Fishery Management Report No. 25-28

Annual Management Report for the 2024 Yakutat Commercial Set Gillnet Salmon Fisheries

by

Richard A. Hoffman

October 2025

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

Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Mathematics, statistics

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

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ABSTRACT

This report provides an overview of the 2024 Yakutat Management Area commercial set gillnet fishery and of the status of area salmon stocks. The total commercial harvest of all salmon species was 176,000 fish with an estimated exvessel value of $1.1 million, a 28% decrease from the 10-year average value of $1.5 million. The harvest included 300 Chinook, 57,500 sockeye, 109,600 coho, 8,300 pink, and 240 chum salmon. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 82% of the total exvessel value. The total number of permits fished was 77, below the recent 10-year average of 98 permits. The harvest of Chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon were below the recent and long-term average, but coho salmon harvest was above the recent average and below the long-term average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery accounted for 51% of the total sockeye salmon harvest and 91% of the coho salmon harvest. Chinook salmon retention was closed in all Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fisheries after inseason run size projections indicated the minimum escapement would not be met. The 2024 Situk River weir count of 517 large Chinook salmon was above the biological escapement goal (BEG) of 450 to 1,050 fish. The Alsek River Chinook salmon estimated escapement of 4,800 fish was within the BEG of 3,500 to 5,300 fish. The Situk River weir count of 75,788 sockeye salmon was above the BEG of 30,000 to 70,000 fish. The Klukshu River weir count of 10,050 sockeye salmon was within the BEG of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. A peak count was not observed on the East Alsek River for the 2024 season.

Keywords: management, annual management report, AMR, set gillnet, 2024 season, Yakutat Management Area, YMA, Chinook, sockeye, pink, chum, coho, salmon, Yakutat, Yakataga, district, statistical week, SW, Situk River, weir, Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, Yakutat Bay, Tsiu River, Alsek River, East Alsek River, Doame River, Akwe River, Italio River, biological escapement goal, BEG, sustainable escapement goal, SEG, catch per unit effort, CPUE

INTRODUCTION

Yakutat set gillnet fisheries are divided into 2 fishing districts: the Yakutat District, which extends from Cape Fairweather to Icy Cape, and the Yakataga District, which extends from Icy Cape to Cape Suckling. Yakutat District set gillnet fisheries primarily target sockeye and coho salmon, although all 5 species of salmon are harvested. Yakataga District fisheries target only coho salmon (Figure 1).

Although the bulk of the Yakutat salmon harvest is usually reported from 7 major fisheries (Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, Yakutat Bay, Manby Shore, and the Alsek, East Alsek, Kaliakh, and Tsiu/Tsivat Rivers), up to 25 different areas are open to commercial fishing each year. With few exceptions, set gillnetting is confined to the intertidal area inside the mouths of the various rivers and streams and to the ocean waters immediately adjacent to each. Due to the terminal nature of these fisheries, the department has been able to develop biological escapement goals (BEG) and sustainable escapement goals (SEG) for most of the major and several of the minor fisheries (Table 1). Two ocean fisheries, Manby Shore Outside and Yakutat Bay, occur within Yakutat Bay. Historical stock analysis of these fisheries indicates that most sockeye salmon harvested, especially during the first 6 or 7 weeks of the season, are of Situk-Ahrnklin origin. Therefore, these fisheries are managed to meet Situk-Ahrnklin escapement goals.

Salmon systems mentioned in this report and noted as index streams are monitored to manage commercial set gillnet fisheries in the Yakutat and Yakataga Districts. Escapement counts performed inseason are the primary data used in establishing open time and area for each fishery. The fisheries are managed to ensure escapement goals are met. In glacial systems it is often difficult to see fish, and escapement is not apparent until fish have passed through the fishery into clearwater tributaries. Fisheries performance data, expressed as catch per unit effort (CPUE), are compared with historical data to estimate run strength for management purposes.

This report summarizes the 2024 commercial salmon fishing season: commercial harvest by fishery, historical commercial harvest, fishing effort, and management actions. General

information concerning escapements and economic value is also contained in this report. Average, unless defined otherwise, refers to the most recent 10-year average (2014–2023). Harvest and escapement, unless otherwise indicated, are in numbers of fish.

YAKUTAT AREA SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The 2024 Yakutat management area (YMA) set gillnet fishery produced a cumulative harvest of 176,000 salmon (Table 2). The total harvest was down 16% from the average of 210,000 fish. Up to 165 Yakutat set gillnet permits are renewed annually (CFEC 2024), and of those, an average of 98 permits are actively fished each year. In 2024, 144 permits were renewed, and 77 permits actively fished. The total exvessel value for the YMA was $1.1 million, below the average value of $1.5 million (Table 3). The average earning per permit was estimated at $14,300 for the 2024 season, 7% below the average of $15,300 (Table 3).

Salmon runs to the YMA in 2024 yielded a below-average total salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon runs were average in 2024, although the harvest was below average. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet accounted for most of the YMA coho salmon harvest. Most remote coho salmon fishing areas, although open to fishing, received little or no effort primarily due to the cost and availability of air transport to processors. The Kaliakh River was the only area to receive effort in the Yakataga District in 2024. The 2024 pink salmon run through the Situk River weir was below average before the weir was removed in August. Pink and chum salmon are harvested incidentally to sockeye and coho salmon primarily because there is little economic incentive to target them. Chinook salmon are also harvested incidentally to sockeye and coho salmon because there are no directed fisheries for Chinook salmon. Due to continuing concerns for Chinook salmon runs, extensive conservation efforts were again taken to reduce Chinook salmon harvest, and as a result the 2024 harvest was below average, with 5 fish retained in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet.

SOCKEYE SALMON

Sockeye salmon runs to the YMA in 2024 were average to above average, as indicated by harvests and escapements. Directed sockeye salmon fisheries occurred in the Alsek Rivers, Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, Yakutat Bay, Manby Shore Outside, and Sudden Stream (Manby Shore Inside) in 2024. The total sockeye salmon harvest of 57,500 fish was below the average of 67,800 fish (Table 4).

Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet sockeye salmon runs were below average in 2024. The sockeye salmon run to the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was late but did not result in reduced fishing time for the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Yakutat Bay. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet sockeye salmon harvest of 29,200 fish was above the average harvest of 29,100 fish (Table 5). The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was the primary producer in the YMA, accounting for 51% of the total sockeye salmon harvest (Table 6). The Situk River weir count of 75,800 sockeye salmon was above the BEG range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish (Table 7).

The East Alsek River was not fished in 2024 (Table 8). The peak of the sockeye salmon run to the East Alsek River was not observed in 2024, but it is assumed based on recent trends and other systems in the area that escapement was achieved (Table 9).

The Alsek River sockeye salmon run was above average in 2024. The set gillnet fishery harvest of 3,900 sockeye salmon was below the average of 9,100 fish (Table 10). The Klukshu River weir count of 10,050 sockeye salmon was within the BEG range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The Alsek River drainage sockeye salmon escapement was estimated to be 55,000 fish (Table 11).

The remaining sockeye salmon fisheries in the YMA had average to below-average harvests. The Manby Shore Outside fishery was the second highest producer with an above-average harvest of 17,800 sockeye salmon. Yakutat Bay was the third highest producer in the YMA with a below-average harvest of 4,300 sockeye salmon. Alsek River was the fourth-highest producer in YMA with a below-average harvest of 3,900 fish. The Dangerous River and Manby Shore Inside (Sudden Stream) harvest information is confidential because fewer than 3 permits were fished. The East Alsek River was not fished, and the Akwe and Italio Rivers remained closed due to low escapement (Table 6).

COHO SALMON

Coho salmon runs to the YMA were expected to be average to above average. The 2024 coho salmon harvest of 109,600 was above the average harvest of 107,200 (Table 4). The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet harvest of 99,200 coho salmon was above average (Table 5). Yakutat Bay harvest of 16 coho salmon was below average (Table 12). The Manby Shore Outside waters harvest of 20 coho salmon was well below average (Table 13). In the Yakataga District, fishing effort was composed entirely of Cordova based set gillnet permit holders and consequently the harvest was landed in Cordova. In 2024, the Kaliakh River harvest of 8,400 coho salmon was above average (Table 6). Due to lack of aircraft services during the fall, many of the remote fisheries in the Yakutat and Yakataga Districts received little to no effort during the coho salmon season. The Tsiu, Seal, Spoon, Yahtse, and Yana Rivers were open but not fished in 2024.

CHINOOK SALMON

There are no directed set gillnet fisheries for Chinook salmon in the YMA. All Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally in sockeye salmon fisheries. The principal areas of Chinook salmon harvest include the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, the Alsek River, and Yakutat Bay. There was no 2024 forecast for Situk-Ahrnklin Chinook salmon but given recent low returns there was no retention allowed for subsistence, commercial, or sport fisheries in the inlet. The total YMA harvest of 300 Chinook salmon was below the average harvest of 600 fish (Table 4). The Alsek River and Yakutat Bay accounted for 90% of all Chinook salmon harvested in the YMA (Table 6).

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet set gillnet fishery was closed in 2024 to the retention of Chinook salmon and has been open in only 2 years since 2010. There was no 2024 preseason forecast for total run size of Situk River large (≥660 mm mid eye to fork of tail) Chinook salmon; however, the recent average run size indicated the run would probably be small. As directed in 5 AAC 30.365, *Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Fisheries Management Plan*, conservation measures were taken for the 14th year in a row. The subsistence, sport, and commercial fisheries were initially closed to Chinook salmon retention as the run likely could not support even incidental harvest from these fisheries. The 2024 weir count of 520 large Chinook salmon was above the BEG minimum of 450 fish (Table 7).

The 2024 preseason projections for Alsek and Klukshu Rivers Chinook salmon stocks were for an above-average run to the Klukshu River and an average run for the Alsek River. In response to the low runs in recent years, a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction was implemented. The Alsek River Chinook harvest of 190 fish was below average (Table 10). The Klukshu River weir count of 1,300 Chinook salmon was above average and the Alsek River estimated escapement of 4,800 was between the BEG of 3,500 to 5,300 fish (Table 11).

Chinook salmon were harvested in other YMA fisheries. The Alsek River harvest of 190 Chinook salmon contributed 62% of the areawide harvest but was below the average of 260 fish (Table 10). The Yakutat Bay harvest of 86 Chinook salmon was below the average harvest of 260 fish (Table 12). The Manby Shore Outside fisheries harvest of 23 Chinook salmon was below average (Table 13).

PINK SALMON

Pink salmon runs to the YMA are sporadic and show no trend between even and odd years, unlike the rest of the region. The 2024 areawide pink salmon harvest of 8,300 fish was well below the average harvest of 34,000 fish (Table 4). The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet was the largest producer of pink salmon, accounting for 98% of the harvest in the YMA. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet harvest of 8,200 pink salmon was below the average harvest of 27,700 fish (Table 5). The Yakutat Bay harvest of 160 pink salmon was below the average harvest of 5,800 fish (Table 12). Pink salmon harvested in Yakutat Bay are predominantly of Situk River and Humpback Creek origin. An estimated 54,800 pink salmon were counted through the Situk River weir by the time the weir was removed on August 11 (Table 7).

