

Fishery Management Report No. 25-25

Annual Management Report for the 2024 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L			confidence interval	CI
meter	m			compass directions:	correlation coefficient
milliliter	mL	east	E	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	north	N	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
Weights and measures (English)		south	S	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	west	W	degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	copyright	©	degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	corporate suffixes:		expected value	E
inch	in	Company	Co.	greater than	>
mile	mi	Corporation	Corp.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	Incorporated	Inc.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	Limited	Ltd.	less than	<
pound	lb	District of Columbia	D.C.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (base 10)	log
Time and temperature		exempli gratia		logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
day	d	(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 ₀
degrees kelvin	K	latitude or longitude	lat or long	percent	%
hour	h	monetary symbols		probability	P
minute	min	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	probability of a type I error	
second	s	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
Physics and chemistry		registered trademark	®	probability of a type II error	
all atomic symbols		trademark	™	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
alternating current	AC	United States		second (angular)	"
ampere	A	(adjective)	U.S.	standard deviation	SD
calorie	cal	United States of America (noun)	USA	standard error	SE
direct current	DC	U.S.C.	United States Code	variance	
hertz	Hz			population sample	Var var
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations		
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰		(e.g., AK, WA)		
volts	V				
watts	W				

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 25-25

**ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE 2024 SOUTHEAST
ALASKA/YAKUTAT SALMON TROLL FISHERIES**

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon troll fishery, management methods, and actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game during the 2024 Chinook salmon accounting period, which occurred from October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024. Approximately 1.6 million salmon were harvested in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery with 16,000 salmon (1%) taken by hand troll gear and 1.6 million salmon (99%) by power troll gear. The harvest included 151,355 Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, 670 sockeye *O. nerka*, 580,000 coho *O. kisutch*, 59,000 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 820,000 chum *O. keta* salmon. A total of 523 power troll and 145 hand troll permit holders reported salmon harvest during the 2024 calendar year, ranking the lowest on record for both power and hand troll since limited entry was implemented in 1975 for power troll and 1982 for hand troll. The Chinook salmon harvest was ranked as the 9th lowest and coho salmon harvest as the 13th lowest over the last 65 years since statehood, whereas the chum salmon harvest ranked 3rd highest over the same time period. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the troll fishery, including hatchery terminal harvest, was 10,840 fish (7%). A total of 170,000 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, accounting for 30% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook salmon escapements for 8 out of 11 Southeast Alaska indexed rivers met or exceeded the desired escapement goal ranges, whereas all 3 of the current coho salmon full indicator systems met or exceeded desired escapement goal ranges.

Keywords: Troll, Southeast Alaska, Yakutat, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, Pacific salmon, commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, Pacific Salmon Treaty, Pacific Salmon Commission

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2024 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (SEAK) salmon troll fisheries. Discussion covers an overview of the SEAK troll fishery, status of Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and coho *O. kisutch* salmon stocks, and descriptions of fishery management actions. In addition, the report reviews the 2024 harvest estimates compared to historical harvests, summarizes the status of hatchery production and contributions to the troll fishery, and examines wild Chinook and coho salmon escapements and harvest rates. Troll effort and harvest statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season) are presented and include all-gear (troll, purse seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet, Annette Island, and sport fisheries) harvests for Chinook salmon and total commercial harvests for coho salmon.

TROLL FISHERY OVERVIEW

The SEAK (Region 1) commercial salmon troll fishery occurs in the waters of the State of Alaska and in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) east of the longitude of Cape Suckling (5 AAC 29.010 and 5 AAC 29.020; Figure 1). All other waters of Alaska are closed to commercial trolling. The troll fishery is managed according to regulations promulgated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the United States–Canada Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). Regulations adopted by the BOF are listed in the State of Alaska Administrative Code, Title 5 (5 AAC), *Chapter 29 - Salmon Troll Fishery*. The SEAK Chinook salmon fishery is managed to stay within the annual all-gear PSC preseason allowable harvest limit (Table 1) established for 2024 based on measures of Chinook salmon abundance using the PSC Chinook model. The annual harvest limit is allocated through regulations established by the BOF to provide 4.3% of the Chinook catch limit to the purse seine fleet, 2.9% to the drift gillnet fleet, and 1,000 fish to the set gillnet fleet. The total net gear allocation is then subtracted from the all-gear harvest limit, and the remainder of the allocation is divided between the troll and sport fisheries in an 80/20 split (5 AAC 29.060[b]). Coho salmon are managed to ensure that escapement goals are met and to achieve BOF allocation guidelines. Coho

salmon fisheries that occur in Dixon Entrance near the United States–Canada border are managed in cooperation with Canada, according to provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST).

The commercial troll fleet is composed of power troll and hand troll gear types. Power trollers are limited to 4 lines operated by hydraulic, electrical, or mechanically powered gurdies. The exception to this limit is within the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer, where 6 lines may be used (5 AAC 29.120[b][1][A] and [B]). Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to 2 lines on 2 hand-operated gurdies or 4 fishing rods; however, following the closure of the initial summer Chinook salmon retention period and prior to the winter troll fishery, 4 hand troll gurdies or 4 fishing rods may be on board and operated within the EEZ north of the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer (5 AAC 29.120[b][2][C]). During the winter troll season only, 2 hand troll gurdies or hand-powered downriggers can be used in conjunction with 2 fishing rods (5 AAC 29.120[j]). Although the majority of the troll fleet sells their harvest to shorebased processing plants or tenders, the fleet does include some catcher–processors, or *freezer boats*, which harvest and freeze their fish at sea.

The commercial troll fishery primarily targets Chinook, coho, and hatchery-produced chum salmon. Historically, the troll fishery harvested about 85% to 90% of the Chinook salmon taken in SEAK. Since 1980, the percentage of the Chinook salmon harvest taken by the troll fishery has declined, with a recent 10-year (2014–2023) average of 67%. The troll fleet has been managed to meet the BOF objective of an average annual harvest of 61% of the commercial coho salmon harvest since 1989 (5 AAC 29.065), although the actual annual troll harvest for the period of 1989 to 2023 has averaged 65% of the commercial harvest, ranging from 53% to 78% (Table 2). Hatchery-produced chum salmon harvests have varied over the years, with initial releases beginning in 1993. Chum salmon harvests peaked in 2013, when the troll fleet harvested 1.05 million fish, with an average harvest of 420,000 fish during the 2014–2023 time period. Rockfish and lingcod are harvested in the troll fishery incidentally under state regulations, whereas Pacific halibut are managed under Federal Individual Fishing Quota regulations.

Limited entry for the power troll fishery was instituted in 1974, and the first permits were issued in 1975. The number of renewals gradually decreased over time, while the number of permits fished has fluctuated from a high of 852 in 1991 to a low of 523 in 2024 (Table 3). Overall, the number of power troll permits fished has declined since 1991, with effort at historically low levels over the most recent 5 years. In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and the number of hand troll permits fished doubled from 1,092 permits in 1975 to a high of 2,624 permits in 1978. Due to this increased effort, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery in 1980, and the first permits were issued in 1982. The number of hand troll permits fished declined steadily from 1979 through 2002, increased from 2003 to 2007, and has since declined to a record low of 145 permits fished in 2024. The percentage of active hand troll permits in the troll fleet has declined from 76% in 1978 to 22% in 2024.

CHINOOK SALMON STOCKS

Native Chinook salmon stocks occur throughout SEAK, primarily in the large mainland rivers and their tributaries. In total, 34 rivers in the region are known to produce runs of Chinook salmon. The most significant are the Alsek, Taku, Stikine, Chilkat, and the Behm Canal Rivers (e.g., the Unuk, Chickamin, Blossom, and Keta Rivers). The Alsek, Taku, and Stikine Rivers are

Transboundary Rivers (TBRs) where salmon originate in Canada and are managed under terms of the PST.

SEAK Chinook salmon are considered *spring type* stocks, entering spawning streams during spring and early summer months. Fry emerge the following spring and most remain in fresh water for at least 1 year before migrating seaward. Ocean residency ranges from 2 to 4 years for most Chinook salmon originating in SEAK. The troll fishery harvests several age classes of mature spawners and immature Chinook salmon during the fishing season.

Chinook salmon originating in Alaska, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest are harvested in the SEAK troll fishery. Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as treaty Chinook salmon. Stock composition information is based on coded wire tagging (CWT) studies, genetic stock analysis, age composition, and general productivity considerations. Management of Chinook salmon stocks is coordinated through the PSC.

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT

Recent all-gear Chinook salmon harvests in SEAK (based on a moving 10-year average) have been the lowest since statehood. These lower harvests were largely driven by low abundance but also influenced by reduced allowable catches provided under terms of the PST. Harvests have generally declined since the late 1930s (Figure 2). A guideline harvest level (GHL) for all stocks and a 15-year rebuilding program for SEAK Chinook salmon stocks were both established in 1981. In 1985, the PST was signed, and a coastwide rebuilding program began for depressed non-Alaska Chinook salmon stocks that contribute to SEAK fisheries. Factors contributing to declining coastwide abundance include loss of freshwater spawning and rearing habitat in the Pacific Northwest, climate change, and overfishing of wild Chinook salmon stocks.

In 1996, after 3 years without a Chinook salmon fishing agreement between the U.S. and Canada, the *Letter of Agreement Regarding an Abundance-Based Approach to Managing Chinook Fisheries in Southeast Alaska* (LOA) was signed. This agreement, which was in effect from 1996 through 1998, established an annual PST harvest limit based on preseason and inseason abundance estimates. In 1999, a new Chinook salmon PST agreement between the U.S. and Canada was signed—similar to the abundance-based management of the LOA—with harvest limits based on preseason and postseason abundance estimates. However, during periods of lower abundance levels, Alaska agreed to reduced Chinook salmon harvests below levels previously implemented in either the PST or LOA. In 2008, a new PST was signed that remained in effect through 2018. Unlike the previous agreement, however, it lowered the SEAK allowable catch of Chinook salmon at all levels of projected abundance. In 2019, another new PST agreement was signed that will continue through 2028. Under terms of Chapter 3 of the new agreement, the all-gear allowable harvest limit was to be determined by the SEAK early winter District 13 power troll fishery CPUE metric estimated from data collected in statistical weeks (SW) 41–48 (October–November), overages to the preseason harvest limit will be paid back the following year, and an incidental mortality ceiling was set at 59,400 Chinook salmon. However, following 4 years of harvest limit calculations using the winter troll CPUE metric and 3 consecutive years of overestimating abundance when compared to the PSC Chinook model postseason estimate, the department was required to modify the method used to set the preseason SEAK Chinook salmon harvest limit. In 2024, the annual harvest limit for the SEAK Chinook salmon fishery was based on measures of Chinook salmon abundance using the abundance index (AI) output from the PSC Chinook model.

Use of this model for setting the SEAK catch limit was required per decisions made by the PSC in January 2024 in accordance with Chapter 3 of the treaty. The AI value from the Chinook model was then translated using Table 1 in Chapter 3 of the treaty, which converts the AI metrics to the applicable harvest ceiling.

Since 2014, annual Chinook salmon harvest has generally declined, with the 2024 harvest being the 9th lowest since Alaska statehood in 1959. The annual all-gear and troll fishery Chinook salmon treaty harvests exceeded the preseason harvest limit 20 times over the 40-year period from 1985 through 2024 (Table 1). However, fish taken in excess of the 2020 and 2021 preseason troll allocations were a result of an end of the season reallocation to utilize Chinook salmon available from the commercial net and sport fisheries.

The harvest of treaty Chinook salmon by the commercial salmon troll fleet is limited to a specific number of fish, which varies annually according to the projected abundance. The troll accounting year for treaty Chinook salmon begins in October with the start of the winter fishery, continues through the spring fishery in May and June, and ends with the summer fishery in September.

By regulation, the winter fishery is restricted to waters of Yakutat Bay and most waters east of the winter boundary line defined by established point to point landmarks between Cape Spencer and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance (5 AAC 29.020[b]). All coastal waters to the west of the winter boundary line are closed during the winter fishery. The winter fishery begins on October 11 and may continue through April 30, or until the GHL of 45,000 treaty Chinook salmon is met. However, from 2018 through 2021, as adopted under the Unuk River Chinook salmon action plan (Lum and Fair 2018a), notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon GHL, the commercial winter troll fishery closed by emergency order on March 15 in all SEAK waters. Beginning in 2022, newly adopted provisions of the BOF action plans to conserve SEAK and TBR wild Chinook salmon stocks, gave the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G or *department*) direction to take necessary management actions under emergency order authority that provide for conservation of SEAK and TBR wild Chinook salmon stocks while continuing to identify harvest opportunities that maintain conservation of these stocks. Accordingly, the 2023–2024 winter troll fishery remained open from March 16 through March 31, 2024, in a portion of the region. The extension of the late winter fishery in select outer coastal areas provided additional harvest opportunities compared to the 2018–2021 fishing seasons, while maintaining conservation of SEAK and TBR wild Chinook salmon stocks.

Regulations permit spring fisheries to begin after the winter fishery is closed but no later than May 1, with fisheries continuing through June 30. However, under the broadscale regional provisions of the *Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook salmon stock status and action plan* (Meredith et al. 2022) to conserve wild SEAK Chinook salmon stocks, the start of spring troll fishery was delayed until May 1. The spring fishery is traditionally conducted in waters along Chinook salmon migration routes and close to hatcheries or hatchery release sites with the intent to maximize harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon. Directed commercial fisheries targeting Chinook salmon returning to the Taku and Stikine Rivers may also occur in Districts 8 and 11, if run forecasts meet inriver run thresholds.

Although there is no ceiling on the number of Chinook salmon harvested in spring fisheries, the take of treaty Chinook salmon is limited according to the percentage of Alaska hatchery fish taken in the fishery. Treaty fish are counted toward the annual PST harvest limit of Chinook salmon,

whereas most Alaska hatchery fish are not. Each spring troll fishing area is managed individually and closes when the treaty limit is reached.

The guideline limits of treaty fish that may be harvested in each spring area are as follows:

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

If the preseason AI is 1.15 or above and the number of unharvested Chinook salmon remaining on the winter GHF is between 10,000 and 15,000 fish, an additional 250 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon will be added to the treaty limits under each tier. If the number of fish remaining on the winter GHF is greater than 15,000 fish, an additional 500 fish will be added to each treaty tier limit (5 AAC 29.090[d][3][A] and [B]). In 2024, the winter GHF was reached, therefore, no additional Chinook salmon were added to the treaty limits for each tier.

Provisions of the Unuk and Chickamin Rivers (Meredith et al. 2022), Stikine River and Andrew Creek (Salomone et al. 2021), and Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon (Hagerman et al. 2022) stock status and action plans were enacted to reduce encounters of wild SEAK Chinook salmon stocks during spring troll fisheries. The plans restricted opportunities in May and June to terminal harvest areas (THA), waters in close proximity to hatchery release sites, and a few defined spring troll fishery areas located on the outer coast. Although some THAs open on June 1 and remain open for extended periods of time, others open in accordance with the fishing schedules provided in THA management plans. Spring troll fisheries targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon in northern and central inside waters of SEAK have initial openings delayed until June 15 to reduce encounters with wild Chinook salmon stocks. In addition, Chinook salmon retention is prohibited in all spring troll hatchery chum salmon fisheries. Fish tickets and biological sampling data provide information on harvest, effort, and stock composition for the spring fisheries. Coded wire tag data are used in season to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each spring troll area, and this information is used in combination with historical harvest timing data to determine fishing time for openings the following week.

The general summer troll fishery opens July 1 and targets the remainder of the annual troll treaty Chinook salmon harvest limit during 1 or more openings. During the summer fishery, most waters of SEAK, including outer coastal waters, are open to commercial trolling. To assist in management of the fishery, the department collects inseason fisheries performance data through confidential interviews to estimate catch per boat day (CPBD) as a measure of troll CPUE by area. Aerial surveys of fishing vessels are conducted to obtain an immediate estimate of fishing effort and total harvest is estimated by pairing vessel counts with the CPUE information obtained from interviews. Daily summaries of conventional and electronic fish tickets are compiled to track Chinook salmon harvest during the final days of each opening, and department staff also consider fleet reports on effort, weather, water temperatures, and other factors affecting harvest rates when determining the closure date of fisheries.

COHO SALMON STOCKS

Coho salmon are widely distributed and are believed to be present in over 2,500 streams in SEAK (Priest et al. 2021). Most coho salmon streams are small, with the number of spawners typically ranging up to 1,000 fish. Because of the large number of these systems, their collective contribution to overall production is substantial. Lake systems are also important and typically produce runs between 1,000 and 10,000 fish. Large populations occur in the Taku, Chilkat, Berners, Stikine, Unuk, and Chickamin Rivers, and in most Yakutat area systems. In addition to wild stocks, coho salmon produced by 12 local hatcheries contribute to the region's harvest.

Coho salmon rear in freshwater for 1 or 2 years and spend no more than 1 winter in the ocean before returning to spawn as adults. Spawning takes place during the fall and early winter months. Coho salmon harvested in the troll fishery are typically 3-year-old and 4-year-old fish of Alaska origin and are harvested in the year they are returning to spawn. Troll harvests peak between mid-July and early September, whereas harvests in the inside gillnet fisheries peak between late August and early October. Escapements into streams generally peak in late September through early October, although some systems are earlier.

COHO SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT

All-gear commercial harvests of coho salmon have fluctuated between a low decadal average of 1.0 million fish in the 1970s to a high decadal average of 3.2 million fish in the 1990s, with an annual record of 5.5 million fish harvested in 1994 (Figure 3). The BOF approved a management plan in 1980 in response to increasing effort and efficiency in the hand troll fleet, increased capitalization and efficiency in the power troll fleet, and increased troll harvest in outside waters (Figure 4). Because there are no harvest ceilings, the SEAK coho salmon fishery management plan (5 AAC 29.110) includes provisions for midseason troll closures to provide for adequate escapement and allocation to other gear groups based on inseason assessments. The regulatory period for coho salmon retention in the troll fishery is June 1 through September 20, with a potential extension through September 30, when wild coho salmon abundance is projected to meet escapement needs after harvest and effort are considered.

Long-term wild and hatchery stock CWT programs, dockside sampling programs, escapement monitoring projects, and the troll fisheries performance data collection program all began in the early 1980s and continue through the present day. As years of data were gathered from each program, more information and understanding of stock movement, timing, and harvest were accumulated. As a result, a model was developed in 1989 to assist in the estimation of the seasonal all-gear coho salmon commercial harvest using the salmon troll fisheries performance data collected through late July. In the mid-1990s, escapement goals were established for several stocks in SEAK based on spawner-recruit relationships from long-term data sets of harvest rate, age composition, and escapement information. Inseason run strength is assessed to achieve ADF&G conservation objectives and BOF allocation objectives in the management plan (Table 2).

Coho salmon run strength is assessed 3 times throughout the summer season. The first assessment occurs in mid-July and has 2 objectives: determine whether a regionwide closure is needed in late July based on the projected all-gear commercial wild coho harvest, and whether a closure of United States–Canada boundary waters is necessary based on troll harvest rates in troll Area 6 (Southern Inside waters; Districts 1 and 2). State of Alaska commercial fishing regulations and the PST require that the SEAK troll fishery close for up to 7 days on or about July 25 if the projected all-

gear commercial harvest of wild coho salmon is less than 1.1 million fish (5 AAC 29.110[b][1] and Attachment B [2], PSC 2020). That projection is based on the relationship between the projected all-gear commercial wild coho harvest and regional troll harvest rates during early July. When this regulation was established, the commercial harvest of wild fish was considered the best proxy for the total abundance of wild coho salmon returning to the region, based on historical fishing patterns. The PST also requires that waters in the United States–Canada boundary area close for 10 days beginning in SW 31 if the troll Area 6 (Dixon Entrance) average CPUE for SWs 27–29 is below 22 coho per day.

As part of the second assessment in August, the department is required to evaluate SEAK fisheries to determine if a troll closure is necessary to meet allocation and conservation requirements established by the BOF. The second assessment includes updated projections of the total commercial harvest and regional abundance of wild coho salmon as well as recommendations for the length and timing for a troll conservation closure, if warranted. The strength of coho salmon runs to inside areas is evaluated in part by assessing cumulative CPUE in the 4 major drift gillnet fisheries; however, drift gillnet fisheries at this early date are not necessarily indicative of actual coho abundance because coho salmon are not targeted by the drift gillnet fleet until later in the season. A troll closure typically occurs in mid-August and may be in effect for up to 10 days—but by regulation may be no less than 2 days—to provide for a fair start (complete troll fleet turnaround) prior to any second Chinook salmon retention period. The actual length of that closure is decided in early August when an assessment determines whether the number of coho salmon reaching inside areas is adequate to provide for spawning requirements, given normal or restricted inside fisheries on coho salmon and other species (5 AAC 29.110[b][2][A]), or whether the proportional share of coho salmon harvest by the troll fishery is larger than that of inside gillnet and sport fisheries compared to average 1971–1980 base levels (5 AAC 29.110[b][2][B]).

The third coho salmon run strength assessment occurs in September and reassesses the wild commercial troll and drift gillnet harvests and total all-gear commercial harvest projections. Harvest rates and cumulative harvests from the 4 primary drift gillnet fisheries are evaluated when determining whether the troll season will be extended through September 30. It is during this assessment that season extensions are considered for areas where coho salmon escapement projections indicate that fish in excess of escapement needs are available for harvest (5 AAC 29.110[a]).

SUMMARY OF THE 2024 SEASON

A total of 668 permits (523 power troll and 145 hand troll permits) were fished during the 2024 calendar year, setting a new record low for troll fishery participation (Table 3). The number of active hand troll permits decreased by 19 permits (12%) from 2023, whereas the number of power troll permits decreased by 31 permits (6%) from 2023. Effort in the 2023–2024 winter troll fishery increased by 23 permits when compared to the 2022–2023 winter fishery. Participation in the spring fishery decreased by 41 permits (14%), whereas the number of permits fished during the summer fishery declined by 50 permits (8%) when compared to 2023 (Table 4, Figures 5 and 6). In 2024, an effort of 2,378 boat days during spring and summer Chinook salmon retention periods was a decrease of 32% below 2023, 69% below the recent 5-year (2019–2023) average, and 64% under the recent 10-year average effort levels (Table 5, Figure 7). Effort data was derived from dockside interviews of troll permit holders in conjunction with harvest and effort data from troll fish tickets. Fluctuations in effort relate strongly to salmon prices, abundance, fuel costs, and to a

lesser degree, the availability of alternate commercial troll opportunities in the Pacific Northwest. However, in 2023, a federal lawsuit of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration by the Wild Fish Conservancy—which put the SEAK Chinook salmon troll fishery in jeopardy of remaining closed for the summer—was still in active litigation just prior to the start of the summer fishery. Without a definitive answer as to whether Chinook salmon retention would be permitted in the summer troll fishery, many permit holders made alternative employment plans and chose to forgo participating in the summer fishery. Ultimately, a federal judge’s decision did allow the department to prosecute the summer Chinook salmon fisheries; however, for numerous trollers that decision came too late and resulted in effort levels during the 2023 summer troll fishery reaching a near record low. The number of active troll permits fished failed to rebound in 2024 and instead continued to decline to a new record low.

The troll fleet harvested 1.6 million salmon during the 2024 season, a decrease of 2% from 2023 and a decrease of 17% when compared to the recent 10-year average (Table 6). The 2024 troll harvest of 151,000 Chinook salmon was 6% higher than in 2023. The 2024 coho salmon harvest of 580,000 fish was 45% lower than 2023, and peaked during the week of August 18–24, when 15% of the annual harvest was taken (Table 7). The average weight for coho salmon was higher when compared to 2023 and the recent 5-year average, but slightly below the recent 10-year average, increasing from 5.0 lb in 2023 to 5.8 lb in 2024 (Table 8). The 2024 harvest of 820,000 chum salmon was a 130% increase when compared to the 2023 harvest, whereas the harvests of 670 sockeye and 59,000 pink salmon represent a 61% and 35% decrease from 2023 (Table 6). In 2024, hand troll vessels harvested 16,000 salmon and power troll vessels harvested 1.6 million salmon. The proportion of the commercial troll harvest taken by the hand troll fleet has decreased from a peak of 32% in 1978 to a low of 1% in 2024 (Tables 9 and 10).

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

In January 2024, without an agreement within the PSC on an alternative methodology for setting the SEAK annual abundance-based management catch limit, per Chapter 3 subparagraph 7(e), the SEAK preseason catch limit was determined by the PSC Chinook models estimate of the AI. Associated catch limits are provided in Table 1. The Chinook model AI metric of 1.44 corresponded to a troll treaty harvest allocation of 156,143 Chinook salmon (Table 1).

The 2024 total all-gear Chinook salmon harvest was 236,076 fish, of which 34,589 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin (Table 11). The all-gear Alaska hatchery add-on of 28,265 fish was calculated by subtracting the pre-treaty base hatchery harvest and risk adjustment from the Alaska hatchery contribution. The troll fishery harvested 151,355 Chinook salmon (including estimated wild Taku River Chinook salmon harvest), of which 10,840 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin; a total of 9,581 of the 18,882 fish taken in the purse seine fishery were Alaska hatchery-produced. The drift gillnet fishery harvested 6,412 Chinook salmon, of which 5,418 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin, whereas all 105 Chinook salmon harvested in the Yakutat set gillnet fishery were treaty fish. The sport fishery is estimated to have harvested 59,322 Chinook salmon, of which 8,750 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin (Tables 11 and 12). The 2024 troll treaty harvest of 143,955 fish contributed to a total all-gear treaty harvest of 207,811 Chinook salmon, resulting in an underage of 3,589 fish below Alaska’s all-gear allowable catch limit.

During the 2024 season, the troll harvest of Chinook salmon was managed to comply with the Chapter 3 obligations of the 2019 PST, continue all-gear conservation measures for wild SEAK

Chinook salmon, provide maximum harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook, and comply with terms of the incidental take permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Winter Fishery

The winter troll fishery was open from October 11–March 15 and was extended in select outer coastal areas only from March 16–March 31, with a total harvest of 48,103 Chinook salmon by a total of 254 permits (Figure 8, Tables 4, 11, and 13). The 2023–2024 early winter harvest of 15,880 Chinook salmon was 153% of the recent 5-year average, 40% above the recent 10-year average, and the highest early winter harvest since 2016. The 2023–2024 late winter harvest exceeded the recent 5-year and 10-year average harvests for the period prior to 2018, when the early seasonal closures for SEAK and TBR stocks of concern conservation measures were put into place. The Alaska hatchery contribution of 6% in 2023–2024 was below the 2022–2023 (9%), recent 5-year (10%), and 10-year average contributions (8%).

Spring Fishery

Since 1986 when hatchery-access fisheries were established, the number of spring fisheries has increased considerably, with 31 spring troll and 6 THA fisheries open to trolling as recently as 2017. As directed by Chinook salmon actions plans adopted by the BOF and under emergency order authority, the 2024 spring fisheries were limited to 9 Chinook salmon THAs and 13 spring troll areas located on the outer coast or near hatchery release sites to conserve wild SEAK Chinook salmon. An additional 6 directed chum salmon spring fishery areas (Chinook salmon retention prohibited) were opened in 2024 (Figure 9).

The spring troll and terminal harvest area fisheries harvested 15,994 Chinook salmon from May 1 through June 30 (Table 14). A total of 217 permits reported 14,177 Chinook salmon from 2024 nonterminal spring fisheries, with the largest harvests occurring in the Sitka Sound, Mountain Point, and Salisbury Sound spring troll areas. The 2024 nonterminal area Chinook salmon harvest was 2,921 fish less than in 2023, above the recent 5-year average by 5% and below the recent 10-year average by 39% (Table 15). The Alaska hatchery contribution of 32% was above the recent 5-year (31%) and 10-year averages (30%). The total 2024 spring fishery and spring and summer terminal effort of 236 permits harvesting Chinook salmon was 17 permits below 2023, 15% below the recent 5-year average, and 40% below the recent 10-year average (Table 15). Other species harvested during the spring and THA fisheries in May and June included 15 sockeye, 60 coho, 420 pink, and 3,900 chum salmon (Table 7).

General Summer Fishery

During the summer troll fishery, 86,326 Chinook salmon were harvested in 2 retention periods (Table 16). The first summer troll Chinook salmon retention period began on July 1 and was managed in season with no predetermined length, targeting an estimated 65,000 treaty Chinook salmon. With a projected Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon catch of 3%, the total target harvest for the first summer opening was 67,000 fish. Based on harvest rates observed in past years with similar preseason projected abundance, harvest rates were expected to be moderate (10,000–11,000 Chinook salmon per day). Similar to 2022 and 2023, effort was anticipated to be slightly lower compared to recent years, however, the rationale for the decline in effort in 2023 was in response to a delayed federal court decision to allow the summer SEAK Chinook salmon fishery to occur. Considering the reduced effort, the department estimated the harvest target would be taken in 6 to 7 days.

A total of 287 troll vessels were observed during aerial surveys conducted between July 2–July 4 (SW 27). This count was similar to but below the totals from the 2021–2023 survey counts when an average of 555 vessels participated. After applying CPUE data generated during the first few days of Chinook salmon retention to the estimated effort, the projected daily fleet harvest was slightly lower than anticipated. Contributing to the lower-than-expected CPUE, early reports from the fishing grounds of the central and northern outside waters indicated that an anomalous biomass of jellyfish had flooded the coast, clogging troll gear and affecting Chinook salmon catch rates. With a slightly reduced estimated fleet harvest of 8,000 to 9,000 Chinook salmon per day and given the majority of the vessels icing fish would require a 24-hour period to offload their 4–5 day old Chinook salmon, the department projected the target harvest would be reached after 8–9 days of fishing. As the fishery progressed into SW 28 and daily call-in reports from the fleet and fish ticket harvest and effort data were compiled for vessel landings, it became evident that participation levels were lower than anticipated. However, CPUE in the southern outside and central inside waters was high when compared to years of similar preseason projected abundance and had *not* been hindered by the abundance of jellyfish occurring elsewhere. Reports on July 6th indicated a large fleet assembling in southern Chatham Strait, where catch rates had improved dramatically. Numerous permit holders contacted the department by midday on July 7 indicating that effort in the central inside waters was continually growing and at that time included nearly 100 vessels, with vessel catch per day increasing to a record high 100–200 Chinook salmon. Given the abrupt increase in fleet catch per day in the central inside and continued good fishing on the southern outside, the department estimated the harvest target would be taken by July 8, a day earlier than anticipated. As effort continued to grow in the central inside, an advisory announcement was issued on July 8 to close the first Chinook salmon retention period at 11:59 P.M., July 8, with less than 24-hour notice.

A total of 83,194 Chinook salmon (wild SEAK and TBR harvest estimate included) were harvested by 468 permits during the 8-day opening, with a harvest per day of 10,396 Chinook salmon. The fleet included a total of 42 catcher–processors (freezer boats), an increase of 6 vessels compared to 2023. The total harvest included 1,540 Chinook salmon (2%) of Alaska hatchery origin, which is equivalent to the recent 5-year and 10-year averages. After subtracting the Alaska hatchery Chinook add-on of 1,041 fish from the total harvest, the treaty Chinook salmon harvest for the first retention period was 82,153 fish (Tables 11 and 16). Following the closure of the first Chinook salmon retention period, areas described under 5 AAC 29.025 *Waters of frequent high king salmon abundance*, closed for the season (Figure 10).

A total of 82,153 treaty Chinook salmon were harvested by trollers during the first summer retention period, leaving an estimated 15,000 Chinook salmon on the annual treaty troll allocation. However, in accordance with *Allocation of King Salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area* (5 AAC 29.060), and the *Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 47.055) any underage or overage in the Southeast Alaska sport fishery is added to or subtracted from the commercial troll allocation of Chinook salmon. At that time, the current Chinook salmon harvest projection for the sport fishery indicates the sport fishery exceeded the 2024 preseason allocation by an estimated 14,000 king salmon. Following this reduction, the remaining annual troll allocation did not provide a sufficient harvest target to open a competitive second summer commercial troll fishery Chinook salmon retention period.

