

**Summary of Spring Troll Fisheries in Southeast  
Alaska, 2011–2018**

by

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and

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December 2019

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

***FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 19-15***

**SUMMARY OF SPRING TROLL FISHERIES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA,  
2011–2018**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
ABSTRACT .....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS .....	1
Spring Troll Fisheries .....	1
Terminal and Special Harvest Area Fisheries.....	2
RESULTS.....	2
Trends in Spring Fisheries .....	2
CHANGES TO SPRING FISHERIES 2011–2018 .....	3
Board Of Fisheries Actions .....	3
Actions to Conserve Wild Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Stocks.....	4
AREA DESCRIPTIONS .....	5
Ketchikan Area: (Figures 2–6) .....	5
Wrangell and Prince of Wales Areas: (Figures 7–14) .....	8
Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound Areas: (Figures 15–17) .....	9
Sitka Area: (Figures 18–23).....	10
North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait Areas: (Figures 24–29).....	13
Yakutat Area: (Figure 30).....	15
Directed Chinook Salmon Fisheries in Districts 8 and 11 .....	15
Terminal Harvest Areas.....	16
REFERENCES CITED .....	19
TABLES AND FIGURES.....	21

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 1999–2002.....	22
2. Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2003–2005.....	22
3. Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2006–2018.....	22
4. The number of Chinook salmon and Alaska hatchery contribution to spring troll fisheries, 2011–2018. ....	23
5. Number of permits fished, by gear type for spring troll fisheries 2011–2018.....	23
6. Spring troll Chinook salmon fishery data, 2011–2018.....	24
7. Spring troll chum salmon fishery data, 2011–2018.....	31

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries and Chinook salmon remote release sites in Southeast Alaska and showing broodstock in use by location.....	32
2. Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2011 and 2012.....	33
3. Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2013. ....	34
4. Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2014 and 2015.....	35
5. Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2016 and 2017.....	36
6. Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2018. ....	37
7. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2011. ....	38
8. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2012. ....	39
9. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2013. ....	40
10. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2014. ....	41
11. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2015. ....	42
12. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2016. ....	43
13. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2017. ....	44
14. Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2018. ....	45
15. Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2011–2016. ....	46
16. Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll area, 2017.....	47
17. Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2018. ....	48
18. Sitka spring troll areas, 2011.....	49
19. Sitka spring troll areas, 2012.....	50
20. Sitka spring troll areas, 2013.....	51
21. Sitka spring troll areas, 2014.....	52
22. Sitka spring troll areas, 2015–2017. ....	53
23. Sitka spring troll areas, 2018.....	54
24. North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2011. ....	55
25. North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2012. ....	56
26. North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2013. ....	57
27. North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2014. ....	58
28. North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2015–2017. ....	59
29. North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring fishery areas, 2018. ....	60
30. Yakutat Bay spring troll fishery area, 2013–2018.....	61
31. District 8 directed Chinook salmon troll area, 2012 and 2016. ....	62
32. District 11 directed Chinook salmon troll area, 2012.....	63

## ABSTRACT

Spring troll fisheries targeting Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon were conducted annually from 2011 to 2018<sup>x</sup> and included experimental and terminal fisheries. Open periods for these fisheries varied and ranged from mid-April through the end of June. Areas were opened along known or anticipated migration routes of Chinook salmon returning to hatchery release sites and openings varied from year to year. Spring areas were managed individually on a weekly basis and fishing periods for most areas were determined in season, depending on stock composition, harvest, and historic performance. During the period from 2011 to 2018, the Alaska hatchery contribution to the spring fisheries ranged from 18% to 50%, nonterminal harvest ranged from 6,962 to 53,843 Chinook salmon, and effort fluctuated from 314 to 625 permits. Nonterminal spring harvest made up an average of 15% of the total annual troll Chinook salmon harvest.

Key words: Troll, spring, Southeast Alaska, Chinook, Salmon, Commercial Fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, FMR, Fishery Management Report, Alaska hatchery

## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Southeast Alaska spring troll fisheries conducted from 2011 to 2018, including both spring/experimental and terminal fisheries. Fishing area descriptions, maps of open areas, harvest guidelines, and management actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are included. Effort, harvest, and Alaska hatchery contributions are presented and discussed. Most spring troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon, excluding the enhanced chum salmon fisheries (modified in 2018) and the directed fisheries that target wild Chinook salmon returning to the Taku and Stikine Rivers (in years when the preseason forecast provides for a large enough allowable catch).

Alaska hatcheries began producing Chinook salmon around 1980 and substantial returns began showing up about five years later, during the spring. At the same time, the spring troll fishery was curtailed as part of the wild Chinook salmon rebuilding program and the starting date for the summer fishery was gradually delayed until July 1. As a result, many of the fish returning to the hatcheries were not harvested. In response, the department, with regulatory direction from the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), began conducting experimental spring troll fisheries in 1986 to target fish returning to hatchery release sites (Figure 1). Details on spring fisheries conducted from 1986 to 2010 can be found in *Summary of Management and Harvest during Spring Salmon Troll Chinook Fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 1986–1998* (Stopha et al. 1999) and *Summary of Spring Troll Fisheries in Southeast Alaska, 1999–2010* (Skannes and Hagerman 2011).

## MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

### SPRING TROLL FISHERIES

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

Each spring fishing area is managed individually and openings are announced in a series of weekly news releases. Fishing periods are opened by emergency order and closed when the treaty Chinook salmon limit is reached for an area. Harvest and effort data are obtained from the salmon fish ticket system and biological samples. Most large processors submit fish tickets electronically using eLandings. This has reduced the length of time involved in obtaining complete harvest and effort data, which has been a benefit to management of these fisheries. ADF&G personnel sample fish deliveries and ship the heads of adipose finclipped fish to the department's Mark, Tag, and Age Laboratory in Juneau for coded wire tag (CWT) detection and decoding. Fishing time in an area may be extended based on inseason assessment of CWT data and historic harvest timing information. Therefore, it is imperative that fishermen and tender operators keep fish from different fishing areas separated until landing so if dockside sampling occurs, the percentage of Alaska hatchery fish can be determined for each spring area. Separate fish tickets must also be generated for each area fished (5 AAC 29.090(k)).

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

## **TERMINAL AND SPECIAL HARVEST AREA FISHERIES**

Terminal harvest area and special harvest area (THA and SHA) fisheries are conducted in areas near or at a hatchery or hatchery release site. Chinook salmon caught in most THAs and SHAs are considered to be 100% Alaska hatchery fish based on historical sampling, and these areas are open continuously once the fishery begins. In recent years, THA and SHA troll fisheries that opened during the spring were Anita Bay, Carroll Inlet, Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Port Armstrong, and Silver Bay. Other THA and SHA fisheries that opened later during the summer season were Herring Bay, Crawfish Inlet, and Mist Cove.

## **RESULTS**

### **TRENDS IN SPRING FISHERIES**

After conducting spring troll fisheries for 33 years, the number of open nonterminal spring fishery areas increased from three in 1986 to 36 in 2016. With conservation concerns for wild Southeast Alaska (SEAK) Chinook salmon stocks, it was determined during the 2018 BOF meeting that under emergency order authority spring fisheries in 2018 would be limited to select areas that met specific opening criteria. These select areas included eight nonterminal areas located on the outer coast and/or near hatchery release sites. Opportunities during spring have been reduced in recent years due to concerns over declining productivity of wild SEAK Chinook salmon. The number of nonterminal spring areas that are allowed to remain open on a continual basis or "until further notice" (UFN) was reduced to zero in 2018, and no new Chinook salmon areas were considered for spring fisheries.

The number of Chinook salmon harvested in the nonterminal spring fisheries for 2011–2018 ranged from a high of 53,843 in 2015 to a low of 6,962 in 2018, with the decline from 2015 to 2018 primarily due to restrictions for conservation. The Alaska hatchery percent for Chinook varied from a low of 18% in 2017 to a high of 50% in 2018, with the increase from 2017 to 2018 largely due to time and area restrictions for wild SEAK stocks that reduced opening lengths and limited areas to waters directly adjacent to hatcheries or hatchery release sites (Table 4).

Effort in the spring troll fisheries for 2011–2018 ranged from 314 permits in 2018 to a peak of 625 permits in 2011 (Table 5). Since 2011, the number of power troll and hand troll permits fished during the spring fishery has fluctuated, with effort generally decreasing. Decreasing harvest opportunities due to conservation efforts is the primary factor contributing to reduced effort.

## **CHANGES TO SPRING FISHERIES 2011–2018**

### **BOARD OF FISHERIES ACTIONS**

During the BOF meeting held in Ketchikan in 2012, new regulations were adopted that affected the management of the spring troll fishery. First, the BOF adopted a plan to develop an enhanced chum salmon fishery in Cross Sound, Icy Strait, and Northern Chatham Strait, while providing for conservation of wild stocks. The spring fishery areas within District 14 (excluding the Port Althorp fishery) would be managed to minimize the harvest of wild chum salmon while adhering to the regulations regarding management of the spring salmon troll fisheries. The Northern Chatham Strait area in District 12 would open by emergency order for up to four weekdays per week beginning the second Monday in June through the last week of June for pink and chum salmon retention only. The BOF also adopted the modification of 5 AAC 29.110(a) to begin troll coho salmon retention on June 1 rather than June 15.

The BOF revised the *Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Management Plan* to remove the projected Situk River Chinook salmon run strength as the trigger for a potential spring troll fishery in Yakutat Bay. The criteria used would be “escapement” instead of the “inriver run,” and the fishery would open by emergency order one day per week during May and June, with a maximum harvest of 1,000 Chinook salmon. Other changes adopted during the 2012 BOF meeting included closing a portion of Bear Cove in the Silver Bay SHA to protect broodstock and provide safety, modifying the western boundary of the Deep Inlet THA to increase the area open to trolling, and opening the Hidden Falls THA to coho retention from June 1 through September 20 as well as during any coho closures.

During the BOF meeting in 2015, the *District 12 and 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fishery Management Plan* was amended to allow commercial salmon fishing with troll gear in the Point Couverden area for up to four weekdays, beginning the second Monday in June through the last week in June, to the retention of pink and chum salmon only. Spring troll fisheries in District 14 were managed to minimize the harvest of wild chum salmon. Troll gear was added to the management plan for the harvest of hatchery-produced chum salmon in the Kendrick Bay THA during concurrent fishing periods established by emergency order. A small portion of the Mist Cove and Hidden Falls SHAs were closed to commercial troll and sport gear, as was done in previous years.

In 2018, the *District 9, 10, 12, and 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan* was revised by the board to include a new fishery in the Southeast Cove/Keku Strait area. The board also approved a new SHA area and existing THA area modifications in Crawfish Inlet, which

created additional fishing opportunity for the commercial troll fleet during coho closures. The board adopted action plans for the Chilkat River, King Salmon River, and Unuk River Chinook salmon stocks that gave the department direction through emergency order to conserve wild Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon (detailed conservation measures through actions plans and emergency order in the below section).

## **ACTIONS TO CONSERVE WILD SOUTHEAST ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON STOCKS**

Beginning in 2014, spring troll fisheries were modified in time and area to reduce encounters of wild Unuk River Chinook salmon. The following actions were taken during 2014:

- The West Behm Canal, Point Alava, and Clarence Strait fisheries were closed.
- A large portion of the Ketchikan area fishery was closed, with remaining open waters divided into three separate subareas (Ketchikan area, Mountain Point, and West Clarence Strait); concurrently, the Sumner Strait fishery was divided into two areas, with both area changes made to increase the level of detail in stock composition data.
- The newly subdivided Ketchikan, Mountain Point, West Clarence Strait, North Sumner Strait, and South Sumner Strait areas, as well as the Steamer Point fishery, all had reduced opening lengths during the month of June compared to time provided in 2013.

In 2015, with the preseason forecast to the Unuk River at the lower bound of the escapement goal range, no supplemental actions to the 2014 restrictions were implemented. The number of days open during June for specified fisheries remained at the 2014 level.

With the preseason forecast to the Unuk River within the escapement goal range in 2016, no additional conservation restrictions beyond the 2014–2015 actions were taken.

In addition to the continued restrictions implemented from 2014–2016 for conservation of Unuk River Chinook salmon, the 2017 spring troll fisheries were also modified to reduce encounters of King Salmon and Chilkat Rivers Chinook. Actions taken during the spring of 2017 were as follows:

- Through statistical week (SW) 21, the Kendrick Bay area opening lengths were reduced to a maximum of three days per week, whereas the Stone Rock Bay fishery was reduced to a maximum of one day per week.
- Between SWs 18–21, the Ketchikan area fishery was reduced to a maximum of three days per week, whereas the Mountain Point fishery was limited to a maximum of four days per week and had a reduced area implemented beginning June 15.
- With exception of the Mountain Point area, all spring fisheries located in Districts 1 and 2 closed during SWs 22–26 (May 29–June 30).
- The waters of Section 15-A in Lynn Canal/Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Sherman Rock were closed to commercial trolling from April 15 to December 31; the waters of Sections 15-C and 12-B were closed to troll gear effective April 15–30.
- The waters of Section 11-B south of the latitude of Grave Point Light, Section 11-C and 11-D were closed to troll gear effective April 1–30.
- The Homeshore, South Passage, and Cross Sound spring troll fisheries had the initial opening dates delayed from May 1 to June 15.

- The opening lengths during SWs 18–22 for Point Sophia and Hawk Inlet spring troll fisheries were reduced from seven days per week to a maximum of three.
- The Port Althorp and Lisianski Inlet spring troll fisheries had reduced opening lengths to a maximum of two and three days per week through SW 22, respectively.
- The initial opening length of the Chatham Strait spring troll fishery was reduced from seven days per week to four during May, and opening lengths during June were restricted to fewer than seven days per week.
- A seasonal closure of the Tebenkof Bay spring fishery was implemented.
- In addition to area specific management measures during spring, a closure of all Southeast Alaska/Yakutat spring troll fisheries was implemented May 29–June 14.

In 2018, preseason return and escapement forecasts to the four wild coded-wire-tagged SEAK Chinook salmon indicator stocks, the Unuk, Taku, Chilkat, and Stikine Rivers, were below spawning escapement goals, with forecasts to the Taku and Stikine Rivers predicting the lowest runs on record. With the majority of SEAK wild Chinook salmon stocks in a period of poor production, additional restrictive management actions to those taken during 2014–2017 were necessary to further reduce encounters and conserve these stocks. Action plans adopted during the 2018 BOF meeting, which provided direction for emergency order restrictions, and supplemental commercial troll management measures were implemented during the 2018 winter, spring, and summer troll fisheries. The majority of the wild SEAK Chinook salmon harvest in the troll fishery occurs between mid-March and early July, and as a result, most management actions focused on restrictions during this time.

Under provisions of the Unuk River Chinook salmon action plan, troll fishery conservation restrictions specific to spring troll fisheries began May 1. The plan limits opportunities during May and June spring troll Chinook salmon fisheries to THAs, waters in close proximity to hatchery facilities or release sites, and in areas that have been identified as having low proportional harvests of wild stock Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Chinook salmon. As a result of these limiting criteria, the number of nonterminal spring troll fisheries opened in 2018 was reduced to eight areas, down significantly from the 34 areas provided in 2017. Also, under the Unuk River plan, spring troll chum salmon fisheries, as described under the *District 9, 10, 12, and 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan*, have a delayed initial opening date of June 15, with retention of Chinook salmon prohibited.

Specific actions to implement objectives under the Chilkat and King Salmon Rivers action plan mirrored the restrictive measures that were implemented in 2017, with the exception that a regionwide closure of all spring troll fisheries from May 29–June 14 is at the discretion of the department.

## **AREA DESCRIPTIONS**

### **KETCHIKAN AREA: (FIGURES 2–6)**

#### **West Rock (Fishery Area 101-21): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: New area as of 2011. The waters of Section 1-F south of a line from the westernmost tip of Point White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N lat, 131°58.37' W long, and north of the latitude of Barren Island (54°44.75' N lat) and north and west of a line from Barren Island to Yellow Rocks

to a point two nautical miles east of Duke Point at the latitude of Duke Point (54°55.12' N lat, 131°08.34' W long).

#### **Ketchikan Area (Fishery Area 101-29): 2011–2017**

2011–2013: Waters of Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage north of a line from the westernmost tip of Point White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N lat, 131°58.37' W long, and south of a line from the easternmost tip of Narrow Point to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Point; Tongass Narrows north of the latitude of Rosa Reef Light and south of a line from Point Higgins to the southernmost point on the peninsula at the eastern entrance to Bond Bay; in Revillagigedo Channel and George Inlet south of the latitude of the George Inlet cannery site at 55°23.00' N lat; and north of a line from 55°13.60' N lat, 131°17.30' W long (approximately 1 nautical mile south of Cone Point) to Harbor Point. Waters of Felice Strait are closed east of a line from Point White to Survey Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve were closed.

2014–2015: Area reduced to a portion of Section 1-F in waters north of a line from the westernmost tip of Point White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N lat, 131°58.37' W long, and south of the latitude of South Vallenar Point at 55°22.89' N lat, in waters of Nichols Passage south of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67' N lat). Waters of Felice Strait are closed east of a line from Point White to Survey Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve were closed.

2016–2017: In Section 1-F, waters north of a line from the westernmost tip of Point White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N lat, 131°58.37' W long. The northern boundary was extended in 2016 to include Tongass Narrows north of the latitude of Rosa Reef Light at 55°24.81' N lat, and south of the latitude of Guard Island Light at 55°26.76' N lat, and south and east of a line from Guard Island Light to the West Clarence Strait spring troll area boundary at 55°22.89' N lat, 131°56.39' W long, in waters of Nichols Passage south of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67' N lat). Waters of Felice Strait are closed east of a line from Point White to Survey Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve were closed.

#### **Point Alava (Fishery Area 101-41): 2011–2013**

2011–2013: Waters of Revillagigedo Channel north of a line from a point on Annette Island at the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Crab Bay (approximately 55°06.55' N lat) to the prominent point on Mary Island at approximately 55°05.25' N lat, to Mary Island Light to the northernmost tip of Black Island then due east to the mainland shore to the easternmost tip of Point Alava, and south of the Ketchikan Area boundary that was located approximately one nautical mile south of Cone Point. Waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island Reserve were closed.

#### **Mountain Point (Fishery Area 101-45): 2014–2018**

2014–2017: Reopened in 2014 in Section 1-F, waters of Nichols Passage north of the latitude of Driest Point (55°10.67' N lat) and south of a line from Gravina Point (55°17.25' N lat, 131°36.88' W long) to a point on Revillagigedo Island at 55°18.73' N lat, 131°35.28' W long, in Revillagigedo Channel and George Inlet south of the latitude of the George Inlet cannery site at 55°23.00' N lat; and north of a line from 55°13.13' N lat, 131°16.22' W long to 55°11.53' N lat, 131°18.93' W long. Waters of Carroll Inlet and Thorne Arm were open. Waters within 3,000 feet

of Annette Island Reserve were closed. In 2017, following a regionwide spring troll closure for wild SEAK Chinook salmon conservation from May 29–June 14, the Mountain Point fishery reopened June 15 to a modified boundary in the waters of George and Carroll Inlets north of the latitude of Mountain Point at 55°17.57' N lat, and south of the latitude of George Inlet cannery site at 55°23.00' N lat; all waters of Carroll Inlet were open.

2018: The modified boundary for wild SEAK Chinook salmon conservation that was implemented in June 2017 remained in place with the area open in the waters of George and Carroll Inlets north of the latitude of Mountain Point at 55°17.57' N lat, and south of the latitude of George Inlet cannery site at 55°23.00' N lat; all waters of Carroll Inlet were open.

#### **West Behm Canal (Fishery Area 101-90): 2011–2013**

2011–2013: Waters of West Behm Canal enclosed by a line from Brow Point to a point 1 nautical mile west of Brow Point at 55°50.13' N lat, 131°44.16' W long, then south to a point at 55°43.92' N lat, 131°45.44' W long (located 1 nautical mile west of the northernmost tip of Bushy Point), then south to a point at 55°39.09' N lat, 131°44.69' W long (located 1 nautical mile west of Escape Point), to the northernmost tip of Grant Island, then due east to a point on the Revillagigedo Island shoreline, including all waters of Naha and Moser Bays.

#### **Stone Rock Bay (Fishery Area 102-09): 2013–2017**

2013–2017: New area opened in 2013 that included waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of 54°43.34' N lat, west of the longitude of 131°56.42' W long, and south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Stone Rock Bay at 54°45.98' N lat.

#### **Kendrick Bay (Fishery Area 102-10): 2011–2017**

2011–2012: Waters of Clarence Strait north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Stone Rock Bay at approximately 54°46.13' N lat, south of a line from the westernmost tip of Point White located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N lat, 131°58.37' W long, and west of the Districts 1/2 boundary.

2013–2014: The southern boundary was modified in 2013 to north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of the northern entrance to Stone Rock Bay at 54°45.98' N lat.

2015–2017: The area was modified in 2015 to include troll rotation in the THA. Beginning June 15, the waters of the Kendrick Bay THA were excluded from the Kendrick Bay spring troll area and were open to troll gear during concurrent purse seine fishing periods established by emergency order. The Kendrick Bay THA consists of the waters of Kendrick Bay west of 131°59.00' W long and the waters of McLean Arm west of 131°57.80' W long.

#### **Clarence Strait (Fishery Area 106-20): 2011–2013**

2011–2013: Waters of Section 6-D south of a line from Luck Point to Point Stanhope and including the waters of Rocky Bay, Cooney Cove, Mosman Inlet, Burnett Inlet, and McHenry Inlet.

#### **West Clarence Strait (Fishery Area 102-50): 2014–2017**

2014–2017: New area in 2014. In District 2, waters of Clarence Strait south of the latitude of South Vallenar Point at 55°22.89' N lat, and north of a line from the westernmost tip of Point White

located on Duke Island to a point on Prince of Wales Island located on the northern entrance to Kendrick Bay at 54°54.13' N lat, 131°58.37' W long.

## **WRANGELL AND PRINCE OF WALES AREAS: (FIGURES 7–14)**

### **Bucareli Bay (Fishery Area 103-50): 2014–2018**

2014: New fishing area as of 2014 in the waters of Ursua Channel and Bucareli Bay south and west of a line from a point on San Fernando Island at 55°30.11' N lat, 133°16.83' W long, to Cape Suspiro, and west of 133°04.00' W long (within Port St. Nicholas), and northeast of a line from Point Amargura to Diamond Point to Point Providence.

2015–2018: In 2015, the southwest boundary was modified to northeast of a line from Point Amargura to 55°24.67' N lat, 133°21.18' W long, to Point Providence.

### **(South) Sumner Strait (Fishery Area 105-41): 2011–2017**

2011–2013: In District 6, the waters of Sumner Strait west of a line from Point Colpoys Light to the southernmost tip of Mitchell Point and in District 5, the waters of Sumner Strait north of a line at the latitude of the northernmost tip of the northern Barrier Island.

2014–2017: The fishery was reduced in area in 2014 when it was subdivided into the South Sumner Strait and the North Sumner Strait fisheries. The South Sumner Strait fishery included the waters of Sumner Strait in District 6, west of a line from Point Baker to Point Barrie and in District 5, the waters of Sumner Strait north of a line at the latitude of the northernmost tip of the northern Barrier Island.

### **Steamer Point (Fishery Area 106-30): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: In Stikine Strait, only in those waters of Sections 6-C and 6-D north and east of a line from the southwesternmost tip of Point Nesbitt to Key Reef Light to Point Harrington.