CHUM SALMON

There were no directed chum salmon fisheries in the YMA due to the combination of low abundance and low price. All chum salmon harvest is incidental to sockeye and coho salmon harvests. Historically, the East Alsek River was the only significant producer of chum salmon in the YMA; however, harvest has not exceeded 1,500 chum salmon since 1995. East Alsek River chum salmon productivity has declined for more than a decade and it is speculated that changes in habitat are the driving factor in the decline. In 2024, the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery harvest of 17 chum salmon was below the average harvest of 100 fish (Table 5). Yakutat Bay was the largest producer with 220 chum salmon harvested, above the average harvest of 110 fish (Table 12). The areawide chum salmon harvest of 240 fish was below the average harvest of 360 fish (Table 4).

YAKUTAT DISTRICT FISHERIES

ALSEK RIVER

Alsek River stocks contribute to the U.S. commercial set gillnet fisheries located in Dry Bay, at the mouth of the Alsek River. No commercial fishery exists in the Canadian portions of the Alsek River drainage, although aboriginal and recreational fisheries occur in the Tatshenshini River and some of its headwater tributaries (Figure 2). Harvest-sharing arrangements of above-border Alsek River salmon stocks between Canada and the U.S. have not been specified. Annex IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty[1] (PST) calls for the development and implementation of cooperative abundance-based management plans and programs for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon. Alsek River salmon management is conducted in cooperation with Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) under the auspices of the PST. Agreement was reached to not open the Alsek River Chinook salmon fishery until run projections improved. Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) was granted permission through the PST process to conduct Chinook salmon test fisheries in the Alaska portion of the Alsek River to develop an inseason index of run timing and abundance in 2005–2008 and 2011–2012. Due to depressed Alsek River Chinook salmon stocks,

[1] Treaty between the government of Canada and the government of the United States of America concerning Pacific salmon. Annex IV, Chapter 1. Available at https://www.psc.org/publications/pacific-salmon-treaty/.

test fishing ceased in 2013. In accordance with the Annex IV, a mark–recapture study to determine abundance and distribution of sockeye and Chinook salmon began in 2022 and is ongoing.

A large and variable proportion of the drainagewide escapement of Alsek River Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon populations are enumerated at a counting weir on the Klukshu River (Figure 2). The Klukshu River is an important tributary in the upper Alsek River drainage in Canada. The weir has been operated by DFO in cooperation with the Champagne-Aishihik First Nation since 1976. Escapement goals have been established for Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks spawning on the Klukshu River and the mainstem of the Alsek River. The Alsek River Chinook salmon escapement goal is a maximum sustained yield (MSY) point goal of 4,700 fish with BEG of 3,500 to 5,300 fish, and Klukshu River sockeye salmon MSY point goal is 9,700 fish with a BEG range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The BEGs of 800 to 1,200 Klukshu River Chinook salmon and 24,000 to 33,500 Alsek River sockeye salmon were eliminated after the 2017 season (Heinl et al. 2017); however, those goals are still recognized by Transboundary Technical Committee and Transboundary Rivers Panel of the Pacific Salmon Commission.

The Alsek River (Dry Bay) commercial set gillnet fishery is managed in accordance with the PST to achieve the established Chinook salmon escapement goal range, Alsek River sockeye salmon escapement goal range, and the Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapement goal range, plus an additional 3,000 sockeye salmon. Time and area of weekly openings are primarily determined by comparing current CPUE data from the Dry Bay fishery to historical CPUE and when available, Klukshu River weir data is also considered. Parent-year escapement information and harvest trends are also considered when determining the weekly fishing periods. Historically, set gillnets have been restricted to a maximum mesh size of 6 inches through July 1 to minimize Chinook salmon harvest.

Preseason forecasts were for above-average Chinook and sockeye salmon runs to the Klukshu and Alsek Rivers in 2024. The U.S. commercial set gillnet sockeye salmon fishery first opened June 2 in statistical week (SW) 23 with 48-hour openings through SW 41. A 6-inch maximum mesh restriction was in effect through July 16 as a Chinook salmon conservation measure. The total number of permits fished during the season was 11, which was below the average of 13 permits (Table 10). The 2024 sockeye salmon harvest of 3,900 fish was below the average harvest of 9,100 fish. Harvests of Chinook salmon through late June were below average. The final Chinook salmon harvest of 190 fish was below the average harvest of 250 fish (Table 10).

Coho salmon are targeted by the third week of August when fishing effort typically declines. Since 2010, fishing effort during the coho salmon season has been minimal due to a lack of aircraft charters for transport of fish to Yakutat for processing. By SW 30, management emphasis focused on coho salmon and fishing time stayed at 2 days per week. In 2024, there was no effort during the last 9 weeks of the season (SWs 33–41) and the Dry Bay fishery closed for the season on October 10. The 2024 commercial fishery was opened for a total of 38 days but was only fished for 20 days (Table 14).

Current escapement monitoring programs including the Klukshu River and Village Creek video weirs, run reconstructions based on genetic stock identification (GSI), and aerial surveys allow annual comparisons of escapement indices. Historically, the department conducted aerial surveys on Tanis River and Cabin and Basin Creeks to monitor sockeye and Chinook salmon abundance. Due to budget constraints and air charter service availability in Yakutat, these systems have not been surveyed since 2001. The most reliable, long-term comparative escapement index for Alsek

River drainage salmon stocks is the Klukshu River weir count. Total Alsek River run estimates for Chinook salmon are generated by expanding the total Klukshu River weir count by a factor of 4 until recently and are now generated using a mark–recapture study. Sockeye salmon run estimates are generated by using the proportion of Klukshu River sockeye salmon in the Dry Bay fishery harvest—determined by GSI analysis—to expand Klukshu River weir counts in combination with the mark–recapture study.

The Klukshu River weir count of 10,100 sockeye salmon was within the BEG range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The Alsek River Chinook salmon escapement estimate of 4,800 fish was within the BEG of 3,500 to 5,300 fish. The aboriginal (food and basic needs) fishery was unrestricted in 2024 for both Chinook and sockeye salmon. The Klukshu River coho salmon weir count of 9,000 fish was above average, but this count does not serve as a reliable run strength indicator because the weir is removed well before the end of the coho salmon run (Table 11).

EAST ALSEK–DOAME RIVERS SYSTEM

The East Alsek River is located approximately 56 miles southeast of Yakutat on the Alsek River flood plain. Prior to the early 1900s, the East Alsek River was a tributary of the Alsek River and transitioned to an overflow channel to clear running groundwater with no direct connection to the Alsek River until 2021. On August 13, 2021, the Alsek River overflowed its banks and flowed into the East Alsek River for the first time in 37 years. The overflow has not been observed since. The Doame River is a clear water system with 2 lakes located just east of the East Alsek River. The Doame River once entered the Gulf of Alaska directly, but an earthquake in 1966 caused the river to change course and it now empties into the East Alsek River, just upstream from fisheries in the East Alsek River lagoon. The East Alsek River has undergone major geophysical changes over the past several decades that have forced salmon stocks to adapt. In the 1970s and 1980s, the East Alsek River had the largest sockeye salmon harvest in the Yakutat area, but this is no longer the case.

In 2003, a BEG of 13,000 to 26,000 sockeye salmon was established for the East Alsek and Doame Rivers combined. In September 2017, the escapement goal review committee recommended eliminating the combined East Alsek–Doame River BEG range and replacing it with a SEG of 9,000 to 24,000 sockeye salmon for just the East Alsek River (Table 1). Although there is no longer a formal escapement goal for the Doame River, the department still monitors the river's salmon stocks.

From 2018 to 2020, unusually dry weather in July left sections of the upper Doame River without water. Sections of exposed riverbed varied in length from 1/2 to 1 mile. In previous years, sockeye salmon were observed below dry sections waiting for water levels to rise with some fish spawning before they reached the lake. There is still concern these dry events will affect future runs through reduced freshwater survival. There was adequate water to access all the spawning grounds of the Doame River in 2024.

The East Alsek commercial fishery opened on August 4 (SW 32) due to participation possibly being low and the surrounding systems showing average runs. Aerial surveys initially indicated a strong but delayed sockeye salmon run. There was no peak escapement count observed on the East Alsek River for 2024 (Table 9). The East Alsek was open in SWs 32–41 and was not fished (Table 15).

Aerial surveys of the East Alsek–Doame River drainage for coho salmon escapement were not conducted in 2024 due to air charter service availability.

AKWE RIVER

By regulation, the Akwe River commercial fishery opens on the fourth Sunday in June. Due to low sockeye escapements in recent years, the fishery has been closed until desired escapement levels were observed. Aerial surveys of the Akwe River have historically been of little value in determining escapement due to the turbidity of the river. The former BEG of 600 to 1,500 sockeye salmon was eliminated in 2006 (Heinl and Geiger 2005), and currently there are no formal escapement goals for any salmon species in the Akwe River. The dramatic retreat of the Chamberlain Glacier, which feeds Akwe Lake, has improved water clarity and visibility in the river, making aerial surveys more effective in recent years. No aerial surveys of the Akwe River were conducted in 2024 and the river remained closed for the 2024 season (Table 16). As is typical with most remote fisheries in the YMA, fishing effort dropped in the fall during the coho salmon season due to lack of means to transport fish to the processor and low value of the fishery.

ITALIO RIVERS

Three rivers make up the Italio River system: Old, Middle, and New Italio Rivers. The Old Italio River has always been a separate river flowing into the Gulf of Alaska just east of the mouth of the Dangerous River. Geological changes in the mid-1980s changed the Italio River and created 2 distinct rivers where only one had existed before. The main river is now called the New Italio, and the original river channel is the Middle Italio. All 3 systems support coho salmon populations, and the New Italio River also has a small run of sockeye salmon. With the decline in sockeye salmon production, the New Italio has not been open to commercial fishing since 1987. There are currently no formal escapement goals for any Italio River salmon stocks after the former BEG of 2,500 to 7,000 sockeye salmon was eliminated in 2006 (Heinl and Geiger 2005). The New and Middle Italio Rivers are monitored weekly by aerial surveys when staff time and conditions permit. Peak counts of no more than 2,000 sockeye salmon were observed on an annual basis through 2010 but have generally been increasing over the past decade.

In 2012, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) installed a weir above Italio Falls, located just below Italio Lake, equipped with a video camera to record fish passage and ran the weir through 2014. In 2012, over 4,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir. In 2013, 5,862 sockeye salmon were counted and in 2014 the total weir count was 3,801 fish. Despite being run for only a few years, the weir project was useful for validating ADF&G aerial surveys. The highest aerial survey count of 8,000 sockeye salmon was observed on August 9, 2015. Since 2015, peak counts obtained from aerial surveys have declined but have remained near or above historical counts, suggesting the sockeye salmon run is stable and perhaps still building.

The Old, Middle, and New Italio Rivers were not opened to commercial fishing for coho salmon in 2024 due to lack of interest and ADF&G's inability to assess coho salmon run strength. No aerial surveys were conducted on the Italio River for the 2024 season.

DANGEROUS RIVER

The Dangerous River opened to commercial fishing by regulation on the second Sunday in June for weekly fishing periods of 2.5 days per week during the sockeye salmon season. In SWs 29 and 30, the Dangerous River opened for 3.5 days, and subsequent weeks had 3-day fishing periods. In

2024, the Dangerous River was fished; however, because fewer than 3 permits were fished, harvest information is confidential (Table 17). Escapement surveys of the Dangerous River are not conducted due to the opaque glacial water.