In 2012, the BOF adopted new language under 5 AAC 29.100 *Management of the summer salmon troll fishery* that addressed potential unharvested annual troll Chinook salmon allocation. This

regulation specifies that if the department determines that the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the annual troll Chinook salmon harvest allocation is not sufficient to allow a competitive fishery, the commissioner may, by emergency order, reopen the troll fishery to the taking of Chinook salmon during a limited harvest fishery. This action is subject to the conditions that 1) a limited harvest fishery may not open before September 1 and may be opened for up to 10 days, 2) the remaining amount of the Chinook salmon annual harvest allocation will be distributed subject to an established harvest limit, 3) Chinook salmon retained during a limited harvest fishery must be kept separate from other salmon on board the vessel, 4) both commercially sold Chinook salmon and Chinook salmon retained for personal use during a limited harvest fishery count toward the harvest limit, 5) a copy of fish tickets documenting commercially sold Chinook salmon or Chinook salmon retained for personal use during a limited harvest fishery must be kept on board the vessel while operating gear in a limited harvest fishery and during transits to or from a port of landing, 6) fish tickets must be made available to a local representative of the department upon request, 7) after the closure of a limited harvest fishing period, all Chinook salmon must be offloaded from a vessel before that vessel may be used to resume fishing for other salmon species, and 8) any other conditions the commissioner determines necessary to conduct an orderly limited harvest fishery must be followed. In late August of 2024, the department determined that Chinook salmon were remaining on the annual all-gear treaty Chinook salmon harvest limit. Accordingly, on August 29, the department announced that a second, limited-harvest, non-competitive Chinook retention period would open for 10 days (September 1–10) to target the remaining annual all-gear treaty harvest limit. A maximum of 12 Chinook salmon per permit were allocated during the 10-day fishing period. A total of 326 permits harvested 3,157 of the estimated 4,000 Chinook salmon remaining on the all-gear treaty harvest limit during the retention period.

Districts 8 and 11 Transboundary Rivers Directed Chinook Salmon Fisheries

District 8

For 2024, there was no forecast available for the Stikine River because data were insufficient to produce a forecast; however, the terminal run was expected to be well below the escapement goal range (EGR) of 14,000 to 28,000.

District 11

The 2024 preseason terminal run forecast for Taku River large Chinook salmon (≥ 660 mm mid eye to tail fork length) was 17,300 fish. This forecast was below the EGR of 19,000 to 36,000 fish. The 2024 terminal run size was 24,914 large Chinook salmon with an escapement of 24,518 fish.

Management Actions to Conserve Wild Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon

In addition to the provisions of the management plans for winter, spring, and summer troll seasons, these fisheries are also managed pursuant to the *Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries* (5 AAC 39.222). Additionally, the PST requires that SEAK fisheries are managed to achieve escapement objectives for SEAK and TBR stocks.

The Alaska BOF approved action plans for the Unuk, King Salmon, and Chilkat Rivers Chinook salmon stocks as Stocks of Management Concern (SOC) at the 2018 SEAK Finfish Meeting. In October 2020, the department recommended the board continue the Unuk, King Salmon, and Chilkat Rivers as SOC and to adopt the Andrew Creek and Chickamin, Taku, and Stikine Rivers stocks of Chinook salmon as SOC. The BOF adopted these stocks as SOC during the October 2020 work session and reviewed draft action plans for these 7 stocks during the 2022 SEAK Finfish and

Shellfish meeting. In years prior to 2020, the department had been taking management measures that effectively reduced harvest of Chinook salmon and recommended that those actions be formally adopted through the BOF process. The BOF concurred with the proposed management actions for each of these stocks but directed the department to apply more restrictive management measures where and when appropriate. The BOF also gave the department direction to relax management measures where and when the department determined there was opportunity to do so.

Through effective management actions, harvest rates have decreased and escapement has improved in recent years for some systems, despite continued poor runs. Chinook salmon runs were expected to be similar to 2023, with 2 of the 4 Chinook salmon stocks for which the department was able to develop 2024 formal forecasts (Chilkat, Taku, Unuk, and Stikine Rivers) having projected runs within the range of what is needed to achieve minimum escapement goal bounds. The Stikine River was projected to be below escapement levels, even with restrictive management measures enacted to reduce harvest. Management actions were continued in 2024 in accordance with PST, State of Alaska regulations, and BOF recommended actions to reduce harvest of wild Chinook salmon across SEAK sport, commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries. This management resulted in 8 of 11 Chinook salmon stocks meeting their escapement goals, and increased escapements in 6 of the 11 systems when compared to 2023.

Unuk and Chickamin Rivers

Under the provisions of the *Unuk and Chickamin King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2021* (Meredith et al. 2022), troll fishery conservation restrictions began in 2024 with the early seasonal closure of the winter fishery. Notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon GHL, the winter troll fishery closed in most waters on March 15, approximately 6 weeks prior to the April 30 regulatory closure date. However, the BOF gave the department direction to relax management measures where and/or when the department determined there was opportunity to do so. With harvest proportions of wild SEAK and TBR stocks seen in fisheries operating on the outside waters of SEAK continuing to remain low due to the abundance of non-Alaska stocks prevalent in these areas, and with proportions of wild SEAK and TBR stocks harvested in fisheries operating on the inside waters of SEAK remaining elevated, the 2023–2024 late winter troll fishery was extended from March 16 to March 31, only in waters along the outer coast, to harvest the remaining seasonal GHL. The Unuk and Chickamin Rivers action plan also restricts opportunities during May and June spring troll Chinook salmon fisheries to THAs, waters in close proximity to hatchery facilities or release sites, and to areas identified as having low proportional harvests of wild stock SEAK Chinook salmon. Initial openings for 2024 spring troll fisheries located in the Ketchikan vicinity were delayed until June 8. Regional THA openings were also delayed until June 1, except for the Neets Bay THA, which was delayed an additional 26 days and opened on June 27 in 2024. Spring troll chum salmon fisheries, as provided for in the *Districts 9, 10, 12, and 14 Enhanced Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries Management Plan* (5 AAC 29.114), were also delayed until June 15, with retention of Chinook salmon prohibited in those fisheries. Additionally, to help reduce Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook encounters during the summer season, a portion of Section 1-E was closed to retention and possession of Chinook salmon during the first summer troll Chinook retention period.

Taku, Chilkat, and King Salmon Rivers

The broadscale provisions of the *Unuk and Chickamin King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2021* (Meredith et al. 2022) supersede most conservation restrictions adopted under the *Northern*

Southeast Alaska King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2021 (Hagerman et al. 2022); however, these conservation measures would take precedence should Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook salmon be delisted as SOC. Conservation measures provided under the Unuk and Chickamin Rivers plan also conserve Taku, Chilkat, and King Salmon Rivers' stocks of Chinook salmon. Although the winter fishery closes on March 15 under the Unuk and Chickamin Rivers action plan, conservation restrictions in the Northern SEAK action plan state that waters of Sections 11-B, 11-C, and 11-D are closed to troll gear April 1–30, and Sections 12-B and 15-C are closed April 15–30, though the Unuk and Chickamin Rivers action plan supersedes these actions with a late winter troll closure of March 15. The waters of Section 15-A, north of the latitude of Sherman Rock, are closed to troll gear from March 16–December 31. During May and June, spring troll Chinook salmon fisheries in northern SEAK are limited to areas of the outer coast in District 13 and 183 near hatcheries, hatchery release sites, or areas with a low proportional harvest of wild SEAK Chinook salmon, and all other districts remain closed. Also during spring, the hatchery chum salmon fishery openings in Districts 9, 10, 12, and 14 are delayed until June 15, and Chinook salmon retention is prohibited in these fisheries.

As previously addressed in this report, directed troll fisheries targeting Taku River Chinook salmon were not opened in 2024.

Stikine River and Andrew Creek

Management actions taken to reduce encounters of Stikine River Chinook salmon taken under the *Stikine River and Andrew Creek King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2021* (Salomone et al. 2021) began during the winter troll fishery. Like other SEAK and TBR stocks, Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook salmon are harvested late in the winter fishery and benefited from the early closure on March 15. Although encounters of these stocks during the March 16–April 30 time period are not as frequent as other SEAK or TBR stocks, some harvest occurred. Supplementary conservation measures, as described in the Unuk River section, further restricted May and June fishery opportunities and closed corridor fisheries in inside waters where Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook salmon have historically been encountered. These conservation restrictions closed spring Chinook salmon fisheries in Districts 5–10, delayed hatchery chum salmon fishery openings in Districts 9 and 10 until June 15 and prohibited the retention of Chinook salmon in those fisheries. Additionally, directed spring troll fisheries targeting Stikine River Chinook salmon were not opened in 2024. Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook salmon conservation measures were also implemented during the summer troll fishery with waters of District 8 remaining closed to Chinook salmon retention during the July 1–8 fishing period.

COHO SALMON FISHERY

Weekly power troll harvest rates for coho salmon remained well above the recent 20-year (2004–2023) average for the regionwide SEAK CPUE. In addition, harvest rates were near or above the recent 20-year average for CPUEs in 4 of the 6 regional troll management areas for most of the summer season (Figures 11–13). The 2024 total troll coho salmon harvest of 579,396 fish was the lowest since 1988 (Table 6). This low was a result of the reduced number of permits fished (Table 4, Figure 5), and a troll gear efficiency decline associated with an abundance of jellyfish occurring specifically in the central and northern outside areas. The coho salmon harvest peaked during SW 34, when 15% of the annual harvest was taken (Table 7). The 2024 coho salmon average weight of 5.8 lb was 0.8 lb larger than in 2023, 0.2 lb larger than the recent 5-year average, and 0.1 lb smaller than the recent 10-year average of 5.9 lb (Table 8).

The first coho salmon run strength assessment of 2024 projected an all-gear commercial harvest of 1.3 million wild fish, which was above the 1.1 million fish conservation threshold for an early season closure. Using the same CPUE values, the total wild coho salmon abundance was projected at 3.6 million fish, 7% below the 1982–2023 average of 3.8 million fish. Additionally, following a bilateral United States–Canada review of the SEAK Troll Area 6 (Southern Inside) coho salmon CPUE data for SWs 27–29, which indicated a SEAK CPUE of 7 fish per day, it was determined there was an insufficient number of landings sampled to provide an adequate indicator of abundance from the SEAK troll CPUE. Continuing the trend of declining effort in the Dixon Entrance SEAK Troll Area 6 fishery during early July, the number of landings this year remained low. Adding to the decreased number of permits fished in the area this year, coho salmon were not the primary target species. This shift in focus occurred because the first summer Chinook salmon retention period for SEAK remained open for the first 8 days of the assessment period, changing fleet behavior to target Chinook salmon when the traditional target species for at least a portion of the assessment period has been coho salmon. With a low market value for small coho salmon at the start of the summer season, many trollers released smaller fish, because the time and effort to process these fish was not worthwhile economically. Beginning in SW 29, ADF&G incorporated coho salmon release data into dockside interviews. By this time, however, many of the landings incorporated in the assessment had already occurred, biasing much of the data toward lower CPUEs than actual daily encounters.

Alternatively, the incidental coho salmon CPUE in the Northern British Columbia (NBC) A-B line troll pink salmon fishery was considered in the determination of the necessity of a boundary area closure. The A-B Line fishery takes place in the U.S.–Canada boundary area in Dixon Entrance. In 2024, the SWs 27–29 NBC A-B line troll fishery coho salmon CPUE of 97 was 42% above the 2020–2023 average CPUE calculated for those years when the directed coho salmon fishery was also closed in July. In addition to the A-B line fishery CPUE, consideration was also given to the reduced harvest of stocks transiting Dixon Entrance during the assessment period due to the closure of the NBC directed troll coho salmon fishery in 2024. Similar to 2023, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada announced preseason that the directed troll coho salmon fishery in NBC would be closed for the 2024 season.

After consideration of the coho salmon CPUE in the A-B line fishery, the reduced harvest of stocks transiting Dixon Entrance during the assessment period due to reduced SEAK effort, and the closure of the NBC directed troll coho salmon fishery, both parties agreed that additional boundary area restrictions—beyond the existing closure of the NBC directed troll coho salmon fishery—were not warranted.

The second coho salmon run strength assessment occurred in early August and projected an all-gear commercial harvest of 762,000 wild coho salmon and a total run of 4.2 million wild coho salmon for 2024, based on the 1982–2023 average wild coho salmon power troll CPUE through SW 31. The wild abundance projection was above the 1995–2023 average (3.92 million), whereas the wild commercial harvest projection was below the 1995–2023 average (1.77 million). The 2024 troll coho salmon harvest through SW 31 (week ending August 3) was 188,800 fish, which was below the 2023, 1971–1980, recent 5-year, and recent 20-year comparison period averages. This decrease was due to dramatic reductions in coho fleet size. Notwithstanding total harvest below the recent 20-year average due to record low effort, SWs 29–34 regional harvest rates were near or above the recent 20-year average in all the *Big Six* troll management areas (Figure 1) where dockside sampling data was available (Figures 5 and 11–13). For inside drift gillnet fisheries, the

2024 cumulative catch per boat day (CPBD) through SW 31 for the Tree Point fishery (District 1) was 51%, below the 1971–1980 average and 70% below the recent 10-year average. The CPBD in the Prince of Wales fishery (District 6) exceeded the 1971–1980 average but was 61% below the recent 10-year average. The Taku/Snettisham fishery (District 11) CPBD was below both the 1971–1980 and the recent 10-year average comparison periods by 79% and 55%. The CPBD in the Lynn Canal fishery (District 15) was below the 1971–1980 average by 92% and the 2014–2023 comparison period by 83% (Figure 14). Based on wild run and commercial harvest projections, regional summer troll harvest rates, cumulative harvest for all drift gillnet fisheries through SW 31, record low troll effort, and a lack of necessity for a 2-day fair-start closure due to the absence of a second summer Chinook salmon retention period, an August coho conservation closure was not implemented.

A late season evaluation of coho salmon run strength occurred during the third week of September. By SW 38 (week beginning September 15), current escapement projections from wild SEAK coho salmon indicator stocks were that runs to most systems throughout the region were above or near the lower bound of EGRs. The Hugh Smith Lake adult coho salmon weir count of 709 fish through SW 37 was above the lower bound of the biological escapement goal (BEG) of 500–1,600 fish. BEGs are the number of salmon in a particular stock that should be allowed to escape fisheries and spawn to provide the greatest potential for maximum sustained yield. Escapements to the northern systems of the Tsiu River, Situk River, and Tawah Creek had not been estimated at the time of the assessment. However, the set gillnet fleet operating in these areas had harvest rates above the recent 10-year average, with effort below the recent 10-year average. Through SW 37, the projected terminal run to the Taku River of 101,300 coho salmon exceeded the lower bound of the EGR of 50,000 fish and was above the recent 10-year average terminal run size of 99,000 but below the preseason forecast of 123,000 coho salmon. Additionally, during SW 37, the coho harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery was 158% of the recent 10-year average, whereas CPUE was 178% of the recent 10-year average. The Canyon Island fish wheel data through SW 37 indicated 52,000 fish had passed, which was below the 1987–2023 average of 61,000 (Figure 15). Without an operational fish wheel on the Chilkat River (Figure 16) to assess inriver coho counts in 2024, early indications of run strength came from the District 15 drift gillnet fishery. These indications showed that for SWs 33–37, the cumulative coho salmon CPUE was well above the recent 10-year average for a below average sized fleet when compared to the recent 10-year average. Based on a history of the Berners River tracking closely with the total run in the Chilkat River, initial indications were for a larger run size than the recent 10-year average. Additionally, although the wild Berners River CWT recoveries in the District 15 drift gillnet fishery were below the recent 10-year average through SW 37, recoveries were above the recent 5-year average, and well above 2022–2023 for the same time period. Similar to 2020–2023, the wild commercial harvest and total all-gear commercial harvest projections for coho salmon were slightly below estimates in early August, largely due to reduced troll effort during mid-August to early September. Regional coho salmon harvest rates in the troll fishery were initially strong (following the closure of the first Chinook salmon retention period) and well above the recent 20-year average, with continued catch rates above the 20-year average through the second coho assessment (SWs 28–35). However, rates began to decline late in the season around the third run strength assessment period (SWs 35–37). The regional power troll coho CPUE peaked in SW 29, with trollers averaging 161 coho salmon per day, a rate well above the recent 20-year average for this time period (Figures 11–13). CPUE declined weekly following SW 34, and by SW 38 the regional

power troll CPUE dropped to 23 fish per day, a decline that is common toward the end of the season as fish move into more terminal waters and begin to head into river systems.

Harvest rates in all 4 primary drift gillnet fisheries were above both the 1971–1980 base period average and the 2014–2023 average for the time period (Figure 14). Troll fishery coho salmon harvest rates were well above the recent 20-year average for most of the summer season; however, the 2024 seasonal harvest was characterized as well below average overall when compared to the recent 20-year average, largely due to record low effort. Projections from wild SEAK coho salmon indicator stocks were that runs to most systems throughout the region were at or above the lower bound of escapement goal ranges. Given these indications of coho salmon abundance above the recent 20-year average, a 10-day extension of the summer troll season was implemented, September 21–30 (Table 17).

CHUM SALMON FISHERY

Historically, chum salmon were harvested incidentally in the summer troll fishery and were not targeted until the Cross Sound pink and chum salmon fishery was established in 1988 as an indicator of pink and chum salmon abundance for inside waters. The troll harvest increased substantially in 1992 when, for the first time, over 1.0 million chum salmon returned to the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Hidden Falls Hatchery located on eastern Baranof Island. In 1993, the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility near Sitka saw a run of over 1.0 million chum salmon, and the troll chum salmon harvest increased to over 500,000 fish. Since that time, a portion of the troll fleet has targeted chum salmon, and with the exception of 1999, 2008, and 2020, the annual troll harvest of chum salmon has been consistently greater than 100,000 fish (Table 6). Trollers choosing to target chum salmon during summer Chinook salmon openings, or during weeks when they would normally target coho salmon, redirect effort away from those species. This redirection of effort has had some effect on the total harvest and harvest rates for Chinook and coho salmon.

The 2024 regional directed chum salmon troll harvest of 810,000 fish for all troll fisheries combined was 470,000 fish above 2023, and an increase of 340,000 fish from the recent 5-year average (Table 18). Effort directed at targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon peaked in 2013, but has fluctuated since that time, and has had a larger proportional decline in effort when compared to the overall summer troll participation. Similar to 2022, both harvest and effort rebounded in 2024 with effort increasing up to the recent 10-year average and associated harvest the 3rd largest on record. The number of permits fished in all directed chum salmon troll fisheries increased by 34 permits in 2024 when compared to 2023 and only decreased by 7 permits when compared to the recent 10-year average. Fluctuations in effort may also be related to harvest rates, price, abundance of other salmon species, marine environment, conservation measures, and fish behavior, but is driven primarily on the abundance of hatchery chum salmon.

OTHER SPECIES

A total of 670 sockeye and 59,000 pink salmon were harvested during the 2024 troll season. Both sockeye and pink salmon harvests for 2024 were below average for all decadal comparison periods between 1960 and 2019 (Table 6). When compared to 2023, sockeye salmon harvest decreased by 61% and the harvest of pink salmon decreased by 35%.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE HARVESTS

In 2024, approximately 15% of Chinook (23,000 fish) and 16% of coho salmon (93,000 fish) harvested by the troll fishery were reported as taken outside of state waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 25 sockeye, 570 pink, and 800 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ. A total of 27% of the summer troll Chinook salmon harvest was taken in the EEZ, a decrease from the 2023 (29%) and recent 5-year (31%) averages, but equivalent to the recent 10-year average (27%). When all species are combined, 7% of the annual troll harvest was taken outside of state waters, a decrease from the recent 5-year (12%) and 10-year (10%) averages.

ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION

Private nonprofit and federal hatcheries in SEAK produce both Chinook, coho, and chum salmon that are harvested by the troll, drift gillnet, and purse seine fleets. Hatchery-produced Chinook salmon began appearing in significant numbers in troll harvests in 1980 when an estimated 5,900 fish were harvested. Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Tables 13, 15, and 16). The peak harvest of Alaska hatchery fish in the troll fishery occurred in 1996, when 38,400 Alaska hatchery Chinook (27% of the total troll Chinook salmon harvest) were harvested. The all-gear Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon proportion of harvest also peaked in 1996 when 88,700 fish—or approximately 38% of the total harvest—were Alaska hatchery fish (Table 19, Figure 19). In 2024, the combined Alaska hatchery harvest contributed approximately 34,600 Chinook salmon to all fisheries, with 10,800 fish harvested in the troll fishery (Table 19).

Hatchery-produced coho salmon were first harvested in the troll fishery in 1980. The hatchery contribution to the total coho salmon harvest has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to 33% in 2018, with Alaska hatcheries producing nearly 100% of these fish. In 2024, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 30% of the harvest amounting to a total contribution of 180,000 fish. This contribution was approximately 160,000 fish (47%) below the recent 20-year average (Table 20, Figure 20).

Spring troll fisheries in Icy Strait, Homeshore, Northern Chatham Strait, and Keku Strait are managed to target hatchery-produced chum salmon. Under the Northern SEAK Chinook salmon action plan and supplementary actions for conservation of SEAK and TBR Chinook salmon stocks, hatchery chum salmon fisheries did not open until June 15. During the 2024 spring and early summer fisheries, a total of 2,600 chum salmon were harvested by 12 permit holders targeting chum salmon in the Icy Strait/Cross Sound area (Table 18). The 2024 harvest and effort represent a further reduction from the declining recent 10-year average of 8,600 chum salmon by 31 permits. Effort and harvest in the Keku Strait area remains confidential.

Prior to 2014, trollers targeted hatchery-produced chum salmon in West Behm Canal and Neets Bay during the last week of June, although the West Behm Canal spring troll area has been closed since 2014 to conserve Unuk River Chinook salmon. The majority of the harvest and effort in the Neets Bay area occurs during the summer troll fishery. The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association assists in identifying opportunities for the troll fleet to target chum salmon in the Neets Bay THA in years when broodstock and cost-recovery needs are met. Effort and harvest have fluctuated in the THA from year to year and had continued to decline since 2018. In 2024, 58 troll permits harvested 80,000 chum salmon, a decrease from 2023, but above the 2019–2023 average of 36,000 (Figure 17). A contributing factor to the increased harvest and effort

was continued fishing opportunity in July. In recent years, an early July closure for broodstock collection and cost-recovery harvest eliminated opportunities for the troll fleet in the Neets Bay THA. In 2024, the THA was closed to drift gillnet and purse seine gear on July 6, allowing exclusive troll access to the THA for the duration of summer.

In 2024, the directed chum salmon troll fleet harvested a total of 672,000 chum salmon in Sitka Sound/Deep Inlet from a total run of 3.2 million fish returning to the Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility. This is an increase in harvest of 550,000 fish from 2023 and 470,000 fish above the recent 10-year average. The 169 permits that fished in 2024 represent an increase of 78 permits from 2023 and 58 permits from the recent 10-year average (Table 18, Figure 18). This fishery mainly occurred during SWs 31–33 when 80% of the seasonal harvest was taken.

Since 2018, Crawfish Inlet has provided an opportunity for the troll fleet to harvest hatchery chum salmon during the summer season. Throughout the 2024 summer season, 42 permit holders harvested a total of 55,000 chum salmon in the Crawfish Inlet THA/West Crawfish areas, with peak harvest occurring in SW 32. This total represents a decrease in harvest of 93,000 fish, and a decrease in effort of 48 permits when compared to the average from the initial 6-years of the fishery, 2018–2023 (Table 18).

WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT

CHINOOK SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Since a 15-year Chinook salmon rebuilding program began in 1981, ADF&G has annually estimated escapements on 11 indicator systems. These escapements were initially measured against interim goals established prior to 1985, which in general were set as the largest escapements seen prior to 1981. As a part of the rebuilding program, ADF&G conducted CWT studies and improved escapement estimation methods. The department also sampled for age and sex data in the escapement in order to allow the use of spawner–recruit analytical methods to set BEGs. With improved escapement estimation methods, BEGs for the 3 TBRs stocks (Alsek, Stikine, and Taku Rivers) and the 8 SEAK stocks have subsequently been revised. Current spawning escapements are determined using observer counts, mark–recapture estimates, and weirs.

During the 2022 BOF meeting, action plans were updated for Chilkat, King Salmon, and Unuk Rivers’ stocks of Chinook salmon, and additional plans were adopted to conserve the Taku and Stikine Rivers’ stocks. All of these action plans provide ADF&G managers with direction to conserve these stocks—along with other wild SEAK and TBR stocks—through emergency order authority. Management actions were implemented for all gear groups in 2022–2024 to lower calendar year harvest rates and pass as many SEAK and TBR Chinook salmon to escapement as possible. In 2024, preliminary estimates indicate that 8 of the 11 index systems monitored in SEAK met or exceeded spawning escapement goals (Table 21). This outcome was a slight increase over 2023 escapements when 6 of the 11 indexed systems met or exceeded goals.

In 2024, 2 of the 3 TBRs stocks monitored for Chinook salmon escapement had escapements within their BEG ranges. The Alsek River had an estimated escapement of 6,000 Chinook salmon, which was above the BEG range of 3,500 to 5,300 fish. The Taku River, a large glacial system near Juneau and another newly listed SOC in 2022, had an estimated escapement of 24,518 Chinook salmon. This escapement was above the lower bound of the BEG range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish and was the largest estimated escapement since 2010. Escapement to the Stikine

River—a glacial origin system near Wrangell, the largest river in SEAK, and a newly listed stock of management concern—was estimated at 9,835 Chinook salmon, below the BEG range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish and a decrease from 2023 by 3,000 fish.

Chinook salmon escapements to all of the 4 SEAK indicator systems monitored for escapement in East Behm Canal were within BEG ranges in 2024. The Keta River, with an estimated escapement of 948 Chinook salmon, exceeded the lower bound of the BEG range of 550 to 1,300 fish. The escapement to the Blossom River of 654 Chinook salmon was within the BEG range of 500 to 1,400 fish. The Chickamin River, a newly listed SOC in 2022, declined from an escapement in 2023 of 3,719 to an estimated escapement of 2,176 Chinook salmon in 2024, falling within the BEG range of 2,150 to 4,300 fish for the fifth year in a row. The Unuk River, a glacial system in northeast Behm Canal and a stock listed as an SOC in 2018, had an estimated escapement of 1,980 Chinook salmon; this was within the BEG range of 1,800 to 3,800 fish, and marks the fifth out of the last 7 years the Unuk stock has exceeded the lower bound of the BEG.

Two of the 4 remaining SEAK indicator systems (King Salmon River and Andrew Creek) had Chinook salmon escapements that fell below their BEG ranges in 2024; escapements to the Chilkat and Situk Rivers were within goal. Andrew Creek, a small nonglacial U.S. tributary of the lower Stikine River near Wrangell, had an estimated escapement of 404 Chinook salmon; this was below the BEG range of 650 to 1,500 fish but was a slight increase from the 2023 escapement estimate of 386 fish. The King Salmon River, a small river system located on Admiralty Island, had an estimated escapement of 85 Chinook salmon which was an increase from 2023 but below the BEG range (120–240 fish). The Situk River, a moderate-sized nonglacial system near Yakutat, had an estimated escapement of 517 Chinook salmon, which was within the BEG range of 450 to 1,050 fish, and was a 373 fish increase from 2023. Lastly, the Chilkat River, another moderately sized glacial system near Haines, had an escapement of 2,070 Chinook salmon, which was within the BEG range (1,750–3,500 fish), achieving the escapement goal for the fifth time in the last 6 years.

COHO SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in SEAK are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months (Table 22; Priest et al. 2021). In 2024, weirs were operated on 2 systems, and foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 28 streams. Additionally, an adult mark-recapture program has been in operation since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River.

Migrations into spawning streams generally peak in late September. Escapement goals for indicator streams have usually been met or exceeded in recent years (Tables 22–26; Figure 21). In 2024, coho salmon runs to northern inside areas were generally within or above BEGs, except for Montana Creek (Table 24). The preliminary estimated coho salmon escapement to the Taku River above Canyon Island (64,996 fish) was within the BEG range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. In Lynn Canal, escapement of 10,159 coho salmon in Berners River was above the BEG range of 3,600–8,100 fish, and the Chilkat River coho salmon escapement estimate of 58,889 fish was within the BEG range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish (Table 24, Figure 22). Of the 3 index streams on the Juneau road system, the escapement count was above the BEG range for Auke Creek, within the minimum sustainable escapement goal for Peterson Creek, and below the sustainable escapement goal for Montana Creek (Table 24).

Coho salmon runs were near the 1982–2023 average in outer coastal systems, and the aggregate escapement count of 1,968 fish for 5 small streams on Baranof and Kruzof Islands was above the 42-year (1982–2023) average of 1,379 fish and above the BEG of 400 to 800 fish (Table 25).

The overall index of 36,290 coho salmon for 14 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was above the goal of 4,250 to 8,500 fish and above the 35-year (1989–2023) average of 11,076 fish (Table 26, Figure 22). The total coho salmon escapement to Hugh Smith Lake of 1,177 fish was within the BEG range (500–1,600 fish).

COHO SALMON HARVEST RATES

CWT studies conducted since the early 1980s have provided annual harvest rate estimates for 3 coho salmon stocks. These stocks include Auke Creek near Juneau, Berners River in lower Lynn Canal, and Hugh Smith Lake on the mainland southeast of Ketchikan (Figure 21). Fish are tagged in these systems and their contributions to the fisheries are estimated through ADF&G harvest sampling and CWT processing programs. Weirs are currently operated on 2 lake systems to enumerate coho salmon escapements and estimate the proportion of the returning population that are tagged. The Berners River escapement is intensively surveyed on foot and then sampled using beach seines to examine fish. Escapement estimates for the Berners River are conservative because a lower river weir is not employed, resulting in harvest rate estimates that are likely to be biased slightly upward (Table 23).

The average 2024 total harvest rate by all fisheries on the 3 coho salmon indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, and Hugh Smith Lake) was 38%, compared with the 35-year (1989–2023) average of 48% (Table 27, Figure 23). The total harvest rate estimate of 50% for the Hugh Smith Lake stock was slightly below the recent 10-year (2014–2023) average harvest rate (51%) and well below the 1989–2023 average of 60%. The lower all-gear harvest rate for Hugh Smith Lake in 2024 was influenced by a much lower troll fleet harvest rate total index of 17%, which was below the recent 10-year average of 23% (Table 28). Harvest rates for Hugh Smith Lake are preliminary until Canadian recovery data is reported, as the Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon stock is also harvested in Canadian fisheries.

The 2024 troll fishery coho salmon harvest rate index of 16% was well below the 1984–2023 average of 32% (Table 28, Figure 24) and the lowest on record, slightly below the previous lows of 17% in 2022 and 2023. The Alaska troll harvest rate for the Hugh Smith Lake stock (17%) was well below the 1982–2023 average (31%). Similarly, troll harvest rates for northern inside stocks (4% for Auke Creek and 6% for Berners River) were substantially below the long, 1982–2023 average (25% and 24%, respectively; note that harvest monitoring on the Berners River began 7 years after Auke Creek studies). The declining troll harvest rate is primarily a result of the substantial reduction in fishery participation over the recent 5-year period and especially since 2019. Since 2015, the annual number of troll permits fished has declined by 35% (Table 4, Figure 6). In addition to reduced overall effort, over the last 10 years many permits have diversified to target hatchery chum salmon, reducing the number of boat days that trollers targeted coho salmon. The average troll fishery harvest rate of 22% from the most recent 10-year period (2014–2023) is a 39% decrease from an average of 36% during the 1982–2013 time period when opportunities to target hatchery chum salmon were fewer than during the most recent 10 years.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—All-gear and troll treaty Chinook salmon harvest, hatchery add-on, total harvest, treaty harvest limit, terminal exclusion harvest, and the number of fish over or under the harvest limit, 1985–2024.

