Fishery Management Report No. 25-27

2024 South Alaska Peninsula Salmon Annual Management Report and 2023 Subsistence Fisheries in the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas

by

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

Symbols and Abbreviations

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

Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Mathematics, statistics

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

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 25-27

2024 SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA SALMON ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT AND 2023 SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES IN THE ALASKA PENINSULA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, AND ATKA-AMLIA ISLANDS MANAGEMENT AREAS

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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the 2024 season and historical commercial salmon fisheries of the South Alaska Peninsula Management Area (southern portion of Area M).

The 2024 commercial salmon harvest (including the ADF&G test fishery) in the South Alaska Peninsula of Area M was 7,460 Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, 1,290,735 sockeye salmon *O. nerka*, 80,493 coho salmon *O. kisutch*, 1,588,096 pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*, and 580,771 chum salmon *O. keta*. Harvest of pink and chum salmon were below the recent 10-year average (2014–2023). Harvest of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon were all below the most recent 10-year averages. A total of 195 permit holders participated in the fishery.

The June commercial salmon harvest included 1,257 Chinook, 1,069,829 sockeye, 136 coho, 276,379 pink, and 450,839 chum salmon. The post-June commercial salmon harvest, excluding the Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) harvest from June 1–July 25, was 6,023 Chinook, 212,779 sockeye, 79,575 coho, 1,234,589 pink, and 124,674 chum salmon.

Commercial fishing in the Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) was curtailed due to the low abundance of early-run sockeye salmon returning to Chignik prior to July 25. The South Alaska Peninsula post-June salmon harvest in SEDM from July 26 through October 31 was 259 Chinook, 22,168 sockeye, 5,843 coho, 346,056 pink, and 27,441 chum salmon.

In 2024, the Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon escapement of 14,563 sockeye salmon was within the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) of 14,000–28,000 sockeye salmon. Total escapement of pink salmon for the South Peninsula was 2,486,157 fish, which was within the South Alaska Peninsula SEG range of 1,750,000–4,000,000 fish. In the Southeastern District, chum salmon escapement was estimated at 100,300 fish, below the SEG of 106,400–212,800 fish. In the South Central District, chum salmon escapement was estimated at 182,505 fish, above the SEG range of 89,800–179,600 fish. In the Southwestern District, chum salmon escapement was estimated at 97,930 fish, below the SEG range of 133,400–266,800 fish.

Keywords: South Alaska Peninsula, commercial salmon fishery, South Unimak, Shumagin Islands, salmon harvest, salmon escapement, Alaska Board of Fisheries, board, salmon, *Oncorhynchus*, management plan, Chinook *O. tshawytscha*, sockeye *O. nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, chum *O. keta*, AMR

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Peninsula salmon management area is the portion of Area M that includes waters of the North Alaska Peninsula from Cape Menshikof west to Cape Sarichef, and waters of the South Alaska Peninsula from Kupreanof Point west to Scotch Cap on Unimak Island (Appendix A1). This report describes commercial salmon fisheries located in South Alaska Peninsula waters, further divided into 4 districts: (1) Southeastern District, consisting of waters between Kupreanof Point and McGinty Point; (2) South Central District, consisting of waters between McGinty Point and Arch Point Light; (3) Southwestern District, consisting of waters between Arch Point Light, False Pass, and Cape Pankof Light; and (4) Unimak District, consisting of waters between Cape Pankof Light and Scotch Cap, including Sanak Island (Appendices A2–A6). The Southeastern District is further subdivided into 2 areas with different management plans: (1) the Shumagin Islands Section, consisting of the Shumagin Islands archipelago, and (2) the Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM), consisting of Stepovak, Balboa, and Beaver Bays (Appendix A3). Data within this report supersedes data published in previous reports by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

Legal gear types in South Alaska Peninsula waters include purse seine, drift gillnet, and set gillnet; however, gear restrictions occur in different areas at different times (Appendices A7 and A8). In 2024, 56 of 118 purse seine permits, 98 of 161 drift gillnet permits, and 41 of 111 set gillnet permits reported landings in South Alaska Peninsula waters (Appendix A9). Most of the purse seine and set gillnet permit holders fished South Alaska Peninsula waters throughout the season, whereas

the drift gillnet permit holders fished South Unimak waters during the first half of June and North Alaska Peninsula waters from mid-June through August.

SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA FISHERIES AREAWIDE INFORMATION

There are 5 species of Pacific salmon commercially harvested in the South Alaska Peninsula salmon management area: Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye salmon *O. nerka*, coho salmon *O. kisutch*, pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*, and chum salmon *O. keta*. Although commercial salmon fisheries in South Alaska Peninsula waters date back to at least 1888, when canneries were operated at Orzinski Bay and Thin Point Cove, catch records are only available starting in 1908 (Appendix A10). Commercial fish ticket information starting in 1970 is stored in the ADF&G database.

HISTORICAL SALMON PRODUCTION, 1908–2023

During the month of June, salmon fisheries along the South Alaska Peninsula have historically harvested both sockeye and chum salmon in a mixed stock fishery. The sockeye salmon are predominantly of Bristol Bay and Alaska Peninsula origin. The chum salmon are bound for several areas, including Japan, Russia, the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim, Bristol Bay, the Alaska Peninsula, and Southcentral Alaska (5 AAC 09.365.(a)).

Harvests are typically dominated by pink and chum salmon after the June mixed stock fishery, although historical production of salmon within the South Alaska Peninsula has fluctuated dramatically over time. Since 1962, annual pink salmon harvest and escapement, excluding June harvest which are not considered local stocks for management purposes, ranged from 149,421 fish in 1973 to 25,766,959 fish in 2017 (Appendix A11). Since 1962, annual chum salmon harvest and escapement (excluding June harvest) ranged from 223,228 fish in 1975 to 3,079,607 fish in 2017 (Appendix A12).

From 2014 to 2023, the South Alaska Peninsula annual harvest (including June harvest) averaged 14,697,696 salmon and was composed of 18,820 Chinook, 2,512,458 sockeye, 265,386 coho, 10,813,790 pink, and 1,087,243 chum salmon (Appendix A10). Pink and sockeye salmon are currently the most abundant salmon species harvested in the South Alaska Peninsula (Appendix A10).

COMMERCIAL SALMON HARVESTS FOR THE 2024 SEASON

The first South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon landing in 2024 occurred on June 6 and the last landing occurred on September 5 (Appendix A13). The 2024 commercial harvest (including harvest from the test fishery) of 3,547,555 salmon was composed of 7,460 Chinook, 1,290,735 sockeye, 80,493 coho, 1,588,096 pink, and 580,771 chum salmon (Appendix A13). The Southeastern District had the largest commercial salmon harvest in the South Alaska Peninsula, with a harvest of approximately 1,721,775 fish (49.8%), followed by the Unimak District with 1,034,153 fish (29.9%), the Southwestern District with 382,151 fish (11.1%), and the South Central District with 317,998 fish (9.2%; Appendix A14). By gear type, seine permit holders accounted for 82.8% of the harvest, drift gillnet permit holders accounted for 13.0% of the harvest, and set gillnet permit holders accounted for 4.2% of the harvest (Appendix A15). Specific management actions for the South Alaska Peninsula Management Area, as directed by emergency order, are summarized in Appendix A16.

EXVESSEL VALUE

Appendix A17 briefly summarizes exvessel values of the 2024 South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon fisheries. Exvessel values do not include retroactive payments to fishers based on fish quality or incentives and vastly underestimates the true dollar value of the fish or fishery.

The total exvessel value of the 2024 South Alaska Peninsula fisheries is estimated to be $8,935,562, well below the recent 10-year average of $24,339,956 (Appendix A17).

Sockeye, pink, and chum salmon accounted for most of the exvessel value, totaling $6,750,382 for sockeye salmon, $1,112,305 for pink salmon, and $1,001,691 for chum salmon (Appendix A17). There were directed coho salmon fisheries in September of 2024, but there was limited effort. The total exvessel value of coho salmon harvested during 2024 was $66,918 (Appendix A17).

The exvessel value of 2024 purse seine permits in the South Alaska Peninsula fisheries was $6,417,364, followed by $1,906,180 for drift gillnet permits, and $612,019 for set gillnet permits (Appendix A17). In recent odd years, increased pink salmon harvest by purse seine permit holders has improved the exvessel value of purse seine gear relative to other gear types, whereas in even years, pink salmon harvest is less impactful. However, drift gillnet gear is typically fished in the South Alaska Peninsula June fisheries and, if the sockeye salmon harvest is poor, the drift gillnet fleet will transition to North Alaska Peninsula fisheries in the Northern District to target sockeye salmon, resulting in lower exvessel values for drift gillnet permits on the South Alaska Peninsula as in 2015, 2019, 2020, and 2023 (Appendix A17).

SOUTH UNIMAK AND SHUMAGIN ISLANDS JUNE FISHERIES

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The first documented commercial harvests from the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries occurred in 1911. During the early to mid-1960s, the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries were open to commercial salmon fishing 5 days per week. From 1967 to 1970, fishing occurred 7 days per week. Special regulatory meetings were held annually and resulted in different regulations every year from 1971 to 1974.

In 1975, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) implemented an allocation plan in which the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries were granted an annual guideline harvest level (GHL) relative to the projected Bristol Bay inshore sockeye salmon harvest (Appendix B1). Based on historical catch data, 6.8% of the forecasted inshore Bristol Bay harvest was allocated to the South Unimak June fishery and 1.5% was allocated to the Shumagin Islands June fishery (Appendix B1). Portions of the GHL were assigned to discrete time periods so that the harvest would be spread throughout June. Concerns over large harvests of chum salmon in the early 1980s combined with a weak Yukon River fall chum salmon run resulted in a chum salmon cap that, if reached, would result in the closure of the fishery for the remainder of June. Between 1986 and 2000, the chum salmon cap was as high as 700,000 fish (1992–1997) and as low as 350,000 fish (1998–2000; Appendix B1).

In January 2001, the BOF modified the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365). These modifications were in effect through the 2003 season and included eliminating the sockeye salmon GHL and the chum salmon cap. From June 10

through June 24, fishing time for any gear group was limited to 16 hours per day. Gear type constraints were also imposed on the number of consecutive fishing days allowed within a 7-day period (Appendix B1). After June 24, in either the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fisheries, if the sockeye-to-chum salmon ratio for all gear types was 2:1 or less on any day, the next fishing period was 6 hours in duration for all gear groups in that fishery. If the sockeye-to-chum salmon ratio was 2:1 or less for 2 consecutive fishing periods in either fishery, the season was closed for the remainder of June for all gear types. If the sockeye-to-chum salmon ratio was greater than 2:1, a 6-hour fishing period could be extended to a maximum of 16 hours.

In February 2004, the BOF modified the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* by establishing a fishing schedule that began at 6:00 AM on June 7 and ended at 10:00 PM on June 29. Fishing periods were 88 hours in duration interspersed by 32-hour closures. This schedule provided 416 hours of concurrent opportunity for all gear types. In addition, the South Unimak fishery was expanded to include the entire Southwestern District and the West and East Pavlof Bay Sections of the South Central District (Appendices B1 and B2).

In 2013, the BOF discussed proposed changes to the regulations involved with the June management plan. The BOF modified the June schedule for seine and drift gillnet gear by delaying the start date to June 10, which reduced fishing time by 64 hours. The June fishing schedule for set gillnet gear remained unchanged (Appendix B1).

During the February 2016 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik meeting, the BOF made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5AAC 09.365) and the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5AAC 09.366) by adopting regulations to limit the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the "Dolgoi Island Area" as described in the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP: Eggers et. al. 2011; statistical areas 283-15 through 283-26 and 284-36 through 284-42; Appendix B3). From June 1 through July 25, a harvest limit of 191,000 sockeye salmon was created, based on fish ticket information. Once this harvest limit is reached, the portion of the West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) and waters of the Volcano Bay Section (statistical areas 284-37 through 284-39) are closed to commercial salmon fishing through July 25 (Appendix B3). However, the portion of West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) may reopen to commercial salmon fishing on July 17 (Appendix B3). All other statistical areas are managed in accordance with each prescribed management plan.

During the February 2019 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik meeting, the BOF made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) by amending subsection (d), which establishes the June fishing schedule. The first commercial fishing period began on June 6 at 6:00 AM and closed at 10:00 PM on June 8, a 64-hour fishing period for set gillnet gear only. Beginning at 6:00 AM June 10, all gear types were allowed to fish for an 88-hour fishing period which ended at 10:00 PM on June 13. That fishing period was followed by a closure of 32 hours for all gear types. The commercial salmon fishery reopened for 3 more 88-hour fishing periods, followed by closures of 32 hours each. The final commercial fishing period in June ended at 10:00 PM on June 28 (Appendix B1).

Additionally, the BOF added a new subsection to *the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365(g)) to close the waters of the Volcano Bay Section and the Belkofski Bay Section of the Southwestern District, excluding those waters inside of a line

between Vodapoini Point (lat 55°01.88′N long 162°24.80′W) and Bold Cape (lat 55°01.24′N long 162°16.40′W), and the South Central District to purse seine gear (Appendix B1).

The BOF amended 5 AAC 09.330 gear, subsection (g) to allow a registered salmon fishing vessel, when it has set gillnet gear on board, to tow another registered salmon fishing vessel with set gillnet gear on board if the permit holder for the vessel being towed is on board one of the vessels, or to allow a registered salmon fishing vessel to have aboard it no more than 2 legal limits of set gillnet fishing gear in the aggregate to transport gear during a closed fishing period if the 2 permit holders are on board the vessel. Additional gear may be transported to another district under conditions specified by ADF&G.

The BOF also amended 5 AAC 09.331 gillnet specifications and operations, to remove minimum mesh size regulations for set gillnets (Appendix B1).

The escapement goal ranges for chum salmon were changed and a new criterion for escapement assessment was adopted. The single peak aerial survey method was chosen, utilizing specific index streams in a district, rather than all the streams in a district (Schaberg et al. 2019). This lowered the ranges of the chum salmon sustainable escapement goals (SEGs) for the Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts. The Southeastern District uses 26 index streams with an SEG of 62,500–151,900 (Appendix B1). The South Central District uses 10 index streams with an SEG of 68,900–99,200 (Appendix B1). The Southwestern District uses 19 index streams with an SEG of 86,900–159,500 (Appendix B1). Although the 55 streams will be monitored to provide an escapement index, the non-index streams will continue to be monitored to assess quality and spatial distribution of the runs (Appendix E4).

2024 MANAGEMENT PLAN

During the February 2023 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik meeting, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) by amending subsection (2)(a) that establishes the June fishing schedule for seine gear. The first commercial fishing period for seine gear will begin June 10 at 6:00 a.m. and run 68 hours, closing at 2:00 a.m.; the second commercial fishing period will begin 76 hours later at 6:00 a.m. and close after 66 hours at 11:59 p.m.; the third commercial fishing period will begin 32 hours later at 8:00 a.m. and close after 88 hours at 11:59 p.m.; the final commercial fishing period in June will begin 32 hours later at 8:00 a.m. and close after 88 hours at 11:59 p.m. (Appendix B1).

Additionally, the BOF added a new subsection (h) to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) such that if chum salmon harvest equals or exceeds 300,000 fish by June 18, based on fish ticket information, the commissioner shall reduce commercial fishing time in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands by 44 hours during each of the remaining fishing periods in June for purse seine gear. If chum salmon harvest equals or exceeds 450,000 fish by June 23, based on fish ticket information, the commissioner shall close the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon fishery for the remainder of June for purse seine gear (Appendix B1).

The BOF amended 5 AAC 09.330. *Gear*, subsection (c) to close the Sanak Island Section of the Unimak District to commercial salmon fishing for all gear types from June 1 through June 30 (Appendix B1).

The BOF also amended 5 AAC 09.331. *Gillnet specifications and operations* for the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts such that 25 fathoms of seine webbing may be used on the shoreward end of a set gillnet. The lead must be retrieved when the set gillnet is hauled out of the water. A lead is no longer required to be attached to the beach above low tide; instead, it may be anchored on the shoreward end of the set gillnet. Adoption of this proposal allows the use of a lead with set gillnet gear anywhere in Registration Area M that allows set gillnet gear, regardless of the ocean depth (Appendix B1).

At the April 2022 BOF meeting, the BOF designated Chignik River early-run sockeye salmon as a stock of management concern. In turn, at the February 2023 BOF meeting, the BOF unanimously consented to management action #1, to maintain the status quo of following the guidelines of Record Copy 104 from the April 2022 BOF meeting. Record Copy 104 states that:

> Based on early run sockeye salmon escapement at the Chignik weir, fishing time for purse seine gear, during the second fishing period, under the *Shumagin Islands June Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* would be reduced by 50%, in the Shumagin Islands Section, in order to achieve the lower bound of the Chignik River early-run sockeye salmon escapement goal. Fishing time for purse seine gear under the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* would continue being reduced during subsequent fishing periods to meet the lower bound of the Chignik River early-run sockeye salmon escapement goal.
>
> If the lower bound of the Chignik River early-run sockeye salmon escapement goal is projected to be met, restrictions in the South Alaska Peninsula fishery would be lifted and commercial salmon fishing periods in the Chignik Management Area may be warranted. If the lower bound of the Chignik River sockeye salmon run escapement goal is not projected to be met by July 1, a mixture of restrictions, including a 50% reduction in fishing time for purse seine gear during the first commercial salmon fishing period in July in the Shumagin Islands Section, would be applied to fishing opportunity in the South Alaska Peninsula Area under the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* and in the Chignik Management Area (Appendix B1).[1]

Fishing periods for set gillnet and drift gillnet gear remained unchanged during the 2024 salmon season. The first commercial fishing period began at 6:00 AM on June 6 and closed at 10:00 PM on June 8, a 64-hour fishing period for set gillnet gear only. Beginning at 6:00 AM June 10, set gillnet and drift gillnet gear were allowed to fish for an 88-hour fishing period, which ended at 10:00 PM on June 13. That fishing period was followed by a closure of 32 hours for all gear types. The commercial salmon fishery reopened for 3 more 88-hour fishing periods, followed by closures of 32 hours each. The final commercial fishing period in June ended at 10:00 PM on June 28.

2024 JUNE SEASON SUMMARY

The first commercial fishing period in 2024 began at 6:00 AM on June 6 for set gillnet gear only and closed at 10:00 PM on June 8 (Appendix A16). Test fishing for chum salmon presence at Cape Lutke and Cape Lazaref in the Unimak District and the east side of Popof Island in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District occurred on June 8, 9, and 10. These test fisheries precluded the normal start of seine fishing on June 10. Starting on June 11, commercial purse seine fishermen coordinated fishing time between the seine fleet and their processors, within the allowed

[1] https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/regulations/regprocess/fisheriesboard/pdfs/2022-2023/peninsula/RC%204%20-%20Chignik%20River%20sockeye%20salmon%20Action%20Plan.pdf

commercial openings, to reduce fishing effort if chum salmon harvest was too high. Purse seine fishing periods began June 10 for 68 hours, June 16 for 66 hours, and the final two fishing periods began June 20 for 88 hours in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fishery. After the initial June 6 opening for set gillnet gear, four 88-hour fishing periods followed by 32-hour closures for set and drift gillnet began on June 10 (Appendix A16).

In 2024, the Chignik River early-run escapement objectives were not being met, and the June 16, June 20, and June 25 commercial fishing periods for seine gear were reduced by 50% for purse seine gear in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. The Chignik River early-run escapement did not improve until early July, and therefore there were not any extensions to the final fishing period back to the full 88 hours, as occurred in 2023.

The final commercial fishing period in June ended at 11:59 PM on June 28. A total of 180 permit holders harvested 1,257 Chinook, 1,069,829 sockeye, 136 coho, 276,379 pink, and 450,839 chum salmon during the 2024 June fisheries (Appendices B4–B6).

During the 2024 South Unimak June fishery, 136 permit holders harvested 782 Chinook, 749,815 sockeye, 50 coho, 235,956 pink, and 308,326 chum salmon (Appendices B7 and B8). Thirty-two purse seine permit holders harvested 639 Chinook, 451,211 sockeye, 40 coho, 233,36 pink, and 200,958 chum salmon (Appendix B9). Ninety-four drift gillnet permit holders harvested 124 Chinook, 294,194 sockeye, 10 coho, 2,548 pink, and 106,475 chum salmon (Appendix B10). Ten set gillnet permit holders harvested 19 Chinook, 4,410 sockeye, 0 coho, 48 pink, and 893 chum salmon (Appendix B11).

During the 2024 Shumagin Islands June fishery, 55 permit holders harvested 475 Chinook, 320,014 sockeye, 86 coho, 40,423 pink, and 142,513 chum salmon (Appendices B12 and B13). Twenty-eight purse seine permit holders harvested 443 Chinook, 292,489 sockeye, 82 coho, 40,308 pink, and 134,801 chum salmon (Appendix B14). Twenty-seven set gillnet permit holders harvested 32 Chinook, 27,525 sockeye, 4 coho, 115 pink, and 7,712 chum salmon (Appendix B15).

Purse seine permit holders harvested 60.2% of sockeye and 65.2% of chum salmon in the South Unimak June fishery (Appendices B16 and B17) and 91.4% of sockeye and 94.6% of chum salmon in the Shumagin Islands fishery (Appendices B18 and B19). Drift gillnet permit holders harvested 39.2% of sockeye and 34.5% of chum salmon in the South Unimak fishery (Appendices B16 and B17). Set gillnet permit holders harvested 0.6% of sockeye and 0.3% of chum salmon in the South Unimak fishery (Appendices B16 and B17) and 8.6% of sockeye and 5.4% of chum salmon in the Shumagin Islands June fishery (Appendices B18 and B19).

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT MAINLAND FISHERIES

The Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) commercial salmon fishery occurs in South Alaska Peninsula mainland waters from Kupreanof Point in the east, to McGinty Point in the west (Appendix C1). SEDM is subdivided into East Stepovak, Stepovak Flats, Northwest Stepovak, Southwest Stepovak, Balboa Bay, and Beaver Bay Sections (Appendix C2).

The *Southeastern District Mainland Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.360) was formally adopted in 1980. Although it closely followed similar guidelines as previous seasons, it established that 80% of sockeye salmon harvested are considered destined for Chignik River. In 1985, June 1 through July 25 sockeye salmon harvest allocation criteria were added to the management plan. Harvest allocation has fluctuated between 6.0% and 7.6% of the total Chignik harvest since it was

introduced (Appendix C3). Currently, SEDM is managed on a 7.6% allocation of sockeye salmon harvested in the Chignik Management Area (CMA) through July 25 (Appendix C3).

Since 1985, when allocation criteria were put in place, SEDM harvest has ranged from 0.9% (in 1989) to 11.5% (in 2005) of sockeye salmon harvest considered to be Chignik-bound in the CMA (Poetter et. al. 2011; Appendix C4). In 1997, 2007, 2008, 2014, and 2018 through 2024, there was no fishery during the allocation period due to a weak sockeye salmon return to Chignik River. The recent 10-year (2014–2023) SEDM sockeye salmon harvest considered to be Chignik-bound averaged 78,998 fish or 8.1% of sockeye salmon harvested in the CMA (Appendices C4 and C5).

The current management plan stipulates that 80% of sockeye salmon harvested in SEDM before July 1 are considered Chignik-bound. Beginning July 1, sockeye salmon harvested in Northwest Stepovak Section (NWSS) are considered 100% local fish, and NWSS is managed on the Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon run. After July 25, all SEDM commercial fishery openings are based on the strength of local pink, chum, and coho salmon stocks.

HISTORICAL EFFORT

In 1973, the State of Alaska adopted limited entry management. With limited entry, a fixed number of permits were created, and only people with these new permits were allowed to fish. However, because many South Alaska Peninsula fishers participated in both set gillnet and purse seine fisheries prior to limited entry, they received a permit card for each gear type. Many dual permit holders sold or transferred their set gillnet permits and retained their purse seine permits. Sold or transferred permits increased effort in the SEDM fishery (Appendices C6–C8) because many set gillnet permits that were previously used part-time were then fished full-time. This increase in participation was reflected in both the number of set gillnet permits fished and the number of landings. The number of set gillnet permits fished has ranged from a low of 7 permits in 1975 to a high of 64 permits in 1993, 1996, and 2000 (Poetter et. al. 2011; Appendix C7). The number of set gillnet landings from SEDM has ranged from a low of 14 in 1975 to a high of 1,657 in 1984, with similarly high numbers of landings (>1,000) between 2011 and 2013 (Appendix C7). Between 2014 and 2023, an average of 24 set gillnet permits fished in SEDM with an average of 290 total landings (years with no fishery are not included in this average; Appendix C7).

The number of purse seine permits fished has fluctuated since 1974, from 6 in 1975, 1987, and 1992, to 69 in 1990 (Fox et al. 2021, Appendix C8). In the most recent 10 years (2014–2023), an average of 19 purse seine permits have been fished annually (Appendix C8). Purse seine landings in SEDM have fluctuated between 9 and 145 since 1982. Due to low returns to Chignik, the purse seine fleet has not fished in SEDM prior to July 25 since 2016 (Appendix C8).

LOCAL STOCK FISHERIES

Northwest Stepovak Section

Prior to July 1, 80% of sockeye salmon harvested in NWSS are considered to be Chignik-bound (5 AAC 09.360 (f)). After July 1, sockeye salmon caught within the NWSS are considered Orzinski Lake-bound. Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon escapements are assessed using a weir, with an escapement goal developed from historical aerial surveys and weir counts. The sockeye salmon SEG for Orzinski Lake is 14,000–28,000 fish (Finkle et al. 2022).

Stepovak Flats Section

Prior to July 26, Stepovak Flats may open to commercial salmon fishing concurrently with the rest of SEDM. Of the sockeye salmon harvested in the Stepovak Flats Section, 80% are considered Chignik-bound and assigned to the 7.6% allocation criteria stated in the *Southeast District Mainland Salmon Management Plan.* From July 26 to July 28, commercial salmon fishing is managed based on run strength of pink and chum salmon returning to Stepovak Flats streams. The entire section is closed from July 29 through September 30 to protect schooling chum salmon. A more detailed regulatory history can be found in Appendix C3.

2024 MANAGEMENT PLAN

Under the current *Southeast District Mainland Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.360)

1. The percentage of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon allocated to SEDM fishery is 7.6% of the total number of sockeye salmon harvested in the CMA through July 25.
2. Prior to July 26, 80% of sockeye salmon caught in SEDM are considered Chignik-bound.
3. Beginning July 1, sockeye salmon caught in NWSS are considered 100% local fish and not counted toward the Chignik allocation (Appendix C2). Fishing time in NWSS beginning on July 1, excluding Orzinski Bay, may not be open for more than an aggregate of 96 hours during a 7-day period. Fishing time in Orzinski Bay, after June 30, is based on sockeye salmon escapement into Orzinski Lake.
4. If Orzinski Lake escapement reaches or exceeds the upper bound of the sockeye salmon escapement goal, NWSS and Orzinski Bay could be opened concurrently as follows:
    (A) set gillnet gear may be operated continuously until midnight July 25, and
    (B) purse seine and hand purse seine gear may be operated for no more than an aggregate of 96 hours during a 7-day period.
5. If the department expects that the sockeye salmon escapement goal will be met or exceeded, the waters of Orzinski Bay may be open to commercial salmon fishing continuously to:
    (A) Set gillnet gear through July 10, and
    (B) Set gillnet gear, hand purse seine, and purse seine gear from July 11 through July 25.
6. A limited portion of Orzinski Bay may open to purse seine gear prior to July 11 if ADF&G determines that the escapement goal will be met.
7. The Stepovak Flats Section is managed for chum salmon returning to Stepovak Flats streams for the entire season. However, 80% of the sockeye salmon caught in this section through July 25 are considered Chignik-bound fish.
8. The area encompassing Kupreanof Point is closed to commercial salmon fishing from July 6 through August 31. ADF&G may extend the Kupreanof Point closed waters area through the end of the season by emergency order.
9. From July 26 through October 31, the fishery is managed for local pink, chum, and coho salmon stocks.

10. From July 26 through October 31, the fishery is closed for at least one 36-hour period within a 7-day period, excluding Orzinski Bay when the department is managing local sockeye salmon.

2024 SEASON SUMMARY

Per 5 AAC 09.360 (b), in years when a harvestable surplus for the first (Black Lake) and second (Chignik Lake) runs of Chignik River drainage sockeye salmon is expected to be less than 600,000 fish, a commercial salmon fishery is not allowed in the East Stepovak, Southwest Stepovak, Balboa Bay, and Beaver Bay Sections, and in the Northwest Stepovak Section, excluding Orzinski Bay, until the department projects a harvest of 300,000 sockeye salmon in the Chignik Area.

The 2024 forecast for the total run estimate of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon was 2,080,000 fish with the projected harvest to be 1,430,000 fish (Donnellan et al. 2023). The Chignik run developed late and the first commercial opening in Chignik did not occur until July 4. The harvest was not projected to exceed 300,000 sockeye salmon by July 8, nor did the harvest exceed the 600,000 sockeye salmon threshold prior to July 25. Therefore, there was not a commercial salmon fishing period within SEDM from June 1–July 25, excluding NWSS. Sockeye salmon harvest in the SEDM considered to be Chignik bound was 0 fish and represented 0.0% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in the CMA (Appendices C4 and C9). Escapement to Orzinski Lake was not met until August 6; therefore, commercial fishing within the Northwest Stepovak Section was not permitted prior to July 25, and no sockeye salmon were harvested in the SEDM during the June 1 to July 25 timeframe (Appendices C6 and C9).

In 2024, Orzinski Lake was weired from June 10 through August 6 and passed 14,571 sockeye salmon (Appendices E8 and E9). Escapement through the Orzinski River weir remained at or below the lower bound of the escapement goal through most of the weir operations and NWSS and Orzinski Bay remained closed. The lower bound of the escapement goal (14,000 sockeye salmon) was achieved during the final day of counting with a final escapement of 14,563 on August 6. To protect sockeye salmon returning to Orzinski Lake, NWSS was not opened concurrently with SEDM for two 36-hour openings on July 26 and July 30. Commercial salmon fishing was not permitted in NWSS until August 15, once sockeye, pink, and chum salmon runs were achieving their respective escapement goals (Appendices A16 and E8).

Between July 26 and October 31, SEDM is managed on the abundance of local pink, chum, and coho salmon. Commercial salmon fishing in SEDM began on July 26 with a 36-hour fishing period for set gillnet and seine gear. The second fishing period was for 36 hours beginning on July 30. The next fishing period was from August 15 to August 19 after aerial surveys indicated adequate escapement. After additional aerial surveys were conducted, SEDM was extended to the full fishing period that is permitted during this timeframe. By regulation, there shall be at least one closed 36-hour period within a seven-day period in SEDM (5 AAC 09.360 (*l*)(2)). Commercial salmon fishing closed for 36 hours at 8:00 p.m. on August 19 and was reopened at 8:00 a.m. on August 22 for 133 hours. The commercial fishing period was extended an additional 96 hours until August 31. Commercial salmon fishing was provided for 131 hours every seven-day period until the end of September, but there was minimal effort with the last delivery occurring on September 5 (Appendices A16 and C10). The total harvest in SEDM between July 26 and October 31 was 259 Chinook, 22,372 sockeye, 5,843 coho, 346,056 pink, and 27,382 chum salmon (Appendix C10).

SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA POST-JUNE FISHERIES

The South Alaska Peninsula post-June salmon fishery takes place in the Southeastern (excluding SEDM prior to July 26), South Central, Southwestern, and Unimak Districts from July 1 through the end of the season (Appendices D1 and D2).

The *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5 AAC 09.366) was formally adopted in 1991. Before 1991, the post-June fishery was divided into 3 date ranges and was based on the run strengths of the following local salmon species: from July 6 to approximately July 18 (chum salmon), from July 18 to approximately August 20 (pink salmon), and from September 1 until the end of the season (coho salmon; Appendix D3).

In 1991, after the management plan was put into place by the BOF, commercial fishing was restricted to terminal areas from July 6 to July 19. These terminal areas included Zachary Bay, the northern portions of Pavlof Bay and Cold Bay, Thin Point, Canoe Bay, and Morzhovoi Bay Sections (Appendix D2). From July 20 until the close of the season, the entire South Alaska Peninsula could be opened to commercial salmon fishing by emergency order based on local run strength (except in SEDM through July 25, Appendix D3).

Since 1991, the BOF has made multiple adjustments to the management plan. The opening date allowing fishing in nonterminal areas was moved from July 20 to July 6. Also, time periods for post-June fisheries were changed to July 6–21 and July 22–31, each with distinct fishing periods, specific closures in nonterminal areas, and additional terminal areas in the latter period. In 2010, the BOF extended the fishing season through October 31 (Appendix D3).

During the February 2016 BOF meeting, the management plan was revised to limit the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the "Dolgoi Islands Area" to 191,000 as reported on fish tickets. When the harvest limit of sockeye salmon is reached, the portion of the West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) and waters of the Volcano Bay Section (statistical areas 284-37 through 284-39) will be closed to commercial salmon fishing through July 25 (Appendix B3). However, the portion of West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) may reopen to commercial salmon fishing on July 17 (Appendices B3 and D3). In addition to the changes made in the "Dolgoi Islands Area", the BOF also repealed the minimum mesh size of a drift gillnet during the post-June fisheries. The minimum mesh size for set gillnet was repealed in 2019, and there is now no minimum mesh size in Area M for drift or set gillnet gear (Appendix D3).

IMMATURE SALMON CONCERNS

The 1991 BOF decision to allow commercial salmon fishing in limited areas within South Alaska Peninsula waters was made in part because of concerns that immature Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon were inadvertently gilled during purse seine gear fishing operations (McCullough and Shaul 1992). The presence of immature salmon in South Alaska Peninsula waters, which ADF&G first became aware of in 1962, warranted restrictions to commercial fishing in some years. These restrictions were applied to all gear types in affected areas from late June into July in 1963, 1968, 1969, 1974, and 1979, and for purse seine fishing only during the 1989–1992, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2015– 2017, and 2023 seasons (Keyse et al. 2024).

In the Shumagin Islands Section, a high incidence of immature salmon being caught in purse seine gear is a cause for concern. Under current regulations, seine mesh size may not exceed 3½ inches

except for the first 25 meshes above the lead line, which may not exceed 7 inches (5 AAC 09.332(a)). Immature salmon usually migrate out of the area by July 23, although in 1992, closures were necessary until July 29.

In 1990, the ADF&G test fishing program was instituted in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District to determine presence and abundance of immature salmon in South Alaska Peninsula waters prior to the July commercial fishing periods. In the Shumagin Islands Section, most purse seine fishing effort has occurred in the nearshore waters of Popof Island from Popof Head to Red Bluff, and thus test fishing sites were established in those areas (Appendix D4).

In 2001, the BOF adopted a regulation that defined immature salmon and required ADF&G to conduct an immature salmon test fishery in July (5 AAC 09.366(i); Appendix D3).

2024 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5 AAC 09.366) has 3 major components:

1. Beginning July 6, there is one 33-hour fishing period followed by a 63-hour closure. After the first fishing period, there are six 36-hour fishing periods interspersed by 60-hour closures in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District, and the South Central, Southwestern, and Unimak Districts (Appendices D1 and D2). Additional fishing time may be allowed in terminal fishing areas based on local salmon run strength.
2. From July 6 through July 21, terminal areas include the northern portion of Pavlof Bay (north of the latitude of Black Point; Appendices A4 and D1), the southern portion of Zachary Bay (statistical area 282-35), and the Canoe Bay, Cold Bay, Morzhovoi Bay, and Thin Point Sections (Appendix D1). From July 22 through July 31, in addition to those terminal areas identified for the time frame of July 6 through July 21, the Deer Island, Belkofski Bay, and Mino Creek–Little Coal Bay Sections are added (Appendices D1 and D2).
3. From August 1 through August 31, fishing periods are based on abundance of local sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon stocks. From September 1 through October 31, fishing periods are based on an abundance of coho salmon stocks, although ADF&G may consider abundance of late pink and chum salmon stocks.

2024 SEASON SUMMARY

Prior to the South Peninsula post-June fishery, the department conducts a test fishery to determine immature salmon abundance in the Shumagin Islands. The test fisheries that occurred on July 2, 3, and 5 resulted in an average of 19.2, 2.8, and 8.3 immature salmon per set, respectively. The average number of immature salmon per set was below the regulatory threshold of 100 immature salmon gilled, and the Shumagin Island Section opened to purse seine gear on the July 6 commercial salmon fishing period (Appendix D5).

In 2024, the July 6–21 commercial salmon harvest from South Alaska Peninsula nonterminal areas was composed of 4,121 Chinook, 107,580 sockeye, 31,902 coho, 64,831 pink, and 48,493 chum salmon (Appendix D6). Terminal area harvests during this time frame totaled 88 Chinook, 2,247 sockeye, 98 coho, 771 pink, and 366 chum salmon (Appendix D6). The July 22–31 commercial salmon harvest from South Alaska Peninsula nonterminal areas (including SEDM after July 25) was 1,624 Chinook, 70,347 sockeye, 38,663 coho, 454,292 pink, and 38,095 chum salmon

(Appendix D7). Terminal area harvests during this time frame totaled 3 Chinook, 5,096 sockeye, 76 coho, 120,545 pink, and 1,165 chum salmon (Appendix D7).

Beginning August 1, commercial salmon fishing opportunity is provided at the discretion of ADF&G based on escapement, run timing, and commercial harvest. Adequate pink and chum salmon escapement was observed and allowed for commercial fishing periods beginning August 15. Certain areas, including the inside waters of Belkofski Bay and the Volcano Bay Sections, remained closed through August and mid-September (Appendix A16). By mid-September, it was apparent that effort was at a minimum with no deliveries after September 5, though processors still indicated interest in purchasing salmon (Appendices D8 and D9). The last delivery occurred on September 5 (Appendix A13).

The 2024 South Alaska Peninsula post-June total commercial salmon harvest (excluding SEDM July 1–25 harvest) was 6,023 Chinook, 212,779 sockeye, 79,575 coho, 1,234,589 pink, and 124,674 chum salmon (Appendix D10). In 2024, 125 permit holders fished in the South Alaska Peninsula post-June fishery (Appendix D11). Chinook salmon were harvested by all gear groups with 5,998 (99.6%) caught by purse seine and 7 (0.1%) caught by drift gillnet, and 18 (0.3%) caught by set gillnet, for a total of 6,023 fish (Appendix D12). Sockeye salmon were harvested by all gear groups, with 142,055 (66.8%) caught by purse seine, 10,282 (4.8%) caught by drift gillnet, and 60,442 (28.4%) caught by set gillnet, for a total of 212,779 fish (Appendix D13). Coho salmon were harvested by all gear groups with 65,976 (82.9%) caught by purse seine, 11,243 (14.1%) caught by drift gillnet, and 2,356 (3.0%) caught by set gillnet, for a total of 79,575 fish (Appendix D14). Pink salmon were harvested by all gear groups with 1,183,176 (95.8%) caught by purse seine, 15,798 (1.3%) caught by drift gillnet, and 35,615 (2.9%) caught by set gillnet, for a total of 1,234,589 fish (Appendix D15). Chum salmon were harvested by all gear groups with 109,659 (88.0%) caught by purse seine, 7,351 (5.9%) caught by drift gillnet, and 7,664 (6.1%) caught by set gillnet, for a total of 124,674 fish (Appendix D16).

The 2024 Chinook salmon harvest was below the recent 10-year average of 9,787 fish for the post-June commercial salmon fishery (Appendix D12). The 2024 sockeye and coho salmon harvests were below the most recent 10-year averages of 980,087 and 260,571 fish respectively (Appendices D13 and D14). The pink and chum salmon harvests were well below the most recent 10-year averages of 8,629,532 and 582,317 fish respectively (Appendices D15 and D16).

SALMON ESCAPEMENT

The South Alaska Peninsula has approximately 224 salmon streams, with sockeye salmon found in 37 streams, pink salmon in at least 204 streams, chum salmon in 136 streams, and coho salmon in 81 streams (Schaberg et al. 2019). In 2024, most salmon escapements were monitored by aerial surveys using small fixed-wing aircraft. The Orzinski Lake system was monitored with a fixed picket salmon weir operated by ADF&G. Pink and chum salmon escapements were estimated with the indexed total escapement method, and sockeye salmon escapements were estimated using peak escapement observations (Appendix E1). Chum salmon escapements were also estimated using an index of peak aerial survey counts from consistently sampled streams (Schaberg et al. 2019).

Alaska salmon production was low during the 1960s and early 1970s. The Alaska salmon runs began to rebuild in the mid-1970s, and most Alaska Peninsula salmon stocks recovered by 1977. There are no known Chinook salmon spawning streams along South Alaska Peninsula waters, and coho salmon escapement data is inconsistent.

Historically, the remote nature and severe weather of Unalaska Island has made it challenging to conduct fixed-wing surveys of salmon streams on a routine basis. From 2018 through 2023, the Unalaska Native Fishermen's Association (UNFA), the Ounalashka Corporation, the City of Unalaska, and the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska have provided funding to contract Aleutian Aerial LLC to fly small unmanned aerial system (i.e., drone) surveys to assess sockeye salmon abundance in Unalaska (Iliuliuk), Summer Bay, and Morris Cove lakes on Unalaska Island (Appendices E11–E13). Recorded video footage is reviewed postseason by ADF&G and salmon escapement is estimated using the aerial survey methods used for fixed-wing aerial surveys (Appendix E1). In 2024, McLees Lake weir on Unalaska Island was not operated due to a lack of funding; it is hopeful that funding will be available for the 2025 field season (Appendices E14 and E15).

It is beyond the scope of this report to publish detailed escapement goals for each species by location and the methodologies used in their development. However, additional information on escapement goals and escapements by stream or district used in the following discussion can be found in Finkle et al. (2022).

2024 ESCAPEMENT BY SPECIES

Sockeye Salmon

The total 2024 indexed South Alaska Peninsula sockeye salmon escapement of 46,291 fish was below the recent 10-year average of 63,468 fish (Appendices E2 and E5). Escapement into Mortensen Lagoon was not observed in 2024 due to poor survey conditions (Appendices E3 and E10). The escapement into Thin Point Lake of 26,920 sockeye salmon was within the SEG range of 9,000–19,000 fish (Appendix E3).

The Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon escapement for 2024 was 14,571 fish, which was within the SEG range of 14,000–28,000 fish (Appendices E8 and E9). Age, sex, and length (ASL) data were collected following procedures outlined in published operation plans (Middleton and Aist 2023, Wattum and Foster 2021). Ages were recorded using European notation (Koo 1962), where a decimal point separates the number of winters spent in freshwater (after emergence) from the number of winters spent in saltwater. The total age of the fish includes an additional winter representing the time between egg deposition and fry emergence. Length measurements were taken from mid eye to tail fork in millimeters, and sex was determined from external morphological characteristics. All data were typically recorded in field notebooks and then digitized using netbook computers and entered into the database via the Kodiak intranet salmon aging utility. Escapement ASL compositions were computed for each system sampled. Age and sex composition estimates were linearly interpolated for days between sampling events and extrapolated using data from the nearest statistical week in which age and sex data were available for periods before and after samples were collected, then summarized by statistical week. The age composition in the sample was apportioned to the escapement of the statistical period (week). Length composition data were summarized by age and sex and represent only the fish sampled. Descriptions of component programs used to compute age, length, and sex composition summaries can be found in database end user documentation (ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Division database documentation, Neil Moomey, Kodiak, Alaska, 2023, unpublished).

A total of 795 scale samples were ageable and used to represent an escapement of 14,571 sockeye salmon at Orzinski Lake (Appendix E15). Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon escapement was predominated by age-1.2 (69%), -1.3 (18%), and -2.3 (7%) sockeye salmon (Appendix E15). The

average length of male sockeye salmon was 519 mm, which was larger than the average length of female sockeye salmon at 513 mm (Appendix E16). The Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon escapement was composed of 60% female sockeye salmon (Appendix E17).

Total indexed sockeye salmon escapement for 2023 from Unalaska drone surveys was 807 fish for Unalaska (Iliuliuk) Lake, 1,522 fish for Summer Bay Lake, 84 fish for Morris Cove Lake, and 26, 945 fish for McLees Lake (Appendix E11–E14).

Coho Salmon

The total indexed coho salmon escapement for 2024 was not assessed (Appendix E3). Many streams were surveyed once, not surveyed during times of peak abundance, or not surveyed at all. The coho salmon escapement goal for Thin Point Lake was eliminated at the 2013 BOF meeting (Sagalkin and Erickson 2013).

Pink Salmon

The total 2024 indexed South Alaska Peninsula pink salmon escapement of 2,486,157 fish was below the recent 10-year average of 3,952,190 fish and within the South Alaska Peninsula annual pink salmon SEG range of 1,750,000–4,000,000 fish (Appendices E2, E3, and E6). The areawide pink salmon SEG was modified during the 2016 BOF meeting from individual even-/odd-year SEGs to an aggregate annual SEG (Schaberg et al. 2015).

Chum Salmon

The total 2024 indexed South Alaska Peninsula chum salmon escapement of 382,357 fish was below the recent 10-year average of 684,715 fish (Appendices E2, E3, and E7). The escapement was 100,300 fish into the Southeastern District, 182,505 fish into the South Central District, and 97,300 fish into the Southwestern District (Appendix E3).

New escapement goal ranges for chum salmon were developed during the February 2019 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik BOF meeting. New, lower chum salmon SEGs were established for each district, utilizing specific index streams in a district (rather than all streams in a district) and the single peak aerial survey method (rather than the 21-day stream life method described in Appendix E1) to estimate escapement (Schaberg et al. 2019). The Southeastern District has 26 index streams, and the escapement estimate of 91,900 fish was within the SEG range of 62,500–151,900 fish (Appendix E4). The South Central District has 10 index streams, and the escapement estimate of 178,480 fish was above the SEG range of 68,900–99,200 fish (Appendix E4). The Southwestern District has 19 index streams, and the escapement estimate of 93,860 fish was within the SEG range of 86,900–159,500 fish (Appendix E4).

SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES

Subsistence uses of wild resources are defined as noncommercial, customary, and traditional uses for a variety of purposes. These include direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption (AS 16.05.940 (34)). Whenever it is necessary to restrict harvests, subsistence fisheries have a preference over other uses of the stock (AS 16.05.258(b)(4)(A)).

Reliance on local resources for subsistence is important to many communities on the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Pribilof Islands. Subsistence salmon permits are issued to residents in some of these areas through the ADF&G offices in Sand Point, Cold Bay, Port Moller, and Dutch Harbor. Information from returned subsistence permits is used to extrapolate catches for all permits issued. Subsistence permits are not required in the Akutan, Umnak, and Atka-Amlia Areas. The Atka-Amlia Islands Area, as defined in the commercial fishing regulations, is considered a district of the Aleutian Islands Area in the subsistence fishing regulations.

Due to the delay of subsistence permit returns, subsistence harvest information from 2024 is not included in this report. This report summarizes the subsistence harvest from 2023.

PERMITS ISSUED

In 2023, a total of 86 subsistence permits were issued in the Alaska Peninsula Area (Appendices F1 and F2). This number of permits was below the most recent 5-year (2018–2022) average of 117 permits (Appendix F1). In the Aleutian Islands, 137 permits were issued for the Unalaska District (Appendices F1 and F2). This was greater than the 110 permits issued in 2022, but less than the most recent five-year (2018–2022) average of 182 permits issued (Appendix F1). Higher permit numbers in 2020 and 2021 are probably inflated due to auto-renewing permits for all previous year permit holders in an attempt to reduce in-person permit requests during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. This had the unforeseen consequence of issuing permits to users that moved away and never fished, which likely explains the increased number of permits issued and the low permit return rate for 2021 (Fox et. al. 2022). In 2023, 7 permits were issued for the Adak District, which is higher than the 2018–2022 average of 2 permits (Appendices F2 and F3). In 2023, 62.8% of the subsistence permits issued in the Alaska Peninsula Area, 76.6% of the permits issued in the Unalaska District of the Aleutian Islands Area, and 85.7% of the permits issued in the Adak District of the Aleutian Islands Area were completed and returned to ADF&G (Appendix F2).

2023 HARVEST BY AREA

The species and number of salmon harvested for subsistence varied considerably among communities (Appendices F1 through F3). This may be due to annual differences in salmon availability and species preference within each community. The 2023 Alaska Peninsula Area subsistence salmon harvest was an estimated 4,587 salmon: 29 Chinook, 3,332 sockeye, 682 coho, 338 pink, and 206 chum salmon (Appendices F1 and F2). The Alaska Peninsula Area subsistence salmon reported harvest has been showing a general decline in recent years after historic peak harvests in 1997 (Appendix F1). The 2023 Alaska Peninsula Area subsistence salmon harvest was well below the most recent 5-year (2018–2022) average of 7,455 fish (Appendix F1). The subsistence salmon harvest in the Unalaska District during 2023 was an estimated 3,530 salmon: 3 Chinook, 3,217 sockeye, 153 coho, 139 pink, and 18 chum salmon (Appendices F1 and F2). The 2023 subsistence salmon harvest in Unalaska was greater than the most recent 5-year (2018–2022) average of 2,710 fish (Appendix F1). The subsistence salmon harvest in the Adak District during 2023 was an estimated 220 sockeye salmon, which was the only species of salmon harvested (Appendices F2 and F3). The 2023 subsistence salmon harvest in Adak was less than the most recent 5-year (2018–2022) average of 238 fish (Appendix F3).

Mortensen's Lagoon Subsistence Fishery

Mortensen's Lagoon is located approximately 9 road miles southeast of the town of Cold Bay and is an important source of sockeye and coho salmon for both residents of Cold Bay and King Cove.

In 2023, 0 residents of Cold Bay, 2 residents of King Cove, and 0 nonlocal residents fished in Mortensen's Lagoon (Appendices F4 and F5). During the 5 most recent years (2018–2024), an average of 1 nonlocal permit holder, 1 Cold Bay resident permit holder, and 2 King Cove resident permit holders fished in Mortensen's Lagoon each year (Appendix F5). In 2023, an estimated 100 sockeye were harvested in Mortensen's Lagoon; no other species were reported to be taken (Appendices F4 and F6).

North Cold Bay Subsistence Fishery

In recent years, an increased amount of subsistence sockeye salmon harvest has been reported in north Cold Bay waters ranging between Trout Creek and Kinzarof Lagoon (Appendix F6). Much of this harvest occurs at the outlet of Swan Lake, which is located approximately 5 miles north of the town of Cold Bay. Harvest reporting has only differentiated Swan Lake from other harvest areas since 2020, which is why north Cold Bay harvest is grouped together in Appendix F6. In 2023, an estimated 659 sockeye salmon were harvested from north Cold Bay waters by 5 local Alaska permit holders and 5 nonlocal Alaska residents (Appendix F6).

Thin Point Lagoon Subsistence Fishery

Thin Point Lagoon, located approximately 12 air miles west of King Cove, is an important source of subsistence sockeye and coho salmon for residents of King Cove. In 2023, an estimated 189 sockeye and 37 coho salmon were harvested from Thin Point Cove by 2 King Cove permit holders (Appendices F6 and F7).

Lenard Harbor Subsistence Fishery

Lenard Harbor, near the King Cove road system, has been an important source of coho salmon for subsistence purposes. In 2023, an estimated 254 coho salmon were harvested from Lenard Harbor by 2 King Cove permit holders (Appendices F8 and F9).

