Fishery Management Report No. 25-35

Annual Management Report of the 2024 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

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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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by

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ABSTRACT

A total of 38.2 million salmon were harvested in commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat region in 2024. The harvest by purse seine gear of 26.4 million fish included traditional fisheries (21.2 million), hatchery terminal areas (3.6 million), and Annette Islands Reserve (1.4 million). Common property purse seine harvests of 24.8 million salmon were below the recent average harvest of 29.6 million and ranked as the 31st largest since 1960. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 4.7 million fish included traditional areas (2.8 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.7 million), and Annette Islands Reserve (0.2 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 4.5 million salmon were above the recent average harvest of 4.0 million and ranked as the 11th largest since 1960. The fish ticket estimates for 2024 exvessel value are $36.2 million for common property purse seine fisheries and $18.5 million for common property drift gillnet fisheries.

Keywords: commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, annual management report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost-recovery harvests

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2024 Southeast Alaska commercial salmon net fisheries, including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost-recovery, United States–Canada transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Islands Reserve (AIR) fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. Unless specified otherwise, comparisons will be made to either the recent average (2014–2023) or the long-term average (1960–2023). This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2024 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Thynes 2025) and summaries of the 2024 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2025) and the 2024 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Hoffman 2025) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2024 commercial salmon season.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of salmon escapements. A more detailed summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2024 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2025).

PINK SALMON

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are grouped into 3 stock groups that consist of aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2020a). Escapement goals established for each of these subregions were further divided into management targets for the 15 management districts and 46 stock groups where pink salmon monitoring occurs. This monitoring aids the assessment of the spatial distribution of pink salmon escapement across Southeast Alaska (Zadina et al. 2004).

The total 2024 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 14.39 million fish ranked 14th largest since 1960 (Figure 1). Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all 3 subregions of Southeast Alaska (Table 1). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for 11 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 2) and, at a finer scale, for 38 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 3).

It is important to note that the Southeast Alaska pink salmon index does not provide an estimate of the total escapement, and its relationship with the total pink salmon escapement in Southeast Alaska is far from certain. An escapement estimate is a statistically reliable measure of escapement magnitude (i.e., the total number of fish in the escapement). An escapement estimate is in approximately the same units as a harvest estimate, and the 2 can logically be added together to produce an estimate of total run size. Alternatively, an escapement index is a relative measure of escapement that is useful for year-to-year comparisons (Piston and Heinl 2020a).

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2024 pink salmon harvest of 16.4 million fish was 171% of the recent average (Figure 2). The escapement index value of 9.22 million was above the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish (Table 1, Figure 2). Escapement indices met or exceeded management targets for all 7 districts and for all 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 3).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2024 pink salmon harvest of 1.0 million fish was 16% of the recent average (Figure 3). The escapement index value of 2.79 million fish was within the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 1, Figure 3). Escapement indices were within or above management targets for 3 of 7 districts (Table 2) and for 13 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 3).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof Islands (District 13 outside). The 2024 pink salmon harvest of 2.7 million fish was 93% of the recent average (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.38 million fish was within the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish (Table 1, Figure 4). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 2 and 3).

CHUM SALMON

Southeast Alaska summer-run chum salmon index streams are grouped into 3 stock groups that make up aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2020b). Southeast Alaska fall-run chum salmon index streams were grouped into stocks that supported, or have supported, terminal commercial fisheries in the past. These stocks include Cholmondeley Sound, Security Bay, Port Camden, Excursion Inlet, and the Chilkat River.

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes 15 index streams located primarily on inner islands and the mainland of southern Southeast Alaska from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–7). The 2024 index count of 111,400 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast Subregion was well above the lower bound of the sustainable escapement goal (SEG) of 62,000 index fish (Table 4, Figure 5).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes 63 index streams located on inside waters of northern Southeast Alaska north of Sumner Strait (Districts 8–12, 14–15, and District 13 subdistricts 51–59). The 2024 index count of 101,500 chum salmon was below the lower bound SEG of 107,000 index fish (Table 4, Figure 5).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes 9 index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof Islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound subdistricts 51–59). The 2024 index count of 21,900 chum salmon was below the lower bound SEG of 25,000 fish for the fifth straight year (Table 4, Figure 5).

Fall-Run Chum Salmon

Fall chum salmon escapement goals were met for 3 of the 5 fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals in 2024 (Table 4). The Chilkat River fishwheel project did not operate in 2024, and the formal escapement goal was removed at the BOF October Work Session. The Excursion River escapement index of 600 fish was well below the SEG range of 4,000 to 18,000 index fish and has only met the goal in one year since 2019. The Cholmondeley Sound escapement index of 38,000 fish was within the SEG range of 30,000 to 48,000 index fish, the Port Camden index of 2,000 fish was within the SEG range of 2,000 to 7,000 index fish, and the Security Bay index of 8,400 fish was within the escapement goal range of 5,000 to 15,000 index fish.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2024, sockeye salmon escapement goals were met for 10 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 5). The McDonald Lake escapement of 61,537 fish was within goal range for the second consecutive year. The McDonald Lake sockeye salmon stock was adopted as a management stock of concern at the 2018 BOF meeting. Escapements were also within goal ranges for Stikine River mainstem, Speel Lake, Chilkoot Lake, and Chilkat Lake. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of goal ranges for Stikine–Tahltan River, Taku River, Redoubt Lake, Situk River, and Klukshu River. There was no survey on the East Alsek River in 2024 due to pilot availability. Only one stock was below goal in 2024. The escapement of 3,563 sockeye salmon at Hugh Smith Lake was well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish for the seventh straight year and it was listed as a stock of concern at the 2024 BOF October Work Session.

CHINOOK SALMON

There are 11 Chinook salmon stocks in Southeast Alaska that are monitored for escapement (Table 6). Two of the transboundary river stocks that are monitored for Chinook salmon escapement are the Taku and Stikine Rivers. The escapement of 24,518 fish to the Taku River met the biological escapement goal (BEG) for the first time since 2015, but the escapement of 9,835 Chinook salmon to the Stikine River was below goal for the ninth straight year. The escapement to Andrew Creek on the lower Stikine River was also below goal and has now been below goal in 4 of the past 6 years. The escapement estimate of 4,811 fish was within the goal range for the Alsek River. Chinook salmon escapements to 4 monitored systems in East Behm Canal and Boca de Quadra were generally poor although only 1 of 4 systems was below its BEG range. The 2024 Unuk River Chinook salmon escapement was within the BEG range and this stock has been within

goal range in 4 of the past 6 years. The Chilkat River escapement met the BEG range and has also now met its goal in 5 of the past 6 years. Finally, the King Salmon River, a small river system located on Admiralty Island, had an estimated escapement of 85 fish, which was below the BEG range for the fourth time in the last 6 years.

COHO SALMON

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in Southeast Alaska are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months. Escapement goals for indicator streams have usually been met or exceeded in recent years (Table 7). In 2024, coho salmon escapements to northern inside areas were within or above goal ranges for 5 of 6 stocks: Auke Creek, Taku River, Berners River, Chilkat River, and Petersen Creek, but below goal at Montana Creek. The Sitka survey index of 1,968 fish and the Ketchikan survey index of 36,290 fish exceeded their escapement goal ranges. The escapement of 1,177 coho salmon at Hugh Smith Lake was within the BEG range of 500 to 1,600 fish.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

In the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2024), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for 76% of the total commercial salmon harvest in numbers of fish in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet; therefore, most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Since 1962, the average percentage of all-gear harvest taken by the common property purse seine fishery, by species, has been 6% of Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*, 43% of sockeye salmon *O. nerka*, 16% of coho salmon *O. kisutch*, 89% of pink salmon, and 54% of chum salmon *O. keta* harvests (Conrad and Thynes 2025). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been <1% Chinook, 2% sockeye, 1% coho, 87% pink, and 10% chum salmon (Table 8).

Regulation 5 AAC 33.310 *Fishing seasons and periods for net gear* (a) allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C, 6-D, and 6-E only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 6). Although these specified areas are traditionally open or are available for purse seine fisheries, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. In 2024, common property purse seining occurred in 9 terminal harvest areas (THA; Figure 7). Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs, hatchery cost-recovery fisheries, Canadian TBR fisheries, and the AIR fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

Districts 1 through 7 (southern Southeast Alaska) and Districts 9 through 14 (northern Southeast Alaska) are grouped for purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management. However, because both northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seiners can move freely among districts. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to account for purse seine effort distribution and strength of salmon runs. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined from a combination of escapement information obtained from aerial surveys, foot surveys, harvests, and fishery performance data in the form of catch per unit of effort (CPUE). In addition, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) charters purse seine vessels to conduct test fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas and conducts dockside sampling to determine pink salmon sex ratios to

help assess run timing. Inseason run strength evaluations are made by comparing inseason information with historical data.

In 2024, expectations were for an average pink salmon and above-average hatchery-produced chum salmon run. The regional all-gear salmon harvest forecast for the 2024 season was 38.5 million fish, including 19.0 million pink and 16.3 million chum salmon (Donellan and Munro 2024). The combined hatchery forecasts were for a total hatchery-produced salmon run of 12.8 million fish with an expected common property harvest of 8.0 million salmon. The final regional, all-gear salmon harvest was 38.2 million fish, including 20.1 million pink and 15.7 million chum salmon (Conrad and Thynes 2025).

Total salmon harvest in 2024 by purse seine gear was 26.4 million fish and the total common property purse seine harvest was 24.9 million fish (Table 9). Common property fisheries included traditional wild stock fisheries and THA fisheries where fishery participants competed to harvest surplus runs. The total common property purse seine harvest included 20,100 Chinook, 409,000 sockeye, 194,000 coho, 18.4 million pink, and 5.8 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1960 to 2024 are presented in Table 8, along with comparisons to the long-term 63-year average, from 1960 to 2023, and the recent 10-year average from 2014 to 2023. The 2024 common property purse seine harvest was below the recent average of 29.6 million fish and ranks as the 31st largest common property purse seine harvest in the 65-year period since 1960.

Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets for the purse seine fishery, as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison, are presented in this report (Table 10). The 2024 purse seine fishery value of $36.2 million accounts for 36% of the total commercial value of salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are also presented (Table 11 and Figure 8). The exvessel value of the 2024 purse seine fishery was below the recent average of $58.5 million. Total value includes $19.9 million for traditional southern Southeast Alaska (Districts 1–7), $5.7 million for traditional northern Southeast Alaska (Districts 9–14), and $10.7 million for THA purse seine fisheries (Table 10). Initial estimates for value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicate that chum salmon were worth $18.1 million, pink salmon were worth $13.5 million, sockeye salmon were worth $2.8 million, coho salmon were worth $1.0 million, and Chinook salmon were worth $0.8 million (Table 10).

The 2024 common property purse seine total harvest in northern Southeast Alaska was 6.8 million fish, ranking 34th in the 65-year period since 1960 (Table 12). Harvest in southern Southeast Alaska was 18.0 million fish, ranking 28th since 1960 (Table 13). Harvest records showing long-term trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Table 8 and Figure 9. Regional all-gear pink salmon harvest was 1.1 million fish above forecast in 2024. Purse seine common property pink salmon harvest of 18.4 million fish was below the recent average of 24.9 million. Regional common property purse seine chum salmon harvest of 5.8 million fish was above the recent average of 2.5 million fish. Sockeye salmon harvest of 409,000 fish was below the recent and long-term averages. Coho salmon harvest of 194,000 fish was below the long-term and recent averages. Chinook salmon harvest was above the long-term average but below the recent average.

Table 9 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2024 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 21.3 million salmon in traditional areas and 3.6 million salmon in hatchery terminal areas. Purse seine harvest reported from the AIR totaled

1.4 million salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 109,000 salmon included test fisheries authorized by ADF&G and illegally harvested salmon confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers. Of the 21.3 million salmon harvested in traditional purse seine fisheries, 17.1 million were harvested in southern Southeast districts and 4.2 million were harvested in northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvest took place in District 1, followed by Districts 4, 3, 13, and 2.

This report includes summaries of the 2024 purse seine fisheries dates and times for northern Southeast Alaska (Table 14), southern Southeast Alaska (Table 15), and THAs (Table 16). Following some earlier openings in THAs and Point Augusta Index Fishery, the 2024 purse seine fishery began Thursday, July 4, with a combination of traditional areas, the Index Fishery, and THAs in Districts 1, 2, 12 and 13. Concurrent purse seine and drift gillnet openings occurred from June 1 through June 12 in both the Carroll Inlet and Anita Bay THAs. Rotational net fisheries began June 15 in the Carroll Inlet THA, June 13 in the Anita Bay THA, June 29 in the Neets Bay THA, June 16 in the Southeast Cove THA, and June 2 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the other THAs, the only net gear allowed is purse seine. The Kendrick Bay THA was open continuously beginning June 15. Twice weekly purse seine openings began June 16 in the Thomas Bay THA and ended August 8. The Hidden Falls THA was opened twice weekly beginning June 16. The Amalga Harbor THA was not opened to common property fisheries.

The traditional pink salmon purse seine season ended August 28. Fall-run chum salmon openings occurred in statistical week (SW) 37 in District 9. Concurrent gear openings resumed September 1 through November 10 in the Anita Bay THA with no purse seine harvest and effort.

During the 2024 purse seine fishery, 197 permits were fished (Conrad and Thynes 2025). Effort in 2024 decreased by 13 permits compared to 2023. In 2008, 35 permits were purchased in a buyback program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued was reduced by an additional 64 permits due to a second buyback program.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation 5 AAC 33.392 *Size limits and landing of king salmon* (a) states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon (called *king salmon* in regulatory language) taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all traditional purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the drift gillnet fishery. The BOF adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme between commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). Further, 5 AAC 29.060 *Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area* (b)(1) establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger. This allocation is 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling determined by the PST. Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as treaty Chinook salmon. The BOF adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. 5 AAC 33.392(b) states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook salmon harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in 5 AAC 29.060(c) that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, after adjusting for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error. The purse seine harvest allocation in 2024 was 8,700 treaty Chinook salmon.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests to fall within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods by emergency order when large (28 inches or larger for purse seine and troll) Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When nonretention periods are necessary, it is preferable to implement nonretention either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook salmon and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon purse seine allocation is harvested, nonretention is required.

In 2018, the BOF declared Chinook salmon stocks from Chilkat, King Salmon, and Unuk Rivers as stocks of concern (SOC). In 2022, the BOF added the Chickamin River, Stikine River, Andrew Creek, and Taku River stocks of Chinook salmon as stocks of concern. The board approved 3 action plans (Hagerman et al. 2022; Meredith et al. 2022; Salomone et al. 2022) for these stocks that required nonretention of Chinook salmon by the purse seine fleet through the fourth week of July.

The total 2024 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 20,100 fish, of which 17,800 fish were reported as 28 inches or larger and 2,400 were reported as less than 28 inches (Table 8). For all districts, 10,500 Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 9,600 fish were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The estimated purse seine harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon is 10,000 fish. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 8,900 are designated as *hatchery add-on* Chinook salmon that do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. The purse seine harvest of treaty Chinook salmon was estimated to be 9,600 fish. The treaty Chinook salmon harvest by purse seine gear in the AIR fishery was estimated to be 377 fish for a total treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 9,600 fish, above the purse seine treaty allocation.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14 (Figure 6). Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon abundance but also includes fisheries in THAs (Figure 7). In 2024, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 6.8 million fish and included 4,500 Chinook, 134,000 sockeye, 25,000 coho, 3.1 million pink, and 3.5 million chum salmon (Tables 8 and 9). The total salmon harvest was below the recent and long-term averages and ranked 34th out of 65 years since 1960. Harvest of Chinook salmon was below both recent and long-term averages, harvest of sockeye was above the recent average but below the long-term average, harvest of coho was below both the recent and long-term averages, and harvest of both pink and chum were above recent and long-term averages.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 sections: Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island and is managed from the Sitka ADF&G office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western portion of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg ADF&G office (Figure 6).

Section 9-A includes 2 separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (statistical area 109-20) is managed for middle run pink salmon primarily returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion of Section 9-A (statistical area 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams between Patterson Bay and Little Port Walter. Final escapement estimates for both the Red Bluff Bay and southeast Baranof stock groups in Section 9-A fell within their management target ranges. Although pink salmon abundance estimates satisfied escapement needs, they were insufficient to provide for commercial harvest opportunity and Section 9-A was not opened for purse seining during the 2024 season.

Primary commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island from Little Pybus Bay to Point Gardner, and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Table Bay.

The Section 9-B test fisheries located at Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point operated in 2024. The first Point Gardner test fishery occurred in 1989, and the first Kingsmill Point test fishery occurred in 1990. The 2024 season was the 32nd consecutive year that both test fisheries were conducted. These test fisheries are annual programs that assess pink and chum salmon abundance and run timing. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a good indicator of pink salmon returning to Frederick Sound and lower Stephens Passage, particularly to District 10. The Kingsmill Point test fishery is used as an indicator for runs to eastern lower Chatham Strait and to Frederick Sound (Section 9-B and District 10). Results from the Kingsmill Point test fishery are generally less conclusive due to the harvest of fish heading north to Frederick Sound, as well as south to Rowan and Tebenkof Bays. Test fishing at Point Gardner began in SW 26 and occurred 1 day per week for 6 weeks. Test fishing at Kingsmill Point began in SW 27 and occurred 1 day per week for 5 weeks.

Pink salmon runs in Section 9-B were expected to be good based on parent-year escapements landing within escapement goal ranges throughout the section. Aerial surveys were conducted throughout the season beginning July 22 (SW 30). Pink salmon catches at Point Gardener were well below the recent average for test fishing periods in SWs 26 through 29, then were above the recent average in SWs 30 and 31. The Kingsmill Point test fishery pink salmon results were well below the recent average in SWs 27 through 30 and above the recent average in SW 31. Chum salmon indices were above the recent average for all test fishing periods in the Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point test fisheries. The information from both projects gave good indications of pink and chum salmon abundance. It appeared the early pink salmon run was poor but the middle run was average.

Aerial surveys began to observe pink salmon in late July to early August and test fishery results in SW 30 indicated an increase in pink salmon abundance. This increase resulted in Section 9-B being opened for 15 hours on August 1 in SW 31 (Table 14) along the southeast shore of Admiralty Island and along the Kingsmill shoreline. Harvest from this opening was confidential but poor. Coupled with a decline in abundance of incoming salmon observed during aerial surveys the first opening did not justify additional opportunities in those areas. On August 5, an increase in pink salmon abundance was observed along the western Kuiu Island shoreline south of Point Ellis. Tebenkof Bay (from Point Ellis to Gedney Harbor) opened on August 8 in SW 32 for 15 hours. Harvest from this period was confidential but the average harvest per boat was good.

In SW 33, two 39-hour openings occurred. In the first SW 33 opening, on August 12 and 13, the area was expanded from the previous week to include the western shoreline of Kuiu Island south

of Point Sullivan with restrictions closing Rowan Bay, Bay of Pillars, and Port Malmsbury. In the second opening on August 16 and 17, the same area was opened but an additional restriction was implemented to protect fish milling in front of systems in Tebenkof Bay (Table 14). Harvest from the August 12 and 13 opening was 346,000 pink salmon with 24 vessels participating. Harvest and effort were confidential but had dropped during the August 16 and 17 opening. With harvest dropping, few incoming fish observed during aerial surveys, and low water preventing salmon from entering systems, this was the last pink salmon opening in Section 9-B in 2024.

The total harvest for Section 9-B was 629,000 pink salmon. This total is compared to the recent average of 1.9 million and ranks 34th since statehood. Harvests of other species included 190 Chinook salmon, 4,800 sockeye salmon, 8,200 coho salmon, and 29,000 chum salmon (Table 9). The District 9 pink salmon escapement index value of 806,000 fish was within the management target range of 500,000 to 1,190,000 index fish (Table 3).

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage (Figure 6). The eastern boundary is about 9 nautical miles (nmi) northwest of Petersburg. Primary fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton and Windham Bay (referred to as the *mainland section*), and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island, including Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend area at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

In 2024, pink salmon runs to District 10 were expected to provide some fishing opportunity based on parent-year escapements that were within management target ranges in 3 of the 4 stock groups. In 2022, the Pybus–Gambier, Farragut Bay and Portage Bay stock groups fell within their management target ranges whereas the Port Houghton stock group fell short with weak early run escapements and mediocre middle run escapements.

Results from the Point Gardner test fishery suggested pink salmon abundance was poor until late July. District 10 aerial surveys began in the mainland section on July 1, and on the Admiralty Island side on July 22.

A 15-hour opening was permitted in SW 28 on July 7 (Table 14) based on historical timing and fish observed beginning to move into the area. Area was limited to the mainland section of the district north of a line from Pinta Point to Cape Fanshaw with restrictions in place to close Windham Bay and Port Houghton. Harvest and effort from this period are confidential but the harvest was poor and the mainland section was not opened again in 2024.

The district was opened on the Admiralty Island side twice in SW 31. The first opening occurred on July 28 for 15 hours with restrictions in place for Gambier and Pybus Bays and the Big Bend (Table 14). Good numbers of pink salmon based on timing had been observed in the terminal areas of Gambier and Pybus Bays and catches at the Point Gardner July 22 test fishing project had increased to above the recent average. Harvest and effort were confidential, but harvest rates were poor. The district was opened again on August 1, allowing the same time and area with no reported harvest. District 10 closed on August 2 for the 2024 season.

District 10 harvest metrics for the season are confidential due to less than 3 processors. Overall, the District 10 pink salmon escapement index of 530,000 fish was below the management target range of 590,000 to 1,390,000 index fish (Table 3).

District 11

Sections 11-A and 11-D are designated purse seine areas that may be opened by emergency order (Figure 6). Since statehood, the first opening in Section 11-A was in 2012 when common property fisheries targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor THA began. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently because Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in District 12, 9, and 10 purse seine fisheries. In 2024, purse seine openings were not provided in Seymour Canal due to generally low pink salmon abundance observed during aerial escapement surveys, and the Amalga Harbor THA was not opened because all returning chum salmon were needed for Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) cost-recovery goals. Seymour Canal, with a pink salmon escapement index of 114,000 fish, was below the management target range of 150,000 to 370,000 index fish (Table 3). The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 58,000 fish, was well below the management target range of 100,000 to 230,000 index fish (Table 3) but higher than the previous 2 even-year indexes.

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries, with respect to area and location, may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size (Figure 6). In 2024, areas along the Baranof, Chichagof, Admiralty, and Catherine Islands shorelines were minimally opened at various times to commercial purse seining. Directed pink salmon openings in District 12 began on June 16 at Point Augusta and continued through August 16. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 197,000 pink and 978,000 chum salmon (Table 9). The pink salmon harvest was 7% of the recent average harvest and the chum salmon harvest was 326% of the recent average harvest.

Point Augusta Index Area and Eastern Chichagof Island

The Point Augusta Index Area fishery takes place along a 1.0 nmi stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and since 1992, has been opened annually between late June and mid-July to provide information on early pink salmon run strength and timing.

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened in SW 25 on Sunday, June 16, in the Point Augusta Index Area for 15 hours (Table 14). Due to above recent even-year average parent-year escapements and with anticipated low fishing effort, fishery openings were offered twice a week on Sundays and Thursdays to get a better idea of early run strength. In 2024, there were eleven 15-hour openings, from June 16 to July 21 (Table 14). These openings served as index fisheries, with area open within 0.5 nmi from shore. The 2024 season was the first season since 2017 with consistent midweek openings at Point Augusta. Pink salmon opening harvests in the index area were well below both recent 10-year and recent 5 even-year averages, and effort was below average throughout. A slight adjustment to the index area was made for the July 14 opening to provide some shoreline west of Point Augusta to allow fishing through a southeast gale. The 2024 Point Augusta purse seine harvest for the 11 index openings totaled 66,000 pink and 75,000 chum salmon. These totals are not comparable to most recent odd years when index openings ceased in early July and are below recent even-year average pink salmon harvest and above recent even-year average chum salmon harvest. The results from the Point Augusta Index Area fishery and Hawk Inlet test fishery, observations of traveling fish, and development of escapements all indicated abundance of early, mid, and late-run components of pink salmon to northern Southeast Alaska inside waters were below average.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon runs were weak to average in 2024 with the inner systems (west of Long Bay) generally having lower abundance than the outer systems (east of Seal Bay). The outer portion of the inlet (east of the Corner Point line) was opened on June 30 (SW 27) for 15 hours with fish observed moving into the inlet on aerial surveys but there was not enough abundance to attract any effort. In late July, it appeared the pink salmon escapement target would be made, and a 15-hour opening occurred on August 1 (SW 31) and August 4 (SW 32). A total of 18,000 pink salmon (3% the recent average) and 1,000 chum salmon (2% the recent average) were harvested in the 2024 Tenakee Inlet fishery. This harvest was made over the course of 2 openings by 3 unique participating permits (7% of the recent average). The 2024 pink salmon escapement index for this stock group of 213,000 index fish was just within the management target range of 210,000 to 490,000 index fish (Table 3).