### **Snow Pass (Fishery Area 106-41): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: The waters of Sections 6B, 6C, and 6D north of a line from Luck Point to Point Stanhope and west and south of a line from the southwesternmost tip of Point Nesbitt to Key Reef Light to Point Harrington.

### **North Sumner Strait (Fishery Area 106-43): 2014–2017**

2014–2017: Separated from the (South) Sumner Strait area in 2014, the waters of Section 6-A, west of a line from Colpoys Light to the southernmost tip of Mitchell Point, and east of a line from Point Baker to Point Barrie.

### **Ernest Sound (Fishery Area 107-10): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: The waters of District 7 west of 131°56.00' W long. The waters of Anita Bay THA were excluded.

### **Chichagof Pass (Fishery Area 108-10): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: The waters of Chichagof Pass and Zimovia Strait in Section 8B south of 56°24.50' N lat, and east of a line from Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N lat, 132°32.00' W long.

2012, 2016: This fishery was initially replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery. Beginning on May 29 in 2012, and on May 23 in 2016, the fisheries were opened as the Chichagof Pass area, with the same boundaries as previous years.

**Baht Harbor (Fishery Area 108-30): 2011–2012, 2016**

2011: In Sumner Strait, waters of Section 8-B east of the District 8 western boundary and west of a line from the eastern entrance of Blind Slough to the Craig Point light.

2012: This fishery was initially replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery. Beginning May 29, the fishery opened as the Baht Harbor area with the same boundaries as 2011.

2016: This fishery was replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery. In contrast to 2012, when the directed fisheries closed, Baht Harbor did not open as a spring troll fishery.

**Craig Point (Fishery Area 108-40): 2011–2012, 2014–2017**

2011: Waters of Section 8-B in Sumner and Stikine Straits south and east of a line from Craig Point Light to Neal Point Light to Wedge Point and west of a line from Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N lat, 132°32.00' W long.

2012, 2016: This fishery was initially replaced by the District 8 Stikine River Chinook salmon directed troll fishery. Beginning May 29 in 2012, the fishery was opened as the Craig Point area, with same boundaries as 2011. In 2016, following the closure of the directed troll fishery, Craig Point opened May 29 with the reduced boundary initiated in 2014.

2014–2017: In Stikine Strait, only in those waters of Section 8-B south of the latitude of Reef Point, and west of a line from Reef Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°20.10' N lat, 132°32.00' W long.

**CHATHAM STRAIT AND FREDERICK SOUND AREAS: (FIGURES 15–17)**

**Little Port Walter (Fishery Area 109-10): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: In Chatham Strait, only in those waters of Section 9-A south of a line from Patterson Point Light to Point Ellis (56°33.12' N lat, 134°19.08' W long) and north of 56°15.83' N lat (located immediately south of Graveyard Cove), including all waters of Patterson Bay, Deep Cove, Port Herbert, Port Walter, Port Lucy, and Port Conclusion.

**Keku Strait Area (Fishery Area 109-42): 2018**

2018: New area as of 2018. Waters of Districts 9 and 10 enclosed by a line extending from one mile north of Cornwallis Point Light at 56°56.80' N lat, 134°16.43' W long, to Pinta Rocks Light 57°05.15' N lat, 134°00.76' W long to Cape Bendel 57°04.27' N lat, 134°00.76' W long. Waters of the Southeast Cove THA and the Gunnuk Creek SHA were excluded.

**Tebenkof Bay (Fishery Area 109-62): 2011–2016**

2011–2016: In Section 9-B, the waters of Tebenkof Bay south of a line from Patterson Point Light to Point Ellis (56°33.12' N lat, 134°19.08' W long), north of the latitude of Point Harris Light (56°17.41' N lat, 134°17.96' W long) and east of 134°24.00' W long.

### **Frederick Sound (Fishery Area 110-31): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: In Frederick Sound, those waters north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Point Macartney to 57°06.00' N lat, 134°03.35' W long, south and east of a line from 57°06.00' N lat, 134°03.35' W long, to McDonald Rock buoy, south of the line from McDonald Rock buoy to the point of land on the mainland east of Entrance Island at 57°25.32' N lat, 133°25.63' W long, and north and west of a line from the northernmost tip of Boulder Point to Point Highland at 57°08.83' N lat, 133°25.77' W long. Waters of Port Houghton east of 133°11.00' W long, were closed.

Beginning June 1, the Frederick Sound area was extended to include those waters of District 10 that were north and west of a line from Wood Point (56°59.75' N lat, 132°56.95' W long) to Beacon Point excluding waters of Farragut Bay north and east of a line from Bay Point to Grand Point and also excluding those waters of Thomas Bay that were north and east of a line from Point Vandeput (57°01.25' N lat, 133°00.00' W long) to Wood Point.

### **Chatham Strait (Fishery Area 112-12): 2011–2017**

2011–2017: The waters of Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound south of the latitude of Point Hepburn, including the waters of Freshwater Bay, Tenakee Inlet, and Kelp Bay, and excluding the waters of the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area (112-22); waters north of a line from Patterson Point Light to Point Ellis (56°33.12' N lat, 134°19.08' W long), including Keku Strait and Port Camden and west of the District 9/10 boundary (the southernmost tip of Elliot Island to Point McCartney); and waters of Peril Strait and Hoonah Sound north of the latitude of Pogibshi Point at 57°30.56' N lat.

## **SITKA AREA: (FIGURES 18–23)**

### **Western Channel (Fishery Area 113-01): 2011–2018**

2011–2018: In waters of Sitka Sound northeast of a line from Kulichkof Rock to Vitskari Island Light to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°03.42' N lat, 135°36.00' W long, southwest of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, to 57°01.50' N lat, 135°24.25' W long (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, through The Eckholms Light, with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock), to Kulichkof Rock.

### **Redoubt Bay (Fishery Area 113-30): 2011–2018**

2011: In waters of Sitka Sound south of a line from Cape Burunof (56°59.00' N lat, 135°23.00' W long) to Kulichkof Rock (56°59.50' N lat, 135°26.50' W long) and east and north of a line from Kulichkof Rock to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.42' N lat, 135°23.50' W long.

2012: The southern boundary point on Baranof Island was modified to 56°51.72' N lat, 135°23.21' W long.

2013–2018: The southern boundary point on Baranof Island was modified in 2013 to 56°51.40' N lat, 135°23.49' W long.

### **Biorka Island (Fishery Area 113-31): 2011–2017**

2011: In waters of Sitka Sound south and east of a line from the northernmost tip of Biorka Island to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, south and west of a line from the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.42' N lat, 135°23.50' W long, to the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the northernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Legma Island, and north and east of a line from the southernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Liesnoi Island to Point Woodhouse.

2012: The northwestern boundary was moved south to waters of Sitka Sound south and east of a line from the northernmost tip of Hanus Point to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, south and west of a line from the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.72' N lat, 135°21.00' W long, to the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the northernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Legma Island, and north and east of a line from the southernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Liesnoi Island to Point Woodhouse.

2013: The northern and eastern boundaries were modified to waters of Sitka Sound south and east of a line from the northernmost tip of Hanus Islet at 56°51.92' N lat, 135°30.42' W long, to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, west of a line from the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N lat, 135°26.00' W long, to the northernmost point on Legma Island, and north and east of a line from the southernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Liesnoi Island to Point Woodhouse.

2014–2017: The southeastern boundary was expanded slightly to the east in 2014, such that the area was in waters of Sitka Sound south and east of a line from the northernmost tip of Hanus Islet at 56°51.92' N lat, 135°30.42' W long, to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, and west of a line from the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N lat, 135°26.00' W long, and from the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the easternmost tip of Blackbird Island to a point on Legma Island at 56°50.00' N lat, 135°26.53' W long, and north and east of a line from the southernmost point on Legma Island to the southernmost point on Liesnoi Island to Point Woodhouse.

### **Goddard Area (Fishery Area 113-32): 2012–2018**

2012: New in 2012, in waters enclosed by a line from Baranof Island at 56°51.72' N lat, 135°23.21' W long, to the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the northernmost point on Legma Island to the northernmost tip of Elovai Island, and north and west of a line from 56°49.47' N lat, 135°23.05' W long, to a point on Baranof Island at 56°49.63' N lat, 135°22.51' W long.

2013: The area was enlarged by modifying western and southern boundaries to waters enclosed by a line from Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N lat, 135°23.49' W long, to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N lat, 135°26.00' W long, to the northernmost point on Legma Island, and north of the latitude of a line from Legma Island to Elovai Island at 56°49.45' N lat, and north and west of a line from 56°49.44' N lat, 135°23.15' W long, to a point on Baranof Island at 56°49.58' N lat, 135°22.60' W long.

2014: The area was reduced by modifying the western boundary to waters enclosed by a line from Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N lat, 135°23.49' W long, to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N lat, 135°26.00' W long, and from the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the easternmost tip of Blackbird Island to a point on Legma Island at 56°50.00' N lat, 135°26.53' W long, and north of the latitude of a line from Legma Island to Elovai Island at 56°49.34' N lat, and north and west of a line from 56°49.44' N lat, 135°23.15' W long, to a point on Baranof Island at 56°49.58' N lat, 135°22.60' W long.

2015–2018: The southern boundary was expanded in 2015 such that open waters were enclosed by a line from Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N lat, 135°23.49' W long, to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the westernmost point on Torsar Island at 56°51.06' N lat, 135°26.00' W long, and from the southernmost point on Torsar Island to the easternmost tip of Blackbird Island to a point on Legma Island at 56°50.00' N lat, 135°26.53' W long, and north of the latitude of a line from Legma Island to Elovai Island at 56°49.20' N lat, and north and west of a line from 56°49.44' N lat, 135°23.15' W long, to a point on Baranof Island at 56°49.58' N lat, 135°22.60' W long.

#### **Sitka Sound (Fishery Area 113-41): 2011–2018**

2011–2017: The waters of Sitka Sound, including Krestof Sound and Neva Strait south of 57°15.00' N lat, and north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Kulichkof Rock to 57°01.50' N lat, 135°24.25' W long. (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, through The Eckholms Light with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock), to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, including the waters of Nakwasina Passage, Nakwasina Sound, and Katlian Bay. The waters of Silver Bay were open with the exception of Bear Cove, which was closed east of a line from a point on the south shore to the north shore. The waters of Deep Inlet THA were included as part of the Sitka Sound area through the last Saturday of May, with the waters of the Deep Inlet THA managed on a rotational gear fishing schedule thereafter. See Deep Inlet THA for area descriptions.

April 2015–2016: Due to early closures of the winter troll fisheries in 2015 and 2016, the Sitka Sound spring fishery provided modified opportunities during the month of April. The boundaries for April in those years were as follows:

2015: The waters of Sitka Sound, Katlian Bay, Eastern Channel, Silver Bay (with the exception of Bear Cove), and Deep Inlet THA, including Olga Strait and Nakwasina Sound south of 57°13.73' N lat, east of a line from a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35' N lat, 135°22.63' W long, to Makhnati Rock Light to the southernmost tip of Kresta Point.

2016: The waters of Sitka Sound, Katlian Bay, Eastern Channel, Silver Bay (with the exception of Bear Cove, which was closed east of a line from a point on the south shore at 57°00.77' N lat, 135°09.08' W long, to the north shore at 57°00.94' N lat, 135°09.23' W long), and Deep Inlet THA, including all waters of Nakwasina Passage and Sound, and the waters of Olga Strait, Neva Strait, and Krestof Sound south of 57°15.00' N lat, and north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Makhnati Rock Light to Bieli Rocks at 57°05.42' N lat, 135°30.05' W long, to Mountain Point on Kruzof Island were open.

2018: The waters of the Deep Inlet THA and the waters of Silver Bay east of a line from Entry Point Light at 57°01.98' N lat, 135°15.00' W long, to Silver Point at 57°00.82' N lat, 135°18.10' W long, were excluded from the Sitka Sound area, and opened as the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay THAs, respectively.

**Salisbury Sound (Fishery Area 113-62): 2011–2018**

2011–2018: In waters of Peril Strait south of the latitude of Pogibshi Point at 57°30.56' N lat, waters of Salisbury Sound east of 135°46.00' W long, and waters of Sukoi Strait and Neva Strait north of 57°15.00' N lat.

**NORTH CHATHAM STRAIT AND ICY STRAIT AREAS: (FIGURES 24–29)**

**Northern Chatham Strait Enhanced Chum (Fishery Area 112-16): 2012–2018**

2012–2018: New area in 2012, in waters enclosed by a line from 58°11.29' N lat, 134°53.27' W long, to 58°10.40' N lat, 135°02.63' W long, to 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to 58°05.81' N lat, 134°47.09' W long.

**Hawk Inlet (Fishery Area 112-65): 2012–2017**

2012–2017: New area in 2012, in waters enclosed by a line from 58°05.81' N lat, 134°47.09' W long, to 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to the northernmost tip of Point Augusta, and north of the latitude of Point Hepburn, including waters of Hawk Inlet.

**Lisianski Inlet (Fishery Area 113-95): 2011–2017**

2011: In waters of Lisianski Inlet south of a line from Ewe Point (58°04.06' N lat) to Dace Rock (58°05.48' N lat) and east of a line from a point on Yakobi Island at 58°00.67' N lat, 136°20.62' W long, to the southernmost tip of Miner Island at 58°00.46' N lat, 136°20.27' W long, to the northernmost tip of Rock Point at 58°00.17' N lat, 136°21.18' W long.

2012–2014: The northern boundary was modified in 2012 to south of a line from Dace Rock to a point on Yakobi Island at 58°05.48' N lat, expanding open waters to the northeast.

2015–2017: The northern boundary was moved south along Yakobi Island in 2015, reducing the area to the north, whereas the southern boundary was moved east, expanding the open waters of the adjacent Stag Bay fishery, but reducing the open waters of Lisianski Inlet fishery near Miner Island. The new boundary was described as Section 13-A, in waters of Lisianski Inlet south of a line from Dace Rock at 58°05.48' N lat, 136°26.12' W long, to Ewe Ledge at 58°05.28' N lat, 136°27.44' W long, and east of a line from a point on Yakobi Island at 58°00.67' N lat, 136°20.62' W long, to the southernmost tip of Miner Island at 58°00.45' N lat, 136°20.30' W long, to the northernmost tip of Rock Point at 58°00.17' N lat, 136°21.18' W long.

**Stag Bay (Fishery Area 113-97): 2011–2017**

2011–2014: In waters of Lisianski Strait north of a line from Point Theodore through Point Urey and south and west of a line from a point on Yakobi Island at 58°00.67' N lat, 136°20.62' W long, to the southernmost tip of Miner Island at 58°00.46' N lat, 136°20.27' W long, to the northernmost tip of Rock Point at 58°00.17' N lat, 136°21.18' W long, including Stag Bay.

2015–2017: The waters of Lisianski Strait, north and west of a line from the southernmost tip of Miner Island (redefined as 58°00.45' N lat, 136°20.30' W long) to Rock Point were expanded into the Stag Bay fishery as the waters of the adjacent Lisianski Inlet fishery were reduced.

**Cross Sound (Fishery Area 114-21): 2011–2018**

2011–2012: In the waters of Section 14-A west of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Point Dundas (136°16.75' W long), south of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Point Dundas (58°19.00' N lat) and east of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Taylor Island to 58°10.00' N lat, then east to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.

2013–2018: The area was expanded to the north and east in 2013 to the waters of Section 14-A west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Dundas (58°18.93' N lat, 136°16.79' W long) to the westernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to the prominent point on the northeastern side of the Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N lat, 136°16.75' W long, and east of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Taylor Island to 58°10.00' N lat, then east to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.

**South Passage (Fishery Area 114-23): 2011–2018**

2011–2018: In waters of Icy Strait south and east of a line extending from the prominent point on the northeastern side of Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N lat, 136°16.75' W long, to the westernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Island to Point Gustavus and north and west of the northern and western boundaries of the Homeshore and Point Sophia areas, including the waters of Icy Passage.

**Icy Strait (Fishery Area 114-25): 2011**

2011: In the waters of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait, east of the longitude of Noon Point on Pleasant Island (135°32.20' W long), west of 135°09.60' W long, and the waters bounded by a line from Point Adolphus Light to a point one nautical mile due north of Point Adolphus to the northernmost tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters to Hanus Reef Light to the southernmost tip of Hawk Point (at the entrance to Hawk Inlet), and north of the latitude of Point Hepburn, including waters of Port Frederick and Hawk Inlet. Following 2011, this area was subdivided into the Homeshore and Point Sophia experimental areas.

**Homeshore (Fishery Area 114-25): 2012–2018**

2012–2013: In District 14 only in the waters of Icy Strait, east of the longitude of Noon Point (135°32.20' W long) west of 135°09.60' W long, and north of a line from Hanus Reef Light to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.90' N lat, 135°15.58' W long, to a point one nautical mile offshore at the longitude of Point Adolphus (Point Sophia area northern boundary).

2014–2018: The southern boundary was moved slightly north in 2014 with the modified coordinate for the northern tip of the northernmost island of Sisters Islands, reducing the area while expanding the adjacent Point Sophia fishery area. The modified area was described as the waters of Section 14-C, only in the waters of Icy Strait, east of the longitude of Noon Point (135°32.20' W long) west of 135°09.60' W long, and north of a line from 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at

58°10.78' N lat, 135°15.48' W long, to a point one nautical mile offshore at the longitude of Point Adolphus (Point Sophia area northern boundary).

**Point Couverden (Fishery Area 114-26): 2015–2018**

2015–2018: New area in 2015, in waters enclosed by a line from 58°11.63' N lat, 135°09.60' W long, to 58°09.58' N lat, 135°09.60' W long, to 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to 58°10.00' N lat, 135°02.35' W long, to 58°10.00' N lat, 135°06.24' W long, to 58°11.63' N lat, 135°09.60' W long.

**Point Sophia (Fishery Area 114-27): 2012–2017**

2012–2013: New area in 2012, in Sections 14-B, 14-C, and 12-A, in waters of Icy Strait and Chatham Strait bounded by a line from Point Adolphus (58°17.25' N lat, 135°47.00' W long) to a point one nautical mile due north of Point Adolphus to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.90' N lat, 135°15.58' W long, to Hanus Reef Light to the western Hawk Inlet area boundary at a line from 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to the northernmost tip of Point Augusta.

2014–2017: The coordinate for the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands was modified in 2014 to 58°10.78' N lat, 135°15.48' W long, expanding the fishery to the north as the adjacent Homeshore fishery was reduced at the southern boundary.

**Port Althorp (Fishery Area 114-50): 2011–2017**

2011: In waters of Section 14-A in Lisianski Inlet north of a line from Ewe Point (58°04.06' N lat) to Dace Rock (58°05.48' N lat) and in Cross Sound and Lisianski Inlet bounded by a line on the west from Soapstone Point (58°06.36' N lat, 136°29.96' W long), to the Cape Spencer light, then east at the latitude of 58°10.00' N lat, to Althorp Rock Light, then north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove.

2012–2014: The southern boundary line was moved in 2012 to a line from Dace Rock to a point on Yakobi Island at 58°05.48' N lat, reducing open waters to the southeast.

2015–2017: The southern boundary line was moved in 2015 to a line from Dace Rock at 58°05.48' N lat, 136°26.12' W long, to Ewe Ledge at 58°05.28' N lat, 136°27.44' W long, expanding waters to the southeast.

**YAKUTAT AREA: (FIGURE 30)**

**Yakutat Bay (Fishery Area 183-10): 2013–2018**

2013–2018: New area that was approved at the 2012 BOF meeting and opened in 2013, the waters of Yakutat Bay east of a line from Point Manby (59°41.66' N lat, 140°19.70' W long) to Ocean Cape (59°32.06' N lat, 139°51.46' W long).

**DIRECTED CHINOOK SALMON FISHERIES IN DISTRICTS 8 AND 11**

**District 8: 2012, 2016 (Figure 31)**

The preseason Chinook salmon return forecasts for the Stikine River resulted in U.S. allowable commercial catches in District 8 in 2012 and 2016. Because directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fisheries were allowed, the provisions of 5 AAC 29.090 *Management of the Spring Salmon Troll Fisheries* were not in effect and District 8 was managed based on the abundance of Stikine River

Chinook salmon in accordance with the provisions of 5 AAC 29.095. However, once the directed fishery closed, spring troll fisheries located in District 8 were managed to target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon under 5 AAC 29.090.

The waters of District 8 were opened with the following restrictions:

Babbler Point Area: waters off the Stikine River will be closed within 0.25 nautical mile of the mainland shoreline south of 56°30.47' N lat.

Wrangell Harbor Area: waters off the Stikine River will be closed within 0.25 nautical mile of the shoreline on the western side of Wrangell Island south of the latitude of Point Highfield and north of the latitude of Cemetery Point.

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

Beacon Point/Point Frederick Area: waters of Frederick Sound were closed west of a line from the District 10 boundary line one nautical mile off Kupreanof Island shoreline to Sukoi Island Light to Point Frederick.

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

### **District 11: 2012 (Figure 32)**

Based on the first inseason terminal run projection for Taku River Chinook salmon and the harvest sharing agreement within the Pacific Salmon Treaty, there was an all gear US Allowable Catch for Alaska during 2012:

In waters of Section 11-A south and east of a line from Piling Point at 58°19.25' N lat, 134°48.27' W long, to Middle Point Light; south and west of a line from Marmion Island Light to Circle Point at 58°07.76' N lat, 134°04.78' W long; and north of the latitude of Midway Islands Light.

## **TERMINAL HARVEST AREAS**

### **Carroll Inlet (Terminal Harvest Area 101-48): 2018 (Figure 6)**

2018: New area in 2018, open from June 1–30, the THA included only those waters of Carroll Inlet north of Nigelius Point at 55°33.50' N lat.

### **Neets Bay (Terminal Harvest Area 101-95): 2011–2018 (Figures 2–6)**

2011–2013: In Neets Bay, east of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island to the closed waters area at the head of the bay. From the second Sunday in June through August 1, the area was expanded to waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point to the closed waters at the head of the bay.

2014–2017: In Neets Bay, east of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island and west of the closed waters at the head of the bay. From the second Sunday in June through August 1, the area was expanded to waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point to the closed waters at the head of the bay. The closed waters at the head of the bay were those waters east of 131°29.86' W long until the barrier net was in place; at that time, the closed waters were those waters east of the barrier net.

2018: The Neets Bay THA did not expand to include the waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point until July 1.

**Anita Bay (Terminal Harvest Area 107-35): 2011–2018 (Figures 7–14)**

2011–2018: Included those waters of Anita Bay west of a line from Anita Point to a point on Etolin Island at 56°14.26' N lat, 132°23.92' W long.

2011: (1) From June 15 through June 25, the waters of the Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.22' W long were closed to the harvest of salmon; (2) From June 26 through July 1, the waters of Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.98' W long were closed to the harvest of salmon; (3) From July 2 through July 10, the waters of Anita Bay THA west of 132°28.00' W long, were closed to the harvest of salmon.

2012–2018: A further restriction to the 2011 described area was added during the 2012 BOF meeting in Ketchikan, and specified that from June 15 through July 10 the waters within 0.25 nautical mile of the northern shoreline of Anita Bay west of a line from 56°12.31' N lat, 132°26.22' W long, to 56°12.06' N lat, 132°26.22' W long, and east of a line from 56°11.96' N lat, 132°29.58' W long, to 56°11.73' N lat, 132°29.36' W long, were open.

2015: The THA boundary description at Anita Point was further defined to the tip of Anita Point at 56°13.68' N lat, 132°22.48' W long.