Unalaska Subsistence Fishery

The primary Unalaska Island subsistence salmon fishing locations are listed in Appendices F10 and F11. In most years, Reese Bay (Wislow Bay), located approximately 20 miles northwest of the town of Unalaska, receives more fishing effort than any other location on Unalaska Island. Volcano Bay, located 60 miles southwest of Unalaska, has seen an increased amount of fishing effort in recent years (Appendix F11). Access to Reese Bay and Volcano Bay requires subsistence users to have suitable boats for transport and adequate weather conditions in the Bering Sea. Harvest along the Unalaska road system primarily comes from Front Beach and Agnes Beach near Unalaska (Iliuliuk) Lake, whereas other systems of Unalaska Bay have seen a decrease in fishing pressure in recent years (Appendix F11).

The Reese Bay subsistence fishery targets sockeye salmon returning to McLees Lake (Hildreth and Finkle 2011) and appears to be fully utilized by subsistence fishers during most years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). In 2023, Reese Bay subsistence sockeye salmon harvest was estimated to be 2,490 fish, which represented 77% of the total Unalaska District sockeye salmon subsistence catch (Appendix F10). The 2023 subsistence sockeye salmon harvest in Reese Bay was greater than the 2022 estimated harvest of 550 fish and greater than the 10-year average of 1,503 fish (Appendix F11).

Adak District Subsistence Fishery

Historically, the Adak District subsistence salmon harvest primarily consists of sockeye salmon taken at Quail Bay and Galas Point on Kagalaska Island, and at Finger Bay and Airport Creek on Adak Island. After 1993, the personal use effort decreased from previous years due to reductions in U.S. Navy personnel stationed at Adak. In 1997, the civilian population of Adak increased because of military base cleanup work, which resulted in an increase in the number of permits issued and salmon harvested. A total of 18 permits were issued in 1997, and an estimated 229 sockeye and 4 chum salmon were harvested (Appendix F3). In 2023, the estimated harvest of 220 sockeye salmon were the only fish reported to be harvested in the Adak District (Appendix F3). Between 2018 and 2022, an average of 2 Adak District subsistence permits were issued with an estimated average harvest of 231 sockeye salmon, 5 coho salmon, and 2 pink salmon; no other species were harvested between 2018 and 2022 (Appendix F3).

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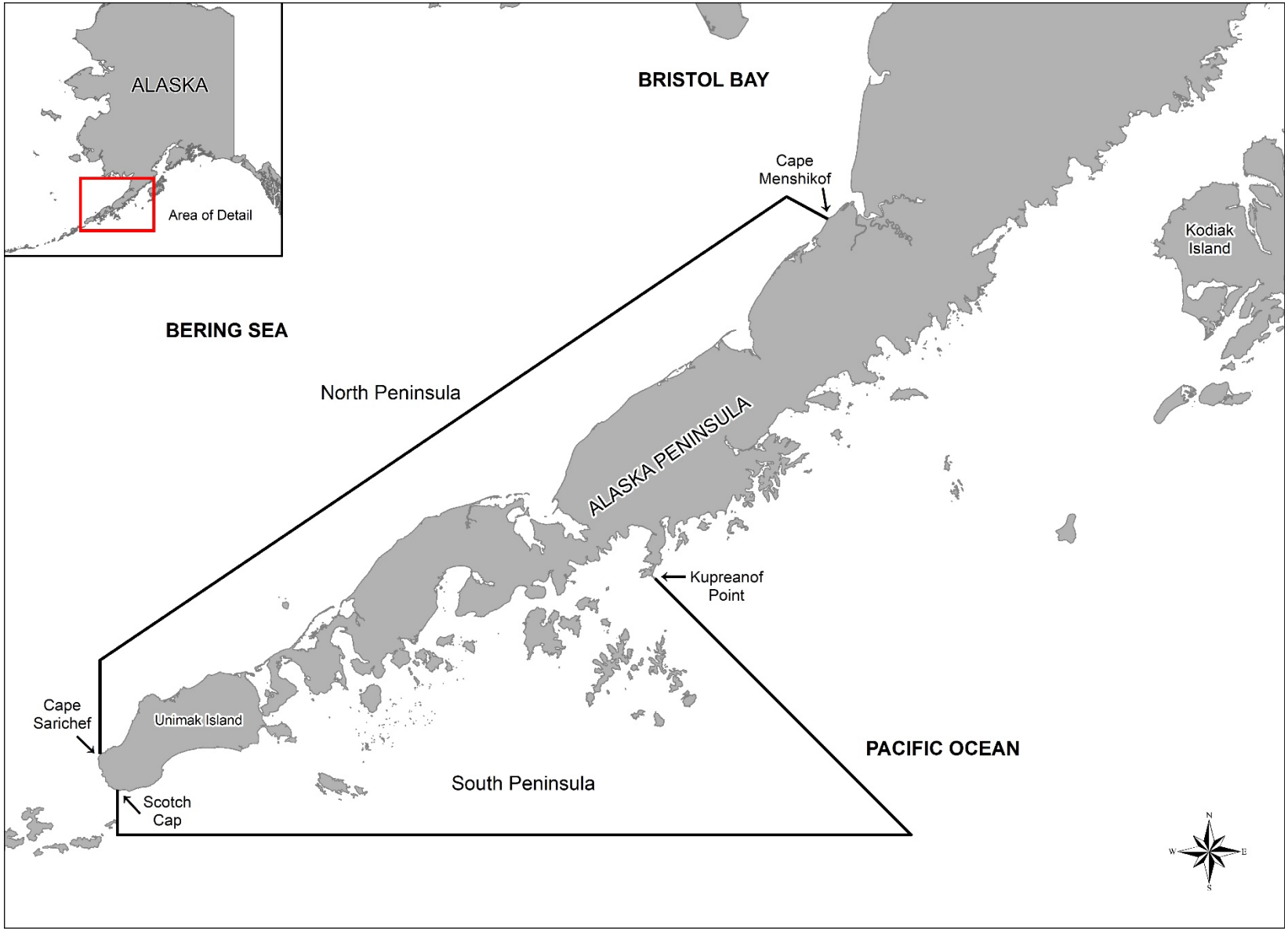
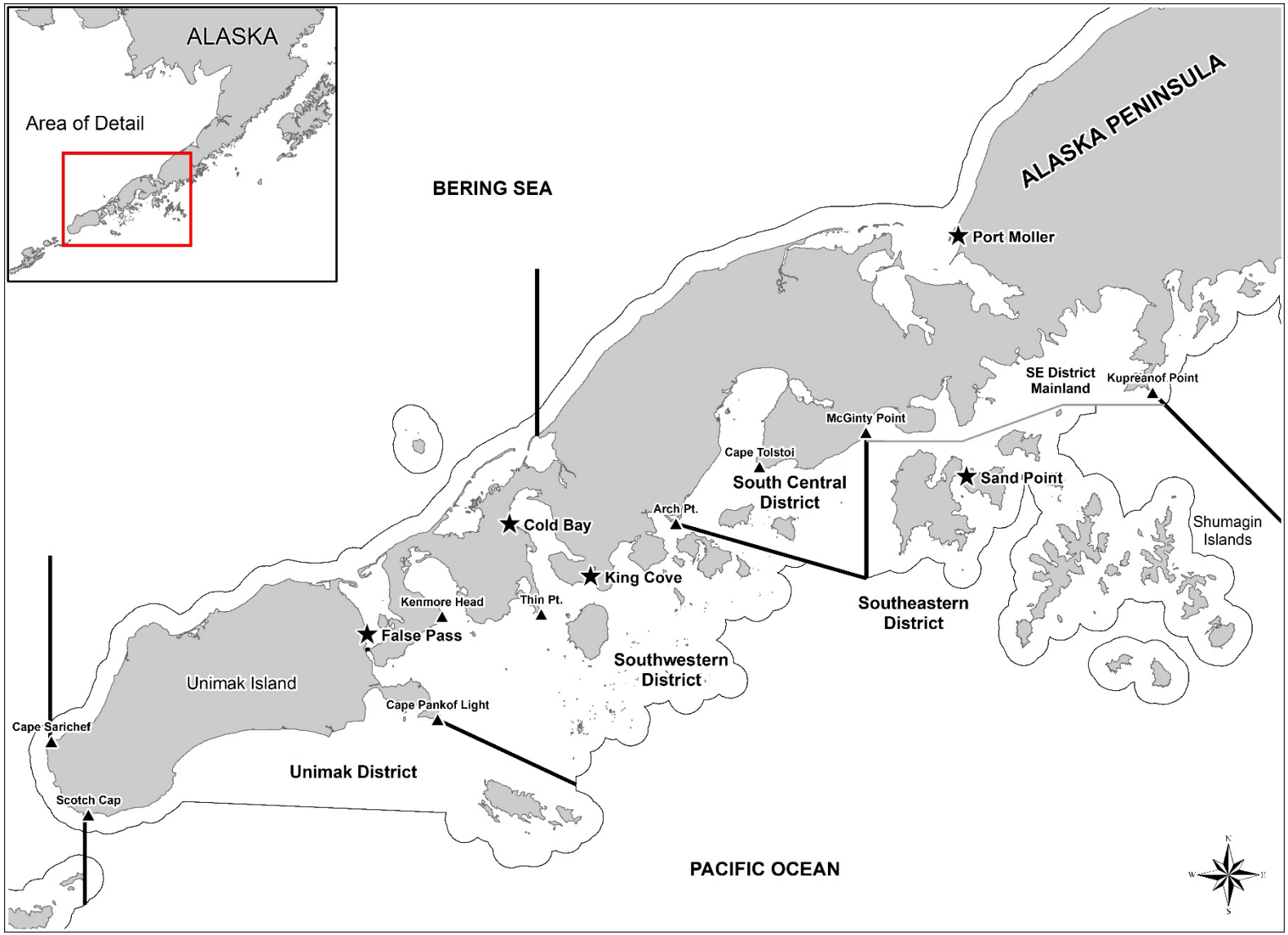
APPENDIX A. AREAWIDE INFORMATION

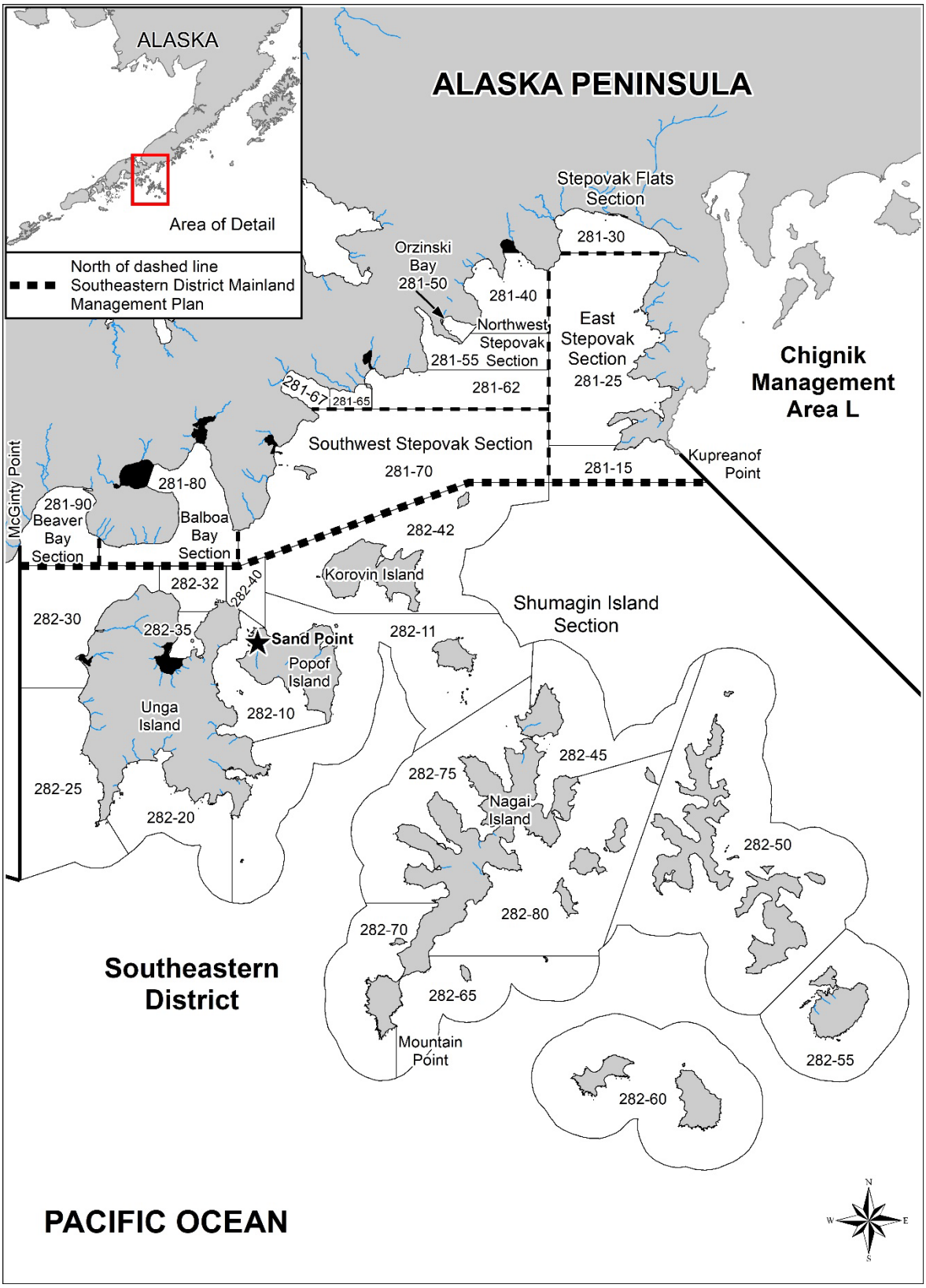
Appendix A1.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Management Area with the North and South Peninsula defined.



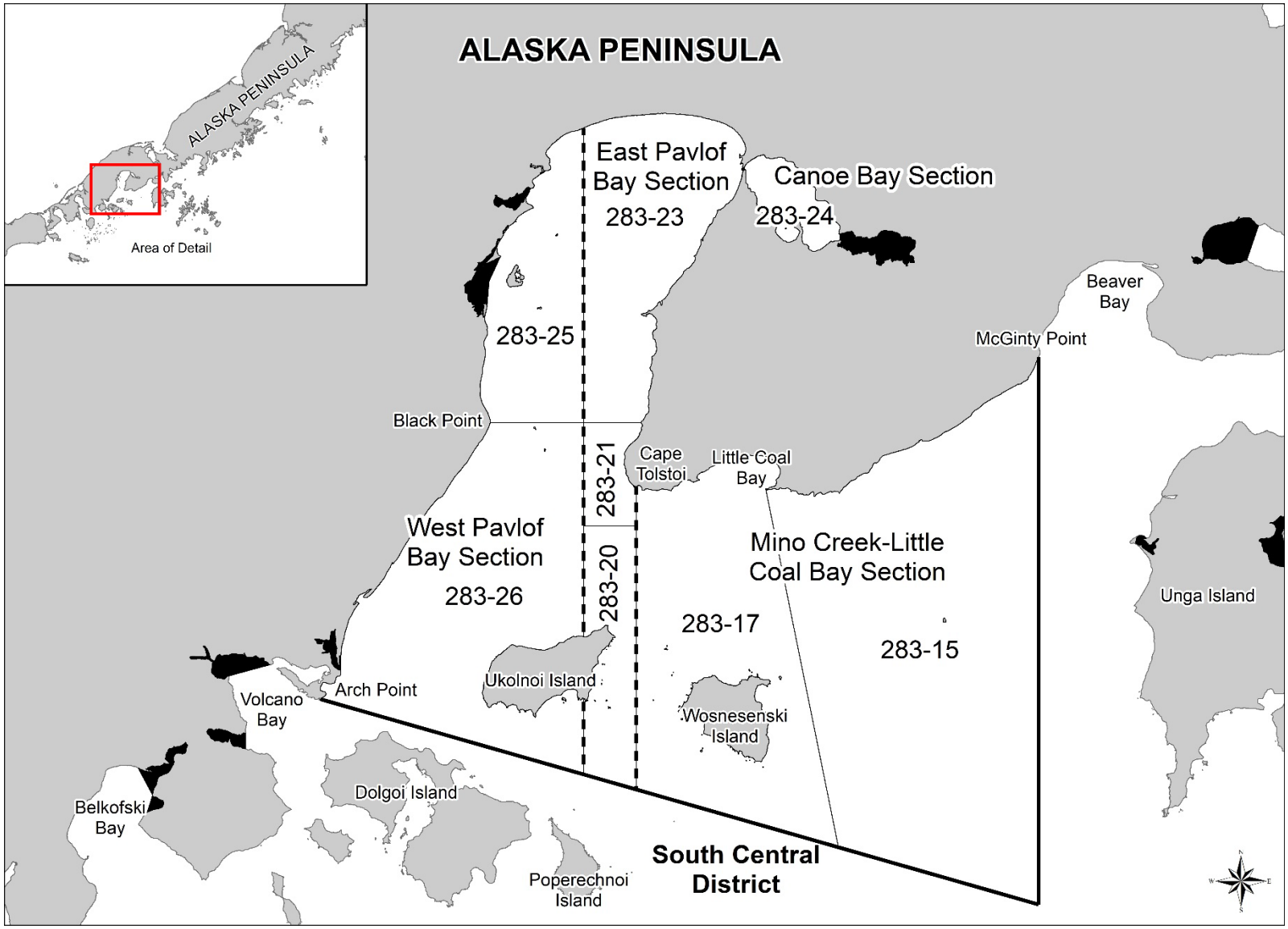
Appendix A2.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Management Area from Kupreanof Point to Scotch Cap with South Peninsula salmon fishing districts defined.



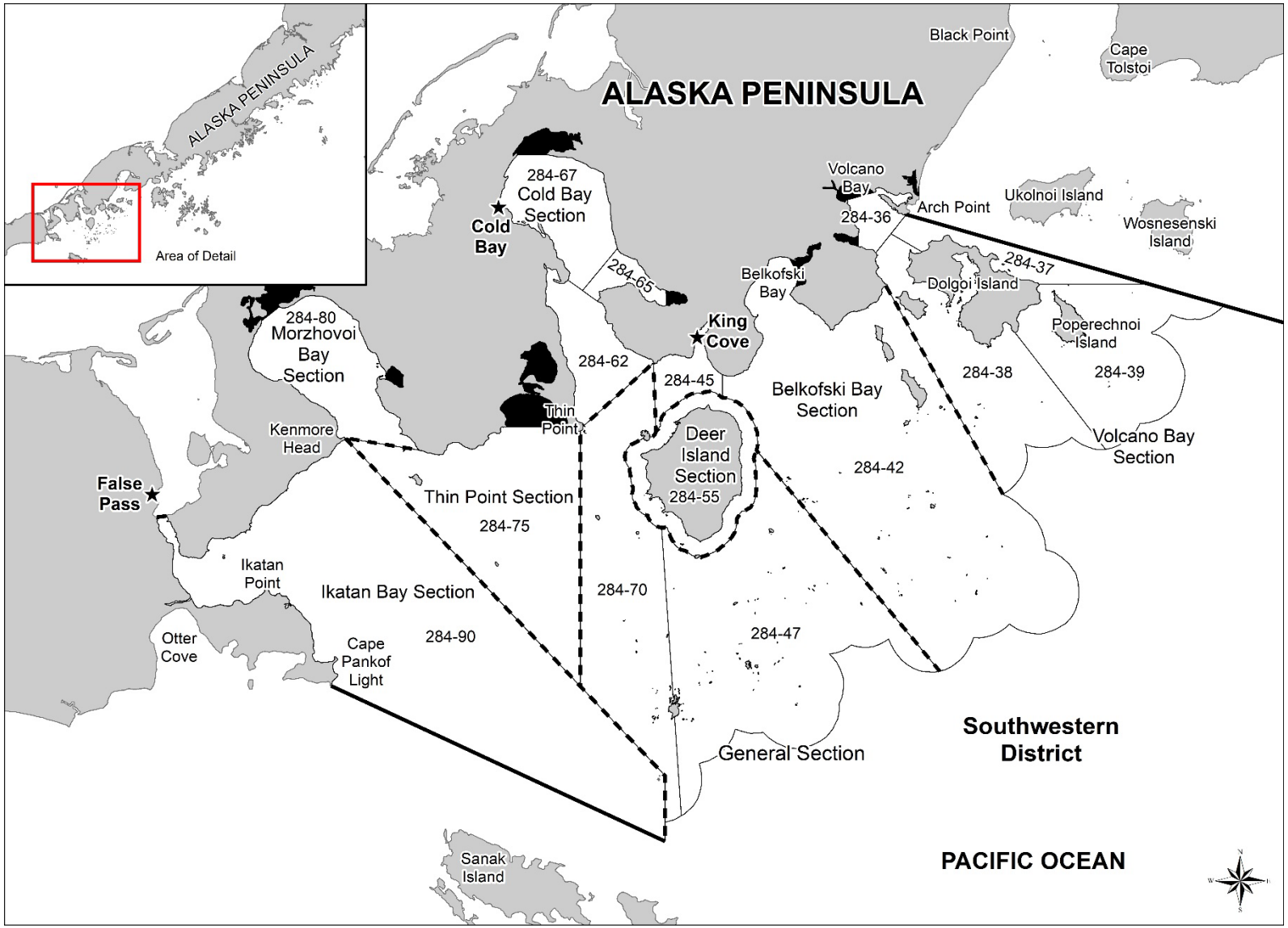
Appendix A3.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Area from Kupreanof Point to McGinty Point (Southeastern District) with statistical salmon fishing areas shown.



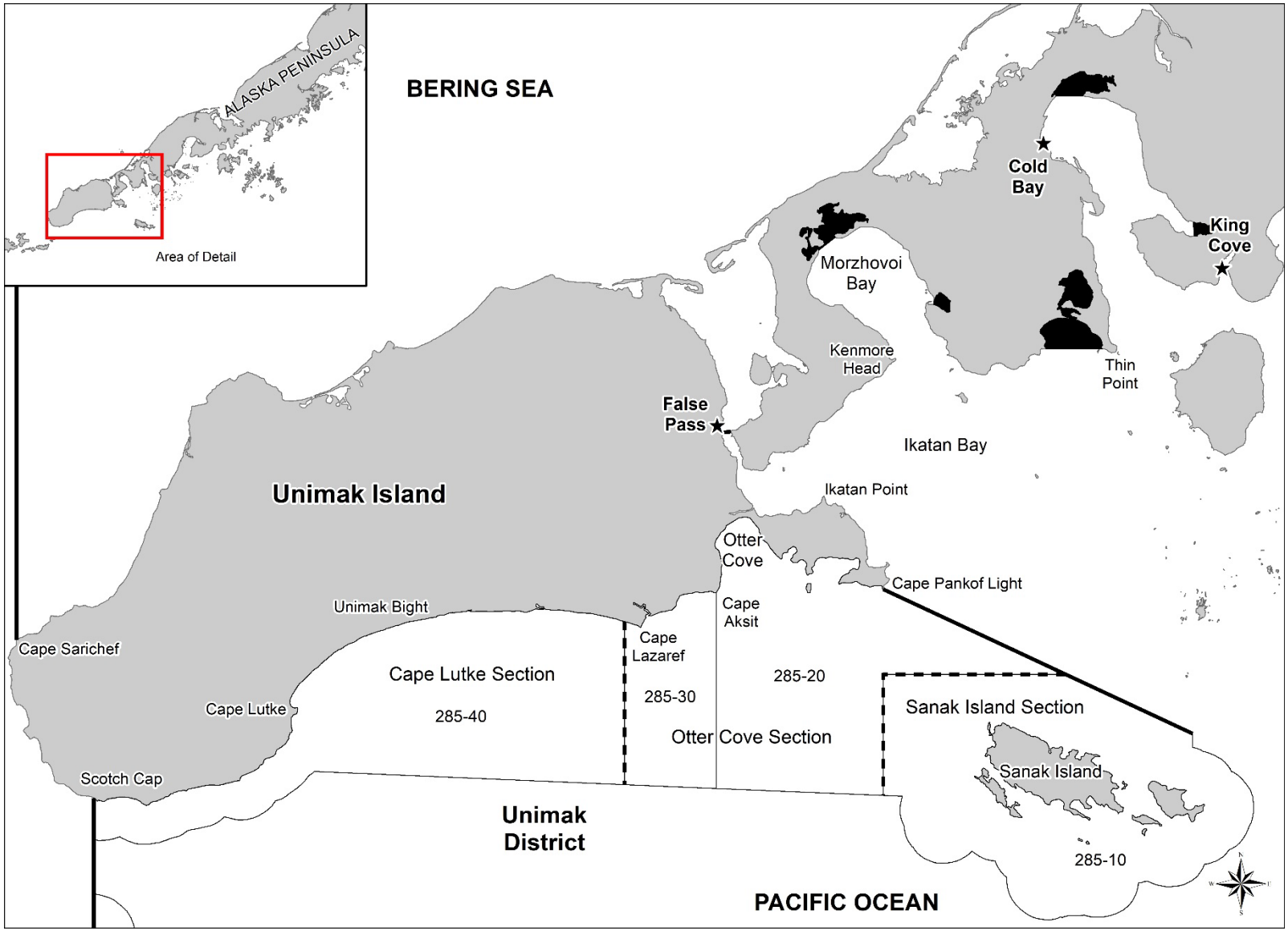
Appendix A4.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Area from McGinty Point to Arch Point (South Central District) with statistical salmon fishing areas shown.



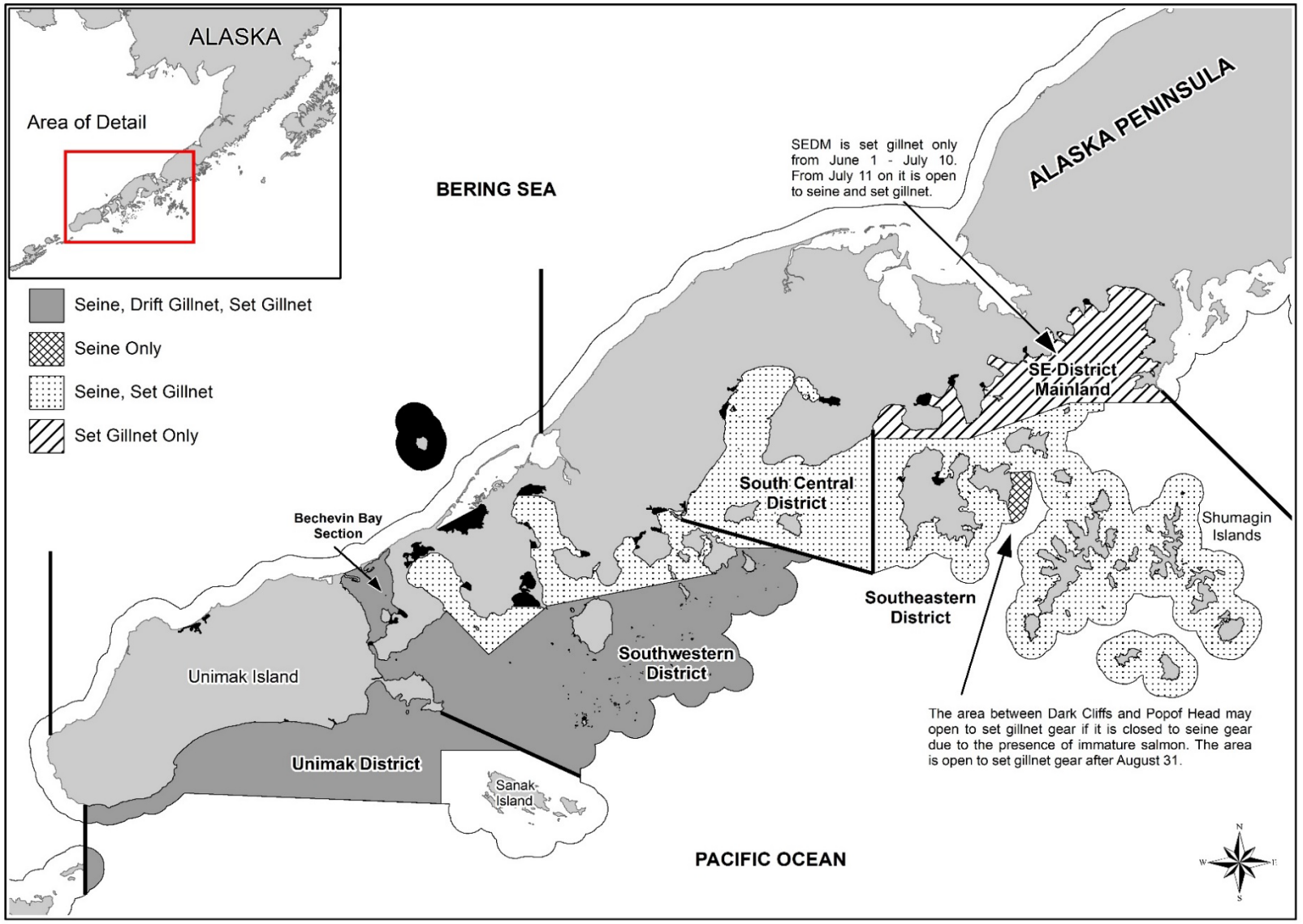
Appendix A5.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Area from Arch Point to Cape Pankof Light (Southwestern District) with statistical salmon fishing areas shown.



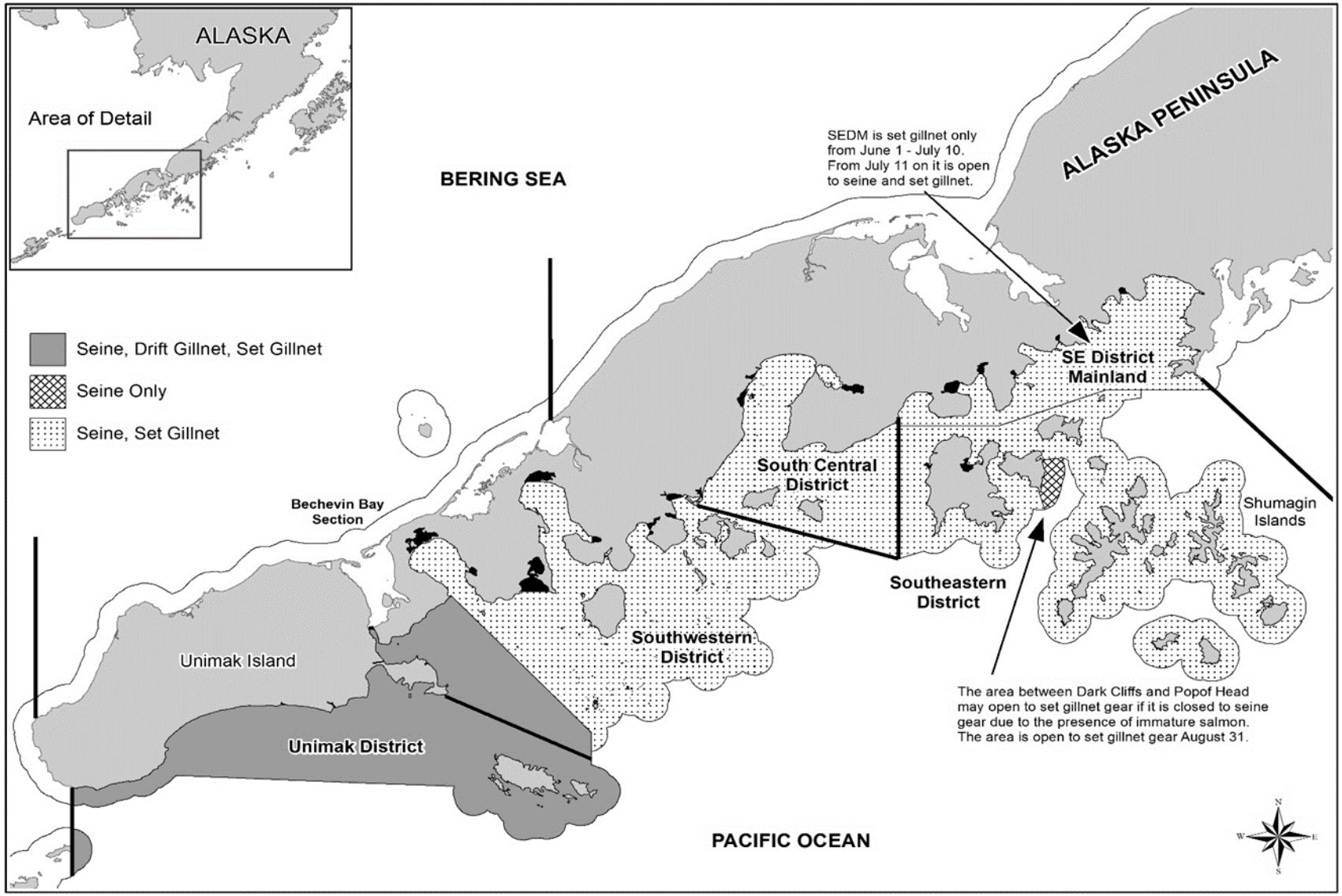
Appendix A6.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Area from Cape Pankof Light to Scotch Cap (Unimak District) with statistical salmon fishing areas shown.



Appendix A7.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Management Area from Kupreanof Point to Scotch Cap with legal gear types shown during June.



Appendix A8.–Map of Alaska Peninsula Management Area from Kupreanof Point to Scotch Cap with legal gear types shown, July 1–October 31.



Appendix A9.–Number of actively fished limited entry (Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission) permits in the South Alaska Peninsula, 1982–2024.

Year	Purse seine	Drift gillnet	Set gillnet	Total
1982	115	138	52	305
1983	118	147	59	324
1984	121	147	66	334
1985	122	150	64	336
1986	119	156	60	335
1987	113	145	69	327
1988	112	148	70	330
1989	117	147	76	340
1990	118	154	81	353
1991	119	157	78	354
1992	119	142	79	340
1993	122	144	86	352
1994	118	145	79	342
1995	118	151	82	351
1996	102	147	82	331
1997	82	142	82	306
1998	79	145	86	310
1999	74	153	82	309
2000	76	149	84	309
2001	64	99	78	241
2002	42	86	70	198
2003	46	84	64	194
2004	42	95	65	202
2005	45	94	69	208
2006	43	85	75	203
2007	46	87	71	204
2008	55	111	64	230
2009	53	118	67	238
2010	62	119	64	245
2011	58	121	69	248
2012	55	123	70	248
2013	60	122	66	248
2014	49	127	65	241
2015	57	119	68	244
2016	49	119	68	236
2017	55	117	69	241
2018	54	132	63	249
2019	71	121	66	258
2020	64	120	60	244
2021	69	124	54	247
2022	72	127	46	245
2023	70	120	49	239
2024	56	98	41	195
Average 2014–2023	61	123	61	244

Appendix A10.–South Alaska Peninsula salmon harvest (number of fish), all gear combined, by species and year, 1908–2024.

Year[a,b]	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1908	–	–	0	69,400	0	0	0	69,400
1909	–	–	0	108,400	7,200	0	0	115,600
1910	–	–	0	46,300	5,500	0	0	51,800
1911	–	–	0	240,800	12,400	25,200	83,000	361,400
1912	–	–	0	334,400	27,000	40,400	195,000	596,800
1913	–	–	1,800	299,700	0	0	7,000	308,500
1914	–	–	600	628,900	0	311,000	221,100	1,161,600
1915	–	–	4,800	367,900	16,200	120,100	333,100	842,100
1916	–	–	6,800	730,900	34,100	576,100	508,900	1,856,800
1917	–	–	6,400	1,486,100	4,600	72,100	415,500	1,984,700
1918	–	–	8,700	1,014,100	16,300	2,150,000	1,501,000	4,690,100
1919	–	–	9,600	619,100	56,100	80,200	921,400	1,686,400
1920	–	–	7,800	1,142,300	47,700	2,109,800	934,000	4,241,600
1921	–	–	700	830,700	1,500	47,300	84,600	964,800
1922	–	–	6,900	3,376,800	2,200	756,700	349,300	4,491,900
1923	–	–	4,100	1,827,200	75,300	143,600	538,900	2,589,100
1924	–	–	3,900	1,352,000	127,300	3,931,300	1,330,700	6,745,200
1925	–	–	10,700	820,500	127,100	382,100	1,116,800	2,457,200
1926	–	–	9,500	3,071,500	193,800	3,719,700	1,179,800	8,174,300
1927	–	–	9,600	714,700	125,300	1,455,500	1,299,700	3,604,800
1928	–	–	7,700	971,500	96,600	900,900	2,416,300	4,393,000
1929	–	–	10,500	935,800	84,500	1,793,500	2,429,000	5,253,300
1930	–	–	10,900	935,200	161,100	6,094,800	1,278,100	8,480,100
1931	–	–	11,000	1,863,200	128,700	997,900	1,216,000	4,216,800
1932	–	–	17,400	2,977,300	112,300	3,604,800	817,300	7,529,100
1933	–	–	12,600	1,996,700	190,000	3,109,200	1,173,900	6,482,400
1934	–	–	17,600	1,372,400	247,100	6,538,500	1,940,300	10,115,900
1935	–	–	13,900	978,400	117,200	5,386,200	2,003,100	8,498,800
1936	–	–	14,400	3,662,600	284,600	9,471,000	2,310,900	15,743,500
1937	–	–	9,300	1,558,000	73,900	9,302,000	1,506,700	12,449,900
1938	–	–	6,400	772,100	220,700	7,169,100	1,476,600	9,644,900
1939	–	–	16,500	1,881,700	98,900	6,005,300	1,440,600	9,443,000
1940	–	–	9,100	1,040,300	184,200	7,182,800	2,326,300	10,742,700
1941	–	–	13,000	1,072,000	183,000	5,347,000	1,542,000	8,157,000
1942	–	–	4,800	810,100	123,000	6,762,600	1,321,100	9,021,600
1943	–	–	21,700	2,397,700	90,600	4,360,200	924,500	7,794,700
1944	–	–	9,900	538,600	238,700	2,653,800	985,600	4,426,600
1945	–	–	21,400	813,400	116,100	3,639,600	948,900	5,539,400
1946	–	–	6,100	752,300	151,400	1,964,000	1,219,900	4,093,700
1947	–	–	3,400	1,137,100	55,800	2,319,600	1,219,200	4,735,100
1948	–	–	1,200	285,900	39,200	1,683,700	1,139,600	3,149,600
1949	–	–	3,800	637,500	19,500	1,544,000	560,900	2,765,700
1950	–	–	4,000	1,745,300	70,700	1,613,700	562,500	3,996,200

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Appendix A10.–Page 2 of 3.

Year[a,b]	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1951	–	–	1,500	264,200	55,700	2,844,800	683,100	3,849,300
1952	–	–	9,200	894,500	39,200	908,500	1,040,800	2,892,200
1953	–	–	7,200	1,039,200	47,900	2,743,900	1,464,600	5,302,800
1954	–	–	4,200	636,300	49,400	2,033,300	1,413,400	4,136,600
1955	–	–	5,400	550,100	44,800	2,529,200	688,200	3,817,700
1956	–	–	4,800	641,400	61,900	2,740,700	1,618,700	5,067,500
1957	–	–	5,800	341,900	49,900	913,100	1,281,400	2,592,100
1958	–	–	800	186,100	70,600	1,385,200	841,000	2,483,700
1959	–	–	900	217,500	8,500	915,600	711,700	1,854,200
1960	–	–	1,700	379,000	1,800	1,197,500	904,400	2,484,400
1961	–	–	900	456,800	10,400	1,727,800	748,600	2,944,500
1962	–	–	3,300	420,000	12,500	1,965,500	824,800	3,226,100
1963	–	–	1,900	204,400	16,500	2,367,700	461,300	3,051,800
1964	–	–	2,000	370,800	13,600	2,740,400	751,000	3,877,800
1965	–	–	2,100	915,700	34,200	2,884,100	556,400	4,392,500
1966	–	–	1,400	606,200	6,300	302,300	494,400	1,410,600
1967	–	–	1,600	294,100	2,900	77,800	245,200	621,600
1968	–	–	1,400	699,800	31,100	1,287,100	325,300	2,344,700
1969	–	–	1,900	912,800	10,900	1,219,400	389,200	2,534,200
1970	295	4,679	1,806	1,779,525	32,571	1,737,985	993,349	4,545,236
1971	259	4,444	2,174	716,087	16,907	1,445,031	1,365,957	3,546,156
1972	266	3,124	1,332	557,422	8,021	78,221	731,814	1,376,810
1973	202	1,795	415	330,091	6,599	58,051	292,943	688,099
1974	134	853	581	197,153	9,366	100,601	71,826	379,527
1975	145	600	117	243,548	67	60,642	130,750	435,124
1976	221	2,705	2,196	375,027	216	2,366,833	532,503	3,276,775
1977	211	2,168	559	311,722	2,108	1,448,648	243,167	2,006,204
1978	251	3,860	773	579,411	60,774	5,590,145	546,182	6,777,285
1979	306	4,476	2,141	1,149,927	356,867	6,564,914	482,930	8,556,779
1980	288	5,107	4,794	3,613,025	274,181	7,861,470	1,353,112	13,106,582
1981	304	5,617	11,182	2,241,513	162,223	5,033,028	1,768,475	9,216,421
1982	305	6,286	9,845	2,345,981	256,046	6,734,905	2,272,495	11,619,272
1983	324	5,241	26,571	2,556,557	127,657	2,827,622	1,704,072	7,242,479
1984	334	6,378	9,198	2,318,028	310,950	11,589,258	1,654,622	15,882,056
1985	336	5,325	6,642	2,144,416	172,514	4,431,016	1,348,726	8,103,314
1986	335	5,137	5,589	1,223,565	235,854	4,031,487	1,749,811	7,246,306
1987	327	5,256	9,174	1,449,747	225,117	1,208,556	1,376,040	4,268,634
1988	330	6,476	11,075	1,473,611	505,531	7,044,824	1,908,507	10,943,548
1989	341	5,597	7,065	2,661,217	443,843	7,292,658	994,231	11,399,014
1990	352	6,410	16,522	2,386,917	307,218	2,865,864	1,237,945	6,814,466
1991	354	6,440	7,975	2,319,957	317,129	10,616,756	1,588,791	14,850,608
1992	341	6,512	8,026	3,445,914	418,232	9,770,386	1,316,709	14,959,267
1993	352	6,204	14,413	3,689,074	220,148	9,928,107	1,048,257	14,899,999
1994	343	6,750	10,002	2,107,233	255,905	9,179,853	2,192,079	13,745,072
1995	352	8,193	17,453	3,016,211	264,346	16,311,942	1,728,321	21,338,273
1996	331	5,875	5,520	1,543,134	293,374	2,207,503	794,642	4,844,173

-continued-

Year [a,b]	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1997	307	5,803	7,780	2,281,566	116,136	2,321,371	627,996	5,354,849
1998	311	8,014	4,919	2,183,776	154,194	8,047,998	721,068	11,111,955
1999	310	7,021	5,074	2,991,819	192,503	8,456,449	840,030	12,485,875
2000	311	7,110	5,445	2,006,487	257,245	3,562,866	1,066,653	6,898,696
2001	242	3,277	2,620	614,080	214,252	4,021,381	933,014	5,785,347
2002	199	3,883	6,428	1,036,722	202,728	2,170,809	820,257	4,236,944
2003	195	3,909	2,874	1,055,218	132,374	4,262,920	639,772	6,093,158
2004	204	4,670	7,123	2,206,683	236,144	6,681,447	794,660	9,926,057
2005	209	4,948	4,554	2,338,294	145,754	9,423,314	741,600	12,653,516
2006	204	4,921	5,433	1,851,240	170,060	4,264,078	1,185,661	7,476,472
2007	205	5,301	5,324	2,450,061	151,736	7,306,366	681,087	10,594,574
2008	231	5,551	4,378	2,249,144	227,550	12,723,983	814,123	16,019,178
2009	239	5,823	5,875	1,725,616	248,941	7,921,119	1,684,944	11,586,495
2010	247	4,266	7,863	1,284,882	164,824	837,985	792,369	3,087,923
2011	250	5,614	7,214	1,919,235	153,482	5,004,314	979,187	8,063,432
2012	249	5,330	7,697	2,017,684	91,934	491,281	623,967	3,232,563
2013	249	6,845	6,705	2,242,305	294,867	7,800,873	952,160	11,296,910
2014	242	4,402	7,353	1,429,333	297,776	722,186	505,197	2,961,845
2015	245	6,097	53,236	3,208,991	271,570	16,711,506	680,167	20,925,470
2016	236	4,496	15,275	2,491,351	190,896	2,894,412	429,703	6,021,637
2017	241	5,931	11,278	3,222,952	350,447	21,864,700	1,960,576	27,409,953
2018	249	3,173	17,027	1,330,913	259,633	762,817	998,585	3,368,975
2019	258	5,095	22,755	1,625,532	521,559	20,526,804	1,168,952	23,865,602
2020	245	3,135	21,501	1,069,943	183,139	5,051,480	915,147	7,241,210
2021	247	4,132	13,898	4,601,985	331,944	16,561,273	2,256,363	23,765,463
2022	245	3,792	14,505	4,387,007	46,619	5,864,792	822,314	11,135,237
2023	239	3,366	11,368	1,756,569	200,277	17,177,929	1,135,428	20,281,571
2024	195	1,769	7,460	1,290,735	80,493	1,588,096	580,771	3,547,555
Average 2014–2023	245	4,362	18,820	2,512,458	265,386	10,813,790	1,087,243	14,697,696

Note: Permit and landing numbers are only available from 1970 through present.

[a] From 1928 to 1950, commercial salmon harvests in the Aleutian Islands and the South Peninsula were combined. Aleutian Islands harvests are generally much smaller than South Peninsula harvests. South Peninsula harvests were generally dominated by pink salmon. The 1978–1999 Aleutian Islands average salmon harvest was 510,317 fish, whereas the 1978–1999 average harvest for the South Peninsula was 10,671,164 salmon.

[b] Since 1989, salmon numbers include test fishery harvests.

Appendix A11.–South Alaska Peninsula pink salmon catch and escapement by year, 1962–2024.