The east Chichagof Island shoreline (Freshwater Bay and Basket Bay shoreline) fisheries did not open in 2024. Pink salmon returning to Freshwater Bay and streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island make up the Freshwater Bay stock group. The 2024 pink salmon escapement index for the Freshwater Bay stock group of 78,000 fish was within the management target range of 70,000 to 160,000 index fish (Table 3).

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The northwestern shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Salmon stocks returning to Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering northern Southeast Alaska through Icy Strait and mill in the area before turning north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial due to the abundance of sockeye salmon, many of which are destined for inside drift gillnet areas in Districts 11 and 15, as well as small systems in northern Chatham Strait important to local subsistence fisheries. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed by regulation during July between 1984 and 1988. In 1989, the BOF adopted 5 AAC 33.366 *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans* which restored purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline and placed a harvest limit of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The BOF authorized ADF&G to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery north of Point Marsden in July when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed. The BOF also specified that the ADF&G must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area when considering openings. In January 2006, the BOF further clarified that the sockeye salmon harvest limit be applied to only wild fish. In 2015, the BOF decided to include the wild sockeye salmon harvests from the Amalga Harbor THA hatchery-produced chum salmon fishery in the Hawk Inlet shoreline wild sockeye salmon harvest limit described in *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans*. In 2018, the BOF removed the Amalga Harbor THA sockeye salmon harvest from the plan and designated that through the 2020 season, the period when the 15,000 wild sockeye salmon harvest limit is applied would be reduced from the entire month of July to July 1 through July 22. In March of 2021, the BOF extended the sunset provision through the 2021 fishing season due to the postponement of the regularly scheduled 2021 BOF meeting caused by the COVID-19 health emergency. In March of 2022, the BOF adopted a proposal that removed the sunset clause regarding the wild sockeye salmon harvest limit and maintained the end date of the harvest-limit period through July 22.

A test fishery was established in 1989 with the reopening of purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. This test fishery was primarily to evaluate run strength and timing of northern inside migrating pink salmon returning to Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage and to analyze stock

composition of sockeye and chum salmon. For this test fishery the department solicits bids to charter a commercial salmon purse seine fishing vessel along the Hawk Inlet shoreline, generally starting on the last Friday in June and occurring once a week for 4 consecutive weeks into mid-July. Each fishing day includes a minimum of four 20-minute sets made at predetermined locations between Point Marsden and Point Retreat. The Hawk Inlet test fishery is an important management tool to help determine if common property purse seine openings in July are warranted with adequate pink salmon CPUE and additionally provides stock composition data to quantify the contribution of wild sockeye salmon in the harvest.

Since 1989, the common property fishery has opened in 18 of 36 years along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. A variety of factors and run strength assessments were used by ADF&G to help determine whether prosecuting a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline was warranted and how the fishery was structured. The following assessment methods were used by ADF&G to determine whether a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists:

- Parent-year pink salmon escapements—the overall escapement index value of the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion 2022 parent-year escapement was within the escapement goal range. In this subregion, 12 of the 21 pink salmon stock groups were within and 9 stock groups were below goal ranges (Table 3).
- Hawk Inlet standardized test fishery—weekly pink salmon harvests were well below average in all standard weeks (SWs 26–29) in 2024. Overall CPUE of pink salmon was 8% of the recent average. Standard test fishing occurred on June 28 and July 5, 12, and 19, 2024.
- Aerial surveys—early season pink salmon surveys conducted late June through early July indicated weak abundance. Although there were some pulses of pink salmon observed moving north along the Hawk Inlet shoreline during the remainder of July, overall, abundance was weak and inconsistent.
- Drift gillnet pink salmon harvest—District 11 pink salmon harvest was 6% of the recent average and nearly the lowest on record. District 15 pink salmon harvest was 9% of the recent average.
- Fish wheel catch—parent-year 2022 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 64% of the recent even-year average. The 2024 cumulative catch of pink salmon was not comparable to historical counts because fish wheel operational times were substantially reduced to 8 hours a day starting in 2023; however, only 284 pink salmon were caught in both fish wheels for the entire season.

Overall assessment indicated run strength of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was below the recent even-year average throughout the season and no opportunity was provided for common property purse seine openings.

Should it determine that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, the department considers any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks—primarily sockeye salmon per the *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plan*. The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Berners Bay River, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks including Snettisham Hatchery and wild Speel and Crescent Lakes stocks. Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement was estimated at 65,000 fish, above the midpoint of the goal range. Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement was estimated at 103,000 fish, just below the midpoint of the goal range. Inseason estimates of escapement of Taku River

sockeye salmon were consistently within and above the goal range and the estimated postseason escapement was 113,000 fish, above the upper end of the goal range. Northern Southeast Alaska generally enjoyed strong sockeye salmon runs in 2024.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west Admiralty Island shoreline south of Point Marsden initially opened for 15 hours on August 1 (SW 31) from Fishery Point south to Parker Point with observations of pink salmon moving south along this shoreline and escapements to index streams in Districts 9, 10, 11, and 12 starting to build. A second 15-hour opening occurred on August 5 (SW 32) with minimal effort and harvest. This opportunity was the last along this shoreline for the season. The escapement index count for the West Admiralty stock group was 22,000 pink salmon, well below the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 index fish (Table 3) and similar to the last 3 even years.

Southwest Admiralty Island purse seine fisheries may occur south of Point Samuel in Statistical Areas 112-18 and 112-19 and can include openings inside Hood and Chaik Bays. The Southwest Admiralty fishery was only opened for a single 15-hour opportunity on August 16 (SW 33) with escapement of pink salmon into Southwest Admiralty streams near the management range. Effort and harvest were minimal for this opening and the combined pink salmon harvest for West and Southwest Admiralty Island openings in 2024 was 31,000 pink and 2,000 chum salmon by 3 unique permits. The escapement index for the Southwest Admiralty stock group was 108,000 pink salmon, just within the management target range of 100,000 to 240,000 index fish (Table 3).

Subsistence salmon fisheries, particularly for sockeye salmon, are considered in the management of purse seine fisheries along the Admiralty Island shoreline. In recognition of the importance of subsistence fisheries to Angoon residents, approximately 9.0 nmi of shoreline from Parker Point to Point Samuel had not been opened to commercial purse seine gear for many years to provide additional protection for salmon returning to these important systems. This shoreline was added to regulatory closed waters by the BOF in 2015.

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines are managed by the Sitka ADF&G office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in the Middle Arm of Kelp Bay and Clear River in the South Arm of Kelp Bay are monitored for summer-run chum salmon escapement. If chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm and Southern Arm, then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are normally opened south of Point Lull Light, providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery and wild stock chum salmon; however, the actual boundaries chosen are also dependent on the run strength of Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon.

In 2024, aerial surveys in Kelp Bay indicated no surplus wild chum salmon were available for harvest and Kelp Bay was not open concurrently with the Hidden Falls THA. The chum salmon peak escapement estimate to Ralph's Creek was 400 index fish—well below the recent average of 4,900 index fish. By August, water levels were extremely low in Ralph's Creek; many sections of the system where chum salmon were observed spawning in late July were dry in mid-August. The chum salmon peak escapement estimate to Clear River was 900 index fish, also well below the recent average of 1,500 index fish.

There were no openings in Kelp Bay to target pink salmon in 2024. Aerial surveys indicated there were insufficient pink salmon within Kelp Bay to allow purse seine opportunity. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 75,000 index fish for the Kelp Bay stock group was within the management target range (Table 3).

Section 13-C

Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, was not opened in 2024. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 614,000 index fish for this stock group was within the management target range (Table 3). Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the 2 most productive summer-run chum salmon systems in Section 13-C. Chum salmon escapements to both Saook and Rodman Bays were well below the recent averages for each system.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries may occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait and connected waters. District 14 was not opened to purse seining in 2024 due to insufficient pink salmon returns. The pink salmon escapement index for the North Chichagof Island stock group was 112,000 fish, just within the management target range of 110,000 to 270,000 index fish (Table 3), and 177% of the recent 5-even-year average. The pink salmon escapement index count for the Homeshore stock group was 35,000 index fish, within the management target range of 30,000 to 70,000 index fish (Table 3), and 226% of the recent 5-even-year average.

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp in western District 14 are opened occasionally depending on salmon abundance. In 2024, these areas were not opened with generally poor returns of pink salmon to index streams.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

Section 13-A includes the Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound pink salmon stock groups. Additionally, 7 Northern Southeast Outside chum salmon index streams are located in this section. In 2024, pink salmon fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, and Khaz Bay. All stock groups met or exceeded pink salmon escapement management targets (Table 3). Common property purse seine openings in Section 13-A occurred between August 4 and August 25 (Table 14).

The Lisianski stock group has historically performed poorly during even years. In 2024, aerial surveys showed that the pink salmon run was developing in a way contrary to past even years and that surplus pink salmon were available for common property harvest. The Lisianski area first opened on August 13 and closed after the August 24 opening (Table 14). The harvest of 74,000 pink salmon was the largest even-year harvest since 2010. Aerial surveys indicated pink salmon escapements to all 5 monitored systems were at or above long-term averages. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 291,000 index fish was above the management target range (Table 3). This was the highest estimate for an even-year escapement on record.

Portlock Harbor was first opened on August 4 and closed after the August 24 opening (Table 14). There were no reported landings of pink salmon in Portlock Harbor. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 329,000 index fish was well above the management target range (Table 3). The Portlock Harbor fishery chum salmon harvest was confidential, but small. The chum salmon

escapement estimate in Black River was 10,000 index fish, which was above the recent average of 6,800 index fish.

Khaz Bay and Slocum Arm were first opened on August 4 and closed on August 24 (Table 14). The total pink salmon harvest of 460,000 fish was below the recent average of 0.9 million fish. The final pink salmon escapement index estimate of 499,000 index fish was near the upper end of the management target range (Table 3). The total chum salmon harvest was 11,000 fish. Chum salmon escapements to most of the 5 monitored systems were at or above recent averages.

Salisbury Sound was not opened in 2024 (Table 14). Aerial surveys indicated the pink salmon run to Salisbury Sound was weak, but that the lower bound of the escapement goal would likely be met if no harvest were to occur. The pink salmon escapement estimate for the Salisbury stock group of 251,000 index fish was within the management target range (Table 3).

Due to the poor performance of Northern Southeast Outside chum salmon in recent years, time and area restrictions were utilized in the Section 13-A pink salmon fishery in 2024. Time restrictions were utilized in SW 32 and area restrictions remained in place through SW 34. The intent of these restrictions was to conserve weak Northern Southeast Outside chum salmon while allowing harvest on abundant pink salmon.

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in 6 separate locations: Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon; Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay allow for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has 2 distinct purse seining areas—the southern and northern portions of Sitka Sound—that are managed differently due to the presence of hatchery-produced chum salmon. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel–Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams, as well as large runs of hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. The northern portion of Sitka Sound primarily consists of productive pink salmon systems, although hatchery-produced chum salmon are still harvested in this area. Although there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, broodstock concerns and allocation of hatchery-produced chum salmon are considered when providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon.

Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon fisheries on August 1 and closed after the August 24 opening (Table 14). Aerial survey observations in late July indicated the pink salmon run was strong and that commercial harvest was warranted in both the northern and southern portions of Sitka Sound. By mid-August, pink salmon harvest began to decline in the Eastern Channel area of Sitka Sound and aerial surveys indicated that pink salmon escapements to the southern portion of Sitka Sound had begun to slow down. Because of this, openings were restricted to the northern portion of Sitka Sound following the August 12 fishing period. The total pink salmon harvest was 1.5 million fish, which was well above the recent average harvest of 283,000 fish and was the largest harvest since 2013. A total of 652,000 chum salmon were also harvested in this fishery; it is likely that most were of hatchery origin. The pink salmon escapement estimate for the Sitka Sound stock group of 735,000 index fish was above the management target range (Table 3).

Whale Bay did not open for a directed pink salmon fishery in 2024 (Table 14). Aerial surveys indicated pink salmon runs would be sufficient to meet escapement objectives but were not

adequate to provide harvest opportunity. The final pink salmon escapement estimate for the Whale Bay stock group was 146,000 index fish, which was within the management target range (Table 3). There were no openings in Whale Bay specifically to harvest wild chum salmon returning to Great Arm systems. The peak estimate of chum salmon to the Whale Bay Great Arm head stream was 3,000 index fish, which was near the recent average of 3,200 index fish.

West Crawfish Inlet was opened for a directed pink salmon harvest for the first time since 2017; a small portion of West Crawfish near Shamrock Bay was opened to the cost-recovery fishery in August and September to harvest Crawfish Inlet hatchery-produced chum salmon that were building up at the head of the inlet. Aerial surveys indicated strong runs of pink salmon were returning to the 2 index systems. As a result, there were 3 common property openings on August 12, 16, and 21 directed at harvesting pink salmon in excess to escapement needs. A total of 93,000 pink salmon were harvested in 2024. The pink salmon escapement index estimate of 130,000 index fish was above the management target range (Table 3). The chum salmon peak escapement count from the West Crawfish head stream was 1,200 index fish, which was below the recent average. Due to the poor performance of West Crawfish summer-run chum salmon, the time allowed for the directed pink fishery was restricted.

Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 01.760) calls for commercial purse seine openings when the sockeye salmon projected total escapement will exceed 40,000 fish. Sockeye salmon escapement projections exceeded the 40,000 fish threshold in mid-June, with actual escapement into Redoubt Lake exceeding 40,000 fish on July 10. Redoubt Bay opened for purse seining on July 3. Extensive weekly openings occurred in Redoubt Bay until this area was closed after the August 26 fishing period (Table 14). Effort in the Redoubt Bay fishery was low throughout the season, and 115,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in southern Sitka Sound purse seine fisheries in 2024. This sockeye salmon harvest was the largest in Redoubt Bay on record. The final weir count (all sizes) of sockeye salmon was 210,000 fish, which was above the optimal escapement goal range for Redoubt Lake of 7,000 to 25,000 sockeye salmon and was the largest escapement of sockeye salmon on record.

Aerial observations indicated there was insufficient sockeye salmon abundance in Redfish and Necker Bays in 2024 to provide purse seine opportunity.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fisheries

Aerial surveys of Excursion Inlet in August and September indicated no excess chum salmon to escapement opportunities in the area. The 2024 peak chum salmon escapement index count of 600 fish was well below the 4,000 to 18,000 fish SEG range and escapements have been below goal for 5 of the last 6 years. Aerial surveys on this system have not been consistently flown through the entire run timing of this stock. To better evaluate this stock, the department will be conducting surveys through at least September in upcoming years and will reevaluate stock status during the 2028 board cycle. In the meantime, no directed fisheries will be opened unless there is an obvious surplus to escapement need.

Southwest Admiralty purse seine fisheries can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and have included openings inside some of the bays, particularly Chaik Bay, to target fall chum salmon. In 2024, no surpluses of chum salmon were available for fall chum salmon fisheries. ADF&G has not developed formal fall chum salmon escapement goals for any streams in this area.

Northwest Kuiu Island directed fall chum salmon fisheries can occur in waters of Section 9-B in and around Security Bay and within Port Camden. In 2024, Security Bay was opened for one, 12-hour opening on September 9 in SW 37. No harvest was reported. Both fall chum salmon escapements to Section 9-B were within their escapement goal ranges. Chum salmon escapements to Security Bay were near the middle of the goal and escapements to Port Camden were just above the lower bound of the escapement goal range (Table 4).

Directed chum salmon fisheries can occur in the waters of Sitka Sound targeting fall chum salmon runs to Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound. This season, Sitka Sound was not opened to target chum salmon due to insufficient abundance.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7 (Figure 6). As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, management decisions in District 4 are determined by the need to limit the harvest of Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon stocks in accordance with the PST. Late-season openings, typically after the first week in September, target wild stock fall chum salmon along the District 2 shoreline and inside Cholmondeley Sound. In 2024, only 2 directed fall chum salmon openings occurred in Cholmondeley Sound with little effort.

In 2024, common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 18.0 million fish, which ranks 28th since 1960. Harvest included 15,700 Chinook, 275,000 sockeye, 169,000 coho, 15.3 million pink, and 2.3 million chum salmon (Tables 9 and 13).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

District 4

District 4 includes all waters north of Cape Muzon, west of District 3, and south of a line from Helm Point on Coronation Island to Cape Lynch (Figure 6). District 4 is a mixed stock fishery where salmon bound for streams in Southeast Alaska and Canada are harvested. Prior to SW 31, District 4 is managed based on PST obligations and this period is referred to as the treaty period. For the remainder of the season after SW 30, District 4 is managed based on pink salmon abundance.

The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon prior to SW 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million fish (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) 2024 preseason sockeye salmon run forecasts were for runs of 469,000 sockeye salmon to the Nass River and 1.54 million sockeye salmon to the Skeena River. This produced an initial AAH estimate of 22,300 Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon for the District 4 purse seine fishery.

Given the low preseason AAH, the District 4 purse seine fishery did not open during SW 28. The fishery was opened initially for a 12-hour opening on July 14 in SW 29 (Table 15). During this opening, 13 vessels harvested 440 sockeye and 900 pink salmon. Due to treaty obligations and the

low harvest of pink salmon, the District 4 purse seine fishery was not open for the second opening in SW 27.

District 4 opened again in SW 28 with 2 weekly openings. During the first 15-hour opening, 6 vessels harvested 2,100 sockeye and 17,500 pink salmon. The low effort and harvest of sockeye salmon allowed District 4 openings to continue with a second 15-hour opening in SW 29 with a total of 16 vessels harvesting 8,100 sockeye and 81,800 pink salmon.

During SW 30, harvest of pink salmon increased dramatically for the first 15-hour opening, with 25 vessels harvesting 287,000 pink salmon. The sockeye harvest increased as well with 26,500 sockeye salmon harvested. This increase coincided with a drop in the inseason forecast for Skeena River sockeye, which resulted in a more restrictive 10-hour opening for the second and last opening during the treaty period. Effort increased for this second SW 30 opening with 50 vessels participating, but the harvest of both pink and sockeye salmon dropped, with 207,000 pink and 10,000 sockeye salmon harvested.

A total of 52 purse seine vessels fished in District 4 during the treaty period harvesting 46,700 sockeye salmon. In past years, between 40% and 80% of the treaty period sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena Rivers origin. In 2024, the preliminary harvest of Nass and Skeena sockeye (treaty fish) was 29,100 sockeye salmon, and during the treaty period, 593,000 pink salmon were harvested.

SW 31 marks the end of the treaty period and District 4 is then managed based on the strength of wild Alaska pink salmon for the remainder of the season. The first 15-hour SW 31 opening saw a small decrease in effort with a large increase in harvest of pink salmon with 44 vessels harvesting 24,900 sockeye and 819,000 pink salmon. The district was open for a second 15-hour opening during SW 31 which saw peaks in both effort and harvest when 73 vessels harvested 1.13 million pink salmon and 29,600 sockeye salmon.

During SW 32, District 4, along with the rest of the Ketchikan Management Area (Districts 1–4), began a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule that began with the first opening in SW 32. During the first opening in SW 32, 49 vessels harvested 766,000 pink salmon. Effort declined for the second 39-hour opening in SW 32 with 42 vessels harvesting 657,000 pink salmon. The total harvest for SW 32 was 31,000 sockeye, 17,600 coho, 1.4 million pink, and 99,000 chum salmon by 67 vessels.

Effort and harvest in District 4 declined significantly in SW 33. The 2024 pink salmon run was not strong and after an initial strong pulse in SW 31, it declined in SW 32 and continued to decrease in SW 33. During the first 39-hour opening in SW 33, 23 vessels harvested 430,000 pink salmon, and during the second 39-hour opening, 8 vessels harvested 100,000 pink salmon. Effort and harvest remained low in District 4 for the remainder of the season. For the first SW 34 opening, 12 vessels harvested 48,000 pink salmon, before declining to 4 vessels harvesting 12,000 pink salmon for the second 39-hour opening in SW 34. The district opened for a final 39-hour opening in SW 35 with a confidential harvest.

Management actions were taken to maintain Alaska's treaty obligations during the treaty period. The District 4 purse seine fishery did not open during SW 28 and had a restricted 12-hour opening and a 15-hour opening in SW 29. For the final week of the treaty period (SW 30) it received a 15-hour opening, followed by a more restrictive 10-hour opening. Total fishing time during the treaty period was 52 hours, below the 1985–2023 average of 60 hours. Total harvest during the treaty

period was 47,000 sockeye, 27,000 coho, 593,000 pink, and 84,000 chum salmon by 57 purse seine vessels. This sockeye salmon harvest was 30% of the 1985–1998 average of 158,000 fish, 72% of the 1999–2008 average of 65,000 fish, and 93% of the recent average of 50,000 fish. The purse seine effort of 57 vessels was also low compared to the 1985–1998 average of 139 vessels, but comparable to the 1999–2008 average of 47 vessels and the recent average of 50 vessels. The total purse seine harvest in District 4 for the season was 8,400 Chinook, 142,000 sockeye, 73,000 coho, 4.6 million pink, and 300,000 chum salmon harvested by 85 vessels (Table 9). This effort was below the 1985–2023 average effort of 142 vessels and below the recent average of 98 vessels.

In recent years, 60% of sockeye salmon harvested during the treaty period have been of Nass and Skeena Rivers origin. In January 2024, the Northern Boundary Technical Committee finalized the run reconstruction for 2023 and presented the preliminary run reconstruction for 2024 to the bilateral Northern Panel. For 2024, the preliminary run reconstruction allowed for an AAH of 61,079 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon, which is significantly higher than the preseason AAH. During the treaty period, Alaska harvested 29,093 Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon. This resulted in an underage of 31,956 sockeye salmon for 2024 and a cumulative underage of 209,907 treaty sockeye salmon since 1999. Final 2024 numbers will not be available until January 2026.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point due south to the Canada border, and north of the U.S./Canada border in Dixon Entrance (Figure 6). Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel (immediately south of Ketchikan). As the season progresses and escapements begin to improve, harvests also occur along the Gravina Island shoreline in Clarence Strait and the lower end of Carroll Inlet. Run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is mixed with both early, middle, and late timed pink salmon runs. The early-timed pink salmon systems are large mainland systems in East Behm Canal and Boca de Quadra. These can be extremely productive systems that support strong runs of pink salmon while also providing the first opportunities in the Ketchikan area for harvest of wild stock pink salmon.

The 2024 District 1 purse seine pink salmon harvest was above the 1985–2023 average. Pink salmon runs in 2022 met or exceeded their escapement goals in all stock groups and ocean conditions were generally favorable in 2023 and 2024, which set the stage for an above-average run—although just slightly above—in 2024 (Table 3).