SITUK-AHRNKLIN INLET

The Situk River is located on the Yakutat forelands and is accessible by road from the community of Yakutat. The river flows into the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet, the site of the oldest and most productive gillnet fishery in the YMA that still supports the largest concentration of fishing effort (up to 100 permits). In 2024, 57 permits fished the inlet, which is below the average of 70 permits. The total commercial harvest of 137,000 salmon was below the average harvest of 148,000 salmon (Table 5). The exvessel value of the Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery was estimated to be $905,000, which was 82% of the total YMA set gillnet exvessel value of $1.1 million (Table 18). The harvest of 29,200 sockeye salmon was above the 29,100 fish average and accounted for 51% of the total YMA sockeye harvest. The coho salmon harvest of 99,200 fish was above the average harvest of 91,400 fish and accounted for 91% of the total YMA coho salmon harvest. The pink salmon harvest of 8,200 fish was well below the average harvest of 27,700 fish and accounted for 98% of the total YMA pink salmon harvest (Table 5 and 6).

Sockeye and Chinook salmon escapements have been enumerated annually at an adult counting weir on the Situk River since 1976. The department manages the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fisheries to achieve escapement goals for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon and uses weir counts and boat surveys as inseason assessment tools. Heavy rains and subsequent flooding are typical of the fall coho season, and the weir is removed before the end of the pink and coho salmon runs. The Situk River weir count of 75,800 sockeye salmon was above the BEG of 30,000 to 70,000 fish, the weir count of 520 Chinook salmon was within the BEG of 450 to 1,050 fish and the weir count of 64 coho salmon was below the average of 130 fish (Table 7).

The commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries in the Situk River drainage are managed according to the *Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Fisheries Management Plan* (5 AAC 30.365). The plan directs the department to manage the fisheries to achieve the BEG of 450 to 1,050 large (ocean-age-3 and older) Chinook salmon (Table 1). Due to poor runs, conservation measures in accordance with the plan have been implemented since 2010. The Situk River Chinook salmon BEG has not been achieved 4 of the last 10 years (Table 7). Commercial fishery management actions were focused on area restrictions while trying to maintain weekly opportunity for the directed sockeye salmon fishery that begins the third Sunday in June. Management options for maximizing harvest of Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet sockeye salmon are limited due to the overlap in run timing with Chinook salmon. In addition, an area around the Lost River mouth is closed by regulation (5 AAC 30.350 [a][7]) to conserve Lost River sockeye and coho salmon that are harvested incidentally in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery. Area closures have displaced some traditional fishing sites (up to 10 permits), and fishers have moved to other fishing sites in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet or in Yakutat Bay.

There was no preseason forecast for the 2024 season. Because the run was poor in 2023, not enough samples were collected to generate a preseason forecast. Generally, the forecast is generated using a sibling relationship model which would have used the 2022 and 2023 estimated cumulative total returns from brood years 2018 and 2019 to predict the total run for 4- and 5-year old fish in 2024. Using the recent 10-year average, according to the *Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Fisheries Management Plan*, if the projected escapement is 451 to 730 large

Chinook salmon or less, the department shall implement nonretention of Chinook salmon and restrict the weekly fishing periods in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River set gillnet fisheries. A 10-year average total run of 650 large Chinook salmon was not expected to achieve the escapement goal if normal fisheries were prosecuted. The department closed the commercial, sport, and subsistence fisheries to the retention of Chinook salmon for the 14th year in a row. Additional Chinook salmon conservation measures that were implemented until inseason projections indicated Chinook salmon escapement would be achieved are described below.

1. By regulation, there are 3 regulatory markers located where the Situk River enters the inlet that delineate freshwater at mean low tide, upstream of which are closed waters. The open area immediately adjacent to these markers is a known migration corridor where high numbers of Chinook salmon are typically encountered. In past years, approximately 75% of commercially harvested Chinook salmon were harvested in this area. To further reduce Chinook salmon harvest in 2024, this area was closed by extending the closure into the inlet. An extended area around Johnson Slough has been closed to commercial fishing since 2016. Closed waters returned to the regulatory closure at the onset of the coho salmon fishery.
2. Prior to 2012, there was a nonsale provision in 5 AAC 30.365 pertaining to certain scenarios of low Chinook salmon abundance. At the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) meeting in February 2012, the regulation was changed from nonsale to nonretention, meaning that Chinook salmon could not be retained for any reason (i.e., personal use). To alleviate concerns about the potential waste, all live Chinook salmon were required to be returned to the water immediately and any dead Chinook salmon were required to be relinquished to the buyer for distribution to the elderly, legally blind, or 70% disabled members of the community.
3. The department does not have regulatory authority to require permit holders to closely attend gear while fishing. Therefore, the department requested that permit holders closely attend their gear on a voluntary basis. The department closely monitored the fishery to determine whether permit holders were attending their gear and to determine the number of Chinook salmon being caught. If too many Chinook salmon were being caught, the fishery would have closed for the remainder of the sockeye season.
4. Subsistence fishing was prohibited in waters around the mouth of the Situk River in 2024. The USFS implemented nonretention of Chinook salmon in the federal subsistence fishery. By regulation, waters are closed 100 yards on either side of the Lost River terminus. In 2024, this area was enlarged to protect the depressed Lost River sockeye salmon.

In 2024, due to the current trend of low Chinook salmon abundance indicated the lower bound of the escapement goal would not be met. In accordance with the *Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet and Lost River King Salmon Fisheries Management Plan*, subsistence fishing remained closed in the waters of the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet for retention of Chinook salmon. The USFS did not open the federal subsistence fishery within the Situk River, and the Division of Sport Fish did not open Chinook salmon retention in the sport fishery.

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery opened by regulation on the third Sunday in June (SW 25) for a fishing period of 2.5 days. For the initial opening, 24 permit holders harvested 3,000 sockeye salmon. The peak harvest occurred in SW 27 with 26 permit holders harvesting 6,700 sockeye salmon (Table 19). Fishing time stayed at 2.5 days through SW 28. The final 3 openers of the

sockeye season were extended to 3.5 days in SWs 29–31. The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery total harvest of 29,200 sockeye salmon was above the average harvest of 29,100 fish (Table 5).

The Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery was managed based on coho salmon abundance beginning the first Sunday in August (SW 32). Commercial fishing periods throughout the coho salmon season varied between 3 and 4 days each week until the fishery closed on October 10 (SW 41). There were 99,200 coho salmon harvested by 57 permit holders (Table 19). With economic considerations limiting participation in more remote coho salmon fisheries, fishing effort in recent years has increased in the Situk-Ahrnlin Inlet during the fall. The Situk River weir was dismantled on August 11 before the coho salmon run was complete to avoid the typical August storms. The last 4 years of high rainfall and river flows have prevented effective float surveys to determine peak coho salmon escapement. Favorable conditions allowed a boat survey of the Situk River coho salmon run on October 1, observing 6,800 fish. Prior to 2022, the Situk River had a coho salmon escapement goal that was based on a BEG range of 3,300 to 9,800 fish. In 2021, the department's escapement goal review committee recommended changing the Situk River coho salmon escapement goal to a SEG based on the 25th and 75th percentiles of the Situk River escapement survey counts (Heinl et al. 2021). In July 2022, the Board of Fish accepted the recommendation of the escapement goal committee and the Situk River coho salmon escapement goal changed to an SEG of 3,800 to 9,600 fish (Table 1).

The pink salmon harvest of 8,200 fish was well below the average harvest of 27,700 fish (Table 5). Peak run timing for pink salmon typically occurs between the end of the sockeye season and the onset of the coho salmon season in mid-August. Effort levels diminished during this time because fewer permit holders were willing to fish for pink salmon due to the comparatively low price. In 2024, the pink salmon price was $0.25 per pound.

There is no formal escapement goal for pink salmon in the Situk River. The assessment program to monitor Situk River pink salmon includes boat surveys conducted from Nine-Mile Bridge to the Lower Situk River. Prior to 2018, the Situk River had an escapement goal that was based on an index of early-season escapement counts at the weir (Piston and Heinl 2011). In September 2017, the department's escapement goal review committee recommended eliminating the Situk River pink salmon escapement goal given the limited utility of available escapement information and the low harvest rates on this stock (Heinl et al. 2017). Before its removal on August 11, 54,800 pink salmon were counted through the Situk River weir. Boat surveys are typically sporadic and not conducted every year due to limited staff and poor river conditions in the fall. Late fall pink salmon surveys were not conducted in 2024.

There is no directed fishery for chum salmon. Chum salmon are harvested incidentally in the sockeye and coho salmon fisheries. The 2024 chum salmon harvest of 20 fish was well below average (Table 5).

LOST RIVER

The Lost River was not opened to commercial set gillnetting in 2024. There has not been a directed sockeye salmon fishery in the Lost River since 1998, and the last directed coho salmon fishery was in 2004. In 1999, the westward erosion and movement of the mouth of Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet overlapped the mouth of the Lost River, and the Lost River has discharged into the inlet ever since. It is assumed that Lost River salmon stocks are harvested in the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet fishery, but the extent of the harvest is unknown. Beginning in the 1999 season, an area around the mouth of the Lost River was closed to commercial fishing by emergency order. In 2012, the BOF adopted a

regulation (5 AAC 30.350[a][7]) that expanded the closure from 100 yards to 500 yards downstream from the terminus of the Lost River beginning the second week of July. Since the 2017 season, the expanded closure has been implemented for the entirety of the fishing season. This expanded closure closed some traditional fishing sites, forcing displaced fishers to relocate their operations within the Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet or other areas in the Yakutat District.

Currently, there is no formal escapement goal for Lost River sockeye salmon. In September 2017, the escapement goal committee recommended the elimination of the Lost River sockeye salmon SEG (Heinl et al. 2017). The department continues to monitor Lost River salmon through systematic boat surveys. However, due to high water levels resulting in very poor survey conditions from late August through October, a peak sockeye count was not observed, but during coho surveys a count of 170 sockeye was observed, and for coho a peak count of 4,000 was observed on October 2. Historically, escapement surveys have been conducted in Tawah and Ophir Creeks along with various drainage ditches that are tributaries to the Lost River. Inconsistent surveys were recorded over several years and the department recognized that a more systematic approach was needed. Since 2014, all surveys for coho and sockeye salmon were conducted from Summit Lake to the Lost River Bridge (Hoffman 2022).

YAKUTAT BAY

In 2024, Yakutat Bay fishery opened on the second Sunday in June (SW 24). Weekly fishing time for SWs 25–28 was 2.5 days and fishing time was increased to 3.5 days for SWs 29–31. The 2024 harvest of 4,300 sockeye salmon was below average. A total of 11 permit holders fished with a peak effort of 8 permits fishing during the first week of the season (Table 20). Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally in the sockeye salmon fishery. The 2024 harvest of 86 Chinook salmon was below average (Table 12).

The coho salmon fishery in Yakutat Bay has never yielded large harvests. Effort is typically low because fishers concentrate in other areas with more robust coho salmon runs. The 2024 coho salmon harvest of 16 fish was well below average (Table 12). Yakutat Bay was not fished for the last 9 weeks of the season (SWs 33–41; Table 20).

The pink salmon fishery typically occurs in August; however, pink salmon have not been targeted in Yakutat Bay since 1996 due to the decline of the Humpback Creek pink salmon run and low prices. Systematic surveys to estimate spawning escapement into Humpback Creek have not been conducted since the mid-1990s. In 2005, the escapement goal for Humpback Creek was eliminated due to lack of consistent surveys and low fishing effort (Heinl and Geiger 2005). During the pink salmon run in August 2024, effort was low with 1 or no permits fished, and fishing time was 3 days per week (Table 20). The Yakutat Bay pink salmon harvest of 160 fish was below the average of 5,800 fish (Table 12).