2018: An additional area restriction was added for wild SEAK Chinook salmon conservation, and specified that from May 15 through May 31, the waters of the Anita Bay THA north and east of a line from 56°12.90' N lat, 132°24.50' W long, to 56°12.75' N lat, 132°23.50' W long, were closed to the harvest of salmon

**Port Armstrong (Special Harvest Area 109-11): 2011–2018 (Figures 15–17)**

2011–2013: Waters of Port Armstrong west of a line from Point Eliza at 56°17.73' N lat, 134°38.75' W long, to a point on the Baranof Island shoreline at 56°17.98' N lat, 134°38.35' W long.

2014–2018: Area described above with waters north of a line from 56°17.61' N lat, 134°40.27' W long, to 56°17.67' N lat, 134°39.64' W long closed.

**Hidden Falls (Terminal Harvest Area 112-22): 2011–2018 (Figures 15–17)**

2011–2017: In Chatham Strait, only those waters of Section 12-A within two nautical miles of the Baranof Island shoreline south of the latitude of South Point and north of 57°06.83' N lat (south of Takatz Bay) excluding waters of Kelp Bay.

2018: Area was reduced to only those waters of Section 12-A within one nautical mile of the Baranof Island shoreline south of the latitude of South Point and north of 57°06.83' N lat (south of Takatz Bay) excluding waters of Kelp Bay.

**Silver Bay (Terminal Harvest Area 113-35): 2018 (Figure 23)**

2018: In the waters of Silver Bay east of a line from Entry Point Light at 57°01.98' N lat., 135°15.00' W long, to Silver Point at 57°00.82' N lat, 135°18.10' W long. The waters of Bear Cove were closed east of a line from a point on the south shore at 57°00.77' N lat, 135°09.08' W long, to the north shore at 57°00.94' N lat, 135°09.23' W long.

**Deep Inlet (Terminal Harvest Area 113-38): 2011–2018 (Figures 18–23)**

2011–2018: (b) Deep Inlet, Aleutkina Bay, and contiguous waters south of a line from a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35' N lat, 135°22.63' W long, to the westernmost tip of Long Island to the easternmost tip of Long Island to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island to the westernmost tip of Error Island to the westernmost tip of Berry Island to the southernmost tip of Berry Island to the westernmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group to the easternmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group to the westernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57°00.30' N lat, 135°17.67' W long, to a point on the southern side of the unnamed island at 57°00.08' N lat, 135°16.78' W long, and then to a point on the Baranof Island Shore at 56°59.93' N lat, 135°16.53' W long. All waters of Sandy Cove were closed.

2012–2018: An amendment to the above described area was implemented following the 2012 BOF meeting in Ketchikan. The western boundary was modified, increasing the area open to trolling as follows: The waters described in (b) of this section, west of 135°20.75' W long, will be closed to purse seine and drift gillnet gear beginning with the first emergency order of the season through the third Saturday in June.

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## **TABLES AND FIGURES**

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

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

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

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

Table 3.—Board of Fisheries guideline treaty harvest limits for spring fishing areas 2006–2018.

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

Table 4.–The number of Chinook salmon and Alaska hatchery contribution to spring troll fisheries, 2011–2018.

Year	Non-terminal area spring harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Number of non-terminal areas open	Terminal area harvest <sup>a</sup>	Number of terminal areas open <sup>a</sup>	Total harvest	Total Alaska hatchery %
2011	40,490	16,952	42%	28	2,144	8	42,634	45%
2012	24,777	10,003	40%	33	794	7	25,571	42%
2013	37,665	11,374	30%	32	979	8	38,644	32%
2014	42,024	9,313	22%	34	1,260	9	43,284	24%
2015	53,843	15,486	29%	35	779	8	54,622	30%
2016	42,444	8,815	23%	36	322	9	42,795	24%
2017	17,621	3,151	18%	34	863	8	18,484	22%
2018	6,962	3,454	50%	8	1,433	11	8,395	58%

Note: Does not include Annette Island harvest.

<sup>a</sup> Terminal area harvest includes troll catch from both spring and summer terminal fisheries.

Table 5.–Number of permits fished, by gear type for spring troll fisheries 2011–2018.

Year	Spring fishery troll gear type <sup>a</sup>		Total spring
	Hand	Power	
2011	169	456	625
2012	155	433	588
2013	163	456	619
2014	158	433	591
2015	164	453	617
2016	133	456	589
2017	94	340	434
2018	62	252	314

<sup>a</sup> Includes experimental and terminal fisheries; includes terminal area permits for both spring and summer fisheries.

Table 6.—Spring troll Chinook salmon fishery data, 2011–2018.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
101-21	West Rock	2011	18	483	7%	451
		2012	7	140	28%	101
		2013	20	883	10%	794
		2014	20	922	19%	748
		2015	42	2,462	27%	1,806
		2016	37	805	6%	760
		2017	Confidential			
101-29	Ketchikan Area  <i>separated from Mt. Point and W. Clarence</i>	2011	112	7,445	47%	3,966
		2012	97	3,459	69%	1,074
		2013	96	3,793	43%	2,181
		2014	52	1,513	42%	870
		2015	82	3,612	50%	1,812
		2016	73	1,486	24%	1,134
		2017	20	311	45%	170
101-41	Point Alava	2011	7	53	0%	53
		2012	5	29	100%	0
		2013	4	79	25%	59
101-45	Mountain Point <i>separated from Ketchikan area in 2014</i>	2014	47	1,998	71%	577
		2015	56	2,332	67%	777
		2016	66	2,047	51%	1,004
		2017	33	679	54%	315
		2018	65	2,595	55%	1,157
101-48	Carroll Inlet THA	2018	Confidential			
101-90	West Behm	2011	15	322	40%	193
		2012	21	219	85%	32
		2013	10	55	100%	0
101-95	Neets Bay THA	2011	9	95	100%	
		2012	27	118	100%	
		2013	9	73	100%	
		2014	8	249	100%	
		2015	4	89	100%	
		2016	11	47	100%	
		2017	23	371	100%	
		2018	15	225	100%	
102-09	Stone Rock Bay	2013	25	1,028	21%	808
		2014	25	1,463	22%	1,147
		2015	32	2,724	11%	2,414
		2016	41	2,870	9%	2,601
		2017	3	37	0%	37
102-10	Kendrick Bay	2011	25	1,899	52%	993
		2012	20	784	51%	396
		2013	23	813	41%	336
		2014	23	1,124	29%	328
		2015	30	2,071	49%	1,006
		2016	40	2,553	21%	544
		2017	9	268	41%	110

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Table 6.—Page 2 of 7.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
102-50	West Clarence Strait <i>separated from Ketchikan area 2014</i>	2014	18	444	35%	156
		2015	28	1,005	22%	225
		2016	41	1,057	10%	110
		2017	9	149	12%	18
103-50	Bucareli Bay	2014	45	1,238	26%	919
		2015	37	711	29%	507
		2016	48	1,031	6%	966
		2017	38	766	15%	654
		2018	44	705	17%	583
105-41	Sumner Strait  <i>separated from N. Sumner Strait and became S. Sumner Strait</i>	2011	42	794	26%	585
		2012	24	465	4%	447
		2013	47	1,629	25%	1,222
		2014	22	653	31%	450
		2015	27	1,319	27%	966
		2016	32	1,146	13%	997
		2017	28	941	17%	777
106-20	Clarence Strait	2011	Confidential			
		2012	Confidential			
		2013	6	62	0%	62
106-30	Steamer Point	2011	26	355	38%	219
		2012	26	565	47%	301
		2013	23	542	96%	21
		2014	23	545	59%	225
		2015	33	568	15%	481
		2016	27	655	30%	457
		2017	15	318	37%	199
106-41	Snow Passage	2011	7	84	0%	84
		2012	7	66	35%	43
		2013	4	24	0%	24
		2014	5	95	0%	95
		2015	12	353	0%	353
		2016	24	499	5%	474
		2017	18	198	0%	198
106-43	North Sumner Strait	2014	3	15	93%	1
		2015	15	134	20%	107
		2016	19	397	43%	227
		2017	15	176	52%	84
107-10	Ernest Sound	2011	27	486	18%	400
		2012	20	441	39%	267
		2013	17	215	27%	156
		2014	32	893	53%	417
		2015	26	537	23%	416
		2016	31	630	23%	483
		2017	22	343	28%	246

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Table 6.—Page 3 of 7.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
107-35	Anita Bay THA	2011	14	157	100%	
		2012	14	197	100%	
		2013	12	173	100%	
		2014	10	163	100%	
		2015	8	46	100%	
		2016	3	20	100%	
		2017	8	34	100%	
		2018	7	299	100%	
108-10	Chichagof Pass	2011	28	410	27%	299
		2012	32	432	46%	233
		2013	29	610	40%	365
		2014	34	1,421	62%	545
		2015	34	649	52%	309
		2016	21	308	58%	128
		2017	17	94	62%	36
108-30	Baht Harbor	2011	23	144	22%	112
		2012	20	185	16%	156
108-40	Craig Point	2011	12	57	0%	57
		2012	Confidential			
		2013	Closed			
		2014	7	129	36%	82
		2015	3	25	0%	25
		2016	14	148	70%	45
		2017	No landings			
108-41	District 8 Directed	2012	33	230	20%	184
		2016	51	559	16%	471
109-10	Little Port Walter	2011	43	1,870	41%	1,112
		2012	36	1,188	40%	707
		2013	52	3,505	33%	2,346
		2014	40	1,282	17%	1,062
		2015	29	1,362	14%	1,166
		2016	52	1,392	38%	860
		2017	30	764	34%	505
109-11	Port Armstrong THA	2011	Confidential			
		2012	No landings			
		2013	13	303	100%	285
		2014	5	69	100%	51
		2015	Confidential			
		2016	Confidential			
		2017	Confidential			
		2018	No landings			

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Table 6.–Page 4 of 7.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
*109-42	Keku Strait	2018	Non-retention			
109-62	Tebenkof Bay	2011	73	4,007	30%	2,803
		2012	83	3,501	39%	2,134
		2013	85	6,340	28%	4,548
		2014	45	1,336	18%	1,098
		2015	65	2,822	27%	2,050
		2016	91	3,920	27%	2,878
110-31	Frederick Sound	2011	43	936	42%	545
		2012	34	342	47%	183
		2013	26	246	14%	210
		2014	27	361	46%	196
		2015	35	891	23%	686
		2016	31	724	46%	393
		2017	12	84	76%	20
111-40	District 11 Directed	2012	Confidential			
112-12	Chatham Strait	2011	70	2,046	37%	1,281
		2012	61	1,142	22%	888
		2013	56	939	54%	429
		2014	69	4,687	28%	3,364
		2015	97	7,609	43%	4,374
		2016	94	3,111	24%	2,368
		2017	49	1,480	34%	982
*112-16	North Chatham Strait	2012	Non-retention			
		2013	Non-retention			
		2014	Non-retention			
		2015	Non-retention			
		2016	Non-retention			
		2017	Non-retention			
		2018	Non-retention			
112-22	Hidden Falls THA	2011	29	1,256	100%	
		2012	19	369	100%	
		2013	5	129	100%	
		2014	7	45	100%	
		2015	4	8	100%	
		2016	5	70	100%	
		2017	Confidential			
		2018	3	46	100%	
112-65	Hawk Inlet	2012	3	100	45%	55
		2013	5	43	0%	43
		2014	5	36	0%	36
		2015	6	142	0%	142
		2016	11	123	20%	99
		2017	Confidential			

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Table 6.–Page 5 of 7.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
113-01	Western Channel	2011	52	725	48%	379
		2012	72	1,117	58%	465
		2013	90	3,161	25%	2,361
		2014	81	1,721	14%	1,474
		2015	111	3,970	31%	2,733
		2016	98	1,928	20%	1,548
		2017	51	922	12%	807
		2018	64	497	30%	347
113-30	Redoubt Bay	2011	42	1,226	28%	882
		2012	61	1,104	24%	841
		2013	30	1,084	26%	806
		2014	45	1,163	11%	1,038
		2015	54	1,344	27%	977
		2016	65	1,416	16%	1,182
		2017	47	1,157	0%	1,155
		2018	31	236	42%	137
113-31	Biorka Island	2011	65	2,414	16%	2,020
		2012	63	1,524	27%	1,115
		2013	51	1,258	12%	1,109
		2014	61	1,619	7%	1,499
		2015	64	1,763	8%	1,628
		2016	93	1,692	20%	1,355
		2017	60	619	2%	607
113-32	Goddard	2012	19	507	17%	421
		2013	20	1,181	18%	970
		2014	31	1,293	16%	1,090
		2015	25	448	7%	418
		2016	59	1,158	18%	952
		2017	35	898	3%	869
		2018	16	68	73%	19
113-35	Bear Cove SHA	2011	No landings			
		2012	No landings			
		2013	No landings			
		2014	7	59	100%	
		2015	7	259	100%	
		2016	No landings			
		2017	22	129	100%	
		2018	25	267	100%	
113-38	<i>(Silver Bay THA)</i> <i>Deep Inlet THA</i>	2011	Confidential			
		2012	6	24	100%	
		2013	Confidential			
		2014	Confidential			
		2015	Confidential			
		2016	4	33	100%	
		2017	13	163	100%	
		2018	12	42	100%	

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Table 6.–Page 6 of 7.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
113-41	Sitka Sound	2011	190	8,483	55%	3,792
		2012	166	5,426	52%	2,592
		2013	149	6,497	62%	2,479
		2014	196	12,060	15%	10,283
		2015	195	10,043	36%	6,424
		2016	190	7,175	24%	5,454
		2017	140	5,098	9%	4,626
		2018	110	1,727	58%	732
113-62	Salisbury Sound	2011	54	1,663	39%	1,013
		2012	23	604	14%	522
		2013	20	732	28%	530
		2014	53	2,085	29%	1,483
		2015	50	1,682	28%	1,209
		2016	71	1,447	12%	1,274
		2017	37	531	35%	343
		2018	44	944	59%	386
113-95	Lisianski Inlet	2011	6	191	0%	191
		2012	12	124	28%	90
		2013	11	161	55%	72
		2014	13	474	5%	448
		2015	19	459	26%	341
		2016	20	597	21%	472
		2017	17	313	4%	301
113-97	Stag Bay	2011	Confidential			
		2012	6	102	0%	102
		2013	3	28	0%	28
		2014	4	66	0%	66
		2015	8	89	0%	89
		2016	4	46	0%	46
		2017	8	144	0%	144
*114-21	Cross Sound	2011	9	88	0%	88
		2012	15	155	0%	155
		2013	24	278	33%	185
		2014	8	168	0%	168
		2015	11	164	0%	164
		2016	11	125	0%	125
		2017	Confidential			
		2018	Non-retention			
*114-23	South Passage	2011	13	59	0%	59
		2012	8	31	0%	31
		2013	10	26	0%	26
		2014	9	77	90%	8
		2015	3	29	0%	29
		2016	6	82	0%	82
		2017	Confidential			
		2018	Non-retention			

-continued-

Table 6.–Page 7 of 7.

Fishery number	Fishery name	Year	Permits	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Non-Alaska hatchery harvest
*114-25	Icy Strait	2011	111	591	23%	456
*114-25	Homeshore	2012	84	347	0%	347
	<i>separated from Icy Strait in 2012</i>	2013	132	617	100%	0
		2014	27	127	44%	71
		2015	51	293	0%	293
		2016	26	128	100%	0
		2017	14	23	0%	23
		2018	Non-retention			
*114-26	Point Couverden	2015	No landings			
		2016	No landings			
		2017	No landings			
		2018	Non-retention			
114-27	Point Sophia	2012	12	37	0%	37
	<i>separated from Icy Strait in 2012</i>	2013	18	35	0%	35
		2014	8	43	0%	43
		2015	19	217	100%	0
		2016	23	247	9%	224
		2017	8	35	0%	35
114-50	Port Althorp	2011	44	2,078	34%	1,376
		2012	22	388	22%	301
		2013	20	433	3%	421
		2014	34	1,111	12%	973
		2015	37	1,509	37%	951
		2016	31	598	43%	338
		2017	17	328	16%	274
183-10	Yakutat Bay	2013	31	1,011	5%	960
		2014	28	386	5%	368
		2015	29	382	0%	382
		2016	27	373	6%	350
		2017	34	680	0%	680
		2018	21	190	22%	148

Note: Totals do not include Annette Island harvests or summer terminal harvest and effort.

\* - denotes spring areas where chum salmon is target species and Chinook salmon harvest is incidental.

Table 7.—Spring troll chum salmon fishery data, 2011–2018.

Fishery Number	Fishery Name	Year	Permits	Total Harvest
112-16	Northern Chatham Strait	2012	No Landings	
		2013	8	2,616
		2014	2	295
		2015	3	371
		2016	No Landings	
		2017	No Landings	
		2018	18	3,576
114-21	Cross Sound	2011	Confidential	
		2012	Confidential	
		2013	28	8,754
		2014	5	219
		2015	5	52
		2016	5	63
		2017	No Landings	
		2018	No Landings	
114-23	South Passage	2011	4	1,120
		2012	Confidential	
		2013	17	4,055
		2014	Confidential	
		2015	Confidential	
		2016	3	111
		2017	No Landings	
		2018	No Landings	
114-25	Icy Strait	2011	164	147,535
114-25	Homeshore <i>separated from Icy Strait in 2012</i>	2012	120	17,504
		2013	174	286,840
		2014	47	18,786
		2015	75	25,168
		2016	25	5,607
		2017	18	965
		2018	23	830
114-26	Point Couverden	2015	No Landings	
		2016	No Landings	
		2017	No Landings	
		2018	No Landings	
114-27	Point Sophia <i>separated from Icy Strait in 2012</i>	2012	8	153
		2013	32	6,689
		2014	Confidential	
		2015	3	60
		2016	6	248
		2017	4	15
		2018	Closed	

Note: Permits fished is based on the number of vessels that landed chum salmon.

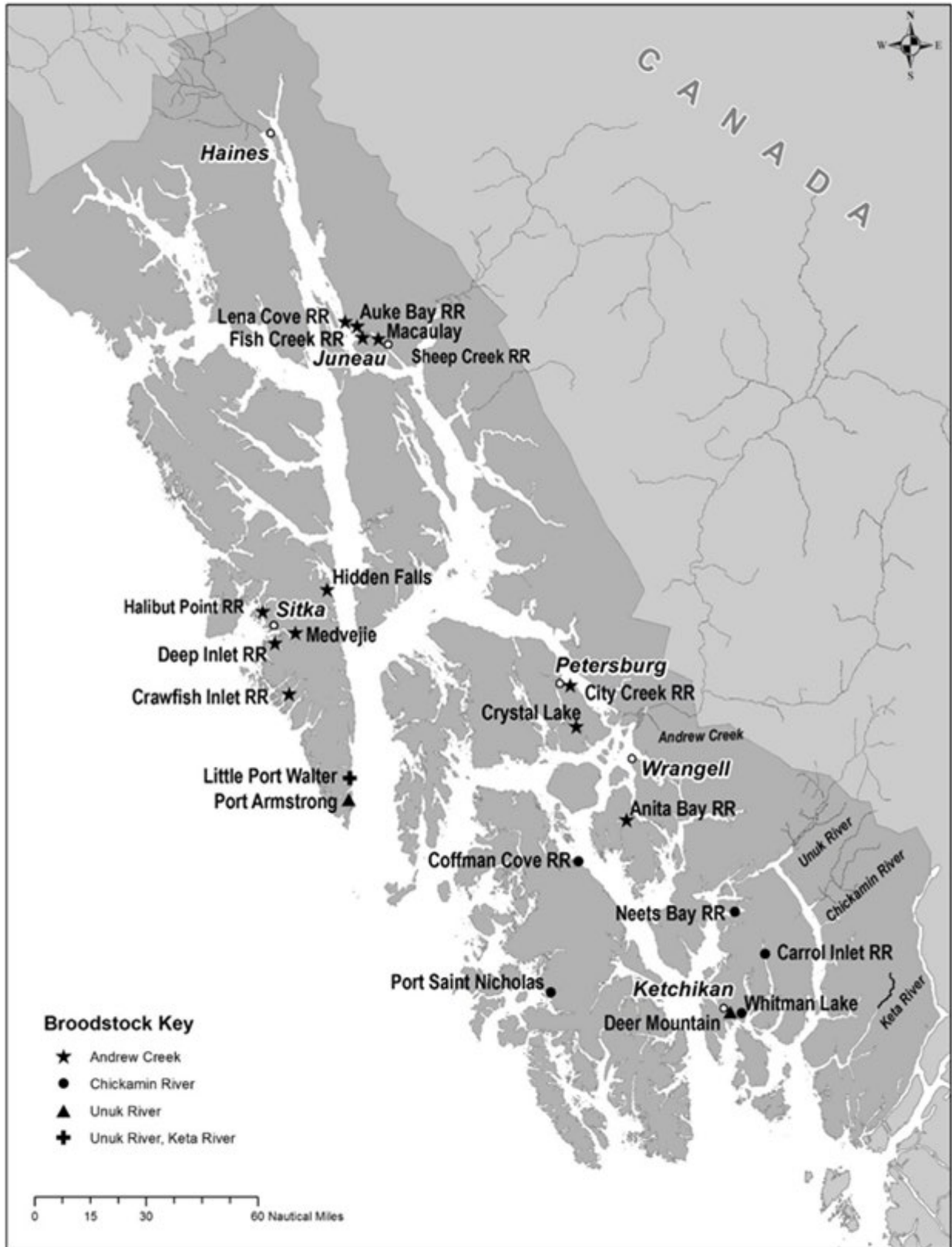


Figure 1.—Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries and Chinook salmon remote release sites (RR) in Southeast Alaska and showing broodstock in use by location.