The District 1 purse seine fishery began Thursday, July 4 in SW 27 with a 15-hour period (Table 15) and normal early season lines that included the Percy Islands. During this opening, 26 vessels harvested only 8,000 pink salmon, which was well below the recent average for a SW 27 opening. Aerial surveys of early-run pink salmon systems in Boca de Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed average to above-average escapements for the timing so District 1 opened again Sunday, July 7, for a 15-hour opening to begin SW 28 (Table 15). The above-average harvest of chum salmon in District 1 during the SW 27 opening drew some effort away from District 2 with effort increasing to 49 vessels. The harvest of pink salmon increased to 43,000 fish with the chum salmon harvest increasing to 76,000 fish—more than double the District 2 chum harvest for the period. The district opened for a midweek opening in SW 28 where 50 vessels participated; pink salmon harvest increased to 114,000 whereas chum salmon harvest remained above average with 79,000

fish harvested. Total harvest for SW 28 was 4,800 sockeye, 1,400 coho, 159,000 pink, and 155,000 chum salmon.

The next opening was for 15 hours on Sunday, July 14, in SW 29 (Table 15). Area restrictions at the mouth of Boca de Quadra to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon—which were projected to be well below the lower bound of the escapement goal—were first implemented in SW 29. Effort and harvest decreased slightly to 46 vessels which coincided with the first District 4 opening that drew some effort away. The 45 vessels harvested 141,000 pink salmon and 66,000 chum salmon. Aerial surveys showed pink salmon escapements were progressing normally for the timing in early mainland systems, and the harvest remained near average and effort was above average for the timing. By the second opening in SW 29, it was clear the run of hatchery-produced chum salmon was not limited to District 2 but was prolific in District 1 as indicated by the distribution and number of chum salmon harvested in District 1. Effort increased to 56 vessels with 304,000 pink salmon and 84,000 chum salmon harvested during the second 15-hour opening in SW 29, both above the long-term average. Total harvest for SW 29 was 7,000 sockeye, 1,500 coho, 444,000 pink, and 216,000 chum salmon by 70 vessels. The chum salmon harvest was more than ten times the long-term average of 149,000 fish for SW 29.

Effort increased to 69 vessels during the first SW 30 opening. These 69 vessels harvested 514,000 pink salmon—well above the recent average total harvest. Area restrictions continued at the mouth of Boca de Quadra to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon. Aerial surveys showed extremely strong pink escapement developing in Boca de Quadra and normal levels in Smeaton Bay; therefore, the district opened for a midweek opening in SW 30. Effort increased again for the second opening in SW 30 with 75 vessels participating. This opening marked the peak effort in District 1 for 2024. Harvest was stable with 587,000 pink and 53,000 chum salmon harvested. There was also a large increase in sockeye salmon harvest during SW 30. The total harvest for SW 30 was 19,200 sockeye, 3,200 coho, 1.1 million pink, and 114,000 chum salmon by 87 vessels.

During SW 31, it was becoming clear that District 1 was experiencing an above-average run of pink salmon; however, after a strong harvest for the first SW 30 opening, the District 4 harvest dropped significantly during the second SW 30 opening, suggesting that the run did not have strength backing up the initial early run. Open fishing areas were expanded in District 1 to provide additional opportunity to target pink salmon returning to the middle-run systems in Carroll Inlet, but an expanded 2-day on, 2-day off fishing regime was not implemented and the district stayed with two 15-hour openings for SW 31. Effort in District 1 remained similar with 73 vessels participating in the first 15-hour opening in SW 31 and harvest decreasing slightly to 502,000 pink salmon. The Hugh Smith Lake sockeye closure in front of Boca de Quadra remained in effect during SW 31 and was expanded to the maximum area restriction from Black Island to Black Rock Light to Foggy Point Light. The second opening saw a decrease in effort to 58 vessels with stable pink salmon harvest of 552,000 fish. The drop in effort was due to the strong pink salmon harvest in District 4 during the first SW 31 opening and the resultant shift in effort from District 1 to District 4 for the second SW 31 opening. The total harvest in SW 31 was 19,200 sockeye, 4,200 coho, 1.05 million pink, and 84,400 chum salmon by 82 vessels.

In SW 32, District 1 moved into a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing regime and the district was open for two, 39-hour openings (Table 15). The Hugh Smith Lake sockeye run continued to project below the lower bound of the escapement goal and area restrictions were maintained near Boca de Quadra Inlet to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon in SW 32; however, area expansions occurred with the northern portion of the Gravina Island shoreline opening as the McDonald Lake sockeye

action plan closures expired. Effort in the district declined slightly in SW 32 due to strong pink salmon fishing in District 4, but the harvest per vessel was good with an average of over 21,000 pink salmon per vessel. During the first opening, 64 vessels harvested 834,000 pink salmon, and during the second opening 50 vessels harvested 750,000 pink salmon. The total harvest in SW 32 was 13,900 sockeye, 6,300 coho, 1.58 million pink, and 64,000 chum salmon by 67 vessels.

In SW 33, the district was again open for two 39-hour openings. Area restrictions remained in place to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon for the first SW 33 opening, which resulted in lost opportunity to harvest excess pink salmon returning to Boca de Quadra Inlet. Aerial surveys showed large numbers of pink salmon in excess to escapement needs throughout Boca de Quadra Inlet. The Keta River in particular had the highest historical estimate of pink salmon in the river with a peak count of 1.5 million pink salmon. Effort remained stable for the first 39-hour opening with 50 vessels harvesting 541,000 pink salmon. The Hugh Smith sockeye area restrictions were lifted for the second opening in SW 33 in an attempt to harvest some of the excess pink salmon returning to the Boca de Quadra systems. During the opening, the majority of the pink salmon were already in the inlet itself and lines were not moved farther inward to keep the risk low for harvesting any remaining Hugh Smith sockeye salmon. Overall, effort and harvest declined for the second opening with 37 vessels harvesting 363,000 pink salmon. The total harvest for SW 33 was 5,100 sockeye, 5,800 coho, 903,000 pink, and 31,000 chum salmon by 63 vessels.

Due to the second opening of SW 34 beginning on Saturday and carrying over to Sunday in SW 35, one 39-hour opening occurred in SW 34 with the second opening carrying over into SW 35. Effort and harvest continued to decline this week with 24 vessels harvesting 309,000 pink salmon in the first opening, and 34 vessels harvesting 276,000 pink salmon in the second opening. The total harvest in SW 34 was 2,300 sockeye, 9,600 coho, 525,000 pink, and 22,500 chum salmon by 37 vessels.

With declining effort and harvest throughout the Ketchikan Management Area, District 1 opened for one final 39-hour opening in SW 35 with 24 vessels harvesting 2,000 sockeye, 11,000 coho, 200,000 pink, and 10,400 chum salmon for the week.

In 2024, the District 1 traditional purse seine harvest of pink, chum, and coho salmon were above the 1985–2023 average, whereas sockeye was below the 1985–2023 average: pink salmon harvest of 6.0 million fish was 107%, chum salmon harvest of 658,000 fish was 216%, sockeye salmon harvest of 75,000 fish was 85%, and coho salmon harvest of 43,000 fish was 107% of the 1985–2023 average harvests (Table 9). District 1 remained on Chinook salmon nonretention for the entire season. This harvest was the 18th largest District 1 pink salmon harvest since statehood. District 1 was open for 16 fishing periods totaling 456 hours (Table 15). This total was more than the recent average and higher than the 1985–2023 average of 408 hours. Indexed escapement to the district was 5.02 million pink salmon, above the management target range of 1.02–2.71 million index fish (Table 2). This large pink salmon escapement index was in part due to Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon restrictions and the extremely strong run of pink salmon to the systems in Boca de Quadra Inlet. District 1 remained on Chinook salmon nonretention most of the season to conserve Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook salmon.

The *McDonald Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018* (Walker et al. 2018) was in effect during the 2024 season. The action plan set specific time and area restrictions to conserve the McDonald Lake sockeye salmon stock when historically those fish are present in the fisheries. In the Ketchikan Management Area, the action plan states that the western shore of Gravina Island

is to remain closed north of the latitude of Cone Point through SW 31, as well as the Ship Island shoreline in District 2, through SW 32. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake of 61,500 sockeye salmon was within the SEG range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish (Table 5) and makes this the second year since 2015 McDonald Lake sockeye salmon have reached the escapement goal.

Due to a poor run of Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon management actions were taken during the 2024 season, closing area near Boca de Quadra during SWs 29 and 30 and increasing the closed area in SW 31 through the first 39-hour opening in SW 33. In 2006, the BOF removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason run size estimates fall short of the escapement goal range. The 2024 Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 3,563 fish, below the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish (Table 5). This year is the 7th consecutive year that Hugh Smith sockeye salmon escapement has been below goal.

District 2

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1, and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54°40.00′ N lat, 132°17.50′ W long (Figure 6). Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the 4 major inlets (Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound, and Thorne Bay) where productive salmon streams are located. Run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. To take advantage of hatchery-produced chum salmon, the waters of the Kendrick Bay THA open by regulation continuously to purse seine harvest beginning June 15 (Table 16).

The traditional purse seine fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Thursday, July 4, in SW 27 for 15 hours (Table 15) south of the northernmost tip of Polk Island. In this opening, 39 vessels harvested 560 pink salmon and 62,000 chum salmon. The district was open again, south of the northernmost tip of Polk Island, for two 15-hour openings in SW 28 and two 15-hour openings in SW 29 (Table 15). During these early weeks in District 2, the fishers are primarily targeting Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) chum salmon returning to the Kendrick Bay THA, whereas pink salmon harvest and CPUE is monitored closely to gauge run strength. The pink harvest remained stagnant in SW 28 with 6,000 pink salmon harvested by 42 vessels for the two 15-hour openings but then climbed to 66,000 pink salmon harvested by 38 vessels in SW 29. The chum salmon harvest increased during this same time period with 97,100 chum salmon harvested in SW 28 and then 109,200 chum salmon harvested in SW 29.

The open area expanded north to Windy Point in SW 30 with another two 15-hour openings. This area expansion coincided with the Gravina shoreline opening in District 1, which allows similar open area across the Clarence Strait corridor in both Districts 1 and 2. Both effort and pink salmon harvest dropped from the previous week with only 21 vessels harvesting 50,000 pink salmon. Additionally, the chum harvest dropped significantly from the 109,000 chum salmon harvested in SW 29 to only 50,000 chum salmon harvested in SW 30. Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) hatchery-produced chum salmon composed the bulk of the chum salmon harvest in District 2 through mid-August. After a strong initial push, the Kendrick Bay hatchery-produced chum salmon run slowed dramatically and chum salmon harvest remained near or below average the remainder of the season. The district opened for two 15-hour openings again in SW 31. For the first opening, the effort was low with 10 vessels harvesting 102,500 pink salmon. Due to this large increase in pink salmon CPUE the area was expanded north to the latitude of Island Point for the second SW 31 opening. Effort increased slightly with 13 vessels harvesting 157,400

pink salmon but remained relatively low throughout SW 30. Effort then dramatically increased in SW 31, with total harvest of chum falling over the same period.

In SW 32, aerial surveys showed strong pink salmon escapements to the District 1 systems and a significant increase into the Harris River and 12-mile arm systems in Kasaan Bay. Given the escapement levels to the inside waters and normal timing throughout most of the District 2 and 3 pink systems, the Ketchikan Management Area shifted to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule and expanded the open area in District 2 north to Figgins Point. The area expansion drew some effort, but the total effort remained low compared to the recent average with 23 permits harvesting 354,800 pink salmon for the first 39-hour opening in SW 32. This was the peak opening for pink salmon harvest in the district. The open area expanded north to Windfall Harbor for a second 39-hour opening with 19 vessels harvesting 312,600 pink salmon. In SW 32, 29 vessels harvested 667,400 pink salmon.

In SW 33, pink harvest dropped sharply throughout southern southeast with the exception of District 1 where harvest remained relatively stable. Effort also declined dramatically in District 2 as fishers looked for better harvest rates in other districts. Aerial surveys showed strong to excellent escapements into the District 1 systems but lagging escapements in Cholmondeley Sound. The district opened for two 39-hour openings in SW 33 south of Windfall Harbor, but area restrictions were implemented in front of Cholmondeley Sound to pass more pink salmon. The total pink salmon harvest in SW 33 fell to 133,000 by 9 vessels. Another two 39-hour openings occurred in SW 34 with only 6 vessels harvesting 27,200 pink salmon. The area restriction in front of Cholmondeley Sound remained in place for the first 39-hour opening and then aerial surveys showed improved pink salmon abundance in the sound and the area restriction was relaxed to the southern tip of Chasina Island. Management actions were not needed elsewhere in the district due to adequate pink salmon escapement and low effort levels. The district opened for one more 39-hour period in SW 35 with only 4 vessels harvesting 11,300 pink salmon.

The District 2 pink salmon harvest was weak in 2024, remaining below average for the entire season. The weekly chum salmon harvest was above average for SWs 28 and 29 but remained below average for all other weeks. The harvest of chum salmon peaked in SW 29 and the pink salmon harvest peaked in SW 32. The total pink salmon harvest of 1.2 million was less than half of the recent average harvest of 3.1 million pink salmon and only 31% of the 1985–2023 average. The total chum salmon harvest of 394,000 chum salmon was 66% of the recent average, and 80% of the 1985–2023 average harvest of 494,000 chum salmon.

There were 16 traditional pink salmon fishery openings in District 2 for the 2024 season (Table 15). A total of 87 purse seine vessels fished District 2, less than the 1985–2023 average of 146 vessels. Traditional purse seine fisheries in the district were open for a total of 432 hours during the 2024 season, which is below the recent average of 497 hours. The recent average includes years when the early outside Kendrick Bay fishery opened which did not open in 2024 and has not opened since 2021.

The District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 1.2 million pink salmon (Table 9) was well below the 1985–2023 average of 4.0 million fish and ranked 49th out of the 64 years since statehood. Total harvest of 394,000 chum salmon was below the 1985–2023 average of 494,000 fish. There were 2 fall chum openings in District 2 with 7 vessels harvesting 6,000 fish during the first and no vessels participating in the second opening. The District 2 traditional purse seine fishery sockeye salmon harvest of 32,600 fish was below the 1985–2023 average of 42,200 fish, and the coho

salmon harvest of 14,800 fish was below the average of 46,800 fish. District 2 remained on Chinook salmon nonretention for the entire season due to Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook salmon conservation. Indexed escapement to the district of 719,000 pink salmon was within the management target range of 290,000 to 770,000 index fish (Table 2).

District 3

District 3 encompasses all inside waters off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, from a southern point at Point Marsh Light to Aneskett Point in the north end (Figure 6). District 3 has a large and diverse geographical range and is a productive pink salmon area. Some of the primary fishing areas include waters of Cordova Bay (containing fish bound for Hetta, Nutkwa, and Klakas Inlets in Section 3-A), waters of Boca De Finas and San Christoval Channel in Section 3-B, and waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. Timing of pink salmon runs in District 3 are generally later, and the district historically opens in SW 29 or 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, July 21, in SW 30 (Table 15) and was open for four 15-hour openings before shifting to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule with the rest of the Ketchikan Management Area in SW 32 (Table 15). During the two 15-hour openings in SW 30 combined, 7 vessels harvested 5,300 pink salmon. For the second 15-hour opening in SW 31, the open area in Section 3-A expanded from Webster Point to just north of Mellon Rock Light and Section 3-C was opened. Effort remained low at 6 vessels per opening in SW 31, but harvest increased dramatically with 34,000 pink salmon harvested during the first 15-hour opening and 109,000 pink salmon harvested during the second 15-hour opening.

The open area in District 3 continued to be expanded north to Nutkwa Point in Section 3-A and east in Section 3-B to allow fishing in Boca De Finas. Section 3-C remained open for SW 32. The sections in District 3 also saw the shift to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule with the rest of the districts. Effort increased to 34 vessels per opening in SW 32 along with an increase in total pink salmon harvest. There were 621,000 pink salmon harvested during the first opening and 655,000 pink salmon harvested in the second opening—peak harvest for the season.

Aerial surveys and harvest during this period revealed the pink salmon run in District 3 was building; however, the District 3 pink salmon systems are much closer to the open purse seine areas than Districts 1 and 2. Extremely low water levels in important streams prevented additional area expansions in Sections 3-A and 3-C to protect the buildup of pink salmon schools in salt water off stream mouths. Section 3-B had a slow area expansion in SW 33, expanding to include Blanquizal Point to Point Santa Rosalia to Madre de Dios Island and Point Batan during the first opening. For the second opening—after some much-needed rain allowed pinks to move into freshwater—the area was expanded farther toward Sombrero Island. Effort and harvest remained high with 28 vessels harvesting 543,000 pink salmon for the first opening and 37 vessels harvesting 635,000 pink salmon for the second opening of the week.

Pink salmon harvests in SW 34 declined throughout the week and continued to decline through the end of the season. During the first opening of the week, effort peaked with 38 vessels harvesting, 340,000 pink salmon. For the second opening of the week, effort and harvest declined with 21 vessels harvesting 131,000 pink salmon. After some rainfall in the Ketchikan area, pink salmon that had been milling in the lower portion of Hetta Inlet and lower Sukkwan Strait moved farther into the bays. Hydaburg Creek—which had extremely low escapement until SW 34—filled in significantly, allowing an increase in open area north to Round Point in Section 3-A and to Bay Point in Section 3-B. For the final opening of the season in SW 35, the area in Section 3-B included

another small expansion to Rosary Island, which allowed for harvest opportunity along the 11-mile shoreline. Effort and harvest for the last week dropped to 55,000 pink salmon harvested by 15 vessels. District 3 closed for the season on August 29, after 11 openings totaling 333 hours of fishing time (Table 15).

District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 3.1 million fish (Table 9) was just below 1985–2023 average of 3.7 million fish. Harvest of sockeye salmon was 15,400 fish or 68% of the 1985–2023 average of 22,100 fish; coho salmon harvest of 35,000 fish was 117% of the 1985–2023 average of 30,000 fish; chum salmon harvest of 91,000 fish was 80% of the 1985–2023 average of 112,000 fish. In District 3, Chinook salmon was on nonretention for the majority of the season allowing 324 Chinook salmon to be harvested in 4 out of the 11 openings (Table 9). Indexed escapement of 2.35 million pink salmon was within the management target range of 0.95 to 2.54 million index fish (Table 2).

District 5

District 5 encompasses the waters of western Sumner Strait west of a line from Point Barrie to Point Baker, approximately 50 nmi southwest of the community of Petersburg (Figure 6). Fisheries occur either inside the major bays on Prince of Wales or Kuiu Islands, which include Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay, and Shipley Bay, or in the more exposed waters along the northwestern side of Prince of Wales Island between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 5 purse seine fishery in 2024. The plan stipulates that no purse seine fishing will occur in SWs 29 through 31 along the northwest shore of Prince of Wales Island between Point Baker and the Barrier Islands.

In 2024, pink salmon runs to District 5 were expected to be good throughout the district based on parent-year escapements. The first District 5 aerial survey occurred on July 21. Increased numbers of fish were observed during an aerial survey flight on July 29, which resulted in District 5 being opened in SW 31 for 15 hours on August 1 (Table 15). Open area was limited to Shakan Bay east of Shakan Bay Light (the interior portion of the bay). Harvest from this period is confidential due to low effort.

The district was opened for two 15-hour periods in SW 32 (Table 15), the first in the area south of a line from Point Amelius to the westernmost Barrier island and north of a line from Point Saint Albans to Ruins Point and in the second SW 32 opening the southern boundary was dropped with a restriction in place to protect stocks milling in front of Trout Creek (Table 10). Harvest from these periods are confidential due to less than 3 processors.

The fourth opening occurred on August 13 in SW 33 with the same area as the prior opening but with an additional restriction in place to close the back half of Affleck Canal (Table 15). There was no harvest reported. The district was closed for the 2024 season on August 14 to ensure escapement needs were met.

District 5 harvest metrics for the season are confidential due to less than 3 processors. Overall, the district pink salmon escapement of 403,000 index fish was within the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 index fish (Table 3).

District 6

District 6 is divided into 5 sections for management purposes. Sections 6-A and 6-B are gillnet only areas. Section 6-C is a small diamond-shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock

(Figure 6). Section 6-C and the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by purse seine and drift gillnet gear.

At the 2022 BOF meeting, Section 6-D was reorganized, designating the section commonly referred to as the *Screen Islands section* as Section 6-D. The BOF also readopted the *Section 6-D Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.359) providing guidance to the department on management of the drift gillnet fishery in Section 6-D during the month of August to allow opportunity to target large pink salmon runs if or when they occur (see pink salmon section in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fishery overview below). The remainder of what was formerly Section 6-D was designated as a new Section, 6-E, which is the southern portion of the Stikine Straits east of a line between Point Nesbit and Point Harrington, and the area south of a line between Luck Point and Point Stanhope. Whereas 6-E is a purse seine only area, Section 6-C can be opened to both gear groups simultaneously. During August, under the management plan, Section 6-D can be opened to both purse seine and drift gillnet gear, but not concurrently. It should be noted that the areas described above for Section 6-E are not contiguous.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 6 purse seine fishery in 2024. The action plan dictated that the west side of Etolin Island between Point Stanhope and the latitude of Round Point and along the east side of Prince of Wales Island between Luck Point and Narrow Point remain closed to purse seine gear in SWs 29–31. Parent-year pink salmon escapements in District 6 were within the escapement goal range.

Section 6-E was opened 2 times in SW 32 for a 15-hour period on August 5 and a 15-hour period on August 8 (Table 15). These openings were based on parent-year escapement, aerial survey observations of pink salmon entering the district, and historical run timing. For the first opening, area was restricted to Mosman Inlet, McHenry Inlet, and contiguous waters east and north of a line from Point Stanhope to Kelp Point on Etolin Island. Burnett, Mosman, and McHenry Inlets were closed. Effort and harvest were mediocre. For the second opening in SW 32, area was expanded to include the Prince of Wales Island shoreline south of Eagle Creek. Effort dropped in the second opening and harvest was poor.

In SW 33, one final opening was permitted, and Section 6-E was open for a 15-hour period on August 12 (Table 15). Area was opened east of a line from Point Stanhope to Lemesurier Point with restrictions in place for Mosman, McHenry, and Burnett Inlets. There was no reported harvest.

The 2024 District 6 pink salmon harvest is confidential due to less than 3 processors. Pink salmon escapements in District 6 varied but all stock groups were within their target ranges. Pink salmon escapement for the district was 347,000 index fish, within the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish (Table 2).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage (Figure 6). Purse seining takes place primarily in the waters of Ernest Sound, 30 nmi south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into 2 sections for management purposes: Section 7-A (northern Ernest Sound) and Section 7-B (southern Ernest Sound). Streams in Section 7-A have runs of pink salmon with early and middle run timing, whereas Section 7-B streams exhibit middle to late run timing. Section 7-A is known as the Anan fishery because management actions in the section are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan

Creek. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from hatchery releases began to enter the district in numbers large enough to attract additional effort.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 7 purse seine fishery in 2024. The plan dictated Section 7-B would remain closed in SWs 29–31 unless pink salmon abundance was high. If pink salmon abundance is adequate to allow openings in Section 7-B, then the northern portion of Section 7-B (north of Union Point) may be open during SW 31. If Section 7-B opens in SW 31, restrictions could occur in the area south of Union Point into SW 32 to reduce the overall harvest of sockeye salmon. Management actions were not affected by the action plan in 2024.

In 2024, Section 7-A was open for 1, 15-hour fishing period each week for 3 consecutive weeks (SWs 28–30). In SW 28, the section opened on July 7 south of the latitude of Point Warde (Table 15). A second opening with the same open area was permitted in SW 29 on July 14. The third and final opening in Section 7-A occurred on July 21 in SW 30 with the northern boundary moved south to the latitude of Thoms Point to provide protection for pink salmon milling in the salt water in front of Anan Creek during the large tidal exchange. Harvest is confidential due to less than 3 processors, but harvest ranged from poor to mediocre in all 3 openings. Section 7-A was closed for the season on July 22 due to low and slow to develop pink salmon escapement in Anan Creek and Bradfield Canal.

Section 7-B opened for 2, 15-hour openings in 2024 (Table 15). Both openings had the same area north of a line from a point on the southern shore of Etolin Island to Union Point to provide protection for fish returning to Black Bear Creek in Union Bay and to systems along southern Etolin Island. Harvest and effort are confidential due to less than 3 processors but harvest was poor overall.