		Post-June harvest			June harvest		
Year		Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Southwestern and Unimak Districts	South[b] Peninsula totals	South Unimak	Shumagin Islands	Total June harvest
1962	Catch	922,100	977,300	1,899,400	42,000	24,000	66,000
	Escapement	826,100	772,700	1,598,800	–	–	–
	Total	1,748,200	1,750,000	3,498,200	–	–	–
1963	Catch	1,733,900	590,800	2,324,700	14,000	29,000	43,000
	Escapement	886,500	431,400	1,317,900	–	–	–
	Total	2,620,400	1,022,200	3,642,600	–	–	–
1964	Catch	1,514,600	1,190,700	2,705,300	18,000	17,000	35,000
	Escapement	902,400	534,000	1,436,400	–	–	–
	Total	2,417,000	1,724,700	4,141,700	–	–	–
1965	Catch	2,331,400	474,700	2,806,100	43,000	35,000	78,000
	Escapement	789,900	245,500	1,035,400	–	–	–
	Total	3,121,300	720,200	3,841,500	–	–	–
1966	Catch	220,300	68,500	288,800	15,000	2,000	17,000
	Escapement	627,400	92,000	719,400	–	–	–
	Total	847,700	160,500	1,008,200	–	–	–
1967	Catch	53,100	4,200	57,300	11,000	10,000	21,000
	Escapement	327,300	118,200	445,500	–	–	–
	Total	380,400	122,400	502,800	–	–	–
1968	Catch	863,300	277,800	1,141,100	34,000	112,000	146,000
	Escapement	528,100	295,200	823,300	–	–	–
	Total	1,391,400	573,000	1,964,400	–	–	–
1969	Catch	862,800	265,300	1,128,100	68,000	23,000	91,000
	Escapement	1,906,200	568,700	2,474,900	–	–	–
	Total	2,769,000	834,000	3,603,000	–	–	–
1970	Catch	1,378,510	252,030	1,630,540	83,325	19,728	103,053
	Escapement	1,007,900	291,000	1,298,900	–	–	–
	Total	2,386,410	543,030	2,929,440	–	–	–
1971	Catch	1,211,982	213,809	1,425,791	11,608	7,632	19,240
	Escapement	488,000	214,700	702,700	–	–	–
	Total	1,699,982	428,509	2,128,491	–	–	–
1972	Catch	53,339	6,958	60,297	11,906	6,018	17,924
	Escapement	81,800	29,600	111,400	–	–	–
	Total	135,139	36,558	171,697	–	–	–
1973	Catch	36,548	2,073	38,621	11,152	8,278	19,430
	Escapement	85,700	25,100	110,800	–	–	–
	Total	122,248	27,173	149,421	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak Districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
1974	Catch	95,951	4,650	100,601	0	0	0
	Escapement	238,600	45,800	284,400	–	–	–
	Total	334,551	50,450	385,001	–	–	–
1975	Catch	30,052	25,343	55,395	3,205	2,042	5,247
	Escapement	357,800	194,300	552,100	–	–	–
	Total	387,852	219,643	607,495	–	–	–
1976	Catch	2,036,223	306,786	2,343,009	18,181	5,643	23,824
	Escapement	1,084,000	372,400	1,456,400	–	–	–
	Total	3,120,223	679,186	3,799,409	–	–	–
1977	Catch	1,163,505	279,745	1,443,250	3,397	2,001	5,398
	Escapement	2,168,500	509,300	2,677,800	–	–	–
	Total	3,332,005	789,045	4,121,050	–	–	–
1978	Catch	4,167,878	1,332,325	5,500,203	47,380	42,562	89,942
	Escapement	1,966,300	892,400	2,858,700	–	–	–
	Total	6,134,178	2,224,725	8,358,903	–	–	–
1979	Catch	4,839,548	1,570,553	6,410,101	49,000	105,813	154,813
	Escapement	2,125,100	504,400	2,629,500	–	–	–
	Total	6,964,648	2,074,953	9,039,601	–	–	–
1980	Catch	2,519,576	3,815,588	6,335,164	1,140,611	385,695	1,526,306
	Escapement	1,410,400	1,231,200	2,641,600	–	–	–
	Total	3,929,976	5,046,788	8,976,764	–	–	–
1981	Catch	4,196,419	385,359	4,581,778	325,002	126,248	451,250
	Escapement	1,875,000	431,800	2,306,800	–	–	–
	Total	6,071,419	817,159	6,888,578	–	–	–
1982	Catch	4,104,949	911,131	5,016,080	1,032,154	686,671	1,718,825
	Escapement	1,533,200	759,800	2,293,000	–	–	–
	Total	5,638,149	1,670,931	7,309,080	–	–	–
1983	Catch	2,245,432	526,315	2,771,747	40,441	15,434	55,875
	Escapement	639,200	212,000	851,200	–	–	–
	Total	2,884,632	738,315	3,622,947	–	–	–
1984	Catch	6,533,147	4,136,235	10,669,382	470,688	449,188	919,876
	Escapement	2,526,700	1,824,900	4,351,600	–	–	–
	Total	9,059,847	5,961,135	15,020,982	–	–	–
1985	Catch	3324051	1000350	4,324,401	69,811	36,804	106,615
	Escapement	1,229,300	384,500	1,613,800	–	–	–
	Total	4,553,351	1,384,850	5,938,201	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak Districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
1986	Catch	3,066,631	672,867	3,739,498	150,674	141,315	291,989
	Escapement	1,185,500	531,200	1,716,700	–	–	–
	Total	4252131	1204067	5,456,198	–	–	–
1987	Catch	1,143,436	48,138	1,191,574	11,342	5,640	16,982
	Escapement	1,304,400	236,100	1,540,500	–	–	–
	Total	2447836	284238	2,732,074	–	–	–
1988	Catch	4,700,486	2,164,114	6,864,600	86,678	93,546	180,224
	Escapement	1,636,500	1,203,100	2,839,600	–	–	–
	Total	6,336,986	3,367,214	9,704,200	–	–	–
1989	Catch	6,989,038	104,385	7,093,423	154,168	45,067	199,235
	Escapement	1,179,300	691,600	1,870,900	–	–	–
	Total	8,168,338	795,985	8,964,323	–	–	–
1990	Catch	2,291,028	59,539	2,350,567	444,106	70,855	514,961
	Escapement	1,018,200	580,200	1,598,400	–	–	–
	Total	3,309,228	639,739	3,948,967	–	–	–
1991	Catch	7,549,853	2,446,759	9,996,612	500,922	119,186	620,108
	Escapement	2,268,400	678,400	2,946,800	–	–	–
	Total	9,818,253	3,125,159	12,943,412	–	–	–
1992	Catch	4,860,628	4,266,322	9,126,950	501,127	142,221	643,348
	Escapement	1,781,000	1,053,400	2,834,400	–	–	–
	Total	6,641,628	5,319,722	11,961,350	–	–	–
1993	Catch	7,493,472	2,353,434	9,846,906	37,735	43,441	81,176
	Escapement	2,232,200	757,900	2,990,100	–	–	–
	Total	9,725,672	3,111,334	12,837,006	–	–	–
1994	Catch	3,149,763	3,507,237	6,657,000	1,731,741	788,393	2,520,134
	Escapement	1,700,525	1,371,200	3,071,725	–	–	–
	Total	4,850,288	4,878,437	9,728,725	–	–	–
1995	Catch	11,371,145	4,761,044	16,132,189	119,371	60,157	179,528
	Escapement	4,404,450	2,001,850	6,406,300	–	–	–
	Total	15775595	6762894	22,538,489	–	–	–
1996	Catch	1,519,483	296,875	1,816,358	151,802	239,138	390,940
	Escapement	2,668,950	978,600	3,647,550	–	–	–
	Total	4,188,433	1,275,475	5,463,908	–	–	–
1997	Catch	828,392	869,597	1697989	332,262	273,675	605,937
	Escapement	4,021,375	1,221,900	5,243,275	–	–	–
	Total	4,849,767	2,091,497	6,941,264	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak Districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
1998	Catch	5,566,826	2,000,702	7,567,528	131,130	349,340	480,470
	Escapement	2,856,255	1,811,810	4,668,065	–	–	–
	Total	8,423,081	3,812,512	12,235,593	–	–	–
1999	Catch	6,914,669	1,510,422	8,425,091	20,363	10,942	31,305
	Escapement	3,363,080	1,652,230	5,015,310	–	–	–
	Total	10,277,749	3,162,652	13,440,401	–	–	–
2000	Catch	2,347,491	844,970	3,192,461	218,457	151,947	370,404
	Escapement	1,688,785	1,104,200	2,792,985	–	–	–
	Total	4,036,276	1,949,170	5,985,446	–	–	–
2001	Catch	2,754,832	1,227,298	3,982,130	31,812	7,540	39,352
	Escapement	2,040,120	925,016	2,965,136	–	–	–
	Total	4,794,952	2,152,314	6,947,266	–	–	–
2002	Catch	1,466,031	627,220	2,093,251	33,789	42,462	76,251
	Escapement	2,108,450	1,654,350	3,762,800	–	–	–
	Total	3,574,481	2,281,570	5,856,051	–	–	–
2003	Catch	2,968,706	1,071,240	4,039,946	90,161	127,739	217,900
	Escapement	3,674,120	1,837,100	5,511,220	–	–	–
	Total	6,642,826	2,908,340	9,551,166	–	–	–
2004	Catch	5,106,414	1,199,426	6,305,840	78,808	281,108	359,916
	Escapement	5,969,710	2,341,700	8,311,410	–	–	–
	Total	11,076,124	3,541,126	14,617,250	–	–	–
2005	Catch	5,636,397	2,118,418	7,754,815	403,815	1,252,722	1,656,537
	Escapement	4,271,270	1,894,364	6,165,634	–	–	–
	Total	9,907,667	4,012,782	13,920,449	–	–	–
2006	Catch	2,333,207	596,298	2,929,505	186,096	1,146,223	1,332,319
	Escapement	1,648,365	1,213,885	2,862,250	–	–	–
	Total	3,981,572	1,810,183	5,791,755	–	–	–
2007	Catch	4,962,730	2,069,072	7,031,802	57,032	210,496	267,528
	Escapement	1,805,873	874,340	2,680,213	–	–	–
	Total	6,768,603	2,943,412	9,712,015	–	–	–
2008	Catch	6,988,887	3,749,895	10,738,782	800,265	1,171,003	1,971,268
	Escapement	2,332,920	1,005,450	3,338,370	–	–	–
	Total	9,321,807	4,755,345	14,077,152	–	–	–
2009	Catch	3,712,146	1,939,317	5,651,463	946,823	1,301,732	2,248,555
	Escapement	1,669,900	1,397,100	3,067,000	–	–	–
	Total	5,382,046	3,336,417	8,718,463	–	–	–

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		Post-June harvest			June harvest		
Year		Southeastern[a] and South Central districts	Southwestern and Unimak districts	South[b] Peninsula totals	South Unimak	Shumagin Islands	Total June harvest
2010	Catch	456,053	45,289	501,342	190,649	142,584	333,233
	Escapement	396,962	345,950	742,912	–	–	–
	Total	853,015	391,239	1,244,254	–	–	–
2011	Catch	4,035,389	233,540	4,268,929	475,289	247,846	723,135
	Escapement	1,709,900	785,050	2,494,950	–	–	–
	Total	5,745,289	1,018,590	6,763,879	–	–	–
2012	Catch	191,172	37,359	228,531	169,898	92,226	262,124
	Escapement	94,340	384,570	478,910	–	–	–
	Total	285,512	421,929	707,441	–	–	–
2013	Catch	7,039,922	449,278	7,489,200	130,987	173,035	304,022
	Escapement	1,803,000	517,790	2,320,790	–	–	–
	Total	8,842,922	967,068	9,809,990	–	–	–
2014	Catch	343,828	197,121	540,949	127,390	52,870	180,260
	Escapement	616,130	724,250	1,340,380	–	–	–
	Total	959,958	921,371	1,881,329	–	–	–
2015	Catch	12,518,604	3,591,894	16,110,498	67,604	505,500	573,104
	Escapement	5,945,150	1,875,650	7,820,800	–	–	–
	Total	18,463,754	5,467,544	23,931,298	–	–	–
2016	Catch	304,694	55,793	360,487	1,836,319	673,729	2,510,048
	Escapement	153,040	885,120	1,038,160	–	–	–
	Total	457,734	940,913	1,398,647	–	–	–
2017	Catch	13,982,505	6,120,817	20,103,322	396,022	1,318,285	1,714,307
	Escapement	3,333,092	2,330,545	5,663,637	–	–	–
	Total	17,315,597	8,451,362	25,766,959	–	–	–
2018	Catch	344,522	72,068	416,590	132,778	212,477	345,255
	Escapement	226,522	505,900	732,422	–	–	–
	Total	571,044	577,968	1,149,012	–	–	–
2019	Catch	8,285,583	3,190,429	11,476,012	5,154,792	3,866,565	9,021,357
	Escapement	2,734,000	1,502,700	4,236,700	–	–	–
	Total	11,019,583	4,693,129	15,712,712	–	–	–
2020	Catch	2,598,190	697,776	3,295,966	1,576,195	178,089	1,754,284
	Escapement	1,855,000	1,354,750	3,209,750	–	–	–
	Total	4,453,190	2,052,526	6,505,716	–	–	–
2021	Catch	9,492,097	3,019,169	12,511,266	2,514,454	1,524,160	4,038,614
	Escapement	2,255,630	2,132,470	4,388,100	–	–	–
	Total	11,747,727	5,151,639	16,899,366	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
2022	Catch	2,797,902	1,806,537	4,604,439	1,078,737	123,297	1,202,034
	Escapement	3,899,900	1,277,450	5,177,350	–	–	–
	Total	6,697,802	3,083,987	9,781,789	–	–	–
2023	Catch	11,817,154	5,058,632	16,875,786	89,638	131,971	221,609
	Escapement	3,004,700	2,909,900	5,914,600	–	–	–
	Total	14,821,854	7,968,532	22,790,386	–	–	–
2024	Catch	1,195,341	39,248	1,234,589	235,956	40,621	276,577
	Escapement	1,952,920	533,237	2,486,157	–	–	–
	Total	3,148,261	572,485	3,720,746	–	–	–

Note: Harvest of pink salmon during June is not considered local stock, and pink salmon escapement does not begin until July.

[a] Catch includes any salmon (usually very few) caught in Southeastern District Mainland in July, which are considered local.

[b] Catch numbers do not include test fishery.

Appendix A12.–South Alaska Peninsula chum salmon catch and escapement by year, 1962–2024.

		Post-June harvest			June harvest		
Year		Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Southwestern and Unimak Districts	South[b] Peninsula totals	South Unimak	Shumagin Islands	Total June harvest
1962	Catch	409,500	155,300	564,800	199,000	61,000	260,000
	Escapement	238,600	160,800	399,400	–	–	–
	Total	648,100	316,100	964,200	–	–	–
1963	Catch	278,000	80,300	358,300	67,000	36,000	103,000
	Escapement	263,000	183,700	446,700	–	–	–
	Total	541,000	264,000	805,000	–	–	–
1964	Catch	378,800	153,300	532,100	153,000	67,000	220,000
	Escapement	160,800	294,000	454,800	–	–	–
	Total	539,600	447,300	986,900	–	–	–
1965	Catch	221,700	150,700	372,400	139,000	45,000	184,000
	Escapement	203,300	24,200	227,500	–	–	–
	Total	425,000	174,900	599,900	–	–	–
1966	Catch	221,400	36,000	257,400	220,000	17,000	237,000
	Escapement	354,800	67,200	422,000	–	–	–
	Total	576,200	103,200	679,400	–	–	–
1967	Catch	118,700	4,500	123,200	71,000	51,000	122,000
	Escapement	132,800	50,100	182,900	–	–	–
	Total	251,500	54,600	306,100	–	–	–
1968	Catch	121,400	47,600	169,000	105,000	51,000	156,000
	Escapement	191,700	87,400	279,100	–	–	–
	Total	313,100	135,000	448,100	–	–	–
1969	Catch	95,100	43,300	138,400	238,000	13,000	251,000
	Escapement	96,900	37,700	134,600	–	–	–
	Total	192,000	81,000	273,000	–	–	–
1970	Catch	486,183	65,254	551,437	391,568	44,909	436,477
	Escapement	171,700	108,800	280,500	–	–	–
	Total	657,883	174,054	831,937	–	–	–
1971	Catch	647,092	209,668	856,760	405,311	103,886	509,197
	Escapement	199,100	144,100	343,200	–	–	–
	Total	846,192	353,768	1,199,960	–	–	–
1972	Catch	151,283	61,721	213,004	411,000	107,810	518,810
	Escapement	145,000	109,500	254,500	–	–	–
	Total	296,283	171,221	467,504	–	–	–
1973	Catch	79,872	12,441	92,313	177,720	22,910	200,630
	Escapement	130,900	81,600	212,500	–	–	–
	Total	210,772	94,041	304,813	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak Districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
1974	Catch	56,509	15,317	71,826	0	0	0
	Escapement	169,800	87,500	257,300	–	–	–
	Total	226,309	102,817	329,126	–	–	–
1975	Catch	29,419	509	29,928	65,279	35,543	100,822
	Escapement	160,200	33,100	193,300	–	–	–
	Total	189,619	33,609	223,228	–	–	–
1976	Catch	107,319	14,914	122,233	336,161	74,109	410,270
	Escapement	225,300	101,900	327,200	–	–	–
	Total	332,619	116,814	449,433	–	–	–
1977	Catch	109,541	17,630	127,171	94,097	21,899	115,996
	Escapement	500,900	274,000	774,900	–	–	–
	Total	610,441	291,630	902,071	–	–	–
1978	Catch	341,077	83,213	424,290	103,413	18,479	121,892
	Escapement	386,200	214,300	600,500	–	–	–
	Total	727,277	297,513	1,024,790	–	–	–
1979	Catch	280,401	98,426	378,827	63,150	40,953	104,103
	Escapement	302,700	108,400	411,100	–	–	–
	Total	583,101	206,826	789,927	–	–	–
1980	Catch	675,106	169,141	844,247	458,499	50,366	508,865
	Escapement	241,600	120,800	362,400	–	–	–
	Total	916,706	289,941	1,206,647	–	–	–
1981	Catch	964,530	239,998	1,204,528	509,876	54,071	563,947
	Escapement	234,500	146,800	381,300	–	–	–
	Total	1,199,030	386,798	1,585,828	–	–	–
1982	Catch	921,790	255,661	1,177,451	933,728	161,316	1,095,044
	Escapement	203,000	183,900	386,900	–	–	–
	Total	1,124,790	439,561	1,564,351	–	–	–
1983	Catch	597,295	321,145	918,440	616,354	169,277	785,631
	Escapement	328,900	117,600	446,500	–	–	–
	Total	926,195	438,745	1,364,940	–	–	–
1984	Catch	832,872	484,630	1,317,502	227,913	109,207	337,120
	Escapement	446,000	253,700	699,700	–	–	–
	Total	1,278,872	738,330	2,017,202	–	–	–
1985	Catch	539,065	375,832	914,897	324,825	109,004	433,829
	Escapement	284,700	218,800	503,500	–	–	–
	Total	823,765	594,632	1,418,397	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak Districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
1986	Catch	981,185	416,697	1,397,882	252,721	99,048	351,769
	Escapement	239,600	305,000	544,600	–	–	–
	Total	1,220,785	721,697	1,942,482	–	–	–
1987	Catch	753,246	179,500	932,746	405,955	37,064	443,019
	Escapement	329,200	291,500	620,700	–	–	–
	Total	1,082,446	471,000	1,553,446	–	–	–
1988	Catch	829,518	552,278	1,381,796	464,765	61,946	526,711
	Escapement	269,100	227,300	496,400	–	–	–
	Total	1,098,618	779,578	1,878,196	–	–	–
1989	Catch	466,728	72,188	538,916	407,679	47,528	455,207
	Escapement	189,200	121,300	310,500	–	–	–
	Total	655,928	193,488	849,416	–	–	–
1990	Catch	664,339	54,851	719,190	445,864	63,517	509,381
	Escapement	210,900	143,800	354,700	–	–	–
	Total	875,239	198,651	1,073,890	–	–	–
1991	Catch	571,802	237,695	809,497	670,409	105,711	776,120
	Escapement	345,400	242,200	587,600	–	–	–
	Total	917,202	479,895	1,397,097	–	–	–
1992	Catch	592,893	291,612	884,505	323,891	104,245	428,136
	Escapement	194,100	141,400	335,500	–	–	–
	Total	786,993	433,012	1,220,005	–	–	–
1993	Catch	331,003	183,403	514,406	381,941	151,329	533,270
	Escapement	172,400	224,630	397,030	–	–	–
	Total	503,403	408,033	911,436	–	–	–
1994	Catch	690,666	905,581	1,596,247	374,409	218,268	592,677
	Escapement	211,700	367,400	579,100	–	–	–
	Total	902,366	1,272,981	2,175,347	–	–	–
1995	Catch	664,266	511,290	1,175,556	345,556	202,539	548,095
	Escapement	324,750	401,650	726,400	–	–	–
	Total	989,016	912,940	1,901,956	–	–	–
1996	Catch	285,399	128,126	413,525	135,102	241,540	376,642
	Escapement	307,400	302,900	610,300	–	–	–
	Total	592,799	431,026	1,023,825	–	–	–
1997	Catch	101,370	182,559	283,929	196,016	126,309	322,325
	Escapement	542,050	267,000	809,050	–	–	–
	Total	643,420	449,559	1,092,979	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central Districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak Districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
1998	Catch	293,345	173,045	466,390	201,739	52,939	254,678
	Escapement	390,325	351,910	742,235	–	–	–
	Total	683,670	524,955	1,208,625	–	–	–
1999	Catch	397,380	175,229	572,609	190,142	73,548	263,690
	Escapement	336,050	389,130	725,180	–	–	–
	Total	733,430	564,359	1,297,789	–	–	–
2000	Catch	438,642	377,454	816,096	174,435	74,140	248,575
	Escapement	264,050	258,025	522,075	–	–	–
	Total	702,692	635,479	1,338,171	–	–	–
2001	Catch	452,394	432,199	884,593	36,099	12,928	49,027
	Escapement	473,800	277,421	751,221	–	–	–
	Total	926,194	709,620	1,635,814	–	–	–
2002	Catch	206,587	230,946	437,533	201,211	177,606	378,817
	Escapement	333,550	269,200	602,750	–	–	–
	Total	540,137	500,146	1,040,283	–	–	–
2003	Catch	124,578	229,126	353,704	121,169	161,269	282,438
	Escapement	297,810	193,230	491,040	–	–	–
	Total	422,388	422,356	844,744	–	–	–
2004	Catch	244,638	62,174	306,812	130,627	351,683	482,310
	Escapement	552,000	180,400	732,400	–	–	–
	Total	796,638	242,574	1,039,212	–	–	–
2005	Catch	224,093	85,458	309,551	143,799	284,865	428,664
	Escapement	648,200	322,110	970,310	–	–	–
	Total	872,293	407,568	1,279,861	–	–	–
2006	Catch	567,641	310,338	877,979	96,016	204,510	300,526
	Escapement	524,900	239,850	764,750	–	–	–
	Total	1,092,541	550,188	1,642,729	–	–	–
2007	Catch	250,104	132,144	382,248	153,334	144,205	297,539
	Escapement	327,451	399,210	726,661	–	–	–
	Total	577,555	531,354	1,108,909	–	–	–
2008	Catch	281,940	109,532	391,472	284,449	126,483	410,932
	Escapement	417,900	174,050	591,950	–	–	–
	Total	699,840	283,582	983,422	–	–	–
2009	Catch	445,088	538,856	983,944	200,783	495,992	696,775
	Escapement	125,100	387,130	512,230	–	–	–
	Total	570,188	925,986	1,496,174	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
2010	Catch	400,599	114,661	515,260	100,427	173,183	273,610
	Escapement	147,912	143,700	291,612	–	–	–
	Total	548,511	258,361	806,872	–	–	–
2011	Catch	399,514	142,271	541,785	231,081	192,254	423,335
	Escapement	314,300	183,425	497,725	–	–	–
	Total	713,814	325,696	1,039,510	–	–	–
2012	Catch	143,025	83,227	226,252	211,738	185,459	397,197
	Escapement	117,262	87,980	205,242	–	–	–
	Total	260,287	171,207	431,494	–	–	–
2013	Catch	370,043	179,492	549,535	188,952	210,465	399,417
	Escapement	339,400	163,200	502,600	–	–	–
	Total	709,443	342,692	1,052,135	–	–	–
2014	Catch	65,095	46,693	111,788	220,436	169,703	390,139
	Escapement	177,370	136,175	313,545	–	–	–
	Total	242,465	182,868	425,333	–	–	–
2015	Catch	298,824	198,064	496,888	42,306	136,409	178,715
	Escapement	549,270	357,150	906,420	–	–	–
	Total	848,094	555,214	1,403,308	–	–	–
2016	Catch	118,933	34,111	153,044	148,850	123,945	272,795
	Escapement	398,816	227,960	626,776	–	–	–
	Total	517,749	262,071	779,820	–	–	–
2017	Catch	902,394	403,587	1,305,981	179,485	461,730	641,215
	Escapement	1,402,513	371,113	1,773,626	–	–	–
	Total	2,304,907	774,700	3,079,607	–	–	–
2018	Catch	224,758	234,189	458,947	234,339	303,635	537,974
	Escapement	310,043	34,800	344,843	–	–	–
	Total	534,801	268,989	803,790	–	–	–
2019	Catch	336,262	281,208	617,470	216,809	332,263	549,072
	Escapement	469,125	203,350	672,475	–	–	–
	Total	805,387	484,558	1,289,945	–	–	–
2020	Catch	176,149	247,127	423,276	242,326	247,802	490,128
	Escapement	313,450	102,300	415,750	–	–	–
	Total	489,599	349,427	839,026	–	–	–
2021	Catch	286,405	784,916	1,071,321	697,301	472,330	1,169,631
	Escapement	363,381	212,480	575,861	–	–	–
	Total	649,786	997,396	1,647,182	–	–	–

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Year		Post-June harvest: Southeastern[a] and South Central districts	Post-June harvest: Southwestern and Unimak districts	Post-June harvest: South[b] Peninsula totals	June harvest: South Unimak	June harvest: Shumagin Islands	June harvest: Total June harvest
2022	Catch	190,133	78,982	269,115	369,471	179,614	549,085
	Escapement	323,402	73,400	396,802	–	–	–
	Total	513,535	152,382	665,917	–	–	–
2023	Catch	509,198	406,143	915,341	102,852	106,132	208,984
	Escapement	731,150	181,260	912,410	–	–	–
	Total	1,240,348	587,403	1,827,751	–	–	–
2024	Catch	99,797	24,877	124,674	308,426	143,658	452,084
	Escapement	282,805	99,552	382,357	–	–	–
	Total	382,602	124,429	507,031	–	–	–

Note: Harvest of chum salmon during June is not considered local stock, and chum salmon escapement does not begin until July.

[a] Catch includes any salmon (usually very few) caught in the Southeastern District Mainland in July, which are considered local.

[b] Catch numbers do not include test fishery.

Appendix A13.–South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon [a]					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun	6	7	1	369	0	6	294	670
7-Jun	5	5	0	446	0	6	407	859
8-Jun[b]	5	6	13	1,035	0	2,216	484	3,748
9-Jun[b]	1	1	0	128	0	189	138	455
10-Jun[b]	10	10	0	876	0	323	720	1,919
11-Jun	85	89	105	33,641	0	14,974	27,252	75,972
12-Jun	73	76	102	31,887	6	7,843	24,998	64,836
13-Jun	52	56	20	22,522	0	308	14,608	37,458
14-Jun[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-Jun	96	97	15	50,633	0	723	21,931	73,302
16-Jun	72	77	197	141,364	0	24,856	36,681	203,098
17-Jun	66	72	53	59,468	1	29,595	14,707	103,824
18-Jun	76	80	21	41,821	0	16,335	13,461	71,638
19-Jun[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-Jun	84	96	86	200,819	94	52,536	62,261	315,796
21-Jun	60	76	68	66,910	0	10,939	15,737	93,654
22-Jun	80	93	252	148,468	17	56,124	45,593	250,454
23-Jun	57	59	76	103,565	1	22,555	36,354	162,551
24-Jun[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-Jun	57	57	89	74,489	3	12,445	64,088	151,114
26-Jun	46	46	78	30,214	0	4,234	24,312	58,838
27-Jun	32	36	41	28,914	9	8,809	22,708	60,481
28-Jun	42	43	53	33,760	5	14,091	25,091	73,000
29-Jun[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-Jun[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-Jul[b]	1	1	39	3,175	23	468	915	4,620
3-Jul[b]	1	1	14	359	0	127	293	793
4-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-Jul[b]	1	1	62	218	34	44	117	475
6-Jul	40	41	1,041	22,666	914	4,703	10,184	39,508
7-Jul	19	22	78	4,138	74	692	2,318	7,300
8-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-Jul	43	43	456	18,552	3,247	3,657	5,356	31,268
11-Jul	12	17	0	3,082	55	303	486	3,926
12-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14-Jul	49	51	1,949	31,216	13,861	24,741	18,599	90,366
15-Jul	13	20	1	4,877	15	651	483	6,027

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Date	Permits	Landings	Number of salmon [a]					
			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
16-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18-Jul	57	61	584	17,957	5,407	26,343	7,096	57,387
19-Jul	15	16	12	5,092	8,329	3,741	3,971	21,145
20-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22-Jul	51	58	800	19,849	9,941	54,909	9,266	94,765
23-Jul	24	28	109	13,438	3,883	33,232	3,418	54,080
25-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-Jul	79	89	668	37,563	13,332	213,717	24,961	290,241
27-Jul	40	43	83	7,975	5,166	44,248	12,062	69,534
28-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29-Jul[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-Jul	41	45	157	5,532	3,284	233,917	7,202	250,092
31-Jul	32	32	42	5,434	5,863	75,073	4,161	90,573
1-Aug[b]	1	1	52	973	447	16,433	400	18,305
2-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-Aug[b]	1	1	0	1,166	133	38,689	1,658	41,646
6-Aug[b]	1	1	0	736	145	18,639	889	20,409
7-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-Aug	21	22	5	1,472	733	159,296	1,928	163,434
16-Aug	26	27	5	3,164	1,044	176,613	1,100	181,926
17-Aug	9	9	10	1,664	629	25,775	1,452	29,530
18-Aug	12	12	16	608	406	73,547	4,026	78,603
19-Aug	18	19	5	3,617	1,633	45,733	1,780	52,768
20-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-Aug[c]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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			Number of salmon [a]					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
22-Aug	11	11	0	2,159	949	29,523	4,319	36,950
23-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24-Aug	3	3	2	604	221	2,586	186	3,599
25-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
27-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
28-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
29-Aug[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31-Aug[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-Sep[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total[e]	195	1,769	7,460	1,290,735	80,493	1,588,096	580,771	3,547,555

[a] Harvest information includes commercial and test fishery harvest but excludes personal use harvest.

[b] Includes harvest from department's test fishery.

[c] Fishery closed.

[d] Confidential information.

[e] Total includes confidential information.

Appendix A14.–South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon harvest by species, statistical area, section, and district, 2024.

Statistical area	Section	Number of salmon					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeastern District							
281-15	Kupreanof Point	112	9,723	1,164	27,748	9,059	47,806
281-25	Island/ Fox Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Stepovak Section Total		112	9,723	1,164	27,748	9,059	47,806
281-30	Stepovak Flats Section[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
281-40	Grub Gulch/Clark Bay	0	127	174	9,822	1,328	11,451
281-50	Orzinski Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
281-55	American Bay	0	260	35	194	108	597
281-62	Chichagof Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
281-65	Suzy Creek/West Cove	0	0	0	0	0	0
281-67	Dorenoi Bay	20	1,291	431	93,302	1,854	96,898
Northwest Stepovak Section Total		20	1,678	640	103,318	3,290	108,946
281-70	Southwest Stepovak Section	70	6,824	2,079	116,771	1,723	127,467
281-80	Balboa Bay Section	0	3,805	1,085	47,831	3,846	56,567
281-90	Beaver Bay Section[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
282-10	Popof Strait/Squaw Harbor	53	7,960	666	5,755	1,389	15,823
282-11	Unga Cape/East Popof	4,672	347,551	33,741	442,749	179,804	1,008,517
282-20	Acheredin Bay	59	4,144	401	7,555	1,319	13,478
282-25	West Unga Island	374	32,165	3,884	52,110	10,592	99,125
282-30	Bay Point	0	0	0	0	0	0
282-32	Outer Zachary Bay[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
282-35	Zachary Bay[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
282-40	East Head/West Head	0	258	42	811	49	1,160
282-42	Korovin Island	590	42,920	4,421	22,562	9,073	79,566
282-45	Northeast Nagai Island	0	4,454	10	735	177	5,376
282-50	Koniuju Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
282-55	Simeonof Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
282-60	Chernabura Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
282-65	Southeast Nagai Island	349	7,191	469	6,747	1,881	16,637
282-70	Southwest Nagai Island	0	16,179	1,255	6,908	3,643	27,985
282-75	Cape Horn/Porpoise Rocks	19	5,803	325	34,157	805	41,109
282-80	East Nagai Straits[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shumagin Islands Section Total[c]		6,118	468,625	45,326	590,869	208,869	1,319,807
Southeastern District total		6,377	490,997	51,169	936,925	236,310	1,721,778
Percent of total South Peninsula salmon harvest							49.8%

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Statistical area	Section	Number of salmon [a] Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
South Central District							
283-15	Mino Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0
283-17	Little Coal Bay	0	3,089	17	9,492	213	12,811
Mino Cr. – Little Coal B. Section		0	3,089	17	9,492	213	12,811
283-20	Ukolnoi Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
283-21	Northside Cape Tolstoi	0	1,739	21	18,902	205	20,867
283-23	Eastside Pavlof Bay	93	4,854	468	176,847	1,659	183,921
East Pavlof Bay Section Total		93	6,593	489	195,749	1,864	204,788
283-24	Canoe Bay Section	0	0	0	0	0	0
283-25	Northwest Pavlof Bay	0	741	28	81,660	331	82,760
283-26	Long Beach/Ukolnoi	0	1,912	197	11,938	3,592	17,639
West Pavlof Bay Section Total		0	2,653	225	93,598	3,923	100,399
South Central District total		93	12,335	731	298,839	6,000	317,998
Percent of total South Peninsula salmon harvest							9.2%
Southwestern District							
284-36	Volcano Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
284-37	Northside Dolgoi Island	7	7,610	1,085	1,853	1,301	11,856
284-38	South Dolgoi/Moss Cape	0	5,649	114	6,011	2,125	13,899
284-39	Poperechnoi[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
Volcano Bay Section Total		7	13,259	1,199	7,864	3,426	25,755
284-42	Belkofski Bay	1	1,987	3	1,390	118	3,499
284-45	King Cove	0	1,078	0	542	122	1,742
284-47	General Section	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belkofski Bay Section Total		1	3,065	3	1,932	240	5,241
284-55	Deer Island Section	0	290	9	398	120	817
284-62	Outer Cold Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
284-65	Lenard Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0
284-67	Upper Cold Bay	0	282	0	4	393	679
Cold Bay Section Total		0	282	0	4	393	679

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Statistical area	Section	Number of salmon [a]					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
284-70	General Section [b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
284-75	Thin Point Section	0	0	0	0	0	0
284-80	Morzhovoi Bay Section [b]	*	*	*	*	*	*
284-90	Ikatan Bay Section	274	168,547	10,489	90,652	76,260	346,222
Southwestern District total		296	185,650	11,707	100,970	83,528	382,151
Percent of total South Peninsula salmon harvest							11.1%
Unimak District							
285-10	Sanak Island Section	12	1,428	1,541	2,495	4,622	10,098
285-20	Otter Cove	24	87,004	737	2,408	31,136	121,309
285-30	Cape Lazaref	146	156,866	311	31,948	60,335	249,606
Otter Cove Section Total		170	243,870	1,048	34,356	91,471	370,915
285-40	Cape Lutke Section	332	348,328	13,515	137,383	153,582	653,140
Unimak District total		514	593,626	16,104	174,234	249,675	1,034,153
Percent of total South Peninsula salmon harvest							29.9%
South Peninsula total [c]		7,280	1,282,608	79,711	1,510,968	575,513	3,456,080

[a] Harvest information includes commercial harvest and excludes test fishery and personal use harvest.
[b] Confidential information.
[c] Totals contain summed confidential harvest.

Appendix A15.–South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon harvest by species, district, and gear, 2024.

	Number of salmon						Percent
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	of harvest
Southeastern District							
Seine	6,328	415,696	49,264	908,838	223,065	1,603,191	93.1
Set gillnet	49	75,301	1,905	28,087	13,245	118,587	6.9
Total	6,377	490,997	51,169	936,925	236,310	1,721,778	100.0
South Central District							
Seine	93	7,867	731	298,403	5,835	312,929	98.4
Set gillnet	0	4,468	0	436	165	5,069	1.6
Total	93	12,335	731	298,839	6,000	317,998	100.0
Southwestern District							
Seine	220	100,695	1,031	78,889	53,360	234,195	61.3
Drift gillnet	56	72,347	10,221	14,826	27,309	124,759	32.6
Set gillnet	20	12,608	455	7,255	2,859	23,197	6.1
Total	296	185,650	11,707	100,970	83,528	382,151	100.0
Unimak District							
Seine	439	361,497	15,072	170,714	163,158	710,880	68.7
Drift gillnet	75	232,129	1,032	3,520	86,517	323,273	31.3
Total	514	593,626	16,104	174,234	249,675	1,034,153	100.0
South Peninsula total							
Seine	7,080	885,755	66,098	1,456,844	445,418	2,861,195	82.8
Drift gillnet	131	304,476	11,253	18,346	113,826	448,032	13.0
Set gillnet	69	92,377	2,360	35,778	16,269	146,853	4.2
Total	7,280	1,282,608	79,711	1,510,968	575,513	3,456,080	100.0

Appendix A16.–South Peninsula emergency order summary, 2024.

E.O.#	Issued	Effective	*Action Taken*
SP-01	5:00 PM 6/3/24	6:00 AM 6/6/24	Allows one 64-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and four 88-hour commercial salmon fishing periods for set gillnet and drift gillnet gear in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries. Commercial salmon fishing periods for purse seine gear will begin on June 10 for 68 hours, June 16 for 66 hours, and final 2 fishing periods beginning June 20 for 88 hours in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fishery.
SP-02	9:30 AM 6/15/24	6:00 AM 6/16/24	Reduces the second commercial fishing period by 50% for purse seine gear from 66 hours to 33 hours in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District.
SP-03	9:30 AM 6/19/24	8:00 AM 6/20/24	Reduces the third commercial fishing period by 50% for purse seine gear from 88 hours to 44 hours in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District.
SP-04	9:30 AM 6/24/24	8:00 AM 6/25/24	Reduces the fourth commercial fishing period by 50% for purse seine gear from 88 hours to 44 hours in the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District.
SP-05	2:00 PM 7/5/24	6:00 AM 7/6/24	Allows a 33-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Saturday, July 6 until 3:00 p.m. Sunday, July 7, 2024, in the Unimak District, the Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Allows a 33-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Saturday, July 6 until 3:00 p.m. Sunday, July 7, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.
SP-06	12:00 PM 7/8/24	6:00 AM 7/10/24	Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Wednesday, July 10 until 6:00 p.m. Thursday, July 11, 2024, in the Unimak District, Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Wednesday, July 10 until 6:00 p.m. Thursday, July 11, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.
SP-07	5:00 PM 7/12/24	6:00 AM 7/14/24	Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Sunday, July 14 until 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 15, 2024, in the Unimak District, Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Sunday, July 14 until 6:00 p.m. Monday, July 15, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.

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E.O.#	Issued	Effective	*Action Taken*
SP-08	11:00 AM 7/13/24	6:00 AM 7/15/24	Allows an 84-hour commercial salmon fishing period in the Urilia Bay Section of the Northwestern District from 6:00 a.m. Monday, July 15 until 6:00 p.m. Thursday, July 18.
SP-09	11:00 AM 7/20/24	6:00 AM 7/26/24	Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Thursday, July 18 until 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 19, 2024, in the Unimak District, Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Thursday, July 18 until 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 19, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.
SP-10	5:00 PM 7/17/24	6:00 PM 7/18/24	Extends the current commercial fishing period in the Urilia Bay Section of the Northwestern District for 48 hours from 6:00 p.m. Thursday, July 18 until 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 20, 2024.
SP-11	12:00 PM 7/20/24	6:00 PM 7/20/24	Extends the current commercial fishing period in the Urilia Bay Section of the Northwestern District from 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 20, 2024, until further notice.
SP-12	5:00 PM 7/20/24	6:00 AM 7/22/24	Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Monday, July 22 until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 23, 2024, in the Unimak District, Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Monday, July 22 until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 23, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.
SP-13	4:00 PM 7/23/24	6:00 AM 7/26/24	Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Friday, July 26 until 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 27, 2024, in the Unimak District, Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Stepovak Flats, East Stepovak, and Shumagin Islands Sections of the Southeastern District. Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Friday, July 26 until 6:00 p.m. Saturday, July 27, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.

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E.O.#	Issued	Effective	*Action Taken*
SP-14	1:00 PM 7/28/24	6:00 AM 7/30/24	Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 6:00 a.m. Tuesday, July 30 until 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 31, 2024, in the Unimak District, Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, East Stepovak, and Shumagin Islands Sections of the Southeastern District. Allows a 36-hour commercial salmon fishing period for drift gillnet gear from 6:00 a.m. Tuesday, July 30 until 6:00 p.m. Friday, July 31, 2024, in the Unimak District and Ikatan Bay Section of the Southwestern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.
SP-15	11:00 AM 8/13/24	8:00 AM 8/15/24	Allows a 61-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 8:00 a.m. Thursday, August 15 until 9:00 p.m. Saturday, August 17, 2024, in the General and Deer Island Sections of the Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Prohibits the retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length by purse seine gear in the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central, and Southeastern Districts of Area M during a commercial salmon fishery and must be returned to the water unharmed.
SP-16	9:15 AM 8/14/24	8:00 AM 8/15/24	Allows a 61-hour commercial salmon fishing period for set gillnet gear and seine gear from 8:00 a.m. Thursday, August 15 until 9:00 p.m. Saturday, August 17, 2024, in the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, and Northwest Stepovak Sections of the Southeastern District.
SP-17	9:15 AM 8/17/24	9:00 PM 8/19/24	Extends the current commercial salmon fishing period from 9:00 p.m. Saturday, August 17, 2024, until 9:00 p.m. Monday, August 19 in the General and Deer Island Sections of the Southwestern District, South Central, and the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, and Shumagin Islands Sections Southeastern Districts.
SP 18	3:30 PM 8/20/24	8:00 AM 8/22/24	Allows a 133-hour commercial salmon fishing period from 8:00 a.m. Thursday, August 22 until 9:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 27, 2024, in the Morzhovoi Bay, Thin Point, General and Deer Island Sections of the Southwestern District, South Central District, the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, East Stepovak, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District, and the Bechevin Bay Section of the Northwester District.
SP 19	5:00 PM 8/22/24	8:00 AM 8/25/24	Allows a 60-hour commercial salmon fishing period from 8:00 a.m. Sunday, August 25 until 9:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 27, 2024, in the Aleutian Islands Area.
SP 20	3:00 PM 8/26/24	8:00 AM 8/25/24	Extends the current commercial fishing period from 9:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 27, 2024, until further notice in the Morzhovoi Bay, Thin Point, General and Deer Island Sections of the Southwestern District, South Central District, and the Shumagin Islands Section of the Southeastern District. Extends the current commercial fishing period for 96 hours from 9:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 27 until 9:00 p.m. Saturday, August 31, 2024, in the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, and East Stepovak Sections of the Southeastern District.

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E.O.#	Issued	Effective	*Action Taken*
SP 21	5:00 PM 8/31/24	9:00 AM 9/2/24	Allows a 131-hour commercial salmon fishing period from 9:00 a.m. Monday, September 2 until 8:00 p.m. Saturday, September 7, 2024, in the the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, and East Stepovak Sections of the Southeastern District.
SP 22	5:00 PM 9/7/24	9:00 AM 9/9/24	Allows a 131-hour commercial salmon fishing period from 9:00 a.m. Monday, September 9 until 8:00 p.m. Saturday, September 14, 2024, in the the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, and East Stepovak Sections of the Southeastern District. Allows commercial salmon fishing from 9:00 a.m. Monday, September 9 until further notice in the Unimak, and the Ikatan, Cold Bay, Belkofski, and Volcano Bay Sections of the Southwestern District.
SP 23	5:00 PM 9/14/24	9:00 AM 9/16/24	Allows a 131-hour commercial salmon fishing period from 9:00 a.m. Monday, September 16 until 8:00 p.m. Saturday, September 21, 2024, in the the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, and East Stepovak Sections of the Southeastern District.
SP-24	5:00 PM 9/21/24	9:00 AM 9/23/24	Allows a 131-hour commercial salmon fishing period from 9:00 a.m. Monday, September 23 until 8:00 p.m. Saturday, September 28, 2024, in the the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Northwest Stepovak, and East Stepovak Sections of the Southeastern District.

Appendix A17.–South Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon exvessel value by species and gear, 2011–2024, based on fish ticket information.

		Exvessel value					
Year	Gear name	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2011	Purse seine	$ 63,545	$ 4,822,894	$ 366,325	$ 5,551,505	$ 2,199,032	$ 13,003,303
	Drift gillnet	$ 20,815	$ 2,978,032	$ 69,909	$ 57,641	$ 323,556	$ 3,449,952
	Set gillnet	$ 7,949	$ 2,705,468	$ 83,306	$ 292,378	$ 438,762	$ 3,527,863
	Total	$ 92,309	$ 10,506,393	$ 519,540	$ 5,901,524	$ 2,961,351	$ 19,981,117
2012	Purse seine	$ 55,614	$ 4,400,706	$ 131,002	$ 433,465	$ 1,137,785	$ 6,158,572
	Drift gillnet	$ 57,667	$ 3,903,056	$ 108,687	$ 18,856	$ 653,839	$ 4,742,105
	Set gillnet	$ 6,360	$ 2,036,366	$ 9,741	$ 34,167	$ 105,976	$ 2,192,611
	Total	$ 119,641	$ 10,340,128	$ 249,431	$ 486,487	$ 1,897,600	$ 13,093,288
2013	Purse seine	$ 30,055	$ 6,862,066	$ 493,635	$ 8,003,434	$ 1,682,513	$ 17,071,703
	Drift gillnet	$ 19,318	$ 6,233,705	$ 331,644	$ 82,699	$ 368,996	$ 7,036,362
	Set gillnet	$ 10,330	$ 3,582,837	$ 79,899	$ 275,514	$ 151,731	$ 4,100,311
	Total	$ 59,704	$ 16,678,607	$ 905,179	$ 8,361,647	$ 2,203,239	$ 28,208,376
2014	Purse seine	$ 45,884	$ 4,559,088	$ 471,004	$ 453,341	$ 834,285	$ 6,363,602
	Drift gillnet	$ 8,405	$ 2,276,681	$ 153,138	$ 38,288	$ 254,868	$ 2,731,379
	Set gillnet	$ 4,797	$ 3,671,465	$ 109,764	$ 50,920	$ 129,590	$ 3,966,536
	Total	$ 59,086	$ 10,507,234	$ 733,906	$ 542,549	$ 1,218,742	$ 13,061,517
2015	Purse seine	$ 225,973	$ 5,967,055	$ 410,181	$ 8,339,326	$ 712,028	$ 15,654,563
	Drift gillnet	$ 5,127	$ 678,852	$ 40,283	$ 34,353	$ 54,484	$ 813,100
	Set gillnet	$ 5,229	$ 4,224,131	$ 67,507	$ 184,632	$ 127,873	$ 4,609,371
	Total	$ 236,329	$ 10,870,037	$ 517,971	$ 8,558,312	$ 894,385	$ 21,077,034
2016	Purse seine	$ 34,797	$ 4,680,780	$ 225,807	$ 1,105,155	$ 453,095	$ 6,499,634
	Drift gillnet	$ 8,597	$ 1,316,316	$ 9,858	$ 47,099	$ 55,179	$ 1,437,050
	Set gillnet	$ 6,007	$ 3,981,346	$ 18,436	$ 36,360	$ 70,085	$ 4,112,233
	Total	$ 49,401	$ 9,978,442	$ 254,101	$ 1,188,614	$ 578,359	$ 12,048,917
2017	Purse seine	$ 34,797	$ 4,680,780	$ 225,807	$ 1,105,155	$ 453,095	$ 6,499,634
	Drift gillnet	$ 8,597	$ 1,316,316	$ 9,858	$ 47,099	$ 55,179	$ 1,437,050
	Set gillnet	$ 6,007	$ 3,981,346	$ 18,436	$ 36,360	$ 70,085	$ 4,112,233
	Total	$ 49,401	$ 9,978,442	$ 254,101	$ 1,188,614	$ 578,359	$ 12,048,917

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Year	Gear name	Exvessel value					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2018	Purse seine	$ 52,695	$ 4,595,556	$ 556,848	$ 592,123	$ 2,551,789	$ 8,349,012
	Drift gillnet	$ 6,989	$ 1,487,876	$ 9,228	$ 22,546	$ 144,788	$ 1,671,428
	Set gillnet	$ 4,697	$ 1,439,109	$ 29,186	$ 75,339	$ 204,013	$ 1,752,344
	Total	$ 64,381	$ 7,522,542	$ 595,262	$ 690,008	$ 2,900,591	$ 11,772,784
2019	Purse seine	$ 44,597	$ 6,805,588	$ 875,918	$ 12,344,032	$ 2,147,545	$ 22,217,679
	Drift gillnet	$ 5,515	$ 674,048	$ 38,606	$ 143,921	$ 97,211	$ 959,302
	Set gillnet	$ 2,709	$ 3,082,400	$ 73,547	$ 187,946	$ 177,607	$ 3,524,209
	Total	$ 52,822	$ 10,562,037	$ 988,071	$ 12,675,898	$ 2,422,363	$ 26,701,191
2020	Purse seine	$ 13,327	$ 6,805,588	$ 875,918	$ 12,344,032	$ 2,147,545	$ 22,186,409
	Drift gillnet	$ 1,721	$ 674,048	$ 38,606	$ 143,921	$ 97,211	$ 955,508
	Set gillnet	$ 385	$ 3,082,400	$ 73,547	$ 187,946	$ 177,607	$ 3,521,885
	Total	$ 15,433	$ 10,562,037	$ 988,071	$ 12,675,898	$ 2,422,363	$ 26,663,802
2021	Purse seine	$ 21,598	$ 16,794,462	$ 399,312	$ 90,811	$ 2,810,252	$ 20,116,435
	Drift gillnet	$ 3,585	$ 2,572,272	$ 4,658	$ 15,040,497	$ 105,289	$ 17,726,301
	Set gillnet	$ 655	$ 1,911,462	$ 20,094	$ 84,135	$ 73,272	$ 2,089,618
	Total	$ 25,838	$ 21,278,196	$ 424,063	$ 15,215,443	$ 2,988,813	$ 39,932,353
2022	Purse seine	$ 10,981	$ 17,359,751	$ 53,451	$ 5,860,856	$ 1,032,083	$ 24,317,121
	Drift gillnet	$ 3,167	$ 6,937,821	$ 2,359	$ 20,157	$ 44,577	$ 7,008,081
	Set gillnet	$ 1,640	$ 1,745,992	$ 8,412	$ 158,380	$ 67,040	$ 1,981,465
	Total	$ 15,788	$ 26,043,565	$ 64,222	$ 6,039,392	$ 1,143,700	$ 33,306,668
2023	Purse seine	$ 22,164	$ 3,780,749	$ 228,133	$ 9,090,516	$ 1,510,373	$ 14,631,934
	Drift gillnet	$ 2,832	$ 814,411	$ 11,404	$ 26,510	$ 79,807	$ 934,963
	Set gillnet	$ 584	$ 1,081,622	$ 4,094	$ 70,933	$ 72,994	$ 1,230,227
	Total	$ 25,579	$ 5,676,782	$ 243,631	$ 9,187,959	$ 1,663,174	$ 16,797,125
2024	Purse seine	$3,600	$4,514,394	$56,120	$1,071,734	$771,516	$6,417,364
	Drift gillnet	$164	$1,684,820	$8,261	$13,678	$199,258	$1,906,180
	Set gillnet	$503	$551,168	$2,538	$26,893	$30,917	$612,019
	Total	$4,266	$6,750,382	$66,918	$1,112,305	$1,001,691	$8,935,562
2014–2023 average	Purse seine	$52,079	$8,104,913	$471,053	$8,506,020	$1,743,612	$18,877,678
	Drift gillnet	$5,196	$2,032,366	$34,665	$73,156	$109,891	$2,255,274
	Set gillnet	$3,143	$2,844,583	$47,132	$147,090	$165,056	$3,207,005
	Total	$60,418	$12,981,862	$552,851	$8,726,266	$2,018,559	$24,339,956

APPENDIX B. SOUTH UNIMAK AND SHUMAGIN ISLANDS JUNE FISHERIES

Appendix B1.–South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon fisheries history, 1962–2023.

Prior to 1973, fishing time was liberal and was not based on the strength of the forecast Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). During the late 1960s and early 1970s, controversy arose between Alaska Peninsula–Aleutians Islands and Bristol Bay fishers concerning the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries.

Beginning in 1975, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) established guideline harvest levels (GHLs) based on average historic catches. The GHL for the Shumagin Islands was 1.5% of the latest inshore Bristol Bay projected sockeye salmon harvest, and the South Unimak fishery was allocated 6.8% of the Bristol Bay inshore projected sockeye salmon harvest. The total GHLs for each fishery were further broken down into 4 time period GHLs to distribute the catches throughout the month of June (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

Although chum salmon have always been caught during the June fisheries, the unusually large chum salmon catches in 1982 and 1983 caused concern by fishers in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) Region. Beginning with the 1984 season, the BOF placed a limit on fishing time, not to exceed 96 hours per week and not more than 72 consecutive hours in order to allow "escapement windows." The purpose of the "windows" was to limit the chum salmon harvest. Due to the high sockeye salmon catch rate (and low chum-to-sockeye catch ratios) during 1984 and 1985, these restrictions were not implemented because the GHLs were easily met (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

In 1986, the BOF placed a 400,000 chum salmon catch ceiling on both fisheries combined, eliminated fishing during the first 10 days of June, and eliminated fishing during the last GHL time period, June 26–30 (along with the sockeye salmon allocation for that period). These restrictions applied to the 1986 season only. Additional restrictions during 1986 were the primary reasons for less than half of the combined South Unimak–Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon allocation being harvested in that year (Poetter 2007).

The regulations for the 1987 season were the same as those used in 1985. However, during 1988 and 1989 the BOF placed an annual 500,000 chum salmon catch ceiling on both fisheries combined.

In 1988, the abundance of chum salmon was about equal to sockeye salmon at South Unimak. This resulted in less than 40% of the South Unimak sockeye salmon allocation being harvested before the chum salmon ceiling was reached. Sockeye salmon abundance was higher in the Shumagin Islands and that fishery was able to harvest its allocation (Poetter 2007).

In 1989, sockeye salmon abundance was very high and sockeye salmon allocations were exceeded with relatively little fishing time. The Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon catch was 396,958 fish with an allocation of 264,000 fish; the South Unimak catch was 1,347,547 sockeye salmon with an allocation of 1,199,000 fish (Poetter 2007). A total of only 72 hours of fishing time was allowed in the Shumagin Islands during 4 days. At South Unimak, 84 hours of fishing time was allowed with openings occurring during 5 separate days. The 1989 chum salmon catch was 47,528 fish in the Shumagin Islands and 407,635 fish at South Unimak for a total of 455,163 fish. The ratio of sockeye to chum salmon was low during the early part of the fishery and became high towards the end (Shaul et al. 1990).

After the 1989 season, the BOF made the following changes to the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries:

(1) The starting date of the fishery was delayed until June 13 because the sockeye salmon to chum salmon ratio is normally lower during early June.

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(2) The chum salmon ceiling for both fisheries combined was raised from 500,000 fish to 600,000 fish.

(3) The "window regulations" were eliminated because there did not seem to be a need for both a chum salmon ceiling and windows.

(4) The sockeye salmon allocation periods and allocations were changed. The percent of the total allocation by period were the same for each fishery.

Period	Allocation
June 13–18	35%
June 19–25	45%
June 26–30	20%
Total	100%

If catches in either fishery fell below the guidelines in the June 13–18 period, those unharvested sockeye salmon, up to a maximum of 5% of the total allocation for that fishery, could be harvested during the June 19–25 period. The June 26–30 period could not be used to make up for underharvest during the first 2 periods. A 1987 salmon tagging study showed that sockeye salmon stock composition between the first 2 periods was very similar; however, the June 26–30 stock composition at South Unimak–Shumagin Islands could be dominated by fewer and later stocks (Eggers et al. 1991).

(5) Unlimited seine leads were eliminated at South Unimak, and leads of no more than 150 fathoms were determined to be the only legal lengths for the entire Alaska Peninsula.

(6) For the first time, maximum depth restrictions were placed on seine and gillnet gear. For the entire Alaska Peninsula Area, seine gear could not exceed 375 meshes in depth. Seine mesh size could not exceed 3-1/2 inches except the first 25 meshes above the lead line could not be more than 7 inches (5 AAC 09.332)(a). No gillnet gear used along the South Peninsula could exceed 90 meshes in depth (5 AAC 09.331)(b)(1)(C).