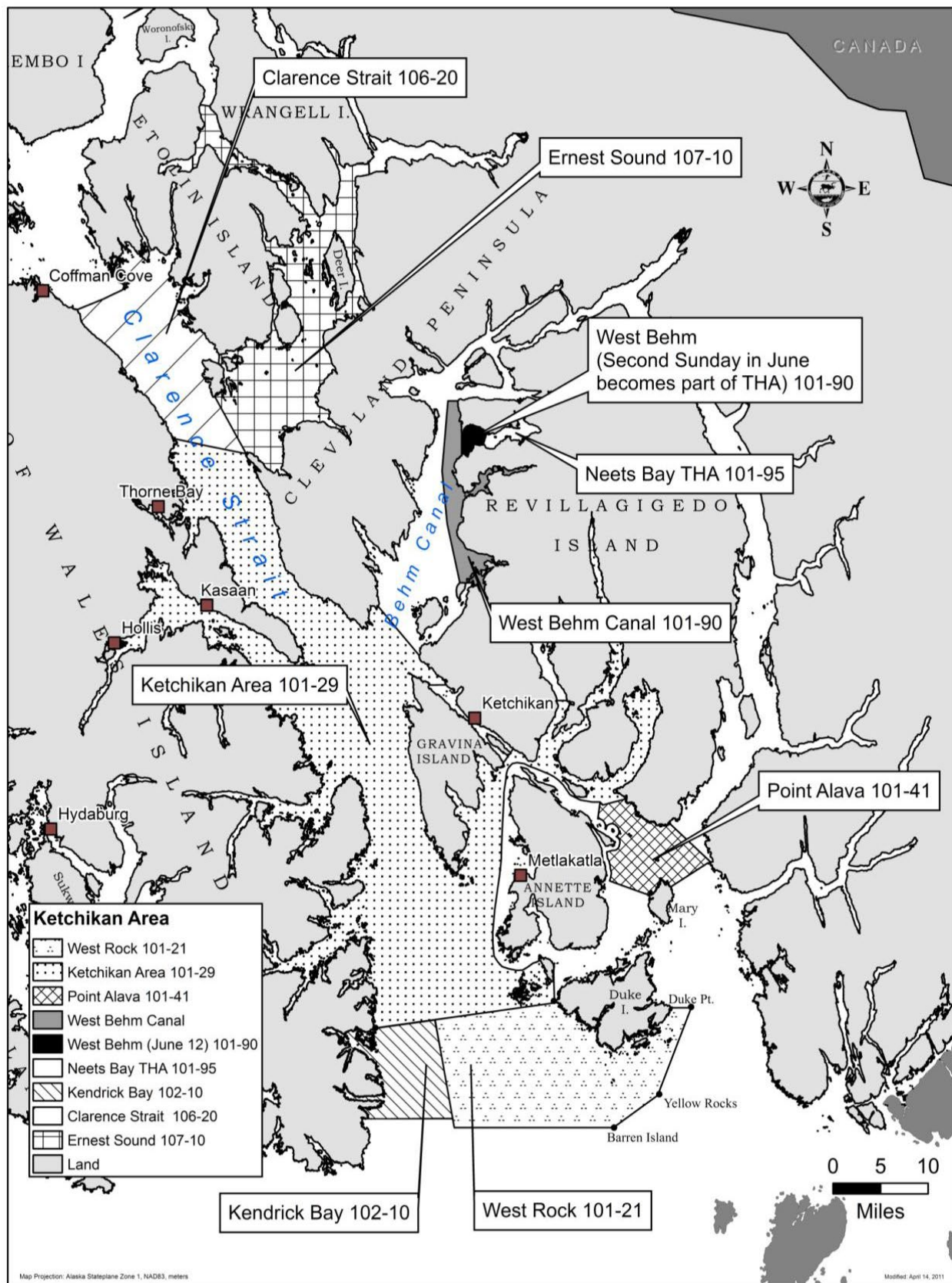


Figure 2.—Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2011 and 2012.

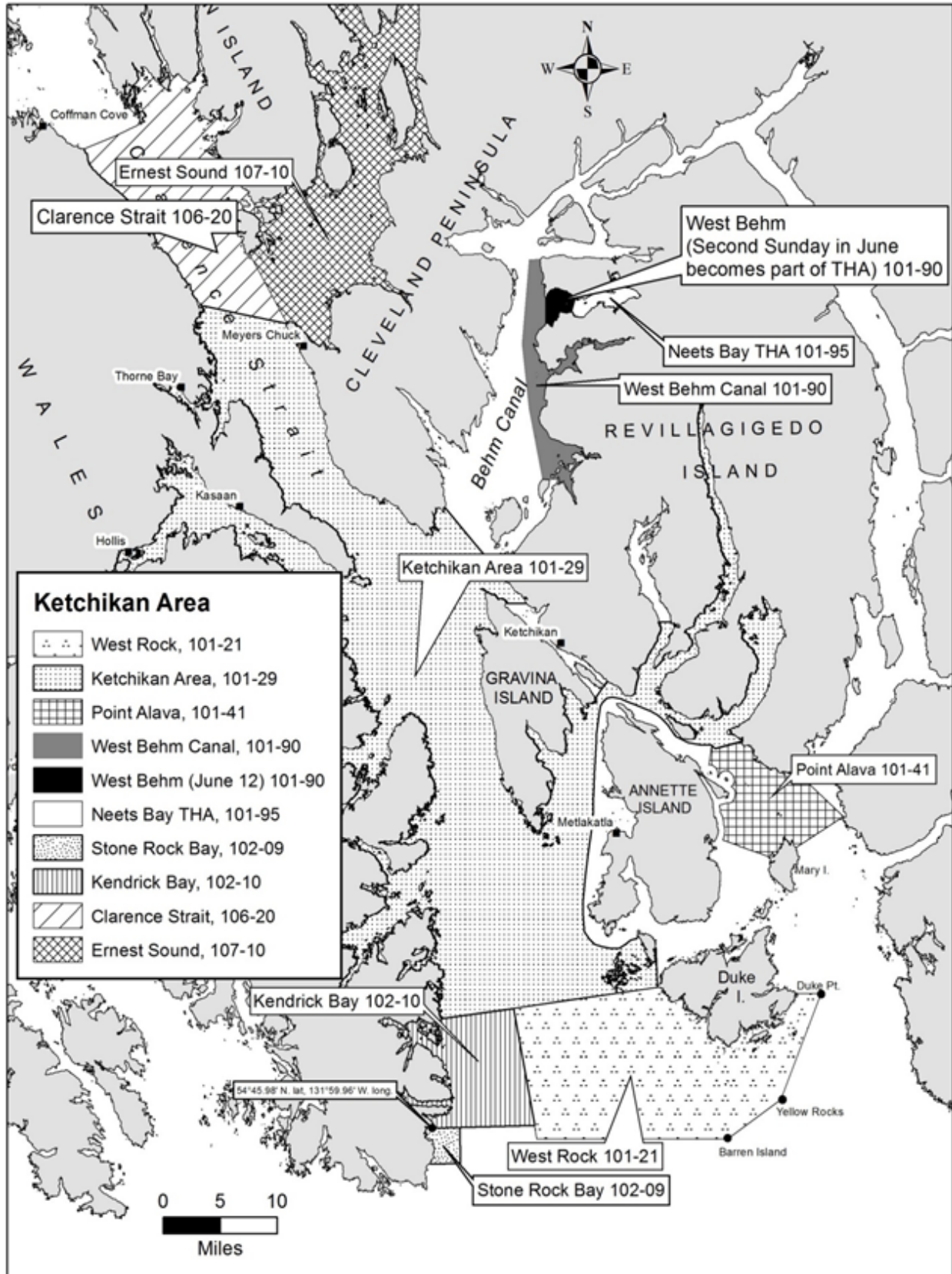


Figure 3.—Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2013.

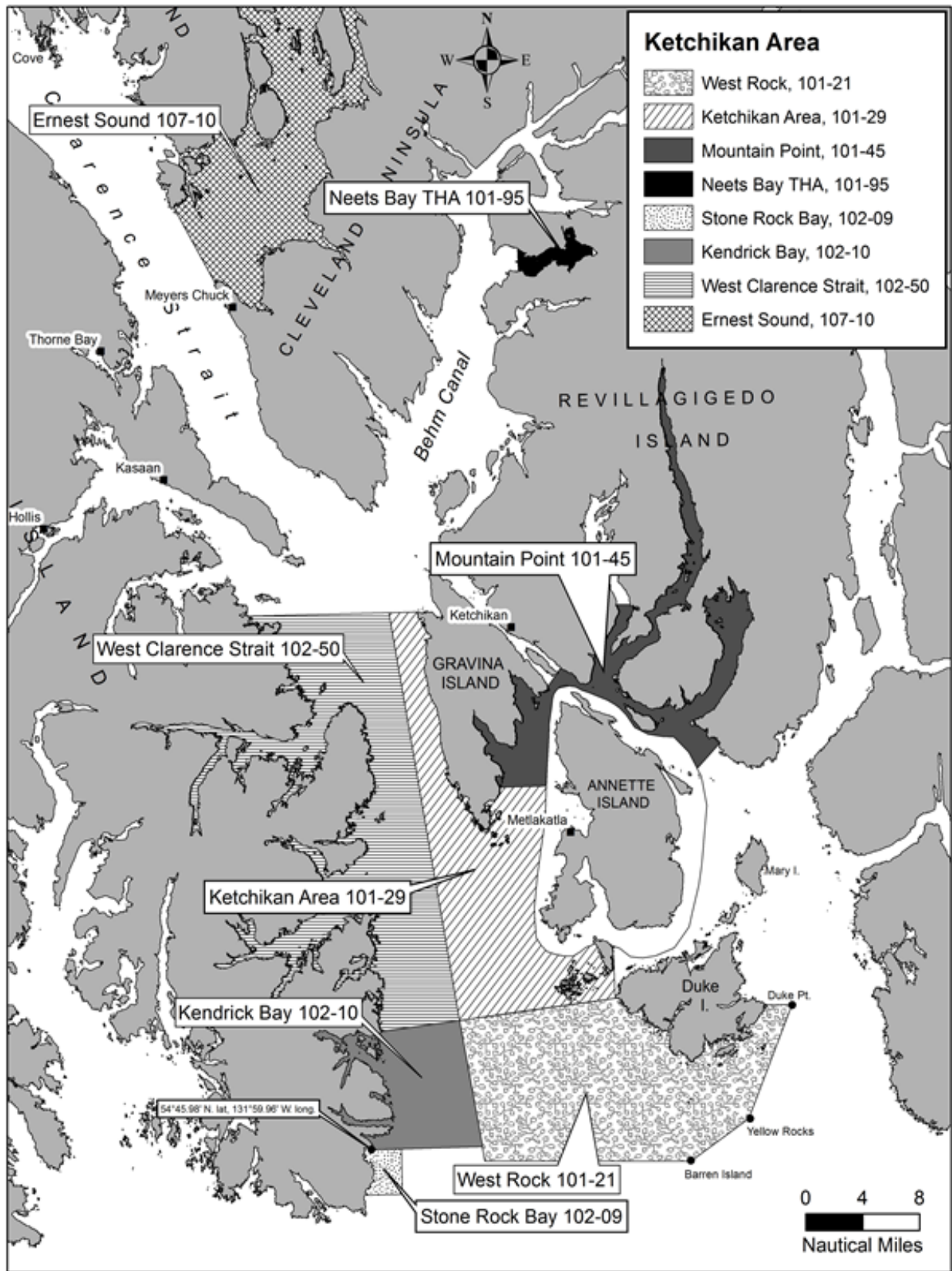


Figure 4.—Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2014 and 2015.

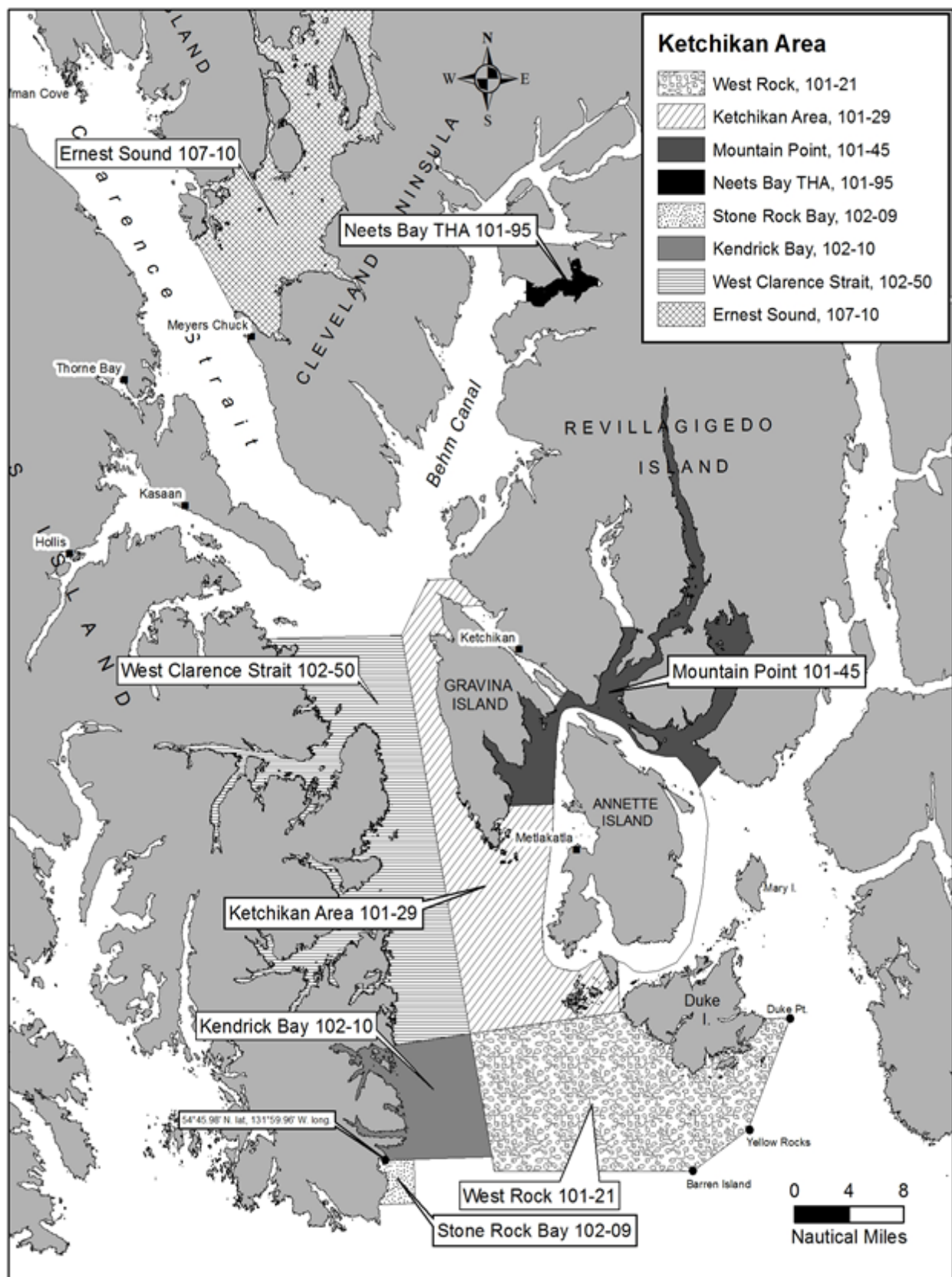


Figure 5.—Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2016 and 2017.

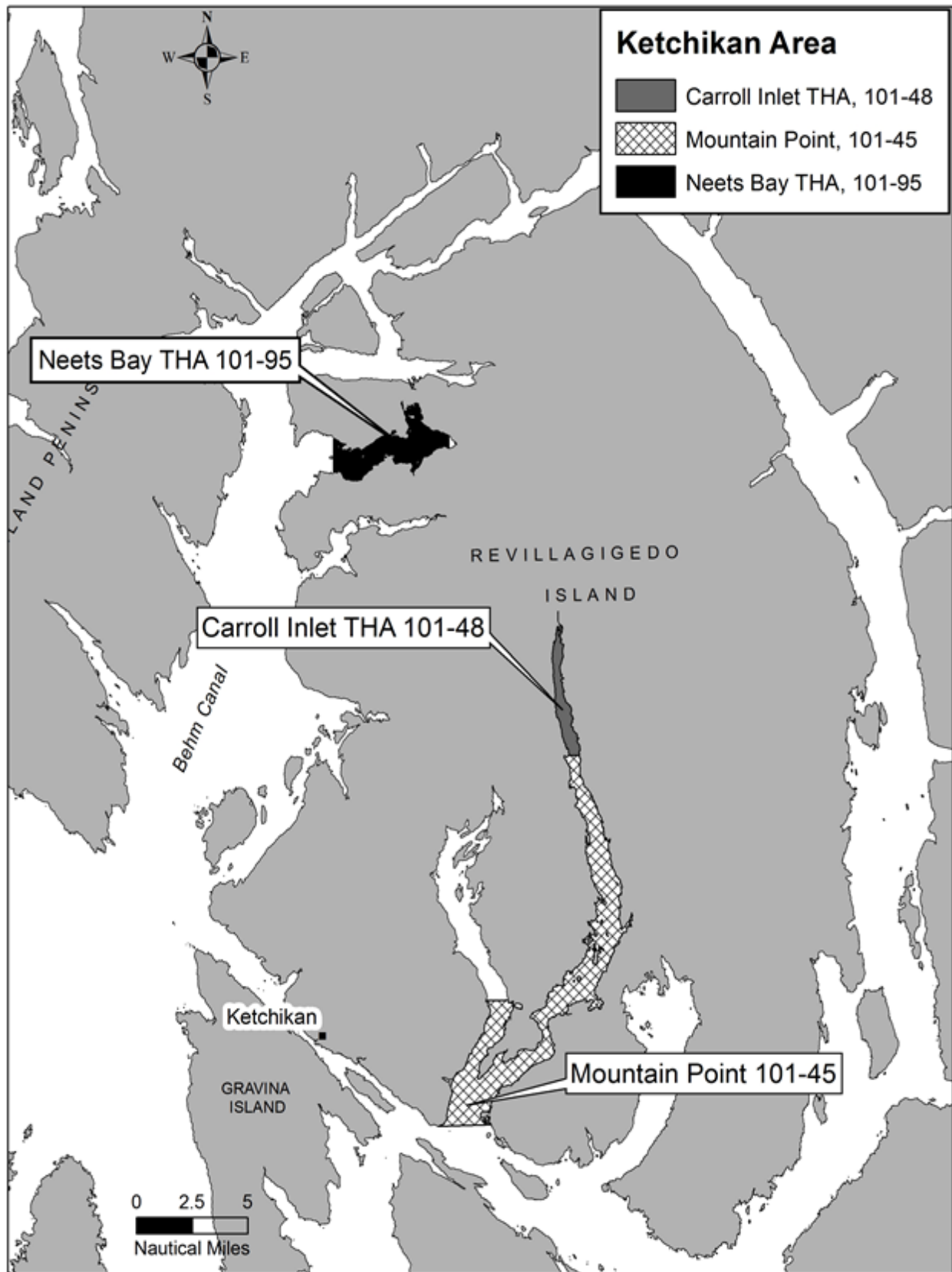


Figure 6.—Ketchikan area spring troll areas, 2018.

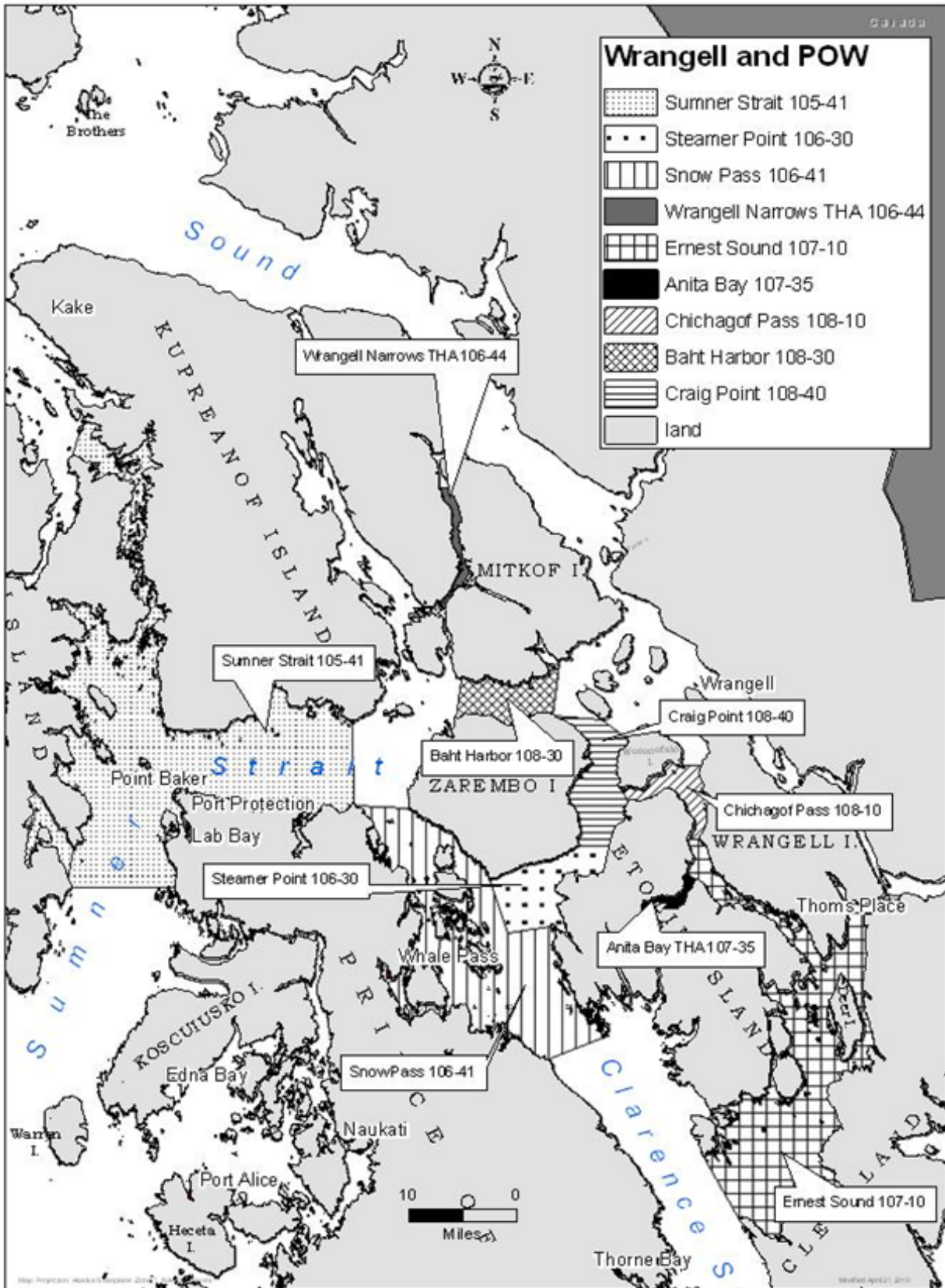


Figure 7.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2011.

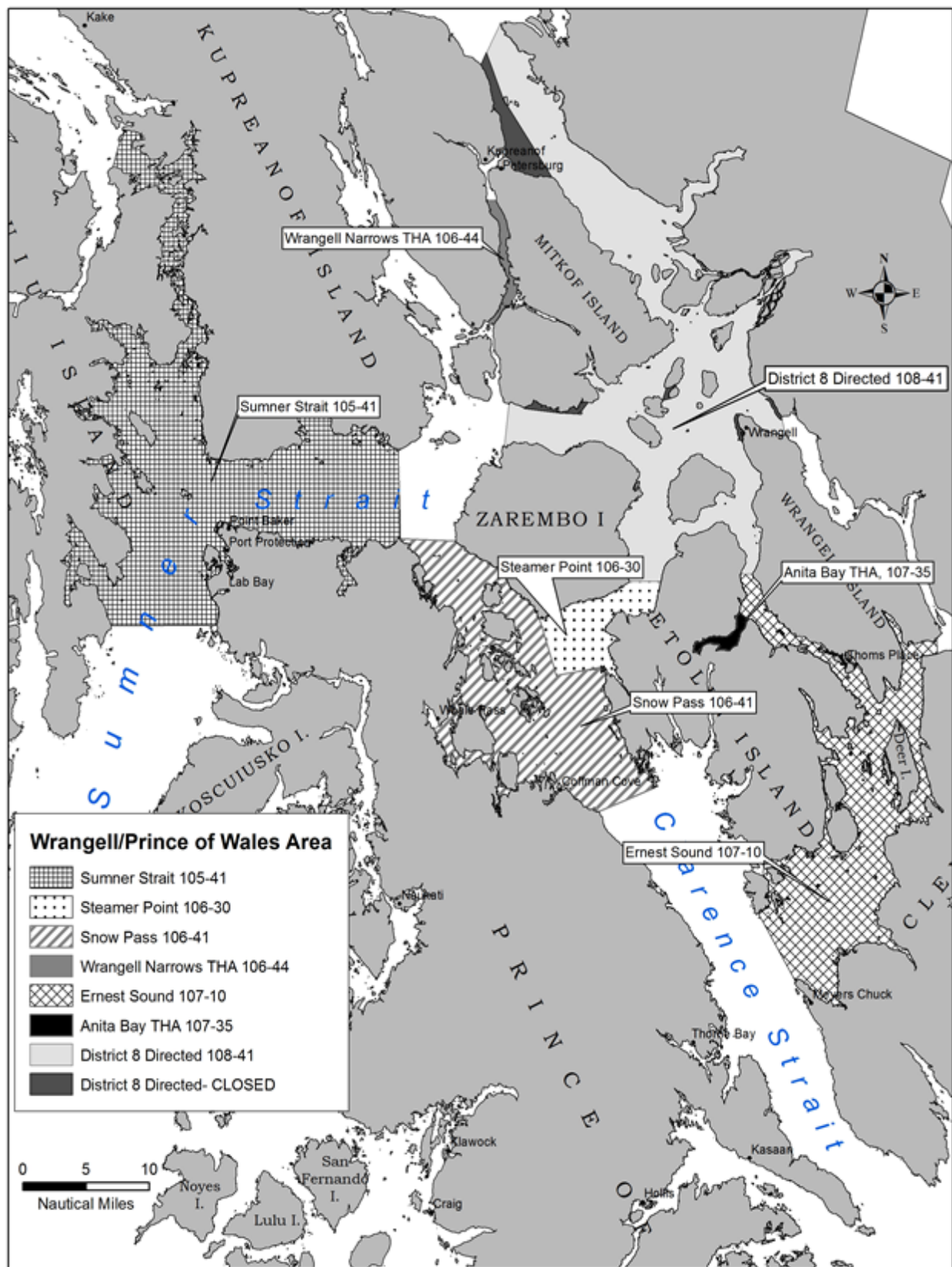


Figure 8.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2012.