The 2024 District 7 purse seine harvest is confidential due to less than 3 processors. Pink salmon escapement of 316,000 indexed fish for the Anan stock group was within the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish. Pink salmon escapement for the Union Bay stock group was 79,000 indexed fish, within the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 index fish for the stock group (Table 3). Overall, the district escapement of 395,000 index fish was within the management target range of 260,000 to 690,000 index fish (Table 2).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

There were 2 fall chum openings in southern Southeast Alaska in 2024. Initial surveys to Cholmondeley Sound in early September indicated a small surplus to escapement needs and a 12-hour opening occurred during SW 37. During this opening, 7 vessels harvested only 5,800 chum salmon. Subsequent surveys still showed adequate chum salmon surplus to escapement and another 12-hour opening occurred in SW 38 with modifications to lines within Cholmondeley Sound. There was no effort during this opening. Aerial survey estimates of fall chum salmon escapement in Cholmondeley Sound continued into early October. The combined peak survey of Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks was 38,000 chum salmon, which was within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 fish (Table 4).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation (5 AAC 33.310) in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 in Southeast Alaska (Table 17, Figure 10). Regulations require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift

gillnet openings may also be allowed in the Nakat Inlet, Carroll Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Southeast Cove, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet THAs (Table 18, Figure 7). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2024 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and AIR fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

Drift gillnet openings targeting sockeye salmon began in SW 25 at noon on Sunday, June 16, in Districts 1, 6, 11, and 15 (Table 17). Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon from SW 25 to 28 in District 1, SWs 25–31 in District 6, SWs 26–31 in District 8, SWs 25–33 in District 11, and SWs 25–35 in District 15. Pink salmon runs drove management decisions in SWs 29–34 in District 1, SWs 32–34 in Districts 6 and 8, and SWs 29–35 in Section 11-C. Drift gillnet fisheries targeted fall chum and coho salmon beginning on or after SW 35 in Districts 1, 6, and 8, and SW 34 in Districts 11 and 15. Traditional drift gillnet fisheries occurred for 14 weeks in District 8, 15 weeks in Districts 1, 6, and 15, and for 16 weeks in District 11. Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs took place in Carroll Inlet, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay in District 1; Anita Bay in District 7; Southeast Cove in District 9; Deep Inlet in District 13; and Boat Harbor in District 15 (Figure 7).

The 2024 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 4.5 million salmon (Table 19). The 2024 drift gillnet harvest was the 11th highest since 1960. Common property harvests of 12,000 Chinook salmon accounted for 60% of the recent average of 20,600 fish; sockeye salmon harvest of 250,000 fish was 72% of the recent average of 348,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 221,000 was 97% of the recent average of 229,000 fish; pink salmon harvest of 142,000 fish was 16% of the recent average of 884,000 fish; and harvest of 3.9 million chum salmon was 152% of the recent average of 2.5 million fish. Common property drift gillnet harvest composition by species included <1% Chinook, 6% sockeye, 5% coho, 3% pink, and 86% chum salmon. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable trend is the continued large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992 largely attributable to hatchery production.

Drift gillnet harvests are presented by species, harvest type, and district (Table 20). Common property salmon harvests include 2.8 million fish in traditional fisheries and 1.7 million fish in hatchery THAs. Drift gillnet harvests from AIR totaled 214,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet salmon harvests by district included 561,000 fish from District 1, 240,000 fish from District 6, 117,000 fish from District 8, 957,000 fish from District 11, and 944,000 fish from District 15. Ranking 2024 traditional and terminal harvests among previous years since 1960, District 1 ranked 24th, District 6 ranked 59th, District 8 ranked 30th, District 11 ranked 6th, and District 15 ranked 4th (Tables 21–25).

The 2024 drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was $18.5 million based on fish tickets (Table 10). A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) data is shown in Table 11 and Figure 12 (CFEC 2025). The 2024 value includes $12.8 million in chum salmon, $2.7 million in sockeye salmon, $2.3 million in coho salmon, $529,000 in Chinook salmon, and $132,000 in pink salmon (Table 10).

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska–Yakutat Area (5 AAC 29.060[b][2]) was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to assign 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon to the drift gillnet fishery. This modification shifted the drift gillnet allocation from a fixed number of 7,600 Chinook salmon to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all-gear quota. The calculation excludes directed fisheries in Districts 8 and 11, Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty

5,000 Chinook salmon baseline, and a risk factor apportioned among fisheries. The BOF adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the PST. The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining harvest levels, if needed, may include early season area closures for protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize harvest of immature fish. The 2024 drift gillnet harvest allocation was 6,131 treaty Chinook salmon.

The 2024 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 13,200 fish with a common property drift gillnet harvest of 12,300 fish (Table 20). Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon less than 28 inches on fish tickets and the need to report large Chinook salmon for PST purposes (in drift gillnet fishery, *large* Chinook salmon are ≥660 mm from mid eye to tail fork [METF], primarily age-1.3 fish) drift gillnet fish tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook salmon of all sizes as one category, and data from 2005 to 2011 was revised accordingly. Accounting of Chinook salmon for PST purposes is now done by adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fishery harvest estimate of 6,400 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the AIR. Total drift gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 5,400 Alaska hatchery fish. The hatchery add-on was calculated at 5,000 fish resulting in 1,130 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in common property (non-TBR) fisheries, 150 fish as treaty harvest in the AIR drift gillnet fishery, and 115 fish as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine TBR fisheries. These figures add to a total treaty harvest of 1,395 fish.

DISTRICT 1: DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY: TREE POINT

Fishery Overview

The District 1 (Tree Point) commercial drift gillnet fishery can occur in the waters of Sections 1-A and 1-B. Due to wild chum salmon concerns on the Canadian side of Portland Canal and the proximity to the Nass River, Section 1-A and a portion of Section 1-B north of the latitude of Akeku Point has remained closed since the 1970s (Figure 10). In Section 1-B, fishing primarily occurs along the mainland shore south of Foggy Point to Cape Fox and along the western shore of Tongass and Kanagunut Islands just north of the U.S.-Canada border.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery is one of 2 northern boundary fisheries that are managed under the terms of the PST. The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 1 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies that the U.S. shall adhere to a harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During early weeks of the fishery, management is based on run strength of Alaska wild stock chum salmon and Nass River sockeye salmon. In the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in larger numbers, management shifts by regulation to that species. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.360) sets drift gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. Management focus transitions to wild, fall-run coho salmon when the pink salmon management plan is no longer in effect, usually in SW 35 or 36 depending on pink salmon abundance. For the remainder of the season, the fishery is managed based on the strength of wild, fall-run coho salmon.

2024 Fishery Overview

In 2024, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 16 in SW 25 (Table 17). The fishery was open a total of 1,608 hours, which was above the 1985–2023 average of 1,413 hours. The fishery was open 4 days each week from SWs 25 through 31, 5 days each week for SWs 30 through 35, SW 36 was open for 4 days, and SWs 37 through 39 were open for 5 days each week.

For the 2024 season, DFO forecast a total run of 469,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus the escapement requirement of 200,000 fish or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2024 Nass River sockeye salmon was approximately 37,100 fish. Effort and total sockeye salmon harvest in the fishery were well below average and no time and area restrictions were warranted during the sockeye management period. The 2024 preliminary postseason Nass River total sockeye salmon run was estimated at 789,936 fish, which resulted in an AAH of 81,411 sockeye salmon. The preliminary 2024 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was 12,868 fish.

The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* goes into effect, by regulation, on the third Sunday in July, which was July 21 (SW 30). Based on the pink salmon escapements and purse seine harvest, the District 1 purse seine fishery remained at two 15-hour open periods during SW 30 and 31 giving the drift gillnet fishery 4 days of fishing. In SW 32, the District 1 purse seine fishery shifted to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule, and the drift gillnet fishery expanded to 5 days of fishing time. The District 1 purse seine fishery continued with a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule through the first opening in SW 35. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* was in effect through SW 35 when the District 1 purse seine fishery closed for the season. The drift gillnet fishery transitioned into fall coho salmon management beginning in SW 36.

Under fall management, the fishery is managed on the run strength of wild coho salmon. With below-average effort, the total coho salmon harvest was above average in SW 34 and 35, before dropping below average for the remainder of the season. Effort remained low throughout the fall season and the CPUE remained above average through SW 38 where it fell below average in SW 39 and 40. The Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon weir count, which is a long-term indicator stock in southern Southeast Alaska (SEAK), was tracking well early and was projected to be near the upper end of the escapement goal range of 500 to 1,600 fish. The Hugh Smith weir count combined with low effort and strong CPUE justified 5 days of fishing through September in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery. The Hugh Smith coho salmon weir count is usually a good indicator for wild coho salmon stocks in the Ketchikan Management Area as it correlates well with the other indicator stocks in the area, and given the strong performance combined with low effort there were little concerns for wild coho salmon abundance. Coho salmon are sampled for coded wire tags (CWT) to determine the percentage of hatchery fish in the harvest. The percentage of hatchery-produced coho salmon can range from 20% to as high as 90% throughout September. Inseason analysis showed the hatchery contribution of coho salmon above or near the recent average through SW 39.

2024 Harvest and Escapement Summary

The effort and total harvests of all salmon species except chum salmon were below the long-term averages for the season. Traditional drift gillnet harvest of 24,600 sockeye salmon was 25% of the 1985–2023 average of 100,000 fish; pink salmon harvest of 88,200 fish was 19% of the 1985–2023 average of 455,000 fish; chum salmon harvest of 402,000 fish was 138% of the 1985–2023 average of 292,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 45,100 fish was 98% of the 1985–2023 average

of 46,100 fish; and Chinook salmon harvest of 1,170 fish was 78% of the 1985–2023 average of 1,500 fish (Table 21). A total of 50 drift gillnet vessels fished in the district, which is less than the recent average of 64 vessels and 50% of the 1985–2023 average of 100 vessels. The low pink salmon harvest compared to the long-term average was not a metric of low pink salmon abundance in the area, but a function of gear selectivity; the pink salmon were small in 2024, averaging less than 3 pounds per pink salmon.

Cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* going into effect in SW 30 was 13,900 fish, or 57% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were near average for the majority of the season except for SWs 25, 30, and 31 where they were above average.

Management actions were taken in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon during the 2024 season. This action was the closure of approximately 1.0 nmi of shoreline south of Foggy Point to drift gillnet fishing. This restriction was implemented from SWs 31 through 33. At the 2006 BOF meeting, the board removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason forecast is below the escapement goal range. Sockeye escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 3,563 sockeye salmon, well below the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish (Table 16). This is the 7th consecutive year that Hugh Smith sockeye salmon runs have not met the lower bound of the escapement goal range.

Coho salmon escapements to systems in the Ketchikan index area were above the upper end of the escapement goal range. The Ketchikan index area for coho is composed of 14 streams that are surveyed 2 to 3 times in late September through October. Fall coho aerial surveys are conducted in a helicopter. Of note in 2024, the Keta River had an estimate of 17,000 coho salmon and the Blossom River had an estimate of 10,000 coho salmon. These estimates were the largest historical counts for these systems, with the Keta River 657% and the Blossom River 270% of the recent average. Hugh Smith weir had a final coho salmon count of 1,177 fish, which is within the escapement goal range of 500 to 1,600. The combined Ketchikan index count, which is the combined helicopter aerial survey count of 14 coho salmon indicator streams in the Ketchikan area, of 36,290 fish was well above the upper end of the BEG range of 4,250 to 8,500 coho salmon and the highest recorded coho index count.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in marine waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, and Sections 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Sections 8-A and 8-B, waters adjacent to the Stikine River delta (Figure 10). Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts; because of this, management of Chinook salmon in District 8 and sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 must be in accordance with the PST. Chinook salmon have the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on Stikine River Chinook salmon abundance. In June, as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to sockeye salmon. In August, fishery

management is based on pink salmon abundance and finally transitions to coho salmon management for the remainder of the season.

Drift gillnet fisheries in Districts 6 and 8 are mixed stock salmon fisheries. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon harvested are estimated in season using inseason genetic stock identification (GSI) data from sockeye harvested in 106-41, historical data for stock composition, and proportions of thermally marked fish from hatchery-raised fry stocked in Tahltan Lake. The proportion of Stikine River Chinook salmon harvested is estimated in season by CWT data analysis. Final stock compositions for sockeye salmon harvested in Districts 6 and 8 and Chinook salmon harvested in District 8 are determined by GSI.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The 2024 preseason terminal run forecast for large Stikine River Chinook salmon was 12,900 fish, which was below levels necessary to achieve minimum escapement. The standard inriver mark–recapture program was not conducted due to the low forecast and the desire by the U.S. and Canada to reduce mortality associated with the recapture assessment fishery conducted in Canada. An alternative method using daily catch and effort data from the Kakwan Point tagging site was evaluated to make weekly run size projections. The postseason run reconstruction of approximately 10,000 large Stikine River Chinook salmon was below the preseason terminal run forecast of 12,900 and the lower bound of the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish.

Due to recent poor performance of Chinook salmon runs to the Stikine River and other Southeast Alaska stocks, restrictions were implemented in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries to conserve Chinook salmon. The District 6 opening was delayed by 1 week and a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place through SW 29. The District 8 opening was delayed by 2 weeks and when opened, area was very limited, with a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction implemented through SW 30.

U.S. harvests of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in all District 8 fisheries were minimal. The District 8 drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 17 days through the end of the Chinook salmon reporting period (SW 29) with an estimated 15 large Stikine River Chinook salmon harvested. Spring troll fisheries did not open in Districts 6 and 8, and the summer troll fishery opening on July 1 was closed to retention of Chinook salmon. The District 8 sport fishery implemented nonretention of Chinook salmon from April 1 through July 14. However, a small area in District 8 adjacent to City Creek in Petersburg was open for retention of Chinook salmon beginning June 15 to target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon returning to this location. Based on GSI information, harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in the sport fishery was estimated to be zero fish. The U.S. subsistence Chinook salmon fishery was not opened in 2024. A total of 22 large Chinook salmon were harvested incidentally during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery. Cumulative U.S. District 8 harvest by all gear groups through SW 29 was estimated to be 37 large Stikine River Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast indicated a terminal run of 130,000 fish which is at the long-term average (132,000 fish) and above the recent average of 103,000 fish, with a resulting preseason U.S. allowable catch (AC) of 49,100 fish. Preseason forecasts, inseason genetics from statistical area 106-41, inseason harvest, and catch rates from the Kakwan Point tagging site were the primary management tools in SWs 25–31. The postseason Stikine River

sockeye salmon terminal run estimate of 192,938 fish resulted in a U.S. AC of 85,869 sockeye salmon. The total U.S. harvest was estimated to be 29,035 fish (27,038 commercial and 1,997 Stikine River subsistence), based on GSI and otolith analysis.

Stikine River sockeye salmon generally begin to decrease in abundance in mid-July as other stocks—including McDonald Lake sockeye salmon—migrate through the fishery. Due to poor escapements in 4 out of 5 consecutive years from 2013 to 2017, McDonald Lake sockeye salmon were designated a stock of management concern during the 2018 BOF meeting, and an action plan was developed to reduce harvest (Walker et al. 2018). The BOF-adopted action plan for this stock of concern prescribed a maximum fishing time of 2 days per week in SWs 29–31 in District 6.

During 2023 and 2024, ADF&G has conducted a feasibility study to explore the usefulness of inseason sockeye salmon GSI in managing the U.S. Districts 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. Funding was available to conduct the analysis of statistical area 106-41 genetic samples, and the lab was able to process samples in season for SWs 25 to 29. Samples were collected and shipped each SW, processed by the genetics lab, and results were available by Monday the following week. Having inseason stock composition of the sockeye salmon harvest represents an improvement to the data available for inseason management decisions. Previously, historical weekly stock compositions and inseason otolith analysis were used to provide estimates of Stikine River sockeye inseason.

An additional project that is relatively new is the Stikine River sockeye salmon stock assessment project (began in 2021) near Kakwan Point, which provides information regarding sockeye salmon run timing inseason and provides postseason abundance estimates. When combined with inseason harvest information and inseason GSI analysis, the data provide insight into inseason abundance and run timing into the Stikine River. Because 2024 represents the second year of inseason genetic analysis, it will take a few seasons to adequately review relationships among the 3 to use in management of U.S. sockeye salmon fisheries in Districts 6 and 8.

The first directed sockeye salmon opening occurred in District 6 in SW 25 and opened at 12:00 PM on Sunday, June 16, for an initial 2-day period with a 6-inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in place. On-the-grounds surveys indicated sockeye salmon abundance was at or above the recent average, and the Kakwan project showed passage was occurring; these observations resulted in the fishery being extended for 24 hours. Effort was minimal in Clarence Strait (106-30) and 16 boats fished in Sumner Strait (106-41). An estimated 1,800 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 drift gillnet fishery in SW 25.

In SW 26 (June 23–June 29), District 6 and 2 small areas in District 8 opened for an initial 2-day period with a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction in place. On-the-grounds surveys indicated sockeye salmon abundance was above the recent average along with below-average effort. The first results from the inseason GSI results from SW 25 were available on Monday, June 24, and indicated the presence of a high proportion of fish from the Tahltan stock. The Kakwan project continued to demonstrate good levels of passage into the Stikine River. Considering low effort and the AC of Stikine sockeye salmon provided by the preseason forecast, the fishery was extended for 24 hours in both districts. Effort was 6 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 19 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), 7 boats in Section 8-A (108-60), and 4 boats in Section 8-B. An estimated 2,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries in SW 26.

Both districts opened for an initial 3 days in SW 27 (June 30–July 6) with a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction in place. On-the-grounds surveys continued to indicate sockeye salmon abundance was

above the recent average and the GSI results from SW 26 showed a continued strong presence of Stikine sockeye salmon. Catches at the Kakwan project remained steady and were tracking well ahead of the past 3 years. Considering that run timing was near peak for Tahltan stocks and continuing low effort, the fishery was extended in both districts for 48 hours. An estimated 7,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week from both districts combined. Effort included 11 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 24 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), 13 boats in Section 8-A, and 5 boats in Section 8-B.

During SW 28 (July 7–July 13), both districts opened for an initial 3 days with a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction. Once again, on-the-grounds surveys indicated sockeye salmon harvest remained above the recent average and GSI results from SW 27 showed the stock composition continued to show a strong Tahltan component. Catches at the Kakwan project continued to be strong, suggesting that the Tahltan run was very robust. With indicators pointing toward a strong Tahltan run, both districts were extended for 48 hours. An estimated 4,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week. Effort included 23 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 20 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), 17 boats in Section 8-A, and 2 boats in Section 8-B.

During SW 29 (July 14–July 20), District 6 fishing time was limited to 2 days by the *McDonald Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018* (Walker et al. 2018). This period was also the last week of mesh restrictions in District 6. On-the-grounds surveys indicated good sockeye salmon abundance, and GSI results from SW 28 showed continued high abundance but a decrease of Stikine stocks and corresponding increase in non-Stikine stocks. Catches at Kakwan also continued to be strong. District 8 opened for a 48-hour midweek opening with the open area expanded on both sides of the river. An estimated 2,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 29. Effort was below the recent average and included 11 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 14 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), 10 boats in Section 8-A, and 7 boats in Section 8-B.

During SW 30 (July 21–July 27), both districts opened for 2 days initially. On-the-grounds surveys indicated sockeye salmon abundance continued to be strong and GSI results from SW 29 indicated a larger shift to non-Stikine stocks. The 106-41 GSI results showed the Stikine portion of the harvest was primarily made up of mainstem fish. This week was the last week inseason genetics information was compiled. Kakwan sockeye catches also continued to be strong. Finally, total AC and harvest estimates from recent Stikine sockeye forecast model runs provided room in the AC for additional harvest. District 8 opened for a 48-hour midweek opening with the open area expanded. An estimated 2,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week. Effort was below the recent average and included 16 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 16 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), 10 boats in Section 8-A, and 21 boats in Section 8-B.

Districts 6 and 8 both initially opened for 2 days during SW 31 (July 28–August 3) and the mesh restriction in District 8 was removed. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were again strong this week in both districts. With strong sockeye salmon harvests and room in the Stikine sockeye salmon AC, District 8 opened again for another 48-hour midweek opening. Additionally, the open area was expanded in District 8 to include most of the district with the exception of the portion of 108-40 near the mouth of the Stikine River. This exception was intended to allow any remaining Chinook salmon from Stikine stocks to clear the area and move upstream. An estimated 1,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested. Effort shifted this week and included 13 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 17 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), 13 boats in Section 8-A, and 20 boats in Section 8-B. This week was the last week for the McDonald Lake restrictions in District 6. The

estimated sockeye salmon escapement into McDonald Lake in 2024 was 61,500 fish, within the escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish.

The postseason terminal run size estimate for Stikine River sockeye salmon was 193,300 fish with a U.S. AC of 85,900 sockeye salmon. This estimate included the following: the Districts 6 and 8 Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest of 27,000 fish; the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery harvest of 2,000 fish; the total Canadian inriver harvest of 31,000 fish in biological samples and commercial and food fisheries; the Tahltan Lake weir count of 78,400 fish (Table 5); and the estimated mainstem escapement of 54,900 fish. Stikine River sockeye salmon contributed to 48% of Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During SWs 32 through 34 (August 4–August 24), Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. The *Section 6-D Pink Salmon Management Plan* was readopted by the BOF in the spring of 2022 after having previously expired because of a sunset clause. At the same meeting, Section 6-D was redefined as that portion of District 106 in the area known as the Screen Islands. The management plan allows fishing with drift gillnets in that area under certain circumstances from the first Saturday in August to the first Sunday in September. Both districts opened for 3 days each week in SWs 32 and 33, and 2 days in SW 34. Effort was below the recent average in both districts during the pink salmon management period.

2024 pink salmon harvests and harvest rates were well below the recent average in both districts. This was probably due to lower-than-average effort and pink salmon returning small in size coupled with the fleet using larger mesh gear than would be used to target pink salmon. Escapements for all stock groups in both districts met management targets.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Management emphasis transitioned to wild coho salmon abundance in SW 35. Before the coho salmon management period, 17,600 coho salmon—30% of the total District 6 harvest—had been harvested. The hatchery contribution was 5,200 fish in District 6 prior to SW 35. During the coho salmon management period in District 6, coho salmon harvests were above the recent average in SWs 35 and 36, and below average in SWs 37–39. Overall, coho salmon harvests were below the recent average in District 6 with an estimated harvest of 23,000 hatchery fish and 35,000 wild coho salmon. In District 8, coho salmon harvests were above the recent average in SW 35, near average in SW 36, and below average in SWs 37–39. Coho salmon harvests were below average in District 8 with an estimated harvest of 6,300 wild fish and 3,200 hatchery-origin coho salmon. Effort was well below the recent average during coho management with most weeks receiving less than half the average number of boats. In SW 35, a 4-day opening was permitted because coho salmon run timing appeared early and catch rates were well above the recent average. Both districts were open for 3 days each week during SWs 36 through 39. The 2024 drift gillnet season concluded at noon on Wednesday, September 25, in both districts.

Harvest and Effort Summary

The 2024 District 6 drift gillnet fishery total harvest of 240,000 salmon was well below the recent average of 570,000 fish, and included 1,100 Chinook, 41,000 sockeye, 58,000 coho, 15,000 pink, and 125,000 chum salmon. Compared to recent averages, salmon harvests were below average for all species (Table 22). An estimated 400 Chinook salmon (36%) in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 12,600 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in

District 6, representing 31% of the district's harvest. An estimated 22,800 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest (39%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Harvests of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the 2 major fishing areas of District 6 were markedly different. In the Sumner Strait area, 29,000 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 11,000 fish were estimated to be of Stikine River origin and contributed 39% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area. In the Clarence Strait area, 11,000 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 1,300 fish were estimated to be of Stikine River origin and contributed 11% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 46 days between June 16 and September 25, near the recent average of 45.6 days (Table 17). Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D (Screen Island) was closed by regulation from SWs 32 to 35. Weekly participation was below average each week and ranged between 52 permits fished in SW 36 to 6 permits fished in SW 39. Total season effort of 1,480 boat days (number of permits multiplied by the number of days the fishery was open each week) was below the recent average of 2,467 boat days.

