,500 fall chum salmon during SW 34 and later was 125% of average. Most of these fall chum salmon are wild fish of Taku River origin. The escapement to the Taku River is unknown. The number of chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island is used as an index of escapement. The 236 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2017 was 104% of average, and a significant increase from the previous two seasons. The chum salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries in Lynn Canal occur in the waters of District 15 encompassing Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery targets four local major stocks of sockeye salmon (Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem, and Berners River). Hatchery chum salmon are the predominant harvest during the first five weeks of the summer season and have attracted record-level effort in recent years. The fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon from mid-August through early October.

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 42 days between June 18 and October 3, 2017 (Table 15). The number of fishing days (42) is 81% of the recent 10-year average of 52 days. Fishing effort totaled 4,058 boat-days, 85% of the average of 4,766 boat-days. The total number of permits participating in the 2017 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishing season was above average, 218 permits as compared to the previous recent 10-year average of 204 permits. The number of drift gillnet boats participating in the 2017 District 15 gillnet fishery each week was above average for three weeks of the season, below average for the fifth through the ninth week, and about average for the remainder of the time. Effort peaked in SW 26 and 27 (June 25 through July 6) when 169 boats actively fished in the district in each of those weeks. For SW 26 this was 35% above the recent 10-year average for this week, and for SW 27 the number of boats was only 8% above the average. Peak effort in the district is typical during this time as the drift gillnet fleet targets abundant hatchery chum salmon returns to the Amalga and Boat Harbor release projects.

A total of 1.84 million salmon were harvested during the 2017 Lynn Canal common property fishery (Tables 18 and 23). This harvest included 1,200 Chinook, 40,000 sockeye, 30,000 coho, 191,000 pink, and 1,575,000 chum salmon. The 2017 Chinook salmon harvest was 112% of the average. The sockeye salmon harvest was 28% of the average of 140,000 fish, coho salmon harvest was 74% of the average, chum salmon harvest was 46% above the average, and pink salmon harvest was 85% of the average. The chum salmon harvest was the highest on record while the sockeye harvest was the lowest since 1975.

Stock composition estimates indicated approximately 2,000 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested as determined by genetic stock identification (GSI). This estimate is 3% of the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 5,900 fish, about 13% of the average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 32,000 fish. This

portion of the total harvest was composed of 53% Speel/Snettisham stock, 34% Taku/Stikine stock, and 13% predominantly Berners Bay rivers stocks. An insignificant part of the harvest was Chilkat mainstem fish.

Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat and Amalga harbors contributed the majority (based on otolith marking results) of the 1,513,000 chum salmon harvest through SW 33 (August 19). Chum salmon harvests in the district from SW 34 through the end of the season (August 20 through October 3) are considered fall chum salmon and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage stocks. An estimated 63,000 fall chum salmon were harvested in this fishery, near the average of 62,000 fish. The department managed the fall season fishery conservatively in 2017 to ensure escapement of Chilkat River fall chum salmon.

No Berners Bay openings occurred in 2017 due to expected average returns of coho salmon to Section 15-B streams and adequate harvest opportunities in Section 15-C.

Section 15-A Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2017 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened according to regulation on Sunday, June 18 (Table 15). Summer season management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting returns of Chilkat Lake and Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, while minimizing the harvest of a predicted weak run of Chilkat River Chinook salmon. The east side of Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Talsani Island in SW 25 (June 18–20), SW 26 (June 25–27), and SW 27 (July 2–4). During these weeks there was a six-inch maximum mesh size restriction in place as well as night closures between the hours of 10:00 pm and 4:00 am. The maximum mesh size restriction was in place to reduce the harvest of mature Chinook salmon and the night closure was implemented to reduce the incidental harvest of immature Chinook salmon. During these weeks, Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapements were below the cumulative lower bound weekly goal and continued conservation concerns for Chilkat River Chinook salmon indicated that the areas north of this area should not be open.

In SW 28 (July 9-11) and SW 29 (July 16-18), the mesh restriction and night closures were lifted, and two days were given in the same area. Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapements remained below the weekly goal in SW 28 and GSI analysis indicated a very low harvest of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. Based on that information, the opening for SW 29 remained the same. In SW 29, Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement improved to just below the SEG range.

The extremely low numbers of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in the harvest indicated a weakness in the run strength leading to an opening in SW 30 (July23-25) designed to further protect the Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. On the Chilkat River side, the Chilkat Lake weir had an above average escapement of sockeye salmon before SW 30, although the mainstem component of the Chilkat River sockeye return appeared to be very weak. A two-day opening was granted on the west side of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Seduction Point allowing the fishing fleet more area to harvest Chilkat River sockeye salmon while continuing to protect Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon stocks. In week 30, CPUE increased to near average for sockeye salmon and was about three times greater than the week before. In SW 31 (July 30–August 1), the same area was open for the same amount of time, continuing to focus the small fleet on Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. Prior to the Thursday news release, the cumulative sockeye salmon escapement at Chilkoot Lake was just above the lower bound of the weekly goal, and with about 50% of the run through the weir at this time, the projection was for a final escapement

of about 2,000 fish above the lower bound of the SEG. The Chilkat River fish wheels and the Chilkat Lake weir continued to project an average run strength for Chilkat sockeye salmon.

In SW 32 (August 6-8), the opening was the same as the previous two weeks except that the north line was moved into Chilkat Inlet to the latitude of Glacier Point. The sockeye escapement into Chilkoot Lake was improving but GSI analysis continued to indicate small numbers of Chilkoot Lake stocks present in the harvest throughout Lynn Canal. The Chilkat River fish wheels were indicating below average run strength but the sonar count of escapement at the Chilkat Lake weir was about average and was on track to meet the SEG. Fishing effort remained low, allowing for the increase in area to target Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon.

The opening for SW 33 was delayed to Monday, August 14, to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. In SW 33 (August 14-16), an opening was granted for the same area and time as in SW 32. The sockeye salmon CPUE remained at about half the average in SW 32, indicating continued weakness of the Chilkat River sockeye salmon run. Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement was at the low end of the cumulative goal range with about 80% of the run into the lake by this time and the escapement projection was just above the lower bound of the SEG, calling for continued conservative management of that stock. Chilkat fish wheels and weir showed continued average escapement.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Fall fishery management in Section 15-A focused on the harvest of Chilkat River fall chum, coho, and late run Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon beginning in SW 34 (August 20-22). In SW 34, with about 90% of the Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon run complete by this time on average, all of Section 15-A south of Seduction Point was open for two days and Chilkat Inlet was also open south of Glacier Point. The Chilkoot escapement projection was just above the lower bound of the SEG and limiting the fishery to this area allowed for the focus to be on Chilkat sockeye salmon, with only a small potential for the harvest of Chilkoot sockeye salmon. The fish wheels were indicating that the Chilkat Lake run strength was close to average at this time and the sonar count at the Chilkat Lake weir was just above average and projected to meet escapement goals. Sockeye salmon CPUE was trending downward in the last two weeks and was well below average indicating possible weakness in the late portion of the Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon run. Due to these factors, additional area in Chilkat Inlet was not granted.

Chum salmon CPUE was about average for SW 34 with some reports of strong catches on the southwest shore near Sullivan Island. The Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement continued to be average and project a final escapement within goals. In SW 35 (August 27–30) and SW 36 (September 3–6), Chilkat Inlet south of Glacier Point was open for three days providing more fishing time but also providing a sanctuary for milling sockeye and chum salmon in Chilkat Inlet. During these two statistical weeks, the Chilkoot/Lutak Inlet area was open to the White Rock line for three days. Sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkoot Lake met the SEG prior to the announcement and Lutak Inlet was open to primarily focus on the harvest of surplus pink salmon. The upper end of Lutak Inlet remained closed to protect sockeye salmon present in this area.

The SW 37 (September 10-13) opening was the same. The fleet was focused on the fall chum salmon harvest and the CPUE was twice the average for chum salmon the previous week. The chum salmon harvest and escapement (according to the fish wheel counts) were both sufficient to keep the line at Glacier Point. The coho salmon count at the fish wheels was well below average

as was the CPUE causing some concern and indicating continued closure of the northern portion of Chilkat Inlet.

Fishing time for SW 38 (September 17–19) was reduced to two days. The Lutak Inlet line was moved south to the Tanani Point line to continue to provide access to milling Chilkat chum salmon but reduce the area open to the harvest of pink and sockeye salmon. The Chilkat Inlet north line remained at Glacier Point in response to weakness in the escapement for both chum salmon and coho salmon. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE for the previous week were about average while the chum salmon harvest and CPUE were above average. This indicated possible strength in the incoming returns for both species and allowed for the two-day opening.

Fishing time for SW 39 (September 24–16) was two days with the same lines as in SW 38. The fish wheel catch indicated that the chum and coho salmon escapement was below average for this time of year. The coho salmon harvest was also below average the previous week but the coho salmon CPUE in SW 38 was significantly above average. The chum salmon harvest was about average and the CPUE was nearly twice the average in SW 38. These harvest numbers indicated continued strength in the incoming return of coho and chum salmon.

Fishing time in SW 40 (October 1-3) was again two days with the same lines. Based on the fish wheel catch, the cumulative chum and coho salmon escapement into the Chilkat River was below average but recent catches continued to indicate strengthening returns. The estimated escapement of chum salmon into the Chilkat River was within goal. The CPUE for coho salmon in the previous week was about average and the chum salmon CPUE was above average allowing for another conservative opening.

Although chum salmon escapement was projected to be within goal, there was a significant decline in chum salmon effort and harvest in SW 40. There was weakness in the final escapement of coho salmon as indicated by the fish wheel catch. The season was closed in SW 41 (October 3).

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Due to adequate coho salmon harvest opportunity in Section 15-C, Section 15-B was not open to commercial fishing in 2017.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted returns of hatchery summer chum salmon originating from remote release sites at Amalga and Boat harbors. Due to projected low returns of Chilkat River Chinook salmon, a pre-season commitment was made to limit the area opened in Section 15-C for the first two weeks of the season. There would be a maximum of two days fishing granted for the full width of the Canal south of Point Bridget. Any extension would occur only within the “postage stamp” area south of the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to Little Island. Additionally, for the first two weeks of the season, a six-inch maximum mesh size restriction would be imposed in Section 15-C for Chinook salmon conservation purposes.

Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area during the initial week of the season, SW 25 (June 18–20). The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide a refuge for milling stocks of Berners River, Chilkoot and Chilkat lakes sockeye salmon until assessments of run strengths could be made. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger Point was closed to protect returns of wild Endicott River pink and chum salmon and other wild salmon

stocks migrating to streams in this part of the district. The area north of Danger Point remained closed through the end of SW 31 (July 30-August 1.)

In SW 26 (June 25–27), Section 15-C was open for two days south of the latitude of Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point within one mile of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal, with the six-inch maximum mesh restriction continuing to be in force. The SW 26 Monday assessment of run strength indicated that the enhanced chum salmon return was both early and strong. To provide additional harvest opportunity for enhanced chum salmon, there was a two-day extension in SW 26 in the "postage stamp" area, with the six-inch maximum mesh restriction in effect.

Harvest for SW 26 was almost three times the average. Fishing time in SW 27 (July 2-6) was two days south of Point Bridget, with an additional two days in the "postage stamp" area. A six-inch minimum mesh size net restriction was imposed to reduce the harvest of Chilkoot Lake sockeye stocks. Both the Chilkoot River weir and the Chilkat River fish wheels had below average sockeye salmon counts. SW 27 was the peak of the chum salmon harvest with a harvest of 500,000 chum salmon.

Fishing time in SW 28 (July 9–13) was the same as the previous week but with a six-inch minimum mesh size net restriction in force. Chilkat and Chilkoot sockeye salmon escapements were below average and mesh size and area restrictions were in place to reduce the harvest of sockeye salmon while providing ample opportunity for the harvest of enhanced chum salmon. Sockeye salmon genetic stock identification for SW 27 indicated that approximately 20% of the sockeye salmon harvest was of Chilkat Lake origin, 7% was Chilkat mainstem, and 6% was Chilkoot Lake sockeye origin.

In SW 29 (July 16–20), the opening was two days south of Point Bridget. The chum salmon harvest was less than half that of the previous week. Cumulative sockeye salmon harvest was about one-third of the average in 15-C. Both Chilkat River and Chilkoot Lake escapements were indicating weak runs of sockeye salmon. The removal of the mesh restriction this week allowed for the harvest of smaller enhanced chum salmon and a better assessment of the sockeye salmon run strength.

Fishing time in SW 30 (July 23–24) was initially one day south of Point Bridget with an additional day in the "postage stamp" area and was extended another day in the "postage stamp" area. This allowed the fleet to focus on chum salmon while minimizing the harvest of projected weak stocks of Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes sockeye salmon. According to sockeye salmon GSI analysis, the percentage of Lynn Canal sockeye salmon present in the fishery had decreased, with the SW 29 harvest composed of approximately 6% Chilkat Lake fish, 3% Chilkoot Lake fish, and almost no mainstem fish. This caused management concerns about the strength of the incoming sockeye salmon returns to the upper Lynn Canal. The fish wheels were showing low numbers of sockeye salmon caught but Chilkat Lake was showing above average escapement.

In SW 31 (July 30–August 1), the opening was two days: one day south of Point Bridget with an additional day in the "postage stamp" area to allow for the continued harvest of enhanced chum salmon but taking fishing effort off northbound sockeye salmon stocks. The pre-news release cumulative sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkoot Lake was about 16,700 fish, just below the goal for this week. With about 50% of the run in the lake by this time on average, the escapement projection for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was below the SEG range. On the

Chilkat River, the sockeye salmon catch in the fish wheels was below average indicating possible weakness in the Chilkat sockeye salmon run.

In SW 32 (August 6–8) the opening was two days and the west side line was moved north from Danger Point to the latitude of Lance Point. The open area allowed for the harvest of Chilkat River chum and sockeye salmon returns while protecting wild chum and pink salmon returns to small systems along the western shore.

In SW 33 (August 14-16), an opening was granted in the same area as SW 32. GSI results indicated that a high percentage of Chilkat Lake sockeye was harvested though cumulative sockeye harvest was still about half of the average.

Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from SW 34 (August 20–22) through the end of the season (October 3). In SW 34, an initial one-day opening was granted south of Point Bridget to assess the strength of the late Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon run, as well as early fall chum and coho salmon returns. A one-day extension was given in the same area to further assess the strength of the chum and coho returns.

In SW 35 (August 27–30), all waters of Section 15-C were open for three days to harvest Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon as well as chum and coho salmon.

In SW 36 (September 3–5), a two-day opening was granted in the same area to harvest incoming chum and coho salmon returns with limited time to respond to apparent weakness in the Taku River coho salmon return. The chum salmon harvest was strong in SW 36 while the harvest of coho was below average but improved over the course of the opening. Fishing effort was about half the average and the CPUE for sockeye salmon was average, about twice the average for chum salmon, and about average for coho salmon. All of Section 15-C was opened for three days in SW 37 (September 10–13).

In SW 38 (September 17–19), all of Section 15-C was open for two days. All of Section 15-C was again open for two days in SW 39 (September 24-26.) In SW 38 and 39 the chum and coho salmon CPUE was above average. The two days granted for SW 40 (October 1–3) were primarily to harvest Berners Bay coho salmon. In SW 40, coho harvest declined but remained above average. Chum salmon fish wheel catches declined by a third and the season closed in SW 41. Fall season effort in Section 15-C was below average except for SW 37 and SW 38. Coho and fall chum salmon harvests were estimated at 15,000 and 16,000 fish respectively. This harvest was about 79% of the average harvest for coho and 27% above the average harvest of fall chum salmon.