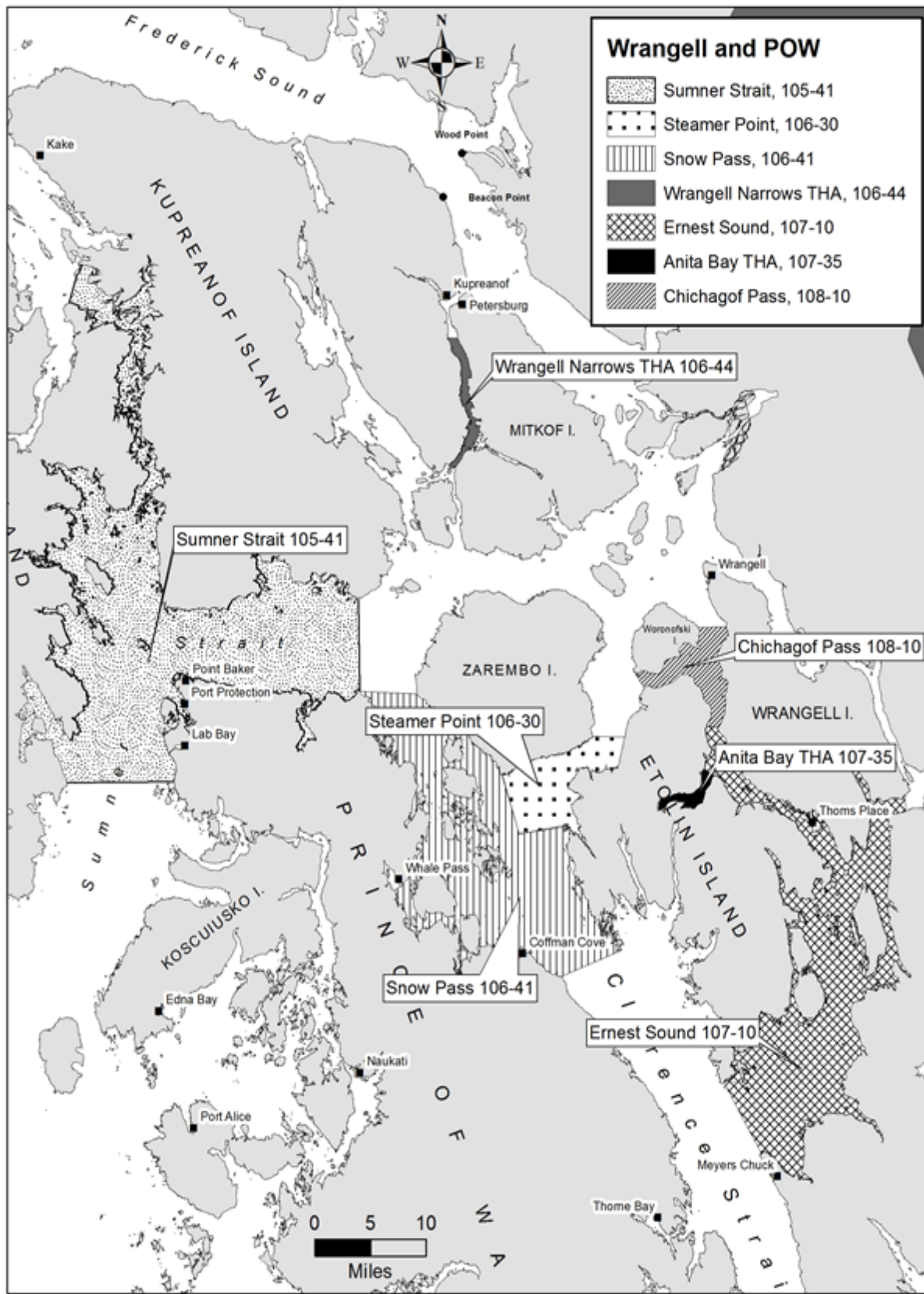


Figure 9.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2013.

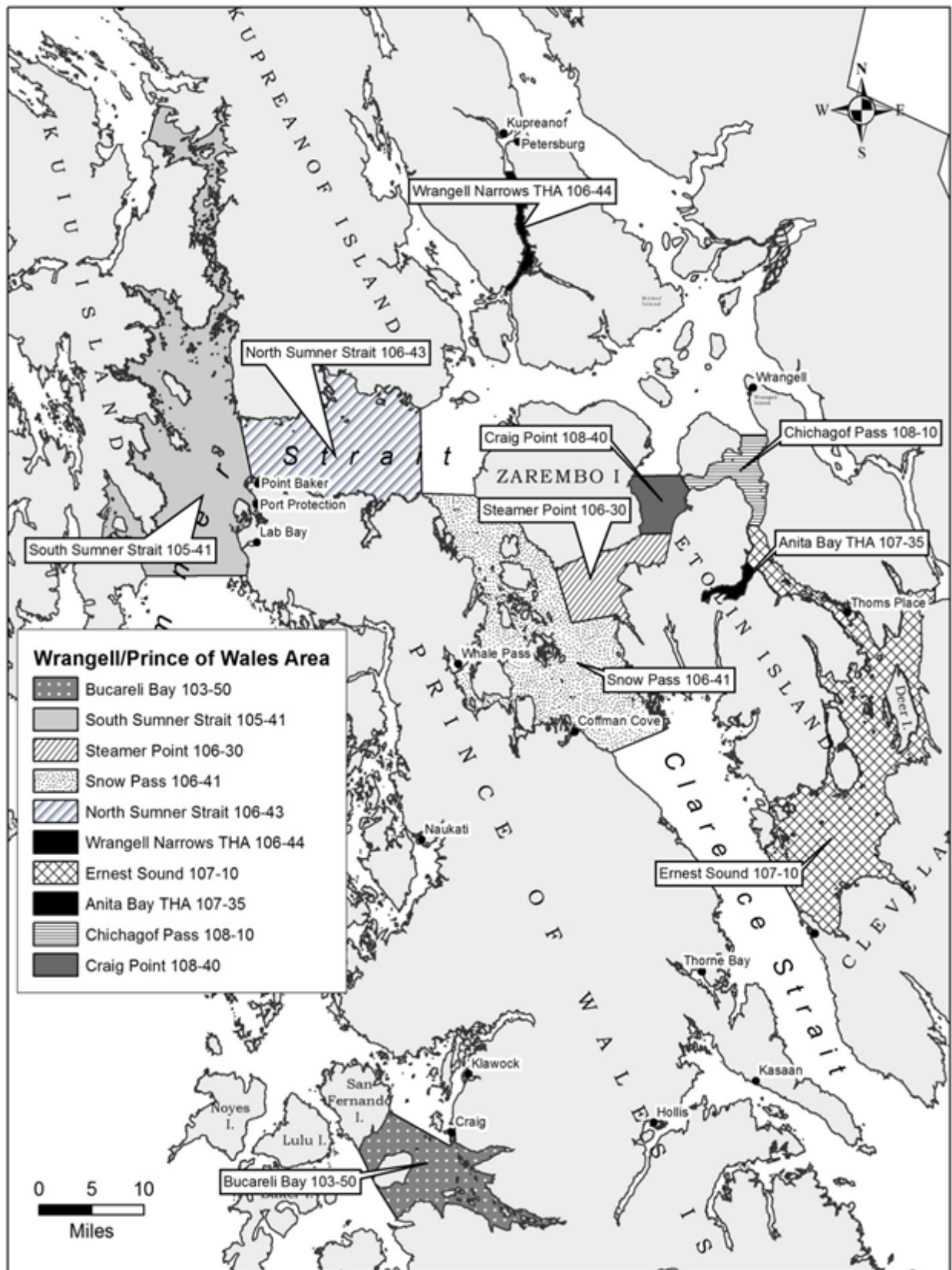


Figure 10.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2014.

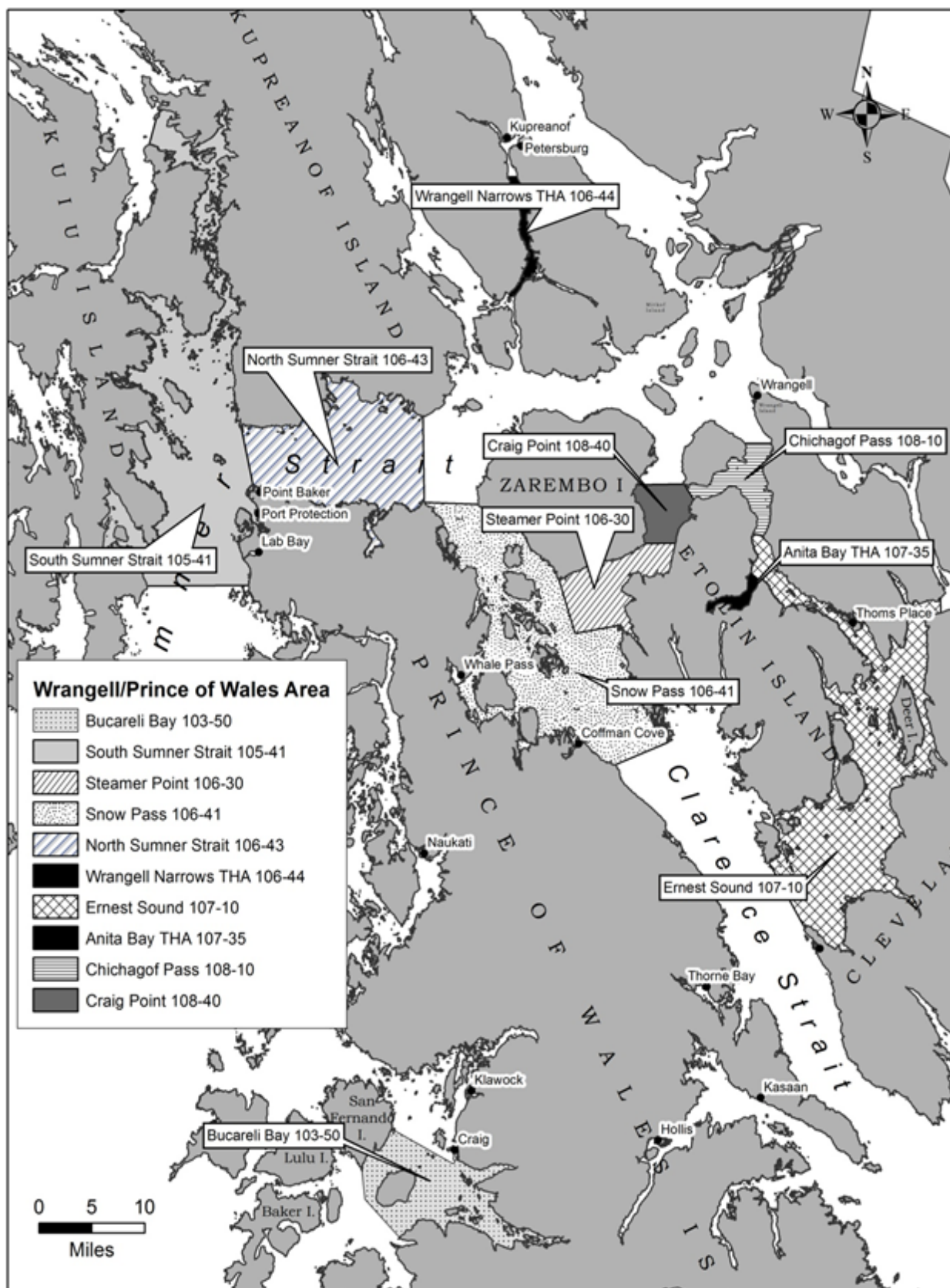


Figure 11.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2015.

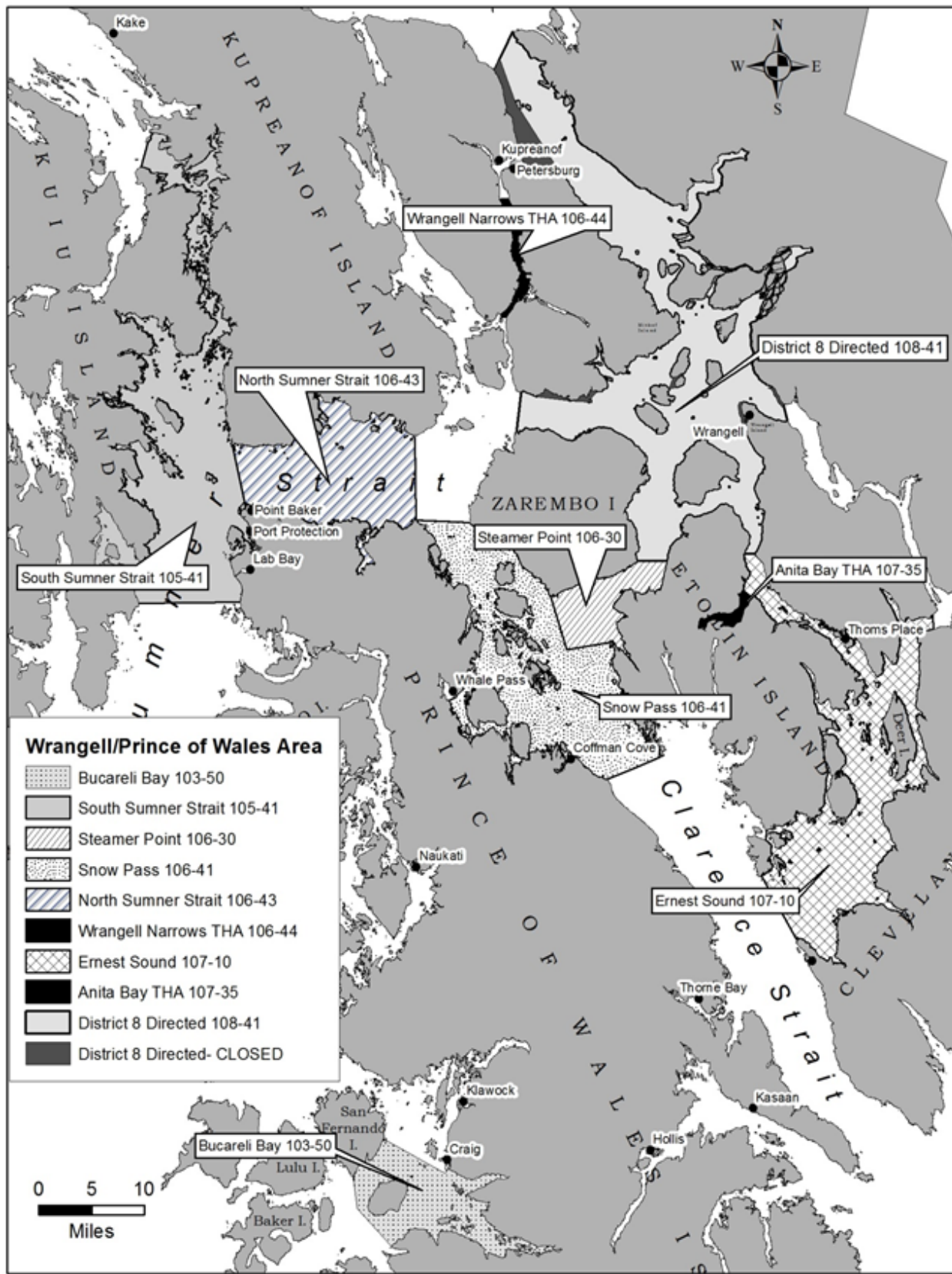


Figure 12.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2016.

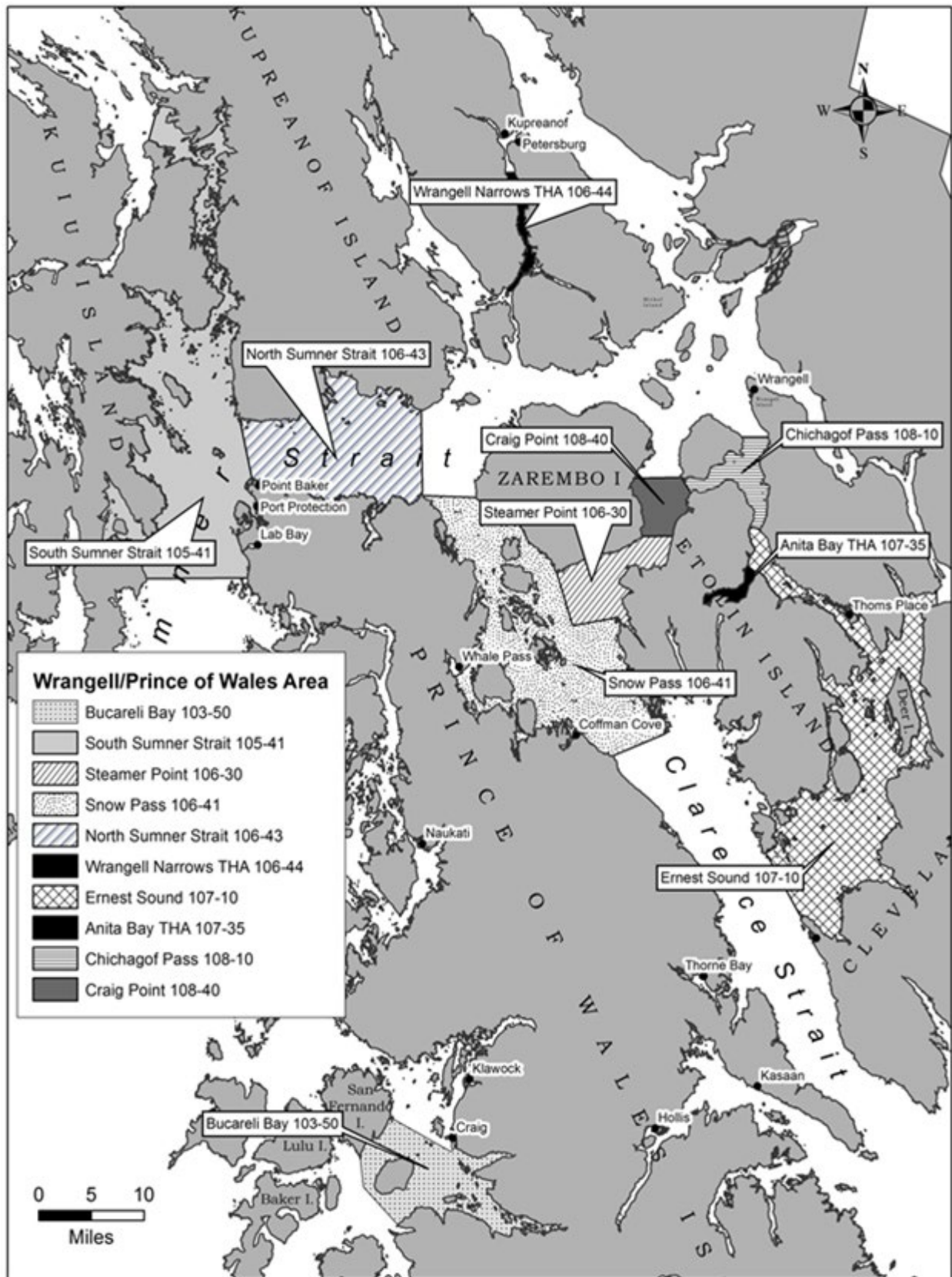


Figure 13.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2017.

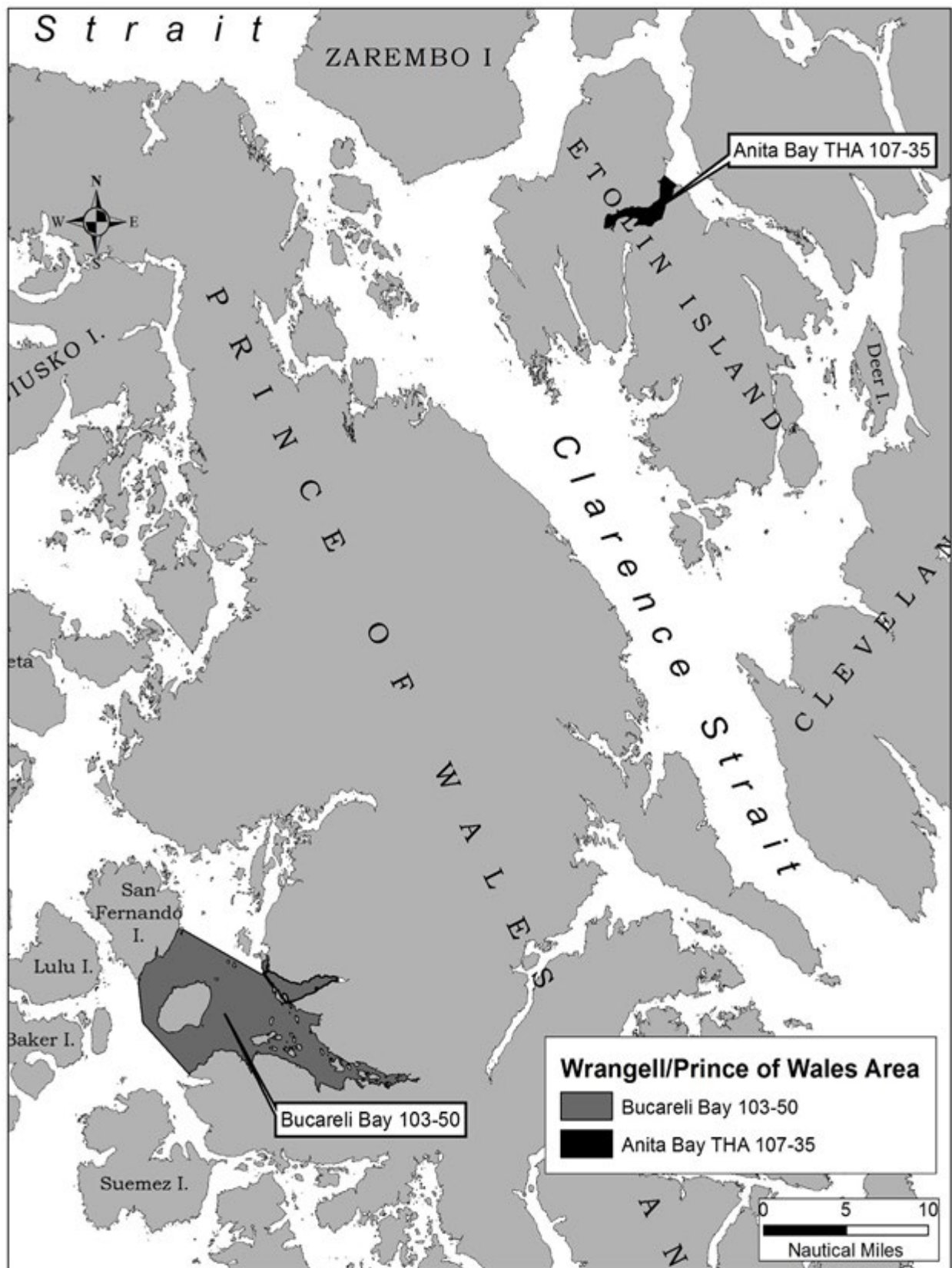


Figure 14.—Wrangell and Prince of Wales spring troll areas, 2018.