(7) The area making up the South Unimak fishery was expanded to include the following portions of Southwestern District located outside the Ikatan Bay Section:

(a) all waters north and west of a line from Cape Pankof Light to Thin Point.

(b) all waters enclosed by a line from Thin Point to Stag Point on Deer Island to Dolgoi Cape and from Bluff Point on Dolgoi Island to Arch Point.

In 1990, sockeye salmon were not available in large numbers in the Shumagin Islands or at South Unimak despite the fact that Bristol Bay experienced one of its largest runs on record (Shaul et al. 1991). If the Bristol Bay run had been forecast correctly, the sockeye salmon GHL would have been 497,000 for the Shumagin Islands and 2,255,000 for South Unimak (Shaul et al. 1991). Windy weather plagued fishing operations, but fish abundance also seemed low, especially in view of the huge run that arrived in Bristol Bay.

Harvesting the total sockeye salmon allocations in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries with a chum salmon cap in place was often difficult and sometimes impossible, especially when sockeye salmon allocations were large. At the fall 1991 BOF meeting, the chum salmon cap was changed to 40% of the combined South Unimak and Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon allocation, not to exceed 900,000 fish (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

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This change generated much controversy from fishermen in the AYK Region because the chum salmon cap was likely to be 900,000 fish in 1992–1994, based on initial long-range Bristol Bay sockeye salmon projections. The BOF addressed the chum salmon cap issue again at their spring 1992 meeting and changed the cap to 700,000 chum salmon, regardless of the sockeye salmon allocation. The BOF also stipulated that unless the chum salmon cap was in danger of being exceeded, set gillnet fishing periods would not be less than 16 hours even if it was necessary to restrict seine and drift gillnet gear periods to less than 16 hours due to chum salmon conservation. This was due to set gillnet gear selectivity favoring sockeye salmon. Regardless of gear selectivity, the BOF directed ADF&G to manage the fishery so that the cap would not be exceeded.

In 1992, the sockeye salmon allocations were 1,959,000 fish for South Unimak and 432,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). The fishery was delayed until June 15 because of the high number of chum salmon caught in the Shumagin Islands test fishery. From June 15 until the end of the fishery on June 26, sockeye to chum salmon ratios were very high (Poetter 2007). A total of 2,046,022 sockeye salmon were harvested at South Unimak, whereas the Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon harvest was 411,834 fish. The chum salmon harvest from both fisheries combined was 426,203 fish.

In 1993, the sockeye salmon allocations were 2,375,000 fish for South Unimak and 524,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Test fishing in the Shumagin Islands during June 7–11 indicated sockeye to chum salmon ratios greater than 2.0. Consequently, fishing began on June 13, the earliest date allowed by the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Management Plan*.

In 1993, AYK chum salmon stocks were at low levels, resulting in very little commercial fishing targeting chum salmon (Francisco et al. 1995). Subsistence fishing for AYK chum salmon was not allowed in some locations. Consequently, during 1993 and 1994, the BOF conducted 2 out-of-cycle meetings devoted to the South Unimak–Shumagin Islands June fishery. The first meeting was nonregulatory but resulted in the second meeting in which regulatory changes were made.

During its spring 1994 meeting, the BOF allowed ADF&G to open the South Unimak-Shumagin Islands fisheries prior to June 13 if sockeye to chum salmon ratios were greater than 2.0, and eliminated the time period allocations. Elimination of time period allocations would have resulted in a substantially lower harvest of chum salmon in 1993 (McCullough and Pengilly 1994).

The 1994 sockeye salmon allocations were a record high, totaling 2,938,000 fish at South Unimak and 648,000 fish in the Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Test fishing in the Shumagin Islands indicated that sockeye to chum salmon ratios were low and no fishing was allowed in the Shumagin Islands until June 18. Test fishing indicated that sockeye to chum salmon ratios at South Unimak on June 15 and 16 were higher than those in the Shumagin Islands, and fishing started on June 17.

The 1994 fishery was characterized by low catch rates of sockeye and chum salmon but record June pink salmon catches (Appendix B4). Sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios were slightly better than 2 to 1 during most of the fishery and were lower at the end of June (Poetter 2007). Total sockeye salmon harvest was very disappointing to industry in the Alaska Peninsula Area. At South Unimak, 1,001,250 sockeye salmon (34% of allocation) were harvested. In the Shumagin Islands, 460,013 sockeye salmon (71% of allocation) were harvested. The combined chum salmon catch was 582,165 fish.

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The 1994 Bristol Bay sockeye salmon run was below forecast but still a very strong run and produced an inshore harvest of over 35 million fish. However, sockeye salmon were not available in large numbers in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries. Fishers reported a drastic change in currents and colder inshore water temperatures, which they believe may have affected the migratory pattern of sockeye salmon.

Large numbers of chum salmon were reported to be in the South Unimak fishery throughout June but fishers avoided areas with high chum salmon concentrations. These tactics apparently not only decreased the chum salmon catch but reduced the fleets' ability to harvest sockeye salmon because the 2 species were reported to be traveling together in large numbers at some locations.

Following the 1994 season, the BOF implemented the following changes to the management plan.

1. June fishery cannot begin prior to June 11.
2. After June 24, in either the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fisheries, if the sockeye salmon guideline harvest level and the maximum allowable harvest of chum salmon have not been attained, and if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon is 2:1 or less on any day, the next daily fishing period for seine and drift gillnet gear shall be 6 hours in duration in that fishery. After June 24, the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fishery shall close for all gear types if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon is 2:1 or less for any 3 aggregate days.
3. The BOF stated its intent that keeping the chum salmon harvest below the cap supersedes any attempt to reach the sockeye salmon GHLs.
4. The BOF eliminated minimum mesh size requirements for gillnets during the June fisheries.

In 1995, the sockeye salmon GHL was 2,987,000 fish allocated to South Unimak and 659,000 fish to Shumagin Islands for a total of 3,646,000 fish (Poetter 2007). Test fishing in the Shumagin Islands and at South Unimak indicated that sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios were slightly higher than in 1994. Consequently, both fisheries opened on June 13. However, the sockeye salmon harvest rates were again low. Virtually continuous fishing was allowed in both fisheries, through June 30 at South Unimak, and through June 29 in the Shumagin Islands where the sockeye salmon allocation was achieved. The 1995 South Unimak harvest was 1,451,490 sockeye salmon and 342,307 chum salmon; the fishery was about 1,536,000 fish under the sockeye salmon GHL. Shumagin Islands catch totaled 653,831 sockeye and 195,126 chum salmon and was only 5,000 fish under the sockeye salmon GHL. The combined harvest of both fisheries was 2,105,321 sockeye and 537,433 chum salmon, which was 1,541,000 sockeye salmon less than the GHL (Poetter 2007) and about 163,000 chum salmon less than the 700,000 cap. The combined sockeye salmon GHL was not achieved because sockeye salmon were not available in large numbers at South Unimak. The actual Bristol Bay sockeye salmon harvest was slightly larger than the forecast.

The 1996 sockeye salmon GHLs were 2,564,000 fish for South Unimak, and 566,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Based on test fishing results, the South Unimak fishery did not begin until June 15, and the Shumagin Islands fishery did not open until June 18. The purpose of test fishing was to determine the sockeye-to-chum salmon ratio as an indication of when the sockeye salmon harvest could be maximized without reaching the chum salmon cap. Salmon harvest rates were extremely low in both South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries, and almost continuous fishing was allowed. At South Unimak, despite continuous fishing from June 18 to June 30, only 572,495 sockeye salmon (23.3% of the allocation) were harvested. In the Shumagin Islands 456,475 sockeye salmon were caught, bringing the combined South Unimak–Shumagin Islands sockeye salmon harvest to 1,028,970 (33% of the allocation). A total of 359,820 chum salmon were harvested (129,889 at South Unimak and 229,931 in the Shumagin Islands), about 340,000 fish below the 700,000 cap.

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In 1997, the South Unimak fishery opened on June 13. Because of a price dispute, fishing effort ranged from 58 to 97 drift gillnet permit holders from June 13 through June 17 (Poetter 2007). The dispute was settled on June 18, and continuous fishing was allowed through June 30. The sockeye salmon harvest was 1,179,179 fish, 36% below the 1,840,000 GHL (Poetter 2007). The 1997 Shumagin Islands fishery opened on June 19, and fishing was allowed daily until June 26 when the sockeye salmon GHL of 406,000 was exceeded (Poetter 2007). Shumagin Islands harvest was 449,002 sockeye salmon. A total of 322,325 chum salmon were harvested (196,016 at South Unimak and 126,309 in the Shumagin Islands), 377,675 fish below the 700,000 cap.

After the 1997 season, the BOF lowered the chum salmon cap from 700,000 fish to a "floating cap" that could range from 350,000 to 650,000 depending on the projected strength of harvests of summer chum salmon in AYK Area in relation to the 1970–1997 average. If the projected AYK chum salmon harvest was less than 33% of the average catches, the South Peninsula cap would be 350,000 to 450,000 fish. If the projected AYK summer run chum salmon harvest was between 33% and 67% of the 1970–1997 average, the South Peninsula cap would be between 450,001 and 550,000 chum salmon. If the AYK summer chum salmon harvest exceeded 67% of the 1970–1997 average, the South Peninsula chum salmon cap would be 550,001 to 650,000 fish. If ADF&G identified a summer chum salmon *stock of concern*, the upper end of the cap would be reduced by 50,000 fish. The earliest opening date was changed from June 11 to June 10. In the Unimak District, the shoreward end of a set gillnet had to be within one half-mile of shore. All salmon caught had to be retained and reported. The use of aircraft to locate salmon was prohibited for the entire Alaska Peninsula Area for the entire season.

In 1998, the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries both opened to commercial salmon fishing on June 13. However, the entire seine fleet and approximately 80% of the set gillnet fleet did not fish because of a dispute over salmon prices. The drift gillnet fleet at South Unimak started fishing on June 13. As the fishery progressed more set gillnet permit holders participated and on June 17 the purse seine fleet and the balance of the set gillnet fleet went fishing. The 1998 sockeye salmon harvest rates were low in both South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries. Despite continuous fishing from June 13 through June 30, only 974,628 sockeye (63.7% of the allocation) and 195,454 chum salmon were harvested at South Unimak. A total of 314,097 sockeye salmon (93.5% of the allocation) and 50,165 chum salmon were harvested in Shumagin Islands.

In 1999, the South Unimak fishery was opened for 16 hours on June 11, reopened on June 13, and was repeatedly extended until June 21 when the sockeye salmon GHL was reached. The Shumagin Islands fishery opened on June 13 and was repeatedly extended until June 18 when the GHL was reached (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). The 1999 sockeye salmon daily harvest rates were higher than in the past 3 years in both South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries. After nearly continuous fishing from June 11 through June 21, 1,106,208 sockeye (8.0% over the allocation) and 186,886 chum salmon were harvested at South Unimak. A total of 269,191 sockeye (19.1% over the allocation) and 58,420 chum salmon were harvested in the 1999 Shumagin Islands fishery.

Based on the Bristol Bay forecast, the 2000 June sockeye salmon GHLs were 1,650,000 fish for South Unimak and 363,000 fish for Shumagin Islands (Poetter 2007). Test fishing results in the Shumagin Islands indicated that a fishing period could be allowed on June 11. However, no commercial fishing occurred during June 11 and June 12 because of a price dispute between fishermen and processors and test fishing continued (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000). The South Unimak test fishery sockeye-to-chum

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salmon ratio was less than the 2 to 1 needed to justify a fishery on June 11. After the announced Shumagin Islands opening for June 11, all 3 of the South Unimak test fish boats quit test fishing and departed for the Shumagin Islands commercial fishery. A price settlement was reached on June 13, and commercial fishing began. After June 13, sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios were high, and both fisheries were repeatedly extended. The South Unimak fishery remained open through June 30. Shumagin Islands closed on June 18 when it was estimated that the sockeye salmon GHL would be reached. The 2000 South Unimak harvest was 892,016 sockeye salmon (54.1% of the GHL) and 168,888 chum salmon. The Shumagin Islands harvest was 359,212 sockeye salmon (99.0% of the allocation) and 70,469 chum salmon. The combined South Unimak-Shumagin Islands chum salmon harvest in 2000 was 239,357 fish, well below the chum salmon GHL of 350,000 to 400,000 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2000).

The fishing power of the fleet participating in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fishery appeared to be substantially lower for all species during recent years (2005–2014) than it was during the 1980s due to the following factors:

1. The gear depth restrictions were implemented in 1990.
2. Cape Lutke was no longer as productive an area for the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets, and the prices paid for salmon were low. The purse seine fleet was substantially smaller than the 1982–1996 fleet (Appendix A9).
3. Because of low salmon prices, the drift gillnet fleet decreased from 157 permit holders in 1991 to about 85 permit holders participating in 2006.
4. Salmon may have changed their migration routes and/or timing because of oceanographic or climatic factors and may not be as abundant in areas where the June fisheries occur.

From 1990 through 2003, drift gillnet permit holders generally had higher sockeye-to-chum salmon ratios than seine permit holders in South Unimak. Prior to 1990, the seine fleet had higher ratios than the drift gillnet fleet.

There have been substantial shifts in the percentage of catches taken by various gear types over the years. The amount of set gillnet gear and percentages of the harvests taken by set gillnets have increased since the 1970s in both fisheries. Drift gillnet gear dominated the South Unimak catches during the 1970s. Purse seiners dominated the South Unimak harvests during most years between 1979 and 1994. Since 1995, drift gillnetters have again dominated the South Unimak fishery.

At its 2001 BOF meeting, major changes were made to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365). These changes included the following:

1. Elimination of the sockeye salmon guideline harvest levels;
2. Elimination of the chum salmon guideline harvest levels;
3. Limiting fishing time to no more than 16 hours per day by any gear group;
4. Limiting total fishing time by seine and drift gillnet gear to no more than 48 hours in a floating 7-day period with no more than two 16-hour periods on consecutive days in any 7-day period;
5. From June 10 through June 24 in the South Unimak and/or Shumagin Islands fisheries, set gillnet gear may fish on consecutive days for 16-hour periods as long as the set gillnet sockeye to chum salmon ratios in that fishery are equal to or greater than the recent 10-year average for that fishery. If the set gillnet sockeye to chum salmon ratio falls below the recent

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10-year average in either fishery, that fishery will be closed for one period. From June 10 to June 24, daily fishing periods for set gillnet gear will be from 6:00 AM until 10:00 PM;

6. Purse seine and drift gillnet fishing periods through June 24 will occur at the same time in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands fisheries; and

7. After June 24, in either the South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fishery, if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon by all gear combined is less than 2.0 on any day, the next fishing period shall be of 6 hours duration for all gear in that fishery. If the sockeye to chum salmon ratio is 2 or greater, a 6-hour fishing period can be extended to a maximum of 16 hours. The South Unimak or Shumagin Islands fishery shall close for all gear groups if the ratio of sockeye to chum salmon is less than 2 for 2 consecutive fishing periods.

During its 2004 BOF meeting, the BOF agreed that actions restricting the June fishery taken during the 2001 BOF cycle were unnecessary and caused undue hardship on the fishermen of the Area M. Changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) were adopted. These changes included the following:

1. Fishery to begin at 6:00 AM on June 7;

2. Fishing periods are 88 hours in length separated by 32-hour closures. The fishery closes at 10:00 PM on June 29. The last fishing period is 64 hours in duration;

3. Concurrent fishing time for all gear types;

4. Areas open to fishing were expanded to include the entire Unimak and Southwestern districts, East and West Pavlof Bay, and Bechevin Bay and Shumagin Islands sections; and

5. Eliminated all sockeye to chum salmon harvest ratio requirements.

In February 2007, the BOF made modifications to the *June Fishery Management Plan* including:

1. Changing the description of the Sanak Island Section.

2. Expanding the use of drift gillnets to the following portion of the Southwestern District: south and east of a line from Cape Pankof Light (lat 54°39.60′N, long 163°03.70′W) to Thin Point (lat 54°57.32′N, long 162°33.50′W); south of a line from Thin Point (lat 54°57.32′N, long 162°33.50′W) to the northernmost tip of Stag Point (lat 54°59.10′N, long 162°18.10′W) on Deer Island to the southernmost tip of Dolgoi Cape (lat 55°03.15′N, long 161°44.35′W) on Dolgoi Island and south of the latitude of the northeastern tip of Dolgoi Island (lat 55°07.50′N, long 161°38.30′W; B1).

3. Allowing the use of salmon net pens.

4. Allowing 2 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) set gillnet permit holders aboard a registered set gillnet fishing vessel to tow a second registered CFEC set gillnet vessel that has a second aggregate of set gillnet gear onboard.

In February 2013, the BOF made changes to the June fishing schedule. The fishing schedule for set gillnet gear did not change (beginning 6:00 AM June 7; four 88-hour fishing periods interspersed with 32-hour closures with a final 64-hour fishing period that closes at 10:00 PM on June 29). The June schedule for seine and drift gillnet gear was reduced by 64 hours with the initial opening delayed until June 10 (beginning 6:00 AM June 10; four 88-hour fishing periods interspersed with 32-hour closures).

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In February 2016, the BOF made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5AAC 09.365) and the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5AAC 09.366) by adopting regulation to limit the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP) described "Dolgoi Island area" (statistical areas 283-15 through 283-26 and 284-36 through 284-42). From June 1 through July 25, there is a harvest limit of 191,000 sockeye salmon that can be harvested in these areas, based on fish ticket information. Once the harvest limit is reached, the portion of the West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) and waters of the Volcano Bay Section (statistical areas 284-37 through 284-39) will be closed to commercial salmon fishing through July 25. However, the portion of West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point may reopen to commercial salmon fishing on July 17.

During the February 2019 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik meeting, the BOF made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) by amending subsection (d), which establishes the June fishing schedule. The first commercial fishing period began on June 6 at 10:00 AM and closed at 10:00 PM on June 8, a 64-hour fishing period for set gillnet gear only. Beginning at 6:00 AM June 10 all gear types were allowed to fish for an 88-hour fishing period which ended at 10:00 PM on June 13. That fishing period was followed by a closure of 32 hours for all gear types. The commercial salmon fishery reopened for 3 more 88-hour fishing periods, followed by closures of 32 hours. The final commercial fishing period in June ended at 10:00 PM on June 28.

Additionally, the BOF added a new subsection to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365(g)) to close the waters of the Volcano Bay Section of the Southwestern District, the Belkofski Bay Section of the Southwestern District, excluding those waters inside of a line between Vodapoini Point (lat 55°01.88′N, long 162°24.80′W) and Bold Cape (lat 55°01.24′N, long 162°16.40′W) and the South Central District to purse seine gear.

During the February 2023 Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Chignik meeting, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) made changes to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) by amending subsection (2)(a) that establishes the June fishing schedule for seine gear. The first commercial fishing period for seine gear will begin June 10 at 6:00 a.m. and run 68 hours, closing at 2:00 a.m.; the second commercial fishing period will begin 76 hours later at 6:00 a.m. and close after 66 hours at 11:59 p.m.; the third commercial fishing period will begin 32 hours later at 8:00 a.m. and close after 88 hours at 11:59 p.m.; the final commercial fishing period in June will begin 32 hours later at 8:00 a.m. and close after 88 hours at 11:59 p.m.

Additionally, the BOF added a new subsection (h) to the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.365) such that if chum salmon harvest equals or exceeds 300,000 fish by June 18, based on fish ticket information, the commissioner shall reduce commercial fishing time in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands by 44 hours during each of the remaining fishing periods in June for purse seine gear. If chum salmon harvest equals or exceeds 450,000 fish by June 23, based on fish ticket information, the commissioner shall close the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon fishery for the remainder of June for purse seine gear.

The BOF amended 5 AAC 09.330. *Gear*, subsection (c) to close the Sanak Island Section of the Unimak District to commercial salmon fishing for all gear types from June 1 through June 30 (Appendices A6, A7, and B2).

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The BOF also amended 5 AAC 09.331. *Gillnet specifications and operations* for the Unimak, Southwestern, South Central and Southeastern Districts such that 25 fathoms of seine webbing may be used on the shoreward end of a set gillnet. The lead must be retrieved when the set gillnet is hauled out of the water. A lead is no longer required to be attached to the beach above low tide; instead, it may be anchored on the shoreward end of the set gillnet. Adoption of this proposal allows the use of a lead with set gillnet gear anywhere in Registration Area M that allows set gillnet gear, regardless of the ocean depth.

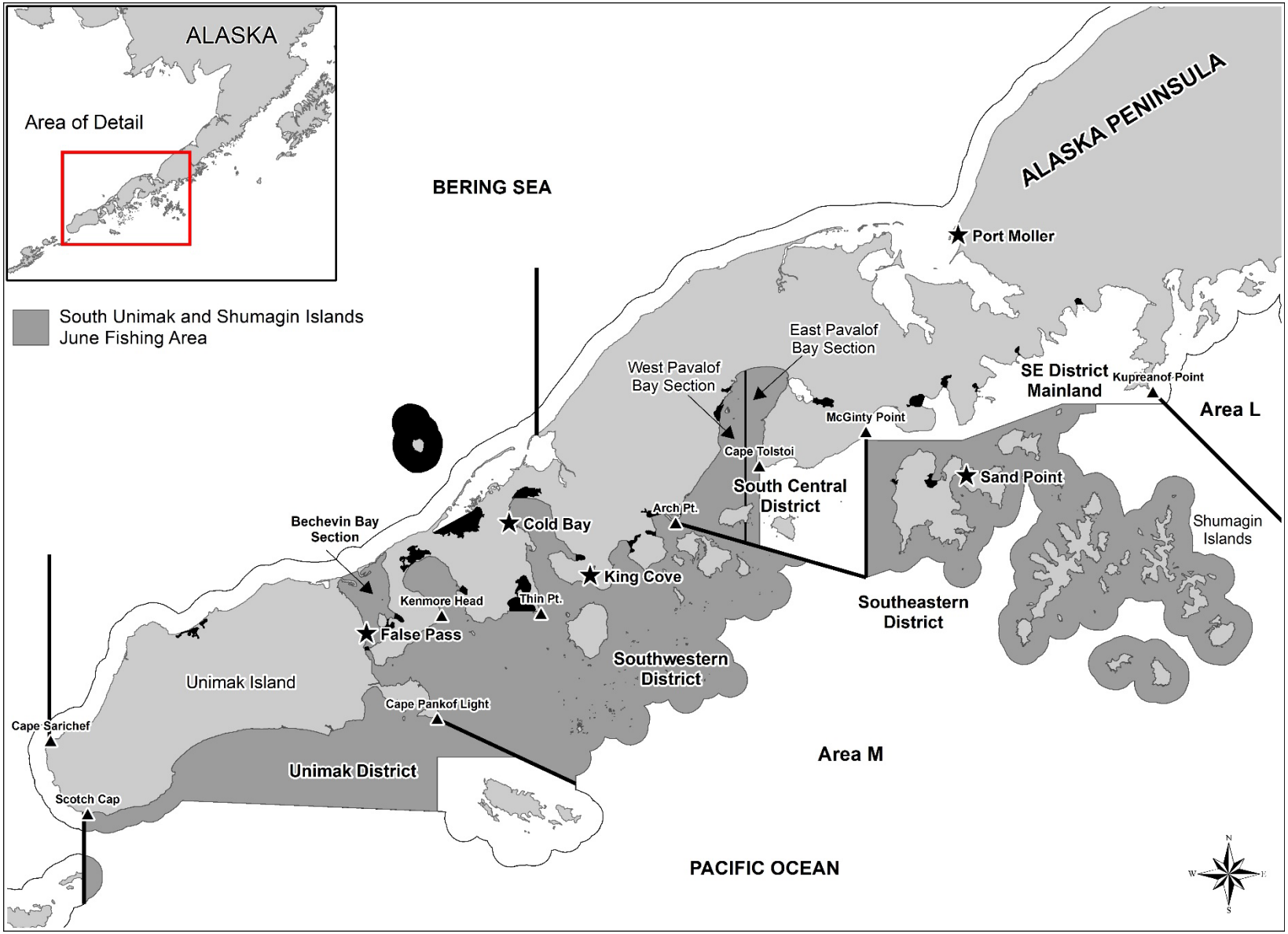
In October 2020, an interdivisional team, including staff from the Division of Commercial Fisheries and the Division of Sport Fish, was formed to review Pacific salmon *Oncorhynchus spp.* escapement goals of Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands Management Areas (Area M; Finkle et al. 2022). This review was based on the Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries (5 AAC 39.222) and the Policy for Statewide Salmon Escapement Goals (5 AAC 39.223). Of the 22 existing Area M salmon escapement goals evaluated, the team recommended revising 10 goals and leaving the remaining 12 goals unchanged. In 2022, after a comprehensive review of the available data, the team determined no changes were warranted for South Peninsula pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*), or the current aggregate district SEGs for chum salmon (*O. keta*) in the Southeastern, South Central, and Southwestern Districts. The team determined revisions were warranted and revised goals for three South Peninsula sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*) systems (Orzinski Lake SEG 14,000–28,000, Mortensen Lagoon SEG 1,400–5,700, and Thin Point Lake SEG 9,000–19,000).

At the April 2022 BOF meeting, the BOF designated Chignik River early-run sockeye salmon as a stock of management concern. In turn, at the February 2023 BOF meeting, the BOF unanimously consented to management action #1; to maintain the status quo of following the guidelines of Record Copy 104 from the April 2022 BOF meeting. Record Copy 104 states that:

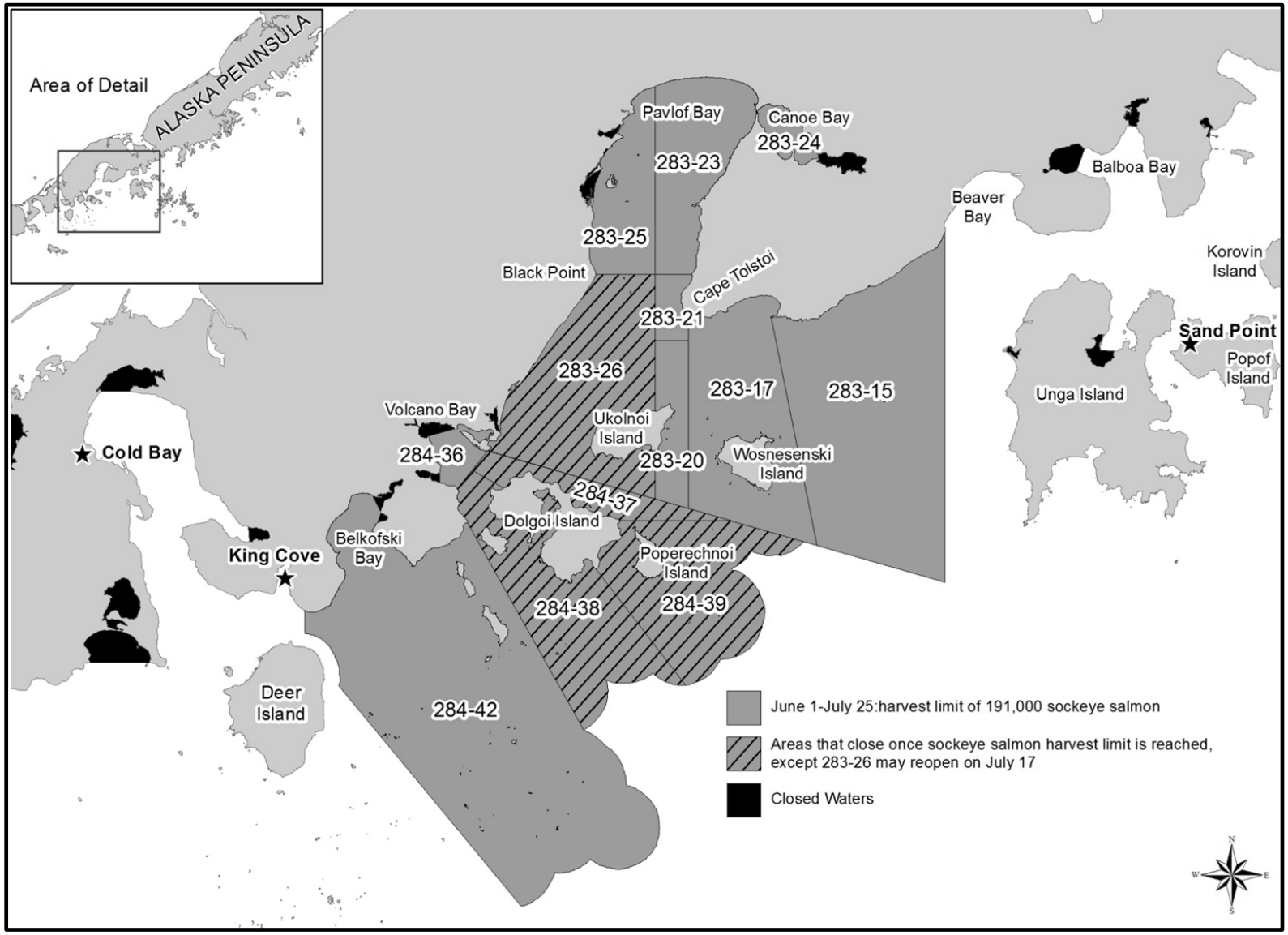
> Based on early run sockeye salmon escapement at the Chignik weir, fishing time for purse seine gear, during the second fishing period, under the *Shumagin Islands June Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* would be reduced by 50%, in the Shumagin Islands Section, in order to achieve the lower bound of the Chignik River early-run sockeye salmon escapement goal. Fishing time for purse seine gear under the *South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* would continue being reduced during subsequent fishing periods to meet the lower bound of the Chignik River early run sockeye salmon escapement goal. If the lower bound of the Chignik River early run sockeye salmon escapement goal is projected to be met, restrictions in the South Alaska Peninsula fishery would be lifted and commercial salmon fishing periods in the Chignik Management Area may be warranted.
>
> If the lower bound of the Chignik River sockeye salmon run escapement goal is not projected to be met by July 1, a mixture of restrictions, including a 50% reduction in fishing time for purse seine gear during the first commercial salmon fishing period in July in the Shumagin Islands Section, would be applied to fishing opportunity in the South Alaska Peninsula Area under the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* and in the Chignik Management Area.[1]

[1] https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/regulations/regprocess/fisheriesboard/pdfs/2022-2023/peninsula/RC%204%20-%20Chignik%20River%20sockeye%20salmon%20Action%20Plan.pdf

Appendix B2.–Map of South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries with areas open to fishing defined.



Appendix B3.–Map depicting the statistical areas (283-15 through 283-26 and 284-36 through 284-42) that contribute to the sockeye salmon harvest cap of 191,000 fish for the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula*.



Appendix B4.–South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon harvest by species and year, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon [a]					
Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	251	2,612	7,131	2,118,701	1,241	1,718,825	1,095,044	4,940,942
1983	281	1,721	13,456	1,961,569	4	55,875	785,631	2,816,535
1984	280	1,117	3,854	1,388,203	14	919,876	337,120	2,649,067
1985	305	2,120	5,777	1,791,400	2,468	106,615	433,829	2,340,089
1986	298	1,486	1,895	471,397	2	291,989	351,769	1,117,052
1987	290	2,019	5,163	792,964	380	16,982	443,019	1,258,508
1988	301	1,777	4,064	756,687	255	180,224	526,711	1,467,941
1989	305	1,350	2,758	1,744,505	0	199,235	455,163	2,401,661
1990	320	2,718	10,332	1,344,529	1	515,047	518,545	2,388,454
1991	334	2,025	4,473	1,548,930	12	619,137	772,705	2,945,257
1992	321	1,925	3,760	2,457,856	4	642,090	426,203	3,529,913
1993	327	2,262	9,466	2,973,744	1,233	81,136	532,247	3,597,826
1994	324	2,751	7,590	1,461,263	1,579	2,492,514	582,165	4,545,111
1995	332	3,635	14,747	2,105,321	6,042	178,635	537,433	2,842,178
1996	313	2,676	2,845	1,028,970	13,219	377,684	359,820	1,782,538
1997	292	3,174	5,811	1,628,181	560	605,937	322,325	2,562,814
1998	283	3,657	2,696	1,288,725	476	474,340	245,619	2,011,856
1999	277	2,114	3,051	1,375,399	2	30,539	245,306	1,654,297
2000	278	3,001	2,849	1,251,228	304	360,029	239,357	1,853,767
2001	128	270	345	150,632	2	39,251	48,350	238,580
2002	181	1,301	2,443	591,106	4	76,251	378,817	1,048,621
2003	177	1,170	1,323	453,147	153	217,900	282,438	954,961
2004	190	2,260	4,423	1,348,460	621	359,916	482,310	2,195,730
2005	190	2,344	3,055	1,004,395	1,919	1,654,959	427,830	3,092,158
2006	188	2,412	4,497	932,291	2,629	1,332,319	299,827	2,571,563
2007	185	2,650	4,636	1,589,840	1,633	267,528	297,539	2,161,176
2008	196	2,591	2,957	1,713,575	178	1,971,268	410,932	4,098,910
2009	216	2,852	3,836	1,167,918	203	2,248,555	696,775	4,117,287
2010	224	2,162	3,118	818,865	27	332,435	271,700	1,426,145
2011	211	2,279	3,464	1,359,441	124	723,135	423,335	2,509,499
2012	227	3,111	6,397	1,542,043	12	261,786	395,060	2,205,298
2013	219	2,567	2,237	1,562,849	299	304,022	399,058	2,268,465
2014	228	2,588	2,290	659,213	2,478	180,260	390,139	1,234,380
2015	227	2,636	44,389	1,115,504	20,193	573,104	178,715	1,931,905
2016	223	2,493	6,113	1,292,860	1,716	2,510,048	270,614	4,081,351
2017	226	2,326	4,955	1,956,065	43	1,714,307	640,891	4,316,261
2018	236	1,890	4,158	822,173	51	345,255	537,466	1,709,103
2019	236	1,996	10,049	630,888	3,681	9,021,357	549,072	10,215,047
2020	225	1,555	2,594	339,293	262	1,754,284	490,128	2,586,561
2021	229	1,898	3,188	3,541,620	86	4,038,219	1,168,601	8,751,714
2022	235	2,403	3,204	3,905,017	169	1,201,771	544,097	5,654,258
2023	212	1,334	1,824	857,150	272	221,605	205,522	1,286,373
2024	180	1,075	1,257	1,069,829	136	276,379	450,839	1,798,440
2004–2023 average	216	2,317	6,069	1,407,973	1,830	1,550,807	453,981	3,420,659
2014–2023 average	228	2,112	8,276	1,511,978	2,895	2,156,021	497,525	4,176,695

[a] Does not include test fish harvests or personal use.

Appendix B5.–South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June commercial sockeye and chum salmon harvest, all gear combined, by year, 1982–2024.

	Sockeye salmon [a]			Chum salmon [a]		
Year	S. Unimak	Shumagin Is.	Total	S. Unimak	Shumagin Is.	Total
1982	1,668,153	450,548	2,118,701	933,728	161,316	1,095,044
1983	1,545,075	416,494	1,961,569	616,354	169,277	785,631
1984	1,131,365	256,838	1,388,203	227,913	109,207	337,120
1985	1,454,969	336,431	1,791,400	324,825	109,004	433,829
1986	315,370	156,027	471,397	252,721	99,048	351,769
1987	652,397	140,567	792,964	405,955	37,064	443,019
1988	474,457	282,230	756,687	464,765	61,946	526,711
1989	1,347,547	396,958	1,744,505	407,635	47,528	455,163
1990	1,088,944	255,585	1,344,529	455,044	63,501	518,545
1991	1,215,658	333,272	1,548,930	670,103	102,602	772,705
1992	2,046,022	411,834	2,457,856	323,891	102,312	426,203
1993	2,366,573	607,171	2,973,744	381,941	150,306	532,247
1994	1,001,250	460,013	1,461,263	374,409	207,756	582,165
1995	1,451,490	653,831	2,105,321	342,307	195,126	537,433
1996	572,495	456,475	1,028,970	129,889	229,931	359,820
1997	1,179,179	449,002	1,628,181	196,016	126,309	322,325
1998	974,628	314,097	1,288,725	195,454	50,165	245,619
1999	1,106,208	269,191	1,375,399	186,886	58,420	245,306
2000	892,016	359,212	1,251,228	168,888	70,469	239,357
2001	121,547	29,085	150,632	36,099	12,251	48,350
2002	356,157	234,949	591,106	201,211	177,606	378,817
2003	335,903	117,244	453,147	121,169	161,269	282,438
2004	531,955	816,118	1,348,073	130,626	351,683	482,309
2005	437,443	566,952	1,004,395	143,799	284,031	427,830
2006	491,053	441,238	932,291	96,016	203,811	299,827
2007	737,642	852,198	1,589,840	153,334	144,205	297,539
2008	1,064,570	649,005	1,713,575	284,449	126,483	410,932
2009	595,221	572,697	1,167,918	200,783	495,992	696,775
2010	487,880	330,985	818,865	100,427	171,273	271,700
2011	937,168	422,273	1,359,441	231,081	192,254	423,335
2012	900,830	641,213	1,542,043	211,738	183,322	395,060
2013	1,049,336	513,513	1,562,849	188,952	210,106	399,058
2014	419,731	239,482	659,213	220,436	169,703	390,139
2015	618,485	497,019	1,115,504	42,306	136,409	178,715
2016	876,963	415,897	1,292,860	148,850	121,764	270,614
2017	1,071,635	884,430	1,956,065	179,485	461,406	640,891
2018	415,367	406,806	822,173	234,339	303,127	537,466
2019	384,469	246,419	630,888	216,809	332,263	549,072
2020	220,697	118,596	339,293	242,326	247,802	490,128
2021	2,372,622	1,168,998	3,541,620	697,301	471,300	1,168,601
2022	3,085,650	819,367	3,905,017	366,240	177,857	544,097
2023	529,263	327,887	857,150	102,552	102,970	205,522
2024	749,815	320,014	1,069,829	308,326	142,513	450,839
2004–2023 average	820,380	520,528	1,340,908	199,612	232,751	432,362
2014–2023 average	999,488	512,490	1,511,978	245,064	252,460	497,525

[a] Does not include test fish harvests or personal use.

Appendix B6.–Number and type of commercial salmon permits fished in the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June fisheries, and number and type of commercial salmon permits issued in Area M, by year, 1982–2024.

Year	Permits					
	Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet	
	Fished	Issued [a]	Fished	Issued [a]	Fished	Issued [a]
1982	90	127	138	164	23	117
1983	101	127	146	166	34	116
1984	101	126	147	165	32	115
1985	107	127	150	165	48	115
1986	99	125	156	165	43	116
1987	86	125	144	165	60	116
1988	90	124	148	163	63	116
1989	99	126	145	164	61	116
1990	109	126	153	164	58	116
1991	112	126	157	164	65	116
1992	112	125	141	164	68	116
1993	116	125	140	164	72	116
1994	114	124	145	164	65	116
1995	112	124	151	164	69	116
1996	99	124	147	164	67	116
1997	81	122	142	164	69	116
1998	64	122	145	164	74	115
1999	61	121	152	164	64	115
2000	70	121	149	161	59	115
2001	25	121	85	160	18	115
2002	36	122	86	160	59	115
2003	40	120	84	160	53	115
2004	38	122	95	161	57	115
2005	40	121	94	162	56	115
2006	36	121	85	162	67	116
2007	37	121	87	162	61	116
2008	38	121	109	162	49	116
2009	42	121	116	162	58	116
2010	52	121	117	162	55	116
2011	46	121	116	162	49	116
2012	45	121	121	162	61	116
2013	45	121	120	162	54	116
2014	46	121	124	162	58	116
2015	47	121	117	162	63	116
2016	44	121	119	162	60	116
2017	46	121	114	162	66	116
2018	50	121	128	162	58	116
2019	59	121	116	162	61	116
2020	58	121	120	162	47	116
2021	59	121	120	162	50	116
2022	64	121	127	162	44	116
2023	56	121	119	162	37	116
2024	51	121	94	162	35	116
2014–2023 average	53	121	120	162	54	116

[a] Issued permit information is from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Appendix B7.–South Unimak June commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and year, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon [a]					
Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	225	2,313	5,577	1,668,153	1,241	1,032,154	933,728	3,640,853
1983	253	1,410	8,179	1,545,075	1	40,441	616,354	2,210,050
1984	226	814	2,024	1,131,365	0	470,688	227,913	1,831,990
1985	255	1,596	4,101	1,454,969	2	69,811	324,825	1,853,708
1986	236	1,093	1,363	315,370	1	150,674	252,721	720,129
1987	229	1,738	4,017	652,397	380	11,342	405,955	1,074,091
1988	211	1,144	2,125	474,457	11	86,678	464,765	1,028,036
1989	266	1,035	2,263	1,347,547	0	154,168	407,635	1,911,613
1990	266	2,133	8,464	1,088,944	1	444,249	455,044	1,996,702
1991	267	1,628	3,066	1,215,658	5	500,922	670,103	2,389,754
1992	273	1,597	2,373	2,046,022	3	501,127	323,891	2,873,416
1993	245	1,681	4,587	2,366,573	506	37,735	381,941	2,791,342
1994	265	1,927	4,468	1,001,250	1,271	1,731,741	374,409	3,113,139
1995	241	2,575	7,850	1,451,490	5,102	119,094	342,307	1,925,843
1996	230	1,797	1,228	572,495	11,730	146,799	129,889	862,141
1997	225	2,299	3,041	1,179,179	501	332,262	196,016	1,710,999
1998	196	2,432	1,259	974,628	312	125,906	195,454	1,297,559
1999	224	1,741	2,258	1,106,208	1	20,302	186,886	1,315,655
2000	242	2,587	2,064	892,016	303	210,521	168,888	1,273,792
2001	105	243	134	121,547	2	31,812	36,099	189,594
2002	119	783	433	356,157	3	33,789	201,211	591,593
2003	116	720	373	335,903	14	90,161	121,169	547,620
2004	126	1,325	670	531,955	159	78,808	130,626	742,218
2005	123	1,190	790	437,443	56	403,815	143,799	985,903
2006	121	1,239	1,472	491,053	432	186,096	96,016	775,069
2007	126	1,513	976	737,642	151	57,032	153,334	949,135
2008	139	1,871	1,317	1,064,570	152	800,265	284,449	2,150,753
2009	150	1,627	1,394	595,221	6	946,823	200,783	1,744,227
2010	152	1,394	1,474	487,880	1	190,649	100,427	780,431
2011	155	1,602	2,257	937,168	17	475,289	231,081	1,645,812
2012	156	2,259	4,554	900,830	10	169,898	211,738	1,287,030
2013	153	1,811	1,063	1,049,336	143	130,987	188,952	1,370,481
2014	168	1,538	1,021	419,731	2,056	127,390	220,436	770,634
2015	163	1,299	6,643	618,485	740	67,604	42,306	735,778
2016	166	1,559	1,860	876,963	1,528	1,836,319	148,850	2,865,520
2017	158	1,299	948	1,071,635	6	396,022	179,485	1,648,096
2018	161	1,078	1,399	415,367	3	132,778	234,339	783,886
2019	171	988	2,554	384,469	1,559	5,154,792	216,809	5,760,183
2020	164	1,141	734	220,697	228	1,576,195	242,326	2,040,180
2021	167	1,153	1,513	2,372,622	16	2,514,454	697,301	5,585,906
2022	185	1,705	1,760	3,085,650	158	1,078,474	366,240	4,532,282
2023	166	816	1,268	529,263	145	89,634	102,552	722,862
2024	136	784	782	749,815	50	235,956	308,326	1,294,929
2004–2023 average	154	1,420	1,783	861,399	378	820,666	209,592	1,893,819
2014–2023 average	167	1,258	1,970	999,488	644	1,297,366	245,064	2,544,533

[a] Does not include test fish harvests or personal use.

Appendix B8.–South Unimak June commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Jun	63	66	69	23,850	0	12,944	20,345	57,208
12-Jun	55	58	68	24,422	0	7,022	21,006	52,518
13-Jun	43	44	20	21,067	0	302	13,964	35,353
14-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun	83	83	7	43,197	0	508	20,193	63,905
16-Jun	42	42	16	24,204	0	15,713	10,319	50,252
17-Jun	57	62	48	50,340	1	28,919	13,388	92,696
18-Jun	67	69	21	39,891	0	16,335	12,671	68,918
19-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	55	62	46	133,622	18	37,053	27,340	198,079
21-Jun	47	56	38	55,950	0	8,825	12,533	77,346
22-Jun	71	82	252	146,512	17	56,115	45,203	248,099
23-Jun	48	49	76	101,639	0	22,555	35,796	160,066
24-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	38	38	21	23,388	3	5,919	27,868	57,199
26-Jun	20	20	6	4,048	0	881	768	5,703
27-Jun	19	21	41	27,170	6	8,798	22,004	58,019
28-Jun	32	32	53	30,515	5	14,067	24,928	69,568
29-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total[c]	136	784	782	749,815	50	235,956	308,326	1,294,929

[a] Closed to commercial salmon fishing.

Appendix B9.–South Unimak June commercial purse seine salmon harvest by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Jun	11	11	60	6,977	0	12,404	10,082	29,523
12-Jun	4	4	21	2,601	0	6,744	3,138	12,504
13-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16-Jun	12	12	14	18,479	0	15,686	6,873	41,052
17-Jun	12	15	43	38,113	1	28,701	8,781	75,639
18-Jun	8	8	16	21,476	0	16,116	5,022	42,630
19-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	20	21	40	103,131	16	36,951	22,302	162,440
21-Jun	4	4	30	20,276	0	8,737	6,625	35,668
22-Jun	25	29	235	109,517	17	56,009	37,049	202,827
23-Jun	14	14	71	68,089	0	22,500	29,211	119,871
24-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	13	13	21	17,840	0	5,880	26,378	50,119
26-Jun[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
27-Jun	6	6	38	19,394	6	8,796	21,139	49,373
28-Jun	13	13	50	23,953	0	14,029	23,902	61,934
29-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total[c]	32	152	639	451,211	40	233,360	200,958	886,208

[a] Closed to commercial salmon fishing.

[b] Confidential information.

[c] Includes confidential information.

Appendix B10.–South Unimak June commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Jun	52	55	9	16,873	0	540	10,263	27,685
12-Jun	50	53	33	21,724	0	278	17,748	39,783
13-Jun	43	44	20	21,067	0	302	13,964	35,353
14-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun	78	78	4	42,497	0	483	19,847	62,831
16-Jun	29	29	2	5,702	0	27	3,446	9,177
17-Jun	41	42	3	11,626	0	218	4,484	16,331
18-Jun	58	60	5	18,393	0	219	7,648	26,265
19-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	32	38	6	30,077	2	98	5,012	35,195
21-Jun	40	49	8	35,436	0	88	5,806	41,338
22-Jun	42	49	17	36,160	0	89	8,139	44,405
23-Jun	34	35	5	33,550	0	55	6,585	40,195
24-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	21	21	0	4,770	3	39	1,359	6,171
26-Jun	13	13	6	2,065	0	72	286	2,429
27-Jun	11	13	3	7,692	0	2	862	8,559
28-Jun	19	19	3	6,562	5	38	1,026	7,634
29-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	94	598	124	294,194	10	2,548	106,475	403,351

[a] Closed to commercial salmon fishing.

Appendix B11.–South Unimak June commercial set gillnet salmon harvest by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-Jun[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun	5	5	3	700	0	25	346	1,074
16-Jun[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17-Jun	4	5	2	601	0	0	123	726
18-Jun[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	3	3	0	414	0	4	26	444
21-Jun	3	3	0	238	0	0	102	340
22-Jun	4	4	0	835	0	17	15	867
23-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	4	4	0	778	0	0	131	909
26-Jun	5	5	0	618	0	2	26	646
27-Jun[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
28-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total[c]	10	34	19	4,410	0	48	893	5,370

[a] Closed to commercial salmon fishing.

[b] Confidential information.

[c] Includes confidential information.

Appendix B12.–Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon harvest by species and year, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon[a]					
Year	Permit	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	48	299	1,554	450,548	0	686,671	161,316	1,300,089
1983	69	311	5,277	416,494	3	15,434	169,277	606,485
1984	99	303	1,830	256,838	14	449,188	109,207	817,077
1985	110	524	1,676	336,431	2,466	36,804	109,004	486,381
1986	72	393	532	156,027	1	141,315	99,048	396,923
1987	97	281	1,146	140,567	0	5,640	37,064	184,417
1988	97	633	1,939	282,230	244	93,546	61,946	439,905
1989	104	315	495	396,958	0	45,067	47,528	490,048
1990	95	585	1,868	255,585	0	70,798	63,501	391,752
1991	101	397	1,407	333,272	7	118,215	102,602	555,503
1992	103	328	1,387	411,834	1	140,963	102,312	656,497
1993	106	581	4,879	607,171	727	43,401	150,306	806,484
1994	106	824	3,122	460,013	308	760,773	207,756	1,431,972
1995	102	1,060	6,897	653,831	940	59,541	195,126	916,335
1996	111	879	1,617	456,475	1,489	230,885	229,931	920,397
1997	99	875	2,770	449,002	59	273,675	126,309	851,815
1998	91	1,225	1,437	314,097	164	348,434	50,165	714,297
1999	86	373	793	269,191	1	10,237	58,420	338,642
2000	86	414	785	359,212	1	149,508	70,469	579,975
2001	23	27	211	29,085	0	7,439	12,251	48,986
2002	64	518	2,010	234,949	1	42,462	177,606	457,028
2003	65	450	950	117,244	139	127,739	161,269	407,341
2004	67	935	3,753	816,118	462	281,108	351,683	1,453,124
2005	69	1,154	2,265	566,952	1,863	1,251,144	284,031	2,106,255
2006	69	1,173	3,025	441,238	2,197	1,146,223	203,811	1,796,494
2007	73	1,137	3,660	852,198	1,482	210,496	144,205	1,212,041
2008	64	720	1,640	649,005	26	1,171,003	126,483	1,948,157
2009	69	1,225	2,442	572,697	197	1,301,732	495,992	2,373,060
2010	76	768	1,644	330,985	26	141,786	171,273	645,714
2011	65	677	1,207	422,273	107	247,846	192,254	863,687
2012	76	852	1,843	641,213	2	91,888	183,322	918,268
2013	78	756	1,174	513,513	156	173,035	210,106	897,984
2014	79	1,050	1,269	239,482	422	52,870	169,703	463,746
2015	88	1,339	37,746	497,019	19,453	505,500	136,409	1,196,127
2016	74	935	4,253	415,897	188	673,729	121,764	1,215,831
2017	84	1,028	4,007	884,430	37	1,318,285	461,406	2,668,165
2018	87	812	2,759	406,806	48	212,477	303,127	925,217
2019	81	1,008	7,495	246,419	2,122	3,866,565	332,263	4,454,864
2020	68	414	1,860	118,596	34	178,089	247,802	546,381
2021	74	745	1,675	1,168,998	70	1,523,765	471,300	3,165,808
2022	63	698	1,444	819,367	11	123,297	177,857	1,121,976
2023	66	518	556	327,887	127	131,971	102,970	563,511
2024	55	291	475	320,014	86	40,423	142,513	503,511
2004–2023 average	74	897	4,286	546,555	1,452	730,140	244,388	1,526,821
2014–2023 average	76	855	6,306	512,490	2,251	858,655	252,460	1,632,163

[a] Does not include test fish harvests or personal use.