District 15 Escapements

The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 43,038 fish, which was within the SEG range of 38,000–86,000 fish and below the recent 10-year average of 70,000 fish. In addition, 11 Chinook, 12 coho, 58,664 pink, and 529 chum salmon were enumerated at the weir. Weekly weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon started slowly, with only 6,761 fish through the weir by the end of SW 28, well below the cumulative lower bound of the weekly goal of 10,100 sockeye salmon. Escapement increased from that point, and the weekly goal was met in SW 30. In SW 31 an escapement of just over 10,000 sockeye salmon placed the cumulative weekly escapement 6,500 fish above the cumulative lower bound weekly goal.

Fishery management remained conservative throughout the season to protect the Chilkoot Lake sockeye run. The combined sockeye salmon escapement count for the last five weeks of operation was 57% of the normal escapement for that period.

The weir was removed on schedule on September 7.

In 2017, there was one flood event that required the weir to be partially removed for 57½ hours on June 9–11. The weir count stated above does not reflect an interpolated escapement estimate for the flood period.

The pink salmon weir count of 58,664 fish was 121% of the historical odd-year average of 48,000 fish. A large part of the pink salmon return spawns below the weir and the weir count does not represent the total pink salmon escapement to the Chilkoot River.

A DIDSON acoustic camera was used to enumerate sockeye salmon through the Chilkat Lake weir. The weir was also used to capture returning Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for age, sex, and length composition sampling and to provide scale data for the Lynn Canal age composition project. Mark-recapture projects for the Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River sockeye stocks were discontinued in 2017. Fish wheel catch on the Chilkat River is used inseason to judge the relative strength of the salmon run during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 88,197 sockeye salmon, within the BEG range of 70,000–150,000 fish. The DIDSON was shut off on October 10 and the weir was removed by October 13.

The preliminary mark-recapture inriver abundance estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon was 1,173 age 1.3 and older fish. This estimate is 33% of the historical 1991–2016 average and below the inriver abundance goal range of 1,850–3,600 large Chinook salmon.

Pink and chum salmon aerial peak escapement counts conducted along streams on the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were below average with the exception of the Beardslee River. Aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were below average for both species.

Fall chum salmon escapement is measured by indexing the total fish wheel catch of this species. The index is based on a mark-recapture study conducted in 2001–2004 when it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.55% of this run annually. The 2017 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 1,991 fish from this project resulted in an estimated escapement of approximately 128,000 fish, within the escapement goal range of 75,000–250,000 chum salmon. The 2017 estimated escapement is 51% of the 2007–2016 average index estimate of 254,000 chum salmon. The peak aerial survey count of 1,100 chum salmon in the Klehini River was below average but did not include the very dense escapement that occurred in the multiple spawning channels that have been constructed near Herman Creek. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon aerial escapement surveys indicated that returns of this portion of the run were below average. A peak count of 4,600 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2017. This peak aerial count is below the average of 22,000 fish.

Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted throughout the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 34,700 coho salmon returned to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage. This estimate is below the historical average of 72,000 and within the BEG range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 1,300 fish in the Berners River, 3,200 fish in the Lace River, and 700 fish in the Antler/Gilkey

River system. The peak aerial counts indicate a below average to average sockeye salmon escapement into the drainages of Berners Bay. The Berners River coho salmon escapement estimate was 8,700 fish. This escapement is below the recent 10-year average (9,000 fish) and within the BEG range of 5,000–11,500 fish.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2017 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, Annette Island Reservation fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed to the harvest of wild stocks, although co-migrating enhanced fish contribute substantially to traditional area harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus 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 SHAs are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs (cost recovery) and to reserve sufficient 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; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated 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-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are used to estimate chum or sockeye salmon harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked. Although there is currently no coordinated, region-wide program in place to sample and evaluate returning adults, 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 2017, 82% of the 50.1 million total all-gear salmon harvest was harvested in traditional fisheries, 7% in THA fisheries, 8% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries, and 2% in Annette Island Reservation fisheries (Conrad and Gray 2018). Of 11.4 million chum salmon harvested in 2017, 46% were harvested in traditional areas, 23% were harvested in hatchery THAs, 27% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries, and 2% were harvested in the Annette Island Reservation fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2017, in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries, were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2017, Southeast Alaska common property harvests of 7.9 million enhanced fish are estimated to account for 18% of overall harvests and 39% of exvessel value (Stopha 2018). The 2017 common property harvest proportions of enhanced salmon in the region included 19% of Chinook, 12% of sockeye, 17% of coho, 2% of pink, and 83% of chum salmon. For comparison,

the 2016 common property harvests of enhanced fish were estimated to account for 22% of overall harvests and the proportions of enhanced salmon included 13% of Chinook, 11% of sockeye, 19% of coho, 1% of pink, and 81% of chum salmon (Stopha 2017); and 2015 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries included 20% of Chinook, 4% of sockeye, 30% of coho, 1% of pink, and 81% of chum salmon (Stopha 2016).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY 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. CWTs are intensively sampled in fisheries to provide accounting for these various purposes.

In 2017, purse seine fisheries harvested 2,400 large Chinook salmon and 500 jacks in traditional fisheries, and 8,000 large Chinook salmon and 400 jacks in terminal area fisheries (Table 2). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 100 large Chinook salmon in traditional areas, 6% of total traditional harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab, 2018). Chinook salmon non-retention was in place until July 23 and from August 8 through the remainder of the 2017 season. Traditional area harvests were highest in District 4 with 1,100 Chinook salmon (46%) and Districts 12 and 14, each with 400 Chinook salmon (18%). An accounting of PST Chinook salmon harvests is preliminary at this time. Total purse seine PST harvests are estimated at 2,900 out of 10,900 total large Chinook salmon harvested in common property and Annette Island Reserve fisheries. Most of the seine harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, estimated at 5,400 fish, came from terminal area fisheries.

In 2017, drift gillnet fisheries harvested 9,200 Chinook salmon in traditional area fisheries and 7,800 in hatchery terminal area fisheries for a total harvest of 17,000 fish (Table 18). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 6,300 Chinook salmon to traditional area fisheries (ADF&G CWT Lab 2018). The largest traditional area harvest occurred in District 8 with 3,800 fish harvested, 41% of the combined traditional area Chinook salmon harvests. No directed fisheries occurred in TBR fisheries in Districts 8 and 11 in 2017. Area restrictions were applied to protect Chinook salmon during openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests in Districts 8, 11, and 15.

An accounting of PST Chinook salmon gillnet harvests is preliminary at this time. Total common property fishery traditional gillnet harvests are estimated to include 17,100 large Chinook salmon, Annette Island Reservation harvests of 1,000 fish, and TBR fishery harvests of 100 fish. Of the 17,100 total Chinook salmon harvest by common property drift gillnet gear (Table 18), 4,200 of these fish applied to the PST. Most of the remainder of large Chinook salmon originated from Alaska hatcheries.

The total common property purse seine harvest of coho salmon in 2017 was 270,000 fish (Table 1). Of these, 256,000 fish (95%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 14,000 fish (5%) were harvested in terminal areas (Table 2). Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional area purse seine fishery, based on Alaska hatchery CWT recoveries, are estimated at 21,000 fish, or 8% of the traditional area harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab 2018). The largest numbers of enhanced coho salmon in traditional fisheries included 5,000 fish in District 12, 4,000 fish in District 9, and 4,000 fish in District 14.

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 160,000 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 144,000 fish (90%) in traditional fisheries and 16,000 fish (10%) in hatchery terminal areas (Table 18). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional drift gillnet fisheries based on CWT recoveries are estimated at 16,000 fish, or 10% of the total harvest from traditional areas (ADF&G, CWT 2018). Enhanced coho salmon harvests were primarily taken in two districts: 8,000 fish were from District 6 and 5,000 fish were from District 1.

Of 288,000 sockeye salmon harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2017, most (98%) were from traditional fisheries and were from wild stocks (Table 2). Approximately 12,000 enhanced sockeye salmon were taken in purse seine fisheries. The total run produced by the Snettisham Hatchery in 2017 was 258,000 sockeye salmon (Stopha 2018).

In 2017, 239,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries; 230,000 fish (96%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 10,000 fish (4%) were harvested in terminal harvest areas (Table 18). Contributions of enhanced sockeye salmon to traditional fisheries are also from Taku River (Tatsamenie Lake) and Stikine River (Tahltan and Tuya Lakes) enhancement projects. Harvest in the District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery included less than 1% of the total harvest. Harvest in the District 6 fishery included 3,300 sockeye salmon (7% of the total harvest) from the Stikine enhancement projects; 900 fish from Tuya Lake, and 2,400 fish from Tahltan Lake. Harvest in the District 8 fishery included 3,200 sockeye salmon (22% of the total harvest) from the Stikine enhancement projects, 700 fish from Tuya Lake, and 2,500 fish from Tahltan Lake. Terminal harvest area sockeye salmon harvests included 8,000 fish in the Boat Harbor THA and 67,000 fish in the Speel Arm SHA.

The regionwide common property harvest of pink salmon by purse seine and drift gillnet gear was 33.1 million fish in 2017 out of total harvests of 34.8 million (Conrad and Gray 2018). Hatchery operators estimated hatchery pink salmon production harvested in common property fisheries to be 646,000 fish, 2% of total commercial harvest (Stopha 2018). Since pink salmon are generally not marked, the basis of operator's estimates is somewhat uncertain. The Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI), Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC), and Kake Non-Profit Fisheries Corporation all produce pink salmon.

Generally, most of the harvest of chum salmon in Southeast Alaska is derived from hatchery production and hatchery harvest estimates are determined by a combination of otolith sampling of commercial, traditional, and terminal area fisheries. Most but not all chum salmon are thermally marked and sometimes 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.

Regional common property harvest by purse seine and drift gillnet was 7.7 million chum salmon in 2017; 76% of the most recent 10-year average total harvest of 10.1 million (Conrad and Gray 2018). The estimated contribution of enhanced chum salmon to common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries is 82% (Stopha 2018).

The purse seine fisheries harvest of 4.0 million chum salmon was 110% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 3.7 million fish (Table 1). Harvests included 2.3 million fish from traditional fishery areas (58%) and 1.7 million fish from hatchery terminal harvest areas (42%; Table 2). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property purse seine fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 2.8 million fish, 70% of total purse seine harvests (Stopha

2018). Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

The drift gillnet common property harvest of 3.6 million chum salmon was 128% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 2.8 million fish (Table 17). Harvests included 2.6 million fish in traditional fishery areas (73%) and 1.0 million fish from hatchery terminal areas (27%; Table 18). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property drift gillnet fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators is 3.4 million fish, 95% of total drift gillnet harvests (Stopha 2018). Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA AND SPECIAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

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 returns also provide some opportunity for common property harvest. Neets Bay is SSRAA's primary cost recovery location, with other terminal areas designated as common property harvest locations. In 2017, the vast majority of the summer chum salmon harvested inside Neets Bay, 672,000 or 84%, was harvested for cost recovery. Troll gear harvested the next highest proportion at 119,000 or 15%, with the other gear groups harvesting the remaining 1%. Terminal area seine harvests were 2,500 Chinook and 7,800 chum salmon (Table 24). Terminal area gillnet harvests were 1,800 Chinook and 2,800 chum salmon (Table 25). Cost recovery totals were 672,000 chum, 4,300 Chinook, and 500 coho salmon (Table 26).

The Neets Bay THA was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 1 through June 10 with very limited effort. The THA was next opened from June 11 through June 26 on a rotational basis between the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon (Tables 9 and 16). The Neets Bay THA did not open for common property harvest during August and September in the 2017 season.

Based on otolith sampling, SSRAA has estimated the total traditional commercial common property harvest for enhanced Neets Bay salmon for all gear groups was 1,950 Chinook, 14,000 coho, 371,000 summer chum, and 13,000 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 1,290,000 fish was 98% of the preseason forecast of 1,320,000 fish. The fall chum salmon total run of 23,000 fish was 11% of the preseason forecast of 212,600 fish.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet THA (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2017 for troll and drift gillnet gear to harvest enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by SSRAA. The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1 in SW 22 to November 10 in SW 45 (Table 16), with a drift gillnet harvest of 9,500 coho and 113,000 chum salmon (Table 25). Although the Nakat Inlet THA was open to troll gear, no documented troll gear landings occurred. Based on otolith sampling and analysis by SSRAA, approximately 92,000 Nakat Inlet chum salmon were harvested in the drift gillnet traditional common property fisheries, and an additional 13,000 chums were harvested in the traditional common property purse seine fisheries. The total estimated run of 215,000 summer chum salmon was 95% of the preseason forecast of 226,000

chum salmon. The fall chum salmon run of 15,000 fish was 15% of the 96,800 fall chum salmon forecast.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2017 for access by the purse seine fleet to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The Kendrick Bay THA opened by regulation on June 15 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through September 30 (Table 9). The harvest consisted of 1,000 sockeye, 1,800 coho, 4,000 pink, and 138,000 summer chum salmon (Table 24). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during two four-day and a one-day enhanced chum salmon directed fisheries prior to SW 28, June 18–July 3 (Table 8). Harvest in those openings outside of the normal common property openings totaled 312,000 chum salmon. The total enhanced summer chum salmon run for Kendrick Bay was 647,000 fish, 77% of the preseason forecast of 842,000 fish.

Anita Bay

Anita Bay THA is opened each year to harvest Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The area was open to net and troll fleets concurrently from May 1 through June 12 (Tables 9 and 16). From June 13 through August 30, the fishery operated on a rotational basis for net gear with purse seine and drift gillnet fleets alternating openings with the purse seine fleet fishing first in 2017. There is no closed period for troll gear. During June and July, rotational schedules start and end at noon with the THA closed to nets for 24 hours between each gear rotation. Prior to 2009, the rotation in Anita Bay was on a 2:1 ratio; with the drift gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the seine fleet fishing 24 hours. In 2009, the rotation ratio changed to 1:1 to address imbalances in the enhanced salmon allocation. 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, which ended on August 30. The first gillnet effort in Anita Bay occurred during SW 19 (May 7–13) and the first seine effort also occurred during SW 19. The last fishing effort recorded for the seine fleet occurred during SW 32 (August 6–12) and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 39 (September 24–30). Purse seiners harvested 4,400 Chinook, 250 sockeye, 30 coho, 4,700 pink, and 105,000 chum salmon (Table 24). Gillnetters harvested 4,300 Chinook, 30 sockeye, 2,000 coho, 700 pink, and 47,800 chum salmon (Table 25).

Speel Arm

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns (including Sweetheart Creek) for 2017 was 236,000 fish from their 2012 and 2013 brood year smolt releases. A fishery in the full Speel Arm SHA would not be considered until the lower bound of the 4,000–9,000 sockeye salmon BEG was assured. Although a significant number of sockeye salmon moved into Speel Lake in SW 33 making an opening into the Speel Arm SHA seem imminent, escapement then slowed and the lower bound of the range was not met, so no openings were provided in the SHA. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented at the DIPAC operated weir, ran through September 20, was 3,435 sockeye salmon, below the BEG. The DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery contributed a minimum of 34,000 sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 commercial drift gillnet fishery. DIPAC also harvested approximately 134,000 sockeye salmon at the Snettisham Hatchery for cost recovery (Table 26).

Hidden Falls

In District 12, NSRAA forecasted a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 197,000 coho, 3,600 Chinook, and 510,000 chum salmon for 2017. Under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, to derive the necessary revenues, the 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. Openings began June 18 with an additional 15-hour period on June 25, before the fishery was closed due to weak catches and a low abundance of chum salmon. The fishery was reopened on July 20, July 23, August 8 and August 12-13, once broodstock goals were achieved. Approximately 198,000 chum salmon were harvested during these openings (Table 24).

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

In District 13, NSRAA forecasted a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 19,100 Chinook, 62,000 coho salmon, and 1,355,000 chum salmon for 2017. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs. NSRAA's cost recovery goal this season was approximately 360,000 chum salmon.