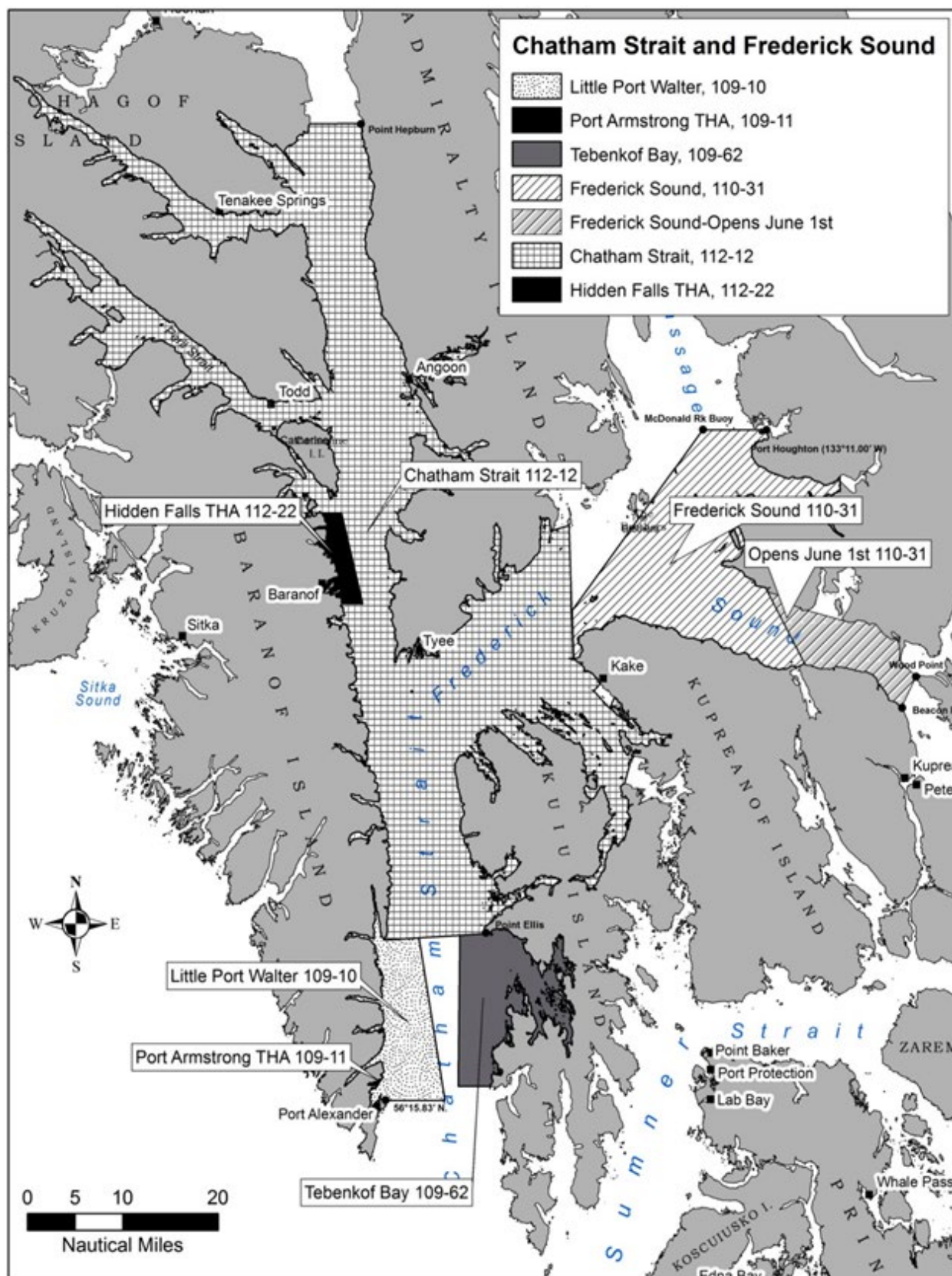


Figure 15.—Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2011–2016.

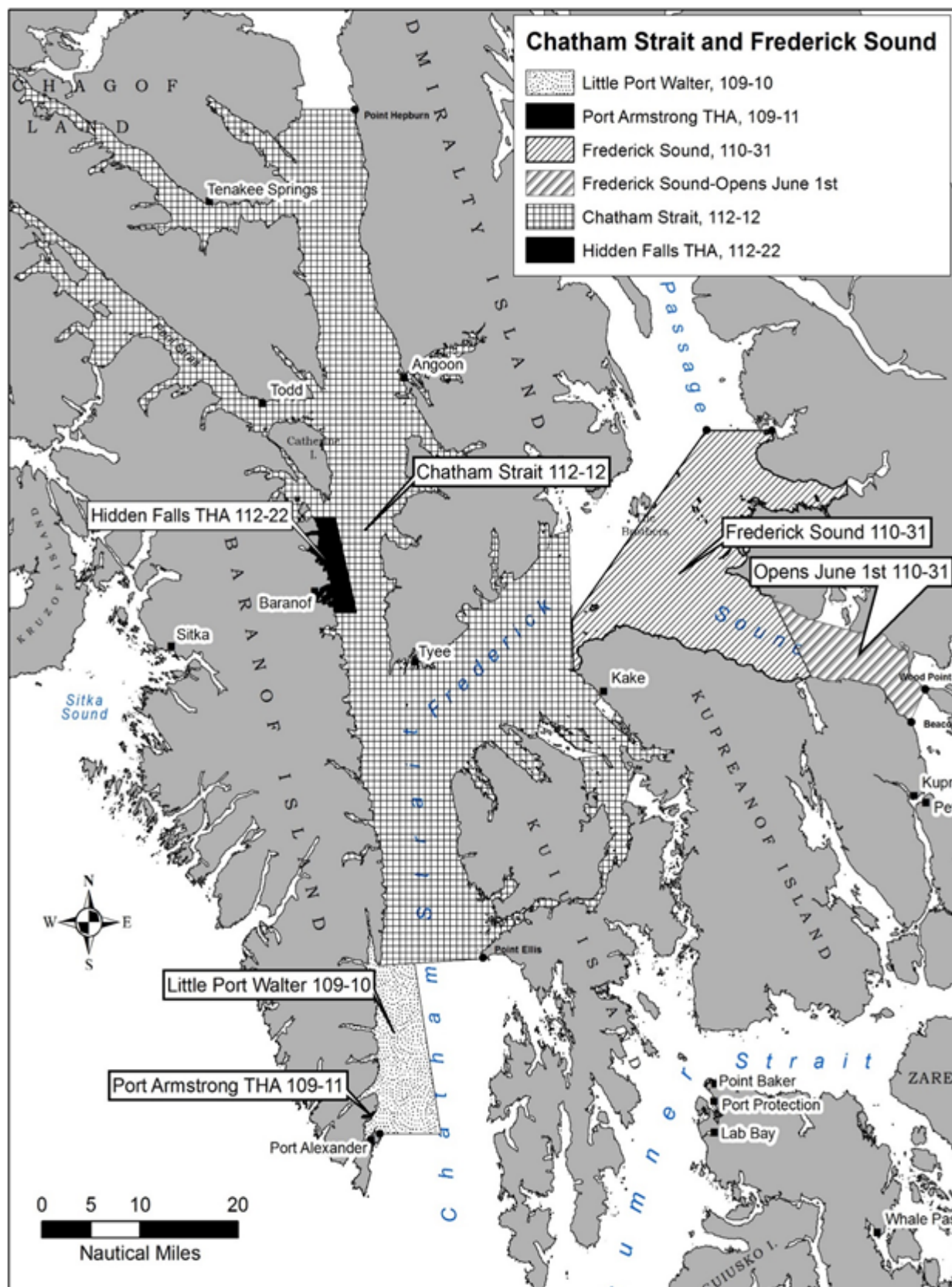


Figure 16.—Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll area, 2017.

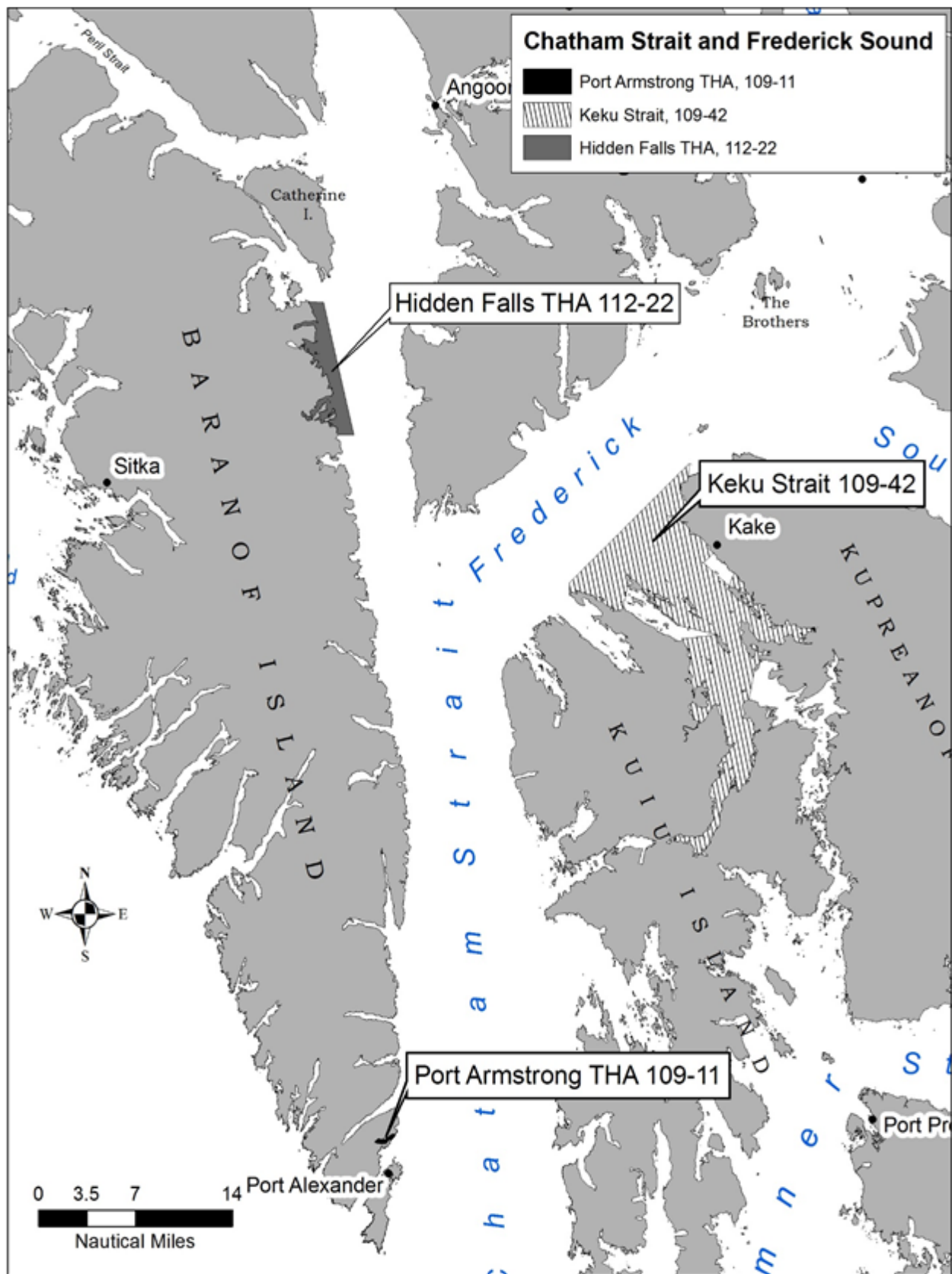


Figure 17.—Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound spring troll areas, 2018.

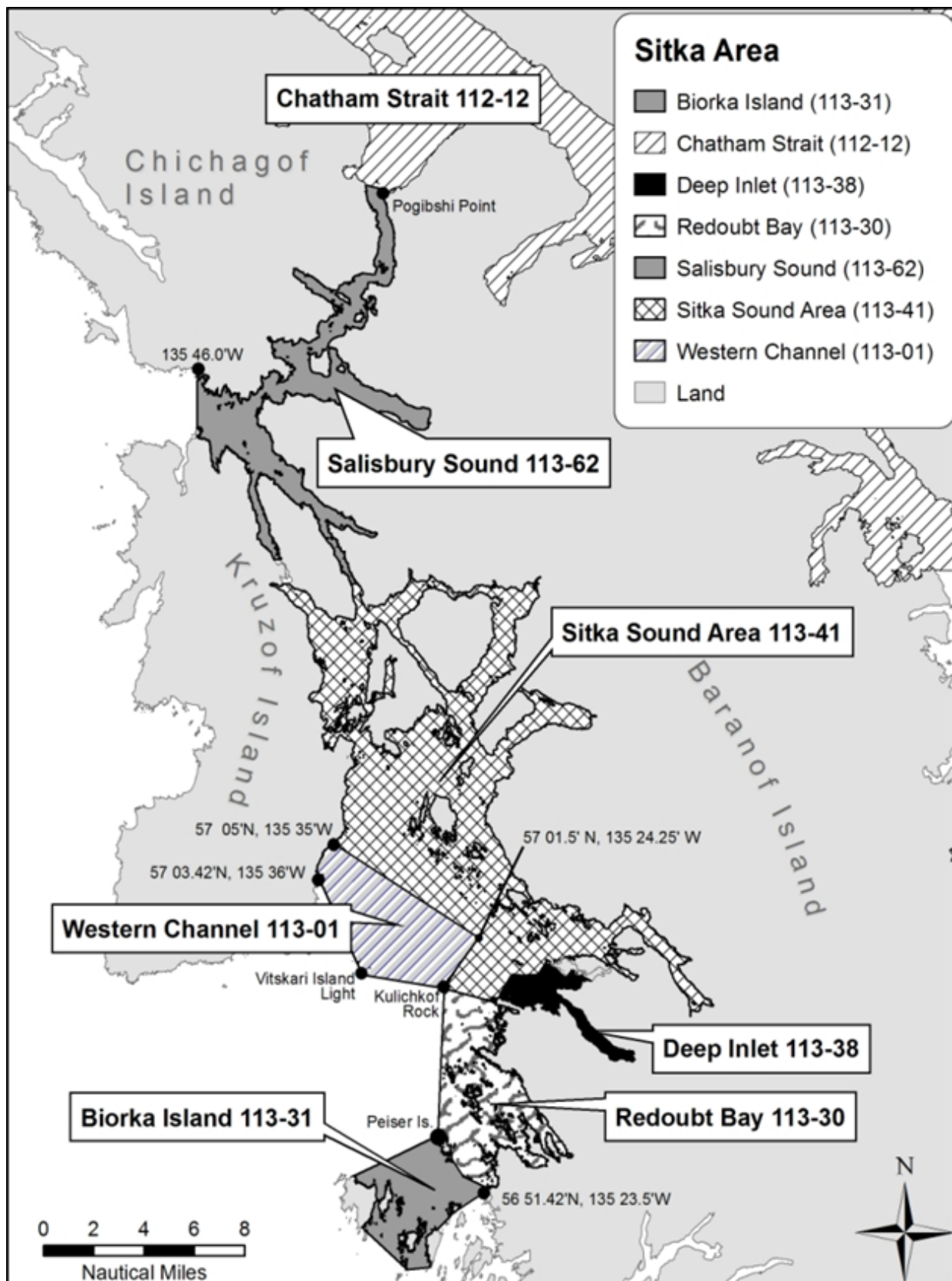


Figure 18.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2011.

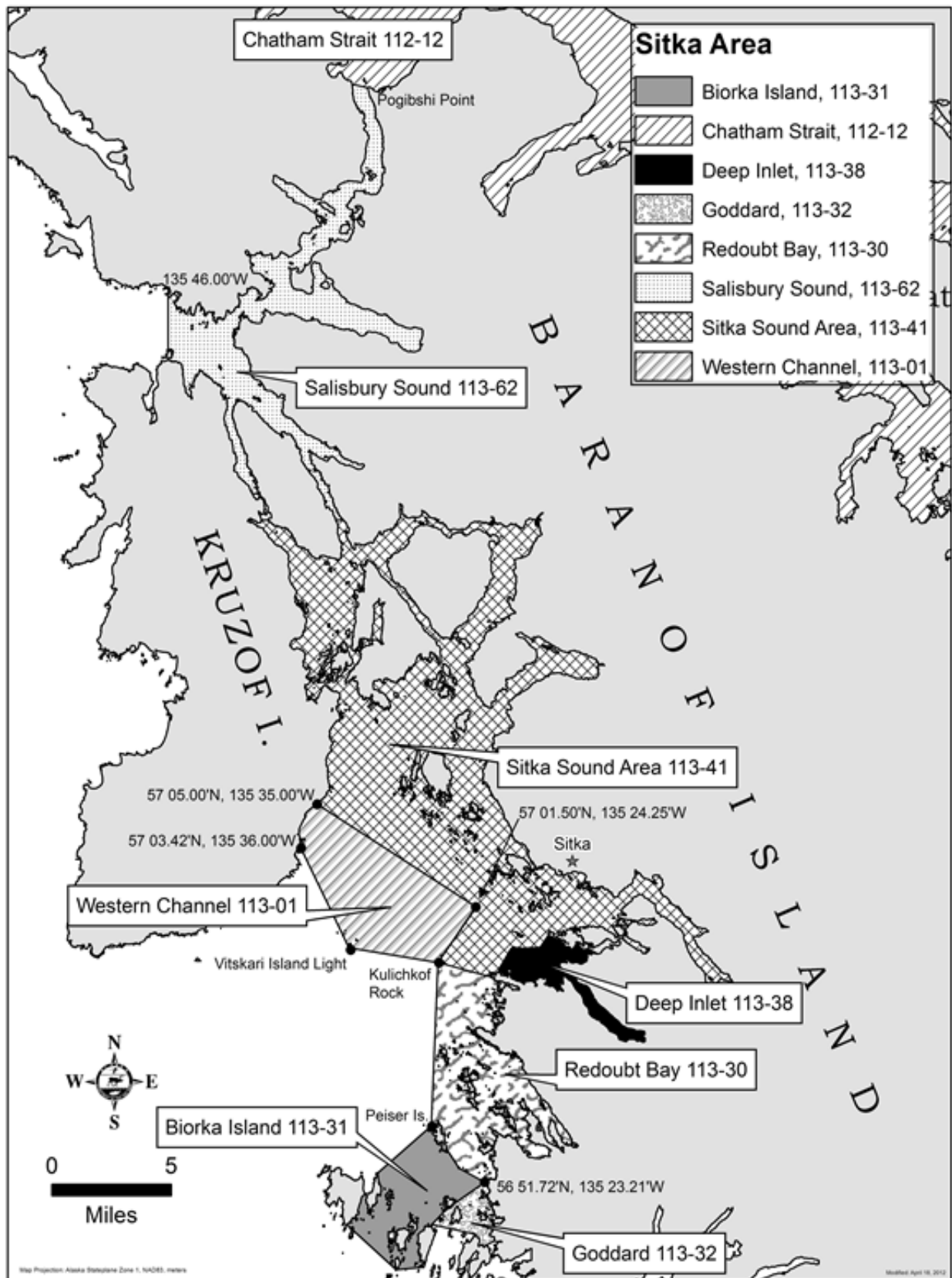


Figure 19.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2012.

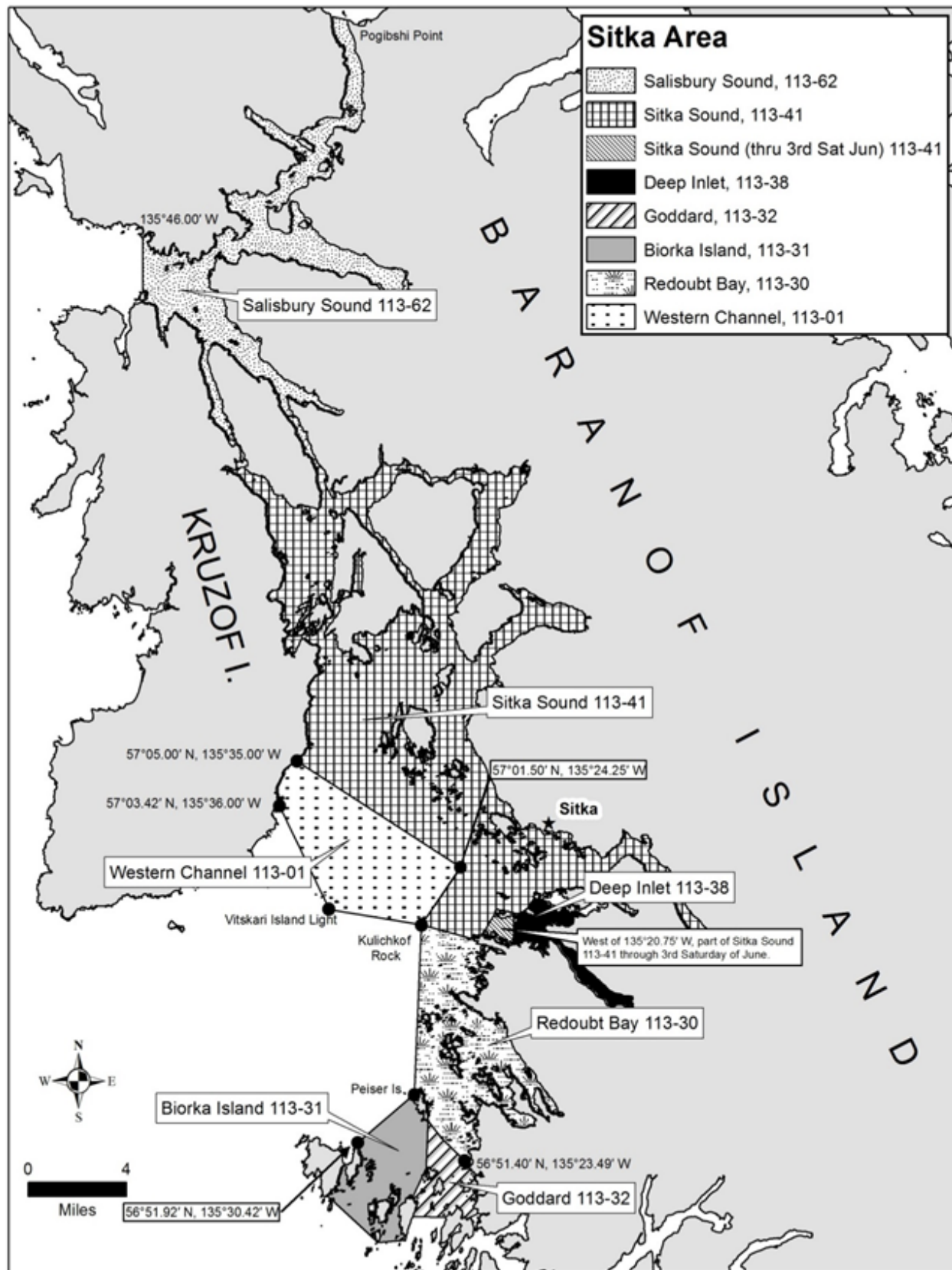


Figure 20.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2013.