MANBY SHORE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE FISHERIES

The Manby Shore Outside fishery is located along the western shore of Yakutat Bay (Figure 1). This fishery harvests sockeye salmon stocks that are destined for the Situk River and the Manby Shore streams. Historical data is difficult to interpret because harvests from the ocean fishery and from inside waters were combined prior to the mid-1980s. In addition, before 1950 all the Manby Shore Outside and Inside waters' harvests were recorded with those from Yakutat Bay. Weekly fishing periods during the sockeye salmon fishery are primarily based on the Situk River sockeye salmon abundance. The overall fishing time in 2024 was above average with a total of 53.5 days

open. The Manby Shore Outside fishery opened on the third Sunday of June (SW 25) with 7 permits fished. Overall effort in 2024 was average with 8 permits fished (Table 13). The sockeye salmon harvest of 17,800 fish was above the average of 6,600 fish. The coho salmon harvest of 20 fish was well below the average harvest of 1,300 fish. The harvest of 23 Chinook salmon was below the average harvest (Table 13).

The Manby Shore Inside or "Inland" fishery includes the waters above the mean high tide line of Manby Stream, Sudden Stream, Spoon River, and Esker Creek. The fishing history of these systems is inconsistent because only some, or even none, may be fished each year. Sockeye and coho salmon are targeted at Sudden and Manby Streams and only coho salmon are targeted at Esker Creek and Spoon River. In 2024, Sudden Stream was fished during the sockeye salmon season; however, harvest information is confidential due to fewer than 3 permits fished (Table 21). Escapement counts are limited due to the glacial nature of most Manby area streams, and no surveys of these systems were conducted in 2024. Escapement goals have not been established for the Manby Shore Inside systems.

YANA RIVER TO ICY BAY

Neither the Yana nor the Yahtse Rivers were fished in 2024. Despite being open, these fisheries are remote and have not been fished for several years due to a lack of air charters. Aerial surveys of these systems were not conducted in 2024.

YAKATAGA DISTRICT FISHERIES

OVERVIEW

The Yakataga District coho salmon fishery opened on August 4 (SW 32). Coho salmon are the only salmon species targeted in the Yakataga District. Since 2014, the Tsiu River has continued to experience low fishing effort due to dynamic changes of the river creating unfavorable and inefficient fishing conditions. There was no buying station on the Tsiu River for the eighth year in a row. The lack of a buying station on the Tsiu River and limited air charters has contributed to the reduction in fishing effort. The Kaliakh River was fished in 2024 by 3 permits, and the Tsiu River, Seal River, Eight Mile Creek, and Tashalich River were opened but not fished.

TSIU AND TSIVAT RIVER DRAINAGE

The Tsiu and Tsivat Rivers are very productive coho salmon systems. Coho salmon return to these rivers during a 6- to 8-week period from August to early October. The Tsiu River has been commercially fished since the 1960s; it once supported 40 individual permit holders and harvests of 100,000 coho salmon were common. The Tsivat River is adjacent to the Tsiu and has a few overflow channels that drain into the Tsiu River. Due to its remote location, there are no processors, and whole fish must be transported by air approximately 125 miles to Yakutat for processing. Historically, larger harvests necessitated fish transport via DC-3 or similar large aircraft. Effort and therefore coho salmon harvests have fallen well below historical levels over the past decade primarily due to lack of a buying station and air support. Geological change to the river and unfavorable fishing conditions have also been contributing factors.

The Tsiu River is highly mutable and its course can change dramatically from year to year. In 2011, the river mouth broke through a sand spit to the west and shortened the river by approximately 2 miles. In addition, one major and 2 minor overflow channels from the Tsivat

River had cut across the sand flats creating a new confluence with the Tsiu River that is inland of the original confluence. These new channels became the primary migration route for coho salmon. This new confluence of the Tsiu and Tsivat Rivers is approximately one-half mile downstream of the regulatory closure near the Yakutat Seafoods buying station located one-half mile below Duck Camp Island. Salmon are no longer migrating up the Tsiu River and are instead entering the Tsivat River well before reaching the historical regulatory closure boundary. To account for the new migration route, the BOF adjusted the regulatory boundary at the 2018 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Finfish and Shellfish meeting.

The Tsiu River fishery typically opens after 2,500 to 3,000 coho salmon have migrated above the commercial fishery boundary. The fishery was opened for 2 days beginning August 4 (SW 32) and opened weekly through SW 41 for a total of 20 days. No aerial surveys were conducted in 2024 due to poor weather conditions and lack of available air charters. A peak count was not observed for the Tsiu and Tsivat Rivers drainages in 2024. The Tsiu River was not fished in 2024 (Table 22) and the 2024 season marked the eighth time a fish buying station was not maintained.

OTHER YAKATAGA STREAMS

The Kaliakh River received commercial fishing effort in 2024 for the seventh season in a row. Prior to the 2018 season, fishing effort was inconsistent, with 2010 being the last time the Kaliakh River received effort. In the spring of 2024, there was again interest by fishers out of Cordova to fish the Kaliakh River. The Kaliakh River opened for commercial fishing on August 4 (SW 32) with one 72-hour opening. From SW 33 through SW 41, the fishery was open weekly for 3 days each week for 30 total days open. Overall effort in 2024 was above average with 3 permits fished (Table 23). The coho salmon harvest of 8,400 fish was above the average of 5,400 fish (Table 23). Aerial surveys cannot be effectively conducted on Kaliakh River due to high turbidity caused by glacial water. Fisheries have been managed conservatively because there is no consistent yearly harvest information to use as an index of relative abundance.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Yakutat area Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon escapement goals.

Species	System	Escapement goal	Goal type	Year established	Assessment method
Chinook	Alsek River (total)[a,b]	3,500–5,300	BEG	2013	Expansion
	Situk River	450–1,050	BEG	2003	Weir
Sockeye	East Alsek River	9,000–24,000	SEG	2018	HS, IE
	Klukshu (Alsek) River	7,500–11,000	BEG	2013	Weir
	Situk River	30,000–70,000	BEG	2003	Weir
Coho	Tawah Creek (Lost River)	1,400–4,200	SEG	2015	BS, IE
	Situk River	3,300–9,800	SEG	2022	BS, IE
	Tsiu/Tsivat Rivers	10,000–29,000	SEG	2018	AS, IE

Note: BEG = biological escapement goal, SEG = sustainable escapement goal, HS = helicopter survey, BS = boat survey, IE = index escapement.

[a] The Chinook salmon goal for the Alsek River is for all fish; Situk River is for large fish (≥660 mm mid eye to tail fork, or fish age 1.3 and older).

[b] Escapement to the Alsek River is calculated through expansion of the Klukshu River inriver weir count by a factor of 4.0 and subtraction of any inriver harvests above the weir and in Dry Bay in the lower Alsek River.

Table 2.–Yakutat area set gillnet weekly salmon harvest, 2024.

Week	Start Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
23	4-Jun	67	297	0	0	0	364
24	11-Jun	46	762	1	0	197	1,006
25	18-Jun	73	7,508	0	0	4	7,585
26	25-Jun	11	6,151	0	0	7	6,169
27	2-Jul	59	12,207	0	0	6	12,272
28	9-Jul	4	9,666	1	2	3	9,676
29	16-Jul	15	8,607	6	67	1	8,696
30	23-Jul	25	9,941	8	686	6	10,666
31	30-Jul	1	1,251	65	1,698	3	3,018
32	6-Aug	1	676	161	1,073	5	1,916
33	13-Aug	1	252	2,771	2,563	0	5,587
34	20-Aug	0	169	6,543	1,448	10	8,170
35	27-Aug	0	23	28,178	804	1	29,006
36	3-Sep	0	2	22,209	7	0	22,218
37	11-Sep	0	0	31,160	0	0	31,160
38	17-Sep	0	2	9,313	0	0	9,315
39	24-Sep	0	0	8,139	0	0	8,139
40	1-Oct	0	0	935	0	0	935
41	8-Oct	0	0	87	0	0	87
Totals		303	57,514	109,577	8,348	243	175,985

Table 3.–Yakutat area set gillnet fishery exvessel value and effort, 1985–2024.

Year	Yakutat setnet exvessel value	Permits fished	Average earning per permit	Previous 10-year average exvessel value
1985	$2,777,108	148	$18,764	$13,658
1986	$2,044,606	154	$13,277	$15,032
1987	$4,587,640	154	$29,790	$15,407
1988	$8,703,413	159	$54,738	$16,883
1989	$4,217,986	160	$26,362	$20,687
1990	$4,560,978	158	$28,867	$21,373
1991	$2,330,261	161	$14,474	$22,830
1992	$5,320,994	159	$33,465	$22,612
1993	$3,000,832	157	$19,114	$24,448
1994	$3,653,893	150	$24,359	$25,532
1995	$2,479,193	147	$16,865	$26,321
1996	$2,406,670	139	$17,314	$26,131
1997	$3,216,870	141	$22,815	$26,535
1998	$1,416,481	142	$9,975	$25,837
1999	$2,324,296	128	$18,159	$21,361
2000	$1,491,218	125	$11,930	$20,541
2001	$1,134,695	114	$9,953	$18,847
2002	$741,392	87	$8,522	$18,395
2003	$1,140,130	104	$10,963	$15,901
2004	$1,629,266	112	$14,547	$15,085
2005	$926,824	114	$8,130	$14,104
2006	$1,724,122	104	$16,578	$13,231
2007	$2,516,647	120	$20,972	$13,157
2008	$1,657,225	128	$12,947	$12,973
2009	$1,681,645	122	$13,784	$13,270
2010	$2,157,567	127	$16,989	$12,833
2011	$2,311,802	121	$19,106	$13,338
2012	$1,536,822	113	$13,600	$14,254
2013	$3,018,685	106	$28,478	$14,762
2014	$2,117,425	117	$18,098	$16,513
2015	$1,324,263	112	$11,824	$16,868
2016	$1,930,288	109	$17,709	$17,238
2017	$2,549,101	113	$22,558	$17,351
2018	$1,050,070	102	$10,295	$17,509
2019	$1,680,220	94	$17,875	$17,244
2020	$1,139,018	91	$12,517	$17,653
2021	$1,857,105	95	$19,548	$17,206
2022	$994,765	77	$12,919	$17,250
2023	$706,822.97	74	$9,552	$17,182
2024	$1,098,257	77	$14,263	$15,289
2014–2023 Average.	$1,534,908	98	$15,289	$17,201
2024[a]	-28%	-22%	-7%	-11%