Total salmon harvest in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery was also below average and included 500 Chinook, 16,000 sockeye, 9,500 coho, 2,500 pink, and 88,000 chum salmon (Table 23). Compared to recent averages, salmon harvests were below average for all species except for sockeye, which was just above average. An estimated 320 fish (60%) of the District 8 Chinook salmon harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 14,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested, which contributed 88% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 3,200 (34%) coho salmon harvested in District 8 were of Alaska hatchery origin.

The District 8 drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 49 days beginning June 23 and closing concurrently with District 6 on September 25 (Table 17). Total fishing time was above the recent average of 44 days. Participation in District 8 was below average for every week except SW 31, when it was average. The total season effort of 784 boat days was below the recent average of 1,220 boat days.

Escapement Summary

Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapement of 9,800 fish was below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 large fish. Andrew Creek Chinook salmon escapement was below the 650 to 1,500 fish escapement goal range with an estimated escapement of 400 large fish.

The escapement at the Tahltan Lake weir was 78,400 sockeye salmon, which was above the escapement goal range of 11,000 to 25,000 fish and the highest escapement on record. The Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 54,900 fish was above its escapement goal range of 13,000 to 33,000 fish (Table 16).

The overall peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local island systems were good for 2024, with most counts near or above recent averages. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake was also good for 2024, with an estimated escapement of 61,537 fish, which was within the escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish (Table 16). The escapement goal was also met in 2023, which makes 2024 the second year since 2015 that McDonald Lake sockeye salmon have reached the escapement goal.

Pink salmon escapements were strong for Districts 6 and 8. The District 8 indexed escapement of 20,900 fish was within the management target range of 20,000 to 60,000 index fish. A 347,000 fish escapement index for District 6 was within its management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish (Table 2).

Escapements of coho salmon are not typically monitored in Districts 6 and 8. Indications from Canadian fisheries in the Stikine River and other systems in Southeast Alaska where escapements are monitored pointed to a generally good coho salmon escapement.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

The District 11 (Taku/Snettisham) commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and in Section 11-C in the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. The Section 11-B fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June when Taku River Chinook salmon run strength is sufficient, sockeye and chum salmon from mid-June through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon from late August until the season is closed. The Section 11-C fishery targets pink salmon from mid-July to mid-August when southern Stephens Passage pink salmon runs are sufficient. Management of sockeye and coho salmon fisheries are based on wild sockeye salmon runs in summer and wild coho salmon runs in fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason run size estimates through a mark–recapture project for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. DIPAC operates a sockeye salmon escapement enumeration program at Speel Lake in Port Snettisham. Aerial and foot surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams throughout the district. All averages referred to in the District 11 section are recent averages.

The PST directly affects management of this fishery because the Taku River is a major transboundary river extending into Canada that significantly contributes to the District 11 salmon harvest. The PST mandates the District 11 sockeye salmon fishery be managed primarily for Taku River escapement needs. The Taku River sockeye salmon BEG range, implemented in May of 2020, is 40,000 to 75,000 fish with a management objective of 58,000 fish. This management objective is based on revised historical run sizes resulting from the Transboundary Technical Committee's review of Taku River sockeye salmon assessment. Annex IV of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for Taku River sockeye salmon based on documented enhanced sockeye salmon runs resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's runs of Taku River enhanced sockeye salmon resulted in 2024 harvest shares for Taku River sockeye salmon of 77% U.S. and 23% Canada.

The PST includes provisions for Taku River coho salmon. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a management objective of 70,000 fish. The management intent of both countries in 2024 was to achieve the management objective and respective ACs defined in the harvest-sharing agreement developed for the current *annex period*.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2024. The forecast of 17,300 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada. The

forecast was below the management objective and, combined with escapement being below the goal range for the previous 8 years, resulted in substantial restrictions in the early District 11 directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fishery with commercial troll, sport, and personal use fisheries also curtailed. Drift tangle nets were used near the Wright River to spaghetti-tag fish to allow for a mark–recapture estimate and potentially to give an indication of inseason run abundance based on CPUE; however, there were not enough years of CPUE data from the project to estimate run size with a high degree of confidence. The inriver assessment fishery, which acts as a potential second event in the mark–recapture study, was not conducted by Canada in 2024 due to the low forecast run size and recent below goal escapements. Without a reliable method of estimating run size inseason, both the U.S. and Canada managed their early-season sockeye salmon fisheries based on the preseason Chinook salmon forecast.

Management actions to conserve Taku River Chinook salmon occurred in District 11 and Canadian fisheries. Management actions in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery included the following: 2-day initial fishing periods in Taku Inlet from SWs 25 to 28; a significant area closure including most of Taku Inlet and waters extending farther south and west in SW 25; a closure line north of Point Cooper in SW 26; and a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction and night closures (10:00 PM to 4:00 AM) throughout the district in SWs 25 and 26.

Canada delayed their first inriver directed sockeye salmon fishery opening by a week to SW 27 and fishing started on June 30. Canada also implemented nonretention of all Chinook salmon in their commercial and recreational fisheries and implemented a 5.5-inch maximum mesh size restriction through SW 29. Commercial spring troll fisheries throughout the region were limited to select outer coastal areas, near hatchery facilities and release sites, in THAs, and in areas that have been identified as having low proportional harvest of wild Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Chinook salmon. Nonretention of Chinook salmon in the sport fishery was in effect in northern inside waters from April 1 through June 14, and in upper Taku Inlet through June 30. The personal use sockeye salmon fishery in the U.S. portion of the Taku River was delayed by 3 weeks and started on July 22. The 2024 GSI harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon in District 11 were 265 fish in the sport and 99 fish in the commercial drift gillnet fishery, plus an estimated 10 fish harvested in the personal use fishery.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2024 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began on June 16 in SW 25. Section 11-B was opened for 2 days (Table 17) in Taku Inlet, which was an average period of time. There was a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction, night closures in effect from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM, and an area restriction closing waters in Taku Inlet north of Point Greely and west of a line of longitude running mid-inlet from the latitude of Point Greely to a point where it intersects with the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Grand Island. Effort was 47% of average for the week with 12 boats fishing. Sockeye salmon harvest was 71% of average and CPUE was 135% of average. Total Chinook salmon harvest was 222 fish with 24 fish estimated as wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and age-sex-length (ASL) sampling. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were well above the weekly average.

In SW 26, Section 11-B was opened for 2 days in Taku Inlet (statistical area 111-32) and Stephens Passage (statistical area 111-31); this opening was 87% of the average time for the week. The northern line shifted to the latitude of Point Cooper in Taku Inlet, and gear and time restrictions throughout the district were the same as the previous opening to minimize Chinook salmon

interception. Thirty-four boats, 91% of average, harvested 2,200 sockeye salmon. The SW 26 weekly harvest was 188% of average, with CPUE 245% of average. The total Chinook salmon harvest was 126 fish, of which an estimated 35 fish were wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest was 166% and CPUE was 302% of their weekly averages.

Section 11-B was opened for 2 days in SW 27 with a third day extension based on a small fleet size and the high Taku River sockeye salmon preseason forecast. Chinook salmon conservation measures were further reduced with open waters extended north to the latitude of Jaw Point in Taku Inlet. Maximum mesh size restriction and night closures were no longer utilized. Participation increased from the previous week to 56 boats, which is 98% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 2,100 fish, 31% of the average for the week with CPUE 40% of average. Otolith analysis from sockeye salmon sampled in Taku Inlet indicated that 3% of the sockeye salmon harvest was composed of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon from Taku and Stikine Rivers projects, and <1% were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. A Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was not produced this week due to low numbers of tags from the Canyon Island fish wheels and low harvest in the recapture effort in the Canadian inriver fishery. Chinook salmon harvest this week was 168 fish, of which 25 were wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest was 200% of average for the week, and CPUE was 224% of average.

Section 11-B was opened for 2 days in SW 28 with the north line remaining at Jaw Point in Taku Inlet for Chinook salmon conservation. Fishing time was extended 24 hours again this week with sockeye salmon showing signs of abundance and below-average fleet size. The 3-day opening was average length for SW 28. Fifty-eight boats participated this week, which was 69% of average. The harvest of 7,100 sockeye salmon was average and CPUE was 128% of average. Analysis of otolith samples from the fishing grounds indicated 12% of the sockeye salmon harvest in Taku Inlet and 32% of Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Harvest of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon from Tatsamenie and Little Trapper Lakes contributed 2% of the Taku Inlet harvest, and Tatsamenie and Tahltan Lakes contributed 2% of the Stephens Passage harvest. A Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was again not produced this week with insufficient data from the mark–recapture project. The total Chinook salmon harvest was 127 fish, of which 19 were wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest was 178,000 fish, which was 181% of average, and CPUE was 284% of average.

Fishing time for SW 29 was set at 3 days in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with the northern line in Taku Inlet relaxed to the full extent. A 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction was implemented on the third day of the opening south of Circle Point in Stephens Passage to minimize harvest of Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon but still allow opportunity to target hatchery-produced chum salmon. Fishing time was extended 24 hours throughout the district this week based on low effort and good sockeye salmon harvest. The 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction remained in place. Participation increased slightly from the previous week with 61 boats making landings, which was 70% of average. The weekly harvest of sockeye salmon in the fishery was 11,000 fish, 103% of average, and CPUE was 121% of average. Analysis of otolith samples this week indicated that 19% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet were of Snettisham Hatchery origin and 5% harvested were TBR enhanced sockeye salmon from Tatsamenie, Little Trapper, and Tahltan Lakes. Otolith samples from sockeye salmon harvested in Stephens Passage indicated that 46% were of Snettisham Hatchery origin and 3% were TBR enhanced fish from

Tatsamenie and Little Trapper Lakes. Data from the Taku River mark–recapture project was again insufficient to produce a sockeye salmon run estimate this week. Chum salmon harvest was the highest of the season this week with 190,000 fish harvested and CPUE was 231% of average.

Fishing time for SW 30 was set at 3 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. There was a 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction in place on the 3rd day for the waters of Stephens Passage south of Circle Point to limit harvest of wild sockeye salmon returning to Port Snettisham. Fishing time was extended an additional 48 hours throughout the district, and the 5-day opening was 135% of the average time open for the week. Effort during the 5-day opening increased from the previous week to 74 boats making landings, which was 75% of average and the largest weekly number of boats for the season. Sockeye salmon harvest was 23,400 fish, 127% of average for the week, and CPUE was 127% of average. Analysis of otoliths from the opening indicated that 12% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, and 59% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Enhanced fish from Tatsamenie and Little Trapper Lakes made up 6% of the sockeye salmon harvest in Taku Inlet and <1% of the harvest in Stephens Passage. The first Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was produced this week and projected a terminal run of 205,000 wild fish, just above the preseason forecast of 200,000 fish. Using the terminal run projection and anticipated 77% U.S. harvest share based on the projected terminal run size of TBR enhanced fish resulted in a U.S. AC of 113,000 Taku River wild sockeye salmon. Chum salmon harvest was 212% of average and CPUE was 207% of average.

Fishing time for SW 31 began with 3 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, with the 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction in place again on the 3rd day for the waters of Stephens Passage south of Circle Point to limit harvest of wild sockeye salmon returning to Port Snettisham. Fishing time was again extended 48 hours throughout the district for a weekly total of 5 days based on low effort and good sockeye salmon harvest. Participation dropped from the previous week to 64 boats making landings, 79% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 33,300 fish, the highest weekly harvest of the season, and was 213% of average with CPUE 233% of average. Otolith analysis indicated that of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, 24% were of Snettisham Hatchery origin and 4% were TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie and Little Trapper Lakes. In Stephens Passage, 60% of the sockeye salmon were of Snettisham Hatchery origin and 1% were TBR enhanced fish from Little Trapper and Tahltan Lakes. The weekly Taku River wild sockeye salmon terminal run size projection decreased slightly this week to 201,000 fish resulting in a U.S. AC of 107,000 fish which was based on a 75/25% harvest split due to an increase in the enhanced sockeye salmon run projection. Chum salmon harvest was 296% of average and CPUE was 309% of average.

Fishing time for SW 32 was set at 4 days in Taku Inlet. With low numbers of wild sockeye salmon initially counted through the Speel Lake weir, fishing time was set for 2 days in Stephens Passage with no mesh size restrictions. Due to the passage of a good number of sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir early in the opening, Stephens Passage was extended an additional 48 hours for a 4-day opening throughout the district—which was average length opening for the week. Participation fell to 50 boats making landings, which was 87% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 7,800 fish, which was 57% of average, and CPUE was 69% of average. Analysis of otoliths sampled for the week indicated that 27% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and 4% of the Taku Inlet harvest was TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. No otolith samples were obtained from Stephens Passage this week. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run size projection decreased slightly to 197,000 wild fish,

resulting in a U.S. AC of 104,000 fish. Chum salmon harvest was 176% of average and CPUE was 185% of average for the week.

Section 11-B was opened for an initial 3 days in SW 33 with a delayed opening starting on Monday at noon to avoid conflict with the annual Golden North Salmon Derby. The district was extended for an additional 24 hours, resulting in 4 days of fishing, which was 105% of average time open for the week. Effort fell to 20 boats, 44% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 14% of average, whereas CPUE was 34% of average. Analysis of otoliths sampled for the week indicated that 39% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet and 31% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and 7% of the Taku Inlet and 2% of the Stephens Passage harvest were TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run size projection increased to 202,000 wild fish resulting in a U.S. AC of 108,000 fish after applying 75/25% harvest sharing to the projected enhanced sockeye salmon run size. Chum salmon harvest continued to fall this week with harvest 47% of average and CPUE at average. This was the last Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate of the season and the last week of the sockeye salmon management period with coho salmon management starting in SW 34.

During the summer season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point can differ from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon, as well as to effectively harvest DIPAC hatchery-produced chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet remained closed to the outer markers, except for 8 days throughout the entire season. The Speel Arm THA was opened in SW 34 once escapement of Speel Lake wild sockeye salmon was confirmed. The entrance to Port Snettisham also opened in SW 34 and remained open throughout the coho salmon management period. Between SWs 28 and 31, a 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point was utilized for 8 total days when Limestone Inlet was open to the inner markers to reduce the harvest of wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon runs to Crescent Lake was discontinued in 2012 and aerial surveys have been used in the last several seasons to monitor escapement. Approximately 400 sockeye salmon were observed in the lake this season and it is assumed that adequate numbers of fish escaped through the District 11 fishery into the lake due to below-average fishing time and effort in Stephens Passage throughout the sockeye management period. The 2024 Speel Lake sockeye salmon escapement was within the escapement goal range.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Fishing time for SW 34 was set for 3 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. The entrance to Port Snettisham, along with the Speel Arm THA, drew most of the early effort. The district was extended for an additional 24 hours based on low effort and above-average coho salmon harvest. The 4-day opening was 125% of the average time open for the week. Effort fell again this week and 14 boats made landings, which was 47% of average. Traditional (not including the Speel Arm THA) sockeye salmon harvest was 11% of average and CPUE 23% of average. Analysis of sockeye salmon otoliths sampled for the week indicated that 19% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and <1% of the harvest were TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. No otolith samples were obtained from Stephens Passage this week. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 238% and 397% of average. CWT analysis indicated that about 10% of the 4,700 coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The first Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate, expanded by average run timing with harvest applied, projected a terminal run of 113,500 above-border fish, resulting in a U.S. AC of 27,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 35 was set at 4 days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham with the Speel Arm THA open until further notice (the THA would remain open until September 19) to allow continued targeting of enhanced Snettisham Hatchery-produced sockeye salmon. The district was extended for an additional 24 hours throughout based on low effort and above-average coho salmon harvest, and the entire 5-day opening was 156% of the average length of time open. A total of 22 boats made landings throughout the opening, which was 73% of average. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 113% and 137% of average, with most of the harvest occurring in Taku Inlet. CWT analysis indicated that 24% of the 6,100 coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The projected terminal run estimate for Taku River above-border coho salmon decreased to 104,500 fish, resulting in a U.S. AC of 19,000 fish.

At the entrance of Port Snettisham and throughout the district fishing time for SW 36 was set at 4 days (114% of average time open). A total of 18 boats, 65% of average, made landings with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 113% and 159% of average. CWT analysis indicated that 47% of the 6,100 coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly projected terminal run estimate for Taku River above-border coho salmon decreased slightly to 90,000 fish providing a U.S. AC of 10,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 37 was set at 4 days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham. The district was extended for an additional 24 hours throughout based on low effort and above-average coho salmon harvest, and the 5-day opening was 147% of average time open. Participation increased to 22 boats making landings. This participation was 81% of the average, which tied week 35 for the most effort of the fall fishery. Coho salmon catches were the highest of the year this week with harvest 157% of average and CPUE was 142% of average. CWT analysis indicated 64% of the 8,400 coho salmon harvest was composed of Alaska hatchery fish, the highest weekly hatchery contribution of the season. The weekly Taku River above-border coho salmon terminal run projection increased to 98,000 fish providing a U.S. AC of 14,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 38 was set at 4 days throughout the district. Participation fell to 15 boats making landings, 81% of average. Coho salmon harvest was 114% of average and CPUE was 142% of average. CWT analysis indicated 39% of the 3,100 coho salmon harvest was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly Taku River above-border coho salmon terminal run projection increased to 101,000 fish providing a U.S. AC of 16,000 fish.

Fishing time for SWs 39 and 40 were set at 5 days each week throughout the district. Participation decreased to 7 boats in SW 39, and SW 40 had no effort. Coho salmon harvest in SW 39 was 68% of average and CPUE 63% of average. CWT analysis indicated Alaska hatchery fish contributed 61% to the 650 coho salmon harvest in SW 39. The next 2 weekly Taku River above-border coho salmon terminal run projections were 98,000 fish in SW 39 and 93,500 fish in SW 40 which was the last inseason estimate of the season. SW 39 marked the end of the recapture portion of the mark–recapture project, with no continuing Canada commercial fishery or assessment fishery. SW 40 was the last opening of the season in District 111 and fishing ended at noon on Friday, October 4.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2024 District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 67 days from June 16 through October 4. The Speel Arm THA was opened after wild Speel Lake sockeye salmon met the lower bound of the escapement goal and was open for a total of 29 days. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured in boat days (total number of permits delivering fish multiplied

by the number of days open to fishing each week) peaked in SW 30. Total fishing effort for the 2024 drift gillnet fishery was 2,091 boat days, which was 87% of average.

Harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery totaled 810 Chinook, 101,000 sockeye, 33,000 coho, 7,000 pink, and 828,000 chum salmon (Tables 20 and 24). Harvests for Chinook, coho, and chum salmon were above recent averages and sockeye salmon harvest was at the recent average, whereas pink salmon harvest was below average. Hatchery-produced salmon made up a substantial amount of the Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon harvest.

The District 11 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 810 fish in SWs 25 to 41 (during the traditional sockeye and coho salmon management periods) was 84% of average (Table 24). Alaska hatchery fish contributed 46% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The 2024 GSI-based District 11 harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon are 265 fish in the sport fishery, 99 fish in the commercial drift gillnet fishery, and an estimated 10 fish in the personal use fishery. Canada's commercial harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was zero fish due to a nonretention policy; 183 large Chinook salmon were caught and released during their directed sockeye salmon fishery. The 2024 escapement estimate was 24,518 Taku River large Chinook salmon. This estimate was within the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish and the first time the escapement goal had been reached since 2015.

The District 11 traditional drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 89,000 fish was 104% of average (Table 24). Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during SW 27 and added a substantial proportion to harvests from SWs 28 to 34. Contribution of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon is estimated to be 22,000 fish or 25% of the harvest. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry planting programs at Tatsamenie, Tahltan, and Trapper Lakes contributed an estimated 3,000 fish. The PST harvest shares for the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of Taku River sockeye salmon in 2024 were 77% U.S. and 23% Canada based on enhanced salmon production. District 11 gillnet fisheries (commercial and personal use) harvested an estimated 63,000 Taku River sockeye salmon, 45% of the 140,000-fish TAC, or 59% of the U.S. AC. The Canadian harvest of 20,000 Taku River sockeye salmon is 14% of the TAC or 62% of the Canadian AC. The Canadian fishery is covered in more detail in the *Canadian Transboundary River Fisheries* section of this report.

The estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement was 112,671 fish, well above the escapement goal range of 40,000 to 75,000 fish. Escapement of sockeye salmon into Speel Lake, enumerated through the weir, was 6,600 fish—within the 4,000–9,000 fish escapement goal range. Sockeye salmon escapement into Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2024, with approximately 400 fish observed during several flights. Although no formal goal exists for this system, the historical peak aerial survey count is 5,000 fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and local Juneau area streams, as well as to Alaska hatcheries and release sites. The traditional drift gillnet coho salmon harvest of 33,000 fish (Table 20) was 127% of average. Alaska hatchery-produced coho salmon accounted for 12,000 fish or 36% of the District 11 drift gillnet harvest. The above-border Taku River coho salmon escapement was estimated at 65,000 fish, within the escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and below the management objective of 70,000 fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 12,200 Taku River above-border coho salmon throughout the entire season, with the U.S. harvesting 118% and

Canada harvesting 88% of their ACs *after* SW 33, during the coho accounting period. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 traditional drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of under 7,000 fish was just 6% of average (Table 24). Escapement numbers for Taku River pink salmon are unknown and Canyon Island fish wheel counts are not comparable to the baseline for the year. The 2024 total of 283 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was equally diminutive and was supported by very low numbers of pink salmon observed in the Nakina River on Chinook salmon aerial surveys flown in 2024. Other pink salmon index streams aerially surveyed in northern Stephens Passage also had well-below-average counts of pink salmon.

The District 11 traditional drift gillnet harvest of 828,000 chum salmon was 202% of average (Table 24). Summer-run chum salmon made up nearly 100% of the total chum salmon harvest. The summer run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and is composed almost entirely of hatchery-produced fish. Chum salmon returning to DIPAC release sites in Gastineau Channel and Limestone Inlet contributed to a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Fifty-three percent of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet and 47% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 600 fall chum salmon from SW 34 to the end of the season was 32% of average. Escapement numbers for Taku River chum salmon are unknown and typically the number of chum salmon caught by the fish wheels throughout the season at Canyon Island can be used as an index of escapement. However, the operating hours of the fish wheels were reduced to 8 hours a day in 2023. This time is down from 16–24 hours for the previous 39 years, so fish wheel catch numbers are not directly comparable. The 2024 combined fish wheel catch of chum salmon was 32 fish which was the third lowest catch in the last 10 years.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

The District 15 (Lynn Canal) commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Lynn Canal north of the latitude of Little Island Light. District 15 includes Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). Section 15-B was not open to commercial fishing in 2024 and has been closed since 2014. All 5 species of Pacific salmon are harvested in this fishery; however, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon are the targeted species. Management is driven by the abundance of wild sockeye salmon through most of the summer before transitioning to fall-run chum and coho salmon in late August. The fishery has historically targeted wild sockeye salmon from mid-June through September, with the harvest being predominantly Chilkoot Lake and Berners River sockeye salmon during early summer, and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for the remainder of the season. Traditionally, sockeye salmon have mostly been harvested in Section 15-A, but over the past 25 years, there has been increased effort and harvest in Section 15-C. District 15 has 2 chum salmon fisheries: a summer fishery for hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor THA, and a wild fall chum salmon fishery for chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Since the early 2000s, fishing in Section 15-C has been focused on harvesting DIPAC hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to release sites in the Boat Harbor THA and the Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area (SHA) from mid-June to mid-July. By late August, management emphasis shifts to wild fall chum and coho salmon abundance. Chilkat River and Berners Bay stocks contribute to most of the chum and coho salmon harvest.