Year	All-gear							Troll			
	Treaty harvest	Hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion	Total harvest	Preseason treaty harvest limit	Postseason treaty harvest limit	Over/under preseason harvest limit	Treaty harvest	Total harvest	Preseason treaty harvest limit	Over/under preseason harvest limit
1985	268,293	6,246	0	274,539	263,000	263,000	5,293	211,933	215,811	—	—
1986	271,262	11,091	0	282,353	263,000	263,000	8,262	231,649	237,703	—	—
1987	265,323	17,095	0	282,418	263,000	263,000	2,323	231,051	242,562	218,000	13,051
1988	256,787	22,525	0	279,312	263,000	263,000	-6,213	217,088	231,364	218,000	-912
1989	269,522	21,510	0	291,032	263,000	263,000	6,522	224,182	235,716	218,000	6,182
1990	320,996	45,873	0	366,869	302,000	302,000	18,996	263,528	287,939	257,000	6,528
1991	297,986	61,476	0	359,462	273,000	273,000	24,986	231,803	264,106	228,000	3,803
1992	221,980	36,811	0	258,791	243,000	243,000	-21,020	162,617	183,759	167,790	-5,173
1993	271,193	32,910	0	304,103	263,000	263,000	8,193	212,350	226,866	201,690	10,660
1994	235,165	29,185	0	264,350	240,000	240,000	-4,835	177,146	186,331	180,400	-3,254
1995	176,939	58,800	0	235,739	175,000	202,500	1,939	115,072	138,117	—	—
1996	154,997	72,599	8,663	236,259	146,700	147,500	8,297	107,581	141,452	102,000	5,581
1997	286,696	46,463	9,843	343,002	277,200	289,500	9,496	221,944	246,409	214,761	7,183
1998	243,152	25,021	2,420	270,593	261,700	260,000	-18,548	183,489	192,066	192,176	-8,687
1999	198,842	47,725	4,453	251,020	192,800	184,200	6,042	132,741	146,219	140,728	-7,987
2000	186,493	74,316	2,481	263,290	189,900	178,500	-3,407	133,963	158,717	138,507	-4,544
2001	186,919	77,287	1,528	265,734	189,900	250,300	-2,981	128,692	153,280	138,507	-9,815
2002	357,133	68,164	1,237	426,534	356,500	371,900	633	298,132	325,308	266,056	32,076
2003	380,152	57,228	2,056	439,436	366,100	439,600	14,052	307,380	330,692	273,406	33,974
2004	417,019	75,955	6,295	499,268	383,500	418,300	33,519	321,876	354,658	286,728	35,148
2005	388,640	64,408	40,154	493,202	416,400	387,400	-27,760	304,891	338,451	311,916	-7,025
2006	360,094	48,404	27,047	435,545	346,800	354,500	13,294	263,980	282,315	256,664	7,316
2007	328,268	68,364	8,051	404,683	329,400	259,200	-1,132	240,474	268,146	243,747	-3,273
2008	172,905	66,149	5,273	244,328	170,000	152,900	2,905	126,352	151,936	125,408	944

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Table 1.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	All-gear							Troll			
	Treaty harvest	Hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion	Total harvest	Preseason treaty harvest limit	Postseason treaty harvest limit	Over/under preseason harvest limit	Treaty harvest	Total harvest	Preseason treaty harvest limit	Over/under preseason harvest limit
2009	227,954	61,960	3,733	293,647	218,800	176,000	9,154	159,126	175,644	161,637	-2,511
2010	230,611	53,640	501	284,752	221,800	215,800	8,811	177,982	195,620	163,864	14,118
2011	291,161	65,474	739	357,374	294,800	283,300	-3,639	220,787	242,569	218,060	2,727
2012	242,821	51,392	1,106	295,319	266,800	205,100	-23,979	191,553	209,074	197,272	-5,719
2013	191,388	65,598	266	257,252	176,000	284,900	15,388	134,580	149,541	129,862	4,718
2014	435,195	56,592	736	492,522	439,400	378,600	-4,205	340,015	355,570	325,411	14,604
2015	335,026	68,097	216	403,339	237,000	337,500	98,026	251,086	269,862	175,149	75,937
2016	350,939	35,673	664	387,042	355,600	288,200	-4,896	266,172	276,432	263,197	2,975
2017	175,414	31,638	0	207,052	209,700	215,800	-34,286	123,691	129,649	154,881	-31,190
2018	127,776	36,966	0	164,742	144,500	118,700	-16,724	101,469	107,565	106,477	-5,008
2019	140,307	34,578	211	175,096	140,323	140,323	-16	103,067	109,364	103,376	-309
2020	204,624	30,164	0	234,788	205,165	140,323	-541	165,406	169,916	151,514	13,892
2021	202,082	34,092	0	236,175	205,165	140,323	-3,083	155,590	163,210	151,514	4,076
2022	238,621	37,157	0	275,778	266,585	205,165	-27,964	187,613	196,783	197,113	-9,500
2023	202,744	32,423	0	235,167	206,027	267,594	-3,283	136,312	143,381	152,154	-15,842
2024	207,811	28,265	0	236,076	211,400	NA	-3,589	143,955	151,355	156,143	-12,188
1985–2024 Cumulative total							84,262	1985–2024 Cumulative total			162,556

Note: The 2018 fisheries were managed inseason to 90% of the preseason treaty harvest limit for conservation. Fisheries prosecuted for the period of 2019–2024 were managed inseason to 98% of the harvest limit to avoid PSC overage payback provisions the following year. En dash indicates no data.

Table 2.—Harvest and percent of commercially harvested coho salmon by gear type in Southeast Alaska, 1991–2024.

Year	Troll		Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		All-gear total	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
1991	1,719,082	59	411,854	14	601,179	21	166,731	6	2,898,846	100
1992	1,929,945	56	505,135	15	699,448	20	290,149	8	3,424,677	100
1993	2,395,887	67	477,006	13	445,880	13	237,446	7	3,556,219	100
1994	3,467,599	63	970,100	18	744,558	13	343,903	6	5,526,160	100
1995	1,750,262	56	627,472	20	456,820	15	295,030	9	3,129,584	100
1996	1,906,769	64	447,005	15	404,627	14	227,802	8	2,986,203	100
1997	1,170,534	64	189,036	10	156,725	9	322,776	18	1,839,071	100
1998	1,636,711	59	475,232	17	441,458	16	197,669	7	2,751,070	100
1999	2,272,653	69	422,926	13	394,260	12	187,186	6	3,277,025	100
2000	1,125,219	67	210,528	12	181,796	11	170,948	10	1,688,491	100
2001	1,845,627	63	556,193	19	338,083	11	205,344	7	2,945,247	100
2002	1,315,062	53	479,489	19	491,683	20	200,888	8	2,487,122	100
2003	1,223,458	56	400,988	19	467,337	22	74,343	3	2,166,126	100
2004	1,916,675	67	405,151	14	339,466	12	196,930	7	2,858,222	100
2005	2,038,296	74	348,072	13	297,878	11	82,887	3	2,767,133	100
2006	1,362,983	74	114,313	6	277,853	15	86,085	5	1,841,234	100
2007	1,378,062	72	252,575	13	204,081	11	76,550	4	1,911,268	100
2008	1,293,030	63	215,648	11	377,469	19	153,712	8	2,039,859	100
2009	1,591,547	67	298,614	13	351,367	15	133,808	6	2,375,336	100
2010	1,343,032	59	203,631	9	579,830	25	161,584	7	2,288,077	100
2011	1,314,210	63	352,128	17	285,983	14	126,215	6	2,078,536	100
2012	1,201,724	64	280,116	15	303,041	16	98,677	5	1,883,558	100
2013	2,393,790	67	553,501	15	482,433	13	158,046	4	3,587,770	100
2014	2,248,371	66	394,174	12	599,606	18	161,977	5	3,404,128	100
2015	1,241,100	64	294,550	15	274,909	14	129,069	7	1,939,628	100
2016	1,387,590	66	267,213	13	299,645	14	144,032	7	2,098,480	100
2017	2,151,782	78	276,635	10	187,888	7	140,844	5	2,757,149	100
2018	942,622	64	156,810	11	272,951	19	95,954	7	1,468,337	100
2019	973,903	63	249,790	16	210,621	14	100,473	7	1,534,787	100
2020	750,655	72	78,710	8	130,465	13	81,709	8	1,041,539	100
2021	850,962	59	311,017	22	207,723	14	75,004	5	1,444,706	100
2022	854,374	70	168,204	14	136,717	11	62,897	5	1,222,192	100
2023	1,055,492	68	258,528	17	167,898	11	80,242	5	1,562,160	100
2024	579,396	51	205,814	18	239,267	21	109,577	10	1,134,054	100
1989–2023 Average:	1,579,918	65	353,280	14	355,577	14	159,789	7	2,448,564	100
Board of Fisheries allocations (Est. 1989)		61	–	19	–	13	–	7	–	–
1989–2023 Deviation from allocations		6	–	-26	–	11	–	-6	–	–
2024 Deviation from allocations		-16	–	-4	–	62	–	38	–	–

Note: Annette Island and terminal harvest are included. En dash indicates no data.

Table 3.—Southeast Alaska commercial troll permits fished, 1978–2024.

Year	Hand troll	Power troll	Total	% Hand troll
1978	2,624	816	3,440	76
1979	2,207	819	3,026	73
1980	1,667	842	2,509	66
1981	1,153	793	1,946	59
1982	1,067	810	1,877	57
1983	946	810	1,756	54
1984	860	795	1,655	52
1985	922	836	1,758	52
1986	809	827	1,636	49
1987	764	828	1,592	48
1988	778	829	1,607	48
1989	694	831	1,525	46
1990	700	840	1,540	45
1991	701	852	1,553	45
1992	647	843	1,490	43
1993	601	842	1,443	42
1994	549	808	1,357	40
1995	461	818	1,279	36
1996	412	739	1,151	36
1997	387	744	1,131	34
1998	305	734	1,039	29
1999	339	722	1,061	32
2000	316	714	1,030	31
2001	307	703	1,010	30
2002	254	666	920	28
2003	266	641	907	29
2004	325	692	1,017	32
2005	354	717	1,071	33
2006	371	739	1,110	33
2007	377	744	1,121	34
2008	376	747	1,123	33
2009	367	748	1,115	33
2010	341	730	1,071	32
2011	374	760	1,134	33
2012	355	744	1,099	32
2013	366	723	1,089	34
2014	348	758	1,106	31
2015	319	741	1,060	30
2016	272	745	1,017	27
2017	258	722	980	26
2018	237	672	909	26
2019	230	664	894	26
2020	221	631	852	26
2021	214	631	845	25
2022	181	613	794	23
2023	164	554	718	23
2024	145	523	668	22

Note: Permits fished based on calendar year. Data from 1977–1984 taken from CFEC and 1985–2024 data from ADFG.

Table 4.—Number of troll permits fished by gear type and fishery, 1981–2024.

Year	Winter fishery			Spring ^a fishery			General summer fishery			Summer % hand
	Hand	Power	Total	Hand	Power	Total	Hand	Power	Total	
1981	183	165	348	—	—	—	1,135	791	1,926	59
1982	183	211	394	—	—	—	1,060	813	1,873	57
1983	254	331	585	—	—	—	923	805	1,728	53
1984	221	366	587	—	—	—	833	787	1,620	51
1985	196	303	499	—	—	—	887	829	1,716	52
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599	49
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557	47
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547	47
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498	44
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	645	830	1,475	44
1991	182	383	565	220	352	572	626	840	1,466	43
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	827	1,426	42
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	558	832	1,390	40
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	797	1,328	40
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231	34
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105	34
1997	49	207	256	145	335	480	338	735	1,073	32
1998	50	232	282	86	277	363	281	727	1,008	28
1999	53	233	286	91	255	346	304	712	1,016	30
2000	67	244	311	112	323	435	255	696	951	27
2001	80	242	322	125	345	470	242	687	929	26
2002	72	228	300	105	330	435	186	641	827	22
2003	96	264	360	90	311	401	190	609	799	24
2004	129	310	439	114	336	450	238	675	913	26
2005	142	300	442	125	387	512	281	701	982	29
2006	152	317	469	151	376	527	268	717	985	27
2007	153	350	503	172	369	541	284	726	1,010	28
2008	135	333	468	182	438	620	291	726	1,017	29
2009	131	299	430	158	428	586	305	735	1,040	29
2010	131	328	459	157	427	584	269	715	984	27
2011	134	330	464	174	466	640	301	729	1,030	29
2012	132	375	507	162	463	625	284	728	1,012	28
2013	127	315	442	173	477	650	295	699	994	30
2014	133	331	464	161	455	616	271	734	1,005	27
2015	111	296	407	168	497	665	221	714	935	24
2016	98	331	429	133	475	608	197	724	921	21
2017	97	337	434	100	377	477	212	702	914	23
2018	73	255	328	73	328	401	167	664	831	20
2019	85	178	263	65	320	385	161	644	805	20
2020	89	220	309	58	269	327	153	610	763	20
2021	84	184	268	66	290	356	159	617	776	20
2022	79	219	298	50	281	331	130	591	721	18
2023	57	174	231	49	243	292	121	533	654	19
2024	53	201	254	33	218	251	101	503	604	17

Note: En dash indicates no data.

^a Spring summary data includes experimental and terminal fisheries for both spring and summer seasons and do not include permits fished in the hatchery access fisheries in 1989 to 1992.

Table 5.—Number of days and dates the summer troll fishery was open to Chinook salmon retention (Chinook retention or CR), closed to Chinook salmon retention (Chinook nonretention or CNR), and closed to all salmon species (all) and effort during CR and CNR periods, 1985–2024.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
1985	10	18	6/3–6/12	10	—	6/13–6/30	18 (all)	—	—
	23.6	68.4	7/1–7/22	22	—	7/23–8/14	23	—	—
	—	—	8/25–8/26	1.6	31,197	8/15–8/24	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/26–9/20	25.4	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48.4	30,567
1986	41	62	6/20–7/15	26	—	7/16–8/10	26	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/11–8/20	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/27–8/31	5	—	—
	—	—	8/21–8/26	6	—	9/10–9/20	11	—	—
	—	—	9/1–9/9	9	35,646	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	42	29,901
1987	17	2	6/1–6/17	17	—	6/18–6/19	2 (all)	—	—
	23	80	6/20–7/12	23	21,819	7/13–8/2	21	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/3–8/12	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/13–9/20	39	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	60	34,604
1988	23	2	6/6–6/28	23	—	6/29–6/30	2 (all)	—	—
	12	80	7/1–7/12	12	11,357	7/13–7/25	13	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	7/26–8/4	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/5–8/14	10	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/15–8/24	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/25–8/31	7	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/1–9/3	3 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/4–9/20	17 ^a	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	47	22,820
1989	25	0	6/6–6/30	25	—	none	0	—	—
	13	79	7/1–7/13	13	10,507	7/14–8/13	31	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/14–8/23	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/24–9/20	28	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	59	33,278
1990	26	0	6/5–6/30	26	—	none	0	—	—
	24	68	7/1–7/22	22	—	7/23–8/12	21	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/13–8/22	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	8/23–8/24	2	17,988	8/25–9/20	27	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48	27,742
1991	24	5	6/2–6/25	24	—	6/26–6/30	5 (all)	—	—
	7.5	84.5	7/1–7/8	7.5	6,898	7/8–8/15	38.5	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/16–8/25	10 (all)	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	8/26–9/20	26	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	64.5	30,720

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Table 5.–Page 2 of 5.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
1992	36	0	5/26–6/30	36	–	none	0	–	–
	4.5	87.5	7/1–7/4	3.5	–	7/4–8/12	39.5	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/13–8/22	10 (all)	–	–
	–	–	23-Aug	1	3,878	8/24–9/20	28	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	67.5	34,367
1993	38	0	5/24–6/30	38	–	none	0	–	–
	20	72	7/1–7/6	6	–	7/7–7/11	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	7/12–8/12	32	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/13–8/20	8 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/21–8/25	5	–	8/26–9/11	17	–	–
	–	–	9/12–9/20	9	12,094	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	49	27,009
1994	38	1	5/23–6/29	38	–	6/30	1 (all)	–	–
	12	80	7/1–7/7	7	–	7/8–8/26	50	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/27–8/28	2 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/29–9/2	5	7,489	9/3–9/30	28	78	34,216
1995	38	2	5/22–6/28	38	–	6/29–6/30	2 (all)	–	–
	17	75	7/1–7/10	10	–	7/11–7/29	19	–	–
	–	–	7/30–8/5	7	9,013	8/6–8/12	7	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/13–8/22	10 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/23–9/30	39	65	19,963
1996	54	2	5/6–6/28	54	–	6/29–6/30	2 (all)	–	–
	12	80	7/1–7/10	10	–	7/11–8/13	34	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/14–8/18	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/19–8/20	2	5,446	8/21–9/20	31	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	65	20,489
1997	52	5	5/5–6/25	52	–	6/26–6/30	5 (all)	–	–
	21	71	7/1–7/7	7	–	7/8–8/7	31	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/8–8/17	10 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/18–8/24	7	–	8/25–8/29	5	–	–
	–	–	8/30–9/5	7	9,161	9/6–9/20	15 ^b	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	51	14,054
1998	57	1	5/4–6/29	57	–	6/30	1 (all)	–	–
	53	39	7/1–7/11	11	–	7/12–8/11	31	–	–
	–	–	8/20–9/30	42	12,068	8/12–8/19	8 (all)	31	11,091
1999	59	0	5/3–6/30	59	–	none	0	–	–
	11	81	7/1–7/6	6	–	7/7–8/12	37	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/13–8/17	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/18–8/22	5	4,328	8/23–9/30	39	76	22,037
2000	74	1	4/17–6/29	74	–	6/30	1 (all)	–	–
	24	68	7/1–7/5	5	–	7/6–8/10	36	–	–
	–	–	8/11–8/12	2	–	8/13–8/22	10 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/23–8/30	8	–	8/31–9/11	12	–	–
	–	–	9/12–9/20	9	6,237	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48	13,399

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Table 5.–Page 3 of 5.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
2001	76	0	4/16–6/30	76	–	none	0	–	–
	25	67	7/1–7/6	6	–	7/7–8/12	37	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/13–8/17	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/18–9/5	19	7,458	9/6–9/20	15	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/24	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/25–9/30	6	58	13,438
2002	77	0	4/15–6/30	77	–	none	0	–	–
	40	52	7/1–7/18	18	–	7/19–8/9	22	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/10–8/11	2 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/12–9/2	22	11,104	9/3–9/30	28	50	8,072
2003	72	0	4/20–6/30	72	–	none	0	–	–
	39	53	7/1–8/8	39	10,811	8/9–9/30	53	53	8,422
2004	70	0	4/22–6/30	70	–	none	0	–	–
	19	73	7/1–7/15	15	–	7/16–8/9	25	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/10–8/11	2 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/12–8/15	4	7,353	8/16–9/30	46	71	14,665
2005	77	0	4/15–6/30	77	–	none	0	–	–
	29.5	62.5	7/1–7/17	17	–	7/18–8/9	23	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/10–8/13	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/14–8/20	6.5	–	8/20–9/14	25.5	–	–
	–	–	9/15–9/20	6	10,083	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	48.5	12,688
2006	69	0	4/23–6/30	69	–	none	0	–	–
	22	70	7/1–7/12	12	–	7/13–8/8	27	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/9–8/12	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/13–8/22	10	9,821	8/23–8/27	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/28–9/30	34	61	13,486
2007	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	26	66	7/1–7/20	20	–	7/21–8/10	21	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/11–8/15	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	8/16–8/21	6	10,628	8/22–9/20	30	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	51	12,819
2008	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	11	81	7/1–7/5	5	–	7/6–8/10	36	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/11–8/15	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/22–9/20	30	–	–
	–	–	8/16–8/21	6	5,745	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	66	15,855
2009	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	19	73	7/1–7/10	10	–	7/11–8/11	32	–	–
	–	–	8/17–8/25	9	7,589	8/12–8/16	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/26–9/30	36	68	15,307
2010	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	13	79	7/1–7/8	8	–	7/9–8/10	33	–	–
	–	–	8/15–8/19	5	5,549	8/11–8/14	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/20–9/20	32	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	65	16,641

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Table 5.–Page 4 of 5.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
2011	66	0	4/25–6/30	66	–	none	0	–	–
	15	77	7/1–7/12	12	–	7/13–8/10	29	–	–
	–	–	8/15–8/17	3	5,479	8/11–8/14	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/18–9/20	34	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	63	12,611
2012	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	38	54	7/1–7/9	9	–	7/10–8/6	28	–	–
	–	–	8/11–9/8	29	13,024	8/7–8/10	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/9–9/30	22	50	8,495
2013	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	6	86	7/1–7/6	6	2,671	7/7–9/30	86	86	19,785
2014	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	12	80	7/1–7/7	7	–	7/8–8/9	33	–	–
	–	–	8/14–8/18	5	5,405	8/10–8/13	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	8/19–9/30	43	76	16,973
2015	76	0	4/16–6/30	76	–	none	0	–	–
	8	84	7/1–7/8	8	3,174	7/9–9/30	84	84	12,758
2016	77	0	4/15–6/30	77	–	none	0	–	–
	27	65	7/1–7/5	5	–	7/6–8/8	34	–	–
	–	–	8/13–9/3	22	10,183	8/9–8/12	4 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/4–9/30 ^c	27	61	11,072
2017	44	17	5/1–6/30	44	–	5/29–6/14	17 (all)	–	–
	21	71	7/1–7/4	4	–	none	0	–	–
	–	–	–	–	2,156	7/5–9/30 ^d	88	88	19,696
2018	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	25	–	–
	19	73	7/1–7/14	14	–	7/15–8/9	26	–	–
	–	–	8/15–8/19	5	–	8/10–8/14	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	6,522	8/20–9/30	42	68	11,484
2019 ^e	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	none	0	–	–
	17	75	7/1–7/5	5	–	7/6–8/4	30	–	–
	–	–	8/13–8/14	2	–	8/5–8/12	8 (all)	–	–
	–	–	9/1–9/10	10	3,437	8/15–8/31	17	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/11–9/30	20	67	14,694
2020 ^f	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	None	0	–	–
	31	61	7/1–7/6	6	–	7/7–8/6	31	–	–
	–	–	8/15–9/8	25	9,519	8/7–8/14	8 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/9–9/20	12	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	43	7,008
2021 ^f	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	–	None	0	–	–
	30	62	7/1–7/8	8	–	7/9–8/7	30	–	–
	–	–	8/13–9/3	22	8,384	8/8–8/12	5 (all)	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	9/4–9/30	27	57	7,695

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Table 5.—Page 5 of 5.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
2022	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	79	13	7/1–7/28	28	—	7/29–7/31	3	—	—
	—	—	8/1–9/20	51	14,003	9/21–9/30	10	13	6
2023 ^e	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	79	69	7/1–7/12	12	—	7/13–8/8	27	—	—
	—	—	8/11	1	—	8/9–8/10	2 (all)	—	—
	—	—	9/1–9/10	10	3,505	8/12–8/31	20	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/11–9/30	20	67	8,413
2024 ^e	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	18	74	7/1–7/8	8	—	7/9–8/31	54	—	—
	—	—	9/1–9/10	10	2,378	9/11–9/30	20	74	7,036

Note: Spring fishery date ranges indicate only the first and last date that fisheries were open prior to July 1, when the general summer troll season began. *Days open* indicates the actual number of days open prior to July 1. *Days closed* indicates days not open between the start of the spring fisheries through June 30. En dash indicates no data.

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

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

^c In 2016, a mark-selective fishery was conducted from September 4 to 30, when the directed Chinook salmon fishery was closed.

^d In 2017, a mark-selective fishery was conducted from July 5 to 21, when the directed Chinook salmon fishery was closed.

^e In 2019, 2023, and 2024 a new limited harvest fishery was implemented from September 1 to 10, allocating 2, 9, and 12 Chinook per permit during the 10-day fisheries.

^f The second summer troll Chinook salmon retention period was extended due to transfer of allocations from the commercial net and sport fisheries (2020) and commercial net fisheries (2021).

Table 6.—Commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by salmon species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	282,404	939	396,211	25,563	2,453	707,570
1961	204,289	1,264	399,932	19,303	2,679	627,467
1962	173,597	1,181	643,740	75,083	2,676	896,277
1963	243,679	2,014	693,050	106,939	6,230	1,051,912
1964	329,461	1,004	730,766	124,566	2,576	1,188,373
1965	258,902	1,872	695,887	81,127	6,359	1,044,147
1966	282,083	679	528,621	63,623	5,203	880,209
1967	274,678	157	443,677	57,372	7,051	782,935
1968	304,455	574	779,500	126,271	2,791	1,213,591
1969	290,168	444	388,443	83,727	1,708	764,490
1970	304,602	477	267,647	70,072	3,235	646,033
1971	311,439	929	391,279	104,557	7,602	815,806
1972	242,282	1,060	791,941	166,771	11,634	1,213,688
1973	307,806	1,222	540,125	134,586	10,460	994,199
1974	322,101	2,603	845,109	263,083	13,818	1,446,714
1975	287,342	584	214,219	76,844	2,784	581,773
1976	231,239	1,241	525,270	194,370	4,251	956,371
1977	271,735	5,713	506,432	281,009	11,621	1,076,510
1978	375,433	2,804	1,100,902	617,633	26,193	2,122,965
1979	337,672	7,018	918,835	629,117	24,661	1,917,303
1980	303,643	2,921	697,181	267,213	12,168	1,283,126
1981	248,782	7,476	861,146	579,436	8,680	1,705,520
1982	241,938	2,459	1,315,871	503,306	5,639	2,069,213
1983	269,821	7,973	1,276,380	498,530	20,308	2,073,012
1984	235,622	9,658	1,133,366	573,004	28,060	1,979,710
1985	215,811	7,724	1,600,230	963,719	52,793	2,840,277
1986	237,703	6,884	2,128,003	181,900	51,398	2,605,888
1987	242,562	9,722	1,041,055	486,385	12,848	1,792,572
1988	231,364	9,341	500,227	519,390	88,264	1,348,586
1989	235,716	20,171	1,415,517	1,771,409	68,986	3,511,799
1990	287,939	9,176	1,832,604	771,674	62,817	2,964,210
1991	264,106	9,805	1,719,082	427,348	28,438	2,448,779
1992	183,759	22,854	1,929,945	673,851	85,030	2,895,439
1993	226,866	25,337	2,395,887	902,872	525,160	4,076,122
1994	186,331	21,777	3,467,599	942,783	330,375	4,948,865
1995	138,117	27,323	1,750,262	714,312	277,455	2,907,469
1996	141,452	11,024	1,906,769	812,899	406,260	3,278,404
1997	246,409	39,431	1,170,534	545,309	312,042	2,313,725
1998	192,066	6,474	1,636,711	261,104	117,642	2,213,997
1999	146,219	5,730	2,272,653	540,859	74,704	3,040,165

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Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2000	158,717	4,467	1,125,219	187,364	478,144	1,953,911
2001	153,280	8,992	1,845,627	258,943	467,837	2,734,679
2002	325,308	1,247	1,315,062	86,399	117,672	1,845,688
2003	330,692	4,596	1,223,458	159,643	286,410	2,004,799
2004	354,658	5,010	1,916,675	57,323	171,326	2,504,992
2005	338,451	13,277	2,038,296	109,640	174,599	2,674,263
2006	282,315	8,084	1,362,983	60,323	153,545	1,867,250
2007	268,146	6,440	1,378,062	104,440	191,685	1,948,773
2008	151,936	1,253	1,293,030	28,183	60,829	1,535,231
2009	175,644	2,929	1,591,547	75,843	342,998	2,188,961
2010	195,620	1,923	1,343,032	87,640	394,695	2,022,910
2011	242,569	5,190	1,314,210	496,234	702,914	2,761,117
2012	209,074	3,231	1,201,724	168,584	476,601	2,059,214
2013	149,541	5,020	2,393,790	684,690	1,054,204	4,287,245
2014	355,570	7,319	2,248,371	75,920	200,065	2,887,245
2015	269,862	6,977	1,241,100	259,411	424,546	2,201,896
2016	276,432	6,699	1,387,590	53,359	164,945	1,889,025
2017	129,649	5,454	2,151,782	54,473	403,998	2,745,356
2018	107,565	5,182	942,622	53,585	530,736	1,639,690
2019	109,364	6,264	973,903	70,433	269,601	1,429,565
2020	169,916	1,659	750,655	43,598	79,453	1,045,281
2021	163,210	5,251	850,962	103,559	704,367	1,827,349
2022	196,795	2,214	854,374	79,397	1,045,914	2,178,694
2023	143,381	1,695	1,055,492	90,904	357,089	1,648,561
2024*	151,315	666	579,396	59,112	820,648	1,611,138
1960–1969 Average	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970–1979 Average	299,165	2,365	610,176	253,804	11,626	1,177,136
1980–1989 Average	246,296	8,433	1,196,898	634,429	34,914	2,120,970
1990–1999 Average	201,326	17,893	2,008,205	659,301	221,992	3,108,718
2000–2009 Average	253,915	5,630	1,508,996	112,810	244,505	2,125,855
2010–2019 Average	204,525	5,326	1,519,812	200,433	462,231	2,392,326

Note: Harvest data for all species includes terminal and Annette Island harvest. Data is by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1–September 30) for 1980 to 2024.

* GSI-based estimated harvest of wild Taku River Chinook salmon excluded.

Table 7.—Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species and statistical week for the 2024 troll season.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2023	41	8-Oct	2,957	—	—	—	—	2,957
	42	15-Oct	4,200	—	—	—	—	4,200
	43	22-Oct	2,505	—	—	—	—	2,505
	44	29-Oct	1,886	—	—	—	—	1,886
	45	5-Nov	1,484	—	—	—	—	1,484
	46	12-Nov	553	—	—	—	—	553
	47	19-Nov	457	—	—	—	—	457
	48	26-Nov	481	—	—	—	—	481
	49	3-Dec	321	—	—	—	—	321
	50	10-Dec	368	—	—	—	—	368
	51	17-Dec	434	—	—	—	—	434
	52	24-Dec	175	—	—	—	—	175
	53	31-Dec	60	—	—	—	—	60
2024	1	1-Jan	971	—	—	—	—	971
	2	7-Jan	1,538	—	—	—	—	1,538
	3	14-Jan	1,215	—	—	—	—	1,215
	4	21-Jan	3,458	—	—	—	—	3,458
	5	28-Jan	786	—	—	—	—	786
	6	4-Feb	2,579	—	—	—	—	2,579
	7	11-Feb	2,453	—	—	—	—	2,453
	8	18-Feb	4,722	—	—	—	—	4,722
	9	25-Feb	2,134	—	—	—	—	2,134
	10	3-Mar	2,612	—	—	—	—	2,612
	11	10-Mar	1,356	—	—	—	—	1,356
	12	17-Mar	3,565	—	—	—	—	3,565
	13	24-Mar	4,376	—	—	—	—	4,376
	14	31-Mar	471	—	—	—	—	471
	15	7-Apr	—	—	—	—	—	0
	16	14-Apr	—	—	—	—	—	0
	17	21-Apr	—	—	—	—	—	0
	18	28-Apr	435	—	—	—	—	435
	19	5-May	775	—	—	—	—	775
	20	12-May	1,480	—	—	—	—	1,480
	21	19-May	1,338	—	—	—	3	1,341
	22	26-May	1,489	—	—	—	5	1,494
	23	2-Jun	1,721	—	—	—	28	1,749
	24	9-Jun	3,348	1	10	—	57	3,416
	25	16-Jun	2,624	12	18	357	1,035	4,046
	26	23-Jun	2,703	3	33	62	2,329	5,130
	27	30-Jun	48,733	109	9,686	129	18,163	76,820
	28	7-Jul	34,824	83	6,723	550	29,214	71,394
	29	14-Jul	73	130	40,169	1,536	33,700	75,608
	30	21-Jul	5	161	78,723	16,817	87,524	183,230

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2024	31	28-Jul	2	48	55,063	17,783	180,465	253,361
	32	4-Aug	–	32	53,543	11,619	232,728	297,922
	33	11-Aug	–	20	59,370	8,304	164,950	232,644
	34	18-Aug	–	16	87,227	1,811	68,565	157,619
	35	25-Aug	–	23	62,938	91	1,432	64,484
	36	1-Sep	2,261	16	65,682	28	329	68,316
	37	8-Sep	898	10	50,609	14	100	51,631
	38	15-Sep	–	2	8,110	1	19	8,132
	39	22-Sep	–	–	1,333	–	1	1,334
Winter fishery subtotal			48,103	–	–	–	–	48,103
Spring fishery subtotal			14,177	16	56	420	1,708	16,377
Summer fishery subtotal			86,351	647	579,034	57,452	804,253	1,527,737
Hatchery terminal area subtotal			2,201	3	147	1,230	14,686	18,267
Annette Island subtotal			489	–	159	10	–	658
Grand total			151,321	666	579,396	59,112	820,647	1,611,142

Note: Weekly totals do not include Annette Island troll harvest. En dash indicates no data or confidential.

Table 8.—Average troll coho salmon dressed weight by week and weighted annual average, 2007–2024.

Week	Average weekly dressed weight, by year																		Averages	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019– 2023	2014– 2023
27	5.0	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.7	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.3
28	5.1	6.5	5.3	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.2
29	5.3	6.6	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.7	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.2
30	5.3	6.8	5.3	6.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.0	4.9	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.3
31	5.4	6.9	5.7	6.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.5
32	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.2	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.6
33	6.0	7.1	5.7	6.8	5.4	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.9
34	5.9	7.6	6.3	7.2	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.0	7.1	5.5	7.3	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	6.0	5.6	6.0
35	6.2	8.0	6.3	7.2	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.3	7.5	5.7	7.7	6.8	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.4
36	6.8	8.7	6.4	7.6	5.4	6.7	6.5	7.0	6.5	8.0	6.1	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.8
37	7.3	9.1	6.6	7.9	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.3	6.6	8.1	6.3	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.7	7.0
38	7.4	9.2	6.6	8.1	5.7	6.9	6.7	7.6	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.3	6.6	6.6	7.0
39	9.3	—	6.7	8.4	6.0	7.6	6.8	7.6	6.6	8.5	6.3	8.2	8.6	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.4	6.7	6.9	7.2
40	—	10.1	6.9	—	—	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.5	8.6	—	8.7	8.1	—	7.5	5.7	—	6.2	7.1	7.5
Weighted average	5.9	7.5	5.9	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.6	5.1	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.9
Troll harvest (millions)	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3

Note: En dash indicates no data.

Table 9.—Southeast Alaska commercial hand troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2024.