Appendix B13.–Shumagin Islands June commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun	6	7	1	369	0	6	294	670
7-Jun	5	5	0	446	0	6	407	859
8-Jun[a]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	8	8	0	515	0	0	354	869
11-Jun	22	23	36	9,791	0	2,030	6,907	18,764
12-Jun	18	18	34	7,465	6	821	3,992	12,318
13-Jun	9	12	0	1,455	0	6	644	2,105
14-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun	13	14	8	7,436	0	215	1,738	9,397
16-Jun	31	35	181	117,160	0	9,143	26,362	152,846
17-Jun	9	10	5	9,128	0	676	1,319	11,128
18-Jun	9	11	0	1,930	0	0	790	2,720
19-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	29	34	40	67,197	76	15,483	34,921	117,717
21-Jun	14	20	30	10,960	0	2,114	3,204	16,308
22-Jun	9	11	0	1,956	0	9	390	2,355
23-Jun	9	10	0	1,926	1	0	558	2,485
24-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	19	19	68	51,101	0	6,526	36,220	93,915
26-Jun	26	26	72	26,166	0	3,353	23,544	53,135
27-Jun	13	15	0	1,744	3	11	704	2,462
28-Jun	10	11	0	3,245	0	24	163	3,432
29-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	55	291	475	320,014	86	40,423	142,513	503,511

[a] Confidential information.

[b] Commercial fishery closed.

Appendix B14.–Shumagin Islands June commercial purse seine salmon harvest by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Jun[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12-Jun	9	9	11	6,263	6	818	3,539	10,637
13-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16-Jun	22	23	188	120,321	0	9,340	27,088	156,937
17-Jun	3	3	5	8,135	0	676	1,190	10,006
18-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	23	25	40	65,643	76	15,481	34,737	115,977
21-Jun	3	3	29	8,677	0	2,112	2,915	13,733
22-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	13	13	68	49,956	0	6,525	35,814	92,363
26-Jun	16	16	72	24,691	0	3,335	23,202	51,300
27-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	28	106	443	292,489	82	40,308	134,801	468,123

[a] Closed to commercial salmon fishing.

[b] Confidential information

Appendix B15.–Shumagin Islands June commercial set gillnet salmon harvest by species and day, 2024.

			Number of salmon					
Date	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jun	6	7	1	369	0	6	294	670
7-Jun	5	5	0	446	0	6	407	859
8-Jun[a]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jun	8	8	0	515	0	0	354	869
11-Jun	8	9	6	988	0	9	591	1,594
12-Jun	9	9	23	1,202	0	3	453	1,681
13-Jun	9	12	0	1,455	0	6	644	2,105
14-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Jun	12	13	0	2,330	0	17	479	2,826
16-Jun	10	13	1	1,945	0	1	533	2,480
17-Jun	6	7	0	993	0	0	129	1,122
18-Jun	9	11	0	1,930	0	0	790	2,720
19-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20-Jun	6	9	0	1,554	0	2	184	1,740
21-Jun	11	17	1	2,283	0	2	289	2,575
22-Jun	9	11	0	1,956	0	9	390	2,355
23-Jun	9	10	0	1,926	1	0	558	2,485
24-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jun	6	6	0	1,145	0	1	406	1,552
26-Jun	10	10	0	1,475	0	18	342	1,835
27-Jun	13	15	0	1,744	3	11	704	2,462
28-Jun	10	11	0	3,245	0	24	163	3,432
29-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jun[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	27	185	32	27,525	4	115	7,712	35,388

[a] Closed to commercial salmon fishing.

[b] Confidential information

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Appendix B16.–South Unimak June sockeye salmon percent harvest by gear type and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine [a]		Drift gillnet [a]		Set gillnet [a]	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	902,804	54.1%	745,616	44.7%	19,733	1.2%
1983	935,003	60.5%	599,152	38.8%	10,920	0.7%
1984	716,685	63.3%	403,582	35.7%	11,098	1.0%
1985	891,775	61.3%	553,558	38.0%	9,636	0.7%
1986	147,380	46.7%	162,950	51.7%	5,040	1.6%
1987	238,193	36.5%	401,215	61.5%	12,989	2.0%
1988	141,410	29.8%	317,818	67.0%	15,229	3.2%
1989	800,949	59.4%	512,522	38.0%	34,076	2.5%
1990[b]	619,391	56.9%	452,484	41.6%	17,069	1.6%
1991	650,461	53.5%	539,490	44.4%	25,707	2.1%
1992	1,192,202	58.3%	765,752	37.4%	88,068	4.3%
1993	1,397,481	59.1%	902,788	38.1%	66,304	2.8%
1994	573,247	57.3%	371,103	37.1%	56,900	5.7%
1995	611,453	42.1%	792,940	54.6%	47,097	3.2%
1996	127,366	22.2%	421,882	73.7%	23,247	4.1%
1997	174,536	14.8%	896,638	76.0%	108,005	9.2%
1998	70,263	7.2%	856,265	87.9%	48,100	4.9%
1999	232,779	21.0%	836,876	75.7%	36,553	3.3%
2000	114,831	12.9%	722,855	81.0%	54,330	6.1%
2001	17,159	14.1%	95,547	78.6%	8,841	7.3%
2002	72,569	20.4%	254,657	71.5%	28,931	8.1%
2003	58,813	17.5%	245,657	73.1%	31,433	9.4%
2004	90,465	17.0%	369,011	69.4%	72,479	13.6%
2005	89,607	20.5%	227,206	51.9%	120,630	27.6%
2006	114,760	23.4%	228,924	46.6%	147,369	30.0%
2007	108,659	14.7%	560,544	76.0%	68,439	9.3%
2008	256,971	24.1%	762,898	71.7%	44,701	4.2%
2009	174,467	29.3%	350,382	58.9%	70,372	11.8%
2010	171,300	35.1%	285,070	58.4%	31,510	6.5%
2011	358,476	38.3%	542,148	57.8%	36,544	3.9%
2012	175,964	19.5%	683,836	75.9%	41,030	4.6%
2013	206,923	19.7%	796,574	75.9%	45,839	4.4%
2014	86,550	20.6%	251,114	59.8%	82,067	19.6%
2015	305,014	49.3%	130,580	21.1%	182,891	29.6%
2016	353,779	40.3%	350,585	40.0%	172,599	19.7%
2017	403,106	37.6%	518,380	48.4%	150,149	14.0%
2018	143,722	34.6%	256,670	61.8%	14,975	3.6%
2019	258,035	67.1%	91,484	23.8%	34,950	9.1%
2020	118,814	53.8%	97,487	44.2%	4,396	2.0%
2021	1,812,300	76.4%	545,999	23.0%	14,323	0.6%
2022	1,936,411	62.8%	1,118,138	36.2%	31,101	1.0%
2023	263,399	49.8%	248,181	46.9%	17,683	3.3%
2024	451,211	60.2%	294,194	39.2%	4,410	0.6%
2004–2023 average	371,436	36.7%	420,761	52.4%	69,202	10.9%
2014–2023 average	568,113	49.2%	360,862	40.5%	70,513	10.2%

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests or personal use fish.

[b] Gear depth limitations in effect beginning in 1990.

Appendix B17.–South Unimak June chum salmon percent harvest by gear type and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine [a]		Drift gillnet [a]		Set gillnet [a]	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	430,661	46.1%	501,282	53.7%	1,785	0.2%
1983	405,903	65.9%	209,600	34.0%	851	0.1%
1984	137,110	60.2%	90,498	39.7%	305	0.1%
1985	125,813	38.7%	198,361	61.1%	651	0.2%
1986	110,666	43.8%	141,299	55.9%	756	0.3%
1987	155,447	38.3%	247,934	61.1%	2,574	0.6%
1988	155,895	33.5%	305,967	65.8%	2,903	0.6%
1989	212,310	52.1%	192,650	47.3%	2,675	0.7%
1990[b]	263,532	57.9%	190,002	41.8%	1,510	0.3%
1991	410,034	61.2%	256,132	38.2%	3,937	0.6%
1992	204,717	63.2%	115,401	35.6%	3,773	1.2%
1993	252,798	66.2%	120,820	31.6%	8,323	2.2%
1994	239,286	63.9%	129,530	34.6%	5,593	1.5%
1995	161,199	47.1%	172,715	50.5%	8,393	2.5%
1996	41,516	32.0%	86,103	66.3%	2,270	1.7%
1997	58,999	30.1%	127,646	65.1%	9,371	4.8%
1998	26,777	13.7%	162,566	83.2%	6,111	3.1%
1999	52,314	28.0%	128,723	68.9%	5,849	3.1%
2000	46,728	27.7%	114,812	68.0%	7,348	4.4%
2001	5,701	15.8%	28,651	79.4%	1,747	4.8%
2002	46,036	22.9%	145,079	72.1%	10,096	5.0%
2003	23,435	19.3%	92,730	76.5%	5,004	4.1%
2004	18,142	13.9%	109,227	83.6%	3,257	2.5%
2005	26,253	18.3%	112,144	78.0%	5,402	3.8%
2006	7,479	7.8%	83,752	87.2%	4,785	5.0%
2007	34,534	22.5%	115,461	75.3%	3,339	2.2%
2008	96,576	34.0%	181,758	63.9%	6,115	2.1%
2009	85,945	42.8%	105,764	52.7%	9,074	4.5%
2010	25,144	25.0%	70,358	70.1%	4,925	4.9%
2011	142,028	61.5%	74,990	32.5%	14,063	6.1%
2012	75,087	35.5%	134,350	63.5%	2,301	1.1%
2013	83,100	44.0%	103,912	55.0%	1,940	1.0%
2014	113,157	51.3%	99,003	44.9%	8,276	3.8%
2015	6,038	14.3%	35,285	83.4%	983	2.3%
2016	105,807	71.1%	42,401	28.5%	642	0.4%
2017	118,150	65.8%	59,991	33.4%	1,344	0.7%
2018	175,464	74.9%	57,408	24.5%	1,467	0.6%
2019	196,537	90.6%	19,394	8.9%	878	0.4%
2020	195,994	80.9%	45,890	18.9%	442	0.2%
2021	652,507	93.6%	44,452	6.4%	342	0.0%
2022	321,875	87.9%	43,573	11.9%	792	0.2%
2023	71,890	70.1%	28,836	28.1%	1,826	1.8%
2024	200,958	65.2%	106,475	34.5%	893	0.3%
2004–2023 average	127,585	50.3%	78,397	47.5%	3,610	2.2%
2014–2023 average	195,742	70.0%	47,623	28.9%	1,699	1.1%

[a] Does not include test fishery or personal use harvests.

[b] Gear depth limitations in effect beginning in 1990.

Appendix B18.–Shumagin Islands June sockeye salmon percent harvest by gear type and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine [a]		Set gillnet [a]		
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
1982	438,420	97.3%	12,128	2.7%	450,548
1983	405,757	97.4%	10,737	2.6%	416,494
1984	243,136	94.7%	13,702	5.3%	256,838
1985	318,878	94.8%	17,553	5.2%	336,431
1986	132,580	85.0%	23,447	15.0%	156,027
1987	106,799	76.0%	33,768	24.0%	140,567
1988	203,391	72.1%	78,839	27.9%	282,230
1989	360,860	90.9%	36,098	9.1%	396,958
1990[b]	217,968	85.3%	37,617	14.7%	255,585
1991	268,539	80.6%	64,733	19.4%	333,272
1992	374,258	90.9%	37,576	9.1%	411,834
1993	531,258	87.5%	75,913	12.5%	607,171
1994	346,923	75.4%	113,090	24.6%	460,013
1995	532,952	81.5%	120,879	18.5%	653,831
1996	342,317	75.0%	114,158	25.0%	456,475
1997	338,803	75.5%	110,199	24.5%	449,002
1998	155,216	49.4%	158,881	50.6%	314,097
1999	200,108	74.3%	69,083	25.7%	269,191
2000	277,974	77.4%	81,238	22.6%	359,212
2001	24,705	84.9%	4,380	15.1%	29,085
2002	180,135	76.7%	54,814	23.3%	234,949
2003	82,608	70.5%	34,636	29.5%	117,244
2004	608,775	74.6%	207,343	25.4%	816,118
2005	347,114	61.2%	219,838	38.8%	566,952
2006	302,729	68.6%	138,509	31.4%	441,238
2007	707,696	83.0%	144,502	17.0%	852,198
2008	556,696	85.8%	92,309	14.2%	649,005
2009	423,423	73.9%	149,274	26.1%	572,697
2010	269,253	81.3%	61,732	18.7%	330,985
2011	358,698	84.9%	63,575	15.1%	422,273
2012	562,841	87.8%	78,372	12.2%	641,213
2013	443,655	86.4%	69,858	13.6%	513,513
2014	133,462	55.7%	106,020	44.3%	239,482
2015	282,466	56.8%	214,553	43.2%	497,019
2016	240,789	57.9%	175,108	42.1%	415,897
2017	743,776	84.1%	140,654	15.9%	884,430
2018	349,321	85.9%	57,485	14.1%	406,806
2019	173,372	70.4%	73,047	29.6%	246,419
2020	101,772	85.8%	16,824	14.2%	118,596
2021	1,106,088	94.6%	62,910	5.4%	1,168,998
2022	704,819	86.0%	114,548	14.0%	819,367
2023	245,334	74.8%	82,553	25.2%	327,887
2024	292,489	91.4%	27,525	8.6%	320,014
2004–2023 average	433,104	77.0%	113,451	23.0%	546,555
2014–2023 average	408,120	75.2%	104,370	24.8%	512,490

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

[b] Gear depth limitations in effect beginning in 1990.

Appendix B19.–Shumagin Islands June chum salmon percent harvest by gear type and year, 1982–2024.

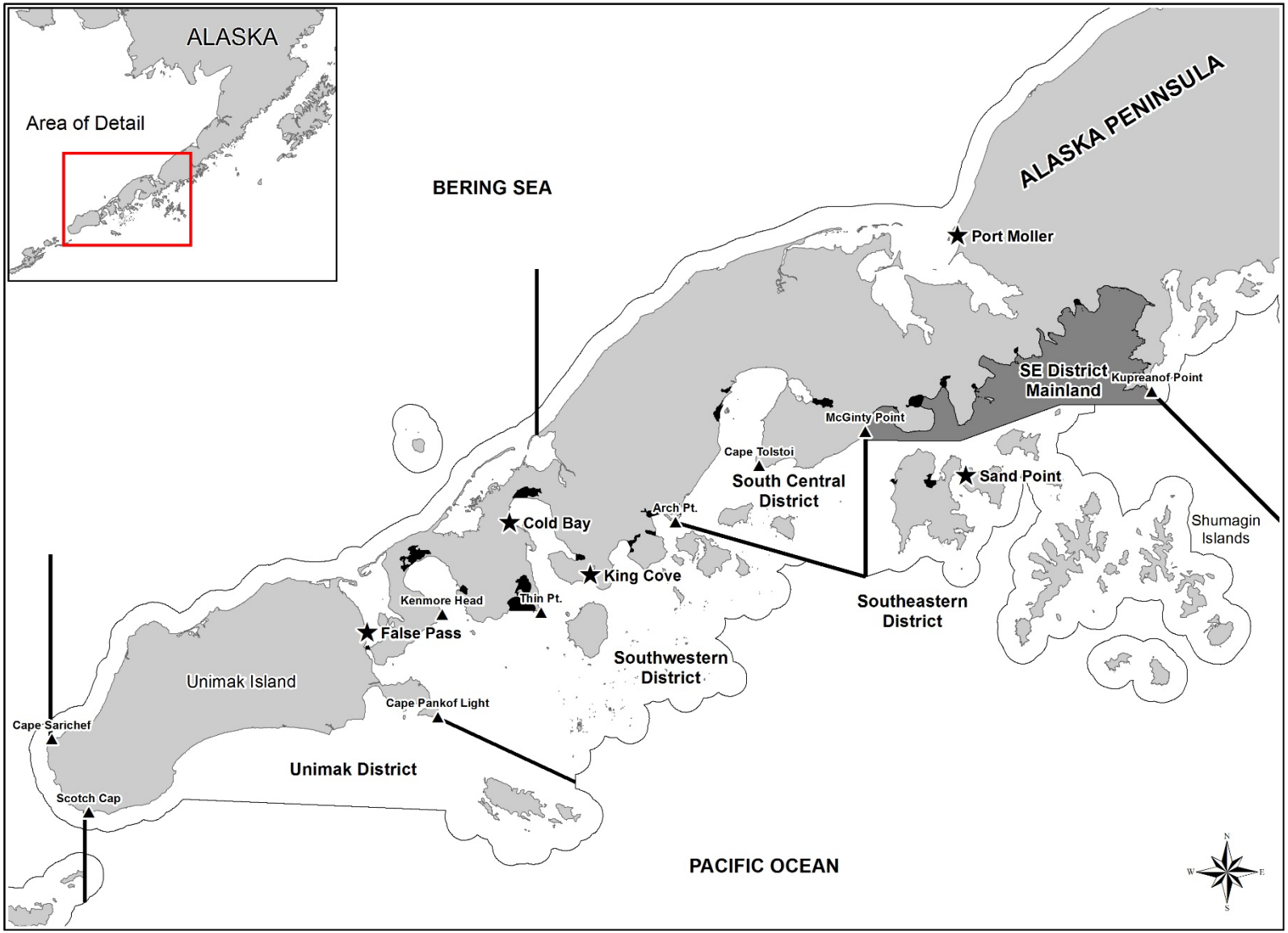
	Purse seine [a]		Set gillnet [a]		
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
1982	159,518	98.9%	1,798	1.1%	161,316
1983	168,618	99.6%	659	0.4%	169,277
1984	108,495	99.3%	712	0.7%	109,207
1985	104,619	96.0%	4,385	4.0%	109,004
1986	94,080	95.0%	4,968	5.0%	99,048
1987	34,617	93.4%	2,447	6.6%	37,064
1988	51,154	82.6%	10,792	17.4%	61,946
1989	44,498	93.6%	3,030	6.4%	47,528
1990[b]	59,111	93.1%	4,390	6.9%	63,501
1991	95,756	93.3%	6,846	6.7%	102,602
1992	98,509	96.3%	3,803	3.7%	102,312
1993	147,160	97.9%	3,146	2.1%	150,306
1994	200,577	96.5%	7,179	3.5%	207,756
1995	182,894	93.7%	12,232	6.3%	195,126
1996	220,449	95.9%	9,482	4.1%	229,931
1997	118,418	93.8%	7,891	6.2%	126,309
1998	39,464	78.7%	10,701	21.3%	50,165
1999	54,439	93.2%	3,981	6.8%	58,420
2000	66,580	94.5%	3,889	5.5%	70,469
2001	11,402	93.1%	849	6.9%	12,251
2002	168,405	94.8%	9,201	5.2%	177,606
2003	154,445	95.8%	6,824	4.2%	161,269
2004	336,753	95.8%	14,930	4.2%	351,683
2005	261,261	92.0%	22,770	8.0%	284,031
2006	183,192	89.9%	20,619	10.1%	203,811
2007	133,379	92.5%	10,826	7.5%	144,205
2008	112,924	89.3%	13,559	10.7%	126,483
2009	451,820	91.1%	44,172	8.9%	495,992
2010	159,206	93.0%	12,067	7.0%	171,273
2011	181,291	94.3%	10,963	5.7%	192,254
2012	172,600	94.2%	10,722	5.8%	183,322
2013	199,660	95.0%	10,446	5.0%	210,106
2014	147,710	87.0%	21,993	13.0%	169,703
2015	126,339	92.6%	10,070	7.4%	136,409
2016	109,321	89.8%	12,443	10.2%	121,764
2017	441,323	95.6%	20,083	4.4%	461,406
2018	285,940	94.3%	17,187	5.7%	303,127
2019	322,465	97.1%	9,798	2.9%	332,263
2020	244,951	98.8%	2,851	1.2%	247,802
2021	464,025	98.5%	7,275	1.5%	471,300
2022	167,282	94.1%	10,575	5.9%	177,857
2023	93,013	90.3%	9,957	9.7%	102,970
2024	134,801	94.6%	7,712	5.4%	142,513
2004–2023 average	229,723	93.3%	14,665	6.7%	244,388
2014–2023 average	240,237	93.8%	12,223	6.2%	252,460

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

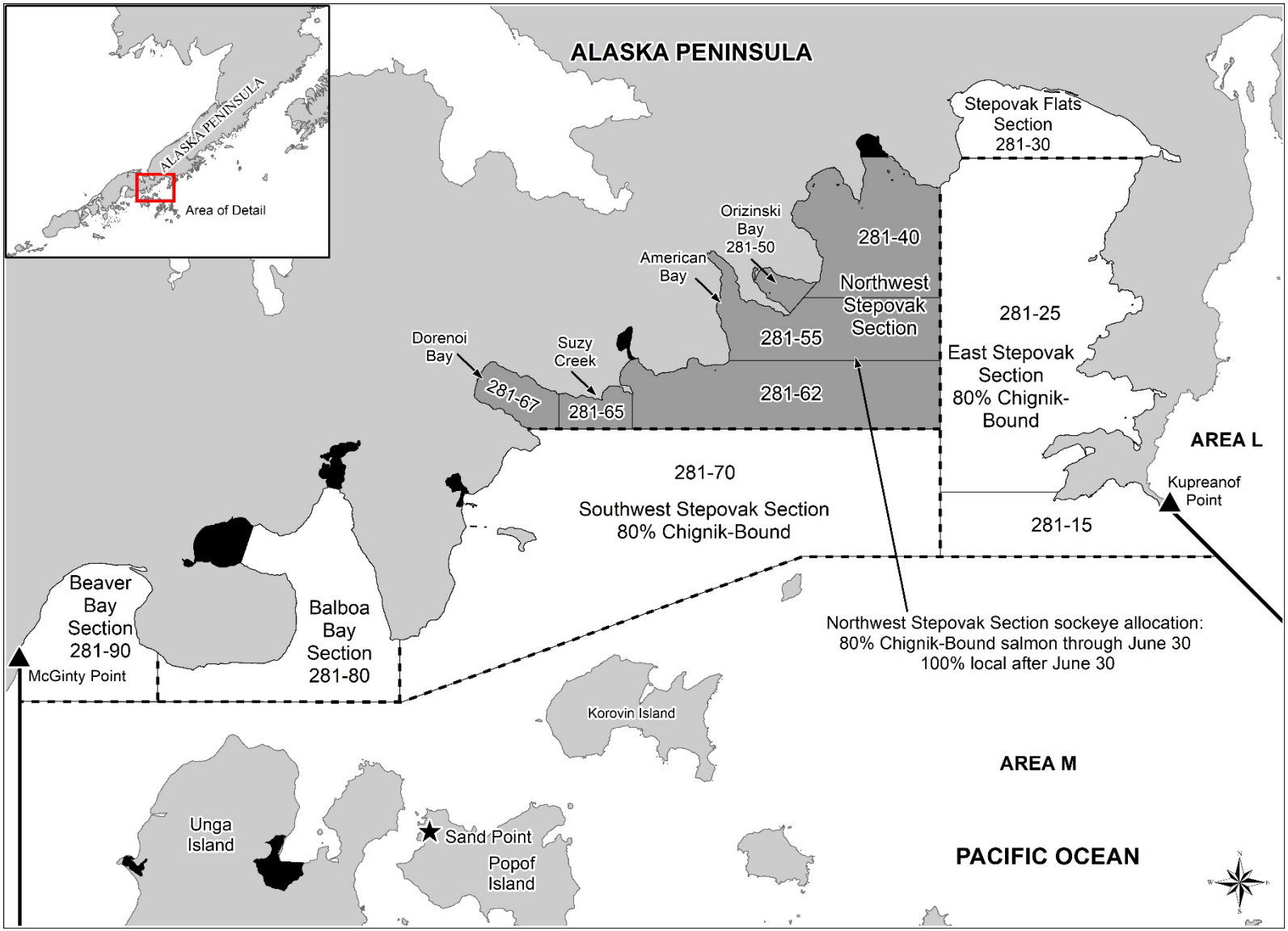
[b] Gear depth limitations in effect beginning in 1990.

APPENDIX C. SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT MAINLAND FISHERIES

Appendix C1.–Map of South Alaska Peninsula Management Area from Kupreanof Point to Scotch Cap with Southeastern District Mainland highlighted.



Appendix C2.–Map of the Southeastern District Mainland fishery from Kupreanof Point to McGinty Point with salmon fishing sections defined.



1974–1978

Prior to 1974, the Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) fishery was regulated by set weekly fishing periods, which were generally 5 days per week. From 1974 through 1977, the fishery was open on a day-per-day basis with Chignik Lagoon. In 1978, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) restricted fishing time to 3 days per week for set gillnet gear only through July 10. Since 1978, set gillnets have been the only legal gear through July 10 in the SEDM, after which the fishery was managed on a basis of local stock abundance (Jackson and Poetter 2006). During 1978, harvest rates were low despite strong Chignik runs, resulting in a SEDM catch of only 31,197 sockeye salmon, of which 22,064 sockeye salmon were considered Chignik-bound, 1.3% of the total Chignik harvest. From 1973 to 1978, an average of 20 set gillnetters and 17 purse seiners participated in this fishery.

1979–1984

Beginning with the 1979 season, the BOF increased fishing time from 3 days to 5 days per week but specified that not more than 60,000 Chignik-bound sockeye salmon could be harvested through July 10 in the SEDM. The BOF stipulated that the SEDM fishery would be closed if it became apparent that the Chignik escapement requirements were not ensured. The BOF also stated that if Chignik Management Area (CMA) catch exceeded 1,000,000 sockeye salmon before July 10, the SEDM fishery could continue beyond the 60,000 sockeye salmon ceiling. This management plan remained in effect until 1985.

From 1979 to 1982, the annual SEDM harvest averaged 118,429 sockeye salmon; 76,476 sockeye salmon were considered to be Chignik-bound (6.4% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye harvest). These harvests were achieved in spite of numerous fishery closures imposed by ADF&G because of poor Chignik sockeye salmon escapements. Set gillnet fishing activity increased from 23 permits in 1978 to 37 permits in 1982 (Appendix C7).

In 1983, an estimated 227,392 Chignik-bound sockeye salmon were harvested in the SEDM fishery. Most of the sockeye salmon (76%) were harvested after July 10.

In 1984, set gillnet effort increased to 54 permits, of which 5 were operated by fishers who were also purse seine permit holders (Appendix C7). Because of an exceptionally strong early Chignik run and the large number of fish available in the SEDM, only 6 fishing days were required to harvest an estimated 60,000 Chignik-bound sockeye salmon. The SEDM fishery was closed for only 3 days and was reopened on June 14 when the Chignik sockeye salmon harvest reached 1,000,000 fish. In 1984, the late Chignik sockeye salmon run was weaker than predicted, and the second run escapement goal was reached only after considerable curtailment of the SEDM, Chignik, and Cape Igvak (Kodiak Management Area) fisheries during mid-July. Total 1984 SEDM harvest of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon was 423,068 sockeye, or 12.6% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest.

1985–1991

For the 1985 season, the BOF modified the *Southeast District Mainland Management Plan* based on the *Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan* from the Kodiak Management Area, instead of using a set fishing schedule. The BOF plan directed ADF&G to manage the fishery so that the number of sockeye salmon taken in the SEDM fishery (exclusive of the Northwest Stepovak Section) approached as near as possible to 6.2% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest from June 1 through July 25. In the fall of 1987, ADF&G re-evaluated the data used to calculate the allocation and determined that 6.0% was appropriate. The BOF changed the allocation based on the re-evaluated data, beginning with the 1988 season.

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However, before the SEDM fishery could open, certain criteria had to be met. In years when a harvestable surplus for the early and late runs of Chignik River system sockeye salmon was expected to be less than 600,000 fish, no commercial salmon fishery targeting Chignik-bound sockeye salmon would be allowed in the SEDM fishery until a harvest of 300,000 sockeye salmon was achieved in the CMA. After July 8, fishing in the SEDM might occur provided at least 300,000 sockeye salmon had been harvested in the CMA, escapement objectives were being met, and the Chignik Area harvest was anticipated to total at least 600,000 sockeye salmon. In addition, the number of sockeye salmon taken in the SEDM fishery needed to be as near as possible to 6.0% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest from June 1 through July 25.

From 1985 through 1991, the harvest of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon in the SEDM averaged 88,776 fish, 5.5% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest, and ranged from 4,485 fish in 1989 to 152,714 fish in 1991.

1992–1995

The BOF revised the *Southeast District Mainland Management Plan* prior to the 1992 season. The revised plan was in effect from 1992 through 1995, and included 2 significant changes:

1. The Northwest Stepovak Section (NWSS) to be managed on a local stock basis was reduced to include only waters of Orzinski Bay; the Stepovak Flats Section would continue to be managed on the basis of Stepovak River chum salmon stock.
2. The allowable harvest of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon in the SEDM fishery (exclusive of Orzinski Bay) was increased from 6.0% to 7.0% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon catch.

From 1992 to 1995, the harvest of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon in the SEDM averaged 113,258 fish and 7.0% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest.

1996–1997

In January 1996, the BOF made the following changes to the *Southeast District Mainland Management Plan*:

1. The area to be managed for local Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon increased to include Orzinski Bay and the entire NWSS. Prior to July 1, the entire Northwest Stepovak Section was managed on an allocation based on the strength of the Chignik sockeye salmon runs as described in 5 AAC 09.360(a)(1) and (b)–(h). Beginning July 1, the Northwest Stepovak Section would be managed entirely on local stocks. Stepovak Flats would continue to be managed on the basis of the Stepovak River chum salmon stocks.
2. The percentage of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon allocated to the SEDM fishery was decreased from 7.0% to 6.0% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest from June 1 through July 25. This BOF action was taken in an attempt to maintain traditional harvest levels of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon in the SEDM fishery and to compensate for the increased area managed for local Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon.
3. The BOF established a closed waters area encompassing Kupreanof Point, as described in 5 AAC 09.350(37), from July 6 through at least August 31 (Jackson and Poetter 2006).

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1998–2006

In January 1998, the BOF made the following changes to the *Southeast District Mainland Management Plan*:

1. Prior to July 1, the SEDM (Appendix C2) is managed on an allocation based on the strength of the CMA sockeye salmon runs as described in 5 AAC 09.360 and 80% of the sockeye salmon caught are considered Chignik-bound. However, beginning July 1, all sockeye salmon caught in NWSS are considered local fish and are not counted toward the allocation. The NWSS, outside Orzinski Bay, may open to commercial salmon fishing from July 1 to July 25 if Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon interim escapement objectives are being met and the CMA sockeye salmon harvest is expected to be more than 600,000 fish through July 25. The BOF-mandated fishing schedule for NWSS, excluding Orzinski Bay from July 1 to July 25, cannot exceed 4 days during a 7-day period. The maximum number of consecutive fishing days allowed is 2 (Figure 8 in Jackson and Poetter 2006).
2. Beginning July 1, the NWSS is managed entirely on local stocks. All sockeye salmon harvested in the NWSS after July 1 are considered to be from Orzinski Lake stocks. The Stepovak Flats Section is managed for chum salmon returning to local streams throughout the entire season. However, 80% of the sockeye salmon caught in the Stepovak Flats Section through July 25 are considered Chignik-bound fish (Jackson and Poetter 2006).
3. The BOF allocated 6% of the total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest from June 1 through July 25 to the SEDM fishery.
4. The BOF directed ADF&G to consider an extension of the Kupreanof Point closed waters area, as described in 5 AAC 09.350(37), by emergency order (Figure 7 in Jackson and Poetter 2006). The Kupreanof Point closed waters extension remains in effect through October 31 if waters specified in 5 AAC 15.350(20) are closed to conserve coho salmon in the CMA.
5. Orzinski Bay may open to purse seine gear prior to July 11 if ADF&G determines the interim escapement objectives have been exceeded.

The total Chignik-bound sockeye salmon harvest from June 1 through July 25 is calculated by adding 100% of CMA sockeye salmon harvest, 90% of Cape Igvak Section (KMA), and 80% of SEDM sockeye salmon harvests from June 1 to July 25, excluding 100% of the sockeye salmon caught within the NWSS from July 1 to July 25.

2007–2022

In January 2007, the BOF made the following changes to the *Southeast District Mainland Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.360):

1. The percentage of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon allocated to the SEDM fishery was recalculated from 6% of the total number of fish to be considered Chignik-bound to 7.6% of the total number of sockeye salmon harvested in the CMA from June 1 through July 25. This removed the Cape Igvak sockeye salmon harvest component from the SEDM management plan allocation.
2. If the Orzinski Lake escapement met or exceeded the upper bound of the sockeye salmon escapement goal, the NWSS and Orzinski Bay may be opened concurrently as follows:
   (A) set gillnet gear may be operated continuously until midnight July 25, and
   (B) purse seine and hand purse seine gear will be operated as specified in 5 AAC 09.360(e)(1).
3. From July 26 through October 31, the fishery is managed for local pink, chum, and coho salmon stocks.

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4. From July 26 through October 31, the fishery will be closed for at least one 36-hour period within a 7-day period.

2023–present

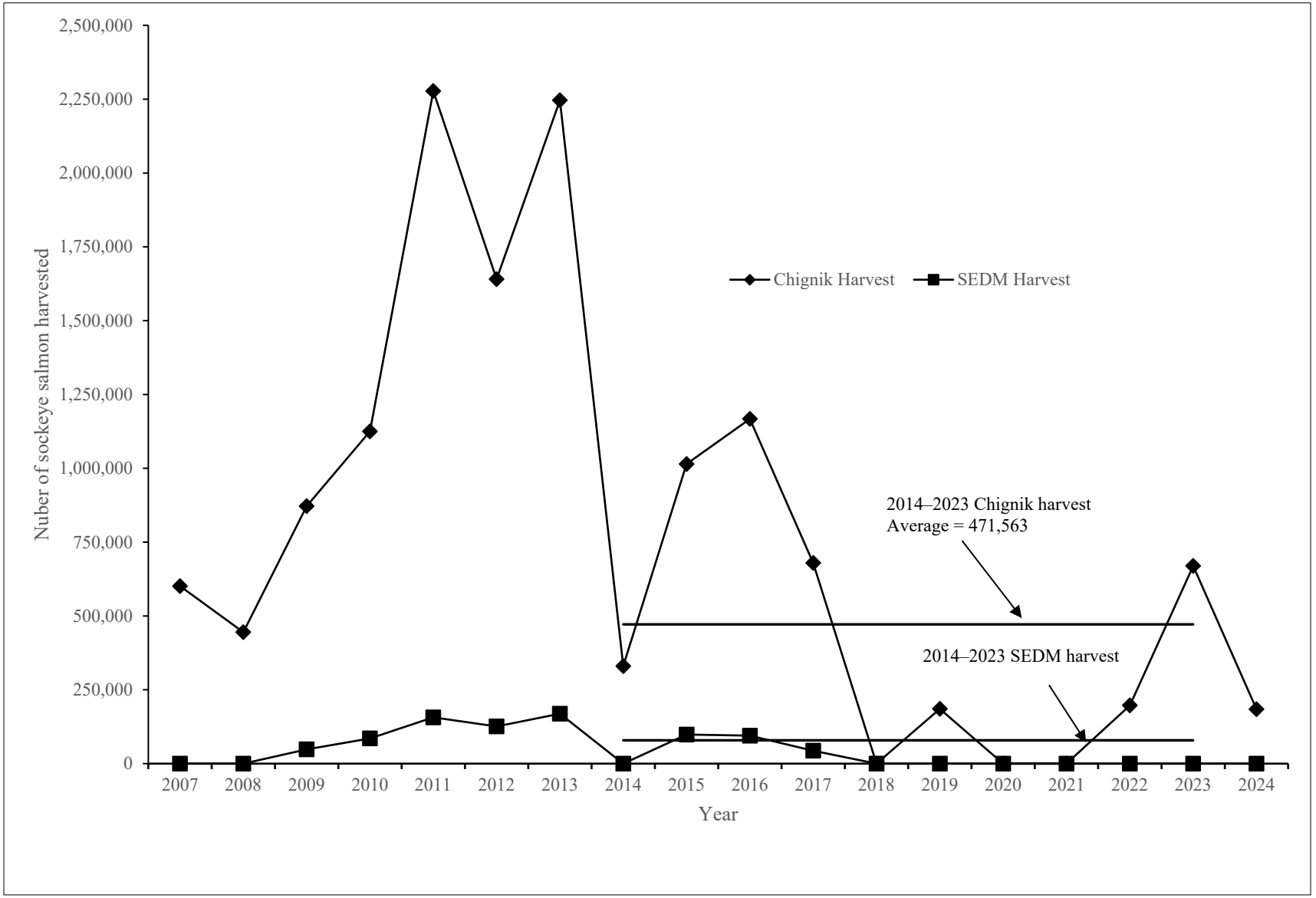
In February 2023, the BOF made the following changes to the *Southeast District Mainland Management Plan* (5 AAC 09.360):

1. The Orzinski Lake sockeye salmon escapement goal was changed from an SEG of 15,000-20,000 to and SEG of 14,000–28,000.
2. If the department expects that the sockeye salmon escapement goal will be met or exceed, the waters of Orzinski Bay may be open to commercial salmon fishing continuously to:
   (A) set gillnet gear through July 10, and
   (B) Set gillnet, purse seine and hand purse seine gear from July 11 through July 25.
3. From July 26 through October 31, there must be at least one closed 36-hour period within a seven-day period, excluding Orzinski Bay when the department is managing for local stocks.

Appendix C4.–Harvest of sockeye salmon, in number of fish and percent, considered to be Chignik-bound by regulation in the Chignik and Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) areas from 2007–2024.

	Chignik	SEDM	
Year	Harvest	Harvest	Percent
2007	601,213	–	–
2008	445,199	–	–
2009	871,890	48,322	5.5
2010	1,125,135	85,267	7.6
2011	2,277,681	156,637	6.9
2012	1,640,517	126,083	7.7
2013	2,246,339	169,029	7.5
2014	330,302	–	–
2015	1,014,550	98,473	9.7
2016	1,167,326	94,790	8.1
2017	679,435	43,730	6.4
2018	128	–	–
2019	185,567	–	–
2020	0	–	–
2021	151	–	–
2022	197,068	–	–
2023	669,540	–	–
2024	184,524	–	–
2014–2023 average	471,563	78,998	8.1

Appendix C5.–Harvest comparison of Chignik-bound sockeye salmon, June 1–July 25, 1981–2024.



Appendix C6.–Southeastern District Mainland salmon harvest by species, all gear combined, June 1–July 25, 1982–2024.

Year	Permits	Landings	Processors	Number of salmon					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	67	893	–	401	86,793	1,920	209,898	134,473	433,485
1983	78	852	–	1,387	302,387	3,222	11,295	101,873	420,164
1984	87	1,736	–	1,054	595,044	4,414	199,990	141,452	941,954
1985	72	418	–	177	80,957	909	74,592	87,116	243,751
1986	60	645	–	219	206,532	770	40,771	51,003	299,295
1987	59	537	–	130	244,895	197	2,363	21,332	268,917
1988	57	345	–	214	81,160	2,318	97,534	74,743	255,969
1989	67	248	–	145	89,224	1,226	210,017	6,570	307,182
1990	115	408	–	694	166,322	16,809	48,999	43,479	276,303
1991	98	818	3	614	289,727	1,386	24,788	12,113	328,628
1992	65	664	2	170	215,444	135	15,939	20,629	252,317
1993	117	845	5	1,093	210,927	4,207	78,278	9,266	303,771
1994	56	678	4	242	221,657	1,041	11,158	5,651	239,749
1995	84	718	2	321	159,381	2,286	52,772	21,809	236,569
1996	89	1,210	2	325	284,076	3,846	71,856	36,478	396,581
1997	69	1,194	2	146	304,629	1,380	16,613	6,368	329,136
1998	65	365	2	307	117,131	2,959	125,030	9,929	255,356
1999	90	679	4	184	217,026	898	42,905	8,390	269,403
2000	90	1,194	4	174	202,435	6,968	57,176	27,261	294,014
2001	67	571	4	177	106,607	1,314	42,220	50,211	200,529
2002	65	1,026	2	545	153,469	5,390	143,365	18,752	321,521
2003	59	1,055	3	309	222,651	2,234	129,458	12,272	366,924
2004	44	773	5	389	210,545	4,536	57,617	5,827	278,914
2005	64	510	5	97	245,153	6,030	312,207	9,633	573,120
2006	37	117	3	29	77,513	2,805	77,685	13,259	171,291
2007[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008	28	299	3	29	31,669	505	34,137	6,139	72,479
2009	61	742	3	120	151,765	1,999	59,799	15,630	229,313
2010	61	938	5	882	167,756	2,915	14,605	74,186	260,344
2011	66	1,516	3	395	222,515	2,300	47,178	51,496	323,884
2012	65	1,105	3	99	219,132	1,287	42,503	31,835	294,856
2013	70	1,592	3	697	241,031	17,681	326,858	41,359	627,626
2014[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	52	344	3	231	233,618	7,813	78,212	12,244	332,118
2016	55	867	3	532	376,155	6,550	21,391	14,311	418,939
2017	39	406	3	39	93,918	154	5,477	5,073	104,661
2018[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2020[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	8	45	1	15	8,544	2	462	621	9,644
2022	11	94	2	7	14,326	2	7,236	431	22,002
2023	14	44	2	3	12,969	178	1,858	1,052	16,060
2024[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014–2023 average[b]	30	300	2	138	123,255	2,450	19,106	5,622	150,571
2019–2023 average[b]	11	61	2	8	11,946	61	3,185	701	15,902

[a] No fishery.

[b] Average does not include years when no fishery occurred.

Appendix C7.–Southeastern District Mainland salmon harvest by species, set gillnet gear, June 1–July 25, 1982–2024.

Year	Permits	Landings	Processors	Number of salmon					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	37	753	–	273	79,442	947	19,204	32,729	132,595
1983	36	707	–	365	215,280	1,030	1,840	14,718	233,233
1984	54	1,657	–	708	567,043	1,481	45,542	32,007	646,781
1985	49	367	–	157	78,347	184	8,075	9,579	96,342
1986	42	616	–	177	196,545	449	9,540	20,350	227,061
1987	53	528	–	111	244,413	102	1,555	12,944	259,125
1988	41	300	–	84	77,204	731	16,595	11,532	106,146
1989	42	194	–	87	46,977	105	11,100	1,449	59,718
1990	46	277	–	191	85,368	829	1,465	9,064	96,917
1991	59	747	3	439	275,768	857	6,128	7,733	290,925
1992	59	650	2	166	214,638	115	11,129	5,797	231,845
1993	64	763	3	557	186,656	664	14,757	3,416	206,050
1994	56	678	4	242	221,657	1,041	11,158	5,651	239,749
1995	58	688	2	268	139,515	182	13,097	8,184	161,246
1996	64	1,164	2	252	276,212	2,869	52,785	31,859	363,977
1997	57	1,171	2	102	293,750	889	12,288	5,874	312,903
1998	45	340	2	97	74,069	1,439	33,880	3,413	112,898
1999	63	649	3	164	205,706	351	8,495	6,772	221,488
2000	64	1,163	4	160	199,605	5,612	42,700	24,572	272,649
2001	51	551	4	113	102,213	1,146	27,790	43,962	175,224
2002	53	1,001	2	476	145,656	1,127	82,515	14,660	244,434
2003	48	1,035	3	268	211,069	1,574	76,530	10,570	300,011
2004	42	763	5	389	206,316	4,397	55,202	5,827	272,131
2005	43	474	5	58	152,978	1,003	30,855	4,440	189,334
2006	24	102	3	4	39,849	339	7,910	4,701	52,803
2007 [a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008	27	299	3	29	30,861	505	28,566	6,072	66,033
2009	44	701	3	64	133,526	1,134	22,826	11,151	168,701
2010	45	906	4	46	161,675	1,534	7,607	27,466	198,328
2011	52	1,498	3	266	214,853	849	8,008	34,283	258,259
2012	48	1,070	3	69	190,596	450	9,192	13,050	213,357
2013	46	1,531	3	344	219,365	9,677	53,505	15,468	298,359
2014[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	31	306	3	37	130,527	1,613	3,531	4,570	140,278
2016	44	846	3	177	356,668	2,075	11,306	10,615	380,841
2017	39	406	3	39	93,918	154	5,477	5,073	104,661
2018[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2020[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	8	45	1	15	8,544	2	462	621	9,644
2022	10	93	2	7	14,326	2	7,236	431	22,002
2023	14	44	2	3	12,969	178	1,858	1,052	16,060
2024[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014–2023 average[b]	24	290	2	46	102,825	671	4,978	3,727	112,248
2019–2023 average[b]	11	61	2	8	11,946	61	3,185	701	15,902

[a] No fishery.

[b] Average does not include years when no fishery occurred.

Appendix C8.–Southeastern District Mainland salmon harvest by species, purse seine gear, June 1–July 25, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon						
Year	Permits	Landings	Processors	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	30	140	–	128	7,351	973	190,694	101,744	300,890
1983	42	145	–	1,022	87,107	2,192	9,455	87,155	186,931
1984	33	79	–	346	28,001	2,933	154,448	109,445	295,173
1985	23	51	–	20	2,610	725	66,517	77,537	147,409
1986	18	29	–	42	9,987	321	31,231	30,653	72,234
1987	6	9	–	19	482	95	808	8,388	9,792
1988	16	45	–	130	3,956	1,587	80,939	63,211	149,823
1989	25	54	–	58	42,247	1,121	198,917	5,121	247,464
1990	69	131	–	503	80,954	15,980	47,534	34,415	179,386
1991	39	71	2	175	13,959	529	18,660	4,380	37,703
1992	6	14	2	4	806	20	4,810	14,832	20,472
1993	53	82	4	536	24,271	3,543	63,521	5,850	97,721
1994[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1995	26	30	2	53	19,866	2,104	39,677	13,625	75,325
1996	25	46	2	73	7,864	977	19,071	4,619	32,604
1997	12	23	1	44	11,115	491	4,325	494	16,469
1998	20	25	2	210	43,062	1,520	91,150	6,516	142,458
1999	27	30	3	20	11,320	547	34,410	1,618	47,915
2000	26	31	3	14	2,830	1,356	14,476	2,689	21,365
2001	16	20	3	64	4,394	168	14,430	6,249	25,305
2002	12	25	2	69	7,813	4,263	60,850	4,092	77,087
2003	11	20	2	41	11,582	660	52,928	1,702	66,913
2004[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2005	21	36	3	39	92,175	5,027	281,352	5,193	383,786
2006	13	15	2	25	37,664	2,466	69,775	8,558	118,488
2007[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	17	41	2	13	18,239	865	36,973	4,479	60,569
2010	16	32	3	836	6,081	1,381	6,998	46,720	62,016
2011	14	18	2	96	7,662	1,451	39,170	17,213	65,592
2012	17	35	2	30	28,536	837	33,311	18,785	81,499
2013	24	61	2	353	21,666	8,004	273,353	25,891	329,267
2014[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	21	38	3	194	103,091	6,200	71,681	7,674	188,840
2016	11	21	3	355	19,487	4,475	10,085	3,696	38,098
2017[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2018[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2020[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2024[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2014–2023 average[c]	19	40	3	301	48,081	6,226	118,373	12,420	185,402
2019–2023 average[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] No commercial fishing opportunity provided; zero harvest not included in averages.

[b] Confidential harvest.

[c] Average does not include years when no fishery occurred.

Appendix C9.–Southeastern District Mainland commercial fishing effort and assignment of sockeye salmon harvests (number of fish), June 1–July 25, 1985–2024.

	Effort							SEDM minus				
	Set gillnet		Seine		Northwest Stepovak			Northwest Stepovak		SEDM		Total
Year	Permits	Landings	Permits	Landings	Total	"Local"	"Nonlocal"	"Local"	"Nonlocal"	"Local"	"Non-local"	catch
1985[a]	49	367	23	51	16,681	16,681	0	12,855	51,421	29,536	51,421	80,957
1986	42	616	18	29	59,025	59,025	0	29,501	118,006	88,526	118,006	206,532
1987	53	528	6	9	61,287	61,287	0	36,722	146,886	98,009	146,886	244,895
1988	41	300	16	45	57,010	57,010	0	4,830	19,320	61,840	19,320	81,160
1989	42	248	25	54	83,618	83,618	0	1,121	4,485	84,739	4,485	89,224
1990	46	277	69	131	3,279	3,279	0	32,609	128,599	35,888	128,599	164,487
1991	59	747	39	71	98,834	98,834	0	38,179	152,714	137,013	152,714	289,727
1992[b]	59	650	6	14	113,430	101,198	12,232	20,403	81,613	121,599	93,845	215,444
1993	64	763	53	82	73,747	54,955	18,792	27,436	109,744	82,391	128,536	210,927
1994	56	678	0	0	89,522	52,880	36,642	26,427	105,708	79,307	142,350	221,657
1995	58	718	26	30	62,598	51,723	10,875	19,357	77,426	71,079	88,301	159,380
1996[c]	64	1,164	25	46	137,925	127,645	10,280	29,230	116,921	156,875	127,201	284,076
1997	57	1,173	12	23	304,865	304,865	0	0	0	304,865	0	304,865
1998	45	340	18	23	33,515	33,515	0	16,723	66,893	50,238	66,893	117,131
1999	63	649	27	30	32,884	6,577	26,307	36,828	147,313	43,405	173,620	217,025
2000	64	1,163	26	31	89,857	76,500	13,357	22,516	90,062	99,016	103,419	202,435
2001	51	551	16	20	42,681	42,681	0	12,785	51,141	55,466	51,141	106,607
2002	53	1,001	12	25	85,086	76,767	8,319	13,677	54,706	90,444	63,025	153,469
2003	48	1,035	11	20	142,410	136,391	6,019	16,006	64,025	152,397	70,044	222,441
2004	42	763	2	10	150,399	143,161	7,238	12,029	48,117	155,190	55,355	210,545
2005	43	474	21	30	58,243	29,865	28,378	37,382	149,528	67,247	177,906	245,153
2006	24	102	13	15	0	0	0	15,503	62,010	15,503	62,010	77,513
2007[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008	27	299	1	3	31,669	31,669	0	0	0	31,669	0	31,669
2009	44	701	17	41	91,363	91,363	0	12,080	48,322	103,443	48,322	151,765

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	Effort											
	Set gillnet		Seine		Northwest Stepovak			SEDM minus Northwest Stepovak		SEDM		Total
Year	Permits	Landings	Permits	Landings	Total	"Local"	"Nonlocal"	"Local"	"Nonlocal"	"Local"	"Nonlocal"	catch
2010	45	906	16	32	70,202	62,964	7,238	19,525	78,100	82,489	85,338	167,827
2011	52	1,498	14	18	52,695	31,914	20,781	33,964	135,856	65,878	156,637	222,515
2012	48	1,065	17	35	78,251	64,448	13,803	28,070	112,280	92,518	126,083	218,601
2013	46	1,531	24	61	62,573	36,311	26,262	35,692	142,767	72,003	169,029	241,032
2014[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	31	306	21	38	110,527	110,527	0	24,618	98,473	135,145	98,473	233,618
2016	44	846	11	21	284,557	263,045	21,512	18,320	73,278	281,365	94,790	376,155
2017	39	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2019[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2020[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2021	8	45	–	–	8,544	8,544	0	–	–	8,544	0	8,544
2022	10	93	–	–	14,326	14,326	0	–	–	14,326	0	14,326
2023	14	44	–	–	12,969	12,969	0	–	–	12,969	0	12,969
2024[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985–1991 average	47	440	28	9	54,248	54,248	0	22,260	88,776	76,507	88,776	165,283
1992–1995 average	59	702	21	8	84,824	65,189	19,635	23,406	93,623	88,594	113,258	201,852
2019–2023 average[e]	11	61	0	0	11,946	11,946	0	0	0	11,946	0	11,946
2014–2023 average[e]	27	380	4	7	109,374	102,013	8,775	15,314	48,852	110,764	74,420	153,290

[a] From 1970 through 1991, the Chignik contribution was 80% of the sockeye salmon harvested in the Beaver Bay, Balboa Bay, Southwest Stepovak, Stepovak Flats, and East Stepovak sections.