The District 15 drift gillnet fishery is managed in accordance with the *Lynn Canal and Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.384). In 2018, the BOF designated Chilkat River Chinook salmon as a stock of management concern after escapements fell below the lower bound of the BEG range in 5 out of 6 consecutive years from 2012 to 2017. The board adopted an action plan (Lum and Fair 2018a) that directed the department to implement conservative management measures in the commercial, sport, and subsistence fisheries to reduce the harvest of the Chilkat River stock of Chinook salmon and increase escapement. Management actions to reduce the harvest of Chilkat River Chinook salmon stocks in the District 15 commercial drift gillnet fishery have included significantly reduced time and area and a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction. The action plan outlined conservative management actions for Section 15-A that limited fishing to waters south of Eldred Rock Lighthouse and east of a line extending from the lighthouse to a point 2.0 nmi offshore from the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal, with 2-day fishing periods during the first 5 weeks of the fishery. In Section 15-C, the action plan limited the fishing area to *the Postage Stamp* during the first week of the fishery. The Postage Stamp is an area defined as waters south of the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef Light at 58°35.46′ N lat, 135°01.13′ W long and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef Light to Little Island Light at 58°32.41′ N lat, 135°02.83′ W long. Additional restrictions to curtail harvest of juvenile Chilkat River Chinook salmon included night closures from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM. Additionally, commercial spring troll fisheries throughout the region were limited to selected outer coastal areas, near hatchery facilities and release sites, in THAs, and in areas that have been identified as having low harvest of wild Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon.

During the 2022 BOF meeting, the department recommended the board continue the SOC status for Chilkat River Chinook salmon stocks. The board adopted a new action plan (Hagerman et al. 2022) that included the Taku River Chinook salmon stock. Management actions for Chilkat River Chinook salmon were the same as the prior action plan with modifications that allowed the department to apply more restrictive management measures where and when appropriate and to relax management measures where and when the department determined there was opportunity to do so. These management actions have effectively reduced overall harvest rates of Chilkat River Chinook salmon and escapements have been met in 5 out the past 6 years. This year was the 7th consecutive year the District 15 drift gillnet fisheries have been managed under the provisions of the BOF-recommended management actions.

Management specific to wild stock sockeye salmon fisheries is based primarily on escapements to Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes measured by fish weir stock assessment projects. Fall-run coho and chum salmon fisheries are based on run strength to the Chilkat River basin assessed by CPUE, and aerial and foot surveys within the Chilkat River drainage. Harvest of hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor THA release site are regulated under the *Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.386) and is discussed later in this report.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There are no directed commercial drift gillnet Chinook salmon fisheries in District 15, although Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally. Other fisheries in Southeast Alaska harvest Chilkat River stocks of Chinook salmon including the Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River subsistence salmon fisheries, marine sport fisheries, commercial troll, and purse seine fisheries. These fisheries share the burden of conservation for not only Chilkat River stocks but other Chinook salmon stocks in the region. The 2024 Chilkat River Chinook salmon preseason total run size forecast was 2,850 large fish (ocean-age-3 and older), within the escapement goal range of 1,750 to 3,500 fish. Given

continued low productivity and poor marine survival, conservative management measures were necessary in 2024 to minimize harvest of Chilkat River Chinook salmon stocks.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The District 15 drift gillnet fishery opened by regulation on June 16 in SW 25 (Table 17). Management actions to conserve Chilkat River Chinook salmon occurred in Sections 15-A and 15-C. In Section 15-A, conservative management measures included 2-day initial fishing periods, a significant area closure (limited to waters south of Eldred Rock Lighthouse and east of a line extending from the lighthouse to a point 2.0 nmi offshore from the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal), a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction, and night closures (10:00 PM to 4:00 AM) during the first 5 weeks of the fishery (SWs 25–29).

In Section 15-C, a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction and night closures were also in effect during the first 5 weeks of the fishery. In addition, fishing was limited to 2 days per week in the Postage Stamp area during the first 2 weeks of the fishery (SWs 25 and 26).

Sockeye salmon returning to the Chilkoot River were extremely late in 2024, with weir counts well below average during the first 6 weeks of the fishery. On-the-grounds boat surveys and weekly genetic stock composition data also indicated low abundance of Chilkoot River sockeye salmon stocks in Lynn Canal. As a result, additional restrictions were implemented to protect this stock and ensure the escapement goal was met. The western half of Section 15-A closed to commercial fishing during SWs 30 and 31; however, gear and night closure restrictions were lifted. Due to the poor Chilkoot River sockeye salmon run, subsistence salmon fishing in Chilkoot and Lutak Inlets closed on August 31 (SW 35) for 3 weeks. In contrast, the Chilkat River sockeye salmon run was early. To provide harvest opportunity to harvest these stocks, the western half of Section 15-A south of Glacier Point opened for 2 days followed by a 24-hour extension in SW 30. In SW 31, the same area was open initially for 2 days, followed by a 48-hour extension.

Conservation measures implemented to conserve Chilkoot River sockeye salmon were effective and the lower bound of the SEG was achieved on August 1 (SW 31). In SW 32, Lutak and Chilkoot Inlets opened in waters south of White Rock. Additionally, waters south of Kochu Island in Chilkat Inlet opened for 2 days. Both areas were extended 48 hours. The same areas were open for the next 4 weeks (SWs 32–35), with fishing periods from 3 to 4 days each week.

In Section 15-A, management emphasis switched to wild coho and chum salmon in SW 35. Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon harvest and escapement continued to be closely monitored for the next 3 weeks.

Although management priority and emphasis is on escapements of wild salmon stocks returning to Chilkoot and Chilkat Rivers, fishing effort in Section 15-C primarily targets hatchery-produced chum salmon runs to DIPAC's release site in the Boat Harbor THA. Thus, time and area were also limited in Section 15-C to conserve Chilkat River Chinook salmon. Fishing was limited to 2 days per week in the Postage Stamp during the first 2 weeks of the fishery (SWs 25 and 26). The Postage Stamp area was expanded approximately 1.5 nmi north in SWs 27–29 to alleviate crowding issues amongst the fleet. Fishing in this area was initially set at 2 days each week, with a 24-hour extension in SWs 27 and 28, and a 48-hour extension in SW 29.

By SW 30, gear restrictions and night closures were removed; however, with poor escapements of Chilkoot River sockeye salmon, fishing time was limited to 2 days and area was reduced back to the initial Postage Stamp boundaries.

In SW 31, fishing remained limited to the Postage Stamp for a 2-day opening. This time was extended by 48 hours for a total fishing period of 4 days.

In SW 32, sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkoot River was approaching the lower bound of the SEG, and fishing time and area increased. The fishing area was expanded north to the latitude of Point Bridget for 2 days, followed by a 48-hour extension.

By SW 33, all waters of Section 15-C were open to commercial fishing for 2 days. Fall management began in SW 34.

Fall Coho and Chum Salmon Fishery

Management of the District 15 fall fishery primarily focused on the harvest of wild fall chum and coho salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Chilkat River coho and chum salmon have similar run timing, so management decisions consider the abundance of both species. Additionally, sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkat Lake was considered in the management of the fall fishery in Section 15-A, because the late-run timing of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon overlaps with the runs of Chilkat River coho and chum salmon. Historically, management decisions during the fall fishery were heavily dependent on inseason data from the Chilkat River fish wheels project. However, this was the first year the fish wheels were not operated, and therefore, management actions were primarily based on fishery performance data, specifically CPUE.

Section 15-A opened to fall fishing in SW 35 for 3 days in waters south of a line from the northern tip of Kochu Island to assess Chilkat River coho and chum salmon abundance. With a reduced fleet size and inseason indications of an early and strong coho salmon run to Chilkat River, a 24-hour extension was warranted. All waters south of a line from White Rock in Lutak Inlet were open for 4 days to provide harvest opportunity on any available salmon surplus to escapement needs. In SWs 36 and 37, fishing time remained at 3 days in waters south of Kochu Island. Lutak Inlet closed for the remainder of the season in SW 36; however, waters south of Tanaini Point remained open for 3 days in both SWs 36 and 37.

In SW 38, inseason CPUE information indicated a low abundance of Chilkat River chum salmon. Without Chilkat River fish wheel data to back up fishery performance data, a precautionary management approach was necessary and fishing closed in Chilkat Inlet and Mud Bay. The remainder of Section 15-A was open for 3 days. The same time and area were implemented in the following week which was the last week of the season (SW 39).

Fall management in Section 15-C began one week earlier (SW 34) than Section 15-A to provide harvest opportunities for Berners River coho salmon stocks and to assess the run strength of both coho and chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Due to below-average fishing effort and no conservation concerns for Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, the fishery was initially open for 3 days, followed by a 24-hour extension. With fewer than 20 permits active in the District 15 gillnet fishery, fishing was maintained at 3 days per week throughout all waters of Section 15-C for the remainder of the season (SWs 35–39).

Harvest and Effort Summary

The District 15 traditional drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 48 days from June 16 (SW 25) through September 25 (SW 39). Section 15-A was open for 45 days, 88% of the recent average, and Section 15-C was open for 47 days, 98% of the recent average (Table 17). A total of 130 drift gillnet permits participated in the 2024 District 15 drift gillnet fishery, 63% of the recent average.

Districtwide fishing effort peaked in SW 28 with a total of 100 boats fishing, 64% of the recent average for that week. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured in boat days in 2024 was 3,726 boat days, 143% of average.

Participation in Section 15-A was below the recent average during the first 7 weeks of the fishery, at average during SW 32, then remained below average throughout the remainder of the season (SWs 33–39). In Section 15-A, the peak effort of 54 boats occurred in SW 32. Fishing effort throughout District 15 typically declines during the fall fishery due to lower harvest rates and foul weather. This pattern continued in 2024.

Effort in Section 15-C was below the recent average throughout most of the fishing season except during SWs 35 and 36. Peak effort in Section 15-C occurred during the 4th week of the fishery with 65 boats fishing, 54% of average for that week. Effort declined in subsequent weeks with 11 boats fishing during the last week of the season (SW 39).

In 2024, the overall harvest in the District 15 commercial drift gillnet fisheries totaled 1.8 million salmon (Table 20). Harvest by species included 270 Chinook, 64,000 sockeye, 62,000 coho, 14,000 pink, and 1.6 million chum salmon (Tables 22 and 24). The total harvest was 130% of the recent average and 212% of the long-term average. This harvest ranked the 4th-highest salmon harvest in District 15 since 1960 (Table 25). Coho and chum salmon harvests were above the recent average, and Chinook, sockeye, and pink salmon harvests were below average.

Peak Chinook salmon harvest generally corresponds with peak fishing effort targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon in Section 15-C. The majority of Chinook salmon harvest (72%) occurred during the first 4 weeks of the season with a peak harvest of 93 fish in the first week of the fishery (SW 25). Stock compositions for Chinook salmon harvested in the District 15 commercial drift gillnet fisheries have been determined by GSI since 2019. Postseason GSI analysis estimated 33 Chilkat River Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 15 drift gillnet fisheries in 2024, 12.4% of the overall Chinook salmon harvest. Exploitation rates of Chilkat River Chinook salmon are also estimated from CWT recoveries in all SEAK fisheries. In 2024, the estimated harvest by all gear groups in SEAK was 128 Chilkat River Chinook salmon, a harvest rate of 5.8%.

The District 15 drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest for 2024 totaled 64,300 fish (Table 25), representing 43% of the recent average. Historically, the majority of sockeye salmon harvests have occurred in Section 15-A. However, with increasing fishing effort directed toward hatchery-produced chum salmon, sockeye salmon harvests in Section 15-C have grown in recent years. In Section 15-A, 37,000 sockeye salmon were harvested, accounting for 57% of the districtwide total, whereas Section 15-C contributed 27,300 fish, or 43% of the district's harvest.

The peak harvest occurred during SW 32, with 17,700 sockeye salmon landed by 75 permits, equating to 70% of the recent average for that period. GSI analysis estimated that the 2024 District 15 sockeye salmon harvest included 20,600 Chilkoot Lake, 27,300 Chilkat Lake, and 11,000 Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon. Additional contributing stocks included those from the Stikine–Taku, Snettisham, Juneau mainland (including Berners Bay stocks), and other stocks in the region.

Pink salmon are primarily harvested incidentally during drift gillnet operations targeting sockeye salmon. In 2024, the District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvest totaled 13,600 fish (Table 25), representing 8% of the recent average and marking the lowest recorded harvest since 1996. The

peak harvest occurred during SW 32, with 5,600 pink salmon landed by 75 permit holders, equating to 76% of the recent average for that period.

The total chum salmon harvest in District 15 for 2024 reached 1.6 million fish (Table 25), representing 161% of the recent average of 1 million fish. This harvest included both hatchery-produced chum salmon from the DIPAC program, returning to their release site at the Boat Harbor THA, and wild fall chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. The DIPAC hatchery contribution to the District 15 drift gillnet fishery was estimated at slightly more than 1.6 million fish, accounting for 99% of the total chum salmon harvest. In contrast, the wild fall chum salmon harvest totaled 8,000 fish, just 1% of the recent average. The combined traditional and terminal chum salmon harvest for 2024 was the highest on record.

The total coho salmon harvest in District 15 for 2024 reached 62,000 fish (Table 25), representing 193% of the recent average. Although coho salmon are harvested throughout the season, they are not actively targeted until mid-August. During the fall fishery, weekly coho salmon harvests remained above average except for the final week of the season (SW 39). The peak harvest occurred in SW 39, with 17,400 coho salmon landed by 45 permit holders. A significant portion of the District 15 coho salmon harvest typically comes from Section 15-C. In 2024, Section 15-A yielded 16,000 coho salmon, and Section 15-C accounted for 46,000 fish.

Escapement Summary

To estimate sockeye salmon escapements, ADF&G operates 2 stock assessment projects: an adult salmon counting weir on the Chilkoot River and a dual-frequency identification sonar (DIDSON) weir at the outlet of Chilkat Lake. From 1994 through 2023, the department also operated two 3-basket fish wheels in the lower Chilkat River basin to assess inriver salmon abundance and collect biological data and ASL composition. However, this project was discontinued after the 2023 field season as the benefits no longer justified the associated operational costs.

Additionally, the department conducts a combination of aerial and foot surveys during peak spawning periods to estimate coho salmon escapements to the Chilkat and Berners Rivers.

The estimated escapement of Chilkat River Chinook salmon in 2024 was 2,070 large fish (age 1.3 and older), falling within the BEG range of 1,750 to 3,500 fish and representing 112% of the recent average (Table 5). Since 2018, intensive conservative management measures across commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries have effectively reduced exploitation rates and increased escapement levels for this stock. As a result, the Chilkat River escapement goal has been met in 5 of the past 6 years meeting the criteria for removal from the list of stocks of management concern.

The estimated escapement of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in 2024 was 65,000 fish, within the SEG range of 38,000 to 86,000 fish (Table 5) and represented 79% of the recent average. The Chilkoot River weir was installed and became operational on June 7 (SW 23). During the first 7 weeks of the run (SWs 23–30), cumulative sockeye salmon counts remained well below average. However, in SW 31, passage through the weir increased significantly with an above-average weekly count of 28,000 fish, bringing the total weir count to nearly 47,000 and surpassing the lower bound of the escapement goal range.

In SW 32, an additional 13,000 sockeye salmon were counted, slightly above the weekly average. In the following weeks, passage rates declined to below average and the weir was removed on September 6 (SW 36). Other species counted through the Chilkoot River weir in 2024 included 16 Chinook, 34 coho, 3,000 pink, and 470 chum salmon.

In 2024, the estimated escapement of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was 104,000 fish, falling within the BEG range of 70,000 to 150,000 fish (Table 5). The Chilkat Lake DIDSON sonar weir project became operational on June 13 (SW 24). Throughout most of the run, weekly passage rates remained above average, except for SW 36, when high water events caused a reversal, disrupting fish passage through the weir. The lower escapement goal threshold of 70,000 sockeye salmon was met on September 9 (SW 37), allowing sufficient time for the commercial gillnet fishery to harvest these stocks through September. The final 2024 escapement estimate of 104,000 fish represented 109% of the recent average.

Additionally, an estimated 11,500 coho salmon passed through the weir in 2024. However, these counts do not reflect total escapement as the project concluded before the full coho salmon run to Chilkat Lake is complete. The weir was removed as scheduled on October 13, 2024.

Prior to 2023, Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement was assessed using an index based on total fish wheel catches of this species. This index was derived from a mark–recapture study conducted between 2001 and 2004, which estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captured 1.5% of the inriver run. However, due to the weak correlation between fish wheel counts and mark–recapture estimates the department recommended eliminating the Chilkat River fall-run chum salmon SEG in 2024.

There are no formal escapement goals for pink salmon in the Haines Management Area and no directed pink salmon fisheries operate in District 15. Pink salmon index stocks spawning in streams north of Sumner Strait are part of the Northern Southeast Subregion which has an escapement goal of 2.5 to 6.0 million index spawners. Pink salmon runs in the Haines Management Area are monitored through aerial surveys, the Chilkoot River weir, and, prior to 2023, fish wheel catches from the Chilkat River.

Pink salmon runs to the Haines Management Area are highly variable and generally low in magnitude. Odd-year escapement indices have trended below average in most streams, whereas even-year escapement indices have also been below average in recent years. In 2024, pink salmon escapements in the Haines Management Area were generally poor, falling below management targets (Tables 1 and 2).

Chilkat River coho salmon escapement estimates are derived from surveys of 5 index streams within the Chilkat River basin during peak spawning periods. Peak escapement counts are expanded using a factor derived from mark–recapture studies. In 2024, poor weather and river conditions prevented one index stream from being surveyed. The estimated escapement for Chilkat River coho salmon was 59,000 fish, near the upper bound of the BEG range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish (Table 5).

Berners River coho salmon escapement is estimated through aerial and foot surveys conducted in late fall. In 2024, the estimated escapement for Berners River coho salmon was 10,200 fish, exceeding the escapement goal range of 3,600 to 8,100 fish (Table 5).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA HATCHERY FISHERIES

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2024 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal harvest area fisheries (THA), spring troll fisheries, AIR fisheries, and private hatchery cost-recovery fisheries. A THA is defined in regulation and is an area intended for common property fisheries to harvest

returns of hatchery produced salmon. A special harvest area (SHA) is also typically defined in regulation and is in an area where hatchery cost-recovery fisheries can occur. Accurate overall harvest information is available from fish tickets. Management actions in traditional fisheries are directed at harvesting wild stocks, although comigrating hatchery-produced salmon contribute substantially to traditional fisheries harvests. As hatchery-produced salmon enter THAs near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on harvest of surplus hatchery runs. In most cases, fisheries in THAs are managed according to allocation plans approved by the BOF. In several locations, THAs must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost-recovery harvests. Hatchery SHAs are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs (cost recovery) and to reserve enough broodstock to provide for egg-take goals. For some terminal locations, only cost-recovery harvests occur; for some locations, both common property and cost-recovery harvests occur; and at other locations, only common property harvests occur (Figure 7).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated primarily by evaluation of CWT recovery information and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT tagging rates for salmon hatchery releases are specified in hatchery annual management plans. Harvests of returning adults are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs and are used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are used to estimate hatchery-produced chum and sockeye salmon harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous because entire releases can be mass marked. No coordinated, regionwide program currently exists to sample and evaluate returning chum salmon; however, since 2006, SSRAA has evaluated traditional and terminal fisheries in Districts 1–8, DIPAC has evaluated harvests at specific delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska, and Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) has sampled primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2024, of the 38.2 million fish total all-gear salmon harvest, 67% were harvested in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, 14% in common property terminal harvest area purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, and 14% in cost-recovery fisheries. Chum salmon composed the largest proportion of hatchery-produced salmon in numbers, pounds, and value. Of the 15.7 million chum salmon harvested in 2024, 41% were harvested in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, 27% were harvested in hatchery THA purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, and 16% in cost recovery (Conrad and Thynes 2025). The estimated hatchery contribution to common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 9.5 million fish accounting for 17% of overall purse seine and drift gillnet harvests and 45% of exvessel value. Proportions of hatchery-produced salmon in common property purse seine and drift gillnet harvests included the following: 74% of Chinook, 5% of sockeye, 19% of coho, <1% of pink, and 89% of chum salmon harvests (Wilson 2025).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HATCHERY HARVESTS

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundance-based harvests allowed under the PST, to comply with allocations established for the different gear groups, and to manage spring troll and net fisheries to benefit from Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatchery programs.

The 2024 composition of hatchery-produced salmon in traditional purse seine and gillnet fisheries varied by species and by fishery. Chinook and coho salmon hatchery contributions are determined by CWT sampling. In 2024, Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the traditional

purse seine fishery harvest was estimated to be 300 fish, which was 4% of the harvest (Table 26). In 2024, Alaska hatcheries contributed 1,700 Chinook salmon (43%) to the traditional drift gillnet fishery harvest (Table 27). Directed Chinook salmon drift gillnet fisheries did not occur in 2024, and time, area, and gear restrictions were applied to conserve wild stock Chinook salmon during openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests in Districts 6, 8, 11, and 15. Alaska hatchery contribution of coho salmon to the traditional purse seine harvest was estimated at 28,000 fish, or 15% of the harvest (Table 26). Alaska hatchery-produced coho salmon contribution to the traditional drift gillnet fishery was estimated at 65,000 fish and was 31% of the harvest (Table 27; CWT Lab 2025).

Estimates of hatchery-produced sockeye, pink, and chum salmon contributing to traditional fisheries can be made by sampling for otolith marks. Sockeye salmon are sampled in various fisheries by ADF&G, but the department does not sample pink and chum salmon harvests. Chum salmon harvests in southern Southeast Alaska fisheries are sampled extensively by SSRAA, and harvests are sampled to a lesser degree in northern Southeast Alaska by NSRAA and DIPAC. Estimates of common property (both traditional and THA) harvests are developed annually by hatchery operators and included in their annual reports. An estimate of hatchery contribution of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon can be made from subtracting common property harvests of assumed hatchery fish in THAs and SHAs from hatchery operators' overall common property hatchery harvest estimates.

Of 394,000 sockeye salmon harvested in traditional purse seine fisheries in 2024, almost all were from wild stocks (Table 9). An estimated 170 hatchery-produced sockeye salmon were harvested in purse seine fisheries (Table 26).

An estimated 34,000 hatchery-produced sockeye salmon—15% of the total traditional drift gillnet harvest—were harvested in traditional drift gillnet fisheries in 2024 (Table 27). Contributions of hatchery-produced sockeye salmon to traditional fisheries in 2024 included fish from Taku River (Tatsamenie and Trapper Lakes) and Stikine River (Tahltan Lake) enhancement projects and releases from Snettisham Hatchery.

Hatchery-produced pink salmon generally contribute little to traditional fisheries. The estimated harvest of hatchery-produced pink salmon in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 198,000 fish, 1% of the harvest (Tables 26 and 27). Because pink salmon are generally not sampled, the basis of hatchery operators' estimates is uncertain.

The majority of chum salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska are from hatchery production. Hatchery harvest estimates are determined by otolith sampling of commercial, traditional, and terminal area fisheries. Most chum salmon are thermally marked, and harvest estimates are based on expected proportions of returns to terminal areas instead of systematic sampling for otolith marks. Precise estimates of harvests in traditional common property fishery areas are not always known; therefore, harvests as reported in this section are based on hatchery operators' best estimates. Estimated hatchery contributions to traditional purse fisheries are estimated at 1.7 million chum salmon—65% of the harvest—in the purse seine fishery and 2.2 million chum salmon—98% of the harvest—in the drift gillnet fishery (Tables 26 and 27). It should be noted this year's estimated contribution of hatchery-produced chum salmon to purse seine and drift gillnet traditional fisheries was the third highest since large-scale hatchery production began in 1977.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA HARVESTS

THA Harvest Summary

In 2024, 12 THAs were open for purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries (Tables 16 and 18). A total of 18,000 Chinook, 38,000 sockeye, 18,000 coho, 325,000 pink, and 4.9 million chum salmon were harvested (Tables 28 and 29). Common property purse seine fisheries harvested most of the overall Chinook (53%), chum (67%), and pink (94%) salmon; common property drift gillnet fisheries harvested the most sockeye (59%) and coho (76%) salmon. Harvest in the Hidden Falls THA contributed the largest amount of chum salmon to overall common property purse seine harvest with 900,000 fish harvested (Table 28). The Boat Harbor THA contributed the largest common property drift gillnet harvest of chum salmon with 809,000 chum salmon harvested (Table 27).