Year ^a	Chinook ^b	Sockeye ^b	Coho ^b	Pink ^b	Chum ^b	Total
1975	28,000	95	40,920	28,815	541	98,371
1976	26,324	507	88,859	44,406	2,061	162,157
1977	33,136	1,751	155,731	116,763	4,146	311,527
1978	54,377	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,501
1979	57,722	2,448	244,805	281,684	7,926	594,585
1980	52,415	1,257	179,912	111,666	4,652	349,902
1981	34,583	2,171	181,466	173,517	2,582	394,319
1982	37,584	518	260,610	132,097	1,127	431,936
1983	38,625	1,530	235,692	136,646	2,777	415,270
1984	35,357	1,982	178,414	151,278	4,894	371,925
1985	33,985	1,696	260,737	251,652	9,748	557,818
1986	30,912	809	339,393	40,098	6,697	417,909
1987	30,173	2,126	183,220	134,354	3,015	352,888
1988	33,889	1,894	92,341	147,609	14,534	290,267
1989	30,306	2,441	220,262	301,413	6,576	560,998
1990	40,158	1,245	273,546	154,800	6,489	476,238
1991	41,309	1,073	239,019	72,365	3,840	357,606
1992	26,154	1,905	249,506	95,481	6,027	379,073
1993	26,726	1,669	315,590	101,754	34,449	480,188
1994	14,897	1,878	436,323	56,958	32,062	542,118
1995	13,968	1,822	145,189	63,877	21,284	246,140
1996	12,569	694	197,939	31,747	53,485	296,434
1997	15,280	1,208	104,602	35,104	20,042	176,236
1998	9,305	271	119,576	11,782	2,051	142,985
1999	6,466	286	180,119	12,214	583	199,668
2000	8,697	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,135
2001	9,819	301	111,472	6,267	12,480	140,339
2002	11,481	34	77,961	2,753	579	92,808
2003	13,840	135	80,893	3,627	4,800	103,295
2004	18,871	148	108,629	2,403	861	130,912
2005	16,856	340	143,278	6,203	418	167,095
2006	16,366	242	74,414	3,429	437	94,888
2007	18,258	220	91,499	4,196	1,389	115,562
2008	15,416	155	83,430	1,593	863	101,457
2009	13,638	171	104,212	5,074	5,427	128,522
2010	13,030	63	88,975	5,681	9,861	117,610
2011	18,166	205	98,968	26,025	13,500	156,864
2012	13,176	226	82,068	11,037	8,193	114,700
2013	11,746	343	174,103	23,510	28,719	238,421
2014	18,412	215	120,291	5,285	2,997	147,200
2015	12,883	353	61,738	17,397	7,823	100,194
2016	10,229	291	53,702	6,775	2,240	73,237
2017	7,302	178	102,507	4,279	5,444	119,710
2018	3,952	107	37,646	2,405	5,702	49,812
2019	4,596	265	29,266	3,642	1,664	39,433
2020	4,778	54	22,803	2,285	352	30,272
2021	5,401	83	40,098	6,692	5,142	57,416
2022	5,266	41	18,796	4,442	3,661	32,206
2023	5,331	56	28,960	2,636	1,804	38,787
2024	3,904	16	9,735	897	1,391	15,943
1975–2023 Average	21,260	791	147,059	63,155	7,999	240,264
2014–2023 Average	7,815	164	51,581	5,584	3,683	68,827

^a Troll harvests prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year and 1980–present are reported by season, October 1–September 30. Harvest for 1979 is January 1–September 30.

^b Harvest for all species includes Annette Islands Reserve and terminal fisheries.

Table 10.—Southeast Alaska commercial power troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2024.

Year ^a	Chinook ^b	Sockeye ^b	Coho ^b	Pink ^b	Chum ^b	Total
1975	259,646	489	173,299	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	203,777	734	436,411	149,964	2,190	793,646
1977	237,578	3,962	350,701	164,246	7,475	765,494
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	277,274	4,570	674,030	347,433	16,735	1,319,574
1980	251,137	1,664	517,269	155,547	7,516	933,635
1981	214,923	5,305	679,680	405,919	6,098	1,311,679
1982	205,286	1,941	1,055,261	371,209	4,512	1,638,818
1983	231,144	6,443	1,040,688	361,884	17,531	1,657,398
1984	202,768	7,676	954,952	421,726	23,166	1,607,731
1985	182,576	6,026	1,339,493	712,067	43,045	2,283,392
1986	208,048	6,075	1,788,610	141,802	44,701	2,189,591
1987	213,342	7,596	857,835	352,031	9,831	1,440,632
1988	197,197	7,446	407,886	371,781	73,728	1,058,921
1989	211,417	17,730	1,195,255	1,469,996	62,410	2,952,174
1990	248,976	7,931	1,559,058	616,874	56,328	2,488,081
1991	221,442	8,732	1,480,063	354,983	24,598	2,091,281
1992	154,465	20,949	1,680,439	578,370	79,003	2,515,572
1993	202,807	23,668	2,080,297	801,118	490,711	3,598,021
1994	171,434	19,899	3,031,276	885,825	298,313	4,400,941
1995	124,705	25,501	1,605,073	650,435	256,171	2,661,840
1996	129,857	10,330	1,708,830	781,152	352,775	2,982,486
1997	231,562	38,223	1,065,932	510,205	292,000	2,137,929
1998	183,052	6,203	1,517,135	249,322	115,591	2,071,073
1999	140,157	5,444	2,092,534	528,645	74,121	2,840,376
2000	150,101	4,341	1,057,720	181,978	471,717	1,865,794
2001	143,462	8,691	1,734,155	252,676	455,357	2,594,217
2002	313,913	1,213	1,237,101	83,646	117,093	1,753,034
2003	317,213	4,461	1,142,565	156,016	281,610	1,805,391
2004	335,789	4,862	1,808,046	54,920	170,465	2,362,166
2005	321,595	12,937	1,895,018	103,437	174,181	2,495,626
2006	265,949	7,842	1,288,569	56,894	153,108	1,759,469
2007	249,890	6,220	1,286,563	100,244	190,296	1,833,213
2008	136,653	1,098	1,209,600	26,590	59,966	1,433,907
2009	162,006	2,758	1,487,335	70,769	337,571	2,060,439
2010	182,465	1,860	1,254,161	81,959	384,834	1,905,279
2011	223,957	4,985	1,214,626	470,146	689,269	2,602,983
2012	195,898	3,005	1,119,546	157,547	468,338	1,944,334
2013	137,795	4,677	2,219,797	661,181	1,025,554	4,049,004
2014	337,158	7,104	2,127,980	70,635	197,065	2,739,942
2015	256,954	6,624	1,179,462	242,014	416,727	2,101,781
2016	266,203	6,400	1,332,932	46,584	162,693	1,814,812
2017	122,282	5,248	2,045,508	49,490	397,399	2,619,927
2018	103,613	5,079	904,803	51,180	525,034	1,589,709
2019	104,761	5,999	944,637	66,791	267,937	1,390,125
2020	165,138	1,605	727,852	41,313	79,101	1,015,009
2021	157,809	5,168	810,864	96,867	699,225	1,769,993
2022	191,529	2,173	835,578	74,955	1,042,253	2,146,488
2023	138,050	1,639	1,026,532	88,268	355,285	1,609,774
2024	147,417	650	569,661	58,215	819,256	1,595,199
1975–2023 Average	208,282	7,391	1,263,366	307,976	234,683	2,018,816
2014–2023 Average	184,350	4,704	1,193,615	82,810	414,272	1,879,750

^a Troll harvests prior to 1980 are reported by calendar year and 1980–present are reported by season, October 1–September 30. Harvest for 1979 is January 1–September 30.

^b Harvest for all species includes Annette Islands Reserve and terminal fisheries.

Table 11.—Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon harvests by gear and troll harvest by fishery, 2024.

Gear/fishery	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion harvest	Total terminal exclusion/Alaska hatchery add-on	Treaty harvest
Winter troll	48,099	2,835	1,916	0	1,916	46,183
Spring troll ^a	16,416	5,902	4,062	0	4,062	12,354
<u>Summer troll</u>						
First period	83,194	1,540	1,041	0	1,041	82,153
LHF ^b	3,157	226	153	0	153	3,004
Summer total ^c	86,351	1,766	1,194	0	1,194	85,157
Total traditional troll	150,866	10,503	7,172	0	7,172	143,694
Annette Island troll	489	337	228	0	228	261
Total troll harvest	151,355	10,840	7,400	0	7,400	143,955
Purse seine	18,882	9,581	9,284	0	9,284	9,598
Drift gillnet	6,412	5,418	5,018	0	5,018	1,394
Setnet	105	0	0	0	0	105
Total net ^d	25,399	14,999	14,302	0	14,302	11,097
Sport ^d	59,322	8,750	6,563	0	6,563	52,759
All gear total	236,076	34,589	28,265	0	28,265	207,811

^a Spring troll harvest includes all HC 12 and wild terminal exclusion harvests for year.

^b Allocated non-competitive limited harvest fishery (LHF) was conducted from September 1–10.

^c Total summer harvest includes confiscated harvest for year.

^d All net gear and sport totals include the general, Annette Island, and wild terminal exclusion harvests.

Table 12.—Southeast Alaska commercial and sport Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery add-on contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2024.

Year	Troll ^a	Net ^b	Subtotal	Sport ^c	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total minus Alaska hatchery contribution
1965	309	28	337	13	350	—	—
1966	282	26	308	13	321	—	—
1967	275	26	301	13	314	—	—
1968	304	27	331	14	345	—	—
1969	290	24	314	14	328	—	—
1970	305	18	323	14	337	—	—
1971	311	23	334	15	349	—	—
1972	242	44	286	15	301	—	—
1973	308	36	344	16	360	—	—
1974	322	24	346	17	363	—	—
1975	287	13	300	17	317	—	—
1976	231	10	241	17	258	—	—
1977	272	13	285	17	302	—	—
1978	375	25	400	17	417	—	—
1979	338	28	366	17	383	—	—
1980	304	20	324	20	344	—	—
1981	249	19	268	21	289	—	—
1982	242	47	289	26	315	—	—
1983	270	20	289	22	312	—	—
1984	236	32	268	22	290	—	—
1985	216	34	250	25	275	6	268
1986	238	22	260	23	282	11	271
1987	243	16	258	24	282	17	265
1988	231	22	253	26	279	23	257
1989	236	24	260	31	291	22	270
1990	288	28	316	51	367	46	321
1991	264	35	299	60	359	61	298
1992	184	32	216	43	259	37	222
1993	227	28	255	49	304	33	271
1994	186	36	222	42	264	29	235
1995	138	48	186	50	236	59	177
1996	141	37	179	58	236	73	155
1997	246	25	271	72	343	46	287
1998	192	24	216	55	271	25	243
1999	146	33	179	72	251	48	199
2000	159	41	200	63	263	74	186
2001	153	40	193	72	266	77	187
2002	325	32	357	70	427	68	357
2003	331	39	370	69	439	57	380
2004	355	64	419	81	499	76	417
2005	338	68	407	87	493	64	389
2006	282	67	350	86	436	48	360

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Table 12.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Troll ^a	Net ^b	Subtotal	Sport ^c	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total minus Alaska hatchery contribution ^d
2007	268	54	322	83	405	68	328
2008	152	43	195	49	244	66	173
2009	176	48	224	70	294	62	228
2010	196	31	226	59	285	54	231
2011	243	48	291	67	357	65	291
2012	209	40	249	46	295	51	243
2013	150	51	201	56	257	66	191
2014	356	50	406	87	493	57	435
2015	270	54	324	80	403	68	335
2016	276	42	319	68	387	35	351
2017	130	25	155	52	207	32	175
2018	108	31	138	26	165	37	128
2019	109	36	145	30	175	35	140
2020	170	30	200	35	235	30	205
2021	163	31	194	42	236	34	202
2022	197	38	235	41	276	37	239
2023	143	33	176	59	235	32	203
2024	151	25	177	59	236	28	208

Note: Years 1985–2001 were updated in 2001, based on add-on tables for BOF reports. All subsequent years also based on add-on tables. En dash indicates no data.

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

^b Purse seine harvests from 1986–present do not include Chinook less than 5 pounds reported on fish tickets.

^c Estimates of sport catches for 1965–1976 based on 1977–1980 average catch per capita data. Sport catches for 1977–2019 are based on statewide postal harvest surveys. Sport harvest for 2024 is based on preliminary creel survey data, pending completion of statewide postal harvest surveys.

^d Total does not include terminal exclusion harvest.

Table 13.—Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest, permits fished, vessel landings, harvest per landing, and Alaska hatchery percent of harvest by troll accounting year (October 1–September 30), 1987–2024.

Year	Early Winter (October–December)				Late Winter (January–April)				Total Winter (October–April)				Annual total	Winter % of annual total	Alaska hatchery % of harvest
	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Harvest/ landing	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Harvest/ landing	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Harvest/ landing			
1987	18,453	365	1,235	15	10,075	290	996	10	28,528	514	2,231	13	242,562	12	10
1988	44,765	605	2,404	19	15,684	411	1,785	9	60,449	728	4,189	14	231,364	26	14
1989	24,425	630	2,239	11	9,872	337	1,403	7	34,297	737	3,642	9	235,716	15	14
1990	17,617	314	868	20	15,513	319	1,477	11	33,130	523	2,345	14	287,939	12	13
1991	19,920	310	787	25	22,719	405	2,037	11	42,639	565	2,824	15	264,106	16	24
1992	28,277	403	1,653	17	43,554	440	2,679	16	71,831	617	4,332	17	183,759	39	10
1993	20,275	310	1,194	17	42,447	418	2,366	18	62,722	493	3,560	18	226,866	28	6
1994	35,193	264	1,106	32	21,175	303	1,499	14	56,368	383	2,605	22	186,331	30	4
1995	10,382	186	627	17	7,486	223	871	9	17,868	298	1,498	12	138,117	13	12
1996	6,008	144	427	14	3,393	159	447	8	9,401	230	874	11	141,452	7	18
1997	13,252	162	626	21	7,705	185	514	15	20,957	256	1,151	18	246,409	9	8
1998	9,810	152	534	18	23,008	247	1,372	17	32,818	306	2,001	16	192,066	17	7
1999	13,989	150	579	24	16,988	253	1,435	12	30,977	286	2,026	15	146,219	21	7
2000	17,494	172	783	22	18,561	262	1,508	12	36,055	311	2,291	16	158,717	23	9
2001	11,198	198	907	12	11,388	259	1,382	8	22,586	322	2,298	10	153,280	15	12
2002	17,152	168	754	23	12,237	248	1,351	9	29,389	300	2,116	14	325,308	9	7
2003	18,672	193	725	26	32,182	313	2,365	14	50,854	360	3,090	16	330,692	15	9
2004	12,686	267	982	13	40,200	378	2,595	15	52,886	439	3,577	15	354,658	15	12
2005	12,991	275	1,103	12	37,479	375	2,955	13	50,470	444	4,058	12	338,446	15	11
2006	13,952	293	1,418	10	34,970	416	3,102	11	48,922	469	4,520	11	282,315	17	8
2007	7,642	297	1,092	7	39,230	420	2,808	14	46,872	503	3,900	12	268,149	17	10
2008	5,169	247	950	5	16,655	409	2,347	7	21,824	467	3,297	7	151,926	14	13
2009	5,511	197	770	7	19,378	379	1,983	10	24,889	380	2,753	9	175,644	14	11
2010	8,715	221	1,061	8	33,821	416	2,677	13	42,536	459	3,738	11	195,492	22	13
2011	12,867	257	1,339	10	37,959	393	2,437	16	50,826	464	3,776	13	242,123	21	7
2012	10,683	315	1,246	9	37,217	408	2,670	14	47,900	507	3,916	12	209,366	23	13
2013	8,188	248	1,070	8	18,424	376	2,255	8	26,612	442	3,325	8	148,584	18	15
2014	14,271	271	1,320	11	42,267	388	2,603	16	56,538	464	3,923	14	355,570	16	6
2015	24,138	278	1,346	18	26,535	320	2,172	12	50,673	407	3,518	14	269,862	19	5
2016	29,363	360	1,910	15	22,928	309	2,050	11	52,291	429	3,960	13	276,432	19	5
2017	6,573	244	994	7	37,316	380	2,643	14	43,889	435	3,637	12	129,596	34	7
2018	7,398	258	1,032	7	4,569	200	782	6	11,967	329	1,814	7	107,565	11	6
2019	5,907	188	760	8	6,459	187	922	7	12,366	263	1,682	7	109,364	11	13
2020	8,370	234	1,019	8	7,440	190	891	8	15,810	309	1,910	8	169,916	9	7
2021	6,312	202	790	8	8,760	174	839	10	15,072	268	1,629	9	163,068	9	11
2022	6,161	149	578	11	22,132	250	1,385	16	28,293	299	1,963	14	196,795	14	8
2023	4,598	120	463	10	22,604	186	1,222	18	27,202	232	1,685	16	143,352	19	9
2024	15,880	169	795	20	32,223	182	1,251	26	48,103	254	2,046	24	151,315	32	6
2019–2023 Avg	6,271	179	708	8	13,470	197	1,043	10	19,741	274	1,751	9	156,499	11	9
2014–2023 Avg	11,310	230	1,006	10	20,094	258	1,532	11	31,404	343	2,538	11	192,157	16	8

Note: Data include Annette Islands Reserve troll harvest

Table 14.–Spring troll and terminal harvest area fisheries number of Chinook salmon harvested and days and permits fished by statistical week, 2024.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
101-45	Mountain Point	23	1	*	*
		24	4	16	230
		25	7	23	874
		26	7	20	883
		27	1	3	61
Mountain Point total			20	34	2,060
101-46	Rock Point	23	1	*	*
		24	4	6	103
		25	7	8	169
		26	7	3	47
		27	1	*	*
Rock Point total			20	11	339
101-48	Carroll Inlet THA	22	1	*	*
		23	7	8	47
		24	7	*	*
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	1	*	*
Carroll Inlet THA Total			30	6	42
101-95	Neets Bay THA	26	3	*	*
		27	1	*	*
Neets Bay THA total			4	*	*
103-50	Bucareli Bay	20	2	20	212
		21	2	13	123
		22	2	15	78
		23	2	12	85
		24	2	18	200
		25	2	7	37
		26	3	8	69
Bucareli Bay total			15	33	804
103-60	Trocadero Bay	20	2	14	56
		21	2	10	54
		22	2	8	59
		23	2	7	59
		24	2	*	*
		25	2	*	*
		26	3	*	*
Trocadero Bay total			15	23	236
103-63	Port Saint Nicholas	20	7	18	163
		21	7	7	44
		22	6	7	48
Port Saint Nicholas total			20	19	255
103-63	Port Saint Nicholas THA	22	1	*	5
		23	7	10	81
		24	7	9	32
		25	7	9	58
		26	7	4	46
		27	1	*	*
Port Saint Nicholas THA total			30	22	222

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Table 14.–Page 2 of 3.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
103-70	San Alberto Bay	20	2	22	204
		21	2	18	126
		22	2	20	125
		23	2	15	135
		24	2	13	114
		25	4	6	28
		26	7	*	*
		27	1	*	*
San Alberto Bay total			22	31	740
107-35	Anita Bay THA	22	1	*	*
		23	7	7	53
		24	7	5	45
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	1	*	*
Anita Bay THA total			30	8	112
109-40	Gunnuk Creek THA total		30	*	*
112-22	Hidden Falls THA total		30	*	*
113-01	Western Channel	22	1	28	303
		23	1	17	94
		24	1	15	122
		25	1	27	199
		26	1	28	265
Western Channel total			5	60	983
113-30	Redoubt Bay	18	2	*	*
		19	2	12	252
		20	2	24	246
		21	2	18	303
		22	1	13	130
		23	1	30	300
Redoubt Bay total			10	42	1,263
113-31	Goddard	22	1	12	63
		23	1	24	224
		24	2	27	531
		25	2	20	131
Goddard total			6	49	949
113-32	West Crawfish Inlet	22	2	5	18
		23	2	3	20
		24	3	4	67
		25	3	3	10
		26	3	*	*
West Crawfish Inlet total			13	12	115
113-33	Crawfish Inlet THA	22	1	*	*
		23	7	4	59
		24	7	14	547
		25	7	6	58
		26	7	7	190
		27	1	*	*
Crawfish Inlet THA total			30	19	854

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Table 14.–Page 3 of 3.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
113-35	Silver Bay THA	22	1	3	5
		23	7	10	85
		24	7	17	195
		25	7	8	59
		26	7	6	160
		27	1	*	*
	Silver Bay THA total		30	30	505
	Deep Inlet THA	22	1	*	*
		23	7	*	*
		24	7	*	*
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	1	*	*
	Deep Inlet THA total		30	4	50
	Sitka Sound	18	4	27	339
		19	4	26	466
		20	3	27	397
		21	3	38	455
		22	3	40	483
		23	3	31	240
		24	4	55	745
		25	4	53	728
		26	7	60	1,023
		27	1	*	*
	Sitka Sound total		36	121	4,876
113-62	Salisbury Sound	18	2	3	31
		19	3	3	31
		20	3	10	140
		21	3	10	182
		22	3	13	141
		23	3	18	195
		24	3	18	360
		25	3	19	245
	Salisbury Sound total		23	44	1,325
	Yakutat Bay	18	1	6	33
		19	1	5	26
		20	1	8	62
		21	1	9	51
		22	1	5	30
		23	1	3	8
		24	1	5	12
		25	1	*	*
	Yakutat Bay total		9	16	233
Spring fishery total				217	14,177
Terminal area total				87	1,815
Spring season total				230	15,994

Note: * denotes confidential or no data. Totals given may or may not include confidential data from individual weeks. Totals do not include Annette Island harvest or summer terminal harvest or effort.

Table 15.—Spring troll and terminal harvest area fisheries annual number of Chinook salmon harvested, effort, and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2024.

Year	Nonterminal area spring harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Number of nonterminal areas open	Terminal area harvest ^a	Number of terminal areas open ^a	Total harvest	Total Alaska hatchery %	Total permits fished ^b
1986	776	220	31	3	0	0	776	28	70
1987	4,488	1,545	34	7	0	0	4,488	34	103
1988	8,505	2,840	34	9	100	2	8,605	34	382
1989	2,366	690	39	11	913	4	3,279	49	161
1990	7,052	4,323	60	9	16	2	7,068	61	258
1991	13,984	6,205	44	10	5,863	1	19,847	61	559
1992	11,229	5,335	50	11	4,118	2	15,347	62	454
1993	15,826	6,235	41	12	2,853	3	18,679	49	443
1994	11,269	4,949	44	12	100	4	11,369	44	283
1995	21,750	13,909	64	15	1,333	4	23,083	66	377
1996	30,963	15,532	51	16	16,416	5	47,379	67	461
1997	32,791	14,326	41	18	9,931	6	42,722	57	476
1998	19,195	5,138	26	21	1,313	4	20,508	31	361
1999	18,351	8,411	48	21	2,367	5	20,718	52	339
2000	20,990	10,799	53	26	7,966	7	28,956	65	392
2001	28,250	15,349	54	24	7,081	5	35,331	63	435
2002	37,610	18,131	48	30	6,040	4	43,650	55	433
2003	35,452	12,331	35	26	3,840	5	39,292	41	382
2004	55,186	20,313	37	31	1,610	5	56,796	39	445
2005	58,421	18,182	31	32	2,280	5	60,701	34	498
2006	36,918	9,656	26	25	1,018	6	37,936	28	511
2007	48,476	18,320	38	23	1,310	5	49,786	39	539
2008	36,638	18,307	50	24	4,494	7	41,132	55	591
2009	32,581	12,284	38	27	278	7	32,859	38	557
2010	28,564	11,010	39	27	1,221	8	29,785	41	546
2011	38,936	15,586	40	28	2,144	8	41,080	43	592
2012	24,771	10,569	43	33	794	7	25,565	44	553
2013	37,308	14,419	39	32	979	8	38,287	40	590
2014	42,548	10,670	25	34	1,260	9	43,808	27	585
2015	53,720	17,870	33	34	779	8	54,499	34	609
2016	42,473	9,826	23	34	322	9	42,795	24	585
2017	17,386	2,981	17	31	863	8	18,249	21	436
2018	6,962	3,455	50	8	1,332	11	8,294	58	306
2019	10,369	4,147	40	10	1,943	11	12,312	49	296
2020	12,136	3,038	25	11	1,464	11	13,600	33	288
2021	14,449	4,576	32	11	2,086	10	16,535	40	292
2022	13,583	4,410	32	11	2,116	11	15,699	42	263
2023	17,098	4,606	27	13	2,465	11	19,563	36	253
2024	14,177	4,519	32	13	2,195	11	16,372	41	236

Note: Does not include Annette Islands Reserve harvest or hatchery access fishery harvest, which occurred in 1989–1992.

^a Terminal harvest and areas open include troll harvest and openings from both spring and summer terminal fisheries.

^b Total permits fished includes spring troll effort and terminal effort during spring and summer for Chinook salmon harvest only.

Table 16.—Summer troll fishery Chinook salmon harvests and harvest rates, 1985–2024.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
1985	June 3–12	10	65,377	6,538	1,119	—	3,644	6
	July 1–22	22	114,372	5,199	1,334	—	2,733	2
	August 25–26	2	13,229	8,268	859	—	407	3
		34	192,978	5,743	—	1.68	6,784	4
1986	June 20–July 15	26	154,623	5,947	1,321	—	5,789	4
	August 21–26	6	31,878	5,313	1,124	—	1,346	4
	September 1–9	9	27,496	3,055	936	—	1,203	4
		41	213,997	5,219	—	1.37	8,338	4
1987	June 20–July 12	23	209,513	9,109	1,331	1.60	11,712	6
1988	July 1–12	12	162,047	13,504	1,343	1.93	8,141	5
1989	July 1–13	13	167,492	12,884	1,234	1.79	5,831	3
1990	July 1–22	22	200,090	9,095	1,311	—	13,037	7
	August 23–24	2	11,858	5,929	834	—	1,250	11
		24	211,948	8,831	—	1.78	14,287	7
1991	July 1–8	8	154,020	20,536	1,304	1.66	6,605	4
1992	July 1–4	4	65,627	18,751	1,105	—	2,268	3
	August 23	1	6,941	6,941	717	—	189	3
		5	72,568	16,126	—	1.63	2,457	3
1993	July 1–6	6	101,164	16,861	1,148	—	3,189	3
	August 21–25	5	24,865	4,973	732	—	446	2
	September 12–20	9	19,131	2,126	547	—	1,300	7
		20	145,160	7,258	—	1.92	4,935	3
1994	July 1–7	7	98,338	14,048	1,011	—	4,252	4
	August 29–September 2	5	20,224	4,045	708	—	1,100	5
		12	118,562	9,880	—	1.67	5,352	5
1995	July 1–10	10	75,889	7,589	1,001	—	8,139	11
	July 30–August 5	7	21,277	3,040	805	—	1,581	7
		17	97,166	5,716	—	0.91	9,720	10
1996	July 1–10	10	76,392	7,639	825	—	4,639	6
	August 19–20	2	8,275	4,138	418	—	203	2
		12	84,667	7,056	—	0.90	4,842	6
1997	July 1–7	7	122,490	17,499	847	—	3,532	3
	August 18–24	7	37,525	5,361	719	—	657	1
	August 30–September 5	7	22,702	3,243	504	—	118	1
		21	182,717	8,701	—	1.37	4,307	2

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Table 16.—Page 2 of 4.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
1998	July 1–11	11	102,765	9,342	808	—	2,699	3
	August 20–September 30	42	35,975	857	667	—	1,090	3
		53	138,740	2,618	—	1.27	3,789	3
1999	July 1–6	6	78,126	13,021	696	—	3,007	4
	August 18–22	5	16,397	3,279	554	—	698	4
		11	94,523	8,593	—	1.12	3,705	4
2000	July 1–5	5	50,768	10,154	714	—	2,608	5
	August 11–12	2	12,423	6,212	475	—	853	7
	August 23–30	8	24,862	3,108	537	—	2,594	10
	September 12–20	9	5,712	635	207	—	792	14
		24	93,765	3,907	—	1.10	6,847	7
2001	July 1–6	6	64,854	10,809	712	—	3,700	6
	August 18–September 5	19	30,509	1,606	610	—	1,327	4
		25	95,363	3,815	—	1.29	5,027	5
2002	July 1–18	18	187,003	10,389	677	—	4,866	3
	August 12–September 2	22	65,326	2,969	517	—	1,563	2
		40	252,329	6,308	—	1.82	6,429	3
2003	July 1–August 8	39	240,573	6,169	664	2.17	7,677	3
2004	July 1–15	15	193,992	12,933	710	—	8,670	4
	August 12–15	4	50,933	12,733	598	—	1,258	2
		19	244,925	12,891	—	2.06	9,928	4
2005	July 1–17	17	151,128	8,890	782	—	7,078	5
	August 14–20	6.5	70,422	10,834	657	—	2,735	4
	September 15–20	6	5,303	884	289	—	507	10
		29.5	226,853	7,690	—	1.90	10,320	5
2006	July 1–12	12	129,810	10,818	791	—	3,331	3
	August 13–22	10	65,590	6,559	723	—	2,865	4
		22	195,400	8,882	—	1.73	6,196	3
2007	July 1–20	20	140,549	7,027	831	—	5,392	4
	August 16–21	6	30,778	5,130	691	—	888	3
		26	171,327	6,590	—	1.34	6,280	4
2008	July 1–5	5	59,913	11,983	763	—	3,451	6
	August 16–21	6	28,983	4,831	715	—	416	1
		11	88,896	8,081	—	1.01	3,867	4
2009	July 1–10	10	84,575	8,458	854	—	3,375	4
	August 17–25	9	33,012	3,668	678	—	1,848	6
		19	117,587	6,189	—	1.20	5,223	4

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Table 16.–Page 3 of 4.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
2010	July 1–8	8	74,575	9,322	782	–	2,914	4
	August 15–19	5	48,455	9,691	681	–	1,443	3
		13	123,030	9,464	–	1.31	4,357	4
2011	July 1–12	12	120,916	10,076	795	–	3,333	3
	August 15–17	3	29,736	9,912	605	–	923	3
		15	150,652	10,043	–	1.62	4,256	3
2012	July 1–9	9	61,624	6,847	790	–	1,950	3
	August 11–September 8	29	73,970	2,551	783	–	3,672	5
		38	135,594	3,568	–	1.24	5,622	4
2013	July 1–6	6	84,653	14,109	714	1.63	3,573	4
2014	July 1–7	7	199,431	28,490	811	–	3,460	2
	August 14–18	5	55,653	11,131	654	–	2,227	4
		12	255,084	21,257	–	2.20	5,687	2
2015	July 1–8	8	164,640	20,580	768	1.95	4,310	3
2016	July 1–5	5	106,630	21,326	741	–	1,197	1
	August 13–September 3	22	74,240	3,375	659	–	954	1
	September 4–30 MSF ^d	27	459	17	150	–	10	2
		27	181,329	6,716	–	2.06	2,161	1
2017	July 1–4	4	64,325	16,081	700	–	1,808	3
	July 5–21 MSF ^d	17	2,680	158	365	–	135	5
		4	67,005	16,751	–	1.31	1,950	3
2018	July 1–14	14	58,992	4,214	616	–	3,319	6
	August 15–19	5	27,742	5,548	565	–	1,007	4
		19	86,734	4,565	–	0.92	4,326	5
2019	July 1–5	5	58,558	11,712	592	–	1,049	2
	August 13–14	2	24,669	12,335	531	–	478	2
	September 1–10 LHF ^e	10	675	68	371	–	0	0
		17	83,902	11,853	–	1.04	1,527	2
2020	July 1–6	6	71,494	11,916	603	–	763	1
	August 15–September 8	25	68,893	2,756	571	–	2,425	4
		31	140,387	4,529	–	1.11	3,188	2

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Table 16.—Page 4 of 4.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
2021	July 1–8	8	70,465	8,808	583	—	2,564	4
	August 13–September 3	22	60,814	2,764	540	—	1,937	3
		30	131,279	4,376	678	1.23	4,501	4
2022	July 1–28	28	93,336	3,333	583	—	2,279	2
	August 1–September 20	51	59,385	1,164	522	—	3,064	5
		79	152,721	1,933	656	1.45	5,343	3
2023	July 1–12	12	86,068	7,172	500		1,642	2
	August 11	1	8,221	8,221	306		135	2
	September 1–10 LHF ^e	10	1,659	166	285		90	5
			95,948	4,172	561	1.69	1,867	2
2024	July 1–8 ^f	8	83,167	10,396	468		1,540	2
	September 1–10 LHF ^e	10	3,157	316	326		243	8
		18	86,324	4,796	526	1.44	1,783	2

Note: En dash indicates no data.

^a Does not include experimental, terminal, or hatchery access fisheries; Annette Islands Reserve; and confiscated harvest.