Note: Estimated exvessel values from 1975 to 2021 are from CFEC data. Exvessel values from 2022-2024 are from fish ticket data.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 4.–Yakutat area set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits Fished	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	148	1,231	234,896	202,772	16,410	12,468	467,777
1986	154	1,428	150,770	92,097	7,263	16,616	268,174
1987	154	2,072	259,989	124,407	12,920	14,555	413,943
1988	159	893	162,168	205,926	120,212	29,256	518,455
1989	160	798	329,454	176,773	57,195	16,259	580,479
1990	158	663	344,606	148,891	30,840	5,825	530,825
1991	161	1,747	229,903	166,731	3,052	2,984	404,417
1992	159	2,025	314,175	290,095	18,526	7,604	632,425
1993	157	1,311	345,887	237,446	9,909	4,065	598,618
1994	150	3,820	206,760	343,843	12,324	4,229	570,976
1995	147	9,374	153,723	295,030	54,041	2,585	514,753
1996	139	4,854	209,029	227,802	31,295	1,803	474,783
1997	141	3,264	110,078	322,776	93,658	808	530,584
1998	142	2,804	77,189	197,629	86,066	1,351	365,039
1999	128	5,108	128,751	187,055	29,554	928	351,396
2000	125	2,460	99,182	170,948	64,349	1,185	338,124
2001	114	2,631	141,449	205,344	32,230	406	382,060
2002	87	2,510	112,656	200,888	15,590	204	331,848
2003	104	3,842	154,384	74,343	48,418	542	281,529
2004	112	2,734	88,282	196,930	23,207	1,555	312,708
2005	114	766	79,221	82,887	60,436	525	223,835
2006	104	1,208	138,510	86,085	88,864	1,225	315,892
2007	120	1,562	236,289	76,550	87,997	2,782	405,180
2008	128	850	35,227	153,712	65,227	546	255,562
2009	122	1,533	105,825	133,808	76,956	871	318,993
2010	127	501	122,022	161,460	160,470	1,239	445,814
2011	121	1,123	167,704	125,830	205,261	900	501,203
2012	113	942	124,780	98,677	27,343	2,162	253,904
2013	106	1,401	168,356	158,046	67,344	1,428	396,575
2014	117	1,403	116,435	161,977	20,733	621	301,169
2015	112	934	82,748	129,069	68,785	660	282,184
2016	109	361	93,193	144,058	21,879	554	259,759
2017	113	946	120,665	140,844	91,933	912	356,046
2018	102	295	7,213	95,954	29,072	132	131,356
2019	94	316	54,810	100,473	33,048	395	189,049
2020	91	404	26,384	81,709	14,657	122	123,276
2021	95	577	87,850	75,004	28,071	69	191,571
2022	77	423	48,374	62,888	22,798	97	134,580
2023	74	353	39,932	80,242	9,637	37	130,201
2024	77	303	57,514	109,577	8,348	243	175,985
2014–2023 Average.	98	601	67,760	107,222	34,061	360	209,919
2024[a]	-27%	-50%	-50%	-30%	-76%	-93%	-45%

[a] Percentage deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 5.–Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits Fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	89	44.0	484	18,620	55,160	8,846	166	83,276
1986	62	17.5	202	7,617	14,760	1,512	120	24,211
1987	94	58.0	891	63,595	29,899	10,861	986	106,232
1988	105	54.0	299	52,108	61,689	15,325	886	130,307
1989	109	75.0	1	99,927	39,291	42,994	822	183,035
1990	95	73.0	0	90,737	45,074	23,896	283	159,990
1991	117	71.0	784	120,123	89,648	2,534	186	213,275
1992	116	76.0	1,504	105,423	133,956	13,585	389	254,857
1993	107	69.0	790	103,977	136,966	8,757	433	250,923
1994	111	98.0	2,656	56,007	217,129	10,454	264	286,510
1995	108	101.0	8,107	73,732	172,618	41,187	340	295,984
1996	106	93.0	3,717	101,161	155,514	29,918	276	290,586
1997	103	70.0	2,339	40,893	183,850	74,646	285	302,013
1998	97	58.0	2,101	37,884	81,710	76,608	185	198,488
1999	99	66.0	3,810	61,500	103,049	27,018	396	195,773
2000	83	47.0	1,318	34,551	93,674	51,307	353	181,203
2001	83	90.5	1,087	62,192	164,748	28,567	188	256,782
2002	69	100.0	1,078	71,015	189,828	14,037	34	275,992
2003	81	88.0	2,342	84,248	72,183	43,568	454	202,795
2004	90	98.0	1,222	27,518	178,804	19,842	1,386	228,772
2005	78	73.0	1	32,887	50,933	48,269	330	132,420
2006	74	77.0	19	62,118	49,336	72,139	457	184,069
2007	77	54.5	83	61,846	41,900	61,591	415	165,835
2008	80	45.0	91	10,625	95,874	43	166	106,799
2009	84	70.0	307	49,016	69,978	66,640	147	186,088
2010	85	58	50	72,185	70,727	143,234	310	286,506
2011	86	68.5	22	65,661	79,911	142,061	307	287,962
2012	71	44.5	89	53,168	48,328	21,395	254	123,234
2013	74	75	314	88,751	106,873	58,742	317	254,997
2014	83	57.5	27	42,782	121,411	15,788	125	180,133
2015	78	56	20	39,397	111,174	52,367	327	203,285
2016	77	51.5	25	32,888	130,172	15,593	59	178,574
2017	74	56.5	18	51,062	135,686	77,635	166	264,567
2018	79	35	2	2,788	84,972	17,651	28	105,441
2019	63	50.5	0	16,469	71,534	28,762	173	116,938
2020	67	49	0	14,452	66,444	14,535	52	95,483
2021	67	54	60	42,466	61,614	25,270	40	129,450
2022	55	54	12	28,529	58,836	20,447	27	107,851
2023	56	53	0	20,361	72,188	9,175	16	101,740
2024	57	53.5	5	29,229	99,241	8,163	17	136,655
2014–2023 Average.	70	52	16	29,119	91,403	27,722	101	148,346
2024[a]	-22%	-2%	-100%	-43%	-24%	-72%	-88%	-38%

[a] Percentage deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 6.–Yakutat Area set gillnet harvest by fishing area, 2024.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Alsek	188	3,901	0	0	0	4,089
East Alsek	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished
Akwe	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Italio	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Dangerous	*	*	*	*	*	*
Situk	5	29,311	99,315	8,163	17	136,811
Lost	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Yakutat Bay	86	4,333	16	163	217	4,815
Manby Shore	23	17,772	20	22	5	17,842
Sudden	*	*	*	*	*	*
Esker	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished
Kaliakh	0	0	10,226	0	0	10,226
Tsiu	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished
Seal River	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished	Not fished
Totals	303	57,514	109,577	8,348	243	175,985

* Harvests are confidential.

Table 7.–Situk River weir counts, 1995–2024.

Year	Dates of Operation	Chinook[a]	Sockeye	Coho[b]	Pink[b]	Chum
1995	5/10– 8/3	4,700	42,463	4	66,273	17
1996	5/6–8/6	2,175	61,269	65	157,012	15
1997	5/7–8/8	2,690	42,050	18	466,267	35
1998	5/3–8/5	1,353	50,546	8	97,392	0
1999	5/9–8/6	1,947	61,544	2	27,386	0
2000	5/10–8/8	2,518	41,554	189	331,510	53
2001	5/20–8/8	696	60,334	21	121,267	9
2002	5/10–8/8	1,024	68,773	40	98,790	21
2003	5/8–8/8	2,615	89,720	1	374,533	12
2004	5/8–8/9	798	43,278	224	144,938	552
2005	5/8–7/31	613	66,476	1	281,135	0
2006	5/11–8/13	1,328	90,351	320	114,779	288
2007	5/11–8/15	677	61,799	39	229,033	18
2008	5/11–7/23	453	22,520	0	1,232	6
2009	5/12-8/5	904	83,959	12	62,787	5
2010	5/11-8/5	170	47,865	2,706	84,594	1
2011	5/9/-8/7	240	89,993	46	169,908	112
2012	6/1-8/7	321	62,467	17	33,620	11
2013	6/11-8/4	923	118,635	31	133,585	3
2014	6/9-8/6	475	102,308	13	28,284	20
2015	6/9-8/7	176	95,093	9	74,729	42
2016	5/19-8/11	337	55,723	200	42,200	5
2017	5/25-8/10	1,190	91,146	370	263,830	443
2018	5/23-8/7	421	26,704	16	53,781	23
2019	5/3-8/10	620	72,530	435	222,895	32
2020	5/13-8/7	1,197	63,343	42	22,831	9
2021	5/15-8/10	1,064	119,072	38	55,759	3
2022	5/10-8/5	890	90,369	42	85,420	5
2023	5/9-8/2	144	127,873	113	49,421	52
2024	5/3-8/11	517	75,778	64	54,776	179
2014–2023 Average		651	84,416	128	89,915	63

Note: The weir is operated by the Division of Sport Fish in May and early June to count emigrant steelhead.

[a] Chinook salmon weir counts are for large (ocean-age-3 or older) fish.

[b] The Situk weir is not operated through the end of the coho or pink salmon runs and is not a useful measure of escapement.

Table 8.–East Alsek River set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1995–2024.

Year	Permits Fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1995	47	26.0	134	11,772	8,914	21	1,501	22,342
1996	70	28.0	111	55,025	3,538	43	1,143	59,860
1997	46	38.0	28	12,665	3,579	31	338	16,641
1998	25	22.0	3	5,802	2,163	0	891	8,859
1999	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	46.0	0	10	246	0	0	256
2003	8	36.0	0	2,617	1	0	0	2,618
2004	9	66.0	6	4,590	21	0	34	4,651
2005	13	56.5	8	5,099	27	36	0	5,170
2006	15	49.5	4	14,848	316	0	5	15,173
2007	33	51.0	13	63,080	56	203	1,256	64,608
2008	3	18.0	0	1	165	0	0	166
2009	22	38.0	10	7,388	1,042	4	275	8,719
2010	5	17.0	0	103	680	0	214	997
2011	17	39.0	0	14,867	99	0	330	15,296
2012	17	27.0	5	12,124	78	4	1,223	13,434
2013	13	37.0	7	18,474	72	0	785	19,338
2014	10	34.0	2	3,069	24	14	212	3,321
2015	14	33.0	0	2,542	4	1	101	2,648
2016	12	39.0	3	8,779	56	0	427	9,257
2017	12	45.0	4	14,236	0	0	367	14,607
2018	4	30.0	0	216	0	0	25	241
2019	15	46.0	5	11,500	195	8	118	11,826
2020	*	32.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2021	10	41.0	4	18,427	1	0	1	18,433
2022	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	6	39.5	1	788	0	0	1	790
2024	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014–2023 Average	9	37	3	7,735	54	2	204	7,997
2024[a]	-35%	8%	-60%	-90%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-90%

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 9.–East Alsek River peak escapement counts, 1985–2024.

Year	Dates of Peak Count	Sockeye
1985	14-Sep	60,000
1986	18-Aug	80,000
1987	25-Aug	34,000
1988	27-Sep	38,100
1989	5-Sep	30,000
1990	3-Sep	42,000
1991	21-Sep	38,000
1992	23-Aug	45,500
1993	23-Aug	45,250
1994	29-Aug	32,600
1995	29-Aug	28,000
1996	9-Sep	28,000
1997	20-Aug	28,000
1998	12-Aug	30,400
1999	9-Aug	19,500
2000	2-Aug	21,000
2001	27-Aug	17,000
2002	31-Jul	14,200
2003	22-Aug	34,300
2004	15-Aug	31,000
2005	14-Aug	50,400
2006	7-Aug	29,000
2007	14-Aug	40,100
2008	13-Jul	7,000
2009	3-Aug	12,250
2010	14-Aug	12,500
2011	17-Aug	35,000
2012	22-Jul	16,000
2013	2-Aug	26,000
2014	28-Jun	9,800
2015	9-Aug	15,000
2016	1-Aug	19,200
2017	16-Aug	22,500
2018	30-Jul	10,500
2019	20-Aug	27,300
2020	20-Aug	13,700
2021	16-Aug	29,700
2022	5-Sep	23,800
2023	17-Aug	19,300
2024	N/A	N/A
2014–2023 Average		19,080

Note: N/A indicates data forthcoming.