In 2015, the BOF adopted regulations requiring a time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings of 2:1 for the 2015 – 2017 seasons with the exception that from the third Sunday in June through statistical week 30, the time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings is 1:1. However, if the postseason preliminary enhanced salmon harvest value data from the previous season indicates the purse seine gear group is within its enhanced salmon allocation percentage range, based on the five-year rolling average as described in 5 AAC 33.364, the time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings is 2:1 for the entire season. Trolling is allowed when net fisheries are closed.

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 2017 season. This action was taken to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so ADF&G and NSRAA would have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began May 28 with four days for gillnet and two days for seine per week (Tables 9 and 16). The June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. In 2017, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of six inches prior to June 17 to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. During the period of May 28–June 17, the 2:1 rotational schedule provided for seining on Sunday and Wednesday, and gillnetting on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. For the period of June 18–July 29, the 1:1 rotational schedule provided for seining on Sunday, Thursday, and Friday, gillnetting on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and trolling on Saturday of each week. For the period July 30–September 30, the time ratio was 2:1 gillnet to seine, with the same weekly schedule as the June period. The Deep Inlet THA was closed from August 20-28 to facilitate collection of cost recovery chum salmon. For the season, the total harvest in the Deep Inlet THA as reported on fish tickets included: gillnet harvests of 1,500 Chinook, 6,000 pink, and 352,000 chum salmon;

seine harvests of 900 Chinook, 161,000 pink, and 750,000 chum salmon; and troll harvests of 4,200 chum salmon (Tables 24 and 25). The total chum salmon run to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery returns including broodstock and cost recovery, was approximately 1,682,000 chum salmon, or about 124% of forecast.

Boat Harbor

Due to Chilkat River Chinook salmon conservation concerns a number of restrictions were placed on commercial fishing activity in the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area (BHTHA) in 2017. These restrictions included: implementing a six-inch maximum mesh restriction during the first two weeks of the season; delaying the seven-day-per-week opening of the BHTHA until the fifth week of the season (SW 29); restricting the area open to one mile off the western shoreline of Lynn Canal; and limiting the time the outside area of the BHTHA was open to a maximum of four days a week in SW 27 and 28.

The inside portion of the BHTHA, west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor, was opened seven days per week, continuously from the start of the season (June 18) through SW 36 (September 5). The remainder of the BHTHA, waters within one nautical mile of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Danger Point at 58°41.73′ N. latitude and north of a point 2.1 nautical miles north of Point Whidbey at 58°37.05′ N. latitude, was opened for two days in SW 25 (June 18–20) and two days in SW 26 (June 25–27), with a six-inch maximum mesh restriction in place. In SW 27 (July 2–6) and 28 (July 9–13), the duration of the opening was increased to four days in the same area as SW 25 and 26, with six-inch minimum mesh restriction in place for both statistical weeks.

The outside portion of the BHTHA area was open continuously beginning in SW 29 (July 16-22) until SW 31 (July 30–Aug 5), with the same lines. It remained open continuously in SW 32 (August 6–12) with the northern line moved north from Danger Point to the latitude of Lance Point. This allowed for the harvest of strong returns of pink salmon along the western shoreline of Lynn Canal. The BHTHA was open for three days in SW 33 (Aug 13–19) and closed on August 16.

The number of boats participating each week was above average in the first three weeks of the season, below average in SW 28, above average again in SW 29, below average in SW 30, and then above average for the remainder of the season.

Commercial harvests of salmon from the BHTHA included 55 Chinook, 8,000 sockeye, 472,000 chum, 400 coho, and 107,000 pink salmon (Table 25). The Chinook salmon harvest was about 51% of the recent 10-year average, the sockeye salmon harvest was 67% of the average, the chum salmon harvest was nearly twice the average, the coho salmon harvest was slightly above average, and the pink salmon harvest was 167% of the recent 10-year average. The chum salmon harvest was the highest on record for the BHTHA.

Amalga Harbor SHA

Since 2012, portions of the Amalga Harbor SHA in Section 11-A are opened for common property purse seine fishing to harvest DIPAC enhanced chum salmon surplus to cost recovery needs. In order to minimize disruptions to land owners and recreational users of this high use area on the Juneau road system, openings occur only in July, on Thursdays, openings are 6 hours, and are based on progress towards DIPAC's cost recovery goals. Four common property purse seine openings were held in the Amalga Harbor SHA in 2017. On July 6, 13, 20, and 27, six-

hour openings were allowed (Table 9) and a total of 99 permit holders harvested approximately 514,000 chum, 79,000 pink, and 2,700 sockeye salmon (Table 2). The chum salmon harvest was 68% of the 5-year average, and the sockeye salmon harvest was equal to the 5-year average.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by five private non-profit hatchery permit holders from 14 locations during 2017 (Table 26). Total landings were 4.0 million salmon, 107% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 3.7 million fish (Table 27). The harvest included 13,000 Chinook, 135,000 sockeye, 97,000 coho, 641,000 pink, and 3.1 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 78% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum salmon harvest was 108% of the recent 10-year average. Cost recovery harvests of Chinook and coho salmon were below average, while sockeye, pink, and chum salmon were above average.

Cost recovery harvests for the 2017 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 26, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery SHAs are shown in Figure 2. In decreasing order of magnitude, chum salmon harvests by location included: 925,000 fish by DIPAC at Gastineau Channel, 672,000 fish by SSRAA at Neets Bay, 556,000 fish by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 405,000 fish by NSRAA at Deep Inlet, 251,000 fish by AKI at Port Armstrong, 165,000 fish by NSRAA at Hidden Falls, 67,000 fish by SSRAA at Gunnuk Creek, and 30,000 fish by SSRAA at Burnett Inlet. Pink salmon harvests were above average including 561,000 fish at Port Armstrong and 48,000 fish by the Sitka Sound Science Center. Coho salmon cost recovery harvests were highest at Mist Cove with 46,000 fish, Klawock River with 32,000 fish, and Burnett Inlet with 13,400 fish. Chinook salmon cost recovery harvests included 4,300 fish at Neets Bay, 3,100 fish at Silver Bay, 1,600 fish at Port Saint Nicholas, and 1,400 fish at Herring Cove.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Burnett Inlet, Herring Cove, Klawock River, Neets Bay, Gunnuk Creek, and Port Saint Nicholas SHAs. Total harvest for all six locations included 770,000 chum, 47,000 coho, and 7,300 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Gastineau Channel, Amalga Harbor, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for these locations included 1.5 million chum and 135,000 sockeye salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Silver Bay, Hidden Falls, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for the four locations included 571,000 chum, 47,000 coho, and 3,200 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 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 2017, 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 needed revenue for hatchery operations.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI)/NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 251,000 chum and 561,000 pink salmon.

The Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 48,000 pink and 22,000 chum salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the Transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979, Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers using small skiffs. Commercial 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 originating in the Canadian portion of Stikine River vary by species. Harvest shares for Chinook salmon are only pertinent to large (greater than 659 MEF length) fish. Chinook salmon harvest share provisions were developed to acknowledge the traditional harvests in fisheries (BLCs) which occurred prior to 2005. These included incidental harvests in Canadian and U.S. commercial gillnet fisheries, U.S. and Canadian sport fisheries, the Canadian First Nation fishery, and Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery. Finally, for each country, Chinook salmon ACs are based on a sliding scale determined by the magnitude of the TAC after escapement and BLCs are accounted. For sockeye salmon, the harvest sharing objective for the 2017 season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. 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 Nation food fishery and test fisheries. The Lower River Commercial Fishery (LRCF) takes place immediately above the U.S./Canada border to about 10 miles 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 150 miles up river near Telegraph Creek and usually consist of only one 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 three 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 2017 due to expected low numbers of available Chinook salmon. The lower river sockeye salmon test fishery is used for sockeye salmon stock assessment purposes, which takes place near the border and is typically fished from SW 26 through SW 35. 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. A total of 312 large Chinook salmon and 610 nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the

Canadian Lower River commercial fishery. The 2017 harvests from the combined Canadian commercial, food, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River included 593 large and 788 nonlarge Chinook salmon. An additional 10 large and 23 nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in Canadian sockeye salmon test fisheries. Canada's base level fishery harvest of 593 large Chinook salmon was below their BLC of 2,300 fish (Table 28).

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 28. Starting in SW 28, 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 36 and weekly openings were one to four days in duration. The total sockeye salmon harvest in the LRCF was 32,849 sockeye salmon, including 1,152 fish harvested in the directed coho salmon fishery. The URCF was open for three weeks, SW 29–30 and SW 32, for a total harvest of 322 sockeye salmon. The food fishery harvested 8,578 sockeye salmon. An additional 1,908 sockeye salmon were harvested in test fisheries. Canada's total harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2017 was 43,657 fish. Of these, 41,749 fish counted towards Canada's AC of 29,400 Stikine River sockeye salmon.

Canada harvested a total of 5,514 coho salmon. The harvest included 5,502 fish in directed coho salmon fishing and 12 coho salmon harvested in test fisheries.

TAKU RIVER

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 79% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 21%. 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. If the estimated escapement is projected to be above 120,000 wild sockeye salmon, Canada may, in addition to its share of the TAC, harvest the projected surplus apportioned by run timing. The fishery is managed inseason based on wild fish and postseason performance is based on all 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. 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. Both countries reached agreement on management targets for harvest sharing to be in place for the 2017 season; the U.S. would manage its fisheries to pass a minimum of 75,000 coho salmon above the U.S./Canada border and Canada would manage its fisheries to ensure a minimum escapement past all fisheries of 70,000 fish.

The Taku River Canadian commercial harvest was 246 large Chinook (greater than 659 mm MEF, and mostly 3-ocean age or older), 88 nonlarge Chinook, 30,209 sockeye, and 7,726 coho salmon in 2017 (Table 29). These harvests do not include recreational or aboriginal fisheries. A live release coho salmon assessment fishery was conducted in SW 38–40 to provide a recapture event for the mark–recapture assessment project. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku River fry plants contributed an estimated 2,800 fish to the harvest, comprising 9% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of large and nonlarge Chinook salmon, in all fisheries, was below

average. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, harvest accounting for small salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to "jacks" which were typically fish under 6.25 lbs. or 11 lbs., depending on where they were marketed), to a length-based designation ("nonlarge" Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm MEF). Hence, comparisons with harvests prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. In 2017, sockeye salmon harvest was above and coho salmon harvests were below their respective averages. The 38 days of commercial fishing for the season was below average. The seasonal fishing effort of 265 permit-days was well below average even when only considering openings directed at sockeye and coho salmon. The directed sockeye salmon fishery was delayed one week and two days and did not start until Tuesday, June 27 (SW 26) to minimize catches of Chinook salmon. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnets were used with the exception of SW 26 when only one drift gillnet was allowed, with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. The maximum allowable mesh size was 8.0 inches except for the period from June 27 (SW 26) through July 22 (SW 29) at which time it was reduced to 5.5 inches in order to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon 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 preliminary 2017 Taku River above border run estimate is 138,800 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 131,300 wild fish. This escapement estimate is above the spawning objective range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian commercial harvest of 30,379 sockeye salmon represented approximately 24% of the TAC and was approximately 4% over the Canadian AC.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 6,552 sockeye salmon which is 99% of average. There were 280,000 eggs collected for broodstock at Little Trapper Lake in 2017. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of approximately 27,300 sockeye salmon is the second highest count on record only to last year's 32,934 fish count. The average weir count at Tatsamenie Lake is 9,602 sockeye salmon. A total of 1,540 fish were held for broodstock which left a natural spawning escapement of 25,697 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 299 fish, 33% of average. The sockeye salmon count through the King Salmon Lake weir was 439 fish, 15% of the recent 7-year average. 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 6 (SW 27) until September 30 (SW 39) and recovery occurred until October 4 (SW 40). The tag recovery effort occurred in both the commercial fishery and in a live release assessment fishery. The seventh inseason above border coho salmon run projection produced on September 28 was 64,200 fish; taking into account the inriver catch of 7,726 fish (only commercial harvest included) leaves a spawning escapement estimate of 56,500 fish. This is well below the average of 88,200 fish but within the newly adopted escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish.

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are

harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, 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 gillnet and purse seine fleets.

The total 2017 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 1,500 Chinook, 11,000 sockeye, 36,000 coho, 878,000 pink, and 249,000 chum salmon. The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 1,000 Chinook, 5,200 sockeye, 29,000 coho, 151,000 pink, and 188,000 chum salmon (Table 30). Gillnet harvests were below the 10-year average for all species except Chinook. Chinook salmon harvest was 104%, sockeye salmon was 55%, coho salmon was 72%, pink salmon was 50%, and chum salmon was 85% of their respective 10-year averages. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests were 500 Chinook, 6,100 sockeye, 6,600 coho, 728,000 pink, and 61,000 chum salmon (Table 31). Seine harvests were also below the 10-year average for all species except Chinook. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 72% of the 10-year average of 1.0 million fish. Annette Island all-gear pink salmon harvests of 878,000 fish were 40% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1. Annette Island all-gear chum salmon harvests of 249,000 fish were 47% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	50
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	47
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	25
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	23
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	24
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	15
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
2000	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	27
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	39
2007	27,092	1,306	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	37
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	19
2010	15,764	787	151,270	192,465	20,556,774	3,234,567	24,151,627	30
2011	25,984	1,786	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	28
2013	22,859	1,657	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	27,368	195	610,598	257,084	15,393,318	3,109,269	19,397,832	37
2017	10,399	896	287,836	269,996	32,043,520	4,043,835	36,656,482	22
Averages								
1960–2016[c]	15,539	990	600,234	327,041	27,477,021	2,927,678	31,348,503	
2007–2016[d]	24,127	966	496,916	303,072	35,623,073	3,664,288	40,112,442	
Max. harvest[e]	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,579	9,406,979	95,415,053	
Max. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998	2013	
Min. harvest[e]	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514	3,789,373	
Min. year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969	1960	

[a] Chinook salmon are 28″ or greater 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 2017.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[d] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[e] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 2.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species, 2017.