[b] From 1992 through 1995, the Chignik contribution was 80% of the sockeye salmon harvested in the Southeastern District Mainland (SEDM) fishery, except Orzinski Bay where 100% of the sockeye salmon were considered local production.

[c] Since 1996, the Chignik contribution is 80% of the sockeye salmon harvested in the SEDM fishery, except beginning July 1 in the Northwest Stepovak Section where 100% of the sockeye salmon are considered local stocks.

[d] No fishery.

[e] Average does not include years when no fishery occurred.

Appendix C10.– Southeastern District Mainland commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and day, 2024 (excluding test fishery harvest).

Date	Permits	Landings	Number of salmon					
			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1-Jun–25-Jul[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-Jul	20	24	135	9,640	1,743	26,512	11,299	49,329
27-Jul	11	13	20	1,763	408	13,149	7,447	22,787
28-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-Jul	7	10	57	1,799	406	31,649	2,608	36,519
31-Jul	5	5	20	1,146	173	8,949	456	10,744
1-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Aug	10	11	5	1,194	641	71,687	1,113	74,640
16-Aug	13	13	4	2,091	528	125,811	615	129,049
17-Aug	6	6	8	374	127	9,345	858	10,712
18-Aug	4	4	10	491	175	22,072	1,322	24,070
19-Aug	11	12	0	2,284	843	33,947	1,397	38,471
20-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22-Aug	5	5	0	1,026	499	2,542	89	4,156
23-Aug[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24-Aug[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-Aug[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
27-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-Sep[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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Date	Permits	Landings	Number of salmon[d]					
			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Subtotal June 1–July 25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal July 26–Aug 31[c]	38	106	259	22,168	5,739	346,056	27,382	401,604
Subtotal Sept 1–Oct 31[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Season total[c]	38	107	259	22,372	5,843	346,056	27,441	401,971

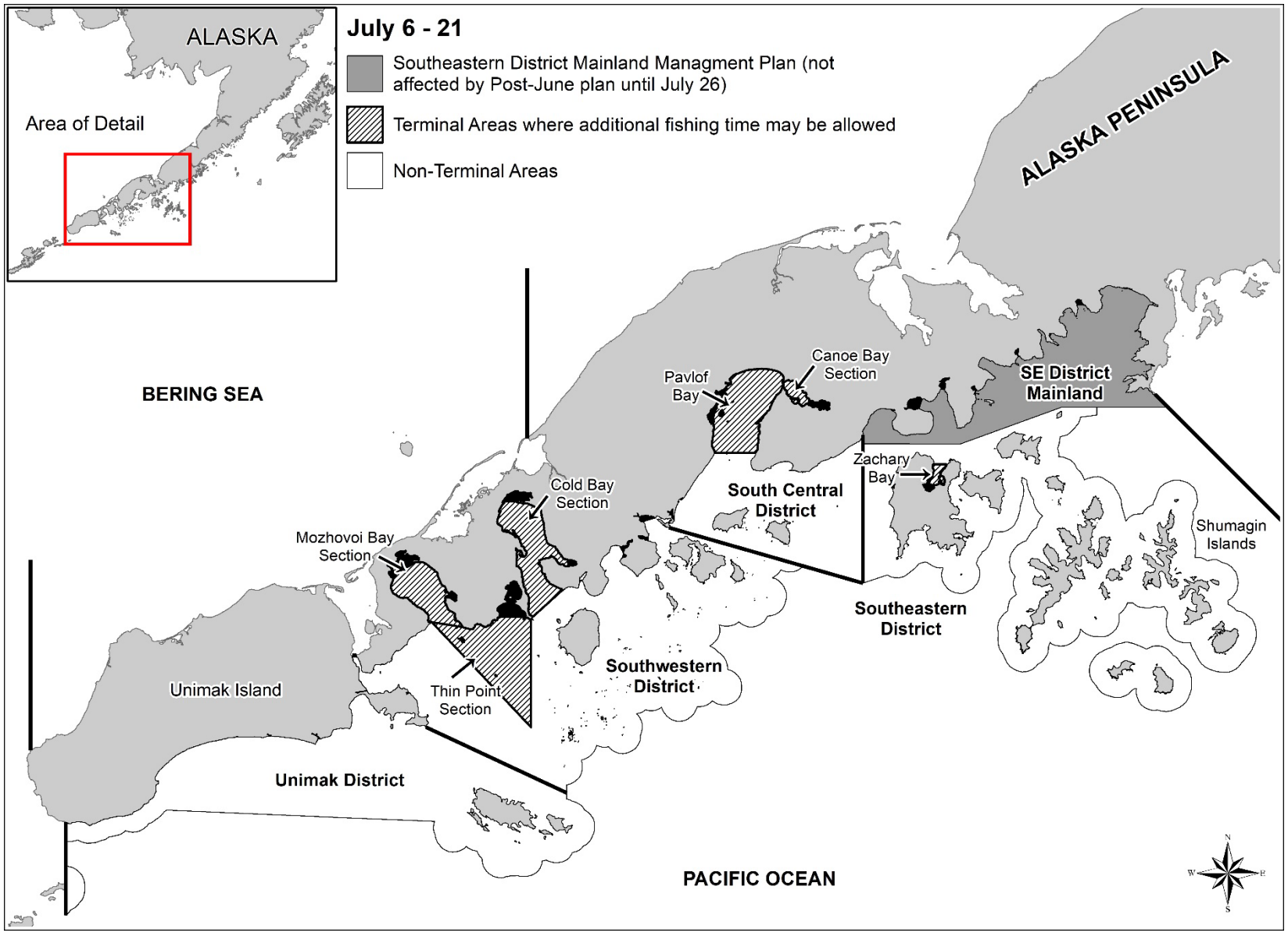
[a] Fishery closed.

[b] Confidential information.

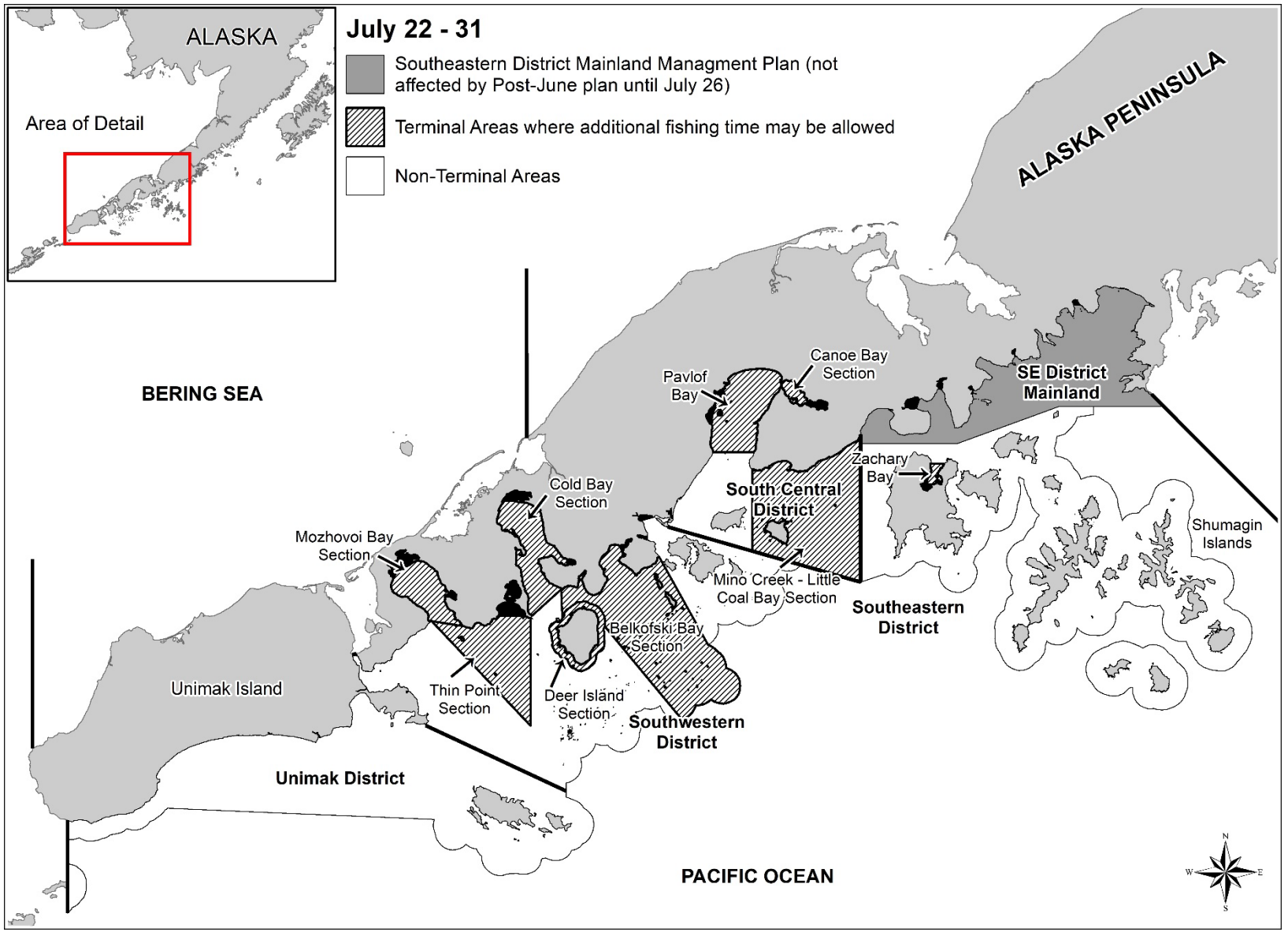
[c] Totals include confidential information.

APPENDIX D. SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA POST-JUNE FISHERIES

Appendix D1.–Map of the South Peninsula post-June fishery with terminal areas defined during July 6–21.



Appendix D2.–Map of the South Peninsula post-June fishery with terminal areas defined during July 22–31.



Before 1974, post-June South Alaska Peninsula fisheries were generally open 5 days per week, with a total season closure on August 10 to provide adequate local escapement and maintain product quality (McCullough 1995). During 1974 and 1975, the fishery was severely restricted to rebuild pink salmon runs. From about 1976 to 1991, the salmon fishery was managed by emergency order based on local stock run strength. Fishing periods from July 6 to about July 18 were based on chum salmon run strength, and from July 18 to about August 20 on pink salmon run strength. Fishing continued into late August during years of strong pink or chum salmon runs. Before 1992, South Alaska Peninsula waters east of the Cape Lutke Section (Appendix A6) were opened to commercial salmon fishing about July 6, except in the SEDM fishery. Prior to July 26, SEDM is managed on a separate management plan (5 AAC 09.360 *Southeastern District Mainland Salmon Management Plan*). Beginning September 1, fishing periods were established by emergency order and based on local coho salmon run strength and, to a lesser degree, on chum salmon runs.

In November 1991, the BOF established the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5 AAC 09.366). This plan allowed the harvest of local stocks through July 19 in terminal fishing areas only, which included Zachary Bay, the northern portion of Pavlof Bay, and Canoe Bay, Cold Bay, Thin Point, and Morzhovoi Bay sections, closing the remainder of the South Alaska Peninsula formerly opened in July. The BOF decision was partially based on allowing the harvest of local pink and chum salmon stocks to be caught in terminal areas early in the season without sacrificing product quality and simultaneously allowing nonlocal salmon to pass through South Alaska Peninsula waters. After July 19, the BOF concluded that South Alaska Peninsula fishers needed to harvest pink salmon in their traditional cape fishing areas to maintain product quality and to better accommodate the available processing capacity. Under this plan, commercial salmon fishing from July 6 to July 19 was restricted to terminal fishing areas opened by emergency order and was based on local stock run strength as determined by harvests and escapements. From July 20, through the remainder of the commercial salmon season, the entire South Alaska Peninsula could be opened to commercial salmon fishing by emergency order if warranted by local run stock strength (except in the SEDM fishery through July 25; 5 AAC 09.366).

The Stepovak-Shumagin Setnet Association sued the BOF in early 1992 to stop the implementation of the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* (5 AAC 09.366). On July 10, 1992, Alaska State Superior Court Judge Hopwood (Third Judicial District, Kodiak) granted an injunction staying the implementation of the new management plan. On July 13, traditional commercial salmon fishing periods resumed, and additional fishing time was provided as conditions warranted (Shaul et al. 1993).

In March 1993, the Alaska State Superior Court reconsidered the 1992 injunction. After reconsideration, the court agreed with the BOF and the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan* was reinstated. The *Post-June South Alaska Peninsula Management Plan* was in effect from 1993 to 1997.

The BOF made the following changes affecting the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan* during the January 1998 meeting:

1. For the period of July 6–21, the BOF increased nonterminal area fishing opportunities in early July. Fishing periods were limited to a maximum of 24 hours followed by a closure of at least 48 hours. Additional fishing time could be permitted in designated terminal harvest areas if escapements warranted; and

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2. For the period of July 22–31, the BOF restricted continuous fishing in late July in nonterminal areas. Fishing periods in nonterminal areas were limited to 36 hours during July 22–31. Each open fishing period was followed by minimum closure of 48 hours. The BOF also established a 60,000 coho salmon cap in nonterminal areas during July 22–31. Additional fishing time could be permitted in designated terminal harvest areas if escapements warranted.

During the 2001 meeting, the BOF made only minor changes to the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula*. These changes included modifying terminal harvest area boundaries and clarifying the definition of immature salmon during ADF&G's July test fishery. For purposes of the test fishery, immature salmon were defined as those Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon that were gilled in the seine web during the test fishery (Foster et al. 2000).

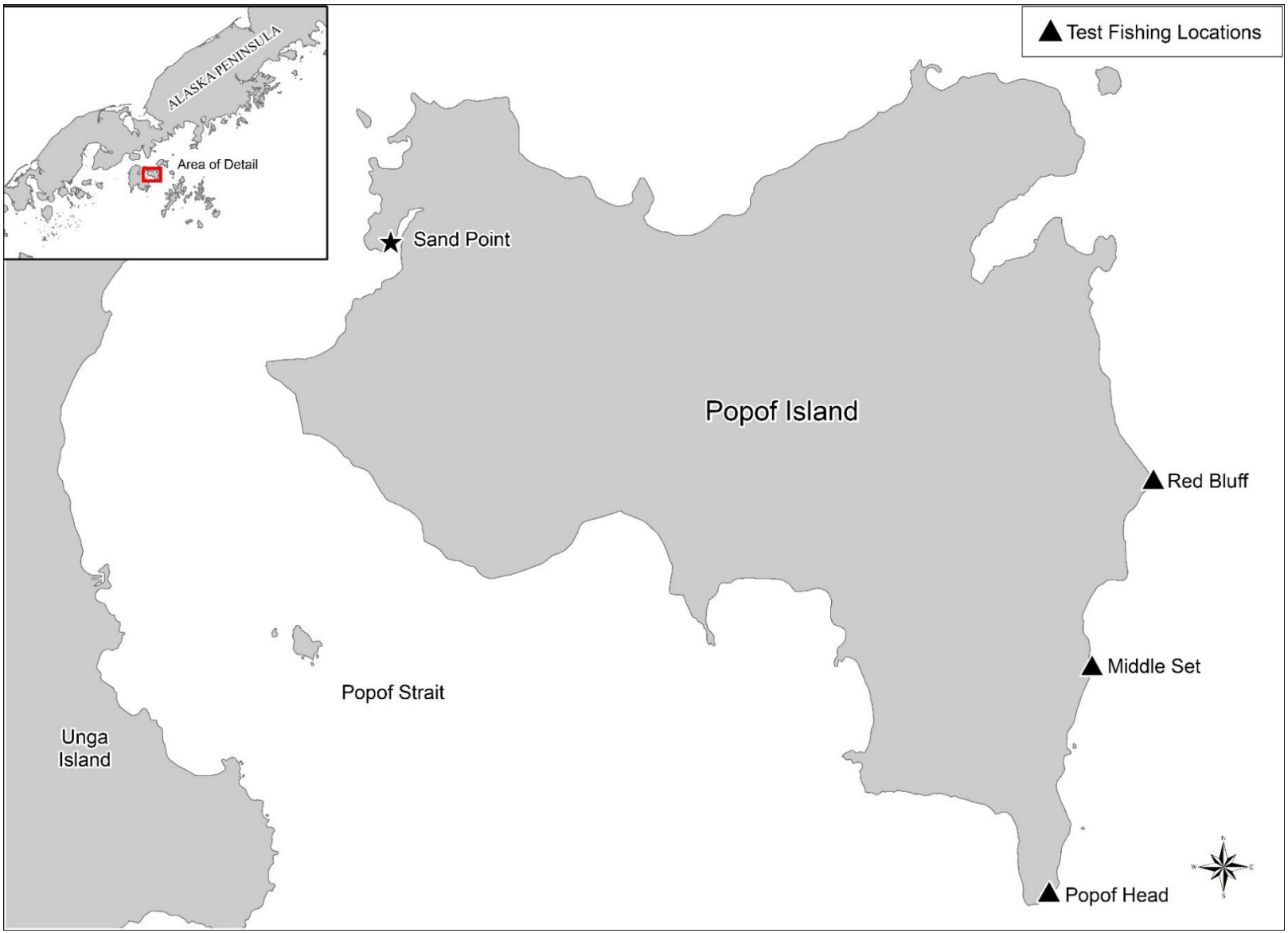
In 2004, the BOF adopted few changes to the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula*. The 60,000 coho salmon cap, enacted in 1998 for nonterminal areas from July 22 through July 31, was rescinded. The BOF also determined that the global positioning system (GPS) would be used to determine latitude and longitude coordinates throughout all salmon fisheries in Area M. In 2007, the BOF did not make any changes to the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula*.

During the 2010 Board of Fisheries meeting, the BOF adopted few changes to the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula*. The commercial salmon season was extended through October 31. The BOF increased the length of seine lead used by set gillnet gear from 10 fathoms to 25 fathoms. There was also a reduction in the minimum mesh size of set gillnet gear to 4½ inches in the Shumagin Islands after July 31, and in the SEDM after July 25.

During the 2013 meeting, the BOF made few changes to the schedule of the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula*. The first fishing period would begin at 6:00 AM on July 6 for 33 hours, followed by a 63-hour closure. After the initial fishing period, there would be six 36-hour fishing periods that would begin at 6:00 AM and be interspersed by 60-hour closures. All other components of the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* would remain unchanged.

During the February 2016 meeting, the BOF made changes to the *Post-June Salmon Management Plan for the South Alaska Peninsula* by adopting regulation to limit the number of sockeye salmon harvested in the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP) described "Dolgoi Island Area" (statistical areas 283-15 through 283-26 and 284-36 through 284-42). From June 1 through July 25, a harvest limit of 191,000 sockeye salmon, based on fish ticket information, was created. Once this harvest limit is reached, the portion of the West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) and waters of the Volcano Bay Section (statistical areas 284-37 through 284-39) will be closed to commercial salmon fishing through July 25. However, the portion of West Pavlof Bay Section south of Black Point (statistical area 283-26) may reopen to commercial salmon fishing on July 17. All other statistical areas are managed in accordance with each prescribed management plan. In addition to the changes made in the "Dolgoi Islands Area", the BOF also repealed the minimum mesh size of a drift gillnet during the post-June fisheries. There is now no minimum mesh size in Area M for drift gillnet gear.

Appendix D4.–Map of Popof Island with test fishing sites defined.



Appendix D5.–Summary of the Shumagin Islands July salmon test fishery, 2024.

		Number of immature salmon									
Date	Number of sets [a]	Chinook	Avg/Set	Sockeye	Avg/Set	Coho	Avg/Set	Chum	Avg/Set	Total	Avg/Set
2-Jul	6	0	0.0	108	18.0	2	0.3	5	0.8	115	19.2
3-Jul	6	3	0.5	12	2.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	17	2.8
5-Jul	6	8	1.3	37	6.2	2	0.3	3	0.5	50	8.3
Total	18	11	0.6	157	8.7	4	0.2	10	0.6	182	10.1

[a] Test fishing is standardized to purse seine gear, conducting 20-minute sets at Popof Head, Middle Set, and Red Bluff located on Popof Island.

Appendix D6.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and day, July 6–July 21, 2024 (not including test fishery).

	Number of salmon[a]					
Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
6-Jul	1,041	22,426	914	4,699	10,163	39,243
7-Jul	78	4,138	74	692	2,318	7,300
8-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
9-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jul	456	17,828	3,247	3,648	5,306	30,485
11-Jul	–	3,082	55	303	486	3,926
12-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
13-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-Jul	1,861	30,738	13,784	24,339	18,411	89,133
15-Jul	1	4,165	15	510	428	5,119
16-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
17-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
18-Jul	584	17,864	5,386	26,128	7,044	57,006
19-Jul	12	5,092	8,329	3,741	3,971	21,145
20-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
21-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-terminal total	4,033	105,333	31,804	64,060	48,127	253,357
6-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
7-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
8-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
9-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
11-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
12-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
13-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
17-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
18-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
19-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
21-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Terminal total[d]	88	2,247	98	771	366	3,570
Total harvest Jul 6–Jul 21[d]	4,121	107,580	31,902	64,831	48,493	256,927

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

[b] Fishery closed.

[c] Confidential information.

[d] Totals include confidential information.

Appendix D7.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June commercial salmon harvest, all gear combined, by species and day, July 22–July 31, 2024.

	Number of salmon[a]					
Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Non-terminal areas (including SEDM after July 25), all gear combined, by day						
22-Jul	797	16,198	9,896	44,699	8,979	80,569
23-Jul	109	13,438	3,883	33,232	3,418	54,080
24-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
26-Jul	533	27,205	11,572	175,156	13,476	227,942
27-Jul	63	6,156	4,758	31,011	4,590	46,578
28-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
29-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jul	100	3,102	2,866	128,507	4,022	138,597
31-Jul	22	4,248	5,688	41,687	3,610	55,255
Non-terminal total	1,624	70,347	38,663	454,292	38,095	603,021
Terminal harvest areas, all gear combined by, by day						
22-Jul	3	3,651	45	10,210	287	14,196
23-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
24-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
26-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
27-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
28-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
29-Jul[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Jul	–	631	12	73,761	572	74,976
31-Jul[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
Terminal total[d]	3	5,096	76	120,545	1,165	126,885
Total harvest Jul 22–Jul 31[d]	1,627	75,443	38,739	574,837	39,260	729,906

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

[b] Fishery closed.

[c] Confidential information.

[d] Totals include confidential information.

Appendix D8.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June commercial salmon harvest (including SEDM), all gear combined, by species and day, August 1–August 31, 2024.

	Number of salmon[a]					
Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
2-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
3-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
4-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
5-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
6-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
7-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
8-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
9-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
11-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
12-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
13-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
15-Aug	5	1,472	733	159,296	1,928	163,434
16-Aug	5	3,164	1,044	176,613	1,100	181,926
17-Aug	10	1,664	629	25,775	1,452	29,530
18-Aug	16	608	406	73,547	4,026	78,603
19-Aug	5	3,617	1,633	45,733	1,780	52,768
20-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
21-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
22-Aug	–	2,159	949	29,523	4,319	36,950
23-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
24-Aug	2	604	221	2,586	186	3,599
25-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
26-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
27-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
28-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
29-Aug[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
31-Aug[c]	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total[d]	43	15,204	6,100	514,662	15,052	551,061

[a] Does not include test fish harvests.

[b] Fishery closed.

[d] Total includes confidential information.

Appendix D9.–South Alaska Peninsula fall fishery (September 1–October 31) commercial salmon harvest, by species and year, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon[a, b]					
Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	29	213	2	24,471	10,742	0	3,407	38,622
1983	48	334	35	25,493	14,945	1,254	2,958	44,685
1984	52	269	10	13,351	10,526	458	1,789	26,134
1985	55	182	5	4,002	14,725	290	6,960	25,982
1986	46	146	2	3,459	6,318	518	2,519	12,816
1987	65	323	12	23,332	22,040	1,499	52,079	98,962
1988	68	328	4	24,635	26,497	62,290	19,345	132,771
1989	60	363	12	34,932	15,724	281	10,058	61,007
1990	66	426	7	67,142	23,318	584	73,195	164,246
1991	52	273	2	20,056	20,337	0	16,183	56,578
1992	53	333	58	13,115	35,323	1,525	3,486	53,507
1993	50	248	31	16,386	16,965	515	2,918	36,815
1994	75	373	18	25,481	36,563	294	214,174	276,530
1995	55	473	3	110,657	26,083	1,710	9,860	148,313
1996	57	364	5	26,301	26,525	136	2,910	55,877
1997	51	513	30	76,965	36,447	3,568	6,199	123,209
1998	67	430	25	44,775	20,838	1,818	10,382	77,838
1999	58	503	12	118,064	17,622	12,353	3,668	151,719
2000	71	444	11	47,160	25,039	3,963	83,701	159,874
2001	34	382	16	97,717	17,317	1,824	2,894	119,768
2002	26	244	0	19,341	8,034	217	7,776	35,368
2003	23	257	8	57,641	27,891	0	559	86,099
2004	22	169	8	13,763	12,126	496	1,794	28,187
2005	13	58	0	5,581	9,580	0	306	15,467
2006	32	247	27	49,620	19,172	1,096	24,168	94,083
2007	28	136	2	22,523	5,657	11,130	17,984	57,296
2008	29	188	5	20,651	24,125	194,421	13,510	252,712
2009	36	164	4	9,301	14,876	38,195	84,834	147,210
2010	13	50	5	4,367	2,111	0	149	6,632
2011	16	60	3	5,511	6,192	1,374	25,141	38,221
2012[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2013	22	78	8	10,114	5,043	821	1,668	17,654
2014	31	245	5	32,000	26,070	19	425	58,519
2015	16	107	0	13,554	3,036	944,181	29,238	990,009
2016	24	69	2	13,272	6,712	153	7,656	27,795
2017	26	78	13	8,458	24,939	722,816	21,579	777,805
2018	23	53	1	2,415	3,133	1,994	25,106	32,649
2019	31	61	5	3,812	25,357	258,378	1,459	289,011
2020	10	12	61	1,055	4,041	1,599	101	6,857
2021	16	38	15	8,622	8,140	288,483	813	306,073
2022[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2023[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2024[d]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average 2014–2023	20	74	15	9,270	11,341	277,203	9,599	276,624

Note: Average does not include years where no commercial fishing opportunity was provided (as in 2012).

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

[b] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited fishing periods in October.

[c] Fishery closed due to limited market

[d] Confidential harvest.

Appendix D10.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial salmon harvest (excluding Southeastern District Mainland harvest, July 1–July 25), all gear combined, by species and year, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon[a,b]					
Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	182	2,781	2,313	140,487	252,885	4,806,182	1,042,978	6,244,845
1983	201	2,667	11,726	292,536	124,431	2,760,452	816,567	4,005,712
1984	217	3,525	4,290	334,781	306,522	10,469,392	1,176,050	12,291,035
1985	213	2,787	688	272,059	169,137	4,249,809	827,781	5,519,474
1986	202	3,001	3,475	545,160	235,082	3,698,727	1,346,879	5,829,323
1987	233	2,692	3,881	410,755	224,543	1,189,211	911,414	2,739,804
1988	243	4,356	6,797	635,804	502,960	6,767,066	1,307,053	9,219,680
1989	274	3,993	4,106	825,372	440,171	6,879,878	531,759	8,681,286
1990	261	3,257	5,480	875,237	288,728	2,299,161	672,937	4,141,543
1991	234	3,573	2,423	465,874	311,825	9,952,671	788,955	11,521,748
1992	234	3,919	4,096	767,735	418,065	9,111,099	867,944	11,168,939
1993	221	3,089	3,768	499,624	214,667	9,768,653	505,720	10,992,432
1994	214	3,309	1,741	409,303	253,285	6,648,561	1,593,751	8,906,641
1995	207	3,823	2,128	734,744	255,908	16,079,640	1,158,417	18,230,837
1996	178	1,962	2,075	216,234	276,193	1,744,707	381,522	2,620,731
1997	165	1,355	1,204	310,481	109,950	1,681,374	277,559	2,380,568
1998	210	3,971	1,793	763,810	150,693	7,442,498	456,456	8,815,250
1999	185	4,211	1,612	1,368,315	191,603	8,382,239	567,950	10,511,719
2000	180	2,897	2,088	532,467	249,973	3,135,286	790,817	4,710,631
2001	175	2,436	2,098	356,841	212,936	3,939,910	834,453	5,346,238
2002	112	1,556	3,411	290,606	197,323	1,950,760	421,461	2,863,561
2003	102	1,673	1,079	377,805	128,620	3,910,916	342,595	4,761,015
2004	103	1,629	2,238	641,326	230,443	6,248,298	301,972	7,424,277
2005	111	2,090	1,335	1,087,549	135,668	7,449,031	301,997	8,975,580
2006	116	2,392	886	840,225	164,186	2,851,820	864,720	4,721,837
2007	116	2,648	676	848,832	149,322	7,031,802	382,248	8,412,880
2008	134	2,653	1,380	493,966	224,976	10,704,645	385,333	11,810,300
2009	124	2,228	1,891	404,346	246,350	5,591,664	968,314	7,212,565
2010	139	1,165	3,848	287,491	161,698	486,748	444,245	1,384,030
2011	167	1,823	3,348	334,883	151,009	4,221,915	502,924	5,214,079
2012	181	1,113	1,197	253,841	90,619	186,045	195,880	727,582
2013	198	2,685	3,767	436,059	275,885	7,162,950	510,111	8,388,772
2014	156	1,811	4,990	767,167	294,341	540,949	111,788	1,719,235
2015	155	3,115	6,457	1,858,238	237,646	16,032,286	484,644	18,619,271
2016	118	1,127	6,804	808,806	176,838	339,864	139,519	1,471,831
2017	139	3,192	4,672	1,166,129	348,154	20,099,320	1,302,507	22,920,782
2018	135	1,280	12,867	507,454	259,341	416,590	458,947	1,655,199
2019	171	3,094	12,506	993,588	517,067	11,476,012	617,470	13,616,643
2020	153	1,577	18,768	729,383	182,801	3,295,966	423,276	4,650,194
2021	150	2,187	10,594	1,048,288	331,660	12,510,804	1,070,700	14,972,046
2022	132	1,283	10,308	450,832	46,424	4,648,137	269,680	5,425,381
2023	149	1,969	9,240	870,588	197,206	16,873,928	914,289	18,865,251
2024	125	681	6,023	212,779	79,575	1,234,589	124,674	1,657,640
Average 2014–2023	146	2,063	9,711	919,796	259,101	8,618,292	579,182	10,386,083

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

[b] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited fishing periods in October.

Appendix D11.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial salmon harvest (including Southeastern District Mainland harvest), all gear combined, by species and year, 1982–2024.

			Number of salmon[a, b]					
Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	183	3,361	2,566	177,160	254,798	5,016,065	1,171,508	6,622,097
1983	210	3,210	12,833	522,913	127,157	2,771,744	917,198	4,351,845
1984	217	4,251	4,913	525,275	310,910	10,668,889	1,312,347	12,822,334
1985	213	2,970	724	294,782	170,046	4,323,885	912,580	5,702,017
1986	202	3,444	3,586	687,525	235,852	3,739,423	1,394,332	6,060,718
1987	233	2,926	3,935	463,090	224,740	1,191,512	929,782	2,813,059
1988	243	4,701	7,011	716,964	505,278	6,864,600	1,381,796	9,475,649
1989	274	4,185	4,225	909,393	441,397	7,089,895	538,177	8,983,087
1990	261	3,663	6,164	1,039,265	305,509	2,346,043	715,940	4,412,921
1991	234	3,889	2,807	570,688	313,210	9,977,423	797,890	11,662,018
1992	234	4,329	4,133	872,847	418,189	9,126,950	884,505	11,306,624
1993	222	3,686	4,545	641,103	218,871	9,846,906	514,405	11,225,830
1994	214	3,745	1,825	542,322	254,298	6,657,000	1,596,247	9,051,692
1995	208	4,227	2,197	827,772	258,131	16,132,189	1,175,556	18,395,845
1996	180	2,821	2,285	392,551	280,033	1,816,358	413,525	2,904,752
1997	168	2,550	1,350	615,228	111,334	1,697,989	283,929	2,709,830
1998	210	4,336	2,100	880,941	153,652	7,567,528	466,385	9,070,606
1999	186	4,357	1,651	1,415,509	192,498	8,425,091	572,609	10,607,358
2000	180	3,805	2,183	656,086	256,940	3,192,461	816,096	4,923,766
2001	178	3,006	2,275	461,136	214,250	3,982,130	884,593	5,544,384
2002	116	2,321	3,724	407,582	202,712	2,093,251	437,533	3,144,802
2003	106	2,492	1,289	553,301	130,852	4,039,946	353,704	5,079,092
2004	108	2,229	2,507	804,977	234,971	6,305,840	306,812	7,655,107
2005	111	2,253	1,379	1,244,326	141,692	7,754,815	309,551	9,451,763
2006	116	2,506	915	917,738	166,991	2,929,505	877,979	4,893,128
2007	116	2,648	676	848,832	149,322	7,031,802	382,248	8,412,880
2008	135	2,955	1,409	525,635	225,481	10,738,782	391,472	11,882,779
2009	127	2,968	2,011	556,111	248,349	5,651,463	983,944	7,441,878
2010	142	1,886	4,712	417,791	164,610	501,342	515,260	1,603,715
2011	175	2,589	3,595	452,133	153,291	4,268,929	541,785	5,419,733
2012	193	1,847	1,247	409,338	91,906	228,531	226,252	957,274
2013	206	3,670	4,372	572,909	293,524	7,489,200	549,535	8,909,540
2014	156	1,811	4,990	767,167	294,341	540,949	111,788	1,719,235
2015	158	3,458	6,688	2,091,856	245,459	16,110,498	496,888	18,951,389
2016	123	1,813	7,305	1,102,997	183,388	360,487	153,044	1,807,221
2017	141	3,311	4,677	1,205,385	348,308	20,103,322	1,305,981	22,967,673
2018	135	1,280	12,867	507,454	259,341	416,590	458,947	1,655,199
2019	171	3,094	12,506	993,588	517,067	11,476,012	617,470	13,616,643
2020	153	1,577	18,768	729,383	182,801	3,295,966	423,276	4,650,194
2021	150	2,232	10,609	1,056,832	331,662	12,511,266	1,071,321	14,981,690
2022	134	1,373	10,216	462,649	45,956	4,604,439	269,115	5,392,375
2023	150	2,013	9,243	883,557	197,384	16,875,786	915,341	18,881,311
2024	125	681	6,023	212,779	79,575	1,234,589	124,674	1,657,640
Average 2014–2023	147	2,196	9,787	980,118	260,571	8,629,532	582,317	10,462,324

[a] Does not include test fishery harvests.

[b] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited openings in October.

Appendix D12.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial Chinook salmon harvest (including Southeastern District Mainland harvest), by gear and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		
Year[a]	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Total
1982	2,294	89.4	90	3.5	182	7.1	2,566
1983	12,552	97.8	78	0.6	203	1.6	12,833
1984	4,338	88.3	161	3.3	414	8.4	4,913
1985	625	86.3	24	3.3	75	10.4	724
1986	3,395	94.7	24	0.7	167	4.7	3,586
1987	3,700	94.0	64	1.6	171	4.3	3,935
1988	6,586	93.9	142	2.0	283	4.0	7,011
1989	3,584	84.8	295	7.0	346	8.2	4,225
1990	5,605	90.9	122	2.0	437	7.1	6,164
1991	2,085	74.3	62	2.2	660	23.5	2,807
1992	3,724	92.2	47	1.2	269	6.7	4,040
1993	3,666	85.2	111	2.6	524	12.2	4,301
1994	1,321	76.5	25	1.4	380	22.0	1,726
1995	1,556	74.8	34	1.6	489	23.5	2,079
1996	1,839	86.6	28	1.3	257	12.1	2,124
1997	1,161	86.0	18	1.3	171	12.7	1,350
1998	1,768	84.2	18	0.9	314	15.0	2,100
1999	1,367	84.4	15	0.9	237	14.6	1,619
2000	1,983	91.1	19	0.9	174	8.0	2,176
2001	1,732	88.5	19	1.0	206	10.5	1,957
2002	3,245	87.1	2	0.1	477	12.8	3,724
2003	961	74.6	7	0.5	321	24.9	1,289
2004	2,088	83.3	1	0.0	418	16.7	2,507
2005	1,296	94.0	2	0.1	81	5.9	1,379
2006	674	73.7	1	0.1	240	26.2	915
2007	570	84.3	1	0.1	105	15.5	676
2008	1,236	87.7	15	1.1	158	11.2	1,409
2009	1,819	90.5	11	0.5	181	9.0	2,011
2010	4,571	97.0	31	0.7	110	2.3	4,712
2011	3,158	87.8	123	3.4	314	8.7	3,595
2012	1,002	80.4	206	16.5	39	3.1	1,247
2013	3,665	83.8	343	7.8	364	8.3	4,372
2014	4,924	98.7	34	0.7	32	0.6	4,990
2015	6,541	97.8	26	0.4	121	1.8	6,688
2016	7,024	96.2	4	0.1	277	3.8	7,305
2017	4,620	98.8	0	0.0	57	1.2	4,677
2018	12,626	98.1	3	0.0	238	1.8	12,867
2019	12,479	99.8	1	0	26	0.2	12,506
2020	18,709	99.7	8	0.0	51	0.3	18,768
2021	10,581	99.7	1	0.0	27	0.3	10,609
2022	10,201	99.9	1	0.0	14	0.1	10,216
2023	9,037	97.8	0	0.0	206	2.2	9,243
2024	5,998	99.6	7	0.1	18	0.3	6,023
Average 2014–2023	9,674	98.6	8	0.1	105	1.2	9,787

[a] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited openings in October.

[b] Does not include test fishery harvest.

Appendix D13.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial sockeye salmon harvest (including Southeastern District Mainland harvest), by gear and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		
Year[a]	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Total
1982	92,784	52.4	13,472	7.6	70,904	40.0	177,160
1983	258,763	49.5	19,005	3.6	245,145	46.9	522,913
1984	240,959	45.9	26,698	5.1	257,618	49.0	525,275
1985	178,953	60.7	18,441	6.3	97,388	33.0	294,782
1986	412,251	60.0	30,261	4.4	245,013	35.6	687,525
1987	238,678	51.5	39,360	8.5	185,052	40.0	463,090
1988	423,852	59.1	44,657	6.2	248,455	34.7	716,964
1989	470,465	51.7	86,343	9.5	352,585	38.8	909,393
1990	524,630	50.5	132,907	12.8	381,728	36.7	1,039,265
1991	232,338	40.7	21,721	3.8	316,629	55.5	570,688
1992	443,201	50.9	44,935	5.2	382,491	43.9	870,627
1993	288,648	45.1	23,421	3.7	327,273	51.2	639,342
1994	147,337	27.2	18,134	3.4	375,637	69.4	541,108
1995	368,688	44.8	21,505	2.6	433,594	52.6	823,787
1996	80,819	20.7	5,776	1.5	304,043	77.8	390,638
1997	123,940	20.1	24,278	3.9	467,010	75.9	615,228
1998	381,734	43.4	35,569	4.0	462,960	52.6	880,263
1999	680,344	48.5	35,100	2.5	687,592	49.0	1,403,036
2000	212,658	32.5	20,587	3.1	421,287	64.4	654,532
2001	96,249	21.2	28,932	6.4	329,631	72.5	454,812
2002	118,441	29.1	15,783	3.9	273,358	67.1	407,582
2003	162,365	29.3	16,093	2.9	374,843	67.7	553,301
2004	400,982	49.8	21,452	2.7	382,543	47.5	804,977
2005	657,543	52.8	8,492	0.7	578,291	46.5	1,244,326
2006	414,302	45.1	2,702	0.3	500,734	54.6	917,738
2007	477,594	56.3	6,626	0.8	364,612	43.0	848,832
2008	321,396	61.1	12,629	2.4	191,610	36.5	525,635
2009	248,639	44.7	7,800	1.4	299,672	53.9	556,111
2010	175,804	42.1	13,877	3.3	228,110	54.6	417,791
2011	210,003	46.4	23,941	5.3	218,189	48.3	452,133
2012	168,419	41.1	56,039	13.7	184,880	45.2	409,338
2013	297,320	51.9	51,316	9.0	224,273	39.1	572,909
2014	415,107	54.1	60,662	7.9	291,398	38.0	767,167
2015	1,234,053	59.0	56,789	2.7	801,014	38.3	2,091,856
2016	562,059	51.0	7,067	0.6	533,871	48.4	1,102,997
2017	725,108	60.2	44,017	3.7	436,260	36.2	1,205,385
2018	338,982	66.8	17,223	3.4	151,249	29.8	507,454
2019	657,582	66.2	12,991	1.3	323,015	32.5	993,588
2020	513,536	70.4	18,658	2.6	197,189	27.0	729,383
2021	818,235	77.4	12,998	1.2	225,599	21.3	1,056,832
2022	324,020	70.0	7,564	1.6	131,065	28.3	462,649
2023	642,310	72.7	21,673	2.5	219,574	24.9	883,557
2024	142,055	66.8	10,282	4.8	60,442	28.4	212,779
Average 2014–2023	623,099	64.8	25,964	2.8	331,023	32.5	980,087

[a] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited openings in October.

[b] Does not include test fishery harvest.

Appendix D14.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial coho salmon harvest (including Southeastern District Mainland harvest), by gear and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		
Year[a]	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Total
1982	219,462	86.1	19,202	7.5	16,134	6.3	254,798
1983	109,822	86.4	3,658	2.9	13,677	10.8	127,157
1984	247,342	79.6	37,805	12.2	25,763	8.3	310,910
1985	128,931	75.8	18,033	10.6	23,082	13.6	170,046
1986	203,505	86.3	18,901	8.0	13,446	5.7	235,852
1987	169,763	75.5	30,445	13.5	24,532	10.9	224,740
1988	389,723	77.1	75,445	14.9	40,110	7.9	505,278
1989	305,558	69.2	88,376	20.0	47,463	10.8	441,397
1990	224,354	73.4	42,659	14.0	38,496	12.6	305,509
1991	199,104	63.6	51,215	16.4	62,891	20.1	313,210
1992	294,100	70.9	58,621	14.1	62,184	15.0	414,905
1993	148,565	69.4	26,364	12.3	39,050	18.2	213,979
1994	161,903	64.7	24,980	10.0	63,196	25.3	250,079
1995	185,974	73.1	26,020	10.2	42,477	16.7	254,471
1996	197,800	74.0	22,561	8.4	47,017	17.6	267,378
1997	47,254	42.4	19,855	17.8	44,225	39.7	111,334
1998	83,205	54.2	30,219	19.7	40,204	26.2	153,628
1999	143,560	74.6	11,734	6.1	37,186	19.3	192,480
2000	180,030	70.1	33,632	13.1	43,179	16.8	256,841
2001	149,064	70.7	30,125	14.3	31,708	15.0	210,897
2002	165,305	81.5	11,567	5.7	25,840	12.7	202,712
2003	74,947	57.3	11,253	8.6	44,652	34.1	130,852
2004	174,961	74.5	9,115	3.9	50,895	21.7	234,971
2005	105,844	74.7	3,829	2.7	32,019	22.6	141,692
2006	120,089	71.9	2,353	1.4	44,549	26.7	166,991
2007	120,881	81.0	4,126	2.8	24,315	16.3	149,322
2008	166,130	73.7	21,815	9.7	37,536	16.6	225,481
2009	213,281	85.9	10,549	4.2	24,519	9.9	248,349
2010	143,675	87.3	10,552	6.4	10,383	6.3	164,610
2011	110,317	72.0	20,241	13.2	22,733	14.8	153,291
2012	52,121	56.7	36,106	39.3	3,679	4.0	91,906
2013	158,785	54.1	108,273	36.9	26,466	9.0	293,524
2014	195,597	66.5	59,795	20.3	38,949	13.2	294,341
2015	196,071	80.0	17,715	7.1	31,673	12.9	245,236
2016	171,562	93.6	3,100	1.7	8,726	4.8	183,388
2017	300,221	86.2	17,754	5.1	30,333	8.7	348,308
2018	244,062	94.1	4,311	1.7	10,968	4.2	259,341
2019	461,838	89.3	19,123	3.7	36,106	7.0	517,067
2020	159,082	87.0	7,501	4.1	16,218	8.9	182,801
2021	312,861	94.3	4,104	1.2	14,697	4.4	331,662
2022	40,117	87.3	1,792	3.9	4,047	8.7	45,956
2023	184,792	93.6	9,410	4.8	3,182	1.6	197,384
2024	65,976	82.9	11,243	14.1	2,356	3.0	79,575
Average 2014–2023	226,620	87.2	14,461	5.4	19,490	7.4	260,571

[a] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited openings in October.

[b] Does not include test fishery harvest.

Appendix D15.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial pink salmon harvest (including Southeastern District Mainland harvest), by gear and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		
Year[a]	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Total
1982	4,852,553	96.7	50,748	1.0	112,764	2.2	5,016,065
1983	2,688,187	97.0	5,586	0.2	77,971	2.8	2,771,744
1984	10,324,380	96.8	78,575	0.7	265,934	2.5	10,668,889
1985	4,096,285	94.7	21,803	0.5	205,797	4.8	4,323,885
1986	3,602,769	96.3	27,772	0.7	108,882	2.9	3,739,423
1987	1,135,252	95.3	3,025	0.3	53,235	4.5	1,191,512
1988	6,427,823	93.6	145,106	2.1	291,671	4.2	6,864,600
1989	6,641,815	93.7	85,946	1.2	362,134	5.1	7,089,895
1990	2,256,837	96.2	32,089	1.4	57,117	2.4	2,346,043
1991	9,614,533	96.4	26,740	0.3	336,150	3.4	9,977,423
1992	8,616,933	94.5	91,106	1.0	409,440	4.5	9,117,479
1993	9,494,663	96.5	12,037	0.1	337,262	3.4	9,843,962
1994	6,317,708	95.0	53,701	0.8	277,061	4.2	6,648,470
1995	15,404,768	95.5	41,868	0.3	677,097	4.2	16,123,733
1996	1,523,636	84.1	17,593	1.0	269,395	14.9	1,810,624
1997	1,627,495	95.8	14,435	0.9	56,059	3.3	1,697,989
1998	6,803,002	89.9	192,352	2.5	570,987	7.5	7,566,341
1999	8,016,735	95.3	12,045	0.1	383,971	4.6	8,412,751
2000	2,871,880	90.0	15,979	0.5	301,656	9.5	3,189,515
2001	3,629,078	91.3	20,999	0.5	322,729	8.1	3,972,806
2002	1,831,099	87.5	9,664	0.5	252,488	12.1	2,093,251
2003	3,679,093	91.1	13,377	0.3	347,476	8.6	4,039,946
2004	6,051,523	96.0	24,360	0.4	229,957	3.6	6,305,840
2005	7,386,836	95.3	6,258	0.1	361,721	4.7	7,754,815
2006	2,629,811	89.8	5,520	0.2	294,174	10.0	2,929,505
2007	6,485,719	92.2	5,134	0.1	540,949	7.7	7,031,802
2008	10,056,235	93.6	83,287	0.8	599,260	5.6	10,738,782
2009	5,350,718	94.7	47,711	0.8	253,034	4.5	5,651,463
2010	443,498	88.5	4,823	1.0	53,021	10.6	501,342
2011	4,013,553	94.0	33,045	0.8	222,331	5.2	4,268,929
2012	187,337	82.0	13,546	5.9	27,648	12.1	228,531
2013	7,192,644	96.0	81,475	1.1	215,081	2.9	7,489,200
2014	439,352	81.2	38,880	7.2	62,717	11.6	540,949
2015	15,553,122	96.5	231,350	1.4	326,026	2.0	16,110,498
2016	314,855	87.3	2,464	0.7	43,168	12.0	360,487
2017	19,548,931	97.2	146,310	0.7	408,081	2.0	20,103,322
2018	348,251	83.6	11,836	2.8	56,503	13.6	416,590
2019	11,208,383	97.7	93,458	0.8	174,171	1.5	11,476,012
2020	3,144,681	95.4	28,624	0.9	122,661	3.7	3,295,966
2021	12,329,085	98.5	53,395	0.4	128,786	1.0	12,511,266
2022	4,447,756	96.6	18,552	0.4	138,131	3.0	4,604,439
2023	16,705,942	99.0	43,405	0.3	126,439	0.7	16,875,786
2024	1,183,176	95.8	15,798	1.3	35,615	2.9	1,234,589
Average 2014–2023	8,404,036	93.3	66,827	1.6	158,668	5.1	8,629,532

[a] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited openings in October.

[b] Does not include test fishery harvest.

Appendix D16.–South Alaska Peninsula post-June (July 1–October 31) commercial chum salmon harvest (including Southeastern District Mainland harvest), by gear and year, 1982–2024.

	Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		
Year[a]	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Number[b]	Percent	Total
1982	1,060,812	90.6	15,587	1.3	95,109	8.1	1,171,508
1983	829,281	90.4	19,913	2.2	68,004	7.4	917,198
1984	1,186,753	90.4	30,941	2.4	94,653	7.2	1,312,347
1985	828,645	90.8	18,521	2.0	65,414	7.2	912,580
1986	1,300,638	93.3	22,294	1.6	71,400	5.1	1,394,332
1987	811,464	87.3	43,115	4.6	75,203	8.1	929,782
1988	1,228,987	88.9	68,066	4.9	84,743	6.1	1,381,796
1989	417,978	77.7	44,605	8.3	75,594	14.0	538,177
1990	600,040	83.8	46,700	6.5	69,200	9.7	715,940
1991	635,031	79.6	25,465	3.2	137,394	17.2	797,890
1992	776,939	88.3	29,252	3.3	73,875	8.4	880,066
1993	448,204	87.3	17,871	3.5	47,503	9.2	513,578
1994	1,458,898	91.5	26,262	1.6	108,430	6.8	1,593,590
1995	1,039,506	88.6	22,517	1.9	110,941	9.5	1,172,964
1996	315,357	76.6	14,306	3.5	81,918	19.9	411,581
1997	239,619	84.4	13,278	4.7	31,032	10.9	283,929
1998	333,693	71.6	35,723	7.7	96,486	20.7	465,902
1999	427,414	75.3	21,247	3.7	119,268	21.0	567,929
2000	653,132	80.2	26,134	3.2	134,711	16.5	813,977
2001	696,166	79.7	25,762	2.9	151,637	17.4	873,565
2002	381,423	87.2	12,325	2.8	43,785	10.0	437,533
2003	287,757	81.4	11,867	3.4	54,080	15.3	353,704
2004	254,545	83.0	6,655	2.2	45,612	14.9	306,812
2005	260,703	84.2	1,818	0.6	47,030	15.2	309,551
2006	777,244	88.5	1,561	0.2	99,174	11.3	877,979
2007	327,484	85.7	2,059	0.5	52,705	13.8	382,248
2008	316,076	80.7	13,457	3.4	61,939	15.8	391,472
2009	851,190	86.5	19,509	2.0	113,245	11.5	983,944
2010	418,693	81.3	19,051	3.7	77,516	15.0	515,260
2011	416,883	76.9	44,251	8.2	80,651	14.9	541,785
2012	162,178	71.7	37,558	16.6	26,516	11.7	226,252
2013	405,997	73.9	84,073	15.3	59,465	10.8	549,535
2014	78,642	70.3	15,790	14.1	17,356	15.5	111,788
2015	394,706	79.4	29,117	5.9	73,065	14.7	496,888
2016	118,596	77.5	950	0.6	33,498	21.9	153,044
2017	1,052,065	80.6	27,864	2.1	226,052	17.3	1,305,981
2018	404,465	88.1	7,081	1.5	47,401	10.3	458,947
2019	527,101	85.4	23,871	3.9	66,498	10.8	617,470
2020	406,985	96.2	3,778	0.9	12,513	3.0	423,276
2021	1,032,681	96.4	10,062	0.9	28,578	2.7	1,071,321
2022	242,145	90.0	3,943	1.5	23,027	8.5	269,115
2023	865,710	94.6	13,883	1.5	35,748	3.9	915,341
2024	109,659	88.0	7,351	5.9	7,664	6.1	124,674
Average 2014–2023	512,310	85.8	13,634	3.3	56,374	10.9	582,317

[a] Harvest from 1987–1990, 1992, 1993, 1995–1998, and 2002–2003 includes catch from limited openings in October.