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA and SHA are managed in consultation with SSRAA to provide for broodstock and cost recovery. Neets Bay is one of 2 primary locations where SSRAA's cost-recovery harvest occurs. Opportunity for common property harvest in the THA may be provided if surplus fish are available. The Neets Bay THA was open on a rotational basis for drift gillnet and purse seine gear from 12:00 PM, June 29, through 12:00 PM, July 6, and was open for troll gear from June 27 through August 1 to target chum salmon (Tables 16 and 18). The rotational net fishery in the Neets Bay THA started later in 2024 because the returning Chinook forecast was low (100 fish) due to only the 6-year-old brood year returning after the discontinuation of the Chinook release at this site. There were no additional common property fisheries in the Neets Bay THA during the 2024 season. In the Neets Bay THA, drift gillnet gear harvested 40 Chinook and 2,200 chum salmon (Table 29), and purse seine gear harvested 170 Chinook and 231,000 chum salmon (Table 28) in common property fisheries for the season. Cost-recovery totals were 337,000 chum, 40 Chinook, and 40,800 coho salmon (Table 30).

Based on otolith sampling, SSRAA estimated the traditional commercial common property harvest for Neets Bay hatchery-produced chum salmon for all gear groups was 324,000 chum and 11,000 fall chum salmon. The chum salmon total run of 992,000 fish was 64% of the preseason forecast of 1.5 million fish. The fall chum salmon total run of 25,000 fish was 61% of the preseason forecast of 40,000 fish. The fall coho salmon total run of 128,000 fish was 117% of the preseason forecast of 110,000 fish. The Chinook salmon total run of 230 fish was 230% of the preseason forecast of 100 fish.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet THA opened by regulation on June 1 to drift gillnet and troll gear to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA and remained open on a continual basis through November 10 (Table 18). The harvest consisted of 1,000 sockeye, 5,400 coho, 7,600 pink, and 402,000 chum salmon (Table 29). An additional 272,000 chum salmon returning to Nakat Inlet were harvested outside the THA in the traditional common property fisheries (Tessa Frost, Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, Ketchikan, March 2025, personal communication; Tables 26 and 27). The total hatchery-produced chum salmon run to Nakat Inlet was 637,000 fish, 154% of the preseason forecast of 415,000 chum salmon. The fall hatchery-produced chum salmon total run of 36,000 fish was 180% of the preseason forecast of 20,000 fish.

Carroll Inlet

The Carroll Inlet THA was opened in 2024 on a rotational basis for purse seine and drift gillnet gear to harvest returning Chinook salmon produced by SSRAA. Carroll Inlet was open concurrently to all gear groups from June 1 through June 12, and then, while remaining open for troll gear, opened by rotation between purse seine and drift gillnet gear from June 15 through June 30 (Tables 16 and 18). During the initial open period, June 1 through June 15, the Carroll Inlet THA was open for net gear in the waters of Carroll Inlet north of the latitude of 55°34.83′ N lat, approximately 1.3 nmi north of Nigelius Point. The lower portion of the Carroll Inlet THA was closed to net gear to allow the troll fleet exclusive access. Drift gillnet and purse seine harvested 3,900 Chinook salmon in the THA (Tables 28 and 29). The total Chinook salmon run to Carroll Inlet was estimated to be 9,300 fish, which was 149% of the preseason forecast.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA was opened in 2024 for purse seine gear to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. Kendrick Bay opened by regulation on June 15 and remained open through September 30 (Table 16). Harvest consisted of 5,000 sockeye, 1,600 coho, 72,000 pink, and 487,000 chum salmon (Table 28). An additional 433,000 Kendrick Bay chum salmon were harvested in common property fisheries outside the THA. The total hatchery-produced chum salmon run for Kendrick Bay was 920,000 fish, which was 74% of the preseason forecast of 1.2 million fish.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay THA is opened each year to harvest hatchery-origin Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine gear groups. By regulation, the area can be opened as early as May 1; however, because of concerns for wild Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon stocks and the fact that hatchery-produced Chinook salmon are typically not present in larger numbers until June, the THA opening was delayed until June 1. Anita Bay opened to net and troll gear concurrently from June 1 through June 12. From June 13 through August 31, the fishery operated on a rotational basis for purse seine and drift gillnet fleets, with the purse seine fleet fishing first in 2024 (Tables 16 and 18) whereas the troll gear group was allowed to fish continuously until the THA closed on November 10. Prior to 2009, the rotational schedule in Anita Bay was 2 to 1, with the drift gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the purse seine fleet fishing 24 hours. In 2009, the ratio changed to 1 to 1, in order to address imbalances in hatchery salmon allocations. From 2015 through 2017, rotations were 1 to 1 from June 13 through July 24 and switched to 2 to 1 for the duration of the rotational schedule. The rotation schedule switched back to 1 to 1 for the entire rotation period in 2018 through 2023 and was in place again for 2024. The first drift gillnet and purse seine effort in Anita Bay occurred during SW 22. The final landings for the purse seine fleet occurred during SW 32, and the final landings by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 39. The purse seine fishery harvested 3,000 Chinook, 70 coho, and 95,000 chum salmon (Table 28). Drift gillnet harvest included 3,700 Chinook, 7,600 coho, and 54,000 chum salmon (Table 29). Total harvests for the Anita Bay THA were estimated to be 7,000 Chinook (130% of forecast), 148,000 chum (81% of forecast), and 7,600 coho salmon (133% of forecast).

Southeast Cove

2024 was the 6th year that NSRAA hatchery-produced chum salmon were available for common property fishing in the Southeast Cove THA (statistical area 109-41). The Southeast Cove THA opened on June 16 to common property purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll fisheries. Purse seine was open on Sundays and Thursdays, drift gillnet was open on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and troll was open on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The Southeast Cove THA closed to all common property commercial fisheries on July 19 to facilitate chum salmon cost-recovery operations (Table 16). The common property purse seine harvest was 214,000 chum salmon and the drift gillnet harvest was 30,000 chum salmon (Tables 28 and 29) with an additional 23,000 chum salmon harvested for cost recovery (Table 30). The 2024 total chum salmon harvest for Southeast Cove of 267,000 well exceeded the preseason forecast of 215,000 chum salmon.

Thomas Bay

The Thomas Bay THA was open to common property purse seine and troll fisheries to harvest the 6th year of NSRAA-produced chum salmon returning to the THA. NSRAA was expecting a run of 381,000 chum salmon. THA boundaries were designed to minimize effects on recreational users and Dungeness crabbers in the area. The Thomas Bay bluffs were closed to fishing on the weekends, and the head of Thomas Bay off the Patterson River flats and west of Ruth Island (including Bock Bight) were closed for the season. The purse seine fishery was open on Sundays and Thursdays from June 16 through August 1, for 15 hours each open period (Table 16). The troll fishery was open June 16 through August 3, during periods when the purse seine fishery was closed. Common property purse seine harvest was 432,000 chum salmon. No cost-recovery or broodstock collection took place in the Thomas Bay THA during 2024 (Table 28).

Speel Arm

The DIPAC forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs (including Sweetheart Creek) for 2024 was 130,000 fish from their 2019 and 2020 brood year smolt releases. A fishery in the Speel Arm THA was not considered until the lower bound of the 4,000–9,000 Speel Lake sockeye salmon SEG was assured. Progress towards this goal was gauged by counting fish through a weir below the lake staffed by DIPAC personnel. In 2024, just prior to the SW 34 traditional District 11 gillnet opening, the combination of fish that had passed through the weir and were observed below the weir in the outlet stream was near the lower bound of the goal range. Thus, the THA opened on Sunday, August 18, along with the rest of Section 11-B. Only 12 boats participated in the initial THA opening in SW 34, effort dropped dramatically the next week, and no landings were made from SWs 36 through 38. A total of 11,600 sockeye salmon were harvested in the THA, an estimated 22,000 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon were harvested outside the THA in District 11, and an additional 54,500 sockeye salmon were harvested for cost recovery at the hatchery (Tables 29 and 30). The minimum mesh size restriction that is typically utilized south of Circle Point to conserve Speel and Crescent Lakes sockeye salmon was implemented for the latter portions of the openings in SWs 28 through 31. The 2024 total run size of 96,000 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon was 74% of the forecast.

Amalga Harbor

Since 2012, portions of the Amalga Harbor THA in Section 11-A have been opened for common property purse seine fishing to harvest DIPAC hatchery-produced chum salmon surplus to cost-recovery needs. To minimize disruptions to landowners and recreational users of this high-use area

on the Juneau road system, common property openings occur only in July and only on Thursdays. Prior to 2018, openings were limited to 6 hours; beginning in 2018, openings were increased to 9 hours. Openings are based on progress toward DIPAC cost-recovery goals. In 2024, due largely to low salmon price, cost-recovery goals were not achieved and no common property openings occurred. A total of 1.2 million chum salmon were harvested for cost recovery at Amalga Harbor (Table 30) and the total run to Amalga and Boat Harbors THAs was 2.6 million fish.

Hidden Falls

NSRAA forecasted a run to the Hidden Falls THA of 36,000 coho, 900 Chinook, and 1.6 million chum salmon for 2024. Under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, to derive the necessary revenues, NSRAA Board of Directors requested that no tax be assessed for chum salmon in Section 12-A statistical areas 112-22 (Hidden Falls THA), 112-21 (Kelp Bay), and 112-11 (Outer Kelp Bay) to provide needed revenue for hatchery operations. Due to the projected run of chum salmon in 2024, the Hidden Falls THA was opened for common property harvest on June 16. Inseason indicators of run strength suggested the run was sufficient for continued common property harvest opportunity. Openings, which were commensurate with regional openings, continued through August 1. A total of 900,000 chum salmon were harvested in the Hidden Falls THA in 2024 in common property purse seine openings (Table 28). The final run size estimate of chum salmon returning to the Hidden Falls Hatchery was 1.5 million fish.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

For 2024, NSRAA forecasted salmon runs to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 10,000 Chinook, 28,000 coho, and 2.5 million chum salmon. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost-recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs. NSRAA conducted extensive cost-recovery harvest operations in this area in 2024.

In 2022, the BOF adopted regulations requiring a time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings of 1 to 1. By emergency order, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2024 season. This action was taken to promote full utilization of salmon, prevent waste of salmon, determine harvest patterns of incidentally caught coho and sockeye salmon, and provide ADF&G and NSRAA with full and accurate reporting of salmon runs. Purse seine and drift gillnet permit holders were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA. In 2024, drift gillnetters were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches through June 15 to reduce harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay.

The common property rotational fishery began June 1 and ended on August 25 (Tables 16 and 18). The June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. To allow for cost-recovery harvest, the Deep Inlet THA was closed to all common property harvest from July 11 through August 10 and from August 25 through the remainder of the 2024 season. In the 2024 Deep Inlet THA drift gillnet fishery, 2,700 Chinook and 314,000 chum salmon were harvested and the purse seine fishery harvested 2,600 Chinook and 889,000 chum salmon (Tables 28 and 29). The total chum salmon run to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery, including broodstock, was estimated to be 3.2 million fish.

Crawfish Inlet

NSRAA forecasted 1.3 million chum salmon to return to the Crawfish Inlet THA in 2024. The Crawfish Inlet THA was intended to be primarily a troll gear fishing area. NSRAA, in consultation with ADF&G, determined the troll fishery and cost-recovery operations were sufficient to harvest chum salmon returning to the Crawfish Inlet THA. West Crawfish Inlet was not opened for common property harvest specifically to harvest hatchery-produced chum salmon; however, there were 3 common property openings in the West Crawfish traditional pink salmon purse seine fishery. A total of 306,000 chum salmon were harvested during these openings. The total run of chum salmon to Crawfish Inlet was estimated to be 1.0 million fish.

Boat Harbor

Harvest of hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor THA release site are managed under the *Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.386) which defines the THA as those waters within 2 nmi of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal from the latitude of Lance Point south to the latitude of a point located approximately 2.4 nmi north of Point Whidbey. In accordance with this plan, fishing is open continuously within the waters of Boat Harbor west of 135°09.57′ W long and referred to as *inside waters*. The remainder of the THA is considered *outside waters* and is opened with consideration of wild salmon abundance because of its location within a mixed stock fishery in Section 15-C of District 15.

The Boat Harbor THA opened to commercial drift gillnet fishing on June 16 (SW 25). Due to ongoing conservation concerns for Chilkat River Chinook salmon, commercial fishing in the outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA was subject to restrictions for the 7th consecutive season. These restrictions included reduced fishing time and area, night closures from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM, and a maximum mesh size limit of 6 inches.

During the first 2 weeks of the season (SWs 25 and 26), fishing periods were limited to 2 days per week, with the fishing area restricted to within 1 nmi offshore for the first 3 weeks. Night closures and the 6-inch mesh size restriction remained in effect for the first 5 weeks of the fishery. In SW 27, the outside waters of the THA were expanded to 2 nmi offshore, and fishing time was extended by 2 days, resulting in a 4-day fishing period. From SWs 30 through 32, the fishery operated on a 3-day schedule, followed by a 2-day extension. As fishing effort declined in SW 33, the fishery was open for 4 days. In SW 34, the outside waters initially opened for 3 days, with a subsequent 24-hour extension.

In the later weeks of the season, the THA was managed in coordination with Section 15-C as part of a traditional common property fishery. Over the course of the season, the outside waters of the Boat Harbor THA were open for a total of 39 days (SWs 25–34), while the inside waters remained open continuously for 73 days without restrictions (SWs 25–39; Table 18). A total of 57 permit holders participated in the 2024 THA fishery, representing 68% of the average participation level.

In 2024, DIPAC projected a total chum salmon run of 2.6 million fish to its release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor. In District 15, DIPAC's hatchery-produced chum salmon were harvested in both the traditional common property fishery in Section 15-C and the Boat Harbor THA. The 2024 chum salmon return exceeded expectations, yielding the second-largest contribution to the gillnet fleet in DIPAC's history, with an estimated 2.6 million chum salmon harvested. Of this total, 809,000 chum salmon were harvested in the Boat Harbor THA (Table 29), accounting for 99% of the overall chum salmon harvest in District 15.

HATCHERY COST-RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost-recovery harvests were reported by 5 private nonprofit hatchery permit holders from 20 locations during 2024 (Table 30). Total harvest was 5.3 million salmon, 150% of the recent average harvest of 3.5 million fish. Harvest by species included 19,000 Chinook, 57,000 sockeye, 219,000 coho, 412,000 pink, and 4.6 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 87% of the total cost-recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum salmon harvest was 172% of the recent average. Cost-recovery harvests of Chinook and sockeye salmon were below recent averages whereas harvest of coho, pink, and chum salmon were above (Table 30).

Cost-recovery harvests for the 2024 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 30, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery SHAs are shown in Figure 7.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at their release sites in the Carroll Inlet, Herring Bay, Neets Bay, Port Asumcion, Klawock River, Port Saint Nicholas, Burnett Inlet, and Anita Bay SHAs. Total harvest for these 8 locations included 747,000 chum, 84,000 coho, and 14,000 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for these locations included 1.9 million chum, 56,000 sockeye, 19,000 coho, 1,200 pink, and 300 Chinook salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Mist Cove, Southeast Cove, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet/Silver Bay, and Crawfish Inlet (including West Crawfish) SHAs. Total harvest for the 6 locations included 1.8 million chum, 29,000 coho, and 4,800 Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2012, NSRAA, working with the Alaska Department of Revenue, elected to assess a 10% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters of the Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA and nearby waters in accordance with AS 16.10.455 *Cost Recovery Fisheries*. By invoking this provision, common property purse seine fisheries in the THA could occur on a regular basis, without disruptions, to provide for cost recovery, and cost-recovery harvests at this location would be reduced.

Armstrong Keta, Inc./NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 61,000 pink, 143,000 chum, and 88,000 coho salmon.

Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 330,000 pink and 22,000 chum salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979, Canada initiated larger-scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers using small skiffs. Commercial, recreational, and Aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the PST, which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the U.S. and Canada since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

Harvest share arrangements for salmon from the Stikine River in Canada vary by species. Harvest shares for Chinook salmon are only pertinent to large fish. Chinook salmon harvest share provisions were developed to acknowledge traditional harvests in fisheries that occurred prior to 2005. These included incidental harvests in Canada and U.S. commercial drift gillnet fisheries, U.S. and Canada sport fisheries, Canada First Nations food fishery, and the Chinook salmon assessment (test) fishery. Finally, for each country, Chinook salmon TAC is split equally after escapement and base level catches are accounted. For sockeye salmon, the harvest sharing objective for the 2024 season share of the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon was 57.5% U.S. and 42.5% Canada. Canada was allowed a harvest of 5,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. There are no harvest share agreements for pink and chum salmon.

Canada harvests Stikine River salmon in 2 commercial fisheries, a First Nations food fishery, and assessment fisheries. The Lower River Commercial Fishery (LRCF) takes place from immediately above the U.S./Canada border to about 9 nmi above the border. Typically, about 12 permit holders participate in the fishery, which accounts for the majority of Canada's salmon harvest. The Upper River Commercial Fishery (URCF) takes place about 130 nmi upriver near Telegraph Creek. The fishery usually consists of only one permit holder and the harvest is small. The food fishery takes place around Telegraph Creek and at the mouth of the Tahltan River. There were 3 assessment fisheries on the Stikine River: the lower river Chinook salmon test fishery (ended in 2017), the lower river sockeye salmon test fishery (ended in 2020), and the Tuya test fishery (ended in 2014).

Preseason forecasts of Stikine River Chinook salmon did not produce an AC for Canada. Instead, the low forecast triggered conservation measures during directed sockeye salmon fisheries. Zero large and nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canadian LRCF. The 2024 harvests from the combined Canada commercial, food, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River included 49 large and 223 nonlarge Chinook salmon. Zero large and nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canada sockeye salmon test fisheries. Canada's base-level fishery harvest of 49 large Chinook salmon was above their TAC of zero fish (Table 32).

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns as required by the TBR Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 with the Stikine Management Model (SMM) driving decisions beginning in SW 29. Starting in SW 29, weekly inputs of harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide a weekly forecast of run size and TAC.

Because of the low forecast of Chinook salmon, Canada delayed the opening of their directed sockeye salmon commercial fishery to SW 27 in 2024 and closed it in SW 30 for mainstem sockeye salmon concerns. The LRCF was open for coho salmon fishing from SW 36 through SW 38. Weekly openings were 5–7 days in duration. The total directed sockeye salmon harvest in the LRCF was 22,503 sockeye salmon and 150 fish were harvested in the directed coho salmon fishery. The URCF harvested 255 sockeye salmon in 2024. The food fishery harvested 7,709 sockeye salmon. Canada's total harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2024 was 31,017 fish (Table 32), which was below the AC 63,469 Stikine River sockeye salmon and included 43,770 Tahltan and 19,699 mainstem fish.

Canada harvested a total of 2,682 coho salmon in directed coho salmon fishing (Table 32).

TAKU RIVER

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 18%. The actual harvest share for the season is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run size of enhanced adult sockeye salmon returning from the U.S./Canada fry planting program. For 2024, the TAC was shared at 77% U.S. and 23% Canada. The fishery is managed in season based on wild fish, and postseason performance is based on all fish. A Taku Sockeye Working Group was established in 2018. The goal of the group was to review the stock assessment project with an aim to minimize potential bias inherent in estimating run size based on mark–recapture methodology. In addition, they set out to establish an EGR for Taku River sockeye salmon based on maximum sustained yield (MSY) prior to the 2020 fishing season. In May of 2020, when the TBR Panel could not reach an agreement, the issue was elevated to the Pacific Salmon Commission commissioners. The commissioners agreed that beginning in the 2020 fishing season through 2028, the EGR will be the MSY-based EGR of 40,000 to 75,000 sockeye salmon and the management objective to determine the annual TAC for Taku River sockeye salmon will be 58,000 fish. A fishery directed at Taku River Chinook salmon can be provided when run size is adequate. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR Technical Committee providing each country harvest shares dependent on overall run size. The Taku River Chinook salmon EGR is 19,000 to 36,000 large fish with a management objective of 25,500 large fish. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a management objective of 70,000 fish. The management intent for both countries in 2024 was to manage their fisheries to achieve the management objective and respective ACs of sockeye and coho salmon based on harvest sharing arrangements dictated by paragraph 3(b)(iii) of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST.

In 2024, Canada's Taku River commercial harvest was 19,800 sockeye and 13,000 coho salmon (Table 33). These harvests do not include recreational or Aboriginal fisheries. Nonretention of Chinook salmon was in place for both large and nonlarge fish. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku River enhancement projects contributed an estimated 1,300 fish to the harvest, accounting for 7% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. In 2024, the sockeye salmon harvest was 90% of the recent average, whereas coho salmon harvest was 120% of the recent average. The 59 days of commercial fishing for the season was 120% of the recent average, whereas the seasonal fishing effort of 213 permit days was 80% of average. The directed sockeye salmon fishery was delayed to SW 27 to minimize harvest of Chinook salmon and fishing started on June 30. The maximum allowable mesh size was 8.0 inches except for the period from June 30 (SW 27) through July 18 (SW 29), at which time it was reduced to 5.5 inches to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Kuthai, King Salmon, Little Trapper, and Tatsamenie Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the Taku River watershed. A mark–recapture program has been operated annually since 1984 in the Taku River to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon; total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the above-border harvest from the mark–recapture estimate. The event 1 (mark) component of this project has utilized fish wheels in Canyon Island spinning 16 to 24 hours per day since 1984. Fish wheel operating time was reduced to 8 hours per day starting in 2023 which allows for inseason run size estimates to be produced but makes direct comparison of catches to previous seasons difficult. The 2024 Taku River above-

border run size estimate is 134,600 sockeye salmon, and the naturally spawning escapement is estimated at 109,500 fish with an additional 1,500 fish removed for broodstock. The new harvest sharing arrangement of Taku River sockeye salmon allows either country, in addition to its share of the TAC, to harvest any projected sockeye salmon in excess of the management objective apportioned by run timing. Neither country harvested their full AC this season—the U.S. harvested 59% and Canada harvested 62% of their AC—so no surplus was harvested.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 13,400 fish, which is the highest on record, more than 16 times the 800-fish average, and 133% of the previous high weir count of 10,000 fish in 1999. Water levels were ideal in 2024 and not a hindrance to migration; however, high water has been an issue in recent years. In 2021, substantial numbers of fish were observed in the lower river unable to access waters upstream. Efforts are currently underway to assess and mitigate 8 identified potential migration obstacles in the Silver Salmon River canyon below the lake that were enhanced in a 2007 flooding event. The sockeye salmon count through the King Salmon Lake weir was 4,500 fish, which is 83% of the recent average of 5,400 fish. The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 11,800 sockeye salmon, which is 127% of the recent average of 9,300 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 6,200 sockeye salmon is 46% of the recent average of 13,600 fish. In 2024, 1.7 million eggs were available for sockeye salmon broodstock from Tatsamenie Lake and 600,000 eggs from Little Trapper Lake.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the portion of the Taku River drainage that is in Canada was estimated from the joint U.S./Canada mark–recapture program. Tag application occurred from July 5 (SW 27) until September 30 (SW 40) with fish wheels in operation for 8 hours each day throughout the entire period. Recovery occurred until September 28 (SW 39) in Canada's commercial and First Nation fisheries. The postseason above-border coho salmon run estimate is 77,600 fish; subtracting the inriver catch of 12,600 fish leaves a spawning escapement estimate of 65,000 fish, landing within the newly adopted EGR of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 12,200 Taku River above-border coho salmon after SW 33. Canada harvested 9,100 fish during the same time period. This catch resulted in the U.S. harvesting 118% of its AC and Canda harvesting 88% of its AC.

ANNETTE ISLANDS RESERVE FISHERIES

Presidential proclamation established AIR in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the members of the Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The MIC members also have the right to use fish traps, although fish traps have not been used on the island since 1993. The small hand troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of Chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets.