Table 10.–Alsek River set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits Fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum
1985	26	32.0	213	5,792	5,490	3	427
1986	43	34.0	481	24,791	1,344	13	462
1987	32	40.5	347	11,393	2,517	0	1,924
1988	31	34.0	223	6,286	4,986	7	908
1989	31	38.0	228	13,513	5,972	2	1,031
1990	33	38.0	78	17,013	1,437	0	495
1991	32	49.0	103	17,542	5,956	0	105
1992	30	46.0	301	19,298	3,116	1	120
1993	36	40.0	300	20,043	1,215	0	49
1994	32	61.0	728	19,716	4,182	0	32
1995	40	53.5	670	33,112	14,184	13	347
1996	31	51.5	772	15,182	5,514	0	165
1997	33	59.0	568	25,879	11,427	0	34
1998	26	41.0	550	15,007	4,925	1	145
1999	20	44.0	511	11,441	5,660	0	112
2000	19	37.0	677	9,522	5,103	5	130
2001	14	50.0	541	13,995	2,909	8	17
2002	16	73.0	700	16,918	9,525	0	1
2003	15	60.0	937	39,698	47	0	0
2004	24	81.0	656	18,030	2,475	0	2
2005	19	43.0	286	7,572	1,196	0	0
2006	19	45.0	530	9,842	701	2	3
2007	21	47.0	400	19,795	134	0	0
2008	19	33.0	128	2,815	2,668	0	2
2009	17	44.0	602	12,906	3,454	0	20
2010	19	37.0	273	12,668	1,884	0	9
2011	17	46.0	546	24,169	1,614	0	11
2012	16	39.0	510	18,217	536	0	1
2013	15	40.0	469	7,517	17	0	5
2014	15	47.0	1,074	33,668	3	0	12
2015	19	62.0	243	16,104	11	0	0
2016	18	65.5	140	6,729	655	0	4
2017	13	47.0	127	4,883	114	0	0
2018	10	32.5	88	1,363	2	0	0
2019	12	40.5	79	9,787	1	0	0
2020	13	38.5	182	2,518	0	0	0
2021	14	42.0	340	8,877	0	0	0
2022	6	56.0	112	4,693	0	0	0
2023	8	50.0	167	2,744	0	0	0
2024	11	38.0	188	3,901	0	0	0
2014–2023 Average	13	48	255	9,137	79	0	2
2024[a]	-14%	-21%	-26%	-57%	-100%	0%	-100%

[a] Percent deviation from 10-year average.

Table 11.–Klukshu River and Alsek River drainage escapement, 1985–2024.

	Klukshu Weir[a]			Alsek River Drainage[c]	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho[b]	Chinook	Sockeye
1985	1,283	17,259	350	6,087	75,039
1986	2,607	22,936	71	11,069	99,722
1987	2,491	9,346	202	11,276	40,635
1988	1,994	7,737	2,774	8,852	33,639
1989	2,289	21,636	2,219	10,178	94,070
1990	1,742	24,607	315	8,775	106,987
1991	2,248	17,645	8,540	11,667	76,717
1992	1,242	18,269	1,145	5,773	79,430
1993	3,220	14,921	788	13,917	64,874
1994	3,628	13,892	1,232	15,970	60,400
1995	5,394	19,817	3,614	24,772	86,161
1996	3,382	7,891	3,465	15,922	34,309
1997	2,829	11,303	307	12,494	49,143
1998	1,347	13,580	1,961	6,833	59,043
1999	2,168	5,101	2,531	14,615	22,178
2000	1,321	5,422	4,832	7,905	37,142
2001	1,738	9,329	748	6,705	29,987
2002	2,134	23,587	9,921	5,569	93,172
2003	1,661	32,120	3,689	5,904	100,712
2004	2,445	15,348	750	7,083	81,581
2005	963	3,373	683	4,390	57,223
2006	566	13,455	420	2,321	47,574
2007	676	8,956	300	2,827	N/A
2008	466	2,731	4,275	1,885	N/A
2009	1,518	5,731	424	6,239	N/A
2010	2,259	18,936	2,365	9,526	N/A
2011	1,610	21,389	2,119	6,850	83,899
2012	693	17,267	572	3,027	76,598
2013	1,227	3,902	7,322	4,992	83,771
2014	832	12,377	341	3,357	87,093
2015	1,388	11,211	352	5,697	63,709
2016	646	7,584	2,141	2,834	58,836
2017	443	3,711	1,000	1,926	101,564
2018	1,087	7,031	790	4,312	N/A
2019	1,573	19,053	1,668	6,341	114,000
2020	1,316	4,287	3,869	5,330	28,000
2021	1,384	25,670	3,559	5,620	148,000
2022	934	29,629	971	3,351	134,418
2023	1,064	14,118	11,645	4,329	61,383
2024	1,343	10,047	8,955	4,771	86,233
2014–2023 Average	1,067	13,467	2,634	4,310	88,077

Note: N/A signifies sockeye escapement could not be determined.

[a] Escapement is weir count minus harvest above the weir.

[b] Coho salmon numbers are an index; weir is removed before run is over.

[c] Alsek River drainage sockeye salmon escapement: 1985–1999 escapement estimated by using 23% to expand Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapement; 2000–2004 and 2022 escapement estimated using mark–recapture; and 2005 to 2021 escapement estimated using GSI analysis of Dry Bay commercial fishery. Alsek River drainage Chinook salmon escapement: 1997–2005 and 2022-2024 escapement estimated using mark–recapture; 2007, 2011–2013 Alsek drainage escapement based on GSI analysis of Dry Bay commercial fishery; and 2014–2021 escapement estimated by expanding Klukshu River Chinook salmon escapement by 4.

Table 12.–Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits Fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	56	45.5	240	11,665	3,414	5,515	685	21,519
1986	70	37.0	212	21,956	3,070	5,240	688	31,166
1987	69	46.0	329	25,240	2,417	1,750	197	29,933
1988	62	65.5	196	14,210	3,086	7,792	627	25,911
1989	76	68.0	297	24,524	4,712	8,503	307	38,343
1990	67	61.0	304	41,854	5,473	4,969	359	52,959
1991	56	58.0	391	28,581	5,299	507	400	35,178
1992	54	58.5	147	31,706	6,567	4,892	236	43,548
1993	39	60.0	148	19,138	4,398	1,054	72	24,810
1994	36	84.5	211	14,524	6,728	1,741	179	23,383
1995	42	85.0	266	17,312	7,865	8,978	270	34,691
1996	42	85.0	184	17,039	4,256	529	189	22,197
1997	30	66.0	236	17,574	3,563	17,735	112	39,220
1998	29	63.5	107	6,782	973	7,992	110	15,964
1999	55	58.5	618	41,739	6,768	2,510	411	52,046
2000	44	47.5	285	24,757	3,946	12,963	628	42,579
2001	60	91.0	703	34,044	4,738	3,585	200	43,270
2002	35	97.5	548	17,899	1,201	1,552	165	21,365
2003	33	65.0	238	14,358	578	4,834	63	20,071
2004	47	90.5	690	22,920	3,721	3,339	130	30,800
2005	41	60.0	271	17,844	4,846	11,920	190	35,071
2006	46	64.0	317	35,893	3,254	16,681	725	56,870
2007	58	54.0	818	59,602	6,384	25,808	1,100	93,712
2008	56	47.5	524	14,976	2,072	21,869	362	39,803
2009	56	60.5	394	15,423	3,308	9,263	353	28,741
2010	46	54.5	92	15,092	1,052	17,200	377	33,813
2011	50	67.0	257	27,612	6,646	62,774	215	97,504
2012	39	48.0	247	23,836	2,672	5,275	280	32,310
2013	36	58.0	492	26,837	5,362	6,145	192	39,028
2014	41	59.0	266	29,670	719	4,625	201	35,481
2015	38	53.5	509	13,586	865	14,796	167	29,923
2016	42	49.0	135	20,830	324	6,220	59	27,551
2017	42	57.0	713	31,387	2,236	12,599	322	47,257
2018	36	40.5	175	1,208	794	10,361	75	12,613
2019	32	47.0	142	8,437	104	4,106	88	12,877
2020	23	51.0	149	2,619	278	61	66	3,247
2021	22	53.5	149	5,936	676	2,718	22	9,501
2022	21	56.5	178	5,252	451	2,300	69	8,250
2023	15	54.5	131	3,080	94	453	19	3,777
2024	11	56	86	4,333	16	163	217	4,815
2014–2023 Average	31	52	255	12,201	654	5,824	109	19,048
2024[a]	-65%	7%	-66%	-64%	-98%	-97%	99%	-75%

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 13.–Manby Shore Outside set gillnet fishery effort and salmon, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	22	45.5	8	5,723	16,282	243	7	22,263
1986	0	90.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	14	48.5	15	8,109	7,606	0	4	15,734
1988	13	17.5	12	9,153	1	0	0	9,166
1989	31	54.5	23	30,370	260	22	2	30,677
1990	29	33.5	44	20,735	119	3	41	20,942
1991	14	52.5	30	8,413	24	0	26	8,493
1992	17	50.5	5	4,526	2	7	4	4,544
1993	9	54.0	6	3,634	107	3	22	3,772
1994	25	75.0	94	8,720	41	2	9	8,866
1995	14	82.5	11	3,402	2,203	5	13	5,634
1996	13	82.5	9	7,740	266	7	5	8,027
1997	7	61.5	12	1,320	0	2	0	1,334
1998	2	61.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
1999	9	56.0	89	1,309	405	21	7	1,831
2000	10	45.0	1	2,734	80	28	8	2,851
2001	8	87.5	0	7,602	24	11	0	7,637
2002	3	95.0	14	1,449	0	0	0	1,463
2003	7	58.5	21	2,725	294	14	3	3,057
2004	8	65.0	7	2,494	13	26	0	2,540
2005	14	57.5	82	8,732	169	205	1	9,189
2006	9	59.5	34	5,823	6	14	1	5,878
2007	8	51.5	6	1,014	1	42	1	1,064
2008	6	37.0	14	885	21	2	6	928
2009	12	48.0	100	2,830	60	378	33	3,401
2010	13	48.0	33	8,938	52	5	71	9,099
2011	15	56.5	111	9,203	503	29	11	9,857
2012	7	44.5	55	5,084	25	1	12	5,177
2013	9	55.5	41	3,600	72	9	5	3,727
2014	5	55.5	14	1,712	4	7	5	1,742
2015	6	48.0	65	5,491	29	17	6	5,608
2016	10	48.5	23	11,701	881	33	0	12,648
2017	5	49.5	76	7,382	1,069	90	13	8,630
2018	4	38.0	29	1,047	575	96	4	1,751
2019	11	50.5	88	8,140	5,645	163	16	14,052
2020	8	49.5	72	5,895	1,398	59	4	7,428
2021	10	51.0	21	7,891	2,220	73	4	10,209
2022	8	54.0	109	7,584	1,478	23	0	9,194
2023	9	52.0	54	9,174	7	9	1	9,245
2024	8	53.5	23	17,772	20	22	9	17,846
2014–2023 Average	8	50	54	6,044	1,337	57	6	7,499
2024[a]	18%	4%	0%	52%	-99%	-84%	-82%	23%

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 14.–Alsek River set gillnet fishery weekly effort and salmon harvest, 2024.