^b The number of permits fished is for vessels that landed Chinook salmon.

^c The abundance index (AI) given for 1984–2023 is the first postseason AI and for 2024 is the preseason estimated AI value.

^d In 2016 and 2017, a mark-selective fishery (MSF) to target adipose-clipped surplus hatchery-origin Chinook salmon was opened.

^e In 2019, 2023, and 2024 a limited harvest fishery (LHF) was implemented, allocating 2, 9, and 12 Chinook salmon per permit during the 10-day fisheries.

^f GSI based estimated harvest of wild Taku River Chinook salmon excluded.

Table 17.—Coho salmon midseason closure dates and extensions, 1982–2024.

Year	Closure dates	Days closed	Extension	Area extensions and restrictions
1982	July 29–August 7	10	None	–
1983	August 5–14	10	None	–
1984	August 15–24	10	None	–
1985	August 15–24	10	None	–
1986	August 11–20	10	None	–
1987	August 3–12	10	None	–
1988	August 15–24	10	None	–
1989	August 14–23	10	None	–
1990	August 13–22	10	None	–
1991	August 16–24	10	None	–
1992	August 13–22	10	None	–
1993	August 13–20	8	None	–
1994	August 27–28	2	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
1995	August 13–22	10	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
1996	August 14–18	5	None	–
1997	August 8–17	10	None	–
1998	August 12–19	8	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–13 open with area restrictions
1999	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
2000	August 13–22	10	None	–
2001	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 and 183 open (all state waters)*
2002	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except portion of Sitka Sound*
2003	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2004	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2005	August 10–13	4	None	–
2006	August 9–12	4	–	–
	August 23–27	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 10–15, 181, 183 and 191 open with area restrictions
2007	August 11–15	5	None	–
2008	August 11–15	5	None	–
2009	August 12–16	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–11, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 12, 13, 154 open with area restrictions
2010	August 11–14	4	None	–
2011	August 10–14	5	None	–
2012	August 7–10	4	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–11, 13, 16, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 12 and 14 open with area restrictions
2013	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2014	August 10–13	4	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2015	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Districts 3–11, 13, 16, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 1, 2, 12 and 14 open with area restrictions
2016	August 9–12	4	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2017	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Districts 103, 104, 181, 183, 189, 191, 152 open; Districts 113 and 154 open with area restrictions
2018	August 10–14	5	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except in Districts 1 and 2: waters south of latitude of Foggy Point are closed
2019	August 5–12	8	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; Additional closure in Section 15A by EO
2020	August 7–14	8	None	–
2021	August 8–12	5	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; Additional closure in Section 15A by EO
2022	July 29–31	3	None	–
2023	August 9–10	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; Additional closure in Section 15A by EO
2024	No Closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; Additional closure in Section 15A by EO

Note: * = During these years, areas of high Chinook salmon abundance remained closed and Yakutat area closures were in effect during coho salmon extension periods. En dash indicates no data.

Table 18.—Weekly troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Icy Straits/Homeshore/Northern Chatham Strait, Neets Bay/West Behm Canal, Sitka Sound, and Crawfish Inlet, and the regionwide totals, 2017–2024.

Icy Strait/Homeshore/Northern Chatham Strait														
Week	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	404	11	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
25	1,178	20	5,240	20	44	3	1,856	9	354	8	3,846	8	819	4
26	2,824	18	5,333	27	*	*	1,618	13	519	6	3,987	8	*	*
27	970	17	184	5	—	—	*	*	564	4	2,906	9	*	*
28	141	4	884	8	—	—	—	—	1,636	5	1,260	3	477	4
29	103	7	379	5	—	—	—	—	780	6	*	*	789	4
Total	5,620	44	12,031	38	57	3	3,562	19	3,889	19	12,253	17	2,632	12

Neets Bay THA/West Behm Canal														
Week	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
26	255	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	1,455	6	1,638	3
27	9,562	65	194	7	*	*	—	—	—	—	24,787	28	16,173	17
28	30,564	87	3,013	36	666	3	*	*	5,652	12	46,652	47	26,748	41
29	33,234	98	1,785	28	*	*	*	*	2,583	13	27,801	45	22,787	53
30	36,213	73	714	10	—	—	817	6	3,249	9	22,298	25	9,970	27
31	12,056	50	188	4	—	—	*	*	1,950	3	23,943	21	2,681	4
32	377	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	1,789	8	*	*
33	175	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
34	172	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
35	139	6	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
36	732	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
37	653	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	33	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	124,183	120	5,929	45	1,004	5	1,704	9	23,677	19	148,725	55	80,466	58

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Sitka Sound/Deep Inlet THA															
Week	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	110	9	
26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	87	6	
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,018	8	968	13	
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,222	8	797	5	
29	–	–	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	2,686	13	9,253	18	
30	–	–	175	5	*	*	–	–	20,427	54	18,795	41	75,875	70	
31	324	5	443	11	1,974	6	4,806	10	72,184	125	69,338	77	176,874	111	
32	31,719	83	18,947	80	384	6	88,817	81	163,600	165	9,995	31	199,582	124	
33	42,027	88	8,671	32	230	3	82,123	91	314,858	219	1,999	5	162,859	121	
34	24,786	65	3,403	29	977	8	227,626	117	131,414	204	13,508	6	45,386	81	
35	20,191	60	572	7	2,510	10	94,326	104	100,907	146	957	3	543	3	
36	2,203	25	*	*	–	*	3,679	33	27,226	62	–	–	–	–	
Total	121,464	138	32,331	100	6,427	23	501,384	159	830,909	255	119,585	91	672,362	169	

West Crawfish/Crawfish Inlet THA															
Week	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	547	6	*	*	–	–	
31	17,953	55	12,136	23	2,104	5	9,130	21	7,154	15	14,617	17	–	–	
32	868	5	18,173	50	16,894	35	4,377	23	18,402	42	21,842	24	30,502	28	
33	34,688	44	76,213	97	20,767	41	53,518	42	48,716	62	14,524	11	1,308	*	
34	85,635	95	32,951	87	13,953	21	70,282	45	34,015	60	5,123	6	21,976	23	
35	70,715	68	19,532	32	9,981	12	33,114	44	34,895	43	–	–	370	3	
36	28,629	54	26,573	30	938	3	–	–	5,240	15	–	–	–	–	
37	13,081	18	2,928	14	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–	–	
38	3,210	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	–	–	
Total	254,779	134	188,506	125	64,637	51	170,421	77	149,605	118	57,230	35	54,632	42	

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Table 18.—Page 3 of 3.

Region															
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		
Week	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	230	6	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	4	20	5	
25	1,190	22	5,240	20	47	5	1,892	17	354	8	3,879	12	929	13	
26	2,599	24	5,334	28	16	3	1,637	20	523	9	5,496	21	2,201	11	
27	13,073	95	578	21	*	*	229	8	990	9	29,185	51	17,212	27	
28	34,470	100	4,420	49	677	5	145	6	7,542	30	49,737	65	28,734	28	
29	34,401	101	2,783	39	323	5	677	10	4,884	28	34,347	67	32,829	73	
30	39,192	75	2,372	24	*	*	1,450	11	30,266	82	44,014	70	85,945	88	
31	31,777	107	13,559	38	4,239	12	15,705	30	82,045	142	108,627	107	180,031	115	
32	33,898	96	37,709	101	17,340	38	94,926	89	189,466	194	33,626	60	230,553	129	
33	79,245	101	84,971	111	20,997	43	135,800	102	369,237	246	16,523	14	164,167	121	
34	114,055	137	36,354	101	15,036	27	299,223	142	165,816	229	18,633	11	67,362	85	
35	92,385	117	20,183	40	12,495	22	128,657	122	136,015	162	961	4	913	6	
36	32,411	77	26,661	33	949	4	3,689	33	32,508	73	—	—	—	—	
37	13,940	24	2,952	16	*	*	—	—	390	8	—	—	—	—	
38	3,290	11	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	
Total	526,171	267	243,142	208	72,598	75	684,033	209	1,020,567	316	345,186	164	810,904	198	

Note: Numbers for harvest and permits fished are based on vessels that targeted chum salmon. En dashes indicate no effort or harvest; * indicates confidential data.

Table 19.—Total Chinook salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery harvest by gear, 1987–2024.

Year	Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Troll		Sport		All Gear	
	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery
1987	4,503	162	8,957	1,846	2,072	4	242,562	16,195	24,324	5,336	282,418	23,544
1988	11,142	320	9,658	4,474	894	0	231,364	19,503	26,160	5,112	279,312	29,409
1989	13,171	2,298	9,948	4,106	798	0	235,716	16,366	31,071	5,859	291,032	28,685
1990	11,389	2,529	15,217	9,240	663	3	287,939	29,834	51,218	11,546	366,869	53,646
1991	13,793	2,618	19,254	11,849	1,747	40	264,106	37,498	60,492	18,022	359,462	70,055
1992	18,339	1,224	11,740	7,484	2,025	10	183,759	25,738	42,892	9,464	258,791	43,934
1993	8,364	1,751	18,280	11,378	1,311	0	226,866	18,226	49,246	8,321	304,103	39,677
1994	14,839	3,201	16,918	11,767	3,897	2	186,331	12,389	42,365	9,083	264,350	36,442
1995	25,117	17,319	13,464	7,504	9,374	0	138,117	27,174	49,667	16,524	235,739	68,520
1996	22,225	20,692	10,219	6,245	4,854	2,854	141,452	38,365	57,509	20,586	236,259	88,742
1997	10,338	6,223	11,467	6,759	3,264	1,262	246,409	28,795	71,524	20,275	343,002	63,314
1998	14,503	6,054	6,207	3,903	2,804	804	192,066	12,397	55,013	10,549	270,593	33,706
1999	17,900	11,933	9,712	5,255	5,108	3,108	146,219	16,935	72,081	22,169	251,020	59,401
2000	22,905	18,401	16,035	12,323	2,460	460	158,717	28,963	63,173	24,510	263,290	84,657
2001	20,439	14,991	17,091	11,968	2,633	631	153,280	28,480	72,291	30,862	265,734	86,933
2002	17,695	11,717	11,484	6,508	2,510	510	325,308	31,647	69,537	27,598	426,534	77,979
2003	24,134	6,911	11,398	8,080	3,842	1,566	330,692	27,614	69,370	23,547	439,436	67,718
2004	39,633	11,848	21,671	14,199	2,734	446	354,658	37,511	80,572	27,599	499,268	91,603
2005	19,867	7,233	47,620	5,469	688	0	338,451	35,678	86,575	25,178	493,202	73,558
2006	24,969	10,302	41,913	7,373	554	0	282,315	20,783	85,794	18,168	435,545	56,626
2007	27,267	11,068	25,152	12,742	1,269	0	268,146	30,409	82,849	22,822	404,683	77,041
2008	15,540	12,204	27,023	15,002	563	0	151,936	28,887	49,265	18,766	244,328	74,860
2009	29,012	16,241	19,015	9,865	411	0	175,644	20,455	69,565	24,988	293,647	71,549
2010	16,044	13,600	14,310	10,783	275	0	195,620	21,400	58,503	16,335	284,752	62,117
2011	26,404	17,700	21,294	15,799	532	0	242,569	25,207	66,575	14,325	357,374	73,032
2012	21,145	15,347	18,191	12,348	414	0	209,074	21,149	46,495	10,315	295,319	59,158
2013	23,104	17,059	27,316	22,613	900	0	149,541	17,934	56,392	15,387	257,252	72,993
2014	27,378	11,649	22,369	18,616	263	0	355,570	18,382	86,942	15,066	492,522	63,713
2015	30,274	18,582	22,982	17,925	462	0	269,862	22,110	79,759	16,822	403,339	75,439
2016	28,244	8,303	13,789	9,495	230	0	276,432	13,768	68,347	10,589	387,042	42,155
2017	10,958	8,074	13,772	10,911	367	0	129,649	8,646	52,306	10,782	207,052	38,412
2018	16,563	15,653	14,128	11,198	86	0	107,565	9,201	26,400	6,859	164,742	42,911
2019	21,367	12,506	14,419	12,774	246	0	109,364	8,841	29,700	6,600	175,096	40,721
2020	16,892	11,459	12,629	10,613	251	0	169,916	7,640	35,100	6,300	234,788	36,012
2021	17,765	10,472	12,942	11,575	276	0	163,210	11,538	41,982	6,614	236,175	40,198
2022	26,568	11,823	11,068	9,605	182	0	196,795	12,869	41,176	9,031	275,790	43,327
2023	20,169	11,344	12,303	10,994	185	0	143,381	10,931	59,129	5,157	235,167	38,425
2024	18,882	9,581	6,412	5,418	105	0	151,355	10,840	59,322	8,750	236,076	34,589

Note: Data include terminal area and Annette Island harvests. 2024 sport harvest data are inseason estimates; final estimate pending analyses of mail-in survey data.

Table 20.—Annual troll coho salmon harvest and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2024.

Year	Total harvest	Wild contribution	Alaska hatchery	Other hatchery	Total hatchery	Percent (%) hatchery
1960	396,211	396,211	—	—	—	—
1961	399,932	399,932	—	—	—	—
1962	643,740	643,740	—	—	—	—
1963	693,050	693,050	—	—	—	—
1964	730,766	730,766	—	—	—	—
1965	695,887	695,887	—	—	—	—
1966	528,621	528,621	—	—	—	—
1967	443,677	443,677	—	—	—	—
1968	779,500	779,500	—	—	—	—
1969	388,443	388,443	—	—	—	—
1970	267,647	267,647	—	—	—	—
1971	391,279	391,279	—	—	—	—
1972	791,941	791,941	—	—	—	—
1973	540,125	540,125	—	—	—	—
1974	845,109	845,109	—	—	—	—
1975	214,219	214,170	—	—	—	—
1976	525,270	524,762	—	—	—	—
1977	506,432	506,845	—	—	—	—
1978	1,100,902	1,100,902	—	—	—	—
1979	918,835	918,845	—	—	—	—
1980	697,181	694,019	2,881	281	3,162	<1%
1981	861,146	845,007	15,920	218	16,139	2
1982	1,315,871	1,279,950	35,486	435	35,921	3
1983	1,276,380	1,223,558	51,882	940	52,822	4
1984	1,133,366	1,061,739	69,480	2,147	71,627	6
1985	1,600,230	1,493,476	106,575	179	106,754	7
1986	2,128,003	1,849,726	269,396	8,881	278,277	13
1987	1,041,055	949,671	87,882	3,502	91,384	9
1988	500,147	472,404	25,795	1,948	27,743	6
1989	1,415,517	1,293,852	116,906	4,759	121,665	9
1990	1,832,604	1,542,035	278,998	11,571	290,569	16
1991	1,719,082	1,334,396	368,820	15,866	384,686	22
1992	1,929,945	1,509,108	403,201	17,636	420,837	22
1993	2,395,887	1,999,832	382,686	13,369	396,055	17
1994	3,467,599	3,028,989	425,708	12,902	438,610	13
1995	1,750,262	1,499,159	243,730	7,373	251,103	14
1996	1,906,769	1,452,321	445,647	8,801	454,448	24
1997	1,170,534	920,058	248,014	2,462	250,476	21
1998	1,636,711	1,307,090	322,047	7,574	329,621	20
1999	2,272,653	1,758,554	500,620	13,479	514,099	23
2000	1,125,219	870,546	247,923	6,750	254,673	23

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Table 20.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Total harvest	Wild contribution	Alaska hatchery	Other hatchery	Total hatchery	Percent (%) hatchery
2001	1,845,627	1,474,116	367,856	3,655	371,511	20
2002	1,315,062	978,938	335,229	895	336,124	26
2003	1,223,458	936,967	283,723	2,767	286,491	23
2004	1,916,675	1,604,313	307,638	4,723	312,362	16
2005	2,038,296	1,703,996	329,687	4,613	334,300	16
2006	1,362,983	1,146,391	215,729	863	216,592	16
2007	1,378,062	1,073,055	304,144	863	305,007	22
2008	1,293,030	1,022,288	269,778	964	270,742	21
2009	1,591,547	1,344,065	246,040	1,442	247,482	16
2010	1,343,032	1,058,027	284,112	892	285,005	21
2011	1,314,210	970,294	343,360	557	343,916	26
2012	1,201,724	908,500	292,237	987	293,224	24
2013	2,393,790	1,660,756	731,971	1,063	733,034	31
2014	2,248,371	1,628,602	618,092	1,677	619,769	28
2015	1,241,100	872,858	367,951	291	368,242	30
2016	1,387,590	1,048,766	336,120	2,102	337,868	24
2017	2,151,782	1,763,912	386,974	897	387,870	18
2018	942,622	628,452	313,797	374	314,170	33
2019	973,903	660,271	313,140	492	313,632	32
2020	750,655	564,679	184,829	1,146	185,976	25
2021	850,962	620,877	229,461	624	230,085	27
2022	854,374	600,881	252,852	641	253,493	30
2023	1,055,492	770,844	284,289	359	284,648	27
2024	579,396	403,994	174,580	823	175,402	30
1984–2003 Avg	1,670,491	1,386,653	276,512	7,326	283,838	17
2004–2023 Avg	1,405,412	1,075,657	328,377	1,349	331,871	24

Note: Data include harvest from Annette Islands Reserve and hatchery terminal harvest areas. En dash indicates no data.

Table 21.—Southeast Alaska and Transboundary Rivers wild Chinook salmon escapement estimates, 1975–2024.

Year	Southeast Alaska stocks								Transboundary rivers stocks		
	Situk River	Chilkat River	King Salmon River	Andrew Creek	Unuk River	Chickamin River ^a	Blossom River ^a	Keta River ^a	Alsek River	Taku River	Stikine River
1975	–	–	64	507	–	1,758	565	611	–	12,920	7,571
1976	1,421	–	99	404	–	746	263	253	5,282	24,582	5,723
1977	1,732	–	204	456	4,706	1,724	433	692	12,706	29,497	11,445
1978	808	–	87	388	5,344	1,463	553	1,180	12,034	17,124	6,835
1979	1,284	–	134	327	2,783	1,135	209	1,282	17,354	21,617	12,610
1980	905	–	106	282	4,909	2,114	344	578	10,718	39,239	30,573
1981	702	–	90	536	3,532	1,824	615	990	8,587	49,559	36,057
1982	434	–	229	672	6,528	2,712	1,335	2,270	9,584	23,848	40,488
1983	592	–	245	366	5,436	2,845	2,279	2,474	10,344	9,794	6,424
1984	1,726	–	265	389	8,876	5,235	1,966	1,836	7,213	20,778	13,995
1985	1,521	–	175	624	5,721	4,541	2,744	1,878	6,087	35,916	16,037
1986	2,067	–	255	1,381	10,273	8,289	4,946	2,077	11,069	38,111	14,889
1987	1,379	–	196	1,537	9,533	4,631	5,221	2,312	11,276	28,935	24,632
1988	868	–	208	1,100	8,437	3,734	1,486	1,731	8,852	44,524	37,554
1989	637	–	240	1,034	5,552	4,437	1,331	3,477	10,178	40,329	24,282
1990	628	–	179	1,295	2,856	2,679	995	1,824	8,775	52,142	22,619
1991	889	5,882	134	780	3,165	2,313	925	819	11,667	51,645	23,206
1992	1,595	5,277	99	1,517	4,223	1,644	581	653	5,773	55,889	34,129
1993	952	4,463	266	2,067	5,160	1,848	1,173	1,090	13,917	66,125	58,962
1994	1,271	6,792	213	1,115	3,435	1,843	623	921	15,970	48,368	33,094
1995	4,330	3,768	147	669	3,730	1,691	840	527	24,772	33,805	16,784
1996	1,800	4,902	292	653	5,639	1,587	851	894	15,922	79,019	28,949
1997	1,878	8,089	362	571	2,970	1,292	511	740	12,494	114,938	26,996
1998	924	3,656	134	950	4,132	1,857	364	542	6,833	31,039	25,968
1999	1,461	2,258	304	1,180	3,914	2,337	820	831	14,615	16,786	19,947
2000	1,785	2,029	138	1,346	5,872	3,805	894	903	7,905	34,997	27,531
2001	562	4,514	149	2,055	10,541	5,177	789	1,032	6,705	46,644	63,523
2002	1,000	4,034	155	1,708	6,988	5,007	867	1,237	5,569	55,044	50,875
2003	2,163	5,631	119	1,160	5,546	4,579	786	969	5,904	36,435	46,824
2004	756	3,406	135	2,991	3,963	4,268	1,289	1,132	7,083	75,032	48,900

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Table 21.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Southeast Alaska stocks								Transboundary rivers stocks		
	Situk River	Chilkat River	King Salmon River	Andrew Creek	Unuk River	Chickamin River	Blossom River	Keta River	Alsek River	Taku River	Stikine River
2005	610	3,361	143	1,979	4,742	4,257	1,722	1,496	4,390	38,599	39,833
2006	747	3,003	150	2,124	5,645	6,318	1,312	2,248	2,321	42,191	24,405
2007	677	1,435	181	1,736	5,668	4,242	522	936	2,827	14,749	14,560
2008	413	2,881	120	981	3,104	5,277	995	1,093	1,885	26,645	18,352
2009	902	4,406	109	628	3,157	2,902	476	659	6,239	22,761	12,972
2010	197	1,797	158	1,205	3,835	5,491	1,405	1,430	9,526	28,769	15,148
2011	240	2,674	192	936	3,195	4,052	569	671	6,850	19,672	14,511
2012	322	1,723	155	587	956	2,109	793	725	3,027	16,713	22,332
2013	912	1,719	94	920	1,135	2,223	987	1,484	4,992	18,002	16,784
2014	475	1,534	68	1,261	1,691	3,097	840	1,321	3,357	23,532	24,374
2015	174	2,456	50	796	2,623	2,760	642	915	5,697	23,567	21,597
2016	329	1,386	149	402	1,463	964	522	1,342	2,514	9,177	10,554
2017	1,187	1,173	85	349	1,203	722	341	903	1,741	8,214	7,335
2018	420	873	30	482	1,971	2,052	1,087	1,662	4,348	7,271	8,603
2019	623	2,028	27	698	3,115	1,610	557	1,041	6,327	11,558	13,817
2020	1,197	3,180	100	470	1,135	2,280	515	668	5,308	15,593	9,753
2021	1,064	2,038	134	530	2,667	2,404	170	707	5,616	11,341	8,376
2022	890	1,582	123	821	1,304	2,522	395	589	3,365	12,722	9,090
2023	144	2,234	68	386	2,072	3,719	670	759	4,329	14,755	12,864
2024	517	2,070	85	404	1,980	2,176	654	948	5,956	24,518	9,835
Lower	500	1,750	120	650	1,800	2,100	500	550	3,500	19,000	14,000
Upper	1,000	3,500	240	1,500	3,800	4,300	1,400	1,300	5,300	36,000	28,000

Note: Preliminary estimates, pending final report publication (for past 5 years). Spawning escapement goals are for large (≥ 660 mm mid eye to tail fork [METF] length, or fish age 1.3 and older) fish, except for the Alsek River which is germane to fish age 1.2 and older and can include fish < 660 mm METF length. En dash indicates no data.

Table 22.—Escapement goal performance for coho salmon indicator streams in Southeast Alaska, 1995–2024.

Year	Southeast Alaska									Yakutat			All-gear commercial harvest (millions)
	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Chilkat River	Montana Creek	Petersen Creek	Sitka index ^a	Ketchikan index ^b	Tawah Creek	Situk River	Tsiu/Tsivat River	
1995	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	3.13
1996	E	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	2.99
1997	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	1.84
1998	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	E	I	NA	NA	NA	2.75
1999	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	I	I	NA	NA	NA	3.28
2000	E	E	I	I	E	I	I	E	E	NA	NA	I	1.69
2001	E	E	I	E	E	I	I	E	E	NA	NA	NA	2.95
2002	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	2.49
2003	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I	NA	2.17
2004	I	E	E	I	E	U	E	E	E	I	E	NA	2.86
2005	I	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	E	U	U	I	2.77
2006	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	E	I	I	I	I	1.84
2007	I	U	I	E	U	U	I	E	I	I	I	I	1.91
2008	E	I	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	NA	NA	I	2.04
2009	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	2.38
2010	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	2.29
2011	E	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	I	U	I	I	2.08
2012	E	I	I	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	U	I	1.88
2013	E	I	I	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	3.60
2014	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	3.40
2015	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E	NA	I	I	1.90
2016	I	I	NA	I	U	I	U	E	E	U	I	E	2.10
2017	I	I	NA	I	I	I	U	E	E	I	I	E	2.80
2018	U	U	NA	I	I	I	I	E	E	I	I	E	1.47
2019	I	E	NA	I	I	U	NA	E	I	I	E	NA	1.54
2020	U	U	NA	I	U	I	NA	I	E	NA	NA	E	1.04
2021	I	I	NA	I	I	U	U	E	E	NA	NA	NA	1.44
2022	I	I	NA	I	I	NA	U	E	E	NA	NA	NA	1.22
2023	E	I	NA	E	E	NA	I	E	E	NA	E	NA	1.56
2024	E	E	NA	I	I	U	I	E	E	I	I	NA	1.13

Note: E = exceeded goal, U = under goal, I = within goal, NA = no escapement estimates available.

^a The Sitka survey index is the sum of peak survey counts on 5 streams.

^b The Ketchikan survey index is the sum of peak aerial survey counts on 14 streams.

Table 23.—Escapement estimates for 4 Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2024.

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	N/A	N/A	N/A
1981	646	N/A	N/A	N/A
1982	447	7,505	2,655	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,931	1,487
1984	651	2,825	N/A	1,407
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,552	1,782
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,117
1988	756	2,724	3,119	513
1989	502	7,509	2,176	433
1990	697	11,050	2,192	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,836
1992	1,020	15,300	3,866	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	832
1994	1,437	15,920	3,227	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,446	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,718	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,800	1,246
2000	683	10,650	2,304	600
2001	842	19,290	2,209	1,580
2002	1,112	27,700	7,109	3,291
2003	585	10,110	6,789	1,510
2004	416	14,450	3,539	840
2005	450	5,220	4,257	1,732
2006	582	5,470	4,737	891
2007	352	3,915	2,567	1,244
2008	600	6,870	5,173	1,741
2009	360	4,230	2,181	2,281
2010	417	7,520	1,610	2,878
2011	517	6,050	1,908	2,137
2012	837	5,480	2,282	1,908
2013	736	6,280	1,573	3,048
2014	1,533	15,480	3,025	4,110
2015	577	9,940	3,281	944
2016	204	6,733	N/A	979
2017	283	7,040	N/A	1,266
2018	146	3,550	N/A	619
2019	345	9,405	N/A	1,239
2020	173	3,296	N/A	634
2021	322	5,933	N/A	903
2022	449	4,472	N/A	892
2023	759	8,039	N/A	2,207
2024	912	10,159	N/A	1,177
1980–2023 Average	639	8,514	3,235	1,462
Escapement goal range:	200–500	3,600–8,100	1,300–2,900	500–1,600

Table 24.—Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, 1982–2024.

Year	Auke Creek (weir)	Montana Creek	Peterson Creek	Total roadside index	Berners River	Chilkat River	Taku River ^a
1982	447	545	320	1,312	7,505	—	—
1983	694	636	219	1,549	9,840	—	—
1984	651	581	189	1,421	2,825	—	—
1985	942	810	276	2,028	6,169	—	—
1986	454	60	363	877	1,752	—	—
1987	668	314	204	1,186	3,260	37,432	55,457
1988	756	164	542	1,462	2,724	29,495	39,450
1989	502	566	242	1,310	7,509	48,833	56,808
1990	697	1,711	324	2,732	11,050	79,807	72,196
1991	808	1,415	410	2,633	11,530	84,517	127,484
1992	1,020	2,512	403	3,935	15,300	77,588	83,729
1993	859	1,352	112	2,323	15,670	58,217	119,330
1994	1,437	1,829	318	3,584	15,920	194,425	96,343
1995	460	600	277	1,337	4,945	56,737	55,710
1996	511	798	263	1,572	6,050	37,331	44,635
1997	609	1,018	186	1,813	10,050	43,519	32,345
1998	862	1,160	102	2,124	6,802	50,758	61,382
1999	845	1,000	272	2,117	9,920	57,140	60,768
2000	683	961	202	1,846	10,650	84,843	64,700
2001	842	1,119	106	2,067	19,290	107,697	104,394
2002	1,112	2,448	195	3,755	27,700	204,925	219,360
2003	585	808	203	1,596	10,110	133,109	183,112
2004	416	364	284	1,064	14,450	67,053	129,327
2005	450	351	139	940	5,220	34,575	135,558
2006	582	1,110	439	2,131	5,470	79,050	122,384
2007	352	324	226	902	3,915	24,770	74,246
2008	600	405	660	1,665	6,870	56,369	95,226
2009	360	698	123	1,181	4,230	47,911	103,950
2010	417	630	467	1,514	7,520	84,909	126,830
2011	517	709	138	1,364	6,050	61,099	70,871
2012	837	394	190	1,421	5,480	36,961	70,775
2013	736	367	126	1,229	6,280	51,324	68,117
2014	1,533	911	284	2,728	15,480	130,200	124,171
2015	577	1,204	202	1,983	9,940	47,930	60,178
2016	204	746	52	1,002	6,733	26,280	87,704
2017	283	634	20	937	7,040	34,742	57,868
2018	146	1,160	110	1,416	3,550	66,085	51,173
2019	345	203	—	—	9,405	34,779	82,759
2020	173	495	65	733	3,296	29,349	52,126
2021	322	392	15	729	5,933	55,220	75,526
2022	449	—	65	—	4,472	43,519	65,709
2023	759	—	192	—	8,039	70,881	89,013
2024	912	182	167	—	10,159	58,889	64,996
1982–2023 Average	631	838	232	1,731	8,514	66,533	86,466
Goals: Point	340	—	—	—	—	50,000	—
Lower	200	400	100	—	3,600	30,000	50,000
Upper	500	1,200	250	—	8,100	70,000	90,000

Note: En dash indicates no data.

^a The listed Taku River lower bound is the inriver run threshold of 38,000 fish specified in the Pacific Salmon Treaty minus an allowance of 3,000 fish caught in inriver fisheries.

Table 25.—Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, 1982–2024.

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitstin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Total Index ^a	Ford Arm Lake (weir)
1982	317	46	116	580	486	1,545	2,655
1983	45	31	20	217	144	457	1,931
1984	385	160	154	715	649	2,063	4,765
1985	193	144	109	408	392	1,246	2,324
1986	57	72	53	275	245	702	1,552
1987	36	21	22	47	167	293	1,694
1988	45	56	71	104	127	403	3,119
1989	101	76	89	129	181	576	2,176
1990	39	80	38	195	214	566	2,192
1991	142	186	107	621	454	1,510	2,761
1992	241	265	110	654	629	1,899	3,866
1993	256	213	90	644	513	1,716	4,202
1994	304	313	227	404	717	1,965	3,227
1995	274	152	99	626	336	1,487	2,446
1996	59	150	201	553	488	1,451	2,500
1997	55	90	68	300	296	809	4,718
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,242	7,049
1999	167	48	25	291	245	776	3,800
2000	144	62	30	459	108	803	2,304
2001	133	132	80	753	417	1,515	2,209
2002	227	169	100	713	659	1,868	7,109
2003	95	102	91	440	373	1,101	6,789
2004	143	112	79	399	391	1,124	3,539
2005	76	67	173	892	460	1,668	4,257
2006	386	152	121	996	992	2,647	4,737
2007	130	39	86	385	426	1,066	2,567
2008	96	73	43	839	66	1,117	5,173
2009	128	160	140	335	393	1,156	2,181
2010	70	171	85	307	640	1,273	1,610
2011	230	392	163	636	801	2,222	1,908
2012	59	133	144	296	525	1,157	2,282
2013	113	125	179	412	585	1,414	1,573
2014	274	255	156	600	876	2,161	3,025
2015	286	252	152	1,133	421	2,244	3,281
2016	328	199	398	1,098	920	2,943	N/A
2017	122	62	73	545	478	1,280	N/A
2018	88	174	134	569	537	1,502	N/A
2019	47	102	169	570	592	1,480	N/A
2020	46	10	50	225	299	630	N/A
2021	44	191	106	544	601	1,486	N/A
2022	85	149	167	444	518	1,363	N/A
2023	60	45	84	595	608	1,392	N/A
2024	41	109	148	834	836	1,968	N/A
1982–2023 Average	146	131	112	522	468	1,379	3,280

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

Table 26.—Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1989–2024.