Fishery	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	67	57	15,370	11,379	1,066,879	61,028	1,154,780
Terminal Harvest Area	2,531	0	27	7	32	7,847	10,444
Annette Island	510	0	6,075	6,562	727,606	61,242	801,995
Hatchery Cost Recovery	889	0	0	791	0	0	1,680
District 2							
Traditional	24	8	13,971	26,743	213,387	645,464	899,597
Terminal Harvest Area	10	0	1,010	1,783	3,994	137,605	144,402
District 3							
Traditional	0	0	13,483	18,067	3,292,208	72,827	3,396,585
District 4							
Traditional	1,090	4	98,024	17,810	2,107,243	52,472	2,276,643
District 5							
Traditional	0	0	5,996	2,057	461,017	9,406	478,476
District 6							
Traditional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 7							
Traditional	111	16	5,214	2,638	771,645	132,209	911,833
Terminal Harvest Area	4,436	334	245	30	4,647	104,968	114,660
District 9							
Traditional	53	105	13,198	27,191	3,234,138	88,315	3,363,000
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	3	1	279	20,973	21,256
District 10							
Traditional	51	181	4,419	10,970	693,750	31,687	741,058
District 11							
Terminal Harvest Area	86	17	2,689	554	79,390	513,689	596,425
Hatchery Cost Recovery	211	0	566	41	24,892	1,098,315	1,124,025
District 12							
Traditional	435	129	60,855	74,939	7,484,230	448,988	8,069,576
Terminal Harvest Area	78	18	469	2,243	154,735	197,684	355,227
District 13							
Traditional	432	14	25,249	27,291	8,710,397	507,627	9,271,010
Terminal Harvest Area	902	0	1,532	9,596	162,391	750,536	924,957
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	5	9,243	6,919	16,167
District 14							
Traditional	93	13	26,085	36,698	3,603,437	281,483	3,947,809
Southern Subtotals							
Traditional	1,292	85	152,058	78,694	7,912,379	973,406	9,117,914
Terminal Area Harvest	6,977	334	1,282	1,820	8,673	250,420	269,506
Annette Island	510	0	6,075	6,562	727,606	61,242	801,995
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,042	0	0	41,849	245	5,282	48,418
Subtotal	9,821	419	159,415	128,925	8,648,903	1,290,350	10,237,833
Northern Subtotals							
Traditional	1,064	442	129,806	177,089	23,725,952	1,358,100	25,392,453
Terminal Area Harvest	1,066	35	4,690	12,393	396,516	1,461,909	1,876,609
Hatchery Cost Recovery	211	0	569	47	34,414	1,126,207	1,161,448
Subtotal	2,341	477	135,065	189,529	24,156,882	3,946,216	28,430,510
Total Southeast							
Traditional	2,356	527	281,864	255,783	31,638,331	2,331,506	34,510,367
Terminal Area Harvest	8,043	369	5,972	14,213	405,189	1,712,329	2,146,115
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	10,399	896	287,836	269,996	32,043,520	4,043,835	36,656,482
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,253	0	569	41,896	34,659	1,131,489	1,209,866
Annette Island	510	0	6,075	6,562	727,606	61,242	801,995
Miscellaneous	0	1	1,734	567	78,583	25,766	106,651
Total	12,162	897	296,214	319,021	32,884,368	5,262,332	38,774,994

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

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska fishery exvessel value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets, 2017.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Purse Seine						
Southern Seine	$69,079	$1,499,292	$322,252	$9,368,257	$6,382,623	$17,641,502
Northern Seine	$58,638	$1,279,887	$725,171	$28,090,573	$8,897,069	$39,051,338
Terminal Seine	$429,278	$58,884	$58,210	$480,698	$11,235,734	$12,262,804
Total Seine Value	$556,995	$2,838,063	$1,105,634	$37,939,528	$26,515,426	$68,955,645
Drift Gillnet						
Tree Point	$99,241	$261,762	$304,677	$262,764	$1,494,488	$2,422,932
Prince of Wales	$90,712	$469,852	$444,438	$355,191	$1,574,825	$2,935,019
Stikine	$227,646	$149,104	$121,536	$57,656	$1,190,240	$1,746,181
Taku-Snettisham	$64,411	$1,186,130	$143,892	$270,709	$5,951,642	$7,616,785
Lynn Canal	$68,586	$330,854	$264,564	$99,591	$7,413,074	$8,176,669
Terminal Gillnet	$466,266	$101,237	$147,141	$152,978	$6,644,844	$7,512,464
Total Gillnet Value	$1,016,862	$2,498,939	$1,442,646	$1,198,888	$24,269,112	$30,426,448
Set Gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set Gillnet Value	$42,831	$1,217,751	$1,164,498	$113,078	$2,667	$2,540,825
Troll						
Total Troll Value	$11,827,799	$39,928	$18,507,863	$85,954	$3,214,689	$33,676,233
Annette Island Reservation	$115,241	$104,158	$231,530	$1,430,172	$1,941,974	$3,823,075
Hatchery Cost Recovery	$602,122	$963,758	$918,663	$719,541	$25,747,979	$28,952,063
Miscellaneous	$32,428	$16,832	$34,721	$82,049	$154,711	$320,741
Total Salmon Value	$14,194,278	$7,679,430	$23,405,555	$41,569,210	$81,846,557	$168,695,030

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 purse seine and drift gillnet fishery values in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2017.

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	$122,177,082	$31,126,506
2012	$73,082,389	$37,475,213
2013	$154,063,995	$29,456,345
2014	$58,358,331	$28,379,708
2015	$55,228,071	$20,621,205
2016	$41,671,099	$22,718,228
2017	$68,955,645	$30,426,448

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2016 (CFEC 2018).
Fish ticket data for 2017.

Table 5.–Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	38
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	51
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	39
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	41
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	22
2010	6,498	506	29,819	46,894	9,263,455	1,925,264	11,272,436	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	45
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	36
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	47
2017	2,130	477	134,496	189,482	24,122,468	2,820,009	27,269,062	7
Averages								
1960–2016[c]	5,082	638	119,886	99,992	10,002,444	1,771,599	11,999,641	
2007–2016[d]	5,906	498	75,031	74,505	14,655,281	2,017,233	16,828,453	
Max. harvest[e]	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,588,738	6,246,728	47,211,573	
Max. harvest year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996	2011	
Min. harvest[e]	12	29	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	156,706	
Min. harvest year	1976	2016	1975	1976	1976	1977	1976	

[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 2017.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[d] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[e] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 6.–Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	54
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	43
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2,237	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	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	26
1998	8,027	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	32
2001	7,631	1,309	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	50
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	31
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	17
2010	9,434	268	121,611	146,327	11,366,617	1,308,571	12,952,828	33
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	38
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	30
2016	25,727	166	597,133	245,928	13,827,782	2,081,520	16,778,256	27
2017	8,269	419	153,340	80,514	7,921,052	1,223,826	9,387,420	42
Averages								
1960–2016[c]	10,456	353	480,347	227,047	17,474,517	1,156,048	19,348,768	
2007–2016[d]	18,221	468	421,885	228,567	20,967,792	1,647,056	23,283,989	
Max. harvest[e]	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	56,465,139	
Max. harvest year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998	1996	
Min. harvest[e]	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467	988,340	
Min. harvest year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969	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 2017.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[d] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[e] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 7.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2017 (gray shading indicates no fishery occurred in this area on this date).

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

-continued-

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			Districts Subdivided into Sections										
Week	Date	Days	9 A	9 B	10 All	12 A	12 B	13 A	13 B	13 C	14 A	14 B	14 C
31	30-Jul	Sun											
	31-Jul	Mon		15	15	15		19	19	19	15	15	
	1-Aug	Tue						20	20	20			
	2-Aug	Wed											
	3-Aug	Thu											
	4-Aug	Fri		15	15	15		15	15		15	15	
	5-Aug	Sat											
32	6-Aug	Sun											
	7-Aug	Mon											
	8-Aug	Tue			15	15		19	19	19		15	
	9-Aug	Wed						20	20	20			
	10-Aug	Thu											
	11-Aug	Fri											
	12-Aug	Sat		19	19	19		19	19	19	19	19	
33	13-Aug	Sun		20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	
	14-Aug	Mon											
	15-Aug	Tue											
	16-Aug	Wed		19	19	19		19	19	19	19	19	
	17-Aug	Thu		20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	
	18-Aug	Fri											
	19-Aug	Sat											
34	20-Aug	Sun		18		18		18	18	18	18	18	15
	21-Aug	Mon		21		21		21	21	21	21	21	
	22-Aug	Tue											
	23-Aug	Wed											
	24-Aug	Thu		18		18		18	18		18	18	15
	25-Aug	Fri		21		21		21	21		21	21	
	26-Aug	Sat											
35	27-Aug	Sun										19	
	28-Aug	Mon	18	18		18		15	18			20	15
	29-Aug	Tue	21	21		21		21	21				
	30-Aug	Wed											
	31-Aug	Thu											
	1-Sep	Fri		15		15		18	18			15	15
	2-Sep	Sat						21	21				
36	3-Sep	Sun											
	4-Sep	Mon											
	5-Sep	Tue											
	6-Sep	Wed		12								12	12
	7-Sep	Thu											
	8-Sep	Fri				18							
	9-Sep	Sat				21							

Table 8.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2017 (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date).

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

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 3.

			Districts Subdivided into Sections															
Week	Date	Days	1 A	1 B	1 C	1 D	1 E	1 F	2	3 A	3 B	3 C	4	5	6 B	6 D	7 A	7 B
31	30-Jul	Sun																
	31-Jul	Mon	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15				15	
	1-Aug	Tue																
	2-Aug	Wed																
	3-Aug	Thu																
	4-Aug	Fri	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15				15
	5-Aug	Sat																
32	6-Aug	Sun																
	7-Aug	Mon																
	8-Aug	Tue	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15				15
	9-Aug	Wed																
	10-Aug	Thu																
	11-Aug	Fri																
	12-Aug	Sat	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	19				15
33	13-Aug	Sun												20		19		
	14-Aug	Mon														20		
	15-Aug	Tue																
	16-Aug	Wed						19	19	19	19	15	19	19				
	17-Aug	Thu						20	20	20	20		20	20		19		
	18-Aug	Fri														20		
	19-Aug	Sat																
34	20-Aug	Sun						19	19	19	19	19	19	19				15
	21-Aug	Mon						20	20	20	20	20	20	20				
	22-Aug	Tue																
	23-Aug	Wed																
	24-Aug	Thu	18	18	18	18	18	18		18	18	18	18	18				15
	25-Aug	Fri	21	21	21	21	21	21		21	21	21	21	21				
	26-Aug	Sat																
35	27-Aug	Sun																
	28-Aug	Mon	18	18				18		18	18	18	18	18				
	29-Aug	Tue	21	21				21		21	21	21	21	21				
	30-Aug	Wed																
	31-Aug	Thu																
	1-Sep	Fri								18	18	18	18					
	2-Sep	Sat								21	21	21	21					

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Table 8.–Page 3 of 3.

			Districts Subdivided into Sections															
			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7
Week	Date	Days	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C			B	D	A	B
36	3-Sep	Sun																
	4-Sep	Mon																
	5-Sep	Tue								15	15	15	15					
	6-Sep	Wed							12									
	7-Sep	Thu																
	8-Sep	Fri																
	9-Sep	Sat																
37	10-Sep	Sun																
	11-Sep	Mon																
	12-Sep	Tue																
	13-Sep	Wed							12									
	14-Sep	Thu																
	15-Sep	Fri																
	16-Sep	Sat																

Table 9.–Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA), and Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area (SHA) in Southeast Alaska in 2017 (gray shaded cells indicate that no fishery occurred for this area and date).

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

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 5.

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

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Table 9.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
31	30-Jul	Sun		24				15
	31-Jul	Mon		24	12			
	1-Aug	Tue		24				
	2-Aug	Wed		24				15
	3-Aug	Thu		24	12			
	4-Aug	Fri		24				
	5-Aug	Sat		24				
32	6-Aug	Sun		24	12			15
	7-Aug	Mon		24				
	8-Aug	Tue		24			15	
	9-Aug	Wed		24	12			15
	10-Aug	Thu		24				
	11-Aug	Fri		24				
	12-Aug	Sat		24	12		19	
33	13-Aug	Sun		24			20	15
	14-Aug	Mon		24				
	15-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	16-Aug	Wed		24				15
	17-Aug	Thu		24				
	18-Aug	Fri		24	12			
	19-Aug	Sat		24				
34	20-Aug	Sun		24				
	21-Aug	Mon		24	12			
	22-Aug	Tue		24				
	23-Aug	Wed		24				
	24-Aug	Thu		24	12			
	25-Aug	Fri		24				
	26-Aug	Sat		24				
35	27-Aug	Sun		24	12			
	28-Aug	Mon		24				
	29-Aug	Tue		24				
	30-Aug	Wed		24	12			15
	31-Aug	Thu		24				
	1-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	2-Sep	Sat		24	24			
36	3-Sep	Sun		24	24			15
	4-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	5-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	6-Sep	Wed		24	24			15
	7-Sep	Thu		24	24			
	8-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	9-Sep	Sat		24	24			
37	10-Sep	Sun		24	24			15
	11-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	12-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	13-Sep	Wed		24	24			15
	14-Sep	Thu		24	24			
	15-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	16-Sep	Sat		24	24			

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Table 9.–Page 4 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
38	17-Sep	Sun		24	24			15
	18-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	19-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	20-Sep	Wed		24	24			15
	21-Sep	Thu		24	24			
	22-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	23-Sep	Sat		24	24			
39	24-Sep	Sun		24	24			15
	25-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	26-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	27-Sep	Wed		24	24			15
	28-Sep	Thu		24	24			
	29-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	30-Sep	Sat		24	24			
40	1-Oct	Sun			24			
	2-Oct	Mon	12		24			
	3-Oct	Tue	12		24			
	4-Oct	Wed			24			
	5-Oct	Thu			24			
	6-Oct	Fri	12		24			
	7-Oct	Sat	24		24			
41	8-Oct	Sun	12		24			
	9-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	10-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	11-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	12-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	13-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	14-Oct	Sat	24		24			
42	15-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	16-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	17-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	18-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	19-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	20-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	21-Oct	Sat	24		24			
43	22-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	23-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	24-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	25-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	26-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	27-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	28-Oct	Sat	24		24			
44	29-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	30-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	31-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	1-Nov	Wed	24		24			
	2-Nov	Thu	24		24			
	3-Nov	Fri	24		24			
	4-Nov	Sat	24		24			

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Table 9.–Page 5 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay[a]	Kendrick Bay[b]	Anita Bay[c]	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
45	5-Nov	Sun	24		24			
	6-Nov	Mon	24		24			
	7-Nov	Tue	24		24			
	8-Nov	Wed	24		24			
	9-Nov	Thu	24		24			
	10-Nov	Fri	24		24			
	11-Nov	Sat	24		12			
46	12-Nov	Sun	24					
	13-Nov	Mon	24					
	14-Nov	Tue	12					
	15-Nov	Wed						
	16-Nov	Thu						
	17-Nov	Fri						
	18-Nov	Sat						

Note: This table shows most openings however regulations also provide access during early and late portions of the season as follows:

[a] Neets Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from noon, May 1 to noon, June 10. From October 6 through the November 14 season closure the THA was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

[b] Kendrick Bay THA: open continuously for purse seine gear from June 15 through September 30.

[c] Anita Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight, May 1 to noon, June 14. From midnight, September 1 through the noon, November 11 season closure the THA was open continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear.

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish), 2017.

Subregion	2017 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	6.39	3.00	8.00
Northern Southeast Inside	4.65	2.50	6.00
Northern Southeast Outside	2.84	0.75	2.50
Total	13.88		

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, 2008–2017.

Sub-region	District	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	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	-				-	+			-		0.63	1.5
NSEI	110	-				-		-		-		0.59	1.41
NSEI	111	-				-		-		-		0.27	0.65
NSEI	112	-		-		-		-		-		0.53	1.26
NSEI	113	-		-	+	-		-	+		+	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	-		-	+		+	-	+	-	+	0.15	0.35
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, 2008–2017.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	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.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2017 (in thousands).

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	*ND*	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
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	62	119	25	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	-	-	-	48	7	15	18	250

ND = No data

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, 2017.

Stock	Goal Type[a]	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	14,800	8,000–18,000		Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	24,000	55,000–120,000	Below Goal	Expanded Foot Survey
Stikine—mainstem	SEG	14,400	20,000–40,000	Below Goal	Run Reconstruction
Stikine—Tahltan[b]	BEG	19,200	18,000–30,000		Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	3,400	4,000–9,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
Taku—inriver	SEG	108,200	71,000–80,000	Above Goal	Mark–recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	55,400	7,000–25,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	43,100	38,000–86,000		Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	88,200	70,000–150,000		Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	91,100	30,000–70,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Klukshu River[b]	BEG	3,900	7,500–15,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	BEG	22,500	13,000–26,000		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.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2017 (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date).