Week	Starting Date	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
23	2-Jun	7	2.0	67	297	0	0	0	364
24	9-Jun	6	2.0	35	263	0	0	0	298
25	16-Jun	8	2.0	60	935	0	0	0	995
26	23-Jun	8	2.0	8	877	0	0	0	885
27	30-Jun	8	2.0	17	422	0	0	0	439
28–29	7-Jul	3	4.0	1	284	0	0	0	285
30–32	21-Jul	6	6.0	0	823	0	0	0	823
33–41	11-Aug	0	18.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		11	38.0	188	3,901	0	0	0	4,089

Table 15.–East Alsek River set gillnet fishery weekly effort and salmon harvest, 2024.

Week	Start Date	Boats	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
23–31	4-Jun	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
32–41	4-Aug	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Statistical weeks 32 through 42 were open 2 days each week.

Table 16.–Akwe River set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	12	20.5	144	4,686	4,429	94	27	9,380
1986	22	32.5	384	9,107	8,629	43	101	18,264
1987	23	40.0	257	12,175	7,119	33	501	20,085
1988	20	37.0	100	12,476	13,705	1,686	2,288	30,255
1989	22	27.0	192	8,653	10,096	491	314	19,746
1990	16	28.0	193	3,996	6,718	11	42	10,960
1991	7	32.0	265	4,172	5,697	2	67	10,203
1992	7	31.5	41	3,034	3,402	1	13	6,491
1993	7	34.5	30	3,973	3,168	10	39	7,220
1994	2	63.0	58	1,798	7,362	9	58	9,285
1995	5	47.5	73	2,200	11,095	7	87	13,462
1996	3	37.0	10	2,975	1,335	2	15	4,337
1997	8	51.0	18	2,671	15,915	63	14	18,681
1998	7	31.5	10	2,439	8,873	1	7	11,330
1999	5	41.5	73	3,648	4,647	1	2	8,371
2000	14	36.0	159	21,129	5,162	2	52	26,504
2001	12	41.0	294	17,294	90	1	1	17,680
2002	4	62.0	170	3,754	0	1	4	3,929
2003	8	50.0	304	8,418	0	1	0	8,723
2004	6	80.5	149	11,860	5,342	0	1	17,352
2005	6	40.0	108	5,529	287	2	2	5,928
2006	7	51.0	256	5,833	3,725	25	34	9,873
2007	9	45.0	238	24,087	1,987	0	10	26,322
2008	8	36.0	72	3,120	2,535	1	3	5,731
2009	5	43.5	90	7,251	2,270	56	15	9,682
2010	7	36.5	43	6,082	6,351	30	255	12,761
2011	7	43.0	178	21,360	1,639	225	24	23,426
2012	5	39.0	36	5,888	1,187	564	381	8,056
2013	3	46.0	76	15,917	759	1,514	123	18,389
2014	6	35.0	19	1,726	2,201	291	66	4,303
2015	4	39.5	28	2,694	13	1,594	56	4,385
2016	3	25.5	7	501	706	4	3	1,221
2017	6	38.5	11	8,070	1	1,375	19	9,476
2018	0	27.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	27.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	36.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	35.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	1	17.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2023	0	21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014–2023 Average	2	30	8	1,353	292	327	14	1,993
2024[a]	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 17.–Dangerous River set gillnet fishery salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	8	38.0	7	557	17	16	0	597
1986	8	42.0	10	2,811	202	22	8	3,053
1987	4	46.0	4	2,433	0	0	0	2,437
1988	3	41.5	0	1,305	0	0	0	1,305
1989	3	47.0	0	1,122	421	2	2	1,547
1990	2	41.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
1991	3	50.0	104	390	0	0	0	494
1992	1	48.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
1993	5	50.0	6	1,655	869	13	8	2,551
1994	7	56.5	5	3,107	302	1	4	3,419
1995	5	60.0	8	4,757	1,438	6	3	6,212
1996	3	48.0	15	8,158	132	4	3	8,312
1997	8	58.5	23	7,793	56	52	10	7,934
1998	14	55.0	6	6,800	246	8	2	7,062
1999	4	55.5	7	7,713	3	0	0	7,723
2000	18	47.0	20	5,584	305	44	12	5,965
2001	5	61.0	5	5,740	0	0	0	5,745
2002	2	81.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2003	2	56.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2004	3	67.5	2	865	0	0	0	867
2005	4	52.0	10	1,558	0	4	2	1,574
2006	3	53.0	41	2,352	0	3	0	2,396
2007	5	54.0	4	5,768	18	2	0	5,792
2008	7	41.5	21	2,800	24	104	7	2,956
2009	13	54.5	30	8,691	194	493	26	9,434
2010	3	50.5	2	3,997	4	1	0	4,004
2011	5	51	9	4,114	6	0	0	4,129
2012	6	49	0	5,814	30	104	5	5,953
2013	3	53	2	7,046	0	3	1	7,052
2014	5	54	1	3,808	2	8	0	3,819
2015	2	48.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2016	1	47	*	*	*	*	*	*
2017	1	44	*	*	*	*	*	*
2018	5	37.5	1	215	0	0	0	216
2019	2	50	*	*	*	*	*	*
2020	0	50.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	1	53.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2022	3	56.5	2	602	2	4	1	611
2023	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	1	56	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014–2023 Average	2	49.4	1	690	0	1	0	693
2024[a]	-50%	13%	-17%	-99%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-98%

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 18.–Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery exvessel value relative to the total Yakutat Area set gillnet exvessel value, 1985–2024.

Year	Yakutat Area	Situk-Ahrnklin	Percent value of Situk-Ahrnklin
1985	$2,777,108	$524,560	19%
1986	$2,044,606	$180,677	9%
1987	$4,587,640	$1,248,984	27%
1988	$8,703,413	$2,601,441	30%
1989	$4,217,986	$1,244,788	30%
1990	$4,560,978	$1,189,260	26%
1991	$2,330,261	$1,183,752	51%
1992	$5,320,994	$2,063,143	39%
1993	$3,000,832	$1,192,148	40%
1994	$3,653,893	$1,686,803	46%
1995	$2,479,193	$1,716,842	69%
1996	$2,406,670	$1,351,005	56%
1997	$3,216,870	$1,687,084	52%
1998	$1,416,481	$652,129	46%
1999	$2,324,296	$1,097,412	47%
2000	$1,491,218	$740,165	50%
2001	$1,134,695	$705,325	62%
2002	$741,392	$601,704	81%
2003	$1,140,130	$782,143	69%
2004	$1,629,266	$1,156,074	71%
2005	$926,824	$488,192	53%
2006	$1,724,122	$889,519	52%
2007	$2,516,647	$911,724	36%
2008	$1,657,225	$1,092,913	66%
2009	$1,681,645	$858,378	51%
2010	$2,157,567	$1,372,001	64%
2011	$2,311,802	$1,305,724	56%
2012	$1,536,822	$772,553	50%
2013	$3,018,685	$1,407,902	47%
2014	$2,117,425	$1,270,036	60%
2015	$1,324,263	$1,014,515	77%
2016	$1,930,288	$1,407,901	73%
2017	$2,549,101	$1,776,894	70%
2018	$1,050,070	$870,810	83%
2019	$1,680,220	$989,437	59%
2020	$1,139,018	$776,894	68%
2021	$1,857,105	$1,210,748	65%
2022	$994,765	$803,955	81%
2023	$706,823	$582,763	82%
2024	$1,098,258	$904,632	82%
2014–2023 Average	$1,534,908	$1,070,395	72%
2024[a]	-28%	-15%	15%

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 19.–Situk-Ahrnklin set gillnet fishery weekly effort and salmon harvest, 2024.

Week	Starting Date	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	16-Jun	24	2.5	0	2,985	0	0	0	2,985
26	23-Jun	24	2.5	0	3,519	0	0	0	3,519
27	30-Jun	26	2.5	5	6,696	0	0	0	6,701
28	7-Jul	24	2.5	0	5,575	0	0	1	5,576
29	14-Jul	13	3.5	0	2,334	2	32	0	2,368
30	21-Jul	22	3.5	0	6,523	6	652	3	7,184
31	28-Jul	11	3.5	0	850	57	1,602	1	2,510
32	4-Aug	10	3	0	391	141	1,055	1	1,588
33	11-Aug	17	3	0	242	2771	2,563	0	5,576
34	18-Aug	28	3	0	169	4,427	1,448	10	6,054
35	25-Aug	35	3.5	0	23	24,135	804	1	24,963
36	1-Sep	47	4	0	2	22,209	7	0	22,218
37	8-Sep	52	3.5	0	0	27,834	0	0	27,834
38	15-Sep	48	3	0	2	8,572	0	0	8,574
39	22-Sep	33	4	0	0	8,139	0	0	8,139
40	29-Sep	20	3	0	0	935	0	0	935
41	6-Oct	2	3	0	0	87	0	0	87
Totals		57	53.5	5	29,311	99,315	8,163	17	136,811

Table 20.–Yakutat Bay set gillnet fishery weekly effort and salmon harvest, 2024.

Week	Starting Date	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	9-Jun	8	2.5	11	499	1	0	197	708
25	16-Jun	4	2.5	3	214	0	0	0	217
26	23-Jun	3	2.5	3	135	0	0	7	145
27	30-Jun	4	2.5	36	1,746	0	0	6	1,788
28	7-Jul	3	2.5	1	211	1	2	2	217
29	14-Jul	5	3.5	13	1,325	4	34	1	1,377
30	21-Jul	4	3.5	18	174	2	31	2	227
31	28-Jul	3	3.5	1	13	8	96	2	120
32	4-Aug	1	3.0	0	16	0	0	0	16
33–41	11-Aug	0	30.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		11	56.0	86	4,333	16	163	217	4,815

Table 21.–Manby Shore Inside set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	6	43.0	0	0	16,366	0	0	16,366
1986	6	43.5	0	5,012	1,013	0	4	6,029
1987	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	9	55.0	0	2,138	13,656	89	2	15,885
1989	7	43.0	0	1,989	4,263	0	1	6,253
1990	7	15.0	0	4,930	11,349	0	0	16,279
1991	8	43.0	0	2,558	3,272	0	0	5,830
1992	7	42.0	0	317	3,859	0	0	4,176
1993	4	43.5	0	239	5,083	0	0	5,322
1994	6	61.5	0	918	5,431	0	1	6,350
1995	8	54.0	1	4,116	4,947	1	1	9,066
1996	0	47.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	9	59.0	0	0	6,635	0	0	6,635
1998	10	53.5	0	534	1,883	0	0	2,417
1999	6	53.5	0	1,336	1,856	4	0	3,196
2000	5	42.0	0	905	1,065	0	2	1,972
2001	4	81.0	1	524	642	44	0	1,211
2002	0	77.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	51.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	2	62.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2005	0	47.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	3	48.0	7	1,801	51	0	0	1,859
2007	1	48.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2008	0	34.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	2	46.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	1	45.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	1	49.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2012	1	42.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2013	1	45.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014	0	53.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	3	45.5	64	1,157	5	9	2	1,237
2016	4	47.0	28	11,740	21	7	2	11,798
2017	3	46.0	0	5,423	375	43	0	5,841
2018	2	33.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2019	0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	1	45.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2021	2	48.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2022	1	51.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2023	2	49.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2024	1	48	*	*	*	*	*	*
2014–2023 Average	2	47	9	2,866	66	7	1	2,949
2024[a]	-44%	3%	-100%	-24%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-26%