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	King Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossom River	Keta River	Marten River	Humpback Creek	Tombstone River	Total Survey Index	Hugh Smith L. (weir)
1989	75	101	290	15	925	450	510	200	70	1,000	650	1,175	350	950	7,194	433
1990	150	30	235	150	255	50	35	81	129	800	550	575	135	275	4,320	870
1991	245	50	285	50	550	100	300	220	375	725	800	575	671	775	7,557	1,836
1992	115	270	860	90	675	100	250	150	360	650	627	1,285	550	1,035	8,443	1,426
1993	90	175	460	50	475	325	110	300	310	850	725	1,525	600	1,275	8,102	832
1994	265	220	755	200	560	175	325	225	475	775	1,100	2,205	560	850	10,443	1,753
1995	250	94	435	165	600	220	415	180	400	800	1,155	1,385	82	2,446	10,408	1,781
1996	94	92	383	40	570	230	457	220	240	829	1,506	1,924	440	1,806	9,781	950
1997	75	78	420	60	372	73	292	175	140	1,143	571	759	32	847	5,770	732
1998	94	130	460	120	304	50	411	190	265	1,004	1,169	1,961	256	666	8,063	983
1999	75	127	657	150	356	25	627	225	425	598	1,895	1,518	520	840	9,284	1,246
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	102	1,672	9,234	600
2001	80	110	929	151	1,140	165	891	450	173	1,561	1,662	1,956	506	1,587	12,941	1,580
2002	88	138	1,105	20	940	70	700	220	270	1,359	1,368	2,302	2,004	1,639	15,514	3,291
2003	242	185	875	39	690	57	1,140	380	444	1,940	1,934	1,980	214	1,745	13,374	1,510
2004	150	230	801	170	935	250	640	180	455	1,005	1,200	1,835	1,230	823	10,744	840
2005	510	300	1,240	360	890	190	810	270	500	3,680	3,290	1,130	500	1,170	16,572	1,732
2006	165	107	190	176	280	30	405	130	257	2,300	645	335	260	1,600	7,771	891
2007	134	75	270	35	245	15	290	210	163	990	970	351	3	609	5,604	1,244
2008	115	55	570	25	1,250	23	420	100	620	7,100	2,426	925	2,600	360	18,331	1,741
2009	149	330	330	340	750	110	1,050	100	1,100	1,518	315	1,675	700	225	10,973	2,281
2010	85	102	370	63	880	90	570	190	173	350	550	350	200	645	7,495	2,878
2011	88	80	350	70	175	75	110	85	192	1,235	749	350	850	716	7,260	2,137
2012	25	60	400	162	170	40	693	110	330	2,400	3,300	2,650	360	1,250	13,858	1,908
2013	193	176	698	153	834	164	655	265	215	2,140	1,560	2,370	530	1,340	14,342	3,048
2014	425	80	660	226	1,500	242	850	400	220	2,000	1,300	2,651	1,075	5,000	20,738	4,110
2015	20	200	550	136	1,200	146	550	200	450	2,310	1,470	1,555	210	1,035	10,988	956
2016	160	25	810	450	370	90	540	315	750	3,070	2,470	2,120	280	1,970	14,364	944
2017	40	167	540	280	850	20	100	240	285	3,100	2,450	1,675	830	980	12,823	1,266
2018	75	55	280	70	610	95	595	110	160	3,100	3,300	1,750	1,800	2,700	14,700	619
2019	240	60	220	116	420	20	800	700	60	2,200	570	1,410	600	500	7,916	1,239
2020	280	80	2,200	100	950	30	850	60	20	1,800	1,400	200	200	440	8,610	634
2021	660	297	980	299	400	320	610	210	900	9,000	3,600	1,230	1,000	1,500	21,006	903
2022	208	20	1,500	170	350	150	220	150	434	4,400	2,200	450	120	1,573	11,945	892
2023	210	140	2,150	20	620	315	2,600	720	70	6,000	7,300	750	150	1,650	22,695	2,207
2024	140	120	1,300	300	1,400	20	670	120	20	10,000	17,000	1,900	800	2,500	36,290	1,177
1989–2023																
Average	166	131	657	132	624	127	562	229	339	2,033	1,625	1,308	553	1,263	11,076	1,450

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

Table 27.—Coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for combined commercial and sport fisheries, 1983–2024.

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Hugh Smith Lake	Average	Ford Arm Lake
1983	44%	—	62%	—	69%
1984	41%	—	65%	—	—
1985	44%	—	63%	—	52%
1986	53%	—	59%	—	62%
1987	43%	—	50%	—	48%
1988	37%	—	65%	—	48%
1989	55%	57%	82%	64%	65%
1990	53%	63%	82%	66%	58%
1991	31%	62%	68%	54%	54%
1992	46%	62%	71%	59%	59%
1993	46%	64%	80%	63%	67%
1994	53%	74%	81%	70%	72%
1995	44%	80%	73%	66%	64%
1996	55%	70%	76%	67%	57%
1997	20%	30%	73%	41%	52%
1998	39%	66%	78%	61%	56%
1999	41%	65%	70%	59%	63%
2000	30%	45%	55%	43%	71%
2001	38%	35%	49%	41%	74%
2002	27%	39%	39%	35%	53%
2003	35%	60%	59%	51%	49%
2004	44%	51%	66%	54%	71%
2005	38%	54%	53%	48%	58%
2006	34%	60%	54%	49%	52%
2007	34%	50%	62%	49%	70%
2008	39%	47%	54%	46%	53%
2009	39%	49%	48%	45%	69%
2010	46%	61%	47%	51%	64%
2011	35%	44%	46%	42%	82%
2012	22%	31%	54%	36%	63%
2013	42%	65%	56%	54%	78%
2014	20%	36%	47%	34%	72%
2015	25%	32%	51%	36%	52%
2016	25%	28%	62%	38%	—
2017	41%	45%	48%	45%	—
2018	56%	49%	60%	54%	—
2019	29%	22%	52%	34%	—
2020	20%	24%	42%	29%	—
2021	25%	26%	54%	35%	—
2022	11%	23%	52%	29%	—
2023	13%	15%	41%	23%	—
2024	15%	48%	50%	38%	—
1989–2023 Average	36%	48%	60%	48%	63%

Note: En dash indicates no data.

Table 28.—Coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1982–2024.

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Total Index
1982	20%	—	41%	45%	34%
1983	31%	—	54%	35%	37%
1984	34%	—	54%	31%	37%
1985	35%	—	52%	36%	39%
1986	43%	—	61%	37%	44%
1987	37%	—	45%	29%	36%
1988	25%	—	47%	28%	31%
1989	48%	49%	62%	51%	52%
1990	43%	41%	57%	38%	43%
1991	17%	17%	53%	36%	32%
1992	32%	31%	56%	38%	39%
1993	38%	36%	62%	53%	48%
1994	35%	35%	60%	46%	44%
1995	32%	29%	53%	30%	35%
1996	39%	42%	53%	40%	43%
1997	12%	14%	48%	49%	34%
1998	31%	42%	49%	41%	41%
1999	34%	36%	58%	42%	42%
2000	24%	20%	57%	36%	35%
2001	31%	24%	67%	22%	33%
2002	18%	15%	38%	16%	21%
2003	23%	22%	31%	24%	25%
2004	27%	29%	64%	41%	40%
2005	33%	33%	51%	32%	36%
2006	22%	24%	39%	36%	32%
2007	25%	30%	65%	38%	39%
2008	30%	24%	41%	19%	27%
2009	30%	27%	65%	24%	34%
2010	25%	27%	48%	22%	29%
2011	17%	28%	24%	20%	22%
2012	20%	21%	46%	20%	25%
2013	32%	33%	48%	25%	33%
2014	14%	14%	46%	24%	24%
2015	20%	20%	45%	24%	27%
2016	7%	8%	—	31%	24%
2017	34%	28%	—	28%	33%
2018	20%	13%	—	15%	20%
2019	6%	7%	—	24%	20%
2020	0%	5%	—	24%	18%
2021	8%	10%	—	17%	18%
2022	5%	4%	—	18%	17%
2023	1%	3%	—	19%	16%
2024	4%	6%	—	17%	16%
1982–2023 Average	25%	24%	46%	31%	32%

Note: En dash indicates no data.

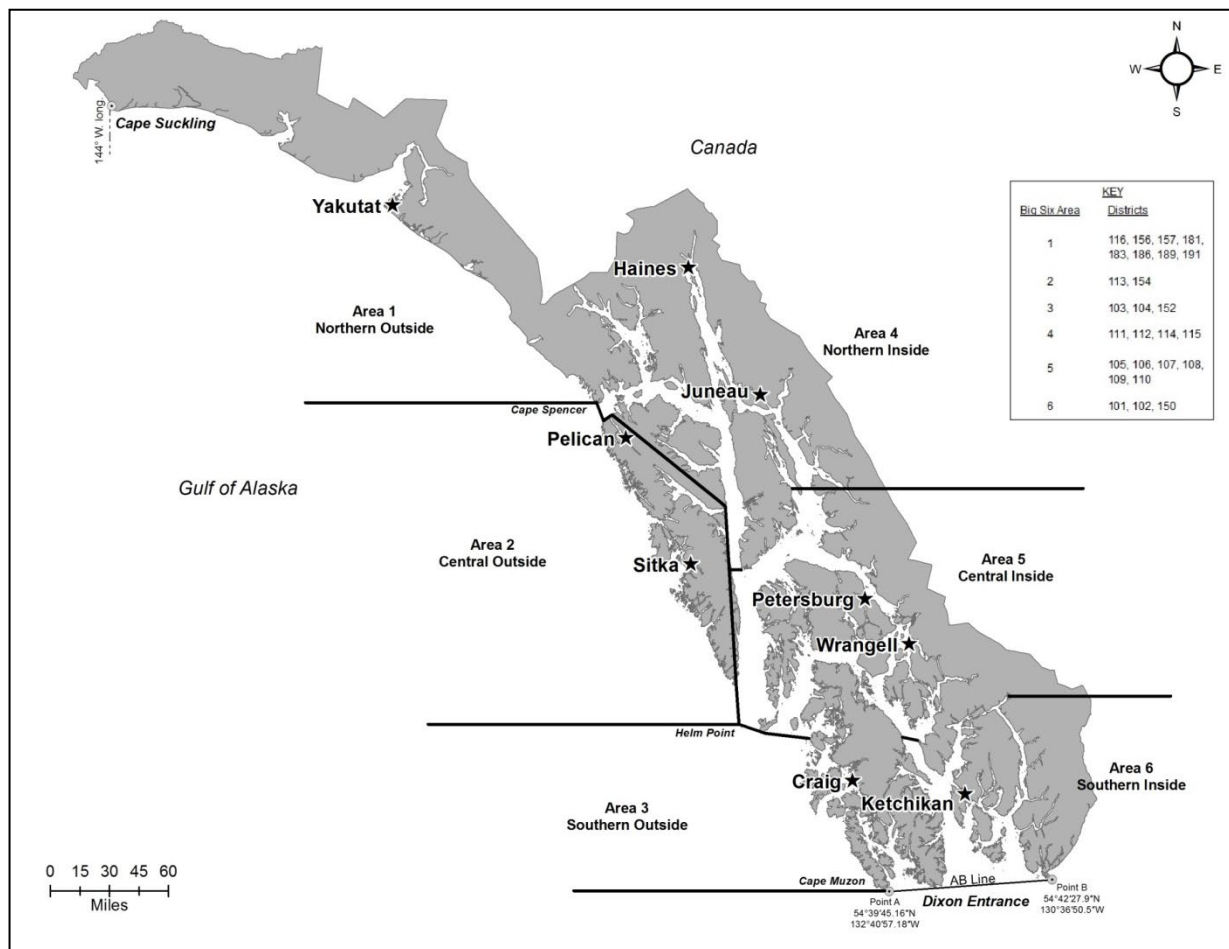


Figure 1.—Map of Southeast Alaska commercial troll fishery and *Big Six* management areas, Cape Suckling to Dixon Entrance.

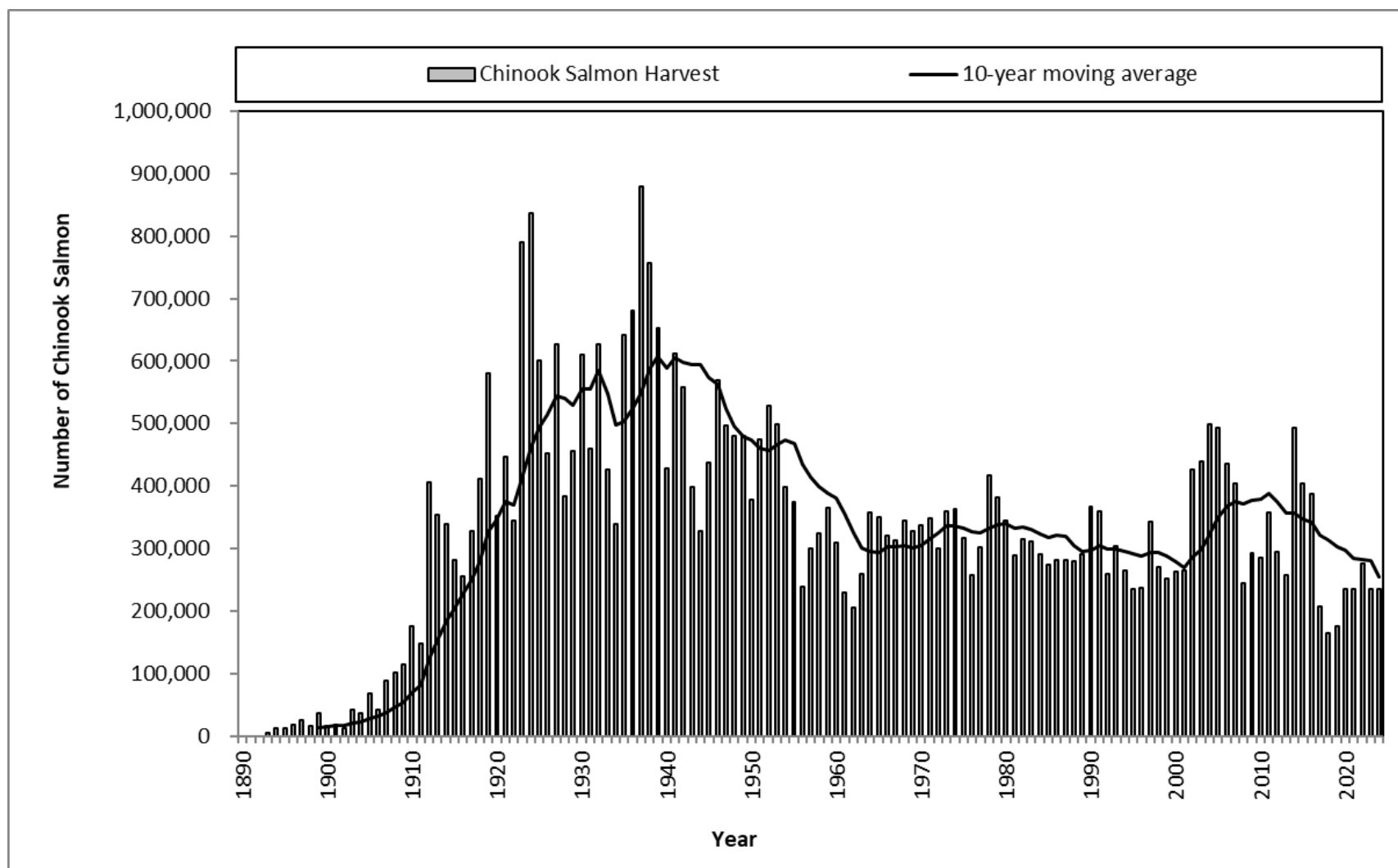


Figure 2.—All-gear harvests of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1893–2024.

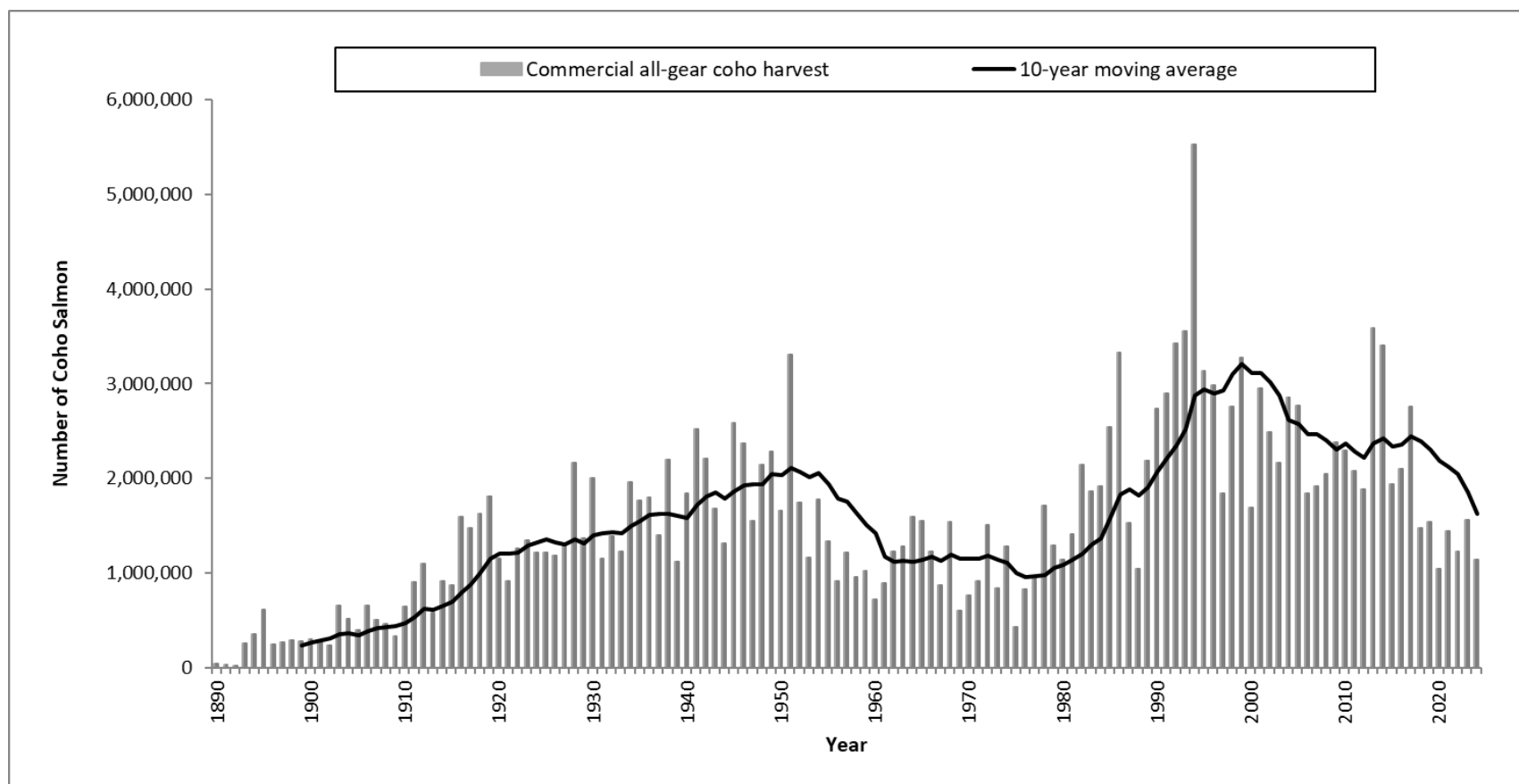


Figure 3.—Commercial all-gear harvests of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2024.

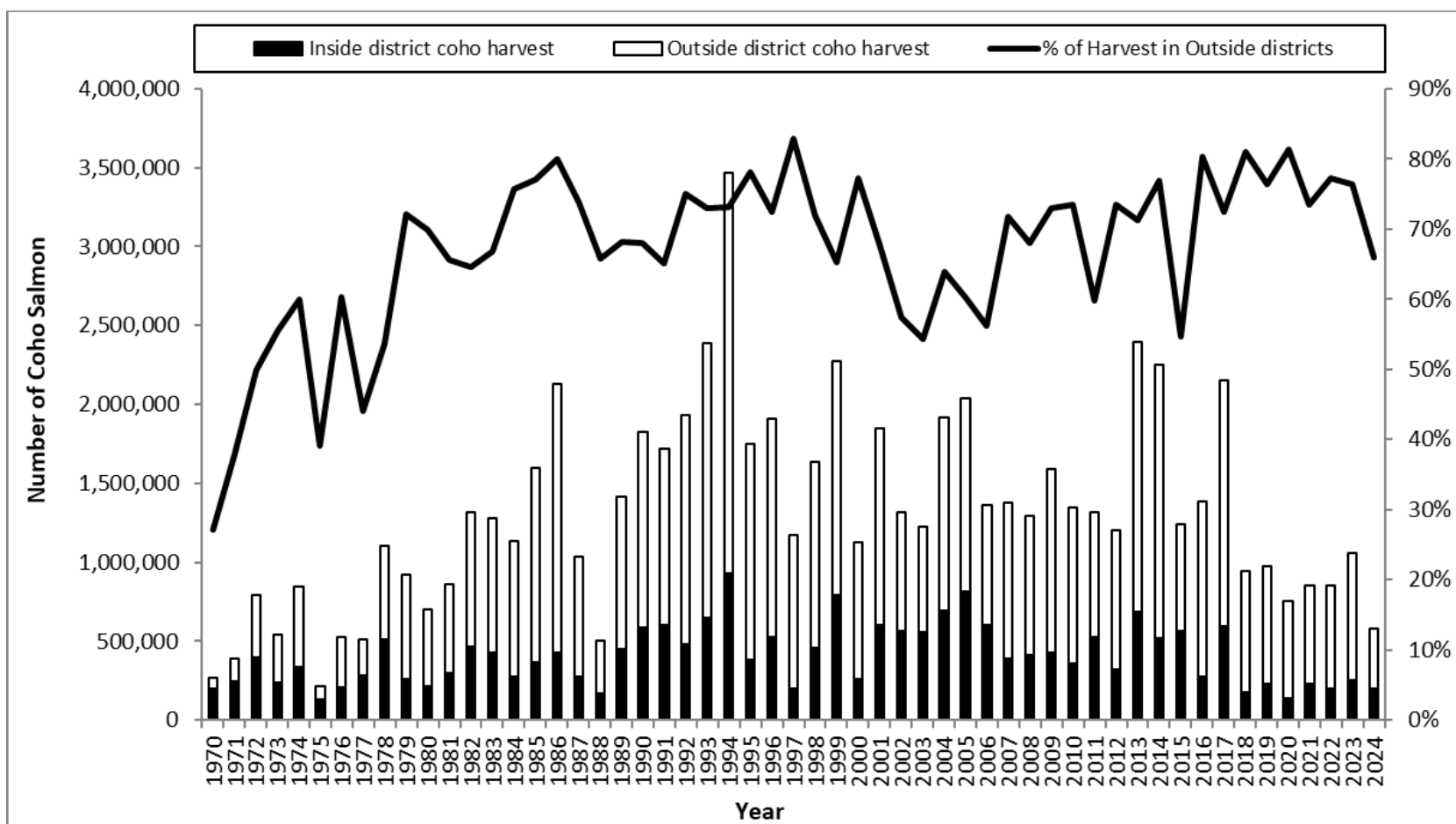


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest in outside (Gulf of Alaska) and inside districts and percentage of harvest taken in outside districts, 1970–2024.

Note: Outside districts are 103, 104, 113, 116, 152, 154, 156, 157, 181, 183, 189, 191; inside districts are 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, and 115.

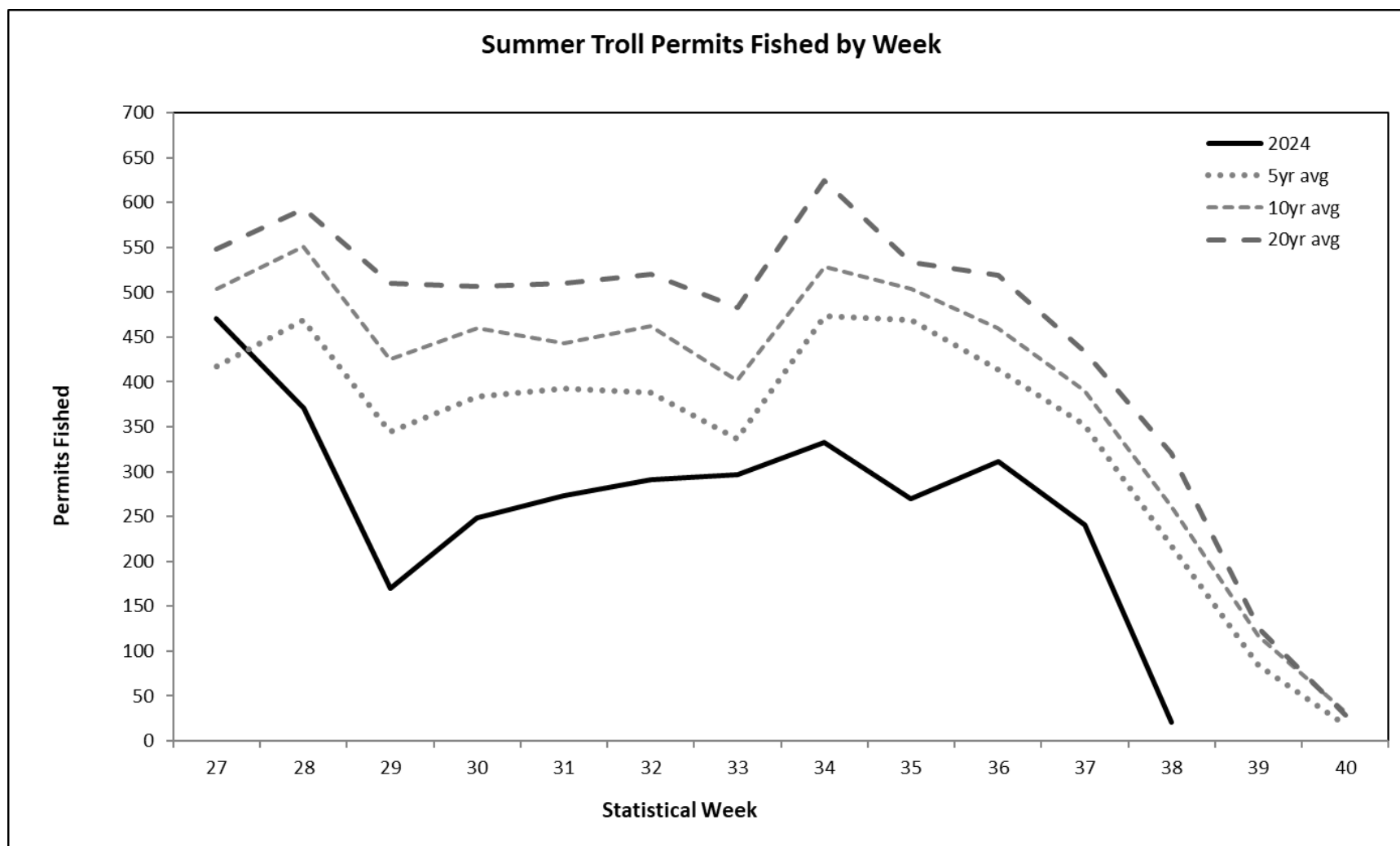


Figure 5.—Number of troll permits fished by week during summer troll fishery, 2024 vs. 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year averages.

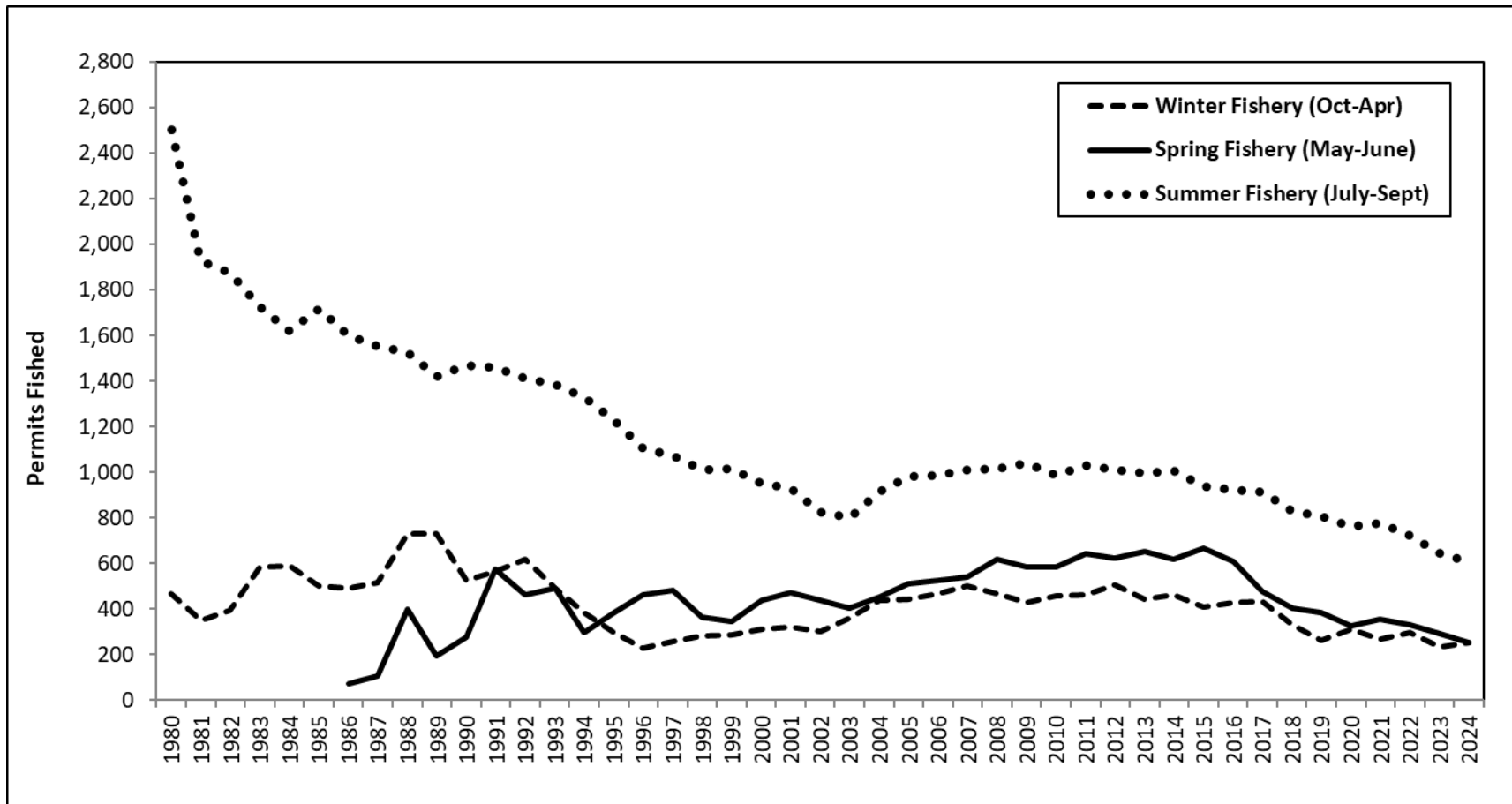


Figure 6.—Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring fisheries, 1980–2024.

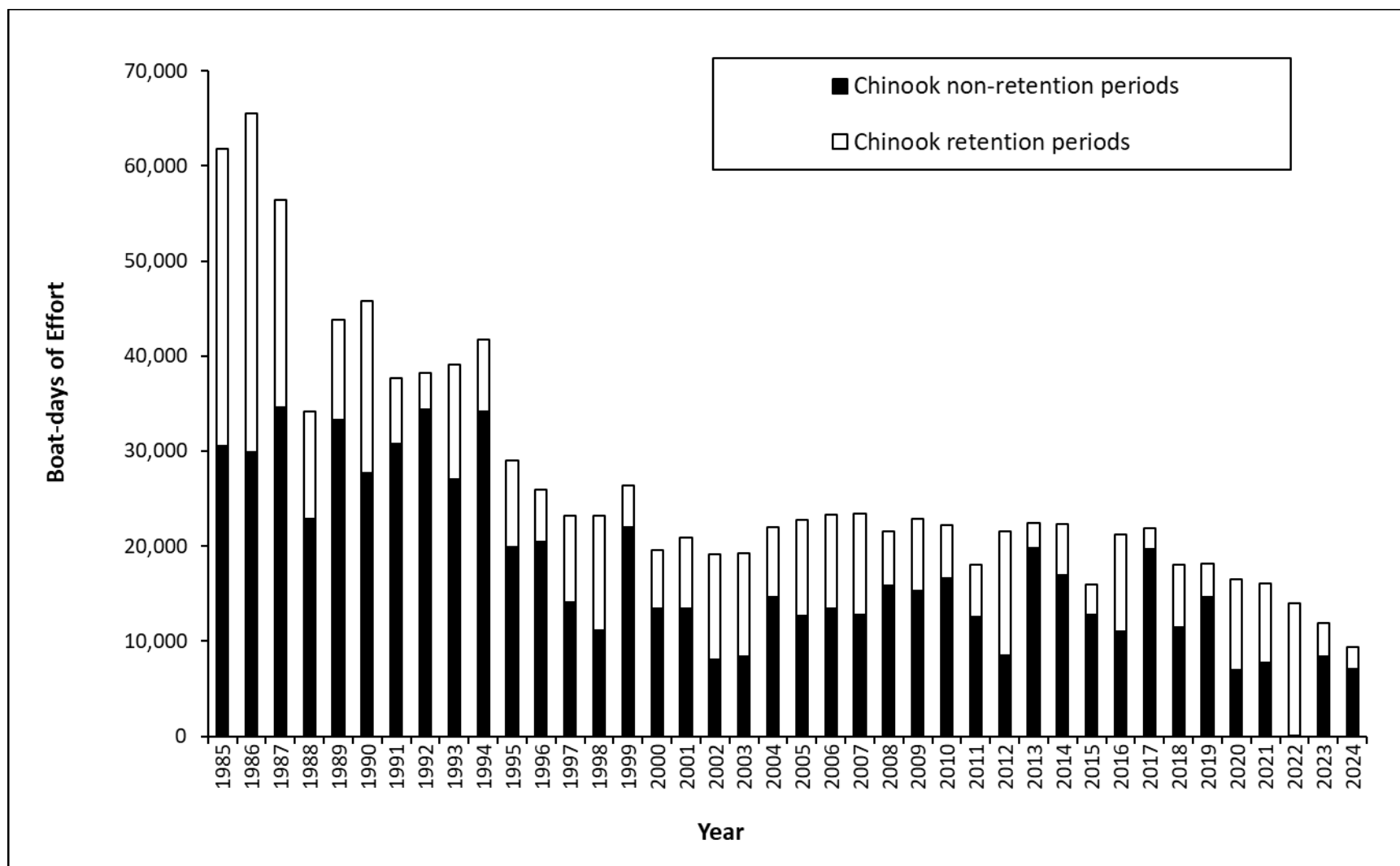


Figure 7.—General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during Chinook salmon retention and nonretention fishing periods, 1985–2024.