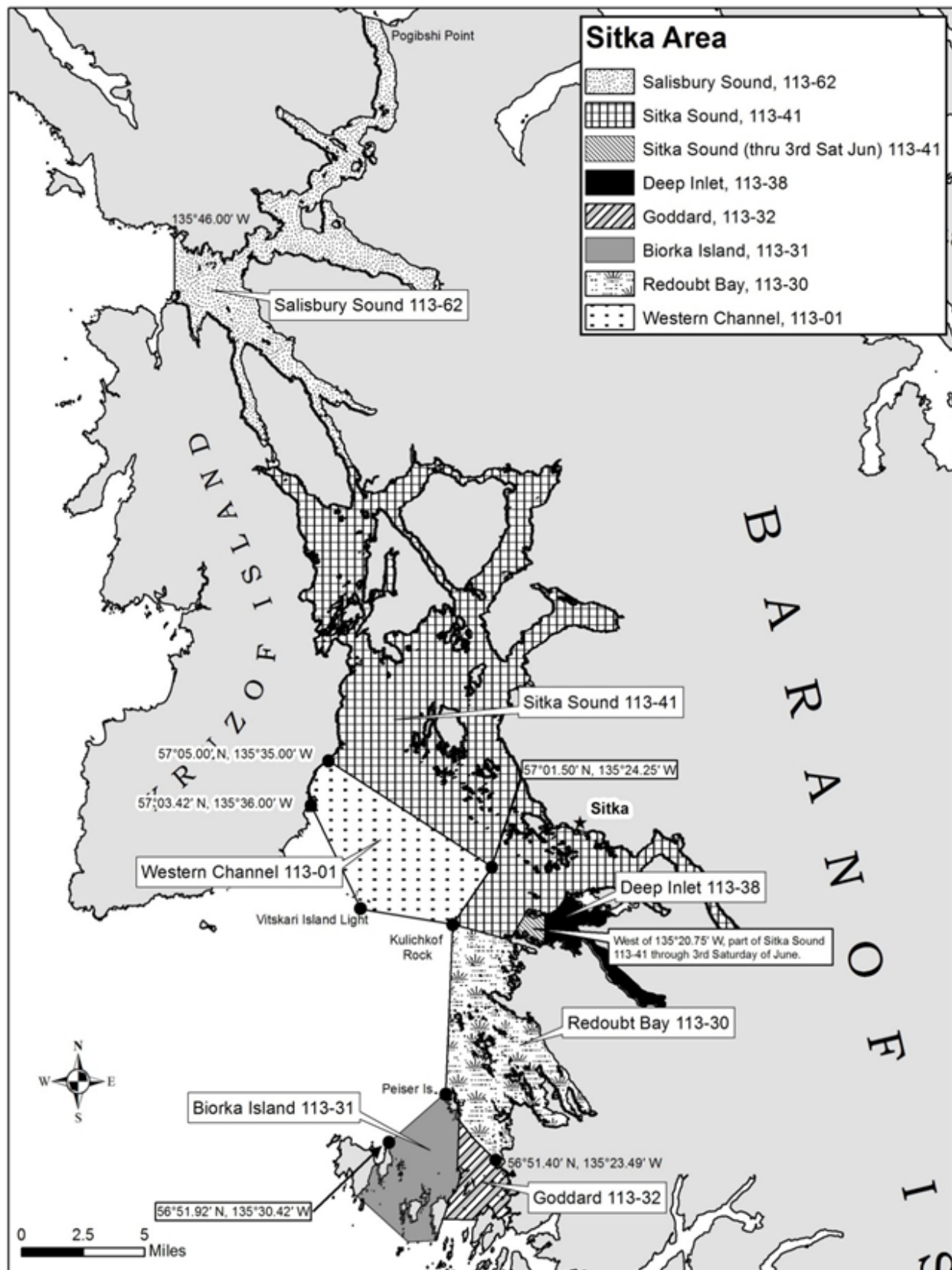


Figure 21.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2014.

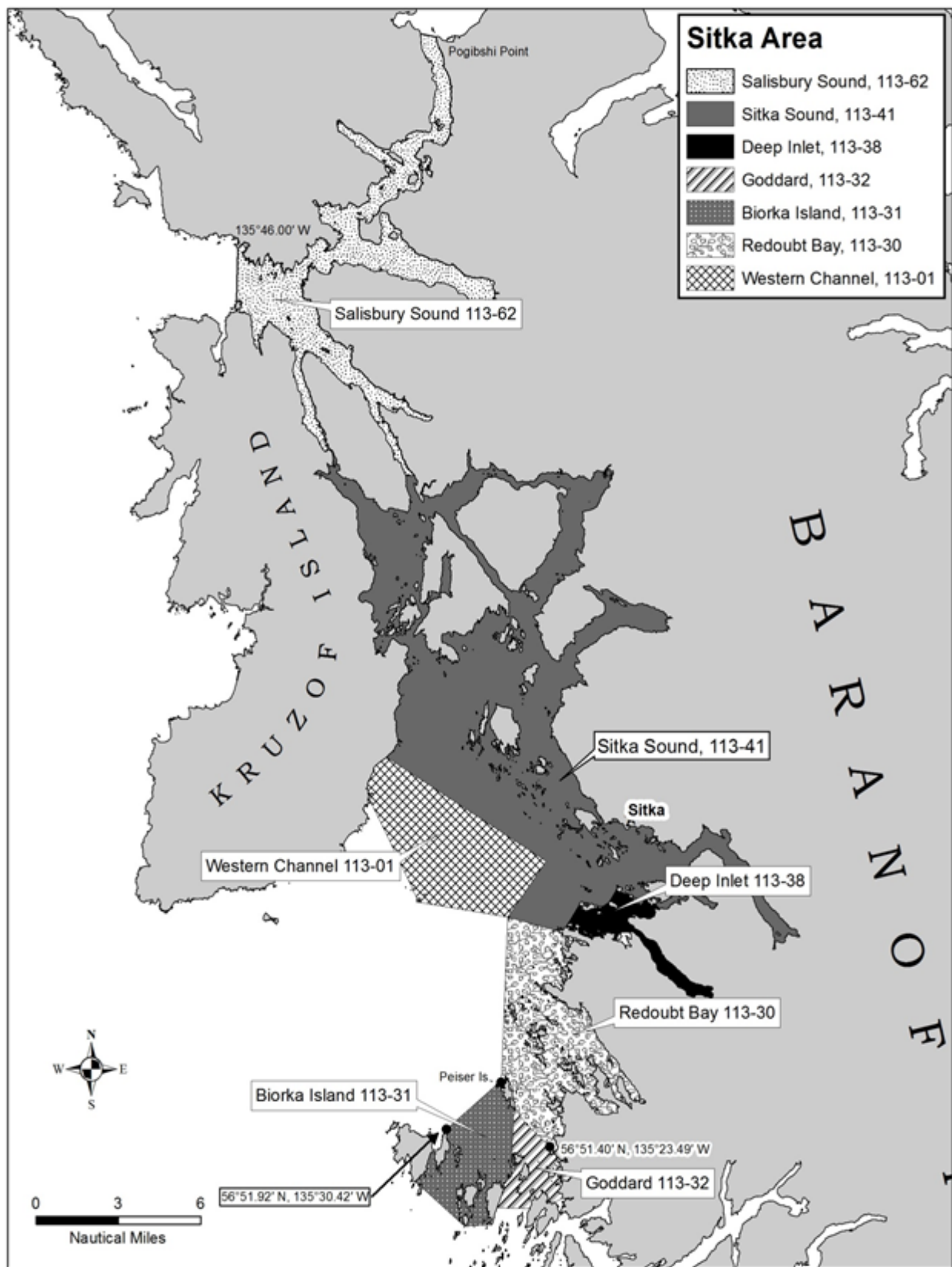


Figure 22.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2015–2017.

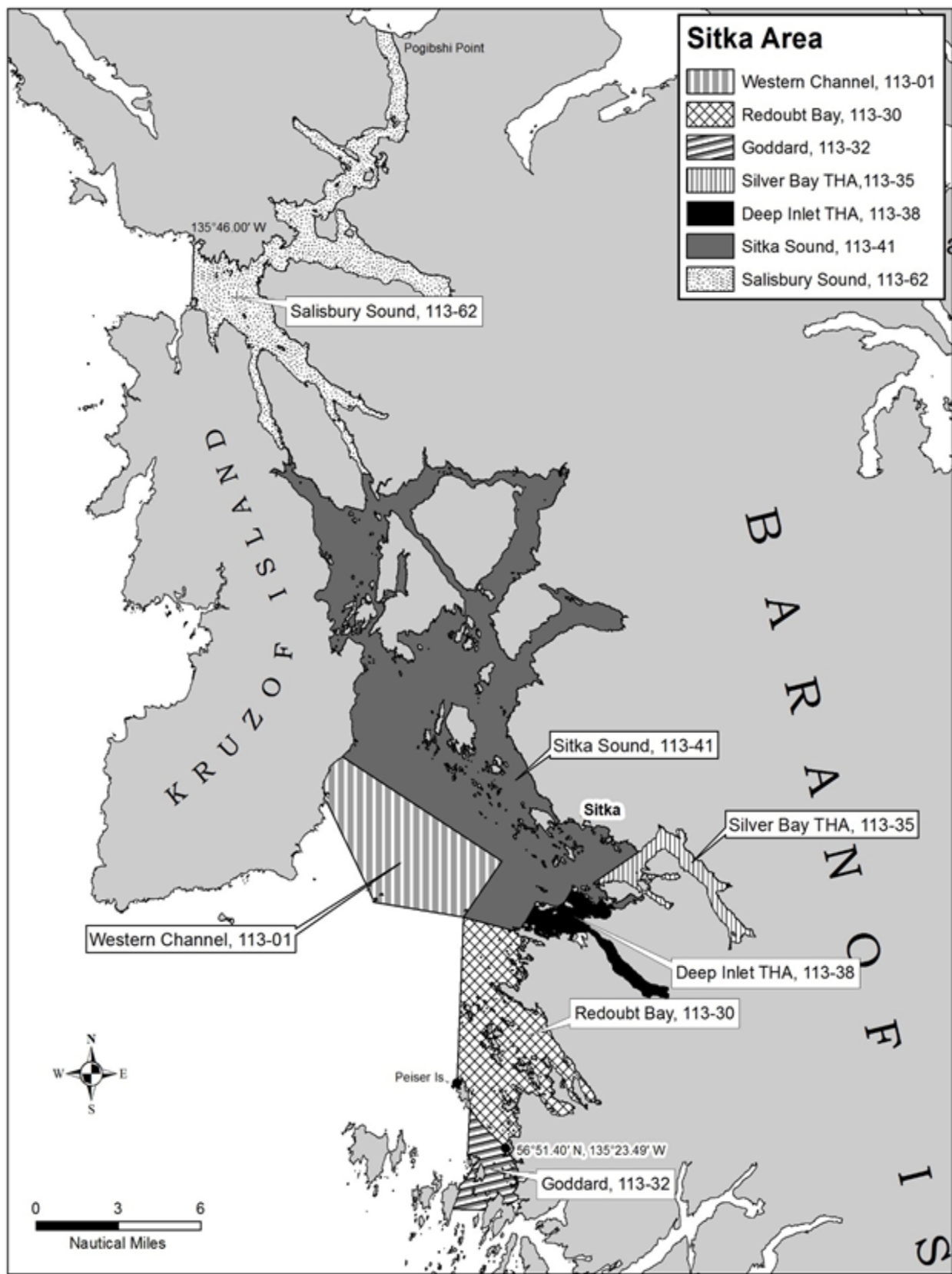


Figure 23.—Sitka spring troll areas, 2018.

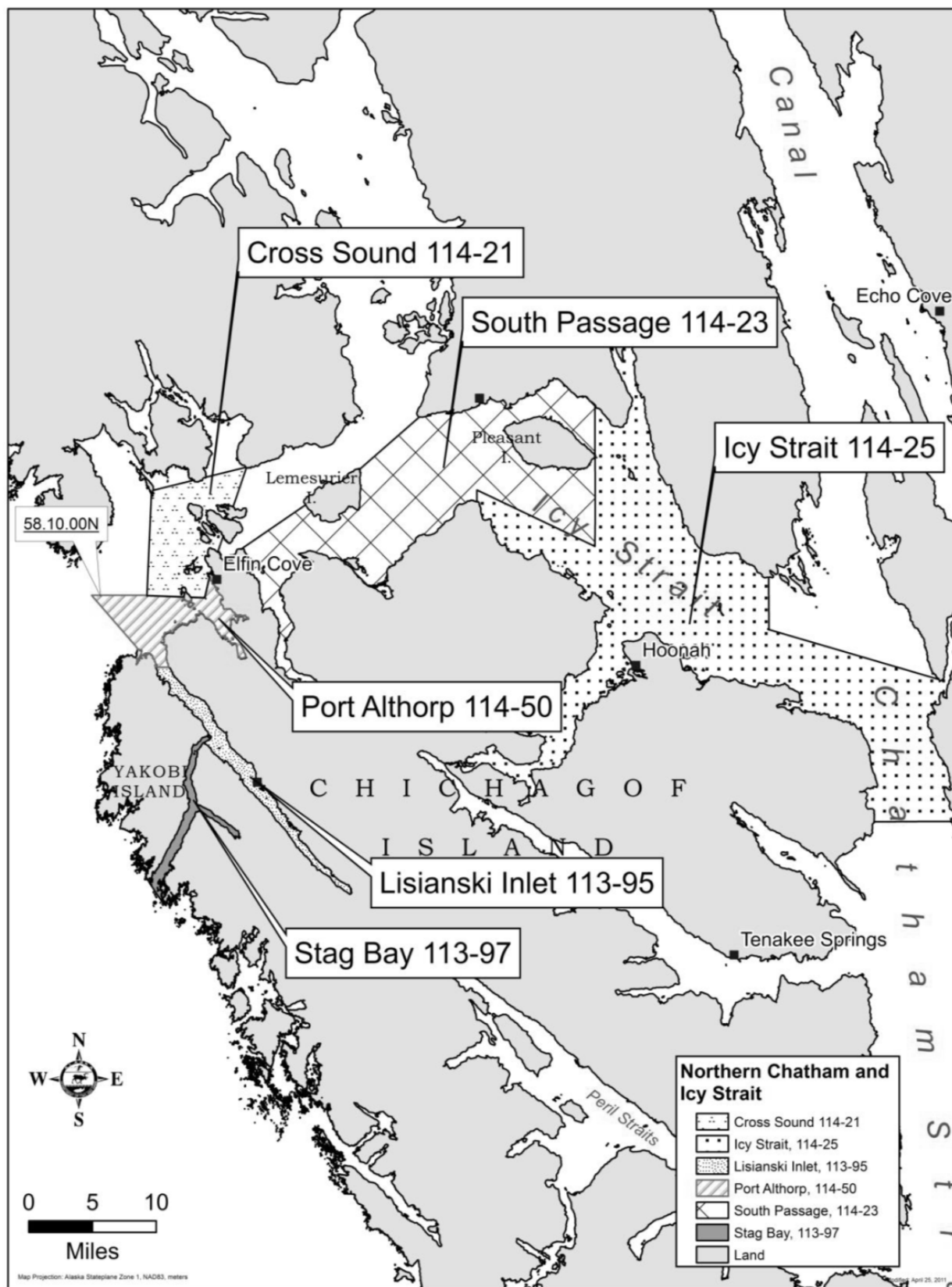


Figure 24.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2011.

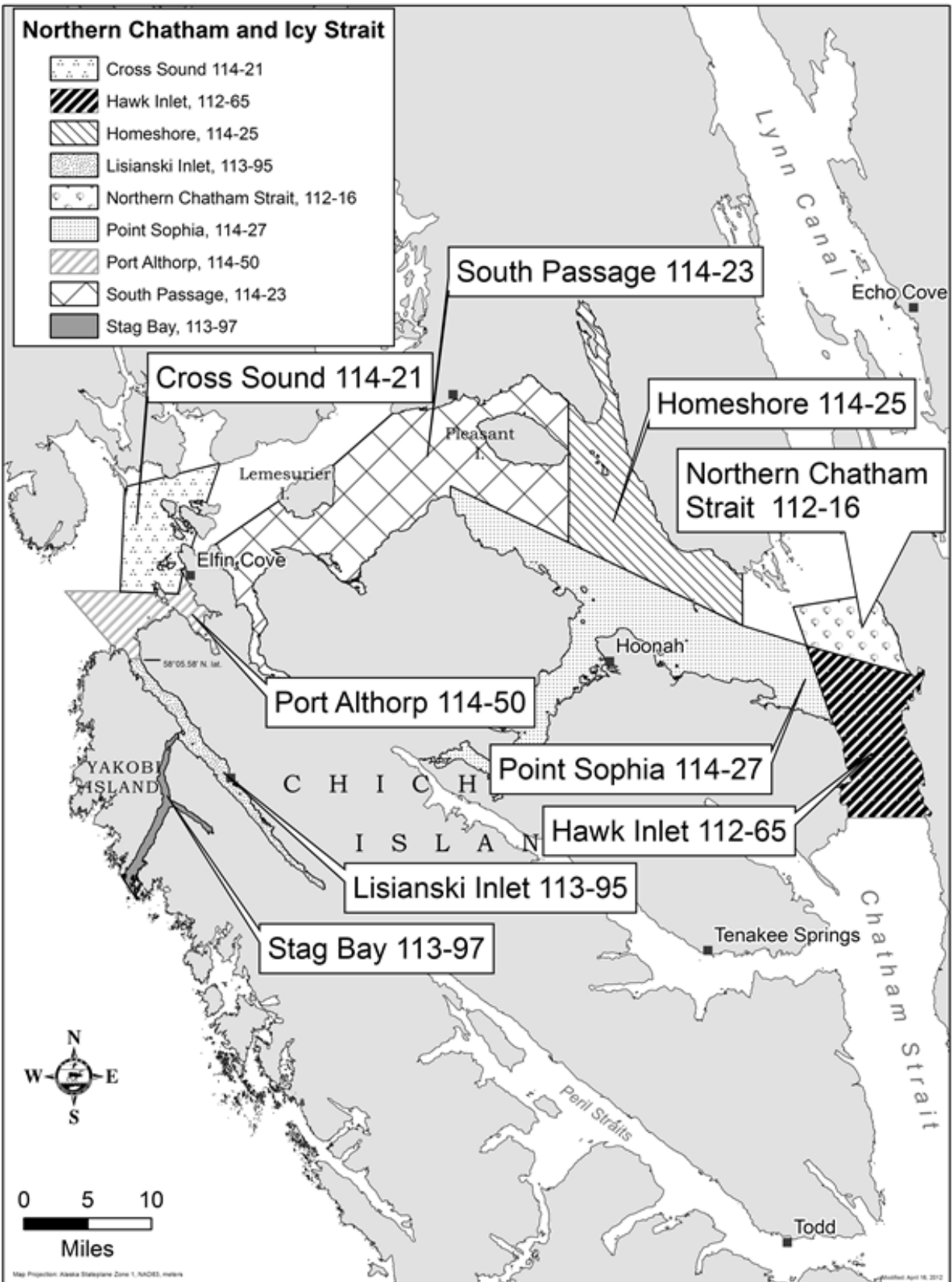


Figure 25.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2012.

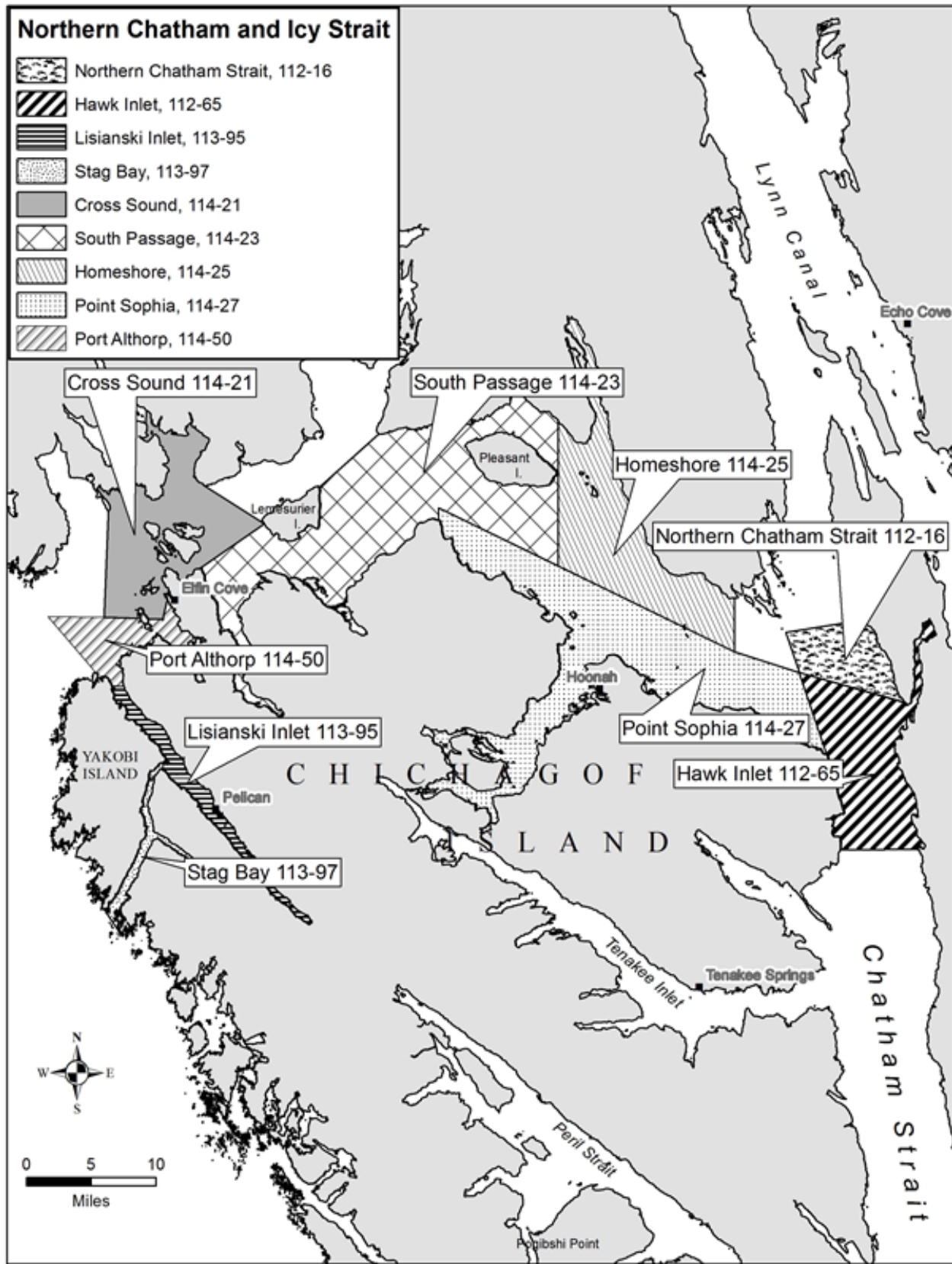


Figure 26.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2013.