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 22.–Tsiu River set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Permits fished	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	39	20.0	0	0	63,922	0	0	63,922
1986	44	11.0	0	0	21,193	0	0	21,193
1987	41	15.0	0	0	35,297	0	0	35,297
1988	42	20.0	0	24	56,116	3	3	56,146
1989	26	19.0	0	41	62,939	3	0	62,983
1990	31	13.0	0	31	33,827	2	0	33,860
1991	24	31.0	0	0	38,329	0	1	38,330
1992	25	25.0	0	57	92,290	0	1	92,348
1993	22	20.0	1	20	56,736	0	0	56,757
1994	27	41.0	0	9	64,135	0	0	64,144
1995	12	29.0	0	0	50,399	0	0	50,399
1996	8	38.5	0	0	35,697	0	0	35,697
1997	17	35.0	0	0	58,647	0	0	58,647
1998	26	24.0	0	70	70,955	0	0	71,025
1999	31	30.5	0	3	61,483	0	0	61,486
2000	23	21.5	0	0	59,075	0	0	59,075
2001	11	51.0	0	0	31,734	14	0	31,748
2002	0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	2	55.5	0	0	3,512	0	0	3,512
2005	8	25.0	0	0	25,429	0	0	25,429
2006	12	25.0	0	0	26,438	0	0	26,438
2007	12	12.0	0	5	22,318	0	0	22,323
2008	10	27.0	0	2	49,292	1	0	49,295
2009	10	23.5	0	74	43,723	121	2	43,920
2010	19	21.0	6	3	77,780	0	3	77,792
2011	20	16.0	0	16	34,360	171	2	34,549
2012	13	12.0	0	0	45,821	0	6	45,827
2013	13	27.0	0	0	44,887	0	0	44,887
2014	9	20.0	0	0	37,613	0	0	37,613
2015	6	31.0	0	24	16,968	0	1	16,993
2016	3	29.0	0	15	11,243	22	0	11,210
2017	2	6.0	0	1	509	2	0	512
2018	4	24.5	0	0	2,077	0	0	2,077
2019	0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	4	33.5	0	0	3,056	0	0	3,056
2021	5	18.0	0	0	5,650	0	0	5,650
2022	0	18.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014–2023 Average	3	21	0	4	7,712	2	0	7,711
2024a	-100%	-4%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%

Note: For 10-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

Table 23.–Kaliakh River set gillnet fishery effort and salmon harvest, 1985–2024.

Year	Boats	Days	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1985	25	21	0	2	22,809	0	0	22,811
1986	37	27	1	2	10,891	0	1	10,895
1987	29	24	1	8	15,923	0	2	15,934
1988	20	28	0	2	8,867	0	0	8,869
1989	13	49	0	0	16,858	0	0	16,858
1990	23	46.5	0	7	13,731	0	3	13,741
1991	10	47.5	0	0	4,379	0	0	4,379
1992	6	48.5	0	0	4,138	0	0	4,138
1993	10	49	0	0	7,980	0	1	7,981
1994	9	70	0	0	7,611	0	2	7,613
1995	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2	51	*	*	*	*	*	*
1997	1	53	*	*	*	*	*	*
1998	3	55.5	0	0	1,615	0	0	1,615
1999	1	27	*	*	*	*	*	*
2000	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	1	62	*	*	*	*	*	*
2005	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	2	36	*	*	*	*	*	*
2007	3	26	0	2	3,562	0	0	3,564
2008	1	27	*	*	*	*	*	*
2009	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	2	30	*	*	*	*	*	*
2011	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	4	31.5	0	1	5,856	6	0	5,863
2019	5	30	0	0	22,838	9	0	22,847
2020	4	33.5	0	0	10,341	0	0	10,341
2021	5	33.5	0	0	4,843	0	0	4,843
2022	2	35.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
2023	3	30	0	1	7,953	0	0	7,954
2024	3	30	0	0	8,442	0	0	8,442
2014–2023 Average	2	31	0	0	4,875	2	0	4,877
2024[a]	50%	-4%	-100%	800%	63%	-100%	-100%	63%

Note: For 10-year comparison, days are for coho salmon season only.

* Harvests are confidential.

[a] Percent deviation from the recent 10-year average.

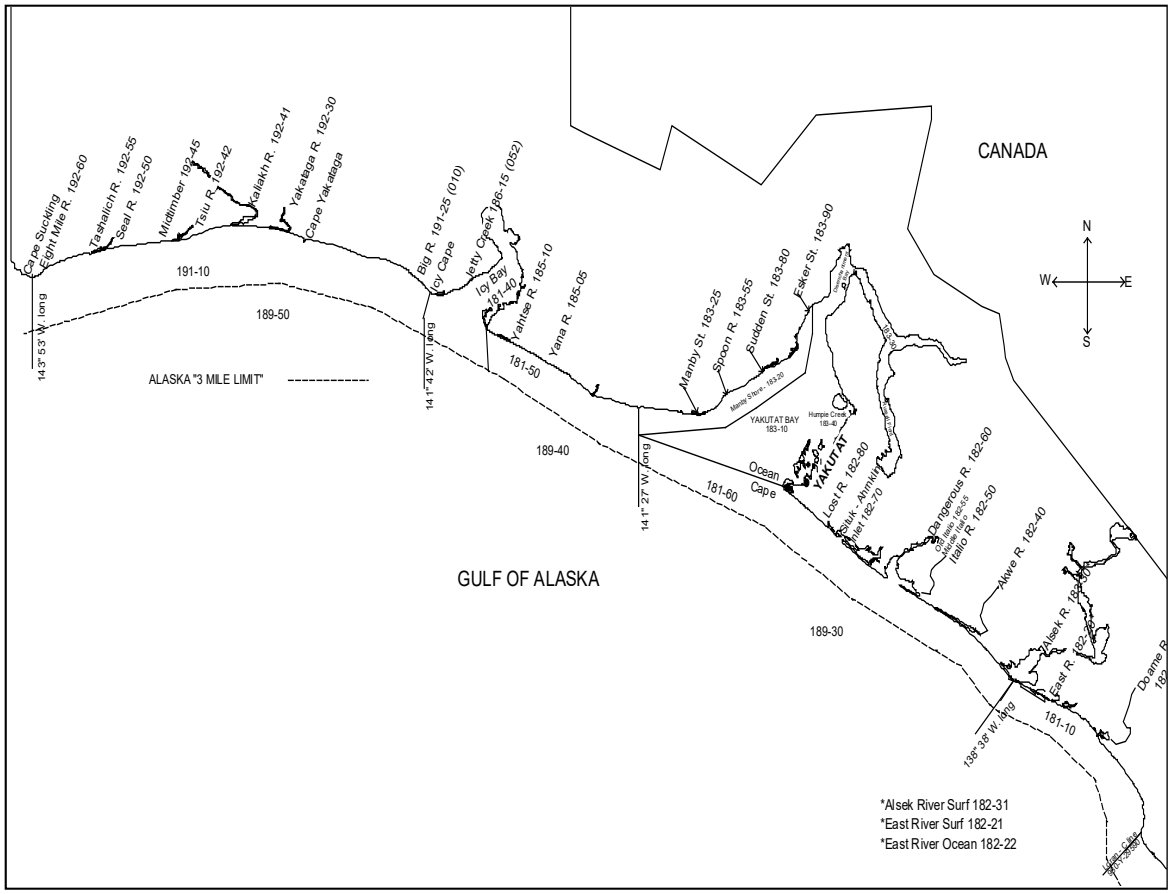

Figure 1.–Yakutat Management Area map, showing statistical reporting areas.

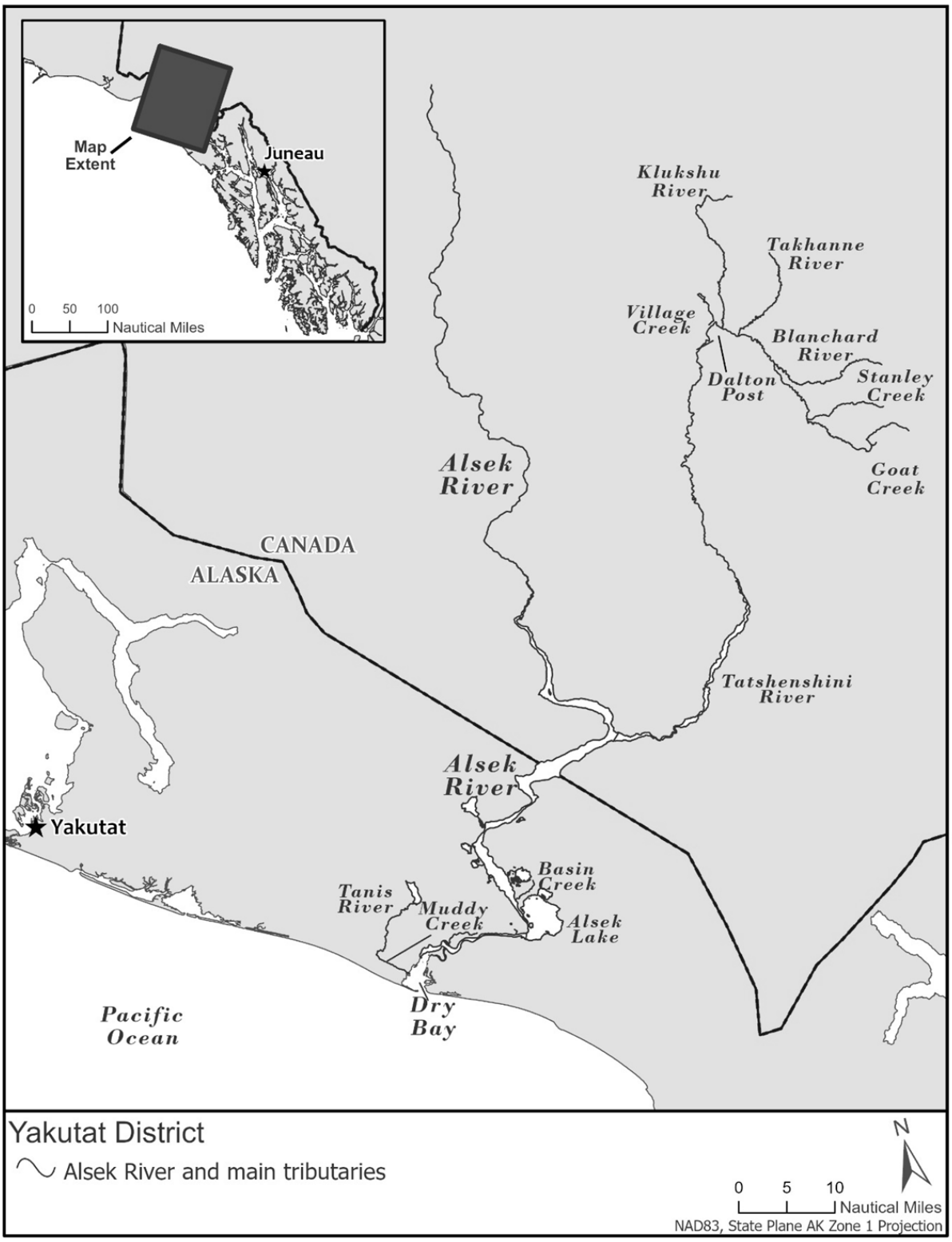

Figure 2.–Alsek River Drainage map.