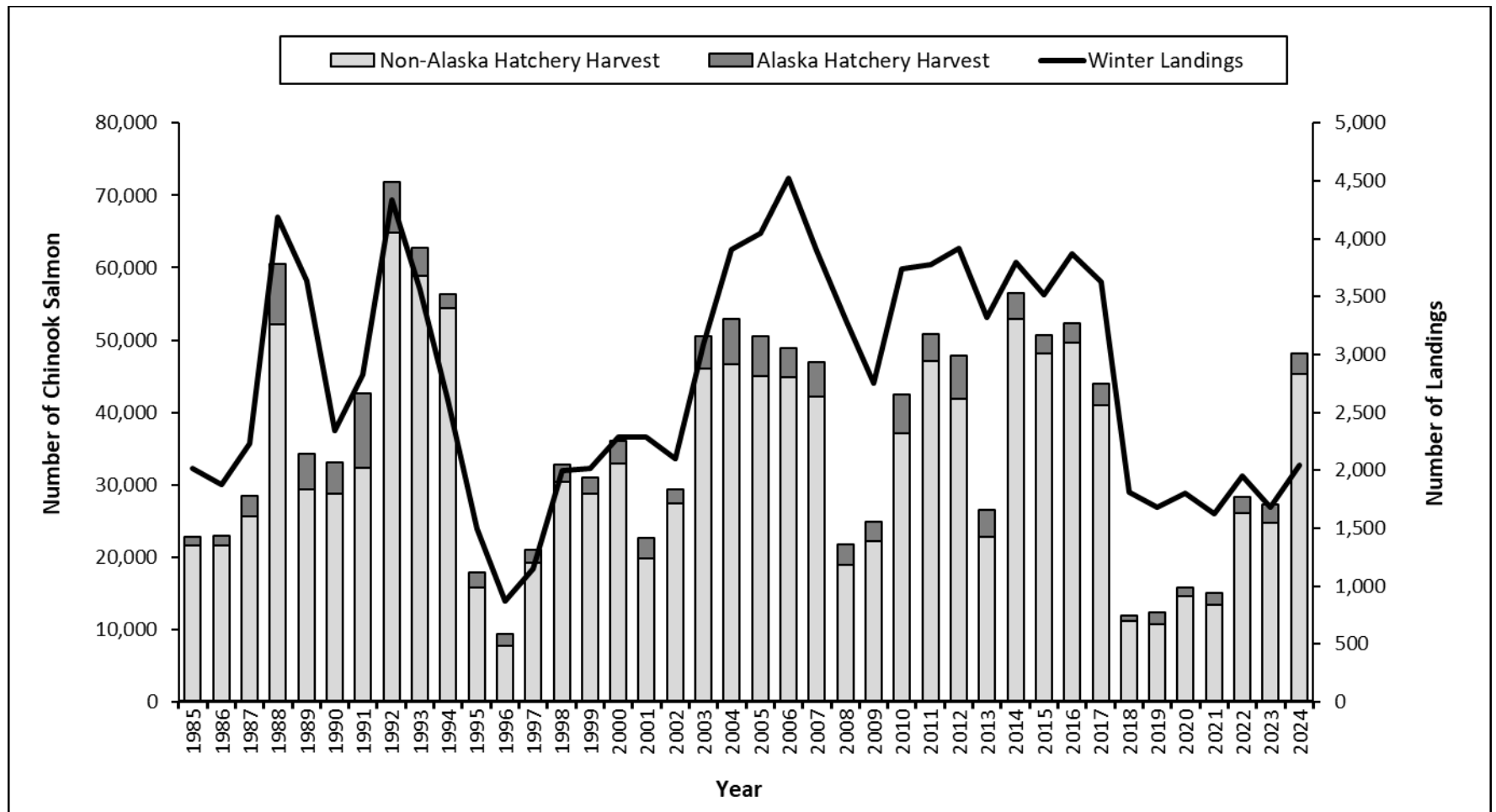


Figure 8.—Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery non-Alaska and Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon harvests and landings, 1985–2024.

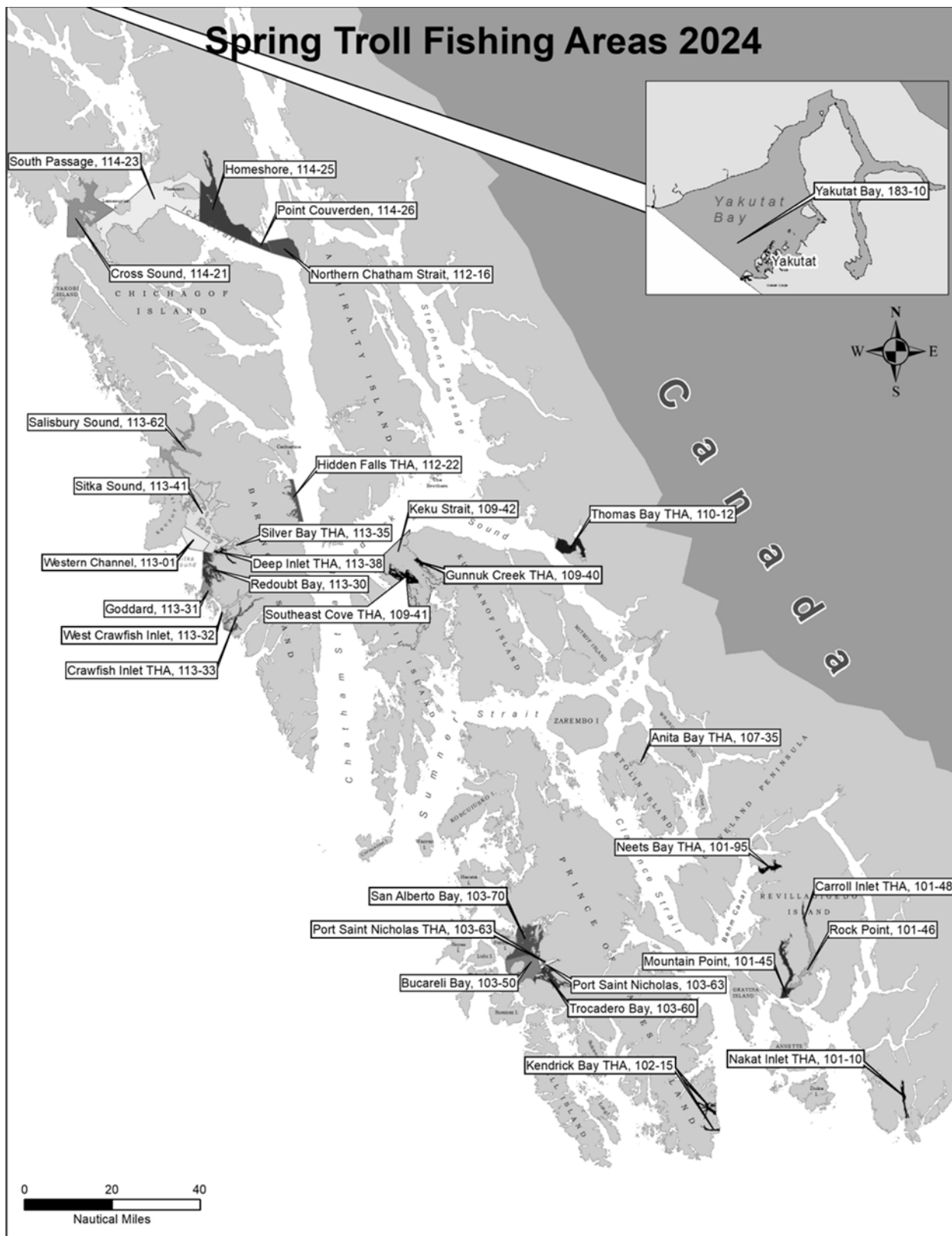


Figure 9.—Map of spring troll fishing areas, 2024.

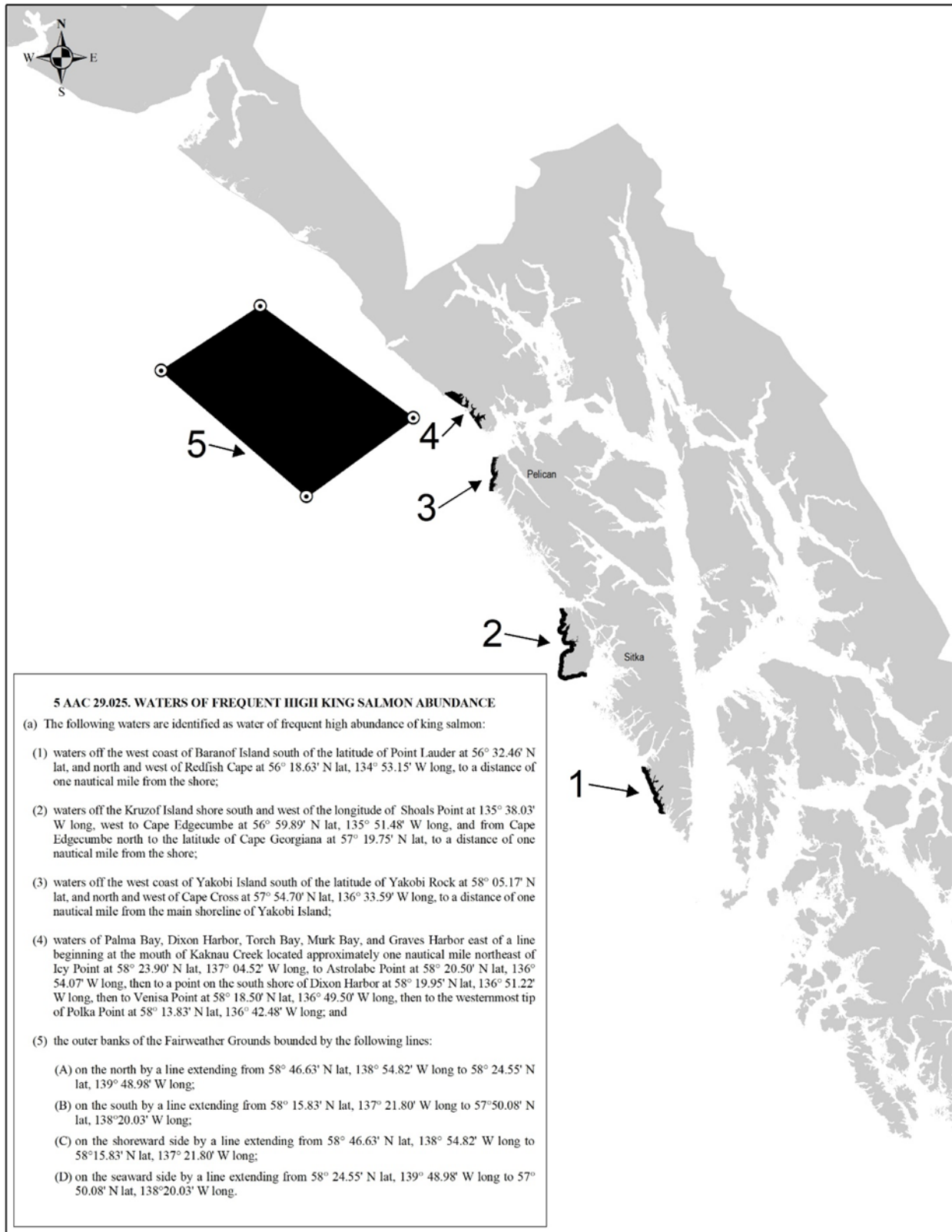


Figure 10.—Map of areas of high Chinook (king) salmon abundance (black shaded areas).

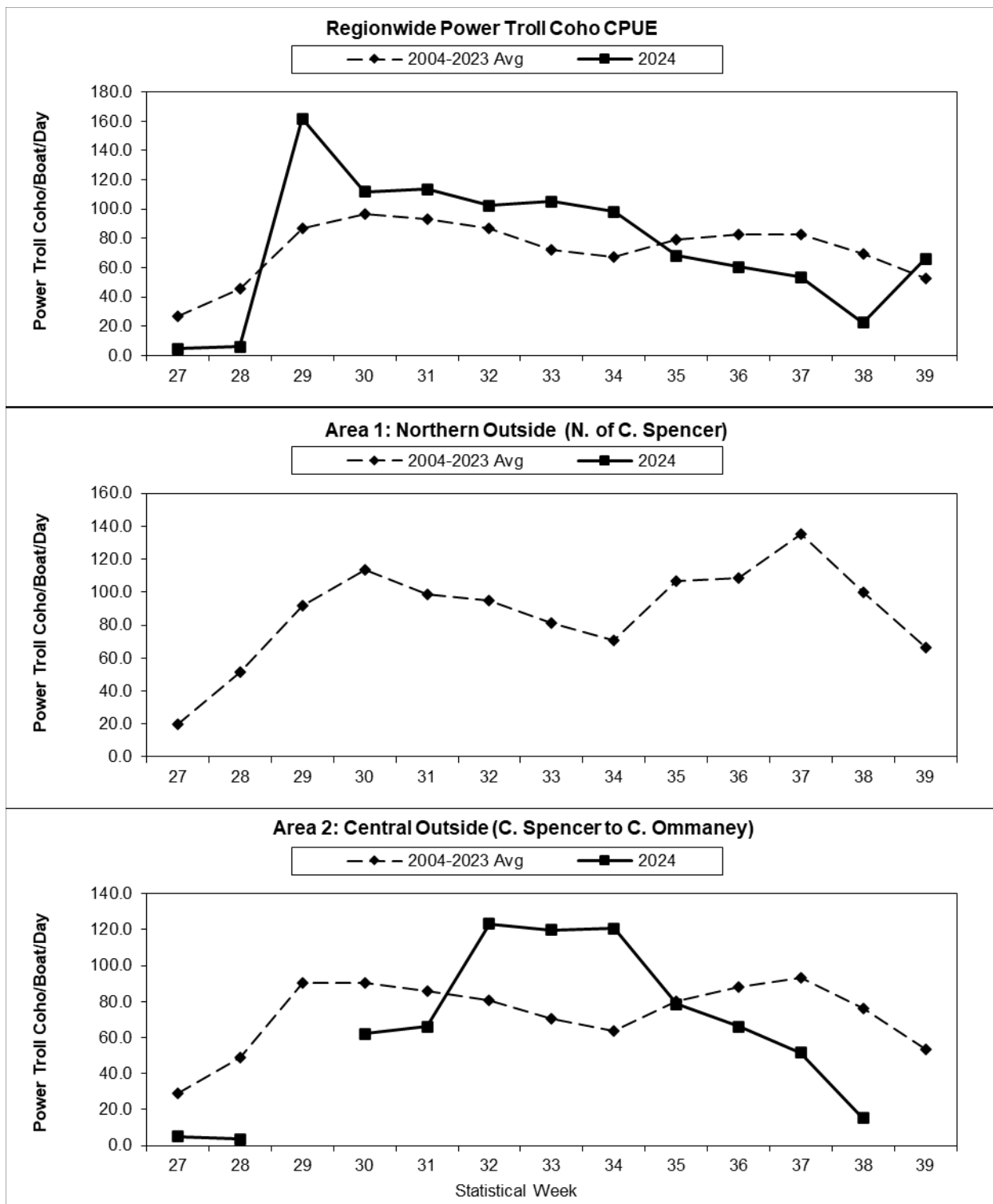


Figure 11.—Average power troll coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2024 results with the 2004–2023 average, for the entire Southeast Alaska region (“Regionwide”), Northern Outside (Area 1), and Central Outside (Area 2).

Note: Reduced CPUE values for SWs 27–28 are influenced by vessels targeting Chinook instead of coho. Weeks with fewer than 3 permits interviewed are confidential and have been omitted.

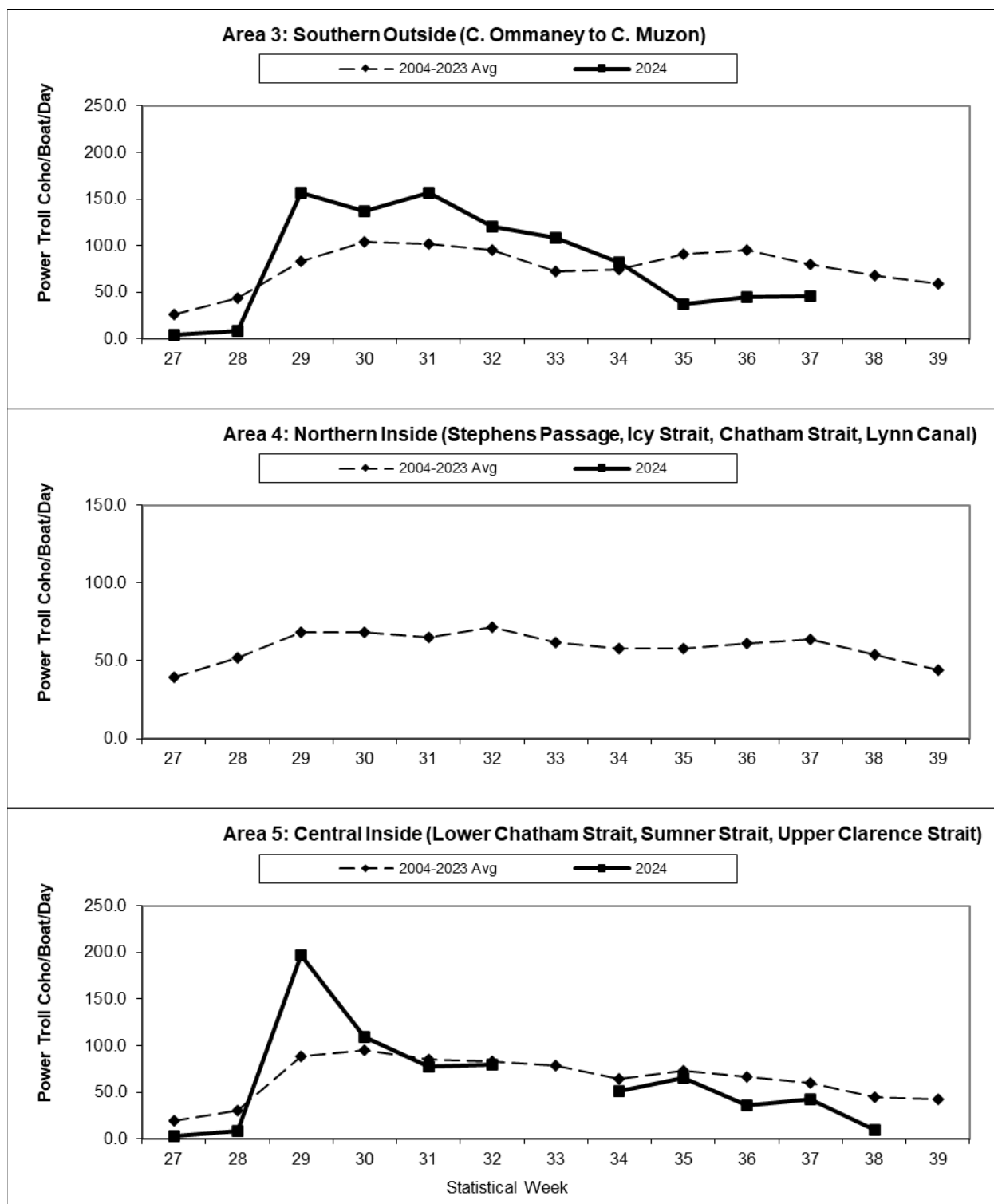


Figure 12.—Average power troll coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2024 results with the 2004–2023 average, for Southeast Alaska: Southern Outside (Area 3), Northern Inside (Area 4), and Central Inside (Area 5).

Note: Reduced CPUE values for SW 27–28 are influenced by vessels targeting Chinook instead of coho. Weeks with fewer than 3 permits interviewed are confidential and have been omitted.

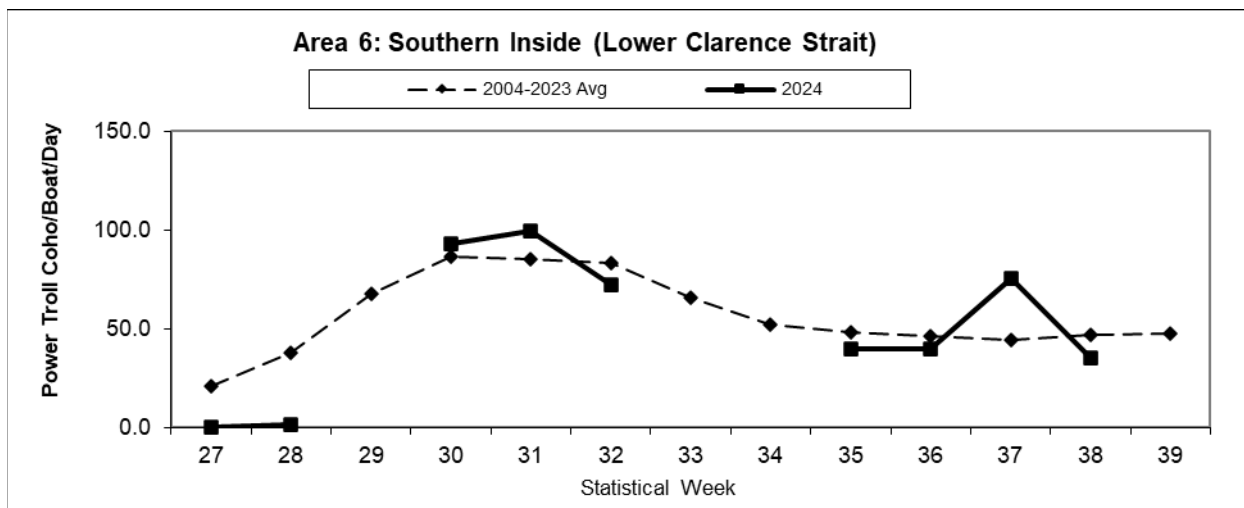


Figure 13.—Average power troll coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2024 results with the 2004–2023 average, for Southeast Alaska: Southern Inside (Area 6).

Note: Reduced CPUE values for weeks 27–28 are influenced by vessels targeting Chinook instead of coho. Weeks with fewer than 3 permits interviewed are confidential and have been omitted.

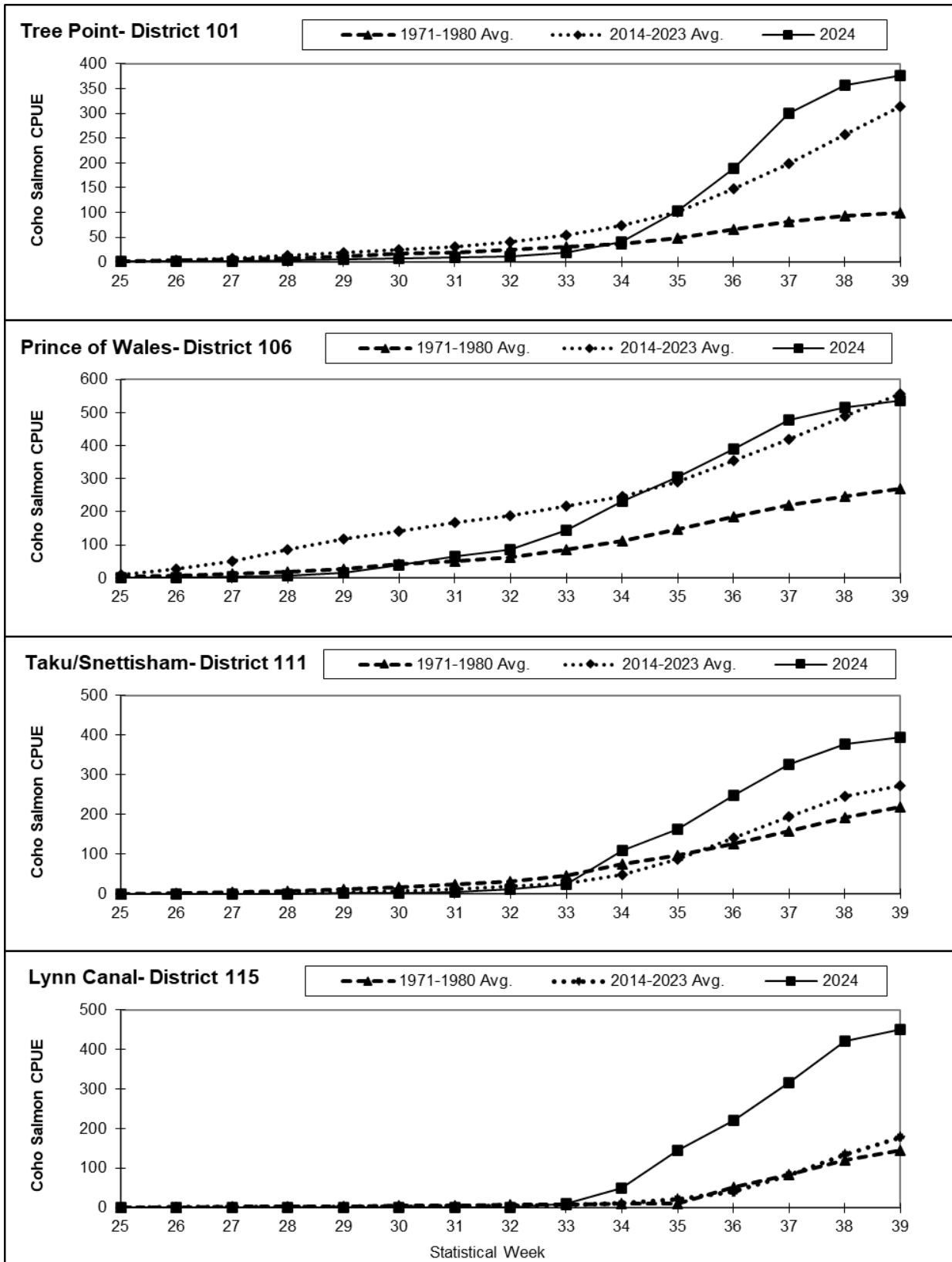


Figure 14.—Cumulative coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2024 to the 1971–1980 and 2014–2023 averages, for the 4 indicator drift gillnet fisheries.

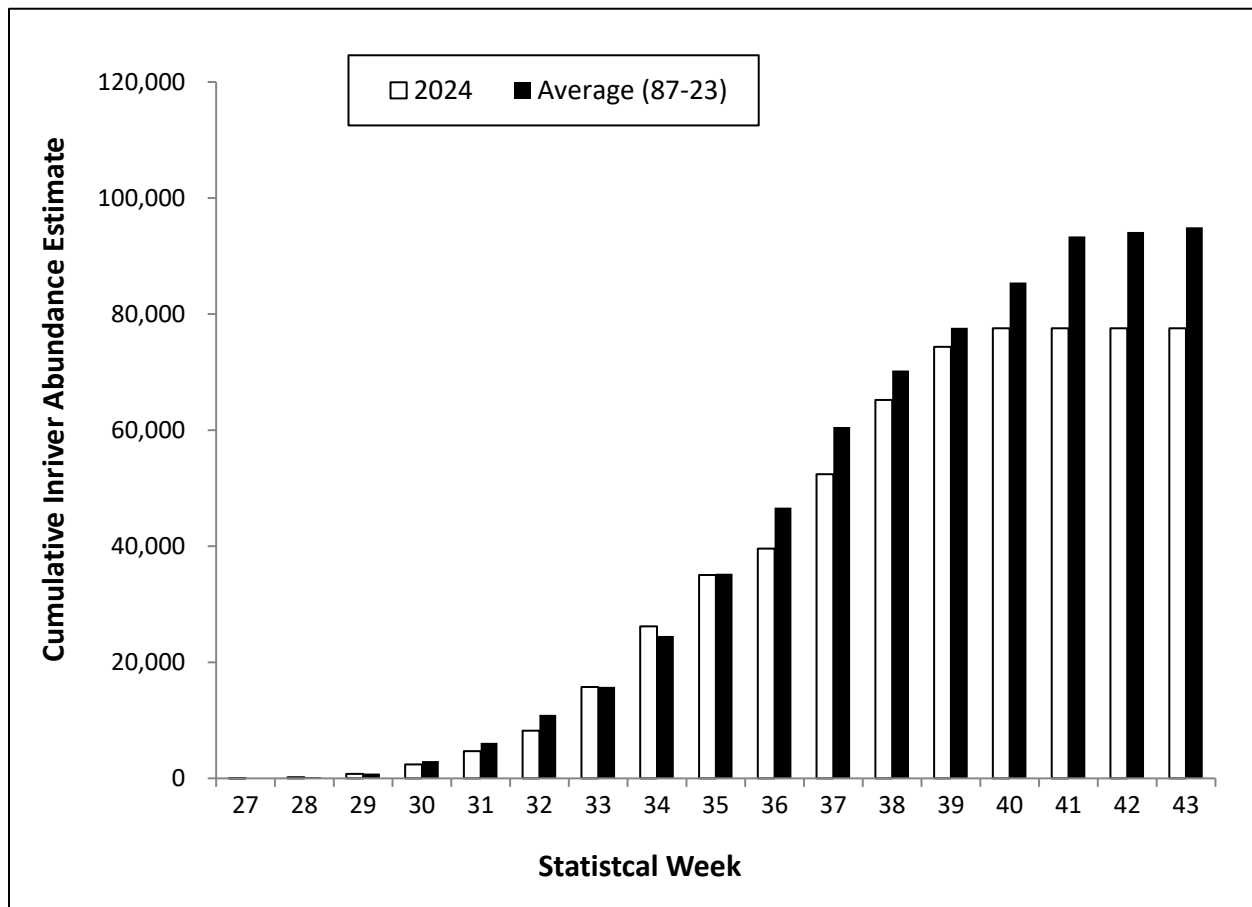


Figure 15.—Preliminary cumulative mark–recapture abundance estimates for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, for 2024 and the 1987–2023 average.

Note: Much of the weekly data are interpolated due to a paucity of available data from the Canadian inriver fishery for most weeks.