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

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 3.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)												
			1			6			8		11		15		
Week	Date	Day	A	B	F	A	B	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
32	6-Aug	Sun		12		12	12		12	12	12	12	12		12
	7-Aug	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	24	24	24		24
	8-Aug	Tues		24		24	24		24	24	24	24	12		12
	9-Aug	Wed		24		12	12		12	12	12	12			
	10-Aug	Thu		12											
	11-Aug	Fri													
	12-Aug	Sat													
33	13-Aug	Sun		12		12	12		12	12					
	14-Aug	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	12		12		12
	15-Aug	Tues		24		24	24		24	24	24		24		24
	16-Aug	Wed		24		12	12		12	12	24		12		12
	17-Aug	Thu		12							24				
	18-Aug	Fri									12				
	19-Aug	Sat													
34	20-Aug	Sun		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12
	21-Aug	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	24		24		24
	22-Aug	Tues		24		24	24		24	24	24		12		12
	23-Aug	Wed		24		12	12		12	12	12				
	24-Aug	Thu		24											
	25-Aug	Fri		12											
	26-Aug	Sat													
35	27-Aug	Sun		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12
	28-Aug	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	24		24		24
	29-Aug	Tues		24		24	24		24	24	24		24		24
	30-Aug	Wed		24		24	24		24	24	12		12		12
	31-Aug	Thu		12		12	12		12	12					
	1-Sep	Fri													
	2-Sep	Sat													
36	3-Sep	Sun		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12
	4-Sep	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	24		24		24
	5-Sep	Tues		24		12	12		12	12	12		24		12
	6-Sep	Wed		24									12		
	7-Sep	Thu		12											
	8-Sep	Fri													
	9-Sep	Sat													
37	10-Sep	Sun		12		12	12		12	12	12		12	12	12
	11-Sep	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	24		24	24	24
	12-Sep	Tues		24		12	12		12	12	12		24	24	24
	13-Sep	Wed		24									12	12	12
	14-Sep	Thu		12											
	15-Sep	Fri													
	16-Sep	Sat													
38	17-Sep	Sun		12		12	12		12	12	12		12		12
	18-Sep	Mon		24		24	24		24	24	12		24		24
	19-Sep	Tues		24		12	12		12	12			12		12
	20-Sep	Wed		24											
	21-Sep	Thu		12											
	22-Sep	Fri													
	23-Sep	Sat													

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Table 15.–Page 3 of 3.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)												
			1			6			8			11	15		
Week	Date	Day	A	B	F	A	B	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
39	24-Sep	Sun		12		12	12		12	12			12	12	12
	25-Sep	Mon		24		24	24		24	24			24	24	24
	26-Sep	Tues		24		12	12		12	12			12	12	12
	27-Sep	Wed		24											
	28-Sep	Thu		12											
	29-Sep	Fri													
	30-Sep	Sat													
40	1-Oct	Sun				12	12		12	12			12	12	12
	2-Oct	Mon				24	24		24	24			24	24	24
	3-Oct	Tues				12	12		12	12			12	12	12
	4-Oct	Wed													
	5-Oct	Thu													
	6-Oct	Fri													
	7-Oct	Sat													

Table 16.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, Deep Inlet and Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2017.

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

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

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

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
36	3-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	4-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	5-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	6-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	7-Sep	Thu	24		24		15	
	8-Sep	Fri	24		24		15	
	9-Sep	Sat	24		24			
37	10-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	11-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	12-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	13-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	14-Sep	Thu	24		24		15	
	15-Sep	Fri	24		24		15	
	16-Sep	Sat	24		24			
38	17-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	18-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	19-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	20-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	21-Sep	Thu	24		24		15	
	22-Sep	Fri	24		24		15	
	23-Sep	Sat	24		24			
39	24-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	25-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	26-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	27-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	28-Sep	Thu	24		24		15	
	29-Sep	Fri	24		24		15	
	30-Sep	Sat	24		24			
40	1-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	2-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	3-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	4-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	5-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	6-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	7-Oct	Sat	24		24			
41	8-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	9-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	10-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	11-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	12-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	13-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	14-Oct	Sat	24		24			

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor
42	15-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	16-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	17-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	18-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	19-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	20-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	21-Oct	Sat	24		24			
43	22-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	23-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	24-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	25-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	26-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	27-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	28-Oct	Sat	24		24			
44	29-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	30-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	31-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	1-Nov	Wed	24		24			
	2-Nov	Thu	24		24			
	3-Nov	Fri	24		24			
	4-Nov	Sat	24		24			
45	5-Nov	Sun	24		24			
	6-Nov	Mon	24		24			
	7-Nov	Tue	24		24			
	8-Nov	Wed	24		24			
	9-Nov	Thu	24		24			
	10-Nov	Fri	12		12			
	11-Nov	Sat						

Note: This table shows all openings from statistical weeks 18–45. Early season, concurrent gear openings from weeks 18–21 and late season concurrent gear openings from weeks 42–45 are not shown since the THAs are open continuously. Nakat Inlet and Anita Bay THAs during these periods are opened by regulation.

[a] Nakat Inlet THA: is open continuously by regulation from June 1 through November 10 for concurrent harvest by drift gillnet and troll gear.

[b] Neets Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight, May 1 to noon, June 10. From noon, October 2 through the noon, November 10 season closure the THA was again opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

[c] Anita Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight, May 1 to noon, June 10. From September 1 through the noon, November 10 season closure, the THA was also open continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear.

[d] Boat Harbor THA: the portion of the THA inside of Boat Harbor proper was open continuously to drift gillnet gear from the third Sunday in June (6/18/15) through August 16 unless modified by emergency order. Waters of the THA outside of Boat Harbor are managed by EO.

Table 17.–Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	31
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	34
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	32
1991	18,456	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	33
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	30
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	27
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	19
2010	19,112	391,225	505,278	1,337,098	2,220,619	4,473,583	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	2,381,367	4,878,945	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	17,050	239,362	160,294	1,019,463	3,611,475	5,047,644	5
Averages							
1960–2016[b]	16,017	505,634	259,686	981,890	1,263,225	3,026,456	
2007–2016[c]	27,606	454,887	335,313	1,163,742	2,818,276	4,799,849	
Max. harvest[d]	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,611,475	6,018,818	
Max. harvest year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2017	2013	
Min. harvest[d]	4,598	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	
Min. harvest year	1983	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2017.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by area, harvest type, and species, 2017.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,664	25,073	33,853	223,439	222,394	506,423
Terminal Harvest Area	1,984	924	9,506	16,704	116,223	145,341
Annette Island	1,039	5,200	29,273	150,878	187,729	374,119
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,521	45,005	49,382	302,033	234,349	632,290
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	4,303	33	2,039	710	47,782	54,867
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	3,817	14,282	13,504	49,027	177,119	257,749
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,080	113,614	15,988	230,195	885,661	1,246,538
Terminal Harvest Area	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	1,476	715	4,410	6,104	352,446	365,151
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	1,150	31,691	29,396	84,686	1,103,136	1,250,059
Terminal Harvest Area	55	8,025	394	106,565	471,903	586,942
Subtotals						
Traditional	9,232	229,665	143,945	889,380	2,622,659	3,894,881
Terminal Harvest Areas	7,818	9,697	16,349	130,083	988,816	1,152,763
Common Property Total	17,050	239,362	160,294	1,019,463	3,611,475	5,047,644
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,434	0	0	0	0	1,434
Annette Island	1,039	5,200	29,273	150,878	187,729	374,119
Total	19,523	244,562	189,567	1,170,341	3,799,204	5,423,197

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
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	1024	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	2069	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
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	274,202	1,216,142	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
Averages							
1960–2016[b]	1,896	106,565	38,738	417,750	248,051	813,000	
2007–2016[c]	3,844	57,848	74,045	427,556	470,430	1,033,723	
Max. harvest[d]	4,922	394,137	116,437	1,349,929	820,271	1,840,372	
Max. harvest year	2009	1993	2014	1989	2015	1989	
Min. harvest[d]	337	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	138,601	
Min. harvest year	1970	1960	1963	1960	1969	1960	

Note: The data shown does not include Annette Island Reservation harvests.

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2017.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	40
1988	2961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	52
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	2,842	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	32
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	1075	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	1220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	36
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	39
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	31
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	34
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	46
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	26
2010	2,447	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	42
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	29
Averages							
1960–2016[b]	1,537	107,370	107,237	314,392	115,631	646,168	
2007–2016[c]	2,232	87,813	149,014	288,674	161,259	689,000	
Max. harvest[d]	3,008	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	1,462,525	
Max. harvest year	2011	1996	1992	1989	1999	2001	
Min. harvest[d]	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	
Min. harvest year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2017.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	54
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3129	5,308	55
1989	388	10,083	4261	27640	3,375	45,747	35
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	39
1991	1366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	34
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	23
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	24
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	27
1999	1049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	12
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	29
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	46
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	45
2003	312	42158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	13
2004	7410	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
2010	2,178	32,929	42,954	59,832	50,551	188,624	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	3,817	14,282	13,504	49,027	177,119	257,749	11
Averages							
1962-2016[b]	4,445	31,086	18,213	29,143	48,797	131,687	
2007-2016[c]	9,313	38,280	29,515	44,725	143,869	265,719	
Max. harvest[d]	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827	526,398	
Max. harvest year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006	2006	
Min. harvest[d]	7	0	0	0	1	1,530	
Min. harvest year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2017. No harvest data for 1960 and 1961.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1962 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2017.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	19
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	34
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	37
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	27
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	28
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	30
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	21
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	18
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	38
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	23
1999	1949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	20
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	24
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	25
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	17
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	31
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
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	762,216	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	26
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	1,080	113,614	15,988	230,195	885,661	1,246,538	1
Averages							
1960–2016[b]	3,788	101,397	41,311	116,571	213,355	476,422	
2007–2016[c]	2,037	130,485	37,552	141,857	594,818	906,750	
Max. harvest[d]	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350	1,246,538	
Max. harvest year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009	2017	
Min. harvest[d]	595	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	48,162	
Min. harvest year	2016	1967	1975	1965	1975	1975	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2017.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 23.–Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1987–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	17
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	18
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	24
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	26
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	30
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	19
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	38
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	12
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	25
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	33
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	31
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	46
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	34
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	21
2001	1672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	28
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	22
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	35
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	16
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	32
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	7
2007	1063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	15
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	10
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	11
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	14
2011	1178	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	9
2017	1,205	39,716	29,790	191,251	1,575,039	1,837,001	2
Averages							
1960–2016[b]	1,400	159,988	52,671	92,427	465,593	772,078	
2007–2016[c]	1,073	139,680	40,401	224,161	1,077,078	1,482,393	
Max. harvest[d]	6,099	471,914	140,764	629,209	1,575,039	2,171,198	
Max. harvest year	1984	1989	1994	2015	2017	2012	
Min. harvest[d]	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	
Min. harvest year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2017.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1986 are included in average but not shown in table.

[c] Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2017.

Table 24.–Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2017.

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
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	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
Average 1998–2017		3,675	-	176	10,046	2,342	128,981	145,227

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Table 24.–Page 2 of 4.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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
	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
Average 1994–2017		78	-	1,737	1,756	34,655	136,820	175,049
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	2,926	166	746	616	15,239	142,551	162,244
	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	4,436	334	245	30	4,647	104,968	114,660
Average 2004–2017		3,136	-	234	296	9,438	93,339	106,743
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	-	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558

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Table 24.–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	31	18	2,684	130	2,367	252,496	257,726
	2017	86	17	2,689	554	79,390	513,689	596,425
Average 2012–2017		56	-	2,695	221	27,097	451,523	481,598
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	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	2,662	243	2,290	2,630	97,815	649,691	755,331
	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

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THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	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
	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	902	0	1,532	9,578	160,544	750,296	922,852
Average 1992–2017		1,344	-	1,011	1,847	126,517	653,729	783,969

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2017 Seine THA Summary:								
Neets Bay	2017	2,531	0	27	7	32	7,847	10,444
Kendrick Bay	2017	10	0	1,010	1,783	3,994	137,605	144,402
Anita Bay	2017	4,436	334	245	30	4,647	104,968	114,660
Amalga Harbor	2017	86	17	2,689	554	79,390	513,689	596,425
Hidden Falls	2017	78	18	469	2243	154,735	197,684	355,227
Deep Inlet	2017	902	0	1,532	9,578	160,544	750,296	922,852
Total 2017 Seine THA		8,043	369	5,972	14,195	403,342	1,712,089	2,144,010

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

Table 25.–Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2017.

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	81,574	153,472
	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
Average 1990–2017		49	716	2,327	11,283	80,791	95,165
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	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
Average 1998–2017		1,331	2	7,592	5	11,526	20,457
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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
	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	3,929	296	7,166	1,484	61,587	74,462
	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	33	2,039	710	47,782	54,867
Average 2002–2017		3,194	236	2,804	989	53,193	60,401
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
	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
Average 1998–2017		19	34,094	435	2,802	506	37,856

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
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
Average 1993–2017		2,295	454	1,268	25,301	353,534	382,851
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
	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
Average 1995–2017		90	9,924	313	39,747	205,796	255,870

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Table 25.–Page 4 of 4.

2017 Gillnet THA Summary:							
Nakat Inlet	2017	232	924	9,506	16,704	113,413	140,779
Neets Bay	2017	1,752	0	0	0	2,810	4,562
Anita Bay	2017	4,303	33	2,039	710	47,782	54,867
Deep Inlet	2017	1,476	715	4,410	6,104	352,446	365,151
Boat Harbor	2017	55	8,025	394	106,565	471,903	586,942
Total 2017 Gillnet THA		7,818	9,697	16,349	130,083	988,354	1,152,301

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species, 2017.

District	Hatchery	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Cove	1,407	0	791	0	0	2,198
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	4,319	74	488	574	672,197	677,652
3	SSRAA	Klawock River	0	0	31,975	0	0	31,975
3	SSRAA	Port Saint Nicholas	1,587	0	0	0	0	1,587
6	SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	0	0	13,398	251	30,482	44,131
9	AKI	Port Armstrong	362	134	878	560,564	250,828	812,766
9	NSRAA	Mist Cove	4	5	46,174	3119	1,288	50,590
9	SSRAA	Gunnuk Creek	3	8	1	883	67,471	68,366
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	1,711	408	2,184	4628	924,705	933,636
11	DIPAC	Amalga	101	327	34	20,702	555,793	576,957
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	134,053	0	0	91	134,144
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	116	1	615	88	165,149	165,969
13	SSSC	Crescent Bay	9	0	111	48,088	21,720	69,928
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet/Silver Bay	3,106	8	564	2,405	404,985	411,068
		Total	12,725	135,018	97,213	641,302	3,094,709	3,980,967

	Total by Permit Holder (Organization)	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	SSRAA	7,316	82	46,653	1,708	770,150	825,909
	AKI	362	134	878	560,564	250,828	812,766
	DIPAC	1,812	134,788	2,218	25,330	1,480,589	1,644,737
	NSRAA	3,226	14	47,353	5,612	571,422	627,627
	SSSC	9	0	111	48,088	21,720	69,928
	Total	12,725	135,018	97,213	641,302	3,094,709	3,980,967

Note: 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 27.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2017.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1979	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	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	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1,478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
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	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
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	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
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	1,857,449	3,262,693
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	295,235	713,384	3,204,048	4,279,136
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,096	0	125,664	201,044	153,194	3,065,001	3,562,999
2013	30,443	222	49,609	285,491	968,118	2,099,940	3,433,823
2014	11,659	0	123,029	373,416	234,090	1,389,601	2,131,795
2015	17,456	65	111,381	221,087	333,233	2,306,954	2,990,176
2016	9,107	29	148,032	231,471	330,519	2,731,469	3,450,627
2017	12,725	0	135,018	97,213	641,302	3,094,709	3,980,967
Averages							
1981–2016	21,305	-	49,005	199,499	735,478	2,071,165	3,076,516
2007–2016	26,234	-	83,150	260,608	480,496	2,858,033	3,708,666

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

Table 28.–Annual Canadian Stikine River harvests from all fisheries, 1972–2017.

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	NA	NA	98,079
2017	603	811	43,657	5,502	NA	NA	50,573
Averages							
1986–2016[c]	4,483	1,015	49,543	3,358	NA	NA	58,798
2007–2016	4,656	1,270	53,298	5,340	NA	NA	64,837

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. jack<660 mid-eye-to-fork or <735mid-eye-to-fork–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 29.–Annual Canadian Taku River harvests from all fisheries, 1979–2016.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks[a]					
1979[b]	397		13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	49,116
1980	610		22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	75,119
1981	459		10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,350
1982	354		3,144	51	202	3	3,754
1983	465	400	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	12,478	NA	NA	40,967
2012	2,965	607	30,113	14,072	NA	NA	47,757
2013	738	669	25,173	10,374	NA	NA	36,954
2014	2,472	657	17,795	16,568	NA	NA	37,492
2015	2,447	404	19,881	10,183	NA	NA	32,915
2016	1,630	349	37,311	11,520	NA	NA	50,810
2017	250	88	30,379	7,802	NA	NA	38,519
Averages							
1979–2016	2,389	406	23,085	7,126	NA	NA	36,127
2007–2016	3,099	641	22,350	11,142	NA	NA	37,231

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

b 1979 is commercial catch only.