[b] Does not include test fishery harvest.

APPENDIX E. SALMON ESCAPEMENT DATA

Aerial surveys have inherently high variability and are influenced by many factors including inclement weather, lighting, timing of peak surveys, and inconsistency between surveyors. Surveys are conducted 3–5 times per stream in any given season. Multiple surveys over the course of the salmon return allows ADF&G staff to identify peak abundance and relative run timing.

Pink and Chum salmon

These species of salmon have a relatively short stream life when compared to other Pacific salmon species. To account for new fish entering the system and post-spawn fish flushing out of the system between surveys, a 21-day stream life is used to calculate the indexed total escapement. If there are any stream counts 21 or more days prior to the peak count, the number of fish in the stream and the carcasses are added to the total count. Likewise, if there are any counts 21 or more days after the peak count, those live fish found at both the mouth and in the stream are added to the total count.

EXAMPLE

Fictional Stream 281-##						
Survey Date	Pinks at Mouth	Pinks in Stream	Pink Carcasses	Chums at Mouth	Chums in Stream	Chum Carcasses
10-Jul	5,000	**1,000**	**5,000**	0	0	0
17-Jul	15,000	25,000	5,000	0	0	0
1-Aug	10,000	**150,000**	10,000	0	0	0
15-Aug	3,000	100,000	25,000	500	1,000	0
1-Sep	**12,000**	**50,000**	55,000	**2,000**	**5,000**	**500**
Sub total	12,000	201,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	500
Total		218,000 Pink			7,500 Chum	

The indexed total escapement is calculated by adding the figures in **bold.**

The estimate of 21 days stream life was used because significant numbers of carcasses begin to appear about 3 weeks after adult pinks and chums first appear in Alaska Peninsula streams. It is recognized that stream life can vary; however, this method is easily duplicated and is comparable from year to year. Variation in stream life is likely a much smaller factor than variation between observers.

Chinook, Sockeye, and Coho salmon

These species of salmon generally have a much longer stream life than pink and chum salmon. Therefore, the indexed total escapement is the peak escapement count of live fish and carcasses. The peak escapement count is the highest single-survey estimate on a single system for an individual species. However, it is recognized that there are problems with this method in large and complex systems. The issues that arise while surveying these systems are the duration, expense, fuel capacity, and variable environmental conditions within the system that restrict the ability to conduct a thorough and consistent set of surveys.

Appendix E2.–South Peninsula total indexed salmon escapements by species and year, 1978–2024.

Year	Number of salmon				
	Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum	Total
1978	64,800	-	2,858,700	600,500	3,524,000
1979	53,300	-	2,629,500	411,100	3,093,900
1980	45,900	-	2,641,600	362,400	3,049,900
1981	45,700	-	2,307,500	381,300	2,734,500
1982	39,200	-	2,293,000	386,900	2,719,100
1983	59,200	-	851,200	446,500	1,356,900
1984	54,800	-	3,811,600	699,700	4,566,100
1985	49,900	-	1,614,100	503,500	2,167,500
1986	48,000	-	1,716,700	544,600	2,309,300
1987	44,600	-	1,540,500	620,700	2,205,800
1988	74,100	-	2,839,600	496,400	3,410,100
1989	78,100	-	1,870,900	310,500	2,259,500
1990	95,300	87,500[b]	1,598,400	354,700	2,048,400
1991	124,900	-	2,946,800	587,600	3,659,300
1992	97,600	-	2,834,400	335,500	3,267,500
1993	100,341	-	2,990,140	397,030	3,487,511
1994	120,255	-	3,071,725	579,100	3,771,080
1995	129,110	-	6,406,300	726,400	7,261,810
1996	72,950	-	3,647,550	610,300	4,330,800
1997	104,440	-	5,243,275	809,050	6,156,765
1998	85,440	-	4,668,065	742,235	5,495,740
1999	97,000	-	5,015,000	725,000	5,837,000
2000	69,530	-	2,792,985	522,075	3,384,590
2001	161,630	-	2,965,136	751,221	3,877,987
2002	192,749	-	3,762,800	602,750	4,558,299
2003	198,192	-	5,511,220	476,540	6,185,952
2004	220,861	-	8,311,410	732,400	9,264,671
2005	123,964	-	6,165,634	970,310	7,259,908
2006	88,148	-	2,862,250	764,750	3,715,148
2007	69,013	-	2,680,213	726,661	3,475,887
2008	95,859	-	3,338,370	591,950	4,026,179
2009	128,117	-	3,067,000	512,230	3,707,347
2010	38,039	-	742,912	291,912	1,072,863
2011	59,794	-	2,494,950	497,725	3,052,469
2012	56,300	-	478,910	205,242	740,452
2013	37,386	-	2,320,790	502,600	2,860,776
2014	37,670	-	1,340,380	313,545	1,691,595
2015	96,110	-	7,820,800	906,420	8,823,330
2016	120,170	-	1,038,160	626,776	1,785,106
2017	113,042	-	5,663,637	1,773,626	7,550,305
2018	15,617	-	732,422	344,830	1,092,869
2019	31,667	-	4,236,700	672,475	4,940,842
2020	34,169	-	3,209,750	415,570	3,659,489
2021	59,699	-	4,388,100	483,200	4,930,999
2022	56,723	-	5,177,350	398,302	5,632,175
2023	69,811	-	5,914,600	912,410	6,896,821
2024	46,291	-	2,486,157	382,357	2,914,797
Average 2014–2023	63,468	-	3,952,190	684,715	4,700,373

[a] Coho salmon surveys are conducted for presence/absence information only during pink and chum surveys. Surveys are not flown during peak coho salmon abundance.

[b] In 1990, excellent survey conditions and additional funding allowed coho salmon surveys during mid- and late-September. These coho salmon numbers are not included in the total escapement.

Appendix E3.–South Peninsula total indexed salmon escapements by species, district, section, and stream, 2024.

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
Southeastern District					
East Stepovak Section					
281-35.07	Near Bluff	0	–	300	0
281-35.06	Boulder Bay	0	–	800	100
281-35.05	Fox Bay	0	–	1,500	0
281-35.04	Fox Bay	0	–	1,300	0
281-35.02	Fox Bay	0	–	4,500	0
281-35.01	Fox Bay	0	–	0	300
281-34.08	Island Bay	0	–	0	0
281-34.07	Island Bay	0	–	0	0
281-34.05 & .06	Island Bay	0	–	3,500	0
281-34.04	Island Bay	0	–	200	0
281-34.03	Stonehouse Creek	0	–	2,200	0
281-34.02	Osterback's Creek	0	–	7,100	0
	Total East Stepovak Section	0	0	21,400	400
Stepovak Flats Section					
281-34.01	Granville's	0	–	2,200	500
281-33.06	Granville Portage	0	–	0	0
281-33.05	Stepovak River	0	–	0	700
281-33.04	Big River	0	–	0	300
281-33.03	Louis' Corner	0	–	0	0
281-33.01	Ramsey Bay	0	_	0	0
281-33.02	Ramsey Bay	0	–	5,000	0
	Total Stepovak Flats Section	0	0	7,200	1,500
Northwest Stepovak Section					
281-32.07	Grub Gulch	0	–	42,800	0
281-32.06	Clark Bay	0	–	0	0
281-32.05	Clark Bay	0	–	7,500	300
281-31.04	Little Norway	0	–	5,500	100
281-31.03	Orzinski	14,571	–	11,900	1,000
281-20.04	Windbound Bay	0	–	6,500	0
281-20.02 & .03	Chichagof Lagoon	0	–	18,100	9,800
281-20.01	Chichagof	0	–	5,200	0
281-10.04	West Cove	0	–	1,500	0
281-10.03	Suzy Creek	0	–	179,000	300
281-10.02	Dorenoi, Minor	0	–	3,900	800
281-10.01	Dorenoi, Major	0	–	19,900	0
	Total Northwest Stepovak Section	14,571	0	301,800	12,300

-continued-

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
Southwest Stepovak Section					
281-90.03 & .04	San Diego	0	–	11,000	8,200
281-90.02	Rough Beach	0	–	32,600	0
281-90.01	Swedania Point	0	–	6,900	0
	Total Southwest Stepovak Section	0	0	50,500	8,200
Balboa Bay Section					
281-80.17	Lefty Creek	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
281-80.16	Near Ballast Island	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
281-80.15	Coleman Creek	0	–	14,800	30,000
281-80.14	Johnson Creek	0	–	11,300	2,000
281-80.12	Foster's Camp	0	–	1,200	0
281-80.11	Monolith Point Creek	0	–	3,300	0
281-80.09	Foster Creek	0	–	14,600	100
281-80.08	Lefthand River	0	–	3,700	2,200
281-80.06	Cape Aliaksin, East	0	–	13,800	0
281-80.05	Cape Aliaksin, Center	0	–	9,300	0
281-80.04	Cape Aliaksin, West	0	–	14,500	0
	Total Balboa Bay Section	0	0	86,500	34,300
Beaver Bay Section					
281-70.03	McGinty Point Creek	0	–	20,700	6,000
281-70.06	Kagayan Flats	0	–	50	0
281-70.05	Beaver River	0	–	83,000	10,500
281-70.04	Not Smilies	0	–	6,900	0
	Total Beaver Bay Section	0	0	110,650	16,500

-continued-

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
Shumagin Islands Section					
282-11.06	Korvin Lake	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-11.05	West Korovin	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-11.03	Foxhole	0	–	5,400	0
282-11.01	Salmon Ranch	0	–	300	0
282-10.18	Humbolt Creek	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-10.19	Simeon's Bight	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-10.20	Red Cove Lake	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-12.10	Zachary Bay	0	–	50	1,000
282-12.09	Zachary Bay	0	–	500	0
282-12.08	Zachary Bay	0	–	500	0
282-12.07 & .06	Zachary Bay	0	–	10,100	0
282-12.05 & .04	Zachary Bay	0	–	15,700	2,000
282-12.03	Zachary Bay	0	–	23,000	0
282-12.02	Zachary Bay	0	–	0	0
282-12.01	Zachary Bay	0	–	0	0
282-13.01	Unga Spit	0	–	10,000	0
282-13.02	Dry Lagoon	0	–	13,800	0
282-13.03	Bay Point	0	–	52,300	24,100
282-13.04	Pinnacle Point	0	–	4,800	0
282-13.05	2nd Stream S. of Pinn Point	0	–	100	0
282-13.06	3rd Stream S. of Pinn Point	0	–	0	0
282-10.01	Stream name?	0		0	0
282-10.02	Little Apollo	0	–	300	0
282-10.03	Big Apollo	0	–	13,800	0
282-10.04	Acheredin	2,400	–	0	0
282-10.12	Unga Cape	0	–	0	0
282-10.10	Delarof Harbor	0	–	0	0
282-10.11	Apollo Gold Mine Creek	0	–	1,400	0
282-10.13	John Nelson	0	–	0	0
282-10.14	Squaw Harbor, Minor	0	–	300	0
282-10.15	Squaw Harbor, Major	0	–	11,300	0
282-10.16	Farm	0	–	6,700	0
282-10.17	NE Unga Island	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.01	Porpoise Rocks	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.02	Porpoise Harbor	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.03	Sanborn Lagoon-Lake	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.04	Sanborn Harbor	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.05	Falmouth Harbor	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.06	Falmouth Harbor	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.08	East Bight	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
282-20.09	West Bight	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
	Total Shumagin Islands Section	2,400	0	170,350	27,100
Southeastern District total		16,971	0	748,400	100,300

-continued-

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
South Central District					
Mino Creek-Little Coal Bay Section					
283-70.02	East of Mino Creek	0	–	26,000	0
283-70.01	Mino's Creek	400	–	484,500	39,000
283-62.06	Wosnesenski Lake	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
283-62.05	Coal Bay, Main	0	–	104,400	0
283-62.04	Coal Bay, #2	0	–	9,300	0
283-62.03	Coal Bay, #3	0	–	600	0
283-62.02	Coal Bay, #4	0	–	100	0
283-62.01	Cape Tolstoi Creek	0	–	3,500	0
	Total Mino Creek-Little Coal Bay Section	400	0	628,400	39,000
East Pavlof Bay Section					
283-63.16	Settlement Point Creek	0	–	280,300	45,000
283-63.15	Middle Creek	0	–	146,000	0
	Total East Pavlof Bay Section	0	0	426,300	45,000
Canoe Bay Section					
283-64.10	Ness Creek	0	–	2,300	0
283-64.09	Inner Canoe Bay, South side	0	–	400	0
283-64.08	Entrance Creek	0	–	10,800	0
283-64.07	Wolverine Gulch	0	–	71,000	0
283-64.06	Canoe Bay River	700	–	49,200	70,000
283-64.05	Bluff Point Creek	0	–	7,300	3,300
	Total Canoe Bay Section	700	0	141,000	73,300
West Pavlof Bay Section					
283-63.14	Dry Lagoon	0	–	0	5
283-63.13	Ruby's Lagoon	0	–	40	1,110
283-63.11	Chinaman Lagoon, North	0	–	0	90
283-63.10	Chinaman Lagoon, Main	0	–	40	180
283-63.09	Chinaman Lagoon 6309	0	–	0	0
283-63.05 & .06	Chinaman Lagoon, South	0	–	100	2,240
283-63.04	Stream S. of Chinaman Lagoon	0	–	30	820
283-61.06-61.08	Ukolnoi	0	–	610	0
283-61.05	Long John Lagoon, East	0	–	0	0
283-61.04	Long John Lagoon, Spring Fed Lakes	100	–	1,000	480
283-61.03	Long John Lagoon, 2 South	0	–	200	1,690
283-61.02	Long John Lagoon, Southwest	0	–	6,800	18,590
	Total West Pavlof Bay Section	100	0	8,820	25,205
South Central District total		1,200	0	1,204,520	182,505

-continued-

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
Southwestern District					
Volcano Bay Section					
284-52.10	Dushkin Lagoon	0	–	1,000	1,970
284-52.08	Volcano River	0	–	2,420	16,600
284-52.07	Volcano Bay Center Sloughs	0	–	570	1,770
284-52.06	Volcano Bay West Spring Holes	0	–	2,430	440
284-52.05	Streamguard Creek	0	–	2,530	1,950
284-52.04	Stub Creek	0	–	10	0
284-52.03	Little Bear Bay	0	–	340	0
284-52.01	Nikolaski	0	–	0	0
284-52.00	Little Nikolaski	0	–	440	0
284-51.03	Dolgoi Harbor, North	_[b]	–	_[b]	_[b]
284-51.04	Dolgoi Harbor, Northeast	_[b]	–	_[b]	_[b]
284-51.05	Dolgoi Harbor, East	_[b]	–	_[b]	_[b]
284-51.06	Dolgoi Harbor, South	_[b]	–	_[b]	_[b]
	Total Volcano Bay Section	0	0	9,740	22,730
Belkofski Bay Section					
284-41.01	Belkofski Village Creek	0	–	13,190	200
284-42.12	Rocky River	_[b]	–	_[b]	_[b]
284-42.10	Kitchen Anchorage	0	–	21,000	0
284-42.09	Captain's Harbor	0	–	1,050	100
284-42.07	Belkofski River	0	–	8,100	20,900
284-42.06	Belkofski Beach	0	–	320	0
284-42.05	Belkofski Bay, West	0	–	3,500	0
284-42.04	Belkofski Bay 4204	0	–	0	0
284-42.03	Indian Head Creek	0	–	16,710	0
284-42.02	Belkofski Point	_[b]		_[b]	_[b]
284-33.05	Rams Creek	0	–	31,400	0
284-33.04	King Cove Lagoon, North	0	–	0	500
284-33.03	King Cove Lagoon, West	0	–	0	0
	Total Belkofski Bay Section	0	0	95,270	21,700
Deer Island Section					
284-31.01	Deer Island, North	0	–	25,700	0
284-31.02	Fox Island Anchorage Center	0	–	3,600	0
284-31.03	Fox Island Anchorage	0	–	53,000	0
284-31.05	Paw Cape	0	–	3,500	0
284-31.06	Southern Creek	0	–	207,000	0
284-31.010	Eastern Creek	0	–	43,000	0
	Total Deer Island Section	0	0	335,800	0

-continued-

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
Cold Bay Section					
284-34.11	Outer Lenard Harbor	0	–	940	50
284-34.13		_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]	_ [b]
284-34.12		0	–	240	0
284-34.10	Delta Creek	0	–	4,820	21,200
284-34.09	Barney's Creek	0	–	880	550
284-34.07	Kinzarof Lagoon, East	0	–	22	0
284-34.06	Kinzarof Lagoon, Center	0	–	45	0
284-34.05	Kinzarof Lagoon, West	0	–	0	0
284-34.03	Trout Creek	_ [b]	_	_ [b]	_ [b]
284-34.02	Russel Creek	0	–	13,300	5,800
284-34.01	Mortensen Lagoon	0	–	0	0
284-32.01	Old Man Lagoon	_ [b]	_	_ [b]	_ [b]
	Total Cold Bay Section	0	0	20,247	27,600
Thin Point Section					
284-20.06	Thin Point Lagoon	21,800	–	0	0
284-20.07	Thin Point Lagoon SW	0	–	0	0
284-20.08	Thin Point West	20	–	0	0
284-20.10	Thin Point Lake	0	–	0	0
284-20.09	Thin Point Stream	5,100	–	0	0
284-20.04	Southwest Bight	0	–	3,200	0
284-20.03	McGinty's Creek	0	–	17,100	0
284-20.01	Sandy Cove	0	–	1,800	9,000
	Total Thin Point Section	26,920	0	22,100	9,000
Morzhovoi Bay Section					
284-11.01	Near Egg Island	0	–	2,100	0
284-12.13	Little John Lagoon	0	–	200	16,100
284-12.12	Little John Sandpit	_ [b]	_	_ [b]	_ [b]
284-12.10	Little John Rock	_ [b]	_	_ [b]	_ [b]
284-12.11	Cannery Creek	0	–	700	100
284-12.05	Middle Lagoon	0	–	0	0
284-12.01	Hansen's Creek	400	–	16,200	0
	Total Morzhovoi Bay Section	400	0	19,200	16,200

-continued-

Stream number	Stream name	Number of salmon			
		Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum
Ikatan Bay Section					
284-60.08	Deadman's Cove	0	–	8,500	0
284-60.07	Whalebone Bay	0	–	1,700	0
284-60.06	Sankin Bay	0	–	1,800	400
284-60.05	Whirl Point	0	–	4,300	0
284-60.04	Ikatan River	0	–	4,000	300
284-60.03	Swede's Lake	800	–	500	0
284-60.01	Ikatan Point	0	–	3,300	0
	Total Ikatan Bay Section	800	0	24,100	700
Southwestern District total		28,120	0	526,457	97,930
Unimak District					
Cape Lutke Section					
285-30.11	Brown Peak Stream	0	–	150	580
285-30.07	Conocal Red Hill Stream	0	–	0	740
285-20.09		0	–	0	0
285-20.08	8 miles NE Cape Lutke	0	–	0	0
285-20.07	4 miles N Cape Lutke	0	–	0	2
	Total Cape Lutke Section	0	0	150	1,322
Otter Cove Section					
285-50.00 & .01	Dora Harbor	0	–	30	0
285-40.09	Otter Cove, East	0	–	1,900	0
285-40.08	Otter Cove, West	0	–	3,800	300
285-40.05	Lazaref River	0	–	900	0
	Total Otter Cove Section	0	0	6,630	300
Sanak Island Section					
285-10.02	Pauloff Harbor	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.03	Johnson Bay	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.04	Unimak Cove	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.10	Salmon Bay	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.09	Sandy Bay	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.05	Dodd's Bay, East	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.08	Washwoman Creek	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.07	West Sanak Island, Trinity	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
285-10.06	Near Sanak Village	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]	_[b]
	Total Sanak Island Section	0	0	0	0
Unimak District total		0	0	6,780	1,622
	South Peninsula total	46,283	0	2,486,157	382,357

[a] Coho surveys are conducted for presence information only. Surveys are not flown for peak abundance estimates.

[b] Aerial survey not conducted on stream.

Appendix E4.–South Peninsula estimated total and peak indexed chum salmon escapement, 2024.

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon	
		Estimated Total [b]	Peak Index [c]
Southeastern District			
East Stepovak Section			
281-35.07	Near Bluff	0	
281-35.06	**Boulder Bay**	**100**	**100**
281-35.05	Fox Bay	0	
281-35.04	Fox Bay	0	
281-35.02	Fox Bay	0	
281-35.01	Fox Bay	300	300
281-34.08	Island Bay	0	
281-34.07	Island Bay	0	
281-34.05 & .06	Island Bay	0	
281-34.04	Island Bay	0	
281-34.03	Stonehouse Creek	0	
281-34.02	Osterback's Creek	0	
	Total East Stepovak Section	400	400
Stepovak Flats Section			
281-34.01	**Granville's**	**500**	**500**
281-33.06	Granville Portage	0	
281-33.05	**Stepovak River**	**700**	**700**
281-33.04	**Big River**	**300**	**300**
281-33.03	**Louis' Corner**	**0**	**0**
281-33.01	Ramsey Bay	0	
281-33.02	**Ramsey Bay**	**0**	**0**
	Total Stepovak Flats Section	1,500	1,500
Northwest Stepovak Section			
281-32.07	**Grub Gulch**	**0**	**0**
281-32.06	Clark Bay	0	
281-32.05	**Clark Bay**	**300**	**300**
281-32.04	**Little Norway**	**100**	**100**
281-31.03	Orzinski	1,000	
281-20.04	Windbound Bay	0	
281-20.02 & .03	**Chichagof Lagoon**	**9,800**	**9,800**
281-20.01	Chichagof	0	
281-10.04	West Cove	0	
281-10.03	Suzy Creek	300	
281-10.02	**Dorenoi, Minor**	**800**	**800**
281-10.01	**Dorenoi, Major**	**0**	**0**
	Total Northwest Stepovak Section	12,300	11,000

-continued-

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon: Estimated Total [b]	Number of chum salmon: Peak Index [c]
Southwest Stepovak Section			
281-90.03 & .04	**San Diego**	**8,200**	**8,200**
281-90.02	Rough Beach	0	
281-90.01	Swedania Point	0	
	Total Southwest Stepovak Section	8,200	8,200
Balboa Bay Section			
281-80.17	Lefty Creek	– [d]	
281-80.16	Near Ballast Island	– [d]	
281-80.15	**Coleman Creek**	**30,000**	**30,000**
281-80.14	**Johnson Creek**	**2,000**	**2,000**
281-80.12	Foster's Camp	0	
281-80.11	Monolith Point Creek	0	
281-80.09	**Foster Creek**	**100**	**100**
281-80.08	**Lefthand River**	**2,200**	**2,200**
281-80.06	Cape Aliaksin, East	0	
281-80.05	Cape Aliaksin, Center	0	
281-80.04	Cape Aliaksin, West	0	
	Total Balboa Bay Section	34,300	34,300
Beaver Bay Section			
281-70.03	McGinty Point Creek	6,000	
281-70.06	Kagayan Flats	0	
281-70.05	**Beaver River**	**10,500**	**10,500**
281-70.04	Not Smilies	0	
	Total Beaver Bay Section	16,500	10,500

-continued-

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon	
		Estimated Total [b]	Peak Index [c]
Shumagin Islands Section			
282-11.06	Korvin Lake	0	
282-11.05	West Korovin	0	
282-11.03	Foxhole	0	
282-11.01	Salmon Ranch	0	
282-10.18	Humbolt Creek	– [d]	
282-10.19	Simeon's Bight	0	
282-10.20	Red Cove Lake	0	
282-12.10	Zachary Bay	1,000	
282-12.09	Zachary Bay	0	
282-12.08	Zachary Bay	0	
282-12.07 & .06	Zachary Bay	0	
282-12.05 & .04	**Zachary Bay**	**2,000**	**2,000**
282-12.03	**Zachary Bay**	**0**	**0**
282-12.02	Zachary Bay	0	
282-12.01	Zachary Bay	0	
282-13.01	Unga Spit	0	
282-13.02	**Dry Lagoon**	**0**	**0**
282-13.03	**Bay Point**	**24,100**	**24,000**
282-13.04	Pinnacle Point	0	
282-13.05	2nd Stream S. of Pinn Point	0	
282-13.06	3rd Stream S. of Pinn Point	0	
282-10.01	Stream name?	0	
282-10.02	Little Apollo	0	
282-10.03	Big Apollo	0	
282-10.04	Acheredin	0	
282-10.12	Unga Cape	0	
282-10.10	Delarof Harbor	0	
282-10.11	**Apollo Gold Mine Creek**	**0**	**0**
282-10.13	John Nelson	0	
282-10.14	Squaw Harbor, Minor	0	
282-10.15	Squaw Harbor, Major	0	
282-10.16	Farm	0	
282-10.17	NE Unga Island	0	
282-20.01	Porpoise Rocks	– [d]	
282-20.02	Porpoise Harbor	– [d]	
282-20.03	Sanborn Lagoon-Lake	– [d]	
282-20.04	Sanborn Harbor	– [d]	
282-20.05	Falmouth Harbor	– [d]	
282-20.06	Falmouth Harbor	– [d]	
282-20.08	East Bight	– [d]	
282-20.09	West Bight	– [d]	
	Total Shumagin Islands Section	27,100	26,000
Southeastern District total		100.300	91.900

-continued-

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon	
		Estimated Total [b]	Peak Index [c]
South Central District			
Mino Creek-Little Coal Bay Section			
283-70.02	East of Mino Creek	0	
283-70.01	**Mino's Creek**	**39,000**	**39,000**
283-62.06	Wosnesenski Lake	– [d]	
283-62.05	Coal Bay, Main	0	
283-62.04	Coal Bay, #2	0	
283-62.03	Coal Bay, #3	0	
283-62.02	Coal Bay, #4	0	
283-62.01	Cape Tolstoi Creek	0	
	Total Mino Creek-Little Coal Bay Section	39,000	39,000
East Pavlof Bay Section			
283-63.16	**Settlement Point Creek**	**45,000**	**45,000**
283-63.15	Middle Creek	0	
	Total East Pavlof Bay Section	45,000	45,000
Canoe Bay Section			
283-64.10	Ness Creek	0	
283-64.09	Inner Canoe Bay, South side	0	
283-64.08	**Entrance Creek**	**0**	**0**
283-64.07	Wolverine Gulch	0	
283-64.06	**Canoe Bay River**	**70,000**	**70,000**
283-64.05	**Bluff Point Creek**	**3,300**	**3,300**
	Total Canoe Bay Section	73,300	73,300
West Pavlof Bay Section			
283-63.14	Dry Lagoon	5	
283-63.13	**Ruby's Lagoon**	**1,110**	**1,110**
283-63.11	Chinaman Lagoon, North	90	
283-63.10	**Chinaman Lagoon, Main**	**180**	**180**
283-63.09	Chinaman Lagoon 6309	0	
283-63.05 & .06	Chinaman Lagoon, South	2,240	
283-63.04	**Stream S. of Chinaman Lagoon**	**820**	**820**
283-61.06-61.08	Ukolnoi	0	
283-61.05	Long John Lagoon, East	0	
283-61.04	**Long John Lagoon, Spring Fed Lakes**	**480**	**480**
283-61.03	Long John Lagoon, 2 South	1,690	
283-61.02	**Long John Lagoon, Southwest**	**18,590**	**18,590**
	Total West Pavlof Bay Section	25,205	21,180
South Central District total		182,505	178,480

-continued-

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon	
		Estimated Total [b]	Peak Index [c]
Southwestern District			
Volcano Bay Section			
284-52.10	Dushkin Lagoon	1,970	
284-52.08	**Volcano River**	**16,600**	**16,600**
284-52.07	**Volcano Bay Center Sloughs**	**1,770**	**1,770**
284-52.06	**Volcano Bay West Spring Holes**	**440**	**440**
284-52.05	Streamguard Creek	1,950	
284-52.04	Stub Creek	0	
284-52.03	**Little Bear Bay**	**0**	**0**
284-52.01	Nikolaski	0	
284-52.00	Little Nikolaski	0	
284-51.03	Dolgoi Harbor, North	– [d]	
284-51.04	Dolgoi Harbor, Northeast	– [d]	
284-51.05	Dolgoi Harbor, East	– [d]	
284-51.06	Dolgoi Harbor, South	– [d]	
	Total Volcano Bay Section	22,730	18,810
Belkofski Bay Section			
284-41.01	**Belkofski Village Creek**	**200**	**200**
284-42.12	Rocky River	– [d]	
284-42.10	Kitchen Anchorage	0	
284-42.09	**Captain's Harbor**	**100**	**100**
284-42.07	**Belkofski River**	**20,900**	**20,800**
284-42.06	Belkofski Beach	0	
284-42.05	Belkofski Bay, West	0	
284-42.04	Belkofski Bay 4204	0	
284-42.03	Indian Head Creek	0	
284-42.02	Belkofski Point	0	
284-33.05	**Rams Creek**	**500**	**500**
284-33.04	King Cove Lagoon, North	– [d]	
284-33.03	King Cove Lagoon, West	– [d]	
	Total Belkofski Bay Section	21,700	21,600
Deer Island Section			
284-31.01	Deer Island, North	0	
284-31.02	Fox Island Anchorage Center	0	
284-31.03	Fox Island Anchorage	0	
284-31.05	Paw Cape	0	
284-31.06	Southern Creek	0	
284-31.010	Eastern Creek	0	
	Total Deer Island Section	0	0

-continued-

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon	
		Estimated Total [b]	Peak Index [c]
Cold Bay Section			
284-34.11	Outer Lenard Harbor	50	
284-34.13		– [b]	
284-34.12		0	
284-34.10	**Delta Creek**	**21,200**	**21,200**
284-34.09	**Barney's Creek**	**550**	**550**
284-34.07	Kinzarof Lagoon, East	0	
284-34.06	Kinzarof Lagoon, Center	0	
284-34.05	Kinzarof Lagoon, West	0	
284-34.03	Trout Creek	– [d]	
284-34.02	**Russel Creek**	**5,800**	**5,800**
284-34.01	Mortensen Lagoon	– [d]	
284-32.01	**Old Man Lagoon**	– [d]	**0**
	Total Cold Bay Section	27,600	27,550
Thin Point Section			
284-20.06	Thin Point Lagoon	0	
284-20.07	Thin Point Lagoon SW	0	
284-20.08	Thin Point West	0	
284-20.10	Thin Point Lake	0	
284-20.09	Thin Point Stream	0	
284-20.04	Southwest Bight	0	
284-20.03	McGinty's Creek	0	
284-20.01	**Sandy Cove**	**9,000**	**9,000**
	Total Thin Point Section	9,000	9,000
Morzhovoi Bay Section			
284-11.01	Near Egg Island	0	
284-12.13	**Little John Lagoon**	**16,100**	**16,100**
284-12.12	**Little John Sandpit**	**0**	**0**
284-12.10	Little John Rock	– [d]	
284-12.11	**Cannery Creek**	**100**	**100**
284-12.05	Middle Lagoon	0	
284-12.01	Hansen's Creek	0	
	Total Morzhovoi Bay Section	16,200	16,200

-continued-

Stream number [a]	Stream name	Number of chum salmon: Estimated Total [b]	Number of chum salmon: Peak Index [c]
Ikatan Bay Section			
284-60.08	Deadman's Cove	0	
284-60.07	Whalebone Bay	0	
284-60.06	**Sankin Bay**	**400**	**400**
284-60.05	Whirl Point	0	
284-60.04	**Ikatan River**	**300**	**300**
284-60.03	Swede's Lake	0	
284-60.01	Ikatan Point	0	
	Total Ikatan Bay Section	700	700
Southwestern District total		97,930	93,860
Unimak District			
Cape Lutke Section			
285-30.11	Brown Peak Stream	580	
285-30.07	Conocal Red Hill Stream	740	
285-20.09		0	
285-20.08	8 miles NE Cape Lutke	0	
285-20.07	4 miles N Cape Lutke	2	
	Total Cape Lutke Section	1,322	0
Otter Cove Section			
285-50.00 & .01	Dora Harbor	0	
285-40.09	Otter Cove, East	0	
285-40.08	Otter Cove, West	300	
285-40.05	Lazaref River	0	
	Total Otter Cove Section	300	0
Sanak Island Section			
285-10.02	Pauloff Harbor	_ [d]	
285-10.03	Johnson Bay	_ [d]	
285-10.04	Unimak Cove	_ [d]	
285-10.10	Salmon Bay	_ [d]	
285-10.09	Sandy Bay	_ [d]	
285-10.05	Dodd's Bay, East	_ [d]	
285-10.08	Washwoman Creek	_ [d]	
285-10.07	West Sanak Island, Trinity	_ [d]	
285-10.06	Near Sanak Village	_ [d]	
	Total Sanak Island Section	0	0
Unimak District total		1,622	0
	South Peninsula total	382,357	364,240

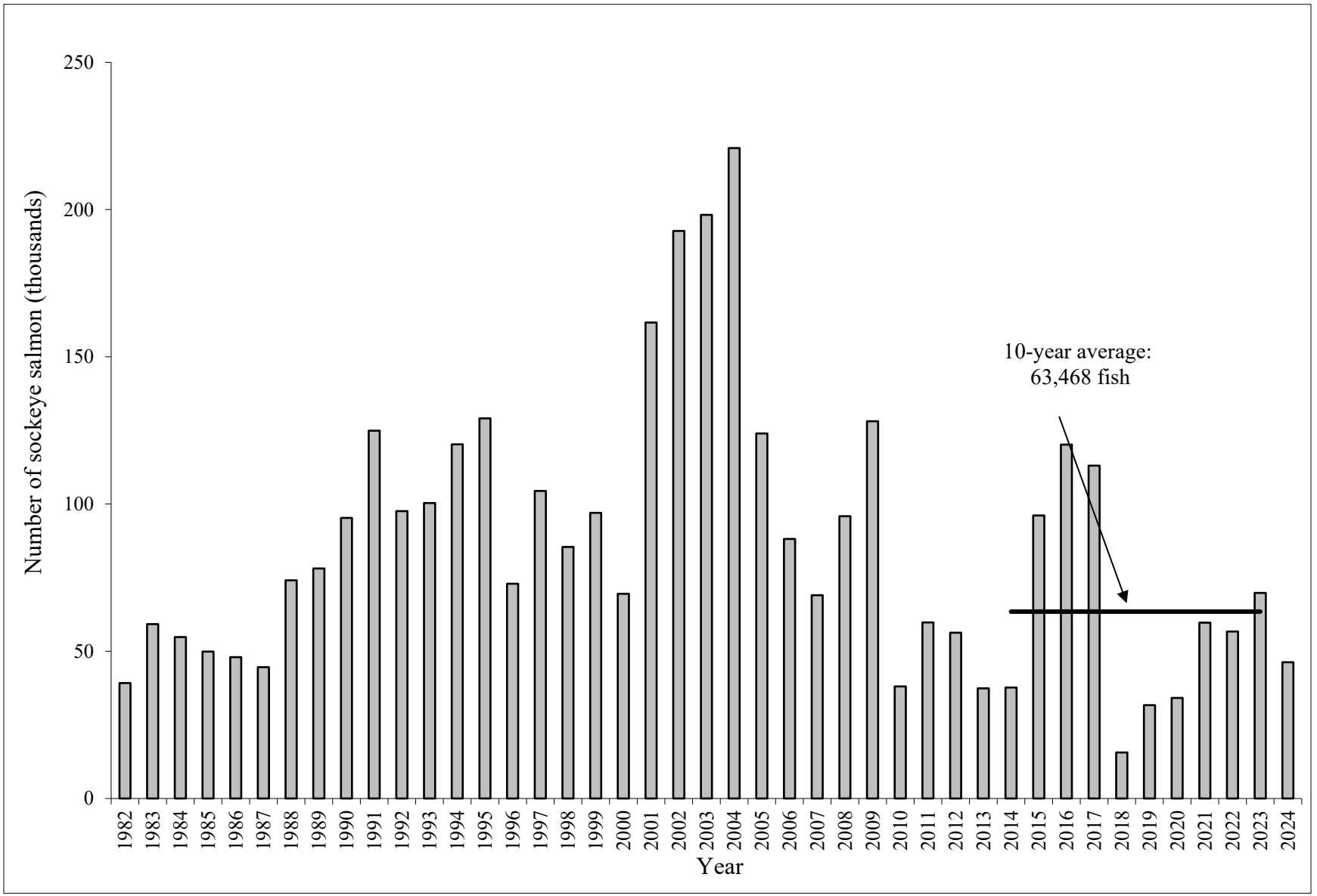
[a] Bold stream names and stream numbers are estimated escapement of peak indexed chum salmon streams.

[b] Estimated total chum salmon escapement can include 21-day stream life, final mouth estimates, and carcasses. See Appendix E1 for a detailed explanation.

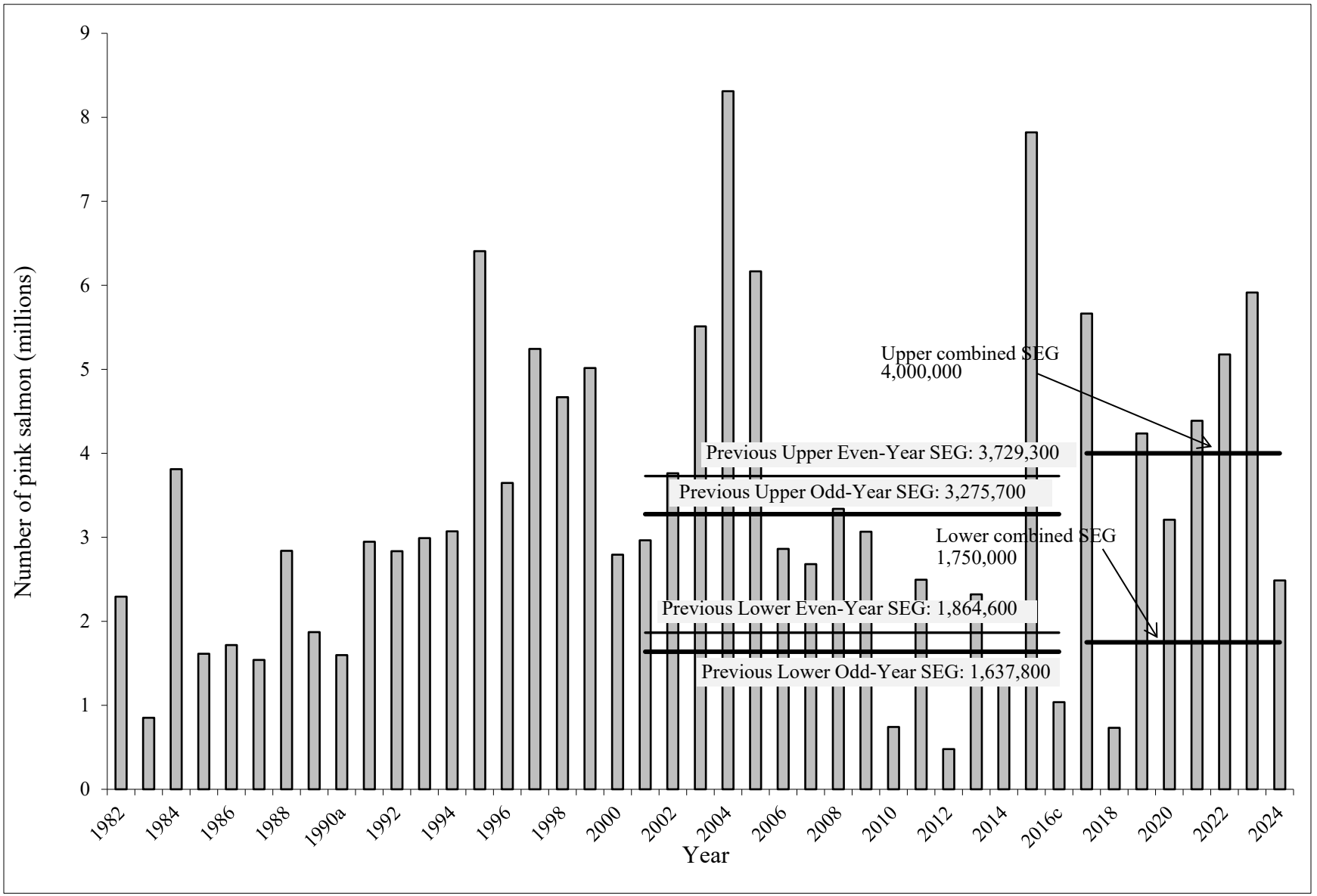
[c] Peak indexed chum salmon escapement only includes the escapement from the aerial survey with the highest escapement estimate.

[d] Aerial survey not conducted.

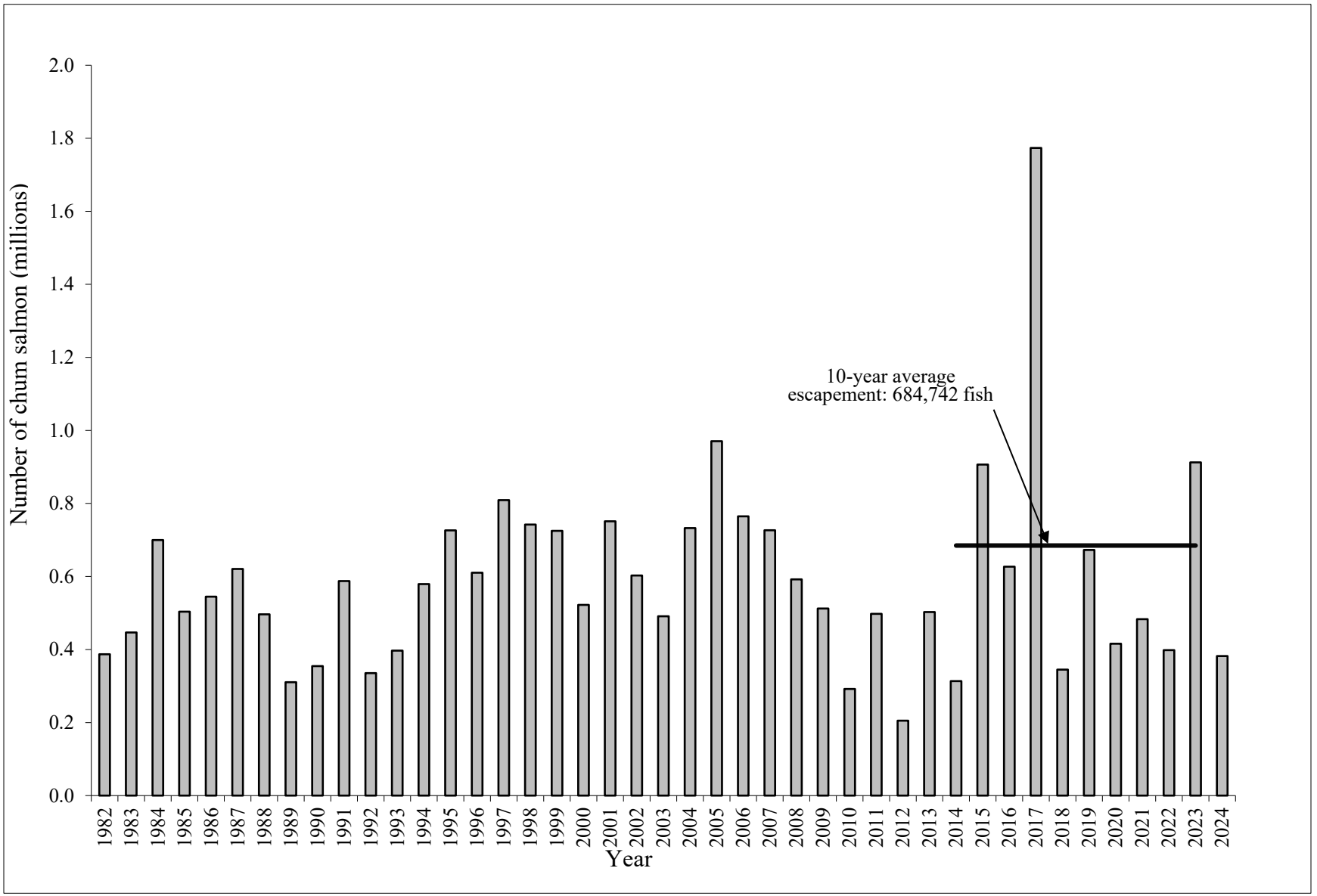
Appendix E5.–South Alaska Peninsula total indexed sockeye salmon escapement by year, 1982–2024.



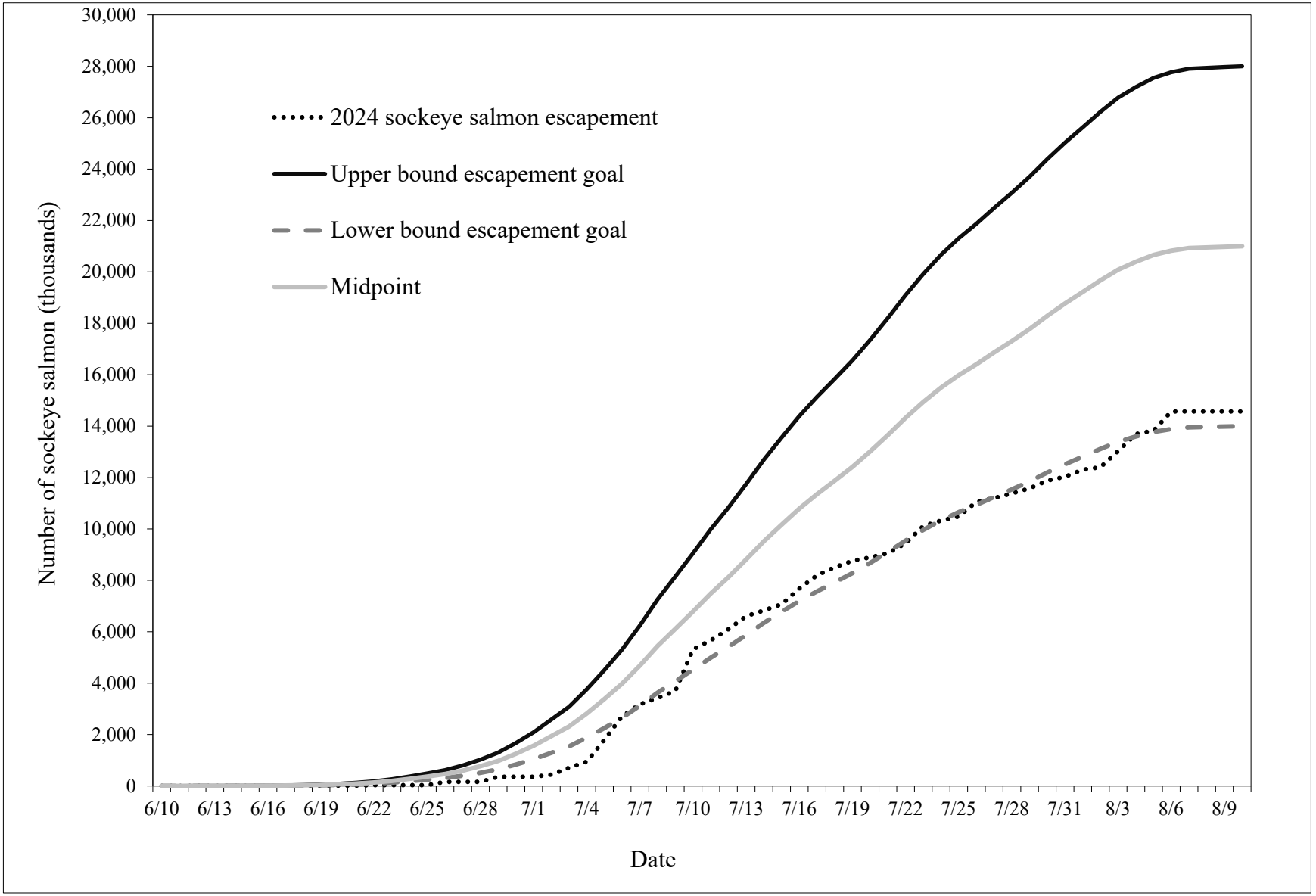
Appendix E6.–South Alaska Peninsula total indexed pink salmon escapement by year, 1982–2024.



Appendix E7.–South Peninsula total indexed chum salmon escapement by year, 1982–2024.



Appendix E8.–2024 sockeye salmon cumulative escapement counts through the Orzinski Lake weir with escapement goals.



Appendix E9.–Sockeye, pink, and chum salmon daily and cumulative escapement counts through the Orzinski Lake weir, 2024.

	Sockeye		Pink		Chum	
Date	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative
10-Jun[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Jun	1	1	0	0	0	0
15-Jun	1	2	0	0	0	0
16-Jun	4	6	0	0	0	0
17-Jun	7	13	0	0	0	0
18-Jun	3	16	0	0	0	0
19-Jun	0	16	0	0	0	0
20-Jun	0	16	0	0	0	0
21-Jun	0	16	0	0	0	0
22-Jun	15	31	0	0	0	0
23-Jun	0	31	0	0	0	0
24-Jun	0	31	0	0	0	0
25-Jun	0	31	0	0	0	0
26-Jun	129	160	0	0	0	0
27-Jun	2	162	0	0	0	0
28-Jun	0	162	0	0	0	0
29-Jun	198	360	0	0	0	0
30-Jun	0	360	0	0	0	0
1-Jul	0	360	0	0	0	0
2-Jul	83	443	0	0	0	0
3-Jul	263	706	0	0	0	0
4-Jul	242	948	0	0	0	0
5-Jul	858	1,806	0	0	0	0
6-Jul	908	2,714	0	0	0	0
7-Jul	465	3,179	0	0	0	0
8-Jul	240	3,419	0	0	0	0
9-Jul	279	3,698	0	0	0	0
10-Jul	1622	5,320	0	0	0	0
11-Jul	349	5,669	0	0	0	0
12-Jul	431	6,100	0	0	0	0
13-Jul	508	6,608	0	0	0	0
14-Jul	221	6,829	0	0	0	0
15-Jul	242	7,071	0	0	0	0
16-Jul	612	7,683	0	0	0	0
17-Jul	514	8,197	0	0	0	0
18-Jul	309	8,506	0	0	0	0
19-Jul	257	8,763	0	0	0	0
20-Jul	129	8,892	0	0	0	0
21-Jul	163	9,055	0	0	0	0
22-Jul	389	9,444	0	0	0	0
23-Jul	672	10,116	0	0	0	0

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	Sockeye		Pink		Chum	
Date	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative	Daily	Cumulative
24-Jul	212	10,328	0	0	0	0
25-Jul	159	10,487	0	0	0	0
26-Jul	570	11,057	1	1	1	1
27-Jul	143	11,200	1	2	0	1
28-Jul	179	11,379	0	2	0	1
29-Jul	202	11,581	0	2	0	1
30-Jul	297	11,878	2	4	0	1
31-Jul	153	12,031	1	5	0	1
1-Aug	274	12,305	2	7	1	2
2-Aug	96	12,401	0	7	0	2
3-Aug	625	13,026	9	16	1	3
4-Aug	667	13,693	95	111	11	14
5-Aug	132	13,825	9	120	0	14
6-Aug[b]	746	14,571	44	164	7	21
Total		14,571		164		21

[a] Weir fish tight on June 11 through August 6.