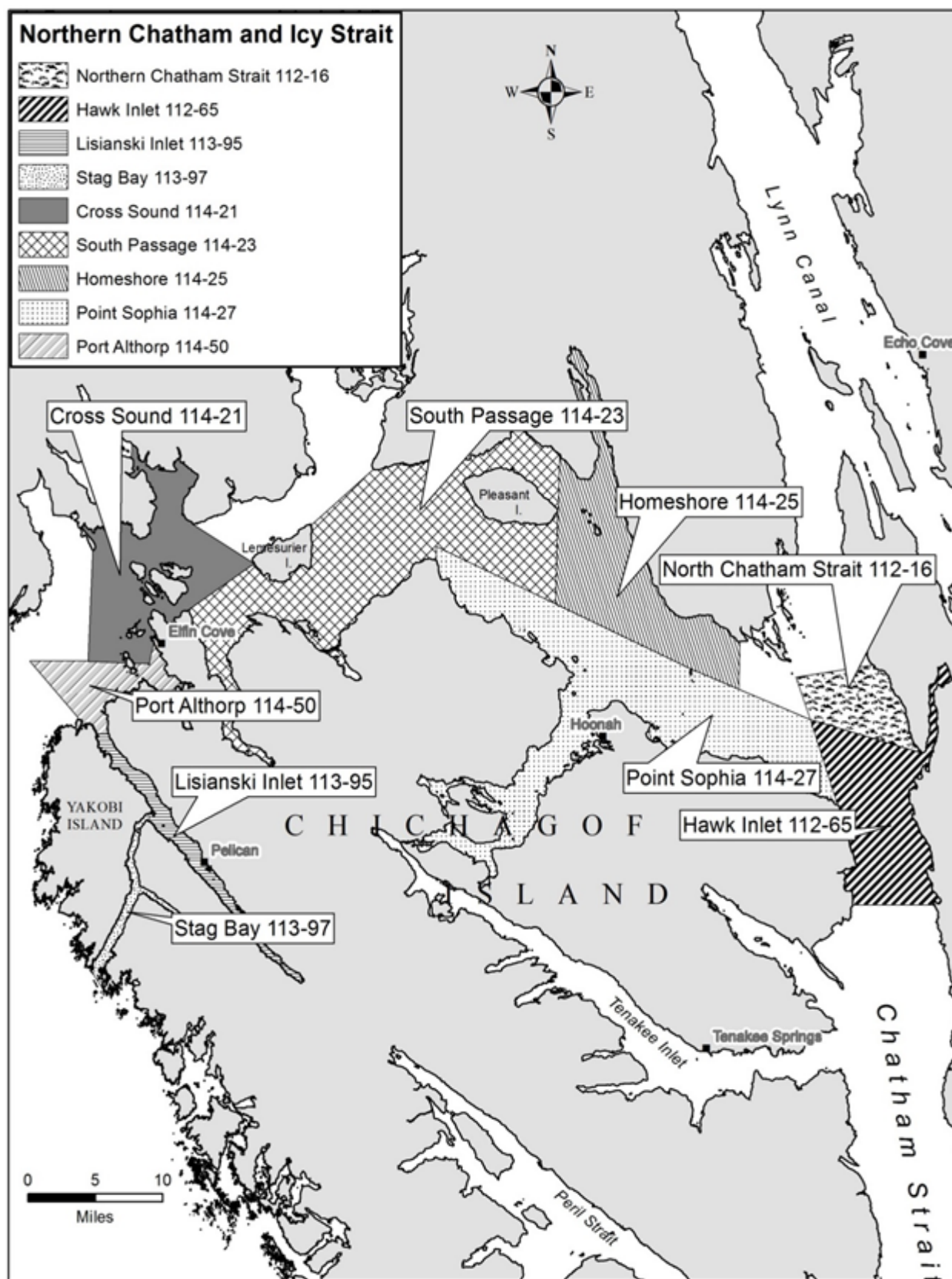


Figure 27.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2014.

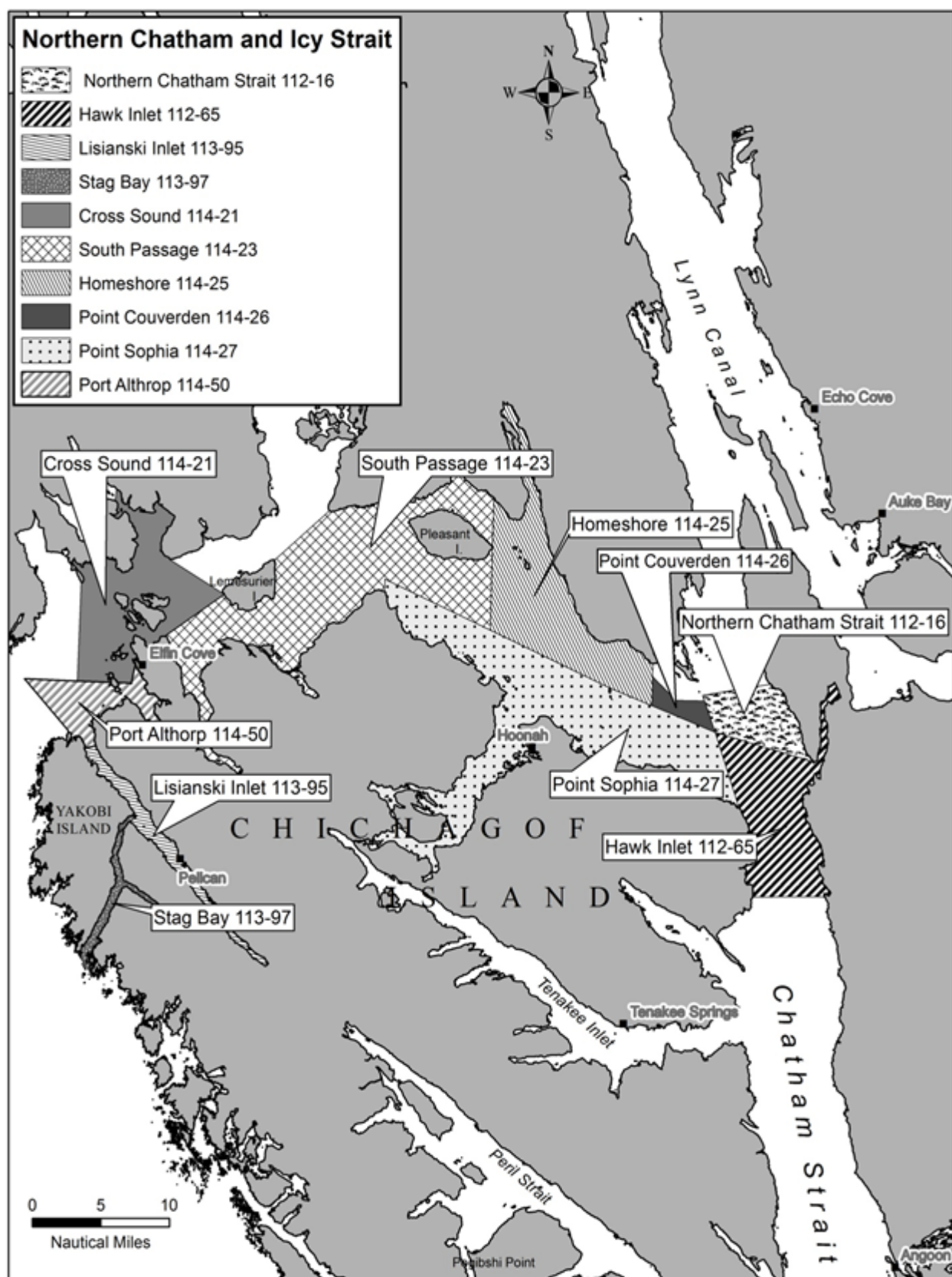


Figure 28.—North Chatham and Icy Strait spring troll areas, 2015–2017.

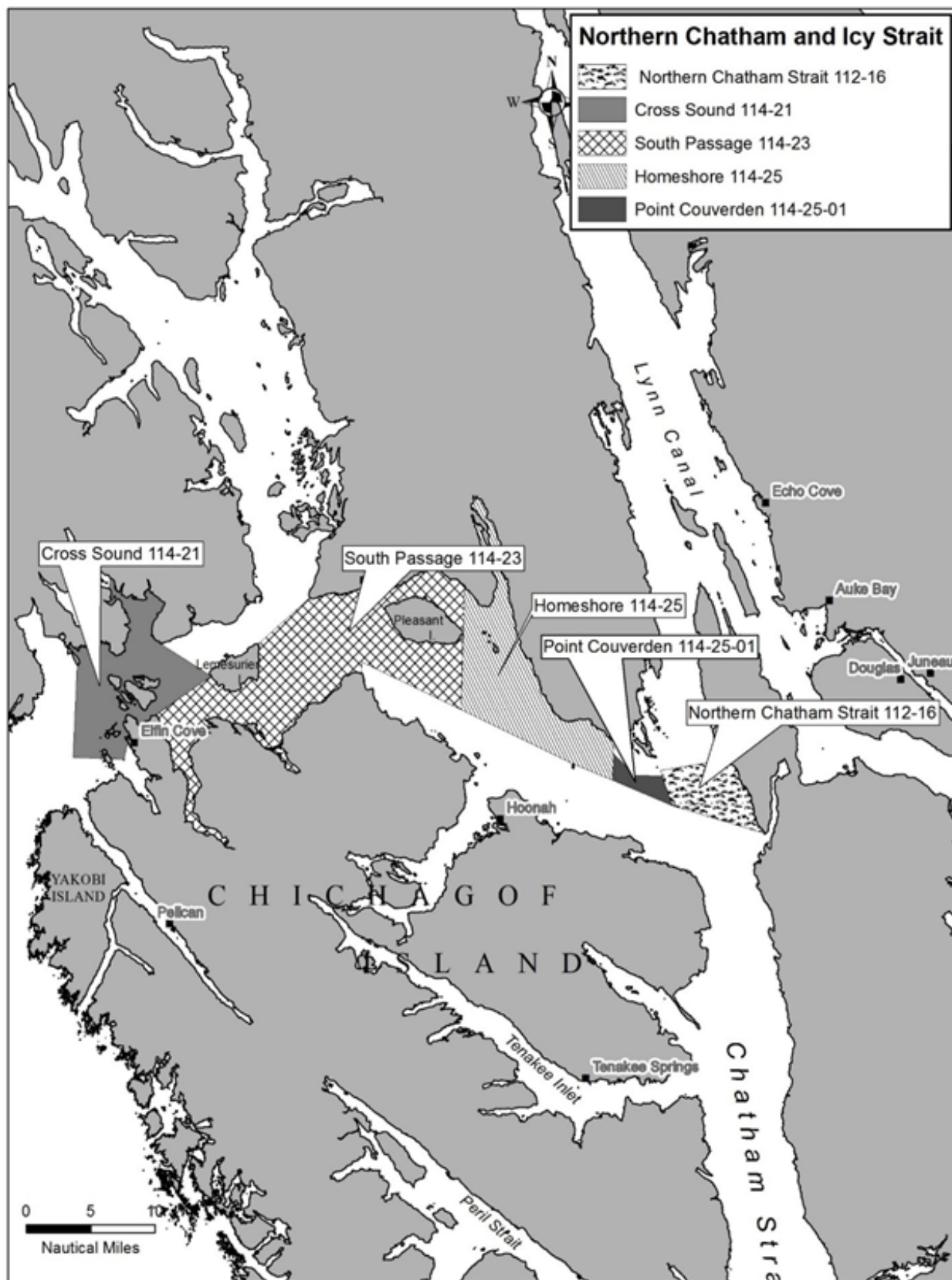


Figure 29.—North Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring fishery areas, 2018.

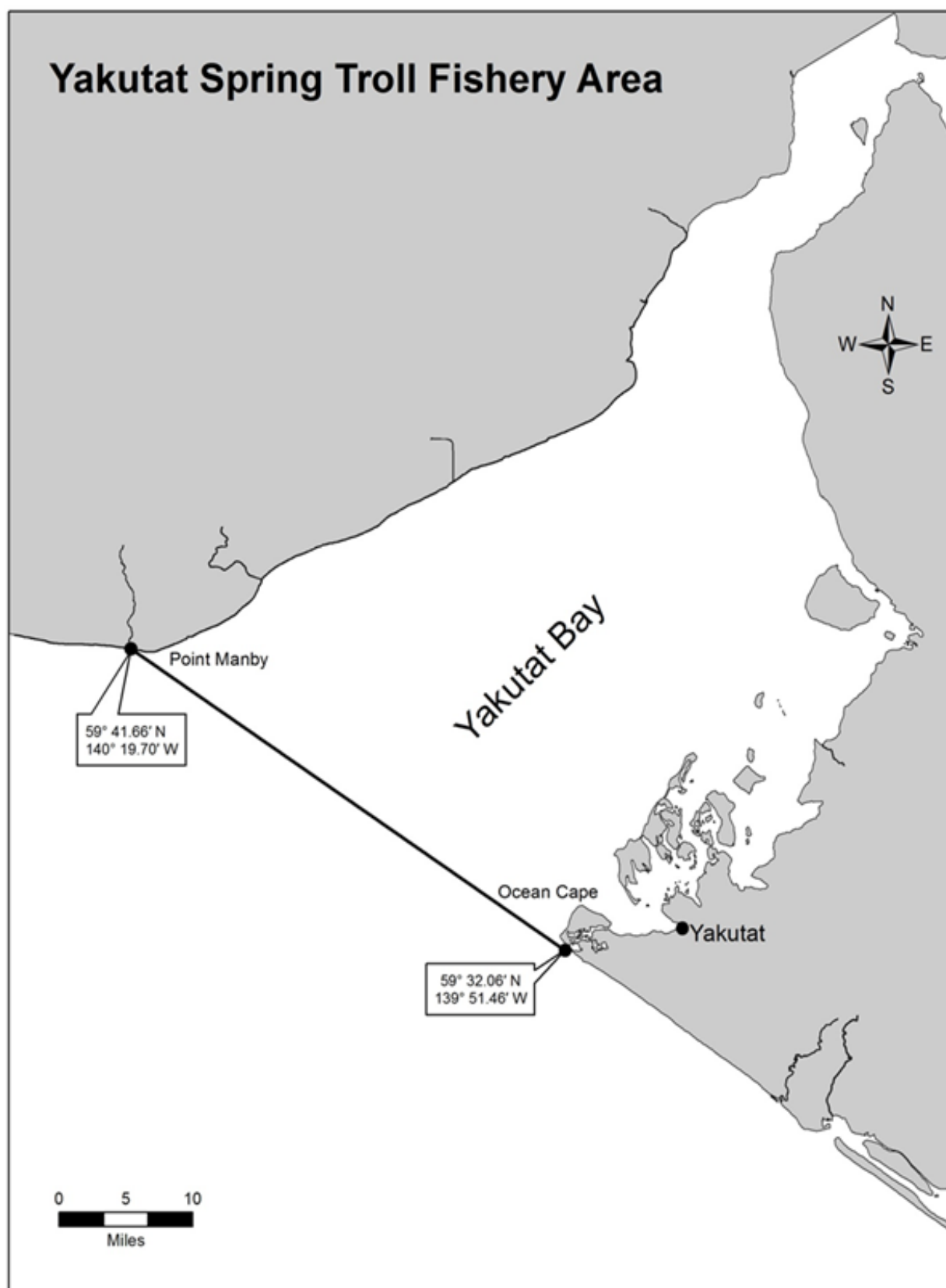


Figure 30.—Yakutat Bay spring troll fishery area, 2013–2018.

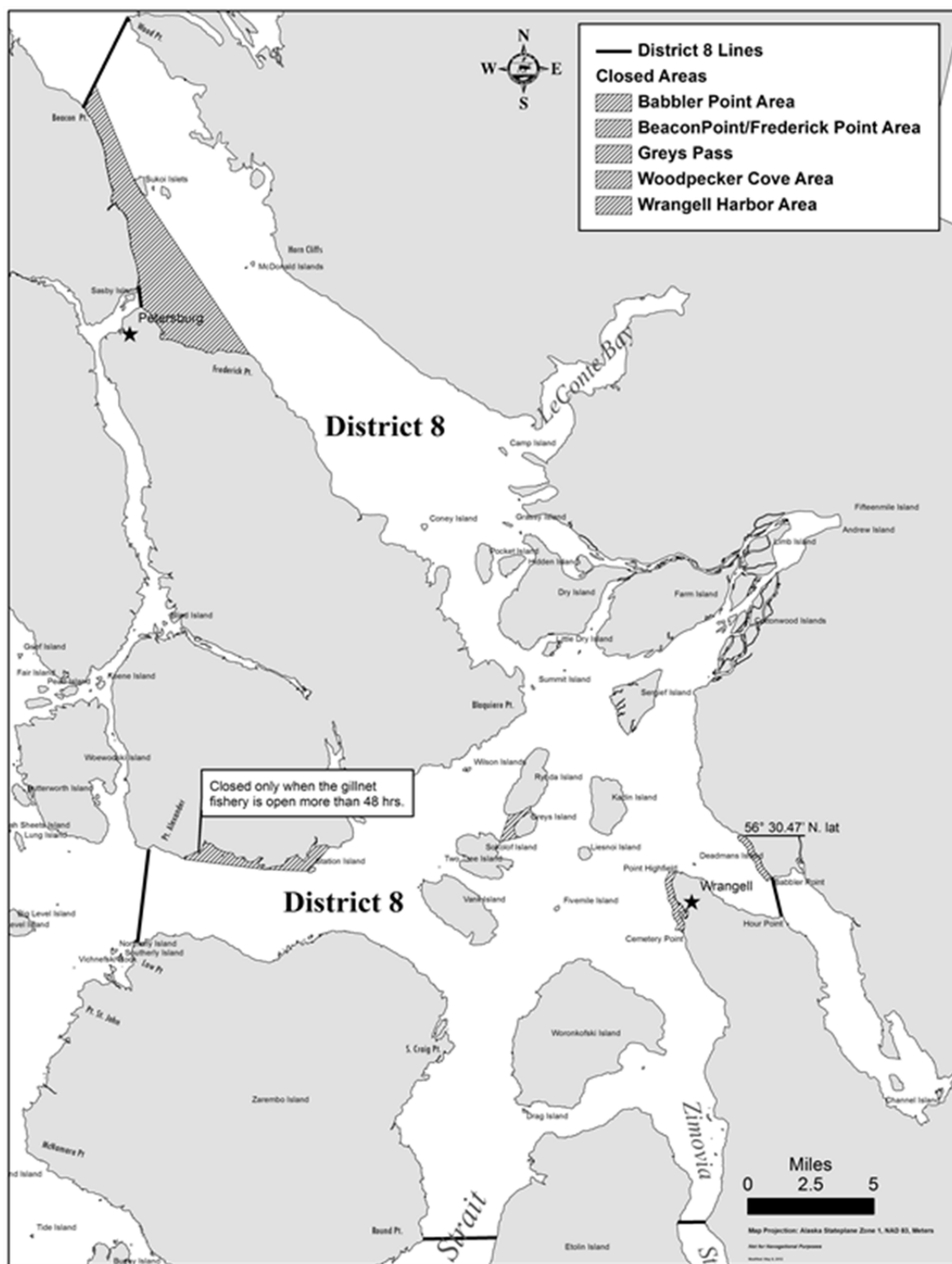


Figure 31.—District 8 directed Chinook salmon troll area, 2012 and 2016.

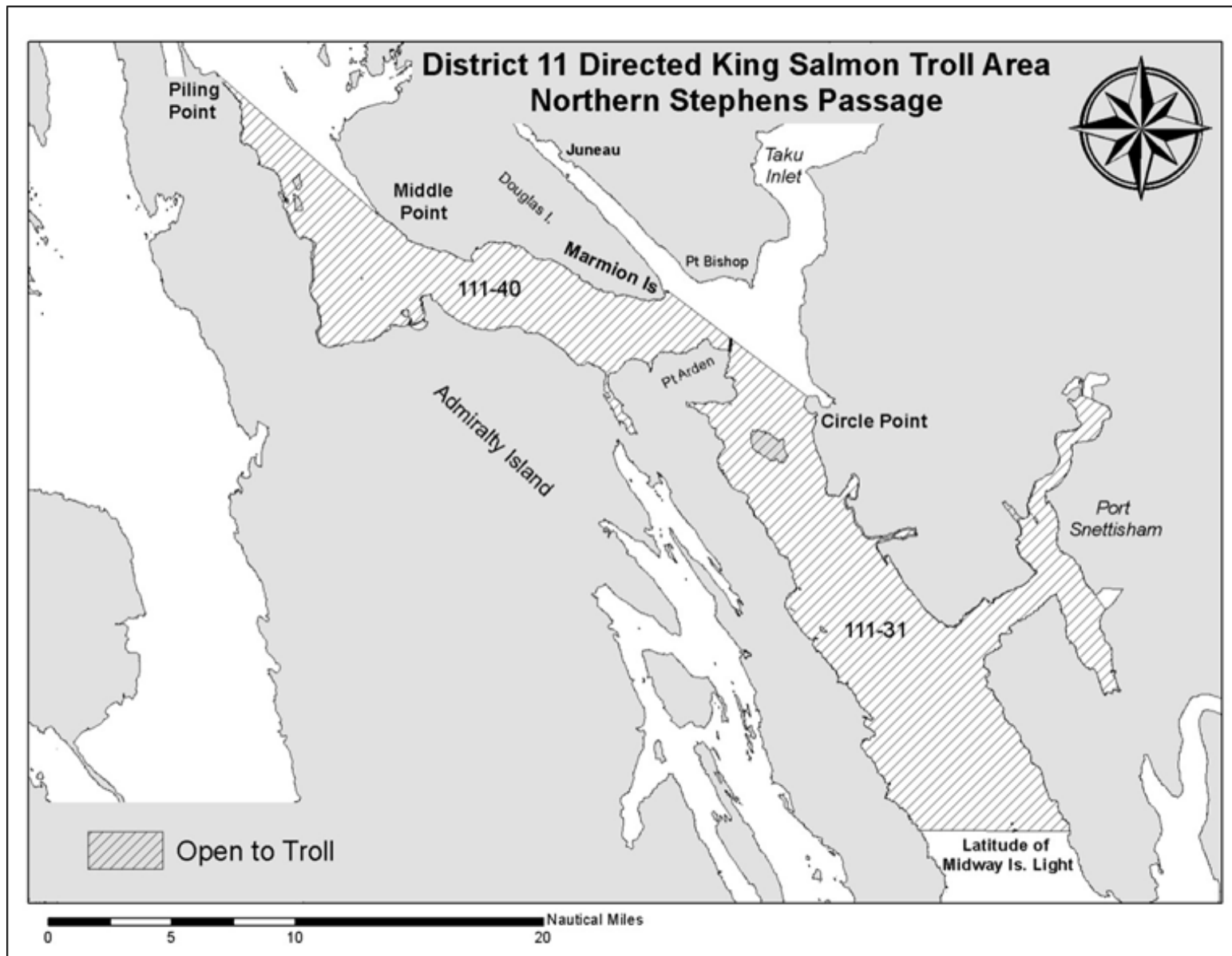


Figure 32.—District 11 directed Chinook salmon troll area, 2012.