Table 30.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2017.

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	243,342	556,694
2017	1,039	5,200	29,273	150,878	187,729	374,119
Averages						
1980–2016	751	23,098	31,619	321,029	121,616	498,113
2007–2016	1,001	9,402	40,523	302,107	221,591	574,623
Max. harvest	3,447	76,054	74,552	823,081	444,627	971,989
Max. harvest year	2001	1993	2010	1989	2015	1995
Min. harvest	38	3,798	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harvest year	1980	2008	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 31.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2016.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	-	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	-	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	-	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	-	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	-	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	-	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	-	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	-	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	-	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	-	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	-	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	-	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	-	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	-	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	-	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	-	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	-	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	-	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	-	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	-	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	-	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	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	-	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	-	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	-	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	225	-	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	-	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
2015	752	-	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
2016	876	-	18,387	10,142	1,145,221	152,374	1,327,000
2017	510	-	6,075	6,562	727,606	61,242	801,995
Averages							
1980–2016	278	1	8,791	7,114	711,066	36,146	763,396
2007–2016	314	2	9,392	8,142	1,008,709	91,601	1,118,159
Max. harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,137,912	259,504	2,187,479
Max. harvest year	2000	2010	2001	1986	2013	2015	2013
Min. harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harvest year	1996	2013	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

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

- No data for Jack Chinook.

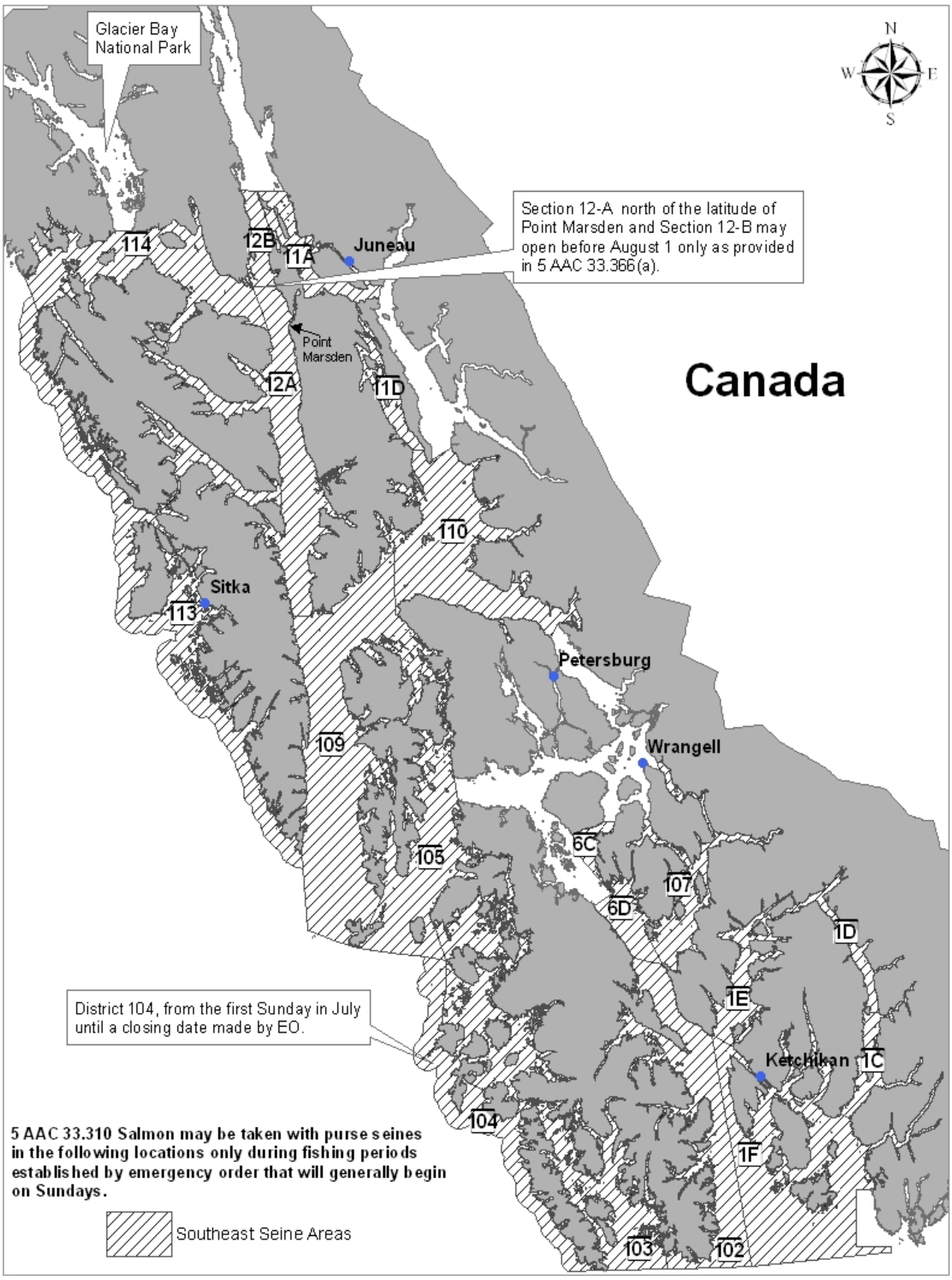

Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods and areas are determined by emergency order.

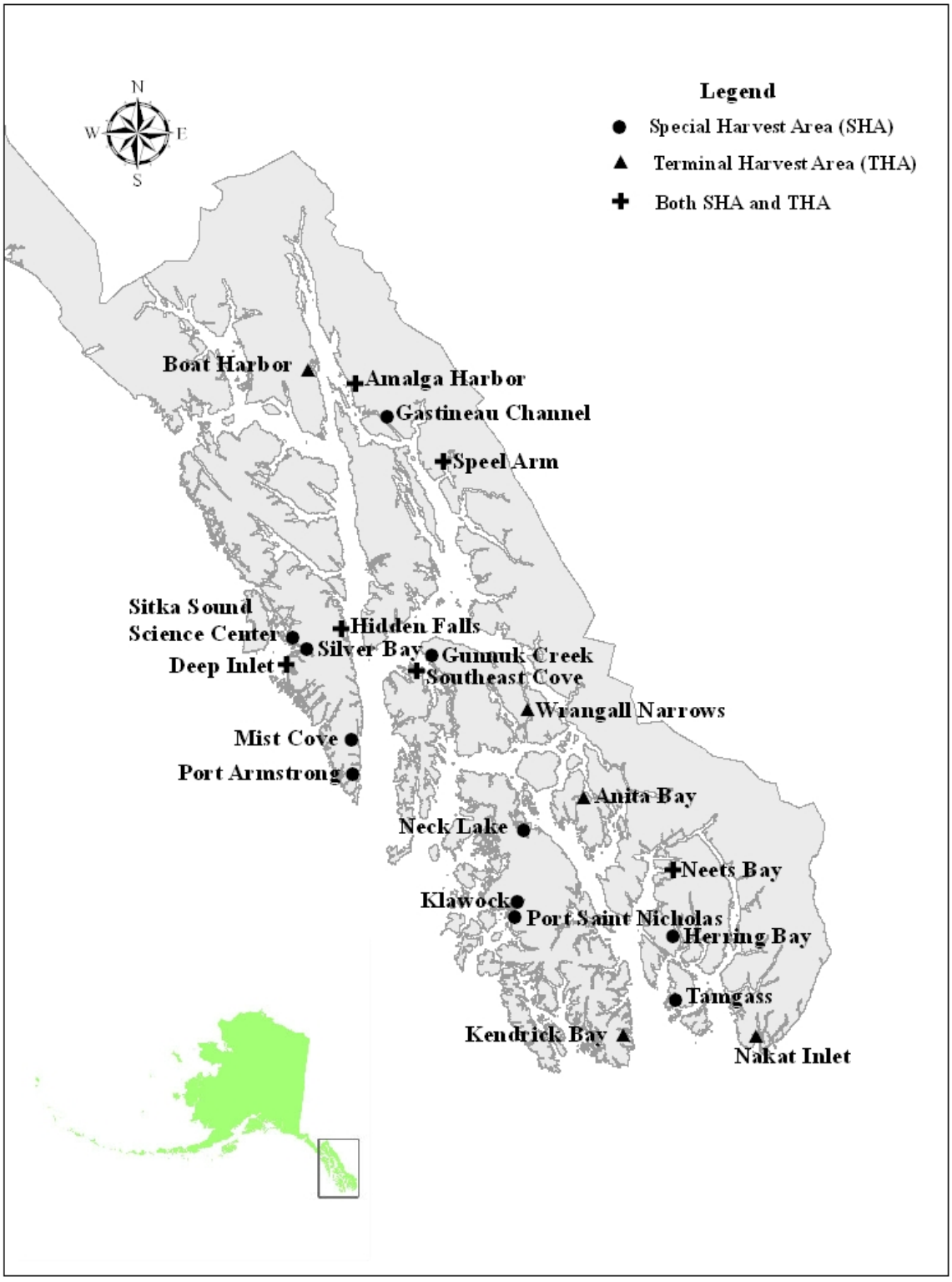

Figure 2.–Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property terminal harvest areas (THA), private hatchery cost recovery special harvest areas (SHA), and areas with both harvest types.

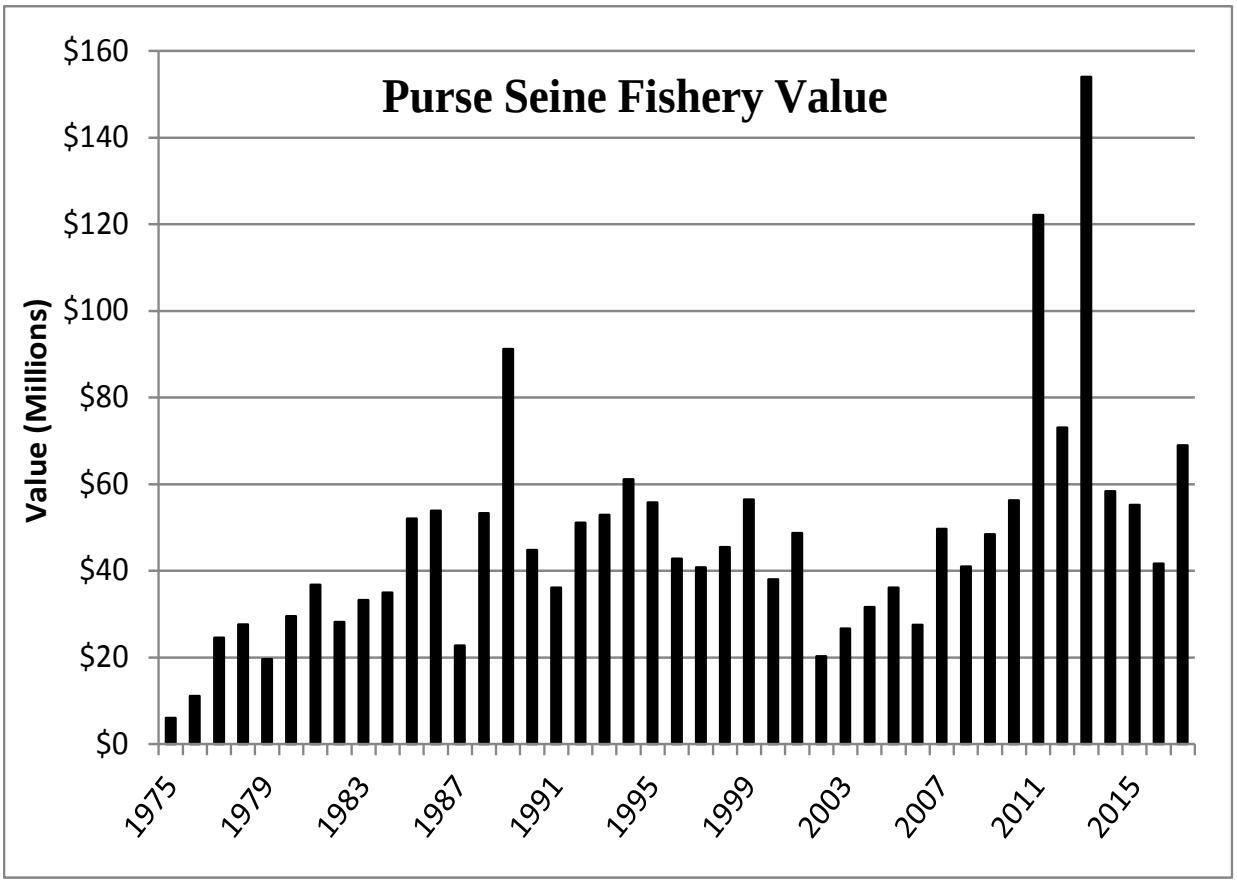

Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2017.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2016 (CFEC 2018). Fish ticket data for 2017.

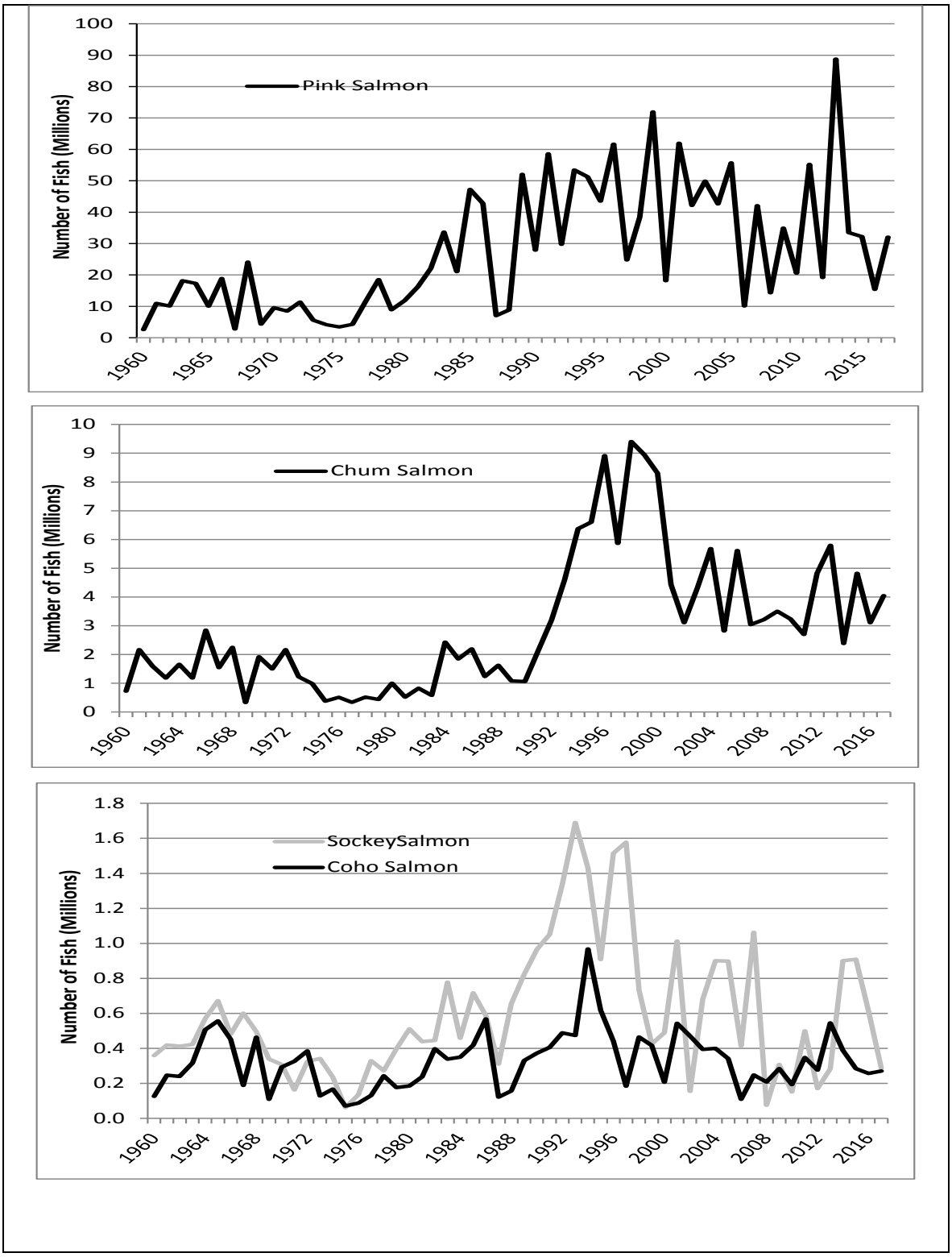

Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, 1960–2017.