[b] Weir removed for the season.

Appendix E10.–Mortensen's Lagoon total indexed salmon escapements by species and year, 1980–2024.

	Number of salmon				
Year	Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	2,100	–	–	–	2,100
1981	3,000	2,000	–	–	5,000
1982	1,800	–	–	–	1,800
1983	3,400	1,100	–	–	4,500
1984	4,700	2,500	–	–	7,200
1985	2,800	–	–	–	2,800
1986	1,400	600	–	–	2,000
1987	3,200	–	–	–	3,200
1988	2,300	–	–	–	2,300
1989	2,400	–	–	–	2,400
1990	3,800	3,000	–	–	6,800
1991	2,000	–	–	–	2,000
1992	5,700	–	–	–	5,700
1993	4,500	500	–	–	5,000
1994	4,300	–	–	–	4,300
1995	7,900	–	–	–	7,900
1996	900	–	–	–	900
1997	3,100	–	–	–	3,100
1998	3,400	–	–	–	3,400
1999	2,100	–	–	–	2,100
2000	2,700	1,000	–	–	3,700
2001[b]	4,266	5,279	–	–	9,545
2002[b]	5,209	6,406	16	55	11,686
2003[b]	16,804	8,184	40	18	25,046
2004[b]	7,211	3,835	17	13	11,076
2005[b]	21,703	4,162	164	13	26,042
2006[b]	14,688	4,092	24	18	18,822
2007	6,200	2,400	–	200	8,800
2008	5,600	400	–	300	6,300
2009	25,000	–	–	–	25,000
2010	6,600	–	–	–	6,600
2011	500	–	–	–	500
2012	5,000	–	–	–	5,000
2013	4,000	–	–	–	4,000
2014	500	–	–	–	500
2015	20	–	–	–	20
2016	13,000	–	–	–	13,000
2017	15,500	–	–	–	15,500
2018	1,200	–	–	–	1,200
2019	800	–	–	–	800
2020	800	–	–	–	800
2021	1,500	–	–	–	1,500
2022	3,900	300	–	–	4,200
2023	5,100	–	–	–	5,100
2024[c]	0	–	–	–	0
Averages					
1982–2001	3,333	1,997	–	–	4,032
2001–2012	9,898	4,345	52	88	12,868
2013–2022	4,122	–	-	-	4,152

[a] Coho surveys are conducted for presence information only. Surveys are not flown for peak abundance estimates.

[b] System was weired to estimate escapement.

[c] Poor survey conditions and limited opportunity due to weather.

Appendix E11.–Unalaska (Iliuliuk) Lake total indexed salmon escapements by species and year, 1980–2023.

	Number of salmon				
Year	Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	100	–	350	–	450
1981	100	–	500	–	600
1982	150	–	800	–	950
1983	–	–	3,500	–	3,500
1984	–	–	-	–	-
1985	–	–	6,000	–	6,000
1986	–	–	4,500	–	4,500
1987	400	–	1,700	–	2,100
1988	–	–	3,000	–	3,000
1989	0	–	1,500	–	1,500
1990	0	–	16,000	–	16,000
1991	3	1	900	–	904
1992	0	–	22,600	–	22,600
1993	–	–	3,500	–	3,500
1994	41	–	6,500	–	6,541
1995	255	3	7,100	–	7,358
1996	250	–	31,500	–	31,750
1997	330	–	2,926	–	3,256
1998	800	–	13,000	–	13,800
1999	1,250	61	9,000	–	10,311
2000	300	–	9,000	–	9,300
2001	1,000	1	10,200	–	11,201
2002	500	5	11,000	–	11,505
2003	750	68	9,199	–	10,017
2004	3,000 [c]	68	7,500	–	10,568
2005	9	32	12,300	–	12,341
2006	12	6	5,600	–	5,618
2007	–	–	3,936	–	3,936
2008	–	–	24,200	–	24,200
2009	–	–	6,000	–	6,000
2010	–	–	11,000	–	11,000
2011	5	22	25,000	–	25,027
2012	1	36	1,530	–	1,567
2013	–	–	1,398	–	1,398
2014	–	–	4,250	–	4,250
2015	–	–	–	–	–
2016	–	–	–	–	–
2017	–	–	–	–	–
2018[b]	583	21	605	–	1,209
2019[b]	350	–	25	–	375
2020[b]	815	–	1,550	–	2,365
2021[b]	540	–	515	–	1,055
2022[b]	115	–	35,080	–	35,195
2023[b]	807	–	1,747	–	2,554
Averages					
2013–2022	481	4	6,203	–	6,715

[a] Coho surveys are conducted for presence information only. Surveys are not flown for peak abundance estimates.

[b] Indexed escapement from drone surveys.

[c] Foot survey with a comment that lake visibility was too poor to accurately differentiate sockeye salmon and pink salmon.

Appendix E12.–Summer Bay Lake total indexed salmon escapements by species and year, 1978–2023.

	Number of salmon				
Year	Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum	Total
1978	500	–	250	–	750
1979	1,000	–	100	–	1,100
1980	2,100	–	100	–	2,200
1981	400	–	0	–	400
1982	2,000	–	18,000	–	20,000
1983	200	–	700	–	900
1984	700	–	19,000	–	19,700
1985	–	–	–	–	–
1986	0	–	100	–	100
1987	1,000	–	0	–	1,000
1988	800	–	1,000	–	1,800
1989	–	–	–	–	–
1990	0	–	3,000	–	3,000
1991	–	–	–	–	–
1992	0	–	200	–	200
1993	–	–	–	–	–
1994	174	–	4,300	–	4,474
1995	0	8	12	–	20
1996	400	–	100	–	500
1997	800	–	126	–	926
1998[b]	2,641	94	7,282	–	10,017
1999[b]	3,375	20	2,050	–	5,445
2000[b]	3,205	439	7,918	–	11,562
2001[b]	5,388	23	4,114	–	9,525
2002	746	39	263	–	1,048
2003	8,900	16	3	–	8,919
2004	2,873	50	1,500	–	4,423
2005	597	-	186	–	783
2006	156	6	60	–	222
2007	36	63	0	–	99
2008	–	–	–	–	–
2009	–	–	–	–	–
2010	–	–	–	–	–
2011	6	6	0	–	12
2012	0	1	2,000	–	2,001
2013	0	–	0	–	0
2014	–	–	–	–	–
2015	–	–	–	–	–
2016	–	–	–	–	–
2017	–	–	–	–	–
2018[c]	3,621	191	4,100	–	7,912
2019[c]	2,575	415	4,090	–	7,080
2020[c]	4,507	33	7,454	–	11,994
2021[c]	1,580	50	4,522	–	6,152
2022[c]	760	0	5,180	–	5,940
2023[c]	1,522	10	6,018	–	7,550
Averages					
2013–2022	1,304	70	2,535	–	3,908

[a] Coho surveys are conducted for presence information only. Surveys are not flown for peak abundance estimates.
[b] System was weired to estimate escapement.
[c] Indexed escapement from drone surveys.

Appendix E13.–Morris Bay Lake total indexed salmon escapements by species and year, 1978–2023.

	Number of salmon				
Year	Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum	Total
1978	0	–	1,500	–	1,500
1979	200	–	100	–	300
1980	–	–	–	–	–
1981	–	–	–	–	–
1982	1	–	500	–	501
1983	–	–	–	–	–
1984	0	–	3,500	–	3,500
1985	–	–	–	–	–
1986	–	–	–	–	–
1987	25	–	0	–	25
1988	–	–	–	–	–
1989	–	–	–	–	–
1990	–	–	–	–	–
1991	146	–	0	–	146
1992	–	–	–	–	–
1993	–	–	–	–	–
1994	300	–	28	–	328
1995	131	–	1	–	132
1996	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	–	–	–	–
1998	7	–	0	–	7
1999	–	–	–	–	–
2000	1	1	0	–	2
2001	6	1	1	–	8
2002	–	–	–	–	–
2003	–	–	–	–	–
2004	–	–	–	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–
2006	6	1	40	–	47
2007	–	–	–	–	–
2008	–	–	–	–	–
2009	–	–	–	–	–
2010	–	–	–	–	–
2011	–	–	–	–	–
2012	–	–	–	–	–
2013	–	–	–	–	–
2014	–	–	–	–	–
2015	–	–	–	–	–
2016	–	–	–	–	–
2017	–	–	–	–	–
2018[b]	315	–	7	–	322
2019[b]	376	–	0	–	376
2020[b]	106	–	354	–	460
2021[b]	41	17	97	–	155
2022[b]	27[c]	10	590	–	627
2023[b]	84	0	49	–	133
Averages					
2013–2022	87	3	105	–	194

[a] Coho Surveys are conducted for presence information only. Surveys are not flown for peak abundance estimates.
[b] Years when escapement was derived from drone surveys.
[c] Poor lake visibility during all surveys.

Appendix E14.–McLees Lake total indexed salmon escapements by species and year, 1982–2023.

	Number of salmon				
Year	Sockeye	Coho[a]	Pink	Chum	Total
1982	83	–	–	–	83
1983	-	–	–	–	–
1984	300	–	–	–	300
1985	–	–	–	–	–
1986	475	–	–	–	475
1987	600	–	–	–	600
1988	–	–	–	–	–
1989	–	–	–	–	–
1990	625	–	–	–	625
1991	–	–	–	–	–
1992	6,000	–	–	–	6,000
1993	–	–	–	–	–
1994	16,500[b]	–	–	–	16,500
1995	1,550	–	–	–	1,550
1996	–	–	–	–	–
1997	–	–	–	–	–
1998	11,000	–	–	–	11,000
1999	–	–	–	–	–
2000	–	–	–	–	–
2001[c]	45,866	–	–	–	45,866
2002[c]	97,780	–	–	–	97,780
2003[c]	101,793	–	–	–	101,793
2004[c]	40,328	–	–	–	40,328
2005[c]	12,088	–	–	–	12,088
2006[c]	12,936	–	–	–	12,936
2007[c]	21,428	–	–	–	21,428
2008[c]	8,661	–	–	–	8,661
2009[c]	10,120	–	–	–	10,120
2010[c]	32,842	–	–	–	32,842
2011[c]	36,602	–	–	–	36,602
2012[c]	32,999	–	–	–	32,999
2013[c]	15,691	–	–	–	15,691
2014[c]	12,424	–	–	–	12,424
2015[c]	20,284	–	–	–	20,284
2016[c]	39,892	–	–	–	39,892
2017[c]	13,195	–	–	–	13,195
2018[d]	–	–	–	–	–
2019	34,000	–	1,000	–	35,000
2020[c]	5,037	–	–	–	5,037
2021[c]	16,173	150[e]	306[e]	–	16,629
2022[c]	14,015	–	–	–	14,015
2023[c]	26,945	3	11	–	
2024[d]	–	–	–	–	–
Averages					
2004–2023	20,283	8	66	–	20,356
2014–2023	20,218	15	132	–	18,344

[a] Coho surveys are conducted for presence information only. Surveys are not flown for peak abundance estimates.
[b] Comment from surveyor indicated uncertainty of the species and originally identified them as pink salmon.
[c] System was weired to estimate escapement
[d] Weir was not operational due to funding.
[e] Late season surveys conducted by drone.

Appendix E15.–Estimated age composition of Orzinski River sockeye salmon escapement by week, 2024.

Week	Sample size		Age 1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.2	Total
24: 6/7–6/13	0	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Numbers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25: 6/14–6/20	0	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Numbers	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
26: 6/21–6/27	0	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		Numbers	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
27: 6/28–7/4	13	Percent	69.6	22.9	0.0	7.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
		Numbers	547	180	0	58	1	0	786
28: 7/5–7/11	179	Percent	73.5	19.8	0.2	5.2	1.1	0.2	100.0
		Numbers	3,471	936	9	245	51	9	4,721
29: 7/12–7/18	97	Percent	72.0	15.8	0.9	7.6	2.9	0.8	100.0
		Numbers	2,042	449	25	216	82	22	2,837
30: 7/19–7/25	230	Percent	70.8	16.4	0.5	6.5	5.7	0.1	100.0
		Numbers	1,402	326	10	128	112	2	1,981
31: 7/26–8/1	199	Percent	65.3	16.4	0.7	7.2	10.4	0.0	100.0
		Numbers	1,187	298	12	132	189	0	1,818
32: 8/2–8/8	77	Percent	57.2	14.3	1.3	2.6	24.5	0.0	100.0
		Numbers	1,296	324	29	60	556	0	2,266
Totals	795	Percent	69.0	17.5	0.6	5.8	6.8	0.2	100.0
		Numbers	10,058	2,550	85	852	991	34	14,571

Note: Cells with values of 0.0 indicate age classes were not present or represented less than 0.05% of the total run.

Appendix E16.–Length composition and standard error (SE) of Orzinski River sockeye salmon escapement samples by age and sex, 2024.

		Age						
		1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.2	Total
Females								
	Mean length (mm)	498	547	–	517	546	451	513
	SE	1	2	–	5	6	–	2
	Range	416–594	499–593	–	440–596	452–596	–	416–596
	Sample size	302	104	0	32	30	1	469
Males								
	Mean length (mm)	507	561	568	517	582	–	519
	SE	2	6	22	8	6	–	2
	Range	430–593	439–614	512–611	447–573	525–630	–	430–630
	Sample size	251	33	4	17	20	0	325
All Fish								
	Mean length (mm)	502	550	568	517	560	451	515
	SE	1	2	22	4	5	–	1
	Range	416–594	439–614	512–611	440–596	452–630	–	416–630
	Sample size	553	137	4	49	50	1	794

Appendix E17.–Estimated sex composition of Orzinski River sockeye salmon escapement by week, 2024.

			Escapement				
		Sample	Percent		Number		
Week	Dates	size	Females	Males	Females	Males	Total
24	6/7–6/13	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
25	6/14–6/20	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
26	6/21–6/27	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
27	6/28–7/4	17	58.7	41.3	461	325	786
28	7/05–7/11	200	58.5	41.5	2,762	1,959	4,721
29	7/12–7/18	118	63.3	36.7	1,797	1,040	2,837
30	7/19–7/25	284	60.9	39.1	1,206	775	1,981
31	7/26–8/1	239	58.9	41.1	1,071	747	1,818
32	8/2–8/8	106	57.6	42.4	1,304	962	2,266
Total		964	59.7	40.3	8,697	5,874	14,571

APPENDIX F. SUBSISTENCE HARVEST DATA

Appendix F1.–Estimated subsistence salmon harvest by community and species, in number of fish, Alaska Peninsula Management Area and Unalaska Island, 1985–2023.

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Sand Point local residents							
1985	60	30	1,410	1,686	420	1,146	4,692
1986	75	45	2,505	1,208	1,560	1,005	6,323
1987	84	87	2,018	1,508	1,160	1,114	5,887
1988	74	146	2,694	853	1,326	1,175	6,194
1989	86	53	6,347	1,050	731	1,149	9,330
1990	80	160	5,648	620	429	1,051	7,908
1991	84	420	6,636	1,092	1,260	2,772	12,180
1992	76	318	4,733	518	1,228	1,036	7,833
1993	76	446	6,435	952	671	996	9,500
1994	92	454	5,838	1,890	1,369	3,100	12,651
1995	73	271	5,993	983	1,597	1,274	10,118
1996	80	200	5,269	1,813	1,843	1,724	10,849
1997	67	315	7,043	788	1,953	1,663	11,762
1998	59	224	4,383	1,040	920	868	7,435
1999	52	254	4,907	442	898	1,053	7,554
2000	61	184	4,488	704	734	979	7,089
2001	61	191	4,653	880	827	1,500	8,051
2002	29	76	1,679	319	416	994	3,484
2003	30	175	2,093	250	505	1,123	4,146
2004	22	94	1,832	148	352	314	2,740
2005	36	67	2,734	599	448	317	4,165
2006	29	61	1,846	170	558	326	2,961
2007	35	60	2,454	200	455	169	3,338
2008	46	55	1,969	780	951	368	4,123
2009	23	53	1,485	288	315	220	2,361
2010	42	103	2,588	336	818	816	4,661
2011	51	272	2,066	696	854	473	4,361
2012	51	121	3,355	591	785	1,086	5,938
2013	49	166	2,237	479	915	581	4,378
2014	51	24	2,887	465	1,416	538	5,330
2015	39	54	7,275	81	5,358	1,466	14,234
2016	41	50	2,772	659	366	410	4,257
2017	32	113	1,538	375	167	627	2,820
2018	45	95	1,690	489	487	968	3,729
2019	23	86	1,125	136	352	294	1,993
2020	41	62	1,307	198	535	232	2,334
2021	43	65	1,735	118	320	152	2,390
2022	29	26	818	155	189	136	1324
2023	33	10	1,367	74	194	143	1,788
2018–2022 average	36	67	1,335	219	377	356	2,354

-continued-

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
King Cove local residents							
1985	39	0	784	3,292	105	20	4,201
1986	24	2	1,834	919	14	120	2,889
1987	39	3	2,320	1,662	206	334	4,525
1988	28	3	555	2,855	265	43	3,721
1989	39	3	1,982	1,973	294	690	4,942
1990	43	24	1,054	2,832	265	367	4,542
1991	60	0	1,477	3,611	225	386	5,699
1992	61	9	1,452	2,891	327	1,177	5,856
1993	59	33	2,021	3,868	259	625	6,806
1994	48	43	2,249	3,247	370	679	6,588
1995	66	46	3,300	3,080	534	1,177	8,137
1996	65	47	4,236	4,354	578	690	9,905
1997	58	29	3,048	3,226	283	691	7,277
1998	54	4	1,795	3,995	620	44	6,458
1999	50	18	3,465	2,471	265	720	6,939
2000	51	13	2,344	3,545	193	365	6,460
2001	52	25	3,982	2,650	130	273	7,060
2002	61	32	4,509	2,529	77	396	7,543
2003	68	22	5,220	3,179	149	649	9,219
2004	61	19	4,697	2,877	186	410	8,189
2005	62	44	5,388	2,511	133	161	8,237
2006	53	16	4,034	2,183	405	516	7,154
2007	52	1	3,088	2,203	162	264	5,718
2008	57	9	3,332	2,931	326	369	6,967
2009	41	57	1,694	1,943	216	174	4,084
2010	48	0	2,406	1,809	87	286	4,588
2011	55	3	3,813	1,513	188	341	5,858
2012	51	52	3,711	922	21	452	5,158
2013	46	7	2,265	1,470	121	271	4,134
2014	48	5	3,409	739	212	60	4,424
2015	35	0	2,908	1,053	134	73	4,168
2016	26	3	3,407	581	64	95	4,150
2017	22	4	1,467	670	27	188	2,356
2018	32	4	2,049	1,052	71	297	3,473
2019	19	3	1,000	750	30	68	1,851
2020	28	3	1,958	1,383	174	33	3,551
2021	20	3	932	911	303	104	2,252
2022	18	25	1,030	446	115	79	1,695
2023	16	0	739	381	113	31	1,264
2018–2022 average	23	8	1,394	908	139	116	2,564

-continued-

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Cold Bay local residents							
1985	10	0	293	84	34	3	414
1986	18	0	184	264	14	26	488
1987	10	0	293	84	34	3	414
1988	24	0	737	66	2	0	805
1989	18	0	231	55	4	22	312
1990	14	0	322	70	1	22	415
1991	23	0	517	30	6	4	557
1992	15	0	336	38	0	0	374
1993	23	0	473	89	3	15	580
1994	16	0	325	88	4	3	420
1995	17	0	307	84	0	10	401
1996	15	15	280	0	0	6	301
1997	12	12	657	0	4	3	676
1998	17	8	433	19	8	4	472
1999	14	0	237	1	0	13	251
2000	16	0	553	50	1	26	630
2001	14	0	512	30	0	0	542
2002	20	0	493	0	0	7	500
2003	19	0	594	0	2	18	614
2004	23	5	679	35	0	23	742
2005	31	2	532	212	2	6	754
2006	31	0	558	31	8	31	628
2007	29	0	661	167	0	3	831
2008	27	0	313	0	7	7	327
2009	20	1	579	31	0	29	640
2010	25	0	830	0	1	9	840
2011	17	0	562	0	2	1	565
2012	19	0	451	64	0	5	520
2013	27	0	592	18	1	11	622
2014	26	1	1,051	11	0	16	1,079
2015	20	0	777	0	0	0	777
2016	19	0	997	3	6	11	1,017
2017	13	0	514	92	5	8	619
2018	13	0	304	6	0	48	358
2019	7	1	175	0	0	0	176
2020	10	3	791	24	2	23	843
2021	13	0	242	62	3	0	307
2022	14	3	307	1	0	0	311
2023	9	0	370	0	1	4	375
2018–2022 average	11	1	371	19	1	14	406

-continued-

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
False Pass local residents							
1985	10	30	578	1,858	13	395	2,874
1986	12	13	158	215	188	299	873
1987	12	14	103	443	163	389	1,112
1988	10	11	401	834	29	192	1,467
1989	7	0	231	55	4	22	312
1990	9	1	170	193	19	79	462
1991	17	17	724	500	354	165	1,760
1992	12	12	1,082	502	242	248	2,086
1993	14	23	848	397	156	272	1,696
1994	14	36	906	318	347	354	1,961
1995	15	27	888	179	252	426	1,772
1996	15	23	605	1,028	128	248	2,032
1997	7	8	584	315	153	214	1,274
1998	7	14	586	58	208	245	1,111
1999	7	26	564	902	81	148	1,721
2000	6	0	186	960	20	104	1,270
2001	5	10	242	163	118	104	637
2002	13	31	662	269	20	78	1,060
2003	18	6	1,472	589	216	261	2,544
2004	8	6	446	424	65	32	973
2005	6	0	795	375	0	0	1,170
2006	5	3	188	163	143	120	617
2007	3	0	0	180	0	0	180
2008	2	12	16	10	28	0	66
2009	4	15	69	11	253	39	387
2010	3	6	137	45	50	30	268
2011	3	9	11	32	14	5	71
2012	3	6	79	27	12	11	135
2013	4	6	189	104	30	21	350
2014	4	0	120	260	0	0	380
2015	7	4	18	700	0	0	722
2016	1	2	45	180	0	0	227
2017	1	4	91	120	7	15	237
2018	3	3	61	171	90	20	345
2019	1	0	30	80	40	30	180
2020	1	4	30	120	40	56	250
2021	1	5	40	150	20	10	225
2022	3	3	65	0	100	2	170
2023	1	5	40	190	0	10	245
2018–2022 average	2	3	45	104	58	24	234

-continued-

Year	Permits Issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nelson Lagoon and Port Moller local residents							
1985	9	5	207	252	2	0	466
1986	9	13	284	302	3	5	607
1987	10	22	245	254	5	14	540
1988	13	26	284	184	0	25	519
1989	9	21	250	227	0	11	509
1990	8	11	291	224	0	0	526
1991	8	20	370	139	1	4	534
1992	9	17	298	191	7	12	525
1993	11	16	561	230	9	26	842
1994	11	71	336	241	6	0	654
1995	10	63	450	429	0	0	942
1996	8	45	465	329	0	11	850
1997	8	16	287	147	5	36	491
1998	13	3	473	295	14	14	799
1999	10	4	389	58	4	0	455
2000	7	10	507	85	0	0	602
2001	6	22	392	46	0	6	466
2002	3	5	140	71	0	0	216
2003	3	3	118	90	0	0	211
2004	4	7	105	140	0	0	252
2005	7	2	257	58	0	0	317
2006	7	8	579	3	0	0	590
2007	6	0	508	0	0	0	508
2008	3	0	750	0	0	0	750
2009	5	0	588	118	3	0	709
2010	6	0	440	125	0	1	566
2011	13	3	447	85	0	1	536
2012	22	13	1,141	89	1	7	1,251
2013	11	43	466	49	4	6	568
2014	8	16	259	0	1	47	323
2015	11	38	795	69	5	41	948
2016	6	4	620	100	0	0	724
2017	4	3	481	80	0	3	567
2018	2	8	118	30	2	0	784
2019	4	32	333	75	0	0	440
2020	6	17	306	115	5	20	463
2021	5	16	164	3	1	0	184
2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018–2022 average	4	15	184	45	2	4	249

-continued-

Year	Permits Issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Port Heiden local residents							
1985	6	9	176	0	0	0	185
1986	4	28	282	0	0	0	310
1987	10	66	193	229	0	36	524
1988	10	69	268	134	23	105	599
1989	4	7	222	28	1	4	262
1990	3	21	107	20	0	27	175
1991	6	39	375	25	3	120	562
1992	3	21	104	10	0	25	160
1993	3	80	71	0	0	0	151
1994	2	24	196	0	0	50	270
1995	3	50	119	160	0	0	329
1996	4	22	221	51	0	1	295
1997	4	2	24	40	0	0	66
1998	3	26	100	100	0	0	226
1999	3	25	245	60	0	0	330
2000	3	6	0	21	0	0	27
2001	3	64	132	50	0	10	256
2002	3	120	34	50	0	6	210
2003	3	101	7	40	0	6	154
2004	3	60	80	0	0	0	140
2005	3	0	375	0	0	0	375
2006	2	0	0	30	0	0	30
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	28	182	1,023	813	33	62	2,113
2009	29	206	1,157	69	0	0	1,432
2010	28	153	1,904	234	41	51	2,383
2011	12	10	2,448	0	0	0	2,458
2012	5	29	193	64	0	55	341
2013	4	9	117	0	0	29	155
2014	2	4	51	0	0	35	90
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	27	131	656	360	17	11	1,175
2017	24	504	2,500	320	124	32	3,480
2018	5	113	15	52	0	2	182
2019	3	18	0	0	0	0	18
2020	1	3	7	0	0	0	10
2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018–2022 average	2	27	4	10	0	0	42

-continued-

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alaska Peninsula local community residents total							
1985	134	74	3,448	7,172	574	1,564	12,832
1986	142	101	5,247	2,908	1,779	1,455	11,490
1987	185	192	5,499	4,251	1,547	1,941	13,430
1988	159	255	4,939	4,926	1,645	1,540	13,305
1989	163	88	9,368	3,433	1,205	1,923	16,017
1990	166	217	7,592	3,959	714	1,546	14,028
1991	198	457	9,998	5,413	1,820	3,372	21,060
1992	176	377	8,005	4,150	1,804	2,498	16,834
1993	186	598	10,409	5,536	1,098	1,934	19,575
1994	183	628	9,850	5,784	2,096	4,186	22,544
1995	184	457	11,057	4,915	2,383	2,887	21,699
1996	187	352	11,076	7,575	2,549	2,680	24,232
1997	156	382	11,643	4,516	2,398	2,607	21,546
1998	153	279	7,770	5,507	1,770	1,175	16,501
1999	136	327	9,807	3,934	1,248	1,934	17,250
2000	144	213	8,078	5,365	948	1,474	16,078
2001	141	312	9,913	3,819	1,075	1,893	17,012
2002	129	264	7,517	3,238	513	1,481	13,013
2003	141	307	9,504	4,148	872	2,057	16,888
2004	121	191	7,839	3,624	603	779	13,036
2005	145	121	10,189	3,720	598	498	15,126
2006	127	88	7,205	2,580	1,114	993	11,980
2007	113	54	5,742	2,838	477	487	9,598
2008	163	258	7,403	4,534	1,345	806	14,346
2009	122	332	5,572	2,460	787	462	9,613
2010	152	262	8,305	2,549	997	1,193	13,306
2011	151	297	9,347	2,326	1,058	821	13,849
2012	151	221	8,930	1,757	806	1,584	13,298
2013	141	221	5,182	2,136	1,055	888	9,482
2014	139	50	7,777	1,475	1,629	696	11,627
2015	112	96	11,773	1,903	5,497	1,580	20,849
2016	120	190	8,497	1,883	453	527	11,550
2017	96	628	6,591	1,657	330	873	10,079
2018	100	224	4,237	1,799	650	1,335	8,871
2019	58	138	2,824	1,117	442	411	4,658
2020	87	92	4,399	1,840	756	364	7,451
2021	83	89	3,113	1,243	647	266	5,357
2022	66	57	2,220	602	404	217	3,500
2023	59	15	2516	645	308	188	3672
2017–2021 average	79	120	3,359	1,320	580	519	5,842

-continued-

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alaska state residents residing outside the Alaska Peninsula							
1985	27	0	589	332	0	2	923
1986	5	0	149	88	0	0	237
1987	6	1	278	8	0	2	289
1988	24	2	562	720	21	152	1,457
1989	25	0	1,036	72	8	181	1,297
1990	35	29	996	70	22	43	1,160
1991	51	1	1,347	138	58	179	1,723
1992	53	8	2,734	117	36	76	2,971
1993	76	17	2,069	217	91	63	2,457
1994	73	46	2,034	302	110	220	2,712
1995	76	35	1,659	106	270	482	2,552
1996	47	10	1,100	168	20	48	1,346
1997	61	38	3,581	96	557	278	4,550
1998	80	128	5,150	313	516	151	6,258
1999	50	39	5,157	50	192	101	5,539
2000	34	19	1,846	69	36	84	2,054
2001	44	27	1,854	386	132	103	2,502
2002	27	62	2,036	70	42	112	2,322
2003	24	13	684	29	357	146	1,229
2004	25	14	1,064	56	29	41	1,204
2005	14	55	841	31	20	36	983
2006	26	42	1,148	28	80	104	1,402
2007	25	33	546	0	81	85	745
2008	36	3	622	76	208	51	960
2009	12	26	526	0	0	5	557
2010	31	26	1,225	29	4	9	1,293
2011	12	36	526	5	0	1	568
2012	21	9	472	86	106	25	698
2013	27	12	782	72	49	148	1,063
2014	34	0	843	38	28	12	921
2015	38	26	884	8	2	4	924
2016	38	20	1,701	211	127	93	2,152
2017	31	20	1,135	211	144	19	1,529
2018	54	47	1,345	191	349	109	2,041
2019	38	23	1,026	202	188	8	1,447
2020	37	4	2,071	35	120	0	2,230
2021	32	21	495	89	349	1	956
2022	31	11	766	237	86	17	1,117
2023	27	14	816	37	30	18	915
2017–2021 average	38	21	1,141	151	218	27	1,558

-continued-

Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Total Alaska Peninsula area							
1985	161	74	4,037	7,504	574	1,566	13,755
1986	147	101	5,396	2,996	1,779	1,455	11,727
1987	191	193	5,777	4,259	1,547	1,943	13,719
1988	183	257	5,501	5,646	1,666	1,692	14,762
1989	188	88	10,404	3,505	1,213	2,104	17,314
1990	201	246	8,588	4,029	736	1,589	15,188
1991	249	458	11,345	5,551	1,878	3,551	22,783
1992	229	385	10,739	4,267	1,840	2,574	19,805
1993	262	615	12,478	5,753	1,189	1,997	22,032
1994	256	674	11,884	6,086	2,206	4,406	25,256
1995	260	492	12,716	5,021	2,653	3,369	24,251
1996	234	362	12,176	7,743	2,569	2,728	25,578
1997	217	420	15,224	4,612	2,955	2,885	26,096
1998	233	407	12,920	5,820	2,286	1,326	22,759
1999	186	366	14,964	3,984	1,440	2,035	22,789
2000	178	232	9,924	5,434	984	1,558	18,132
2001	185	339	11,767	4,205	1,207	1,996	19,514
2002	156	326	9,553	3,308	555	1,593	15,335
2003	165	320	10,188	4,177	1,229	2,203	18,117
2004	146	205	8,903	3,680	632	820	14,240
2005	159	176	11,030	3,751	618	534	16,109
2006	153	130	8,353	2,608	1,194	1,097	13,382
2007	138	87	6,288	2,838	558	572	10,343
2008	199	261	8,025	4,610	1,553	857	15,306
2009	134	358	6,098	2,460	787	467	10,170
2010	183	288	9,530	2,578	1,001	1,202	14,599
2011	163	333	9,873	2,331	1,058	822	14,417
2012	172	230	9,402	1,843	912	1,609	13,996
2013	168	233	5,964	2,208	1,104	1,036	10,545
2014	173	50	8,620	1,513	1,657	708	12,548
2015	150	122	12,657	1,911	5,499	1,584	21,773
2016	158	210	10,198	2,094	580	620	13,702
2017	127	648	7,726	1,868	474	892	11,608
2018	154	271	5,582	1,990	999	1,444	10,287
2019	96	161	3,850	1,319	630	419	6,379
2020	124	96	6,470	1,875	876	364	9,681
2021	115	110	3,608	1,332	996	267	6,313
2022	97	68	2,986	839	490	234	4,617
2023	86	29	3,332	682	338	206	4,587
2018–2022 average	117	141	4,499	1,471	798	546	7,455

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Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Unalaska local community residents							
1985	65	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	74	1	962	390	2,626	83	4,062
1989	70	2	1,064	470	1,292	36	2,864
1990	94	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	137	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	159	23	4,446	480	784	23	5,756
1996	189	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	218	8	4,192	864	440	110	5,614
1998	206	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	208	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	205	7	3,073	569	315	24	3,988
2001	201	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
2002	226	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
2003	220	27	4,814	558	408	41	5,848
2004	207	4	4,343	792	343	26	5,508
2005	207	6	4,210	356	587	15	5,174
2006	193	10	1,722	363	745	92	2,932
2007	171	16	2,391	207	750	36	3,400
2008	195	2	1,833	726	567	115	3,243
2009	205	4	3,398	703	369	194	4,668
2010	211	2	3,930	307	387	26	4,652
2011	218	8	5,191	275	382	73	5,929
2012	206	16	4,905	420	196	35	5,572
2013	206	3	3,737	187	230	69	4,226
2014	220	2	2,660	400	246	12	3,320
2015	178	3	2,926	420	350	27	3,726
2016	195	35	4,567	289	268	32	5,191
2017	156	0	2,040	263	344	42	2,689
2018	170	27	1,741	463	142	74	2,447
2019	143	1	2,149	416	207	60	2,833
2020	200	6	1,787	463	240	36	2,532
2021	220	0	3,165	311	129	25	3,630
2022	101	2	1,111	139	190	12	1,454
2023	129	3	3,090	153	131	18	3,395
2018–2022 average	167	7	1,991	358	182	41	2,579

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Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alaska State residents residing outside of Unalaska District							
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	3	2	4	0	1	0	7
1989	4	0	48	0	0	0	48
1990	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	0	38	4	7	0	49
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	3	0	0	0	114	0	114
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	7	0	4	1	10	0	15
2001	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	7	0	30	0	0	0	30
2004	2	0	30	0	0	0	30
2005	10	1	23	0	0	0	24
2006	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	10	0	1	6	0	0	7
2010	6	0	29	0	1	0	30
2011	12	2	168	0	0	0	170
2012	5	0	6	11	0	0	17
2013	36	0	241	21	3	0	265
2014	29	0	300	0	73	0	373
2015	25	2	445	3	0	0	450
2016	41	0	380	0	0	0	380
2017	31	0	180	0	0	0	180
2018	12	0	96	20	0	0	116
2019	44	0	246	91	9	11	357
2020	8	0	8	0	0	2	10
2021	4	0	140	0	0	0	140
2022	9	0	32	0	0	0	32
2023	8	0	127	0	8	0	135
2018–2022 average	15	0	104	22	2	3	131

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Year	Permits issued	Estimated harvest					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Total Unalaska							
1985	65	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	77	3	966	390	2,627	83	4,069
1989	74	2	1,112	470	1,292	36	2,912
1990	94	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	139	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	160	23	4,484	484	791	23	5,805
1996	189	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	221	8	4,192	864	554	110	5,728
1998	206	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	211	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	212	7	3,077	570	325	24	4,003
2001	203	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
2002	231	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
2003	227	27	4,844	558	408	41	5,878
2004	209	4	4,373	792	343	26	5,538
2005	217	7	4,233	356	587	15	5,198
2006	199	10	1,722	363	745	92	2,932
2007	178	16	2,391	207	750	36	3,400
2008	204	2	1,833	726	567	115	3,243
2009	215	4	3,399	709	369	194	4,675
2010	217	2	3,959	307	388	26	4,682
2011	230	10	5,359	275	382	73	6,099
2012	211	16	4,911	431	196	35	5,589
2013	242	3	3,978	208	233	69	4,491
2014	249	2	2,960	400	319	12	3,693
2015	203	5	3,371	423	350	27	4,176
2016	236	35	4,947	289	268	32	5,571
2017	187	0	2,220	263	344	42	2,869
2018	182	27	1,837	483	142	74	2,564
2019	187	1	2,395	507	216	71	3,190
2020	208	6	1,795	463	240	38	2,542
2021	224	0	3,305	311	129	25	3,770
2022	110	2	1,143	139	190	12	1,486
2023	137	3	3,217	153	139	18	3,530
2018–2022 average	182	7	2,095	381	183	44	2,710

Appendix F2.–Subsistence salmon harvest by community and species, in number of fish, 2023.

Community	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Percent Returned	Estimated harvest					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alaska Peninsula									
Local Residents									
Sand Point	33	16	48.5%	10	1,367	74	194	143	1,788
King Cove	16	14	87.5%	0	739	381	113	31	1,264
Cold Bay	9	6	66.7%	0	370	0	1	4	375
False Pass	1	1	100.0%	5	40	190	0	10	245
Nelson Lagoon & Port Moller	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Heiden	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Residents Total	59	37	62.7%	15	2,516	645	308	188	3,672
Other State Area Residents Total	27	17	63.0%	14	816	37	30	18	915
Alaska Peninsula Total	86	54	62.8%	29	3,332	682	338	206	4,587
Unalaska									
Unalaska Local Residents total	129	99	76.7%	3	3,090	153	131	18	3,395
Other State Area Residents Total	8	6	75.0%	0	127	0	8	0	135
Unalaska Total	137	105	76.6%	3	3,217	153	139	18	3,530
Adak	7	6	85.7%	0	220	0	0	0	220

Appendix F3.–Adak-Kagalaska Islands estimated personal use salmon harvests, 1988–1997, and Adak District subsistence harvest, 1998–2023.

Year	Permits issued	Permits returned	Percent returned	Estimated total harvest[a]					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Adak-Kagalaska Islands personal use									
1988	43	29	67.4	0	503	23	150	0	676
1989	64	47	73.3	0	382	0	117	0	499
1990	61	29	47.5	0	800	47	41	0	888
1991	37	31	86.5	0	281	6	34	0	321
1992	52	41	78.8	0	572	30	4	0	606
1993	36	26	72.2	0	638	12	26	0	676
1994[b]	0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
1995	4	3	75.0	0	156	0	0	0	156
1996	6	6	100.0	0	91	0	0	0	91
1997[c]	18	12	66.7	0	229	0	0	4	233
1988–1993 avg.	49	34	71.0	0	529	20	62	0	611
1995–1996 avg.	5	5	87.5	0	124	0	0	0	124
Adak District subsistence									
1998	13	10	76.9	0	399	0	25	0	424
1999	5	5	100.0	0	164	4	0	0	168
2000	13	12	92.3	0	265	4	78	0	347
2001	17	14	82.4	0	474	19	17	0	510
2002	3	3	100.0	0	150	0	0	0	150
2003	6	5	83.3	0	363	0	0	0	363
2004	6	4	66.7	0	336	0	0	0	336
2005	2	2	100.0	0	188	0	0	0	188
2006	1	1	100.0	0	74	0	1	0	75
2007	9	6	66.7	0	488	3	38	0	529
2008	10	6	60.0	0	397	0	19	0	416
2009	1	1	100.0	0	25	0	0	0	25
2010	2	1	50.0	0	50	0	0	0	50
2011	0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012	2	2	100.0	0	25	0	0	0	25
2013	4	3	75.0	0	30	12	80	0	122
2014	0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	5	1	20.0	0	55	0	0	0	55
2016	0	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
2017	2	1	50.0	0	50	0	0	0	50
2018	2	1	50.0	0	460	0	0	0	460
2019	1	1	100.0	0	0	25	0	0	25
2020	1	1	100.0	0	250	0	0	0	250
2021	1	1	100.0	0	250	0	0	0	250
2022	6	6	100.0	0	195	0	12	0	207
2023	7	6	85.7	0	220	0	0	0	220
2018–2022 avg.	2	2	91	0	231	5	2	0	238

[a] The total number of salmon harvested are extrapolated from returned permits.

[b] U.S. Navy presence at Adak was reduced; there were no requests for personal use salmon permits.

[c] In 1997, a substantial number of civilians were hired by the Navy to work in a cleanup effort at Adak.

Appendix F4.–Mortensen's Lagoon subsistence and commercial sockeye and coho salmon harvests and escapements, in numbers of fish, 2023.

Fishery	Permits	Sockeye	Coho
Subsistence harvest[a]			
Cold Bay locals	0	0	0
King Cove locals	2	100	0
Other Alaska residents	0	0	0
Total subsistence harvest	2	100	0
Commercial harvest[b]	6	565	3
Subsistence & commercial harvest	8	665	3
Escapement[c]		0	–

[a] The number of subsistence salmon permit holders who reported fishing at Mortensen's Lagoon and their subsequent harvest. Harvest from unreturned permits was not estimated.

[b] The commercial harvest includes all of statistical area 284-62 (formerly 283-32). Some of the salmon caught in area 284-62 may have been destined for systems other than Mortensen's Lagoon.

[c] Estimated total escapement (aerial survey).

Appendix F5.–Number of Mortensen's Lagoon subsistence users by community, 1984–2023.

Year	Number of fishers			
	Local Cold Bay	Local King Cove	Nonlocal AK residents	Total
1984	15	6	6	27
1985	10	5	7	22
1986	11	1	0	12
1987	17	1	4	22
1988	21	0	0	21
1989	12	0	7	19
1990[a]	13	0	14	27
1991	19	2	21	42
1992	15	1	18	34
1993	15	0	39	54
1994	11	1	29	41
1995	11	13	39	63
1996	9	12	20	41
1997	11	10	15	36
1998	12	7	15	34
1999	6	4	6	16
2000	13	10	3	26
2001	12	9	5	26
2002	13	4	6	23
2003	15	16	4	35
2004	18	9	2	29
2005	9	9	2	20
2006	14	13	7	34
2007	17	9	3	29
2008	17	11	3	31
2009	13	3	6	22
2010	20	12	9	41
2011	13	26	9	48
2012	12	14	7	33
2013	8	13	1	22
2014	11	12	9	32
2015	8	7	6	21
2016	10	4	9	23
2017	5	2	3	10
2018	4	2	2	8
2019	2	2	3	7
2020	0	3	0	3
2021	0	2	0	2
2022	0	2	0	2
2023	0	2	0	2
2018–2022 average	1	2	1	4

[a] In the years between 1990 to 1998 an increased number of nonlocal fishers harvested salmon in the Mortensen's Lagoon area.

Appendix F6.–Estimated Mortensen's Lagoon, Thin Point Cove, and north Cold Bay subsistence salmon harvest, in number of fish, 1982–2023.

	Mortensen's Lagoon[a]			Thin Point Cove[a]			North Cold Bay[ab]		
Year	Permits	Sockeye	Coho	Permits	Sockeye	Coho	Local Permits	Nonlocal AK Residents	Sockeye
1982	30	590	1,145	–	–	–	–	–	–
1983	41	300	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–
1984	27	745	500	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985	22	590	831	–	–	–	–	–	–
1986	12	362	178	15	1,586	656	–	–	–
1987	22	604	254	15	1,226	966	–	–	–
1988	21	737	66	17	488	2,196	–	–	–
1989	19	420	28	17	1,479	1,239	–	–	–
1990	27	745	95	29	751	2,578	–	–	–
1991	42	1,144	83	27	913	3,154	–	–	–
1992	34	851	104	23	547	927	–	–	–
1993	54	1,596	148	37	1,511	3,184	–	–	–
1994	41	903	283	23	734	2,443	–	–	–
1995	63	1,940	175	17	1,307	1,348	–	–	–
1996	41	958	508	37	2,609	2,819	–	–	–
1997	36	1,440	200	14	746	1,271	–	–	–
1998	34	1,034	164	18	972	1,413	–	–	–
1999	16	443	269	21	2,135	1,123	–	–	–
2000	26	844	291	22	904	1,910	–	–	–
2001	26	918	87	33	2,960	1,754	0	0	0
2002	23	811	77	25	2,913	1,213	0	0	0
2003	35	1,817	434	36	3,002	1,527	0	0	0
2004	29	1,623	146	28	2,877	1,389	2	0	0
2005	20	952	81	31	2,572	964	2	0	50
2006	34	1,594	29	18	1,748	953	1	0	10
2007	29	1,115	166	17	2,040	650	3	0	56
2008	31	1,229	257	31	1,715	2,016	2	0	24
2009	22	650	88	18	1,108	1,376	4	0	80
2010	41	1,748	156	18	1,562	763	1	0	27
2011	48	1,926	165	22	2,067	580	1	0	25
2012	33	1,407	12	0	0	0	5	0	152
2013	22	899	53	16	1,230	925	8	1	407
2014	23	1,461	170	10	1,111	372	10	2	1,218
2015	21	797	15	4	500	52	7	6	806
2016	23	904	20	7	846	233	9	2	981
2017	10	401	25	3	280	25	6	1	418
2018	8	192	25	5	467	129	4	4	256
2019	7	264	0	2	230	78	2	1	160
2020	3	150	12	2	70	40	11	6	2,183
2021	2	80	50	1	25	25	9	2	557
2022	2	100	0	4	348	67	3	7	628
2023	2	100	0	2	189	37	5	5	659
2018–2022 average	4	157	17	3	228	68	6	4	757

[a] The number of subsistence salmon permit holders who reported fishing at each location and their subsequent harvest. Harvest from unreturned permits was not estimated.

[b] Includes Trout Creek, Swan Lake, and Kinzarof Lagoon.

Appendix F7.–Thin Point Cove sockeye and coho salmon subsistence harvest, commercial harvest, and escapements, 2023.

Fishery	Permits	Sockeye	Coho
Subsistence[a]			
King Cove Locals	2	189	37
False Pass Locals	0	0	0
Cold Bay Locals	0	0	0
Other Alaska Residents	0	0	0
Total Subsistence Harvest	2	189	37
Commercial[b]	8	3,050	22
Subsistence & Commercial Harvest	10	3,239	59
Escapement[c]		35,270	0

[a] The number of subsistence salmon permit holders who reported fishing at Thin Point Cove and their subsequent harvest. Harvest from unreturned permits was not estimated.

[b] Commercial harvest information was from the fish ticket database and includes all of statistical area 284-75.

[c] Estimated total escapement (aerial survey).

Appendix F8.–Lenard Harbor subsistence and commercial coho salmon harvests, 2023.

Fishery	Permits	Coho
Subsistence[a]	2	254
Commercial[b]	0	0
Total harvest	2	254

[a] The number of subsistence permits used at Lenard Harbor and the number of subsistence salmon harvested are extrapolated from returned permits.

[b] Commercial harvest information was from the fish ticket database and includes all of statistical area 284-65, the Lenard Harbor Section.

Appendix F9.–Estimated Lenard Harbor coho salmon subsistence harvests and escapements, 1998–2023.

Year	Permits	Subsistence harvest	Escapement[a]	Total observed run
1998	11	1,043	–	
1999	6	412	130	542
2000	1	23	600	623
2001	6	457	1,300	1,757
2002	8	581	800	1,381
2003	11	958	1,350	2,308
2004	6	762	587	1,349
2005	13	847	900	1,747
2006	6	664	2,700	3,364
2007	11	812	1,200	2,012
2008	1	45	400	445
2009	5	49	2,600	2,649
2010	4	86	–	86
2011	7	265	–	265
2012	4	128	–	128
2013	4	182	–	182
2014	0	0	–	0
2015	3	223	–	223
2016	3	130	–	130
2017	3	325	–	325
2018	2	100	–	100
2019	3	288	–	288
2020	5	417	–	417
2021	3	157	–	157
2022	2	133	–	133
2023	2	254	–	254
2018–2022 average	3	219	–	219

[a] A lack of escapement information for coho salmon is due to the departure of management staff from the South Peninsula region prior to peak coho salmon runs and poor weather conditions preventing aerial surveys from being conducted during peak coho salmon runs.

Appendix F10.–Estimated Unalaska Island subsistence sockeye and coho salmon harvest by major location, in number of fish, 2023.

Location[a]	Species	Harvest[b]	Percent of Total Harvest
Reese Bay (Wislow)	Sockeye	2,490	77%
	Coho	23	15%
Broad Bay	Sockeye	0	0%
	Coho	29	19%
Wide Bay	Sockeye	6	0%
	Coho	2	1%
Nateekin Bay	Sockeye	0	0%
	Coho	14	9%
Captains Bay	Sockeye	0	0%
	Coho	10	7%
Unalaska Lake vicinity	Sockeye	110	3%
	Coho	66	43%
Other locations	Sockeye	616	19%
	Coho	9	6%
Totals	Sockeye	3,222	100%
	Coho	153	100%

[a] Some permits fished in more than one location.

[b] Reported harvest from returned subsistence permits. Harvest from unreturned permits was not estimated.

Appendix F11.–Sockeye salmon harvest for major systems of Unalaska Island, 2001–2023.

Year	Total Unalaska permits fished[c]	Reese (Wislow) Bay		Unalaska Lake Vicinity[a]		Other Unalaska Bay[b]		Volcano Bay	
		Permits fished	Sockeye salmon harvested[a]	Permits fished	Sockeye salmon harvested[a]	Permits fished	Sockeye salmon harvested[a]	Permits fished	Sockeye salmon harvested[a]
2001	102	61	2,673	12	198	45	256	1	5
2002	114	71	4,115	9	104	40	248	0	0
2003	131	80	3,407	4	26	48	387	0	0
2004	105	74	3,252	8	361	45	571	0	0
2005	73	54	3,363	10	152	25	238	0	0
2006	56	31	1,451	10	103	24	67	1	25
2007	136	58	1,605	16	244	22	164	3	105
2008	83	51	1,108	21	352	38	162	2	55
2009	104	62	2,040	29	562	49	431	2	133
2010	118	63	3,583	15	109	31	274	1	40
2011	96	77	4,681	15	193	26	166	1	15
2012	135	108	4,347	7	229	33	181	3	77
2013	97	70	2,720	26	555	22	180	7	320
2014	79	44	1,320	27	528	20	66	11	430
2015	115	61	2,046	25	321	21	342	3	8
2016	95	73	3,093	20	219	25	80	5	266
2017	124	45	1,398	18	191	17	56	1	86
2018	71	48	1,338	8	40	32	49	3	65
2019	105	45	1,055	17	229	26	89	8	146
2020	55	29	613	9	81	13	6	17	663
2021	127	34	892	24	449	13	2	16	718
2022	50	21	550	15	58	15	6	12	500
2023	113	67	2,490	15	110	14	9	17	611
Averages 2003–2012	113	70	2,884	14	233	34	264	1	45
2013–2022	102	50	1,503	19	267	20	88	8	320

[a] This includes Agnes Beach, Front Beach, Unalaska Town Beach, and Unalaska Bay.

[b] Includes Broad Bay, Captain's Bay, Morris Cove, Nateekin Bay, Summer Bay, Unalaska District, Unknown, and Wide Bay.

[c] Reported harvest from returned subsistence permits. Harvest from unreturned permits was not estimated.