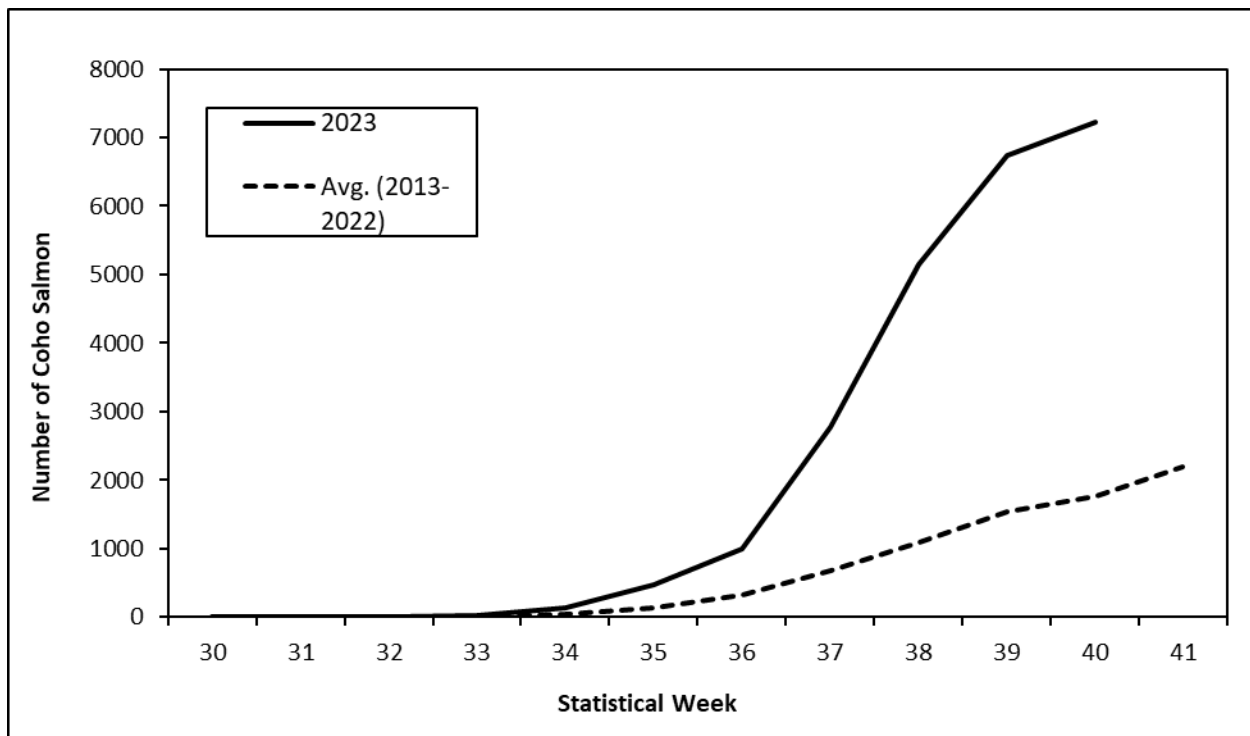


Figure 16.—Cumulative weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels, for 2023 and the 2013–2022 average.

Note: Chilkat River fish wheel data not available for 2024.

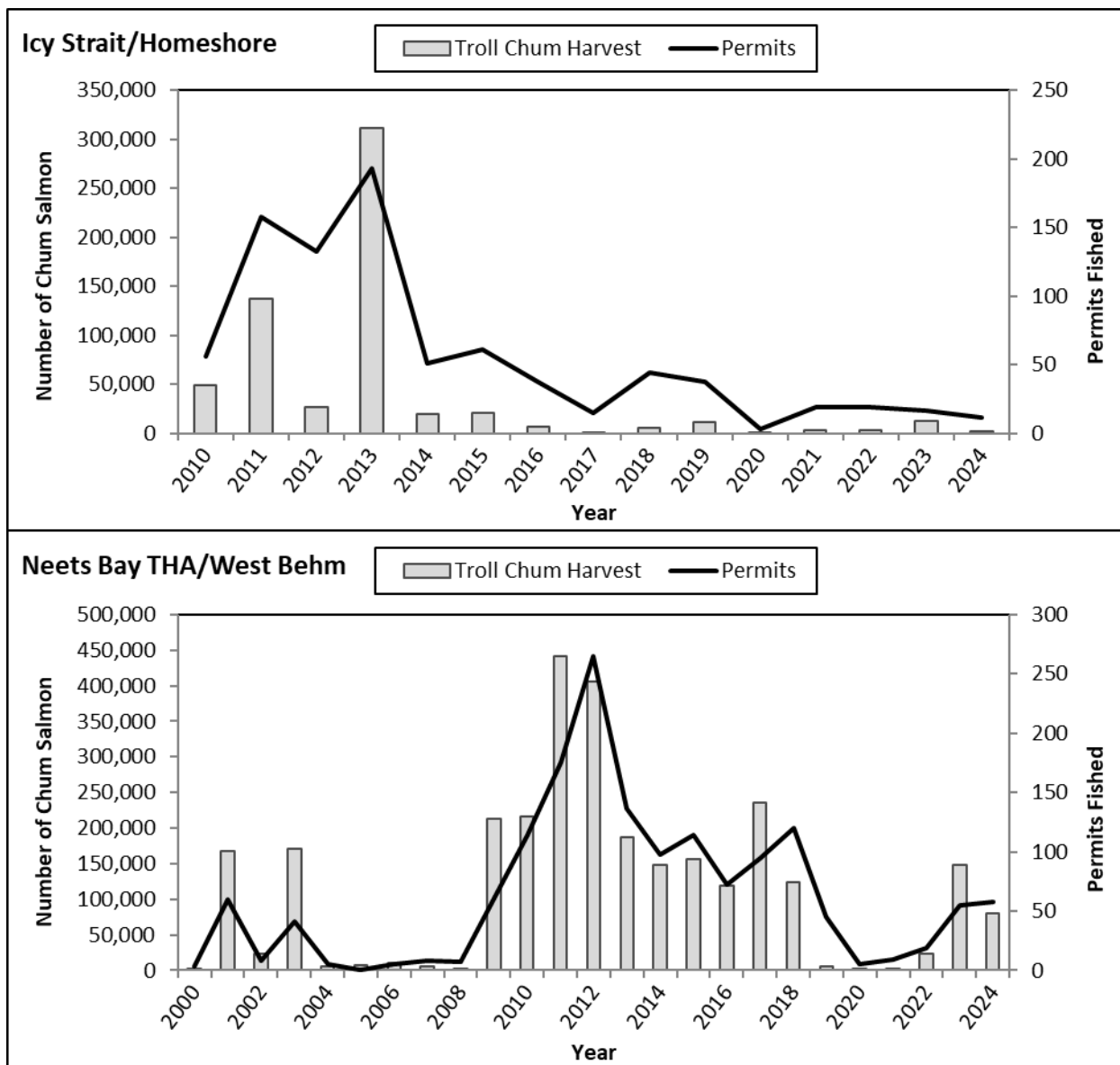


Figure 17.—Directed troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Icy Strait/Homeshore, 2010–2024 and Neets Bay/West Behm Canal, 2000–2024.

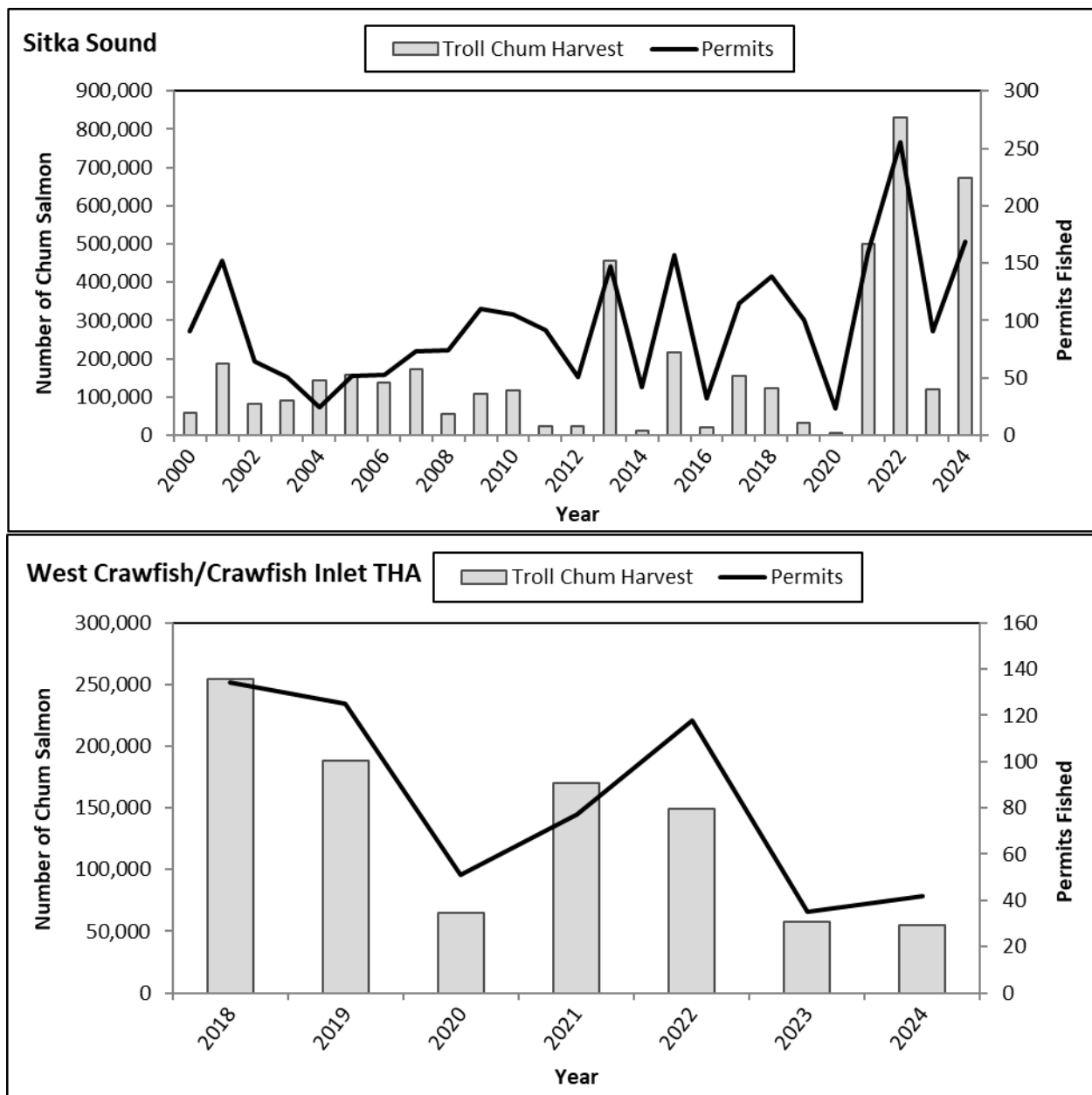


Figure 18.—Directed troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Sitka Sound, 2000–2024; and 2018–2024 in Crawfish/West Crawfish Inlets.

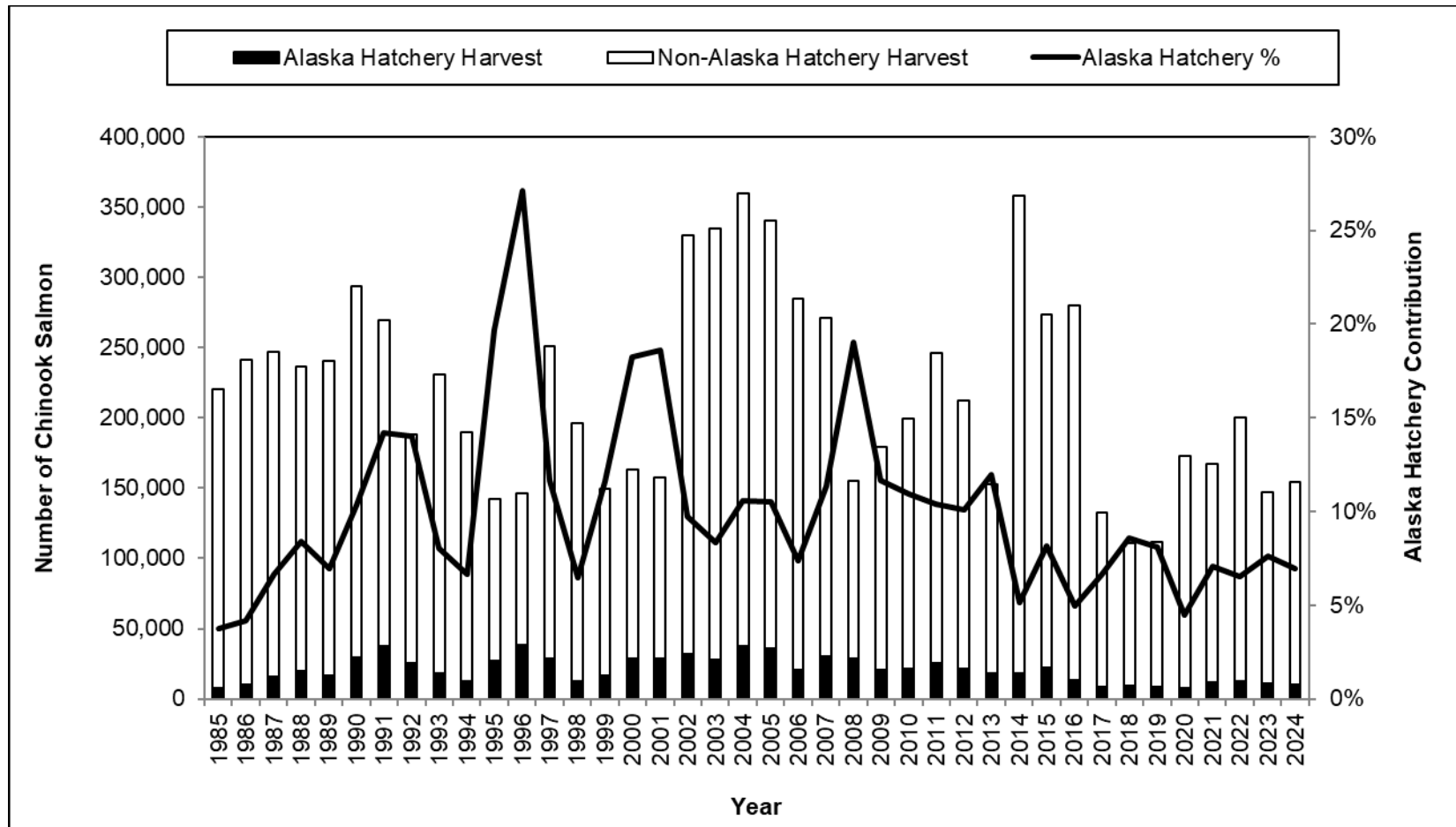


Figure 19.—Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1985–2024.

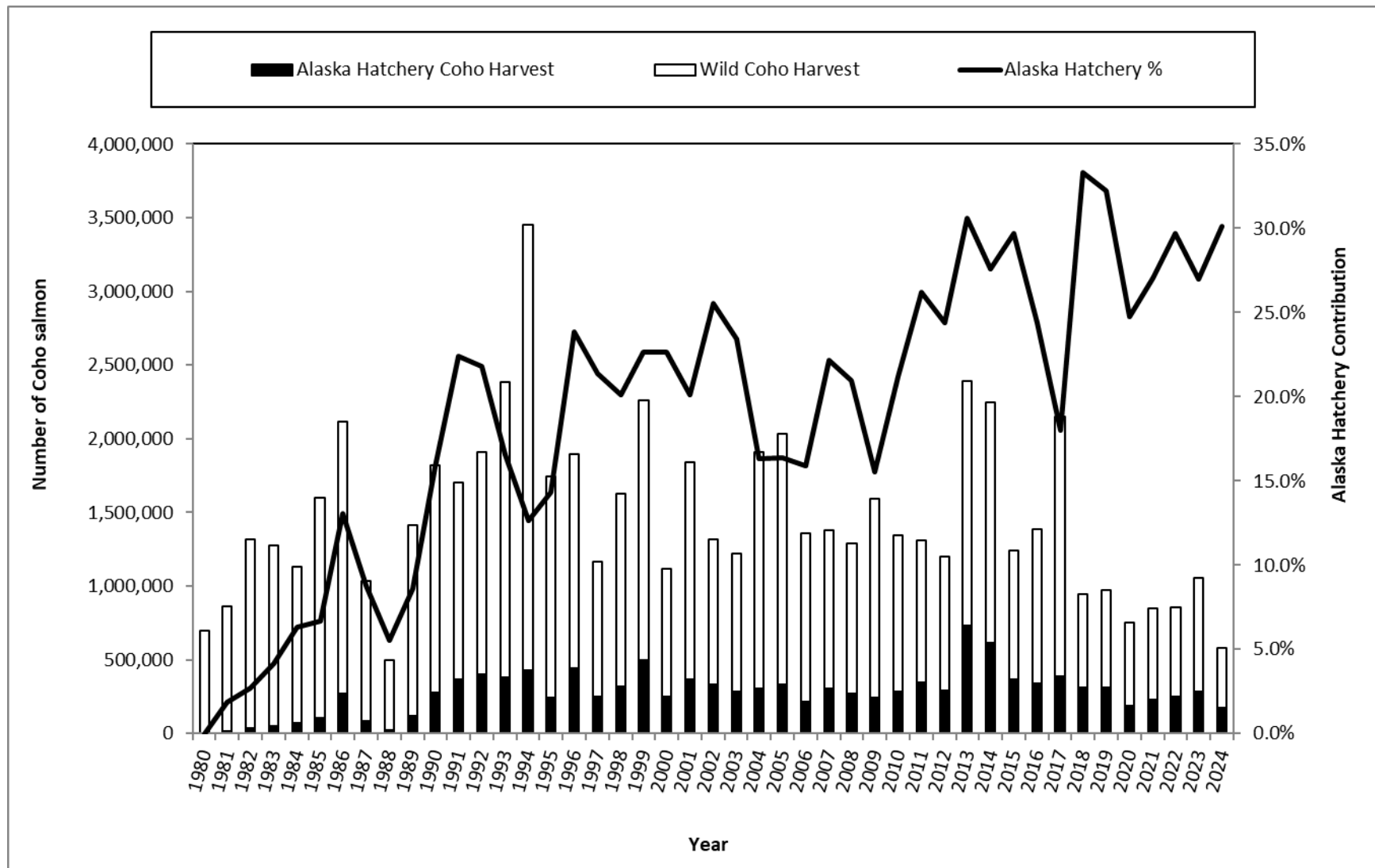


Figure 20.—Alaska hatchery and wild coho salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2024.

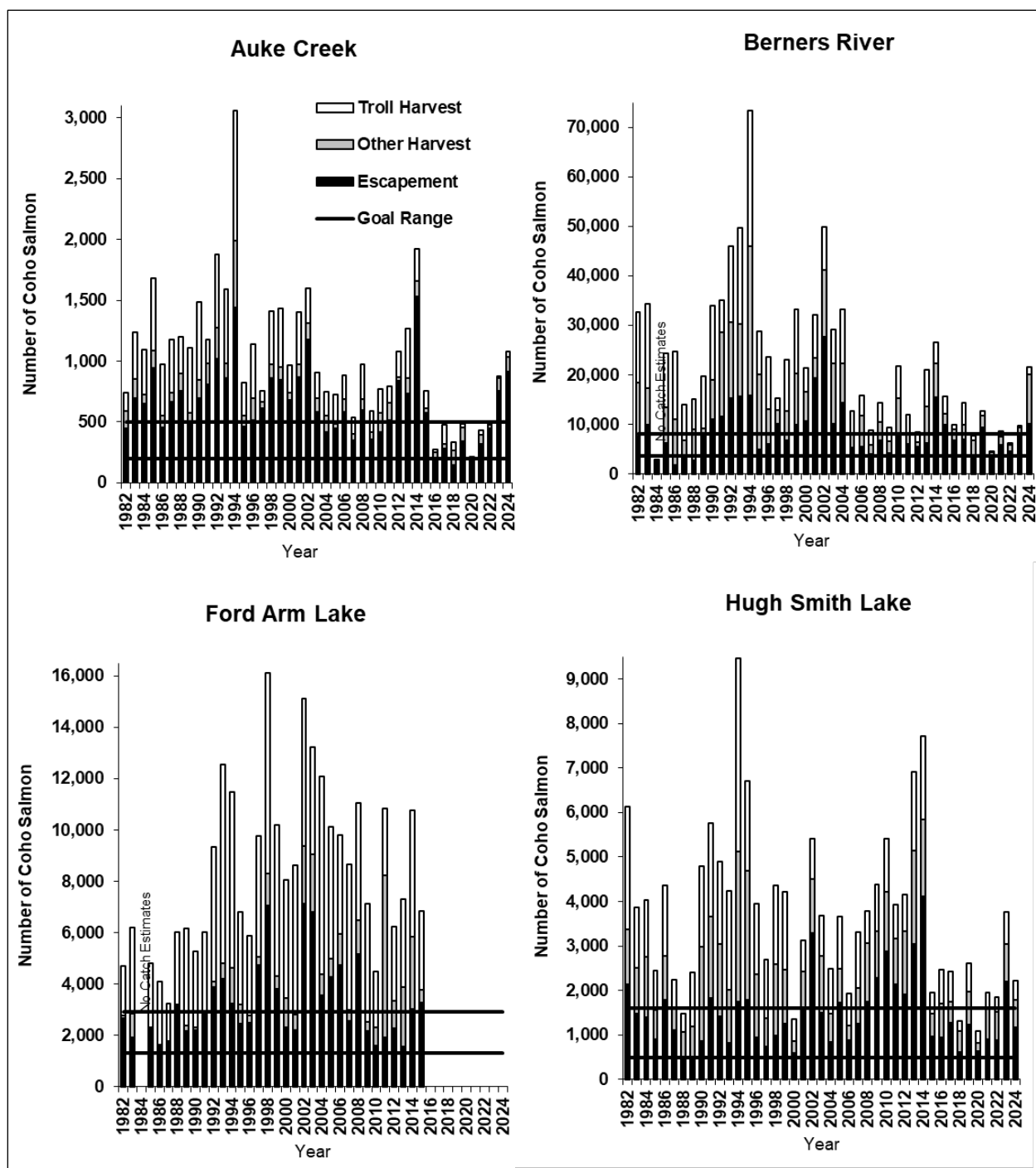


Figure 21.—Total run size, harvest, escapement, and BEG range for 4 wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2024. Horizontal bars are the minimum and maximum BEG.

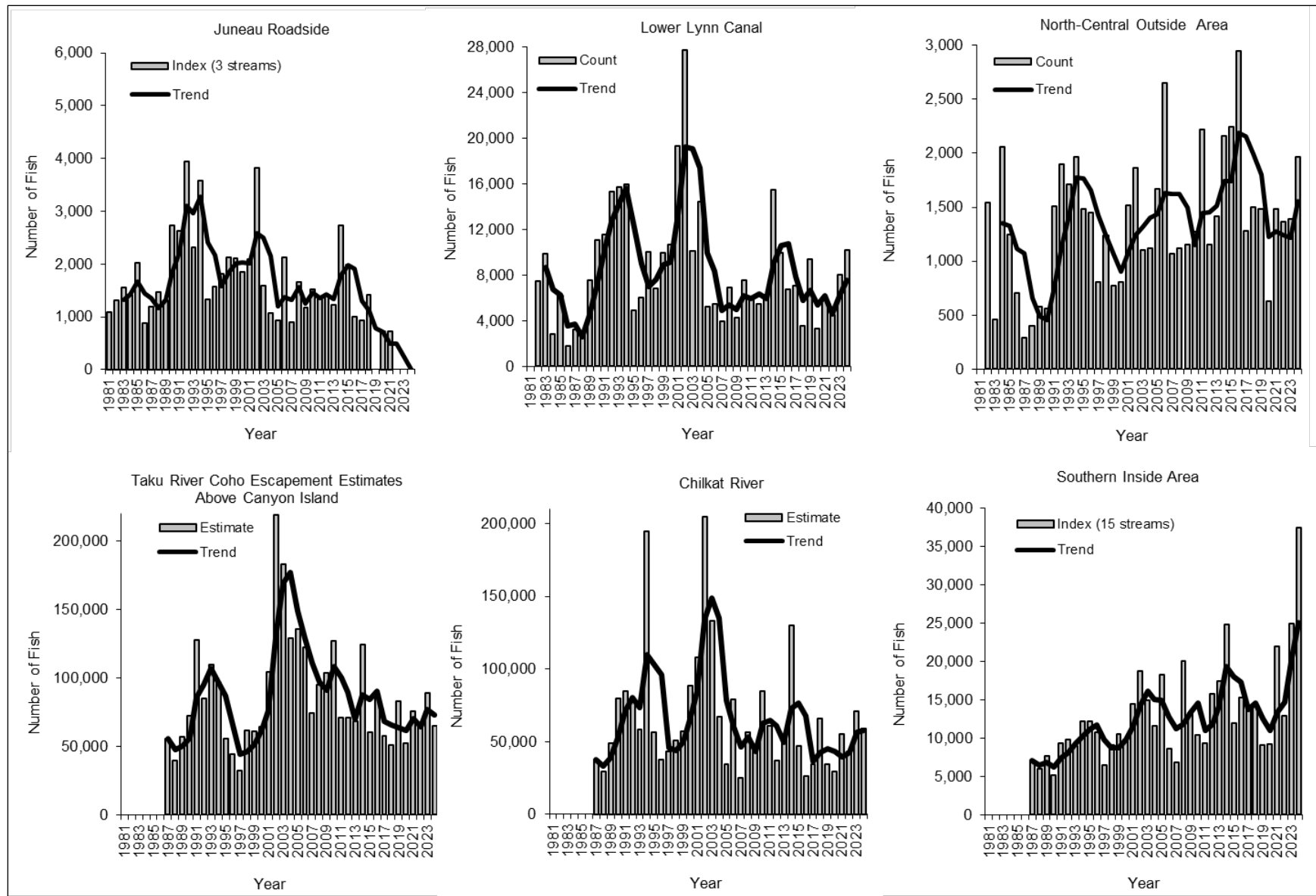


Figure 22.—Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in 6 areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–2024.

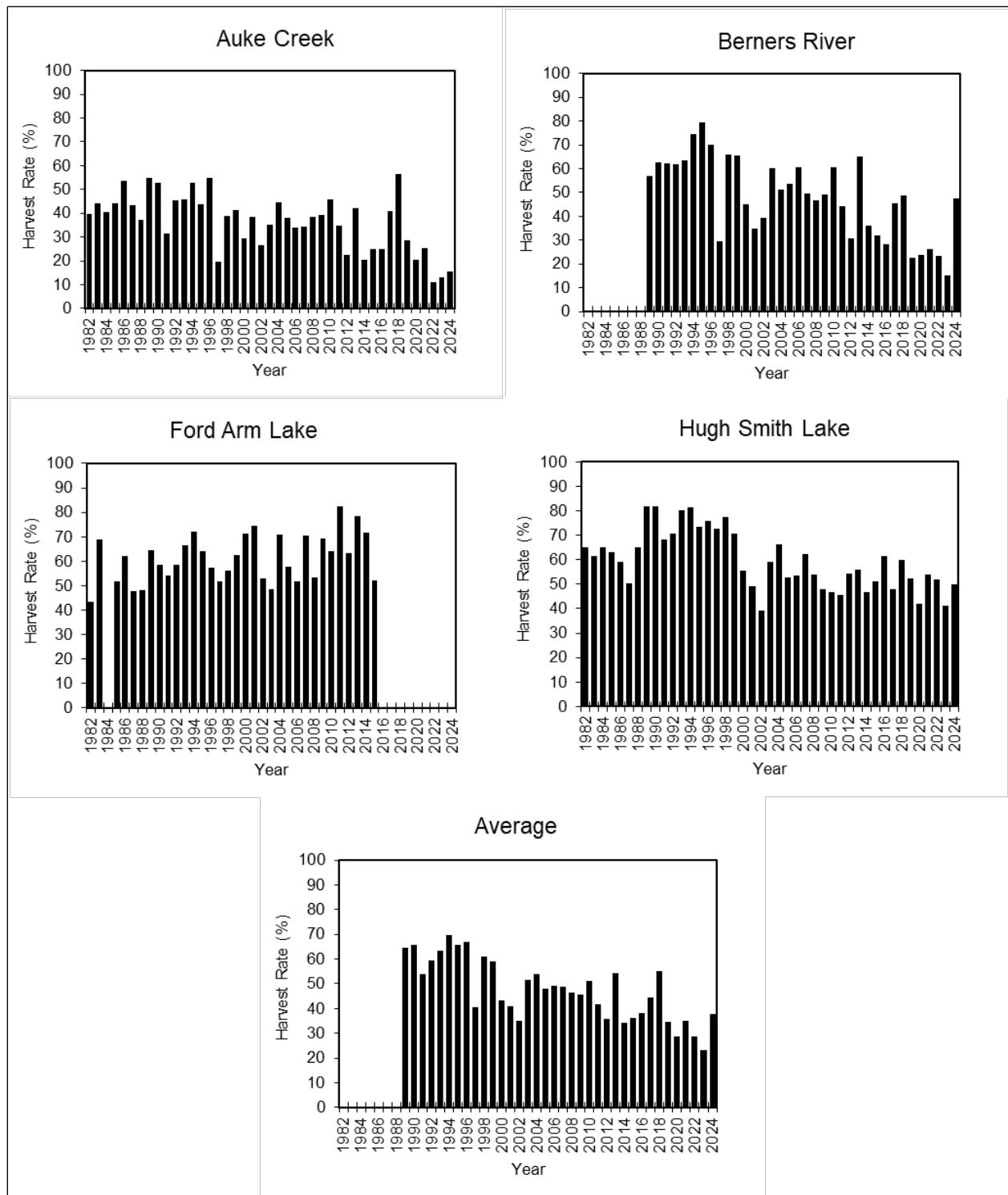


Figure 23.—Estimated coho salmon total harvest rates for all fisheries combined, for the coho salmon full indicator stocks, 1982–2024.

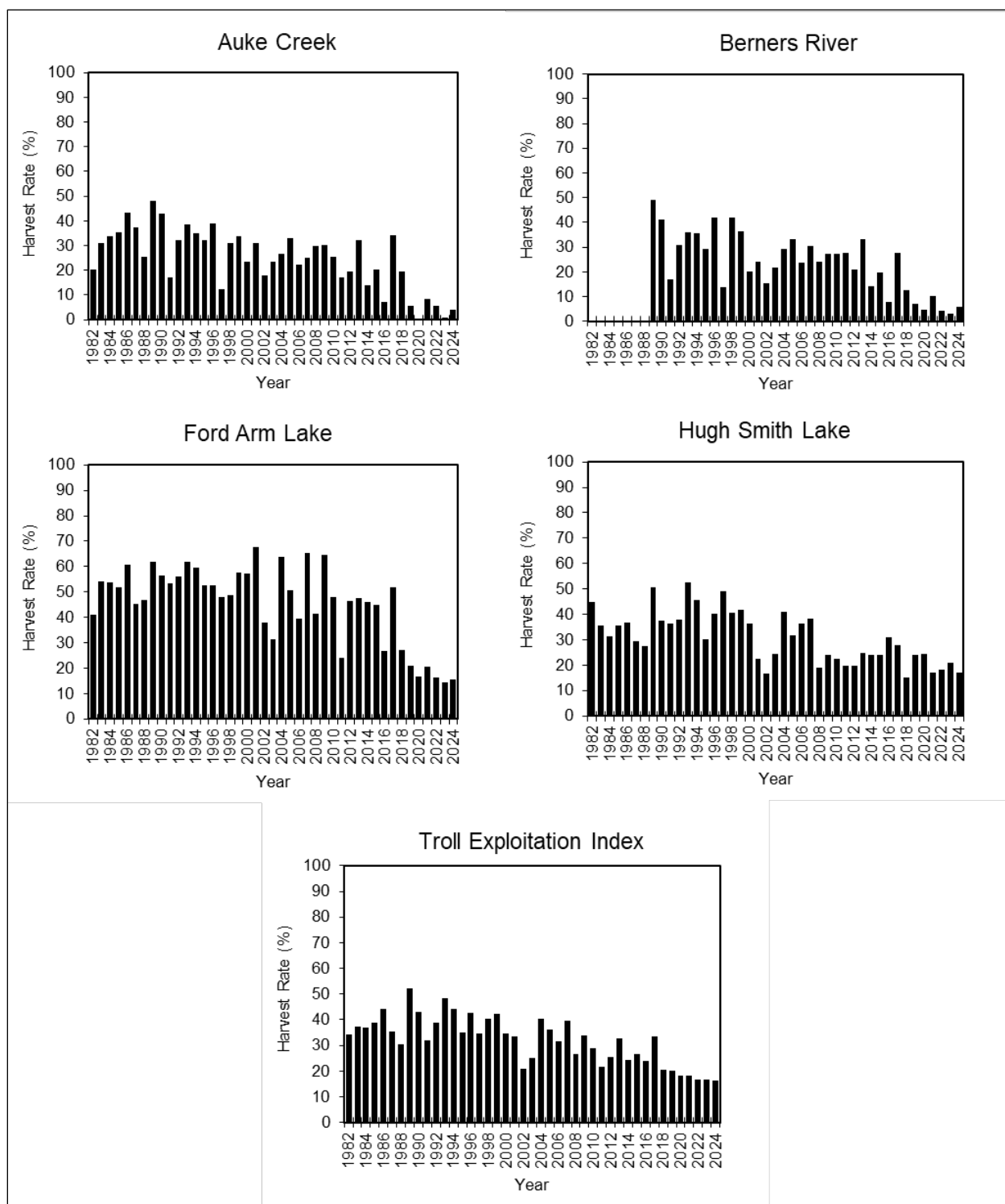


Figure 24.—Estimated coho salmon harvest rates by the Southeast Alaska troll fishery for the full indicator stocks, 1982–2024.