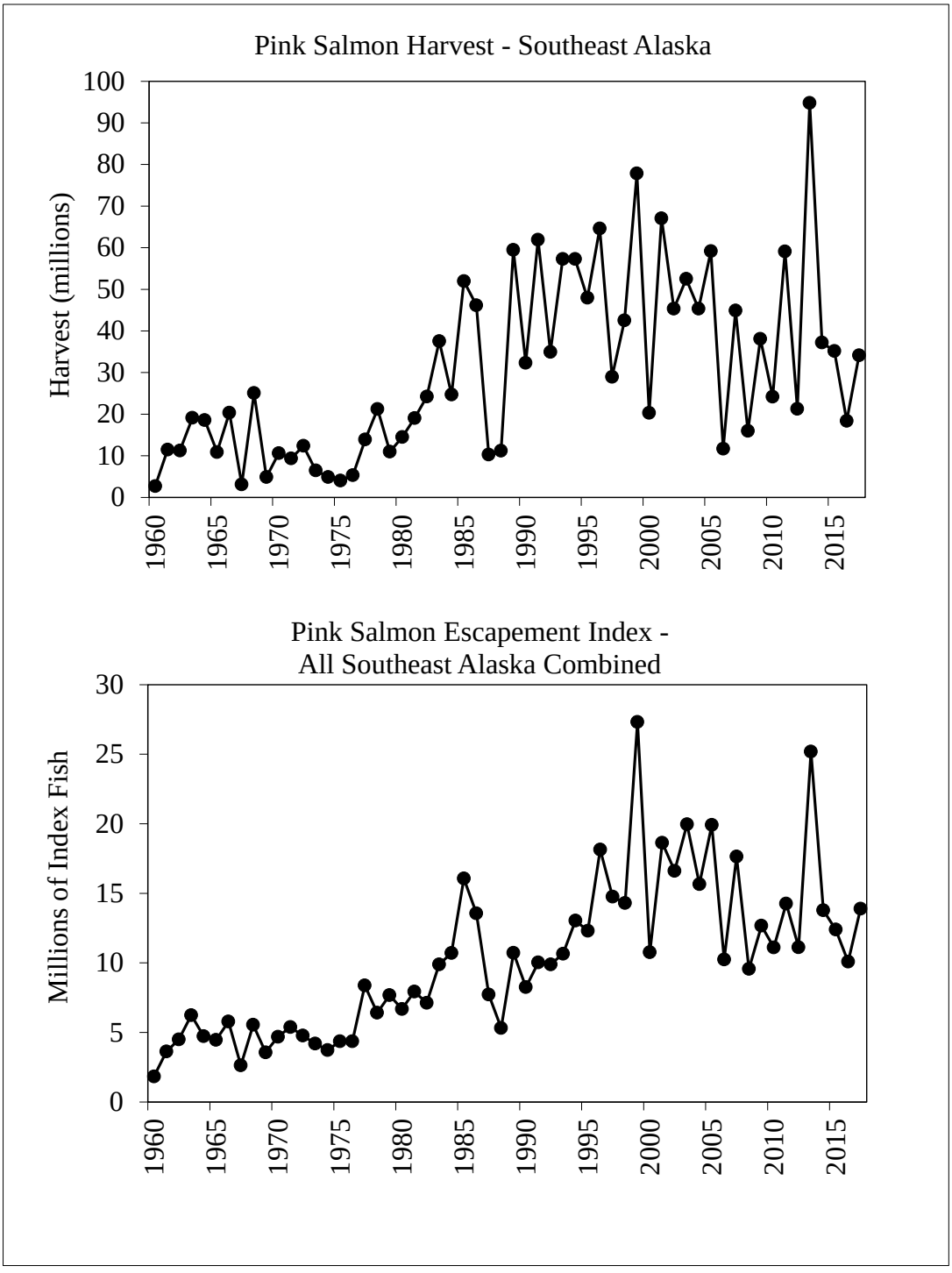

Figure 5.–Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, 1960–2017.

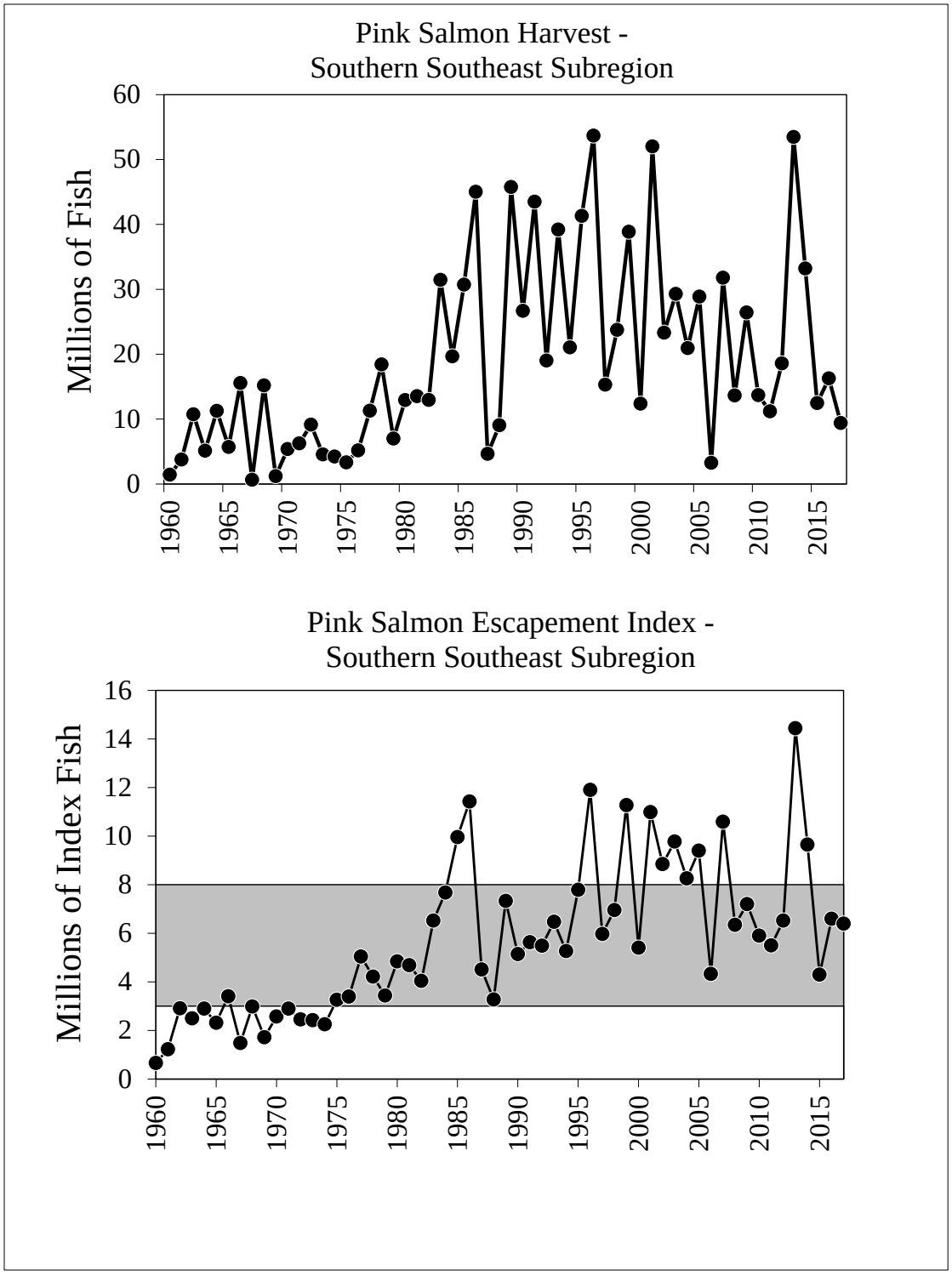

Figure 6.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2017 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.

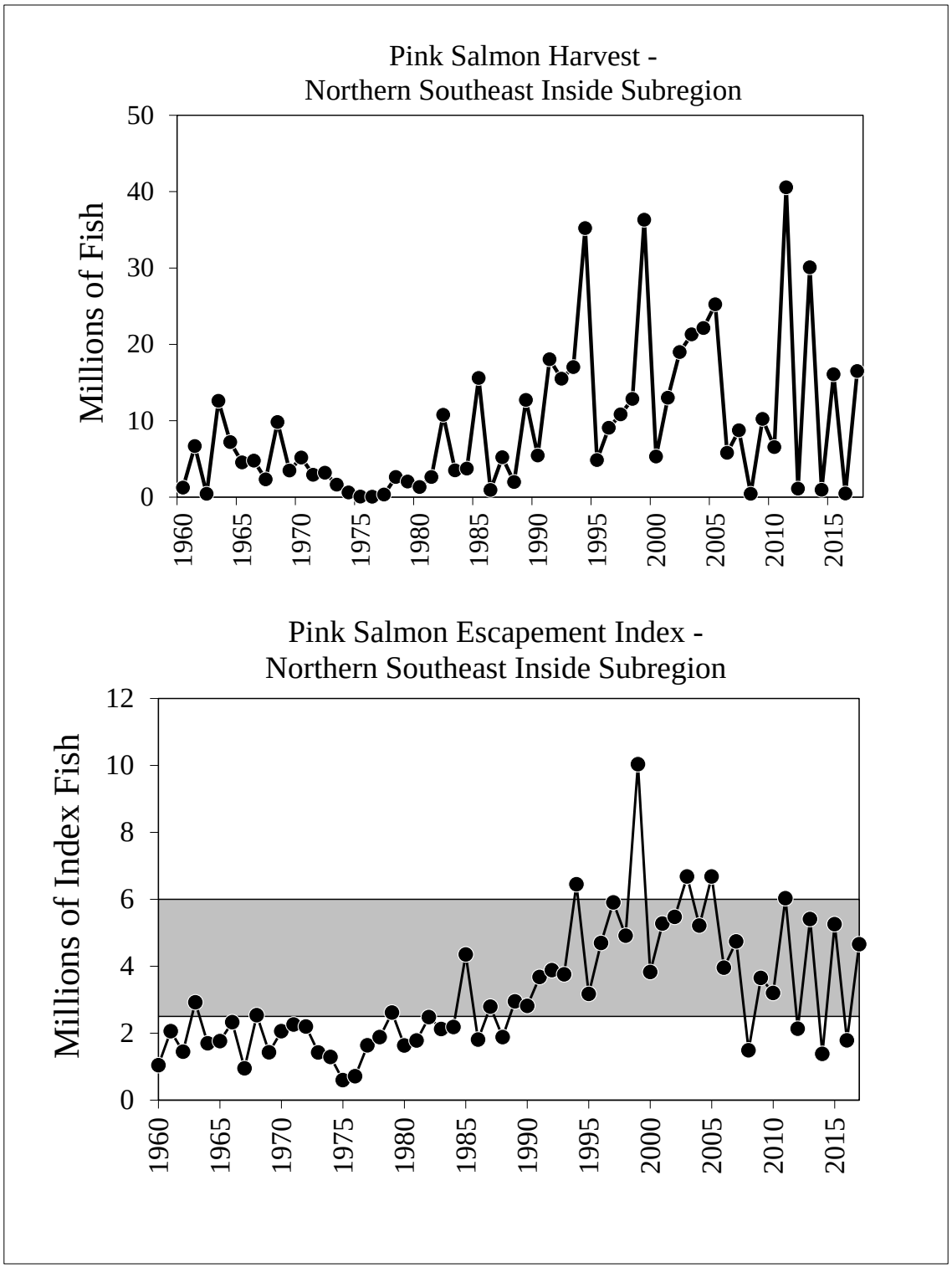

Figure 7.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2017 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 sub-districts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.

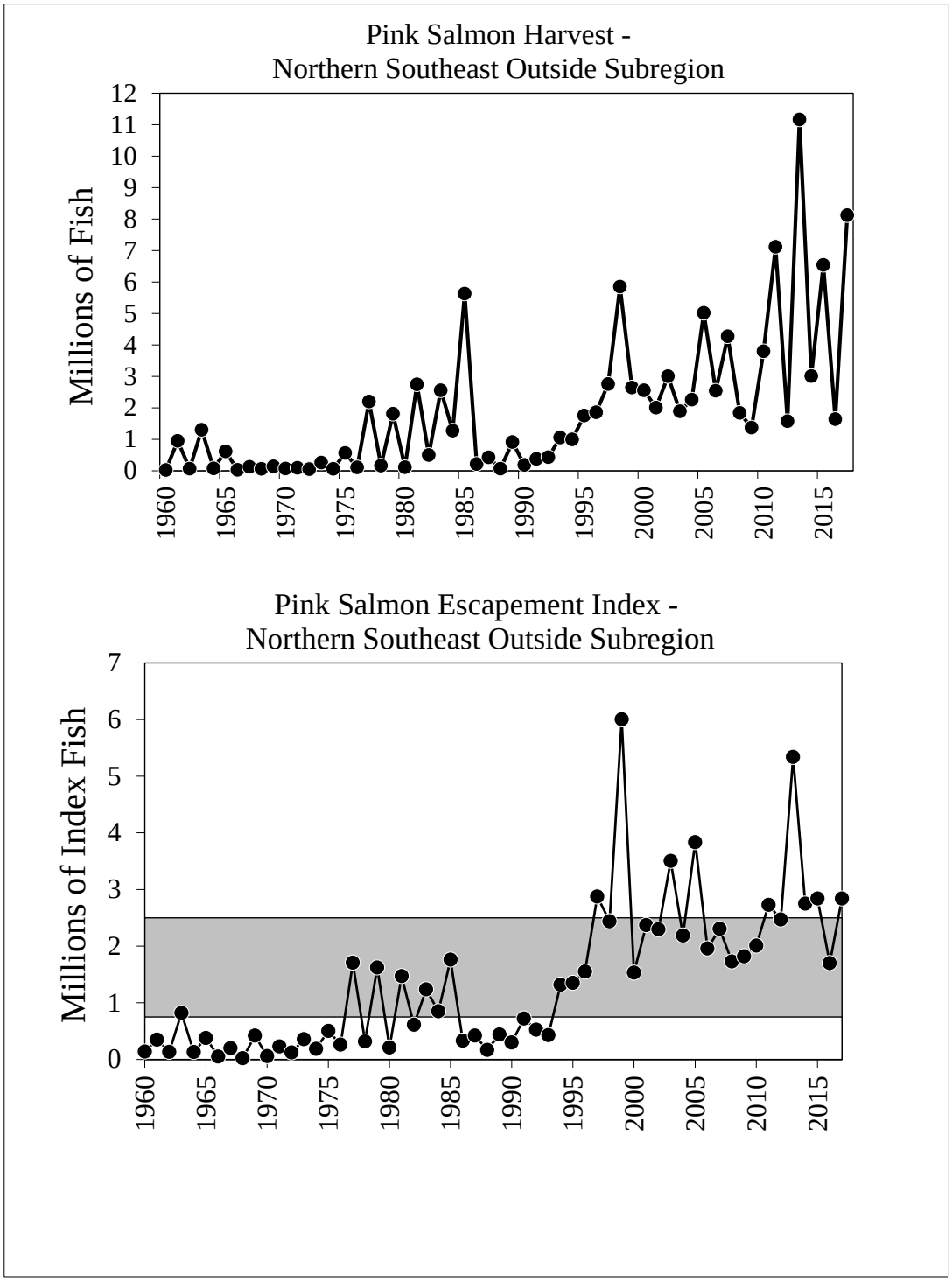

Figure 8.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2017 (District 113, sub-districts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

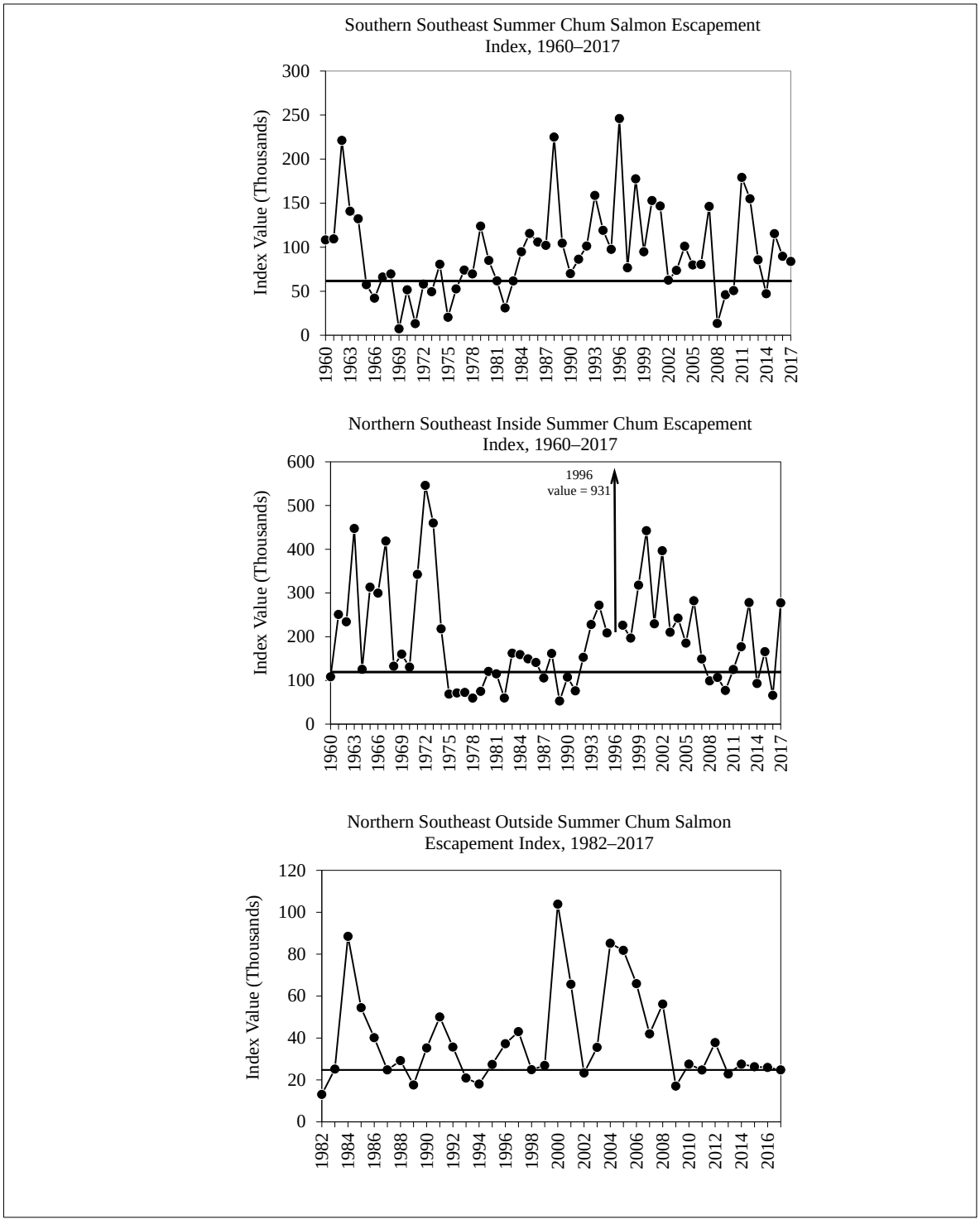

Figure 9.–Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2017), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2017), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2017). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

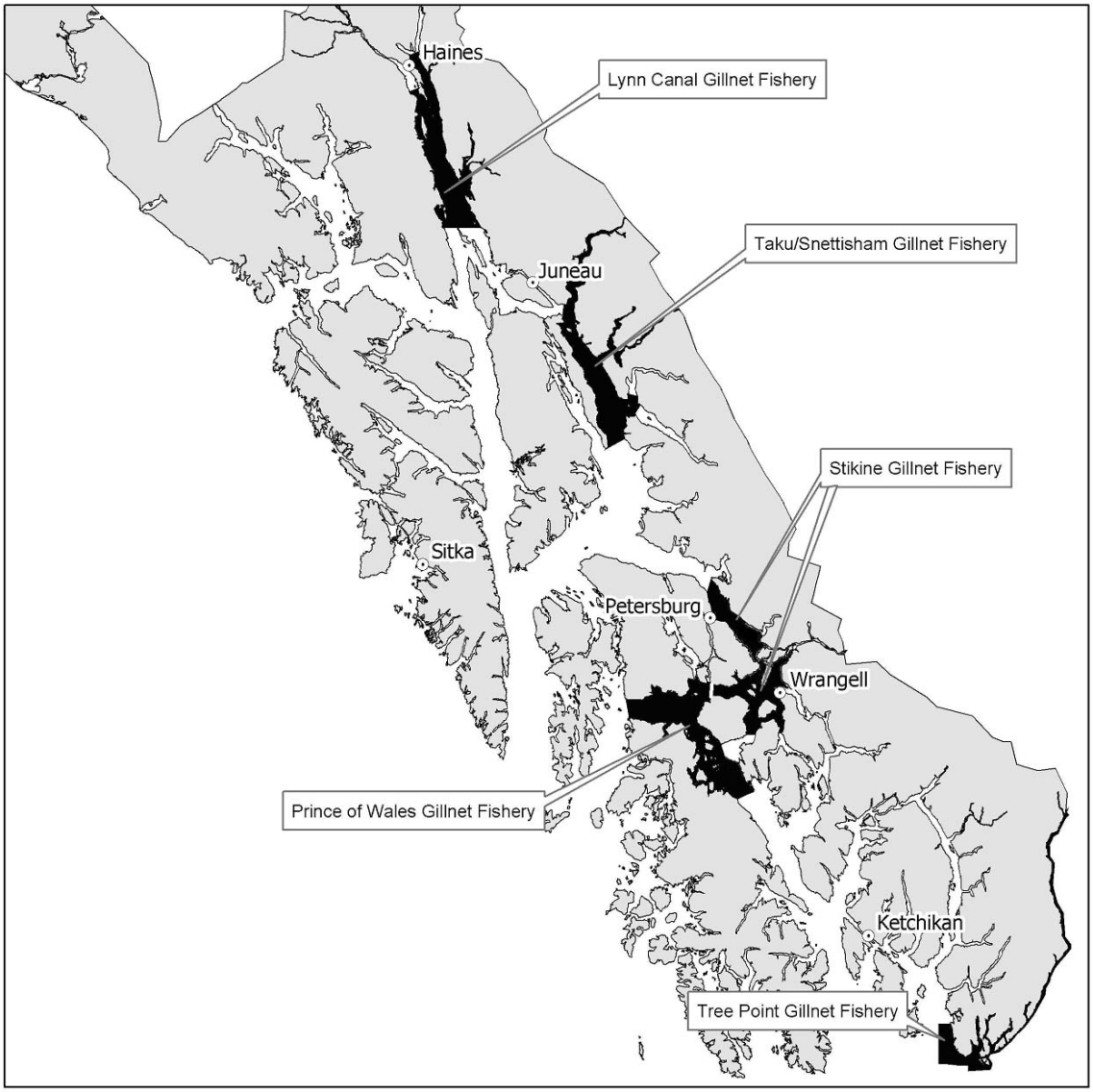

Figure 10.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

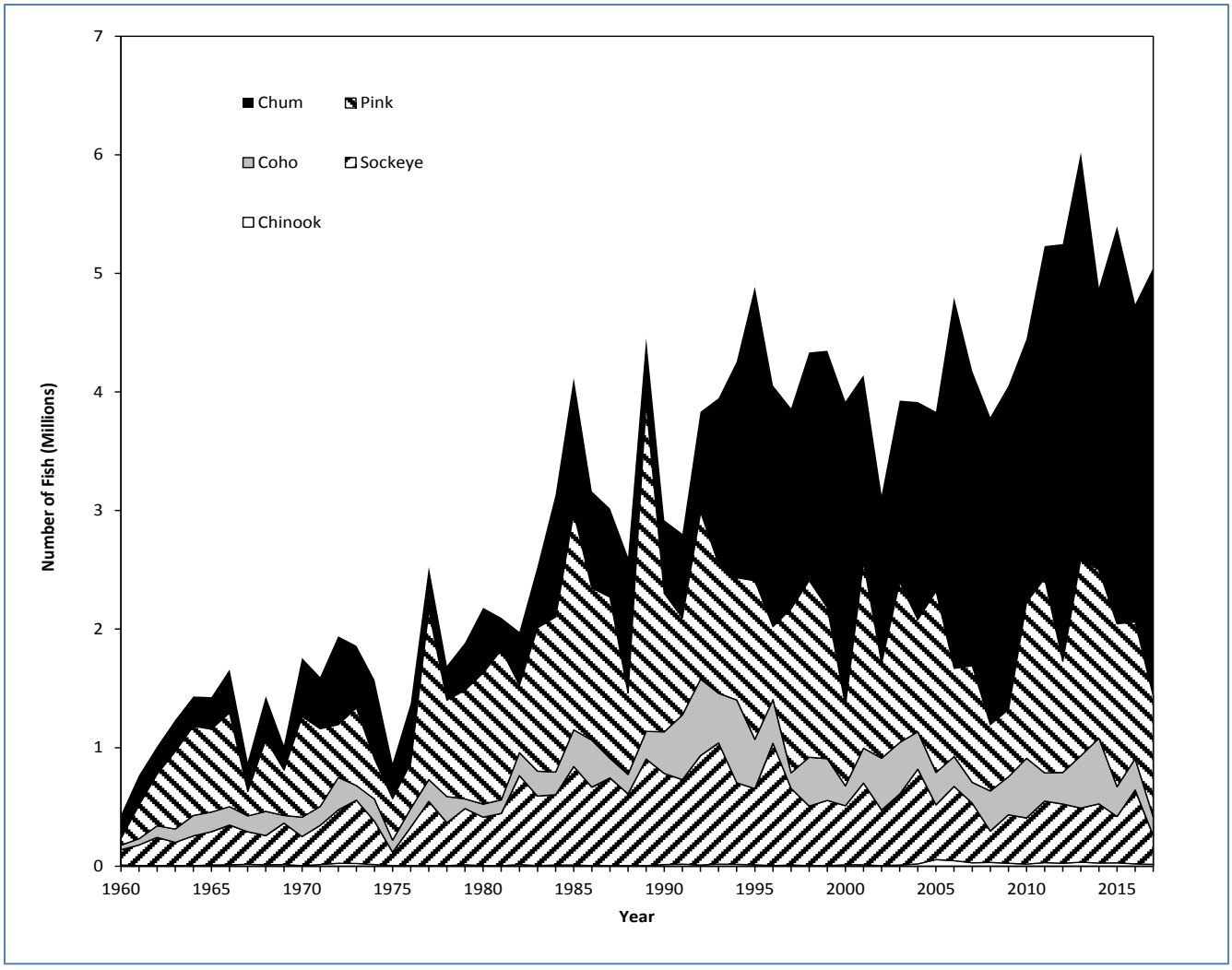

Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960–2017.

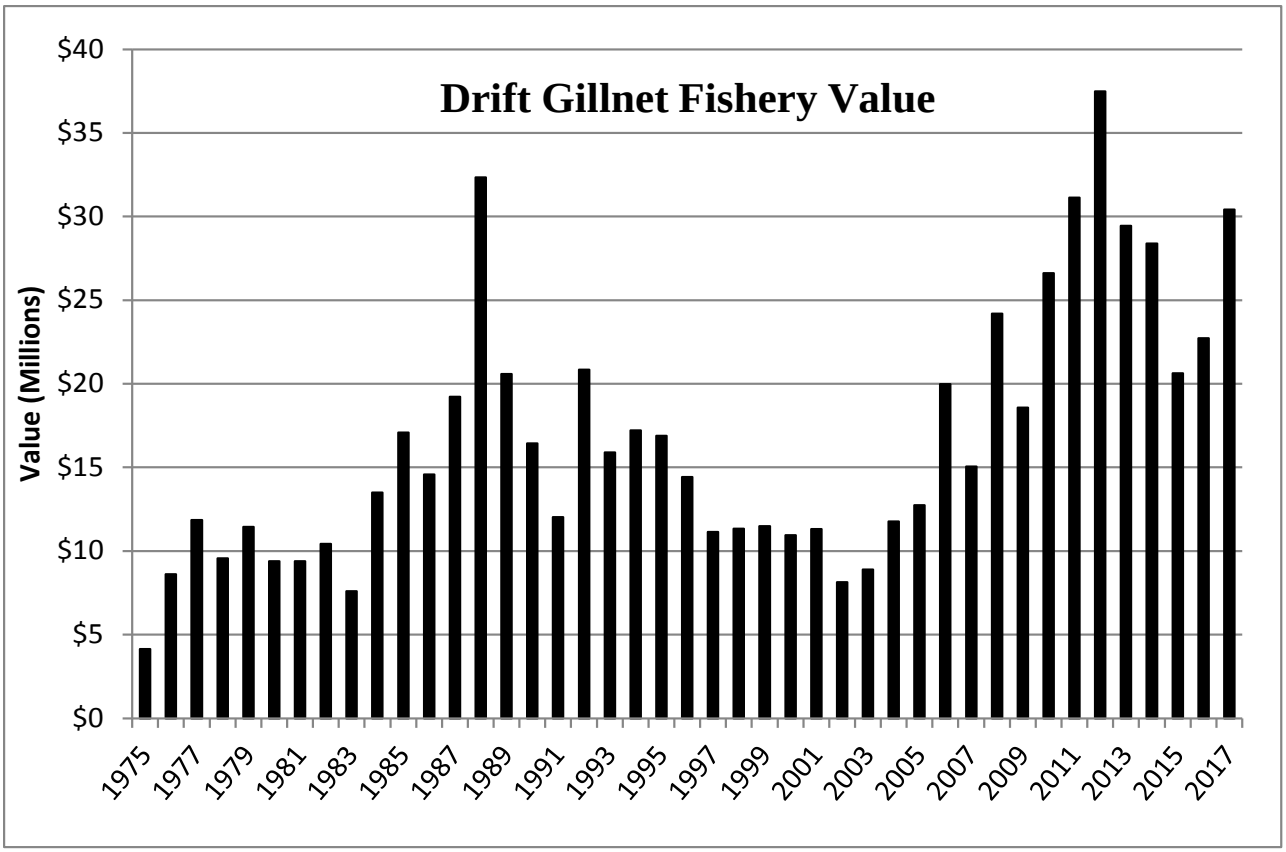

Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests), 1975–2017.

Note: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2016 (CFEC 2018). Fish ticket data for 2017.