The total 2024 AIR salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 2,500 Chinook, 17,700 sockeye, 30,000 coho, 1.1 million pink, and 525,000 chum salmon (Conrad and Thynes, 2025). AIR fisheries management reported drift gillnet fishery harvests of 900 Chinook, 18,000 sockeye, 1,900 coho, 13,000 pink, and 181,000 chum salmon (Table 34). Drift gillnet harvests were above the recent average for chum salmon and below recent averages for all other salmon species. The low average pink salmon harvest for the drift gillnet fleet was a function of extremely small pink salmon and gear selectivity rather than a lack of abundance. Chinook salmon harvest was 94%, sockeye salmon harvest was 88%, coho salmon harvest was 45%, pink salmon harvest was 6%, and chum salmon harvest was 119% of recent averages. AIR fisheries management reported that

purse seine fishery harvests were 1,100 Chinook, 12,000 sockeye, 16,000 coho, 1.1 million pink, and 344,000 chum salmon (Table 35). Purse seine harvests were above recent averages for Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon and average for pink salmon. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 95% of the recent average of 1.1 million fish, and notable was 401% of the recent average harvest of chum salmon (Table 35). The AIR all-gear pink salmon harvest of 1.1 million fish was 15% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1. The AIR all-gear chum salmon harvest of 344,000 fish was 39% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish), 2024.

Subregion	2024 Pink salmon index	Biological escapement goal	
		Lower bound	Upper bound
Southern Southeast	9.22	3.00	8.00
Northern Southeast Inside	2.79	2.50	6.00
Northern Southeast Outside	2.38	0.75	2.50
Total	14.39		

Table 2.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2015–2024.

Subregion	District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Lower management target	Upper management target
SSE	101		+					+		+	+	1.02	2.71
SSE	102		+	+	-			+		+		0.29	0.77
SSE	103							+		+		0.95	2.54
SSE	105		-							+		0.25	0.66
SSE	106									+		0.21	0.57
SSE	107									+		0.26	0.69
SSE	108			+		+		+		+		0.02	0.06
NSEI	109		-		-							0.65	1.56
NSEI	110		-		-	-	-			+	-	0.59	1.41
NSEI	111		-		-	-	-		-	+	-	0.25	0.60
NSEI	112		-		-	-	-			+	-	0.52	1.24
NSEI	113	+		+	-	-						0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+		0.14	0.34
NSEI	115	+	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO	113	+		+								0.75	2.50

Note: SSE = Southern Southeast Subregion; NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside Subregion; NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside Subregion.

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2015–2024.

Subregion	District	Stock group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Lower management target	Upper management target
SSE	101	E Behm		+					+		+	+	0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	0.1	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	-	+					+				0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan		+		-			+		+		0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moira			+	-			+		+		0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall									+		0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta			+	-			+		+		0.3	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock									+	+	0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound			-								0.1	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal		-		-					+		0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay		-							+		0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett									+		0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor					+		+				0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay	-								+		0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass							+		+		0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan						-			+		0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay							+		+		0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine			+		+		+		+		0.02	0.06
NSEI	109	E Baranof				-	-	-		-		-	0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor		-		-	-	-			+		0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay	+	-							+		0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	SE Baranof			+	-		-	-	-		-	0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof		-									0.22	0.53
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay	+		+	-	-	-	+		+		0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton		-	-	-	-	-		-		-	0.37	0.87
NSEI	110	Portage Bay			+		-				+		0.03	0.08
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier	+	-		-	-		+		+		0.17	0.41
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	0.15	0.37
NSEI	111	Stephens		-		-	-	-		-	+	-	0.10	0.23

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Table 3.–Page 2 of 2.

Subregion	District	Stock group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Lower management target	Upper management target
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-			+		0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay				-				-	+		0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	+	-		-	-	-		-	+	-	0.03	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+		0.1	0.24
NSEI	112	Tenakee		-		-	-	-			+		0.21	0.49
NSEI	112	W Admiralty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound	+		+	-	-						0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	Homeshore	+	-	-	-	-	-	-				0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+		0.11	0.27
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal	+	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO	113	Lisianski	+		+		+		+	-	+	+	0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound								-			0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound					-		-			+	0.21	0.7
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm				+							0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish	+				-		-	-	-	+	0.03	0.1
NSEO	113	Whale Bay	+							-			0.04	0.15

Note: SSE = Southern Southeast Subregion; NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside Subregion; NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside Subregion.

Table 4.–Southeast Alaska chum salmon sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices (in thousands), 1980–2024.

Stock	Southern Southeast	Northern Southeast Inside	Northern Southeast Outside	Cholmondeley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River	Chilkat River
Enumeration Method	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Estimated escapement
Run-type	Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
No. streams	15	63	9	2	2	1	1	1
1980	84.9	121.3	–	25.5	6.3	13.8	34.5	–
1981	61.7	115.6	–	26.0	6.6	3.5	33.5	–
1982	31.1	59.8	13.1	8.4	5.4	12.0	1.6	–
1983	61.6	162.2	25.2	15.1	1.5	4.8	3.3	–
1984	94.8	159.1	88.5	40.4	10.0	19.0	7.8	–
1985	115.6	149.3	54.5	39.6	12.2	21.0	4.0	–
1986	105.8	141.2	40.2	28.0	14.3	12.0	9.2	–
1987	102.1	105.5	24.8	46.0	9.0	11.2	2.0	–
1988	225.0	161.7	29.2	35.8	7.4	15.5	3.7	–
1989	104.4	52.8	17.6	34.8	7.1	8.4	2.1	–
1990	70.0	107.5	35.2	30.3	4.0	20.0	5.1	275.0
1991	86.4	76.2	50.1	58.0	4.9	6.0	0.9	–
1992	101.3	152.8	35.7	36.5	5.1	19.3	2.7	–
1993	158.8	227.9	20.9	46.0	6.8	7.4	8.2	–
1994	119.1	272.2	18.0	42.7	5.0	4.9	4.3	29.6
1995	97.5	208.5	27.4	35.0	3.2	14.0	6.1	72.2
1996	246.0	931.5	37.3	61.5	4.8	19.0	9.2	65.8
1997	76.6	226.3	43.1	30.8	3.5	5.4	34.4	85.5
1998	177.5	196.8	24.9	58.5	5.8	31.5	8.0	126.9
1999	94.8	317.8	26.9	100.0	1.5	20.0	10.0	277.1
2000	152.9	442.5	103.9	35.8	2.5	12.5	17.0	262.8
2001	146.8	229.4	65.7	45.0	–	3.5	17.8	305.1
2002	62.6	396.6	23.3	39.0	0.5	6.0	4.7	206.0
2003	73.7	210.2	35.6	75.0	0.7	8.7	6.3	166.0
2004	101.1	242.4	85.2	60.0	3.3	13.1	5.2	329.0
2005	79.9	185.3	81.8	14.6	2.1	2.8	1.1	202.0
2006	80.4	282.3	65.9	54.0	2.4	15.0	2.2	688.7
2007	146.3	149.1	42.0	18.0	0.5	5.4	6.0	323.9
2008	13.4	98.9	56.2	49.5	1.4	11.7	8.0	4441.2
2009	46.0	106.7	17.1	39.0	1.7	5.1	1.4	329.4
2010	50.7	77.0	27.5	76.0	5.4	6.5	6.1	89.2
2011	179.2	125.0	24.8	93.0	1.8	5.1	3.0	359.4
2012	155.0	177.1	37.8	54.0	3.8	9.8	2.0	287.0
2013	85.7	277.8	22.8	13.2	2.4	2.8	7.6	166.1
2014	47.1	93.0	27.6	47.5	4.3	6.3	10.8	141.8
2015	115.3	165.7	26.3	73.0	7.3	21.5	12.0	206.8
2016	89.7	65.8	26.0	30.0	4.7	14.3	1.4	218.1
2017	83.8	277.3	24.8	51.5	4.2	15.5	14.5	121.3
2018	127.2	109.0	19.4	70.0	1.0	5.6	6.2	–
2019	105.3	123.5	25.5	20.0	4.8	14.3	3.6	224.2
2020	69.7	52.1	16.1	30.0	1.5	11.5	0.2	22.7
2021	77.4	66.9	11.6	55.0	2.2	3.0	1.9	168.8
2022	135.9	115.9	18.0	42.0	0.7	3.0	0.8	342.8
2023	276.3	323.7	14.6	93.0	0.8	18.5	7.7	751.5
2024	111.4	101.5	21.9	38.0	2.0	8.4	0.6	–
Goal range:								
Lower bound	62.0	107.0	25.0	30.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	75
Upper bound	–	–	–	48.0	7.0	15.0	18.0	250

Note: Survey estimates are based on peak aerial observations and expanded fish wheel counts (Chilkat River) and do not represent total escapements. En dash indicates no data.

Table 5.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks compared to escapement goals, 2024.

Stock	Goal type[a]	Estimated escapement or index	Escapement goal range	Comment	Enumeration method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	3,563	8,000–18,000	Below goal	Weir count
McDonald Lake	SEG	61,537	55,000–120,000	–	Mark–recapture
Stikine (mainstem)[b]	SEG	54,867	20,000–40,000	–	Run Reconstruction
Stikine (Tahltan)[b]	BEG	78,419	11,000–25,000	Above goal	Weir count
Speel Lake	BEG	6,580	4,000–9,000	–	Weir count
Taku (inriver)[b]	SEG	112,671	40,000–75,000	Above goal	Mark–recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	210,303	7,000–25,000	Above goal	Weir count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	64,817	38,000–86,000	–	Weir count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	104,229	70,000–150,000	–	Weir/Sonar count
Situk River	BEG	75,788	30,000–70,000	Above goal	Weir count
Klukshu River[b]	BEG	10,381	7,500–11,000	Above goal	Weir count
East Alsek River	BEG	No data	9,000–24,000	–	Peak aerial survey

[a] Goal types include optimal (OEG), sustainable (SEG), and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

[b] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 6.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon stocks compared to escapement goals, 2024.

Stock	Goal type[a]	Estimated escapement or index[b]	Escapement goal range	Comment	Enumeration method
Keta River	BEG	948	550–1,300	–	Survey expansion
Blossom River	BEG	654	500–1,400	–	Survey expansion
Chickamin River	BEG	2,176	2,150–4,300	–	Survey expansion
Unuk River	BEG	1,980	1,800–3,800	–	Survey expansion
Stikine River	BEG	9,835[c]	14,000–28,000	Below goal	CPUE Model
Andrew Creek	BEG	404[c]	650–1,500	Below goal	Survey expansion
King Salmon River	BEG	85[c]	120–240	Below goal	Survey expansion
Taku River	BEG	24,518	19,000–36,000	–	Mark–recapture
Chilkat River	BEG	2,070	1,750–3,500	–	Mark–recapture
Alsek River	BEG	4,811	3,500–5,300	–	Weir expansion
Situk River	BEG	517	450–1,050	–	Weir count

[a] Goal types are biological escapement goals (BEG).

[b] Goals are for large (≥660 mm mid eye to tail fork [METF], or fish age-1.3 and older) Chinook salmon, except the goal Alsek River, which is germane to fish age-1.2 and older and can include fish <660 mm METF.

[c] Preliminary data.

Table 7.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks compared to escapement goals, 2024.

Stock	Goal type[a]	Estimated escapement or index	Escapement goal range	Comment	Enumeration method
Hugh Smith Lake	BEG	1,177	500–1,600	–	Weir count
Klawock River	SEG	5,143	4,000–9,000	–	Weir count
Taku River	BEG	64,996[b]	50,000–90,000	–	Mark–recapture
Auke Creek	BEG	912	200–500	–	Weir count
Montana Creek	SEG	182	400–1,200	Below goal	Survey expansion
Peterson Creek	SEG	167	100–250	–	Survey expansion
Ketchikan Survey Index	BEG	36,290	4,250–8,500	–	Survey expansion
Sitka Survey Index	BEG	1,968	400–800	–	Survey expansion
Berners River	BEG	10,159	3,600–8,100	–	Survey expansion
Chilkat River	BEG	58,889	30,000–70,000	–	Mark–recapture
Tawah Creek (Lost River)	SEG	3,985	1,400–4,200	–	Survey expansion
Situk River	SEG	6,783	3,800–9,600	–	Survey expansion
Tsiu/Tsivat Rivers	SEG	No data	10,000–29,000	–	Survey expansion

Note: NS = no survey

[a] Goal types includes sustainable (SEG) and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

[b] Preliminary data.

Table 8.–Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	6,509	-	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373	65
1961	4,134	-	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020	47
1962	10,145	-	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256	50
1963	6,659	-	422,605	316,449	18,188,335	1,186,182	20,120,230	38
1964	16,819	-	570,250	506,341	17,305,646	1,661,431	20,060,487	39
1965	14,992	-	672,001	556,981	10,061,346	1,185,569	12,490,889	49
1966	11,874	-	480,024	451,888	18,906,895	2,846,425	22,697,106	37
1967	9,054	-	600,602	188,959	2,807,759	1,545,057	5,151,431	61
1968	13,335	-	494,851	463,270	24,083,473	2,251,556	27,306,485	29
1969	6,731	-	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,100,084	62
1970	5,909	-	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,116,863	53
1971	4,799	-	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,503,078	55
1972	16,730	-	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,259,003	46
1973	8,754	-	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,311,874	59
1974	6,750	-	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,572,498	60
1975	2,056	-	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,929,881	64
1976	1,428	-	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,026,317	63
1977	5,242	-	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,245,751	51
1978	13,972	-	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	19,596,101	40
1979	10,079	-	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	9,955,755	56
1980	11,701	-	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	48
1981	10,264	-	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	44
1982	30,529	-	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	35
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	25
1984	20,762	-	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	33
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	14
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	19
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	57
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	54
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	11
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	28
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	5
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	26
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	6
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	7
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	13
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	3
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	27
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	16
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
1990	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	30
2000	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	4
2001	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	20
2002	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	10
2003	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	15
2004	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	8
2005	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	45
2006	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	18
2007	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	43
2008	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	21
2009	6,509	-	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373	65

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	16,248	461	151,434	193,223	20,630,148	3,234,846	24,226,360	34
2011	25,984	1,786	499,289	347,132	55,251,280	2,701,643	58,827,114	9
2012	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785	32
2013	22,859	1,657	282,350	545,667	88,764,579	5,797,941	95,415,053	1
2014	27,185	1,105	900,955	388,692	33,471,883	2,384,335	37,174,155	23
2015	29,522	545	908,663	284,301	32,224,601	4,827,047	38,274,679	22
2016	27,363	195	610,532	257,065	15,388,943	3,108,581	19,392,679	41
2017	10,448	896	287,857	270,043	32,061,417	4,044,328	36,674,989	24
2018	16,139	613	230,931	154,176	6,850,978	4,985,011	12,237,848	52
2019	21,174	1,224	445,273	246,357	18,611,309	4,376,156	23,701,493	36
2020	16,611	1,748	237,220	76,706	5,958,004	2,012,622	8,302,911	58
2021	17,287	3,602	793,754	305,694	44,522,154	2,583,151	48,225,642	17
2022	26,175	1,300	629,070	162,379	14,738,246	3,461,086	19,018,256	42
2023	19,576	3,061	504,562	253,083	44,758,527	7,154,873	52,693,682	12
2024	17,788	2,389	409,023	193,900	18,398,959	5,825,307	24,847,366	31
Averages:								
1960–2023[c]	15,835	1,071	583,468	314,215	27,088,852	3,054,613	31,058,054	
2014–2023[d]	21,148	1,429	554,882	239,850	24,858,606	3,893,719	29,569,633	
Max harvest	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,579	9,406,979		
Max year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998		
Min harvest	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514		
Min year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969		

Note: En dashes indicate no data.

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 9.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by district, fishery, and species, 2024.

Fishery	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	50	876	74,807	43,11	5,979,724	658,211	6,756,787
Terminal Harvest Area	2,410	112	724	65	379	231,261	234,951
Annette Islands Reserve	1,094	6	15,773	11,91	1,052,550	344,021	1,425,358
District 2							
Traditional	17	252	32,565	14,76	1,228,218	393,921	1,669,734
Terminal Harvest Area	25	60	4,965	1,584	71,631	487,184	565,449
District 3							
Traditional	324	40	15,356	34,93	3,132,325	90,647	3,273,631
Terminal Harvest Area	0	0	0	0	35	7,857	7,892
District 4							
Traditional	7,624	783	142,129	72,86	4,554,108	300,219	5,077,723
District 5							
Traditional	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
District 6							
Traditional	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
District 7							
Traditional	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Terminal Harvest Area	2,983	84	608	69	2,849	94,682	101,275
District 9							
Traditional	187	25	4,764	8,196	628,728	29,071	670,971
Terminal Harvest Area	59	13	313	34	662	213,675	214,756
District 10							
Traditional	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Terminal Harvest Area	39	0	202	31	472	432,207	432,951
District 11							
Terminal Harvest Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 12							
Traditional	12	5	6,494	1,602	115,145	78,205	201,463
Terminal Harvest Area	1,181	78	4,274	833	81,777	899,612	987,755
District 13							
Traditional	286	8	112,396	11,97	2,156,963	976,486	3,258,118
Terminal Harvest Area	2,582	0	4,396	1,831	148,676	889,259	1,046,744
District 14							
Traditional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern subtotals							
Traditional	8,023	1,999	268,278	167,4	15,174,43	1,472,99	17,093,13
Terminal Area Harvest	5,418	256	6,297	1,718	74,894	820,984	909,567
Annette Islands Reserve	1,094	6	15,773	11,91	1,052,550	344,021	1,425,358
Subtotal	14,535	2,261	290,348	181,0	16,301,87	2,638,00	19,428,06
Northern subtotals							
Traditional	486	43	125,263	22,04	2,918,048	1,096,57	4,162,455
Terminal Area Harvest	3,861	91	9,185	2,729	231,587	2,434,75	2,682,206
Subtotal	4,347	134	134,448	24,77	3,149,635	3,531,32	6,844,661
Total Southeast							
Traditional	8,509	2,042	393,541	189,4	18,092,47	2,569,57	21,255,59
Terminal Area Harvest	9,279	347	15,482	4,447	306,481	3,255,73	3,591,773
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	17,788	2,389	409,023	193,9	18,398,95	5,825,30	24,847,36
Annette Islands Reserve	1,094	6	15,773	11,91	1,052,550	344,021	1,425,358
Miscellaneous	23	0	3,841	388	40,305	64,889	109,446
Total	18,905	2,395	428,637	206,2	19,491,81	6,234,21	26,382,17

Note: Asterisks (**) indicate confidential data

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

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska commercial fisheries exvessel value (USD$) estimated by prices reported on fish tickets by gear type, area, and species, 2024.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Purse seine						
Southern purse seine	447,862	2,040,295	845,639	11,068,652	5,453,209	19,855,657
Northern purse seine	14,278	649,643	104,167	2,233,270	2,673,839	5,675,197
Terminal purse seine	374,841	83,258	16,870	230,587	10,006,952	10,712,508
Total purse seine value	836,981	2,773,196	966,676	13,532,509	18,134,000	36,243,362
Drift gillnet						
Tree Point	51,942	236,441	387,413	73,739	1,578,906	2,328,441
Prince of Wales	28,276	428,419	598,192	19,019	556,026	1,629,932
Stikine	18,185	186,290	109,816	2,089	358,820	675,200
Taku-Snettisham	27,250	949,167	415,285	5,382	2,510,346	3,907,430
Lynn Canal	9,284	645,592	638,128	15,732	2,614,230	3,922,966
Terminal gillnet	393,982	204,681	195,957	16,481	5,200,509	6,011,610
Total drift gillnet value	528,920	2,650,589	2,344,791	132,441	12,818,838	18,475,579
Set gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set gillnet value	5,300	406,033	763,823	8,170	210	1,183,536
Troll						
Total troll value	10,488,059	4,979	6,353,464	55,594	2,976,907	19,879,003
Annette Islands Reserve	96,133	144,848	206,755	2,970,357	989,767	4,407,860
Hatchery cost recovery	463,242	272,227	2,146,417	438,060	15,587,230	18,907,176
Miscellaneous	40,866	26,198	6,331	30,066	197,966	301,427
Total salmon value	12,459,501	6,278,070	12,788,257	17,167,197	50,704,918	99,397,943

Note: Fishery exvessel values calculated from fish ticket prices reported in this table provide only an initial estimate for fishery values. CFEC calculates exvessel values based on fish tickets and annual processor reports usually one year after the fishery is completed.

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries exvessel values in USD (common property harvest), 1975–2024.

Year	Purse seine	Drift gillnet
1975	6,097,904	4,144,342
1976	11,064,253	8,605,228
1977	24,528,760	11,849,486
1978	27,664,646	9,750,459
1979	19,632,769	11,434,552
1980	29,487,986	9,388,349
1981	36,786,344	9,393,150
1982	28,147,770	10,423,447
1983	33,292,294	7,602,633
1984	35,000,066	13,498,190
1985	52,018,934	17,083,901
1986	53,893,815	14,585,793
1987	22,739,529	19,227,191
1988	53,314,374	32,342,986
1989	91,241,060	20,578,737
1990	44,821,503	16,439,366
1991	36,071,105	12,037,061
1992	51,054,882	20,850,361
1993	52,894,318	15,904,271
1994	61,164,567	17,207,769
1995	55,806,812	16,899,040
1996	42,813,455	14,430,995
1997	40,813,997	11,143,699
1998	45,509,746	11,345,286
1999	56,402,089	11,489,118
2000	38,060,764	10,940,909
2001	48,742,800	11,316,836
2002	20,244,170	8,132,853
2003	26,705,739	8,903,210
2004	31,672,452	11,778,867
2005	36,073,649	12,753,519
2006	27,536,028	20,007,955
2007	49,646,050	15,081,267
2008	40,986,039	24,209,429
2009	48,417,377	18,578,453
2010	56,238,100	26,618,998
2011	122,181,438	31,126,506
2012	73,082,279	37,475,066
2013	154,063,851	29,456,023
2014	58,359,164	28,377,429
2015	55,228,561	20,621,188
2016	41,671,425	22,718,531
2017	75,696,745	30,751,155
2018	54,947,950	29,095,148
2019	47,218,277	18,700,718
2020	18,149,095	7,509,495
2021	88,104,903	18,549,004
2022	69,792,171	30,197,573
2023	75,404,666	16,410,466
2024	36,243,362	18,475,579

Source: Data from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission basic information tables, 1975–2023 (CFEC 2025); 2024 is from fish ticket data.

Table 12.–Northern Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	1,377	–	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790	60
1961	2,738	–	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739	31
1962	3,308	–	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575	61
1963	3,992	–	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278	19
1964	6,155	–	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277	32
1965	6,451	–	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739	36
1966	6,071	–	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233	33
1967	2,349	–	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587	50
1968	4,665	–	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133	26
1969	4,173	–	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744	48
1970	3,684	–	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691	35
1971	2,595	–	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552	49
1972	5,940	–	158,386	151,533	3,016,932	1,392,721	4,725,512	46
1973	4,062	–	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833	54
1974	1,559	–	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277	63
1975	108	–	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457	64
1976	12	–	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706	65
1977	233	–	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260	56
1978	501	–	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738	55
1979	797	–	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992	52
1980	512	–	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	62
1981	2,280	–	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	42
1982	3,643	–	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	28
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	39
1984	1,808	–	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	38
1985	7,996	–	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	12
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	59
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	44
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	58
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	24
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	45
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	14
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	20
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	13
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	4
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	30
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	15
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	17
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	11
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	3
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	21
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	16
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	10
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	8
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	6
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	5
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	25
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	22
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	47
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	23

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Table 12.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	6,694	312	29,822	46,896	9,263,512	1,926,022	11,273,258	27
2011	8,188	1,536	212,067	229,200	45,588,738	1,171,844	47,211,573	1
2012	5,828	264	22,298	12,233	1,843,648	2,036,133	3,920,404	51
2013	8,421	724	111,603	213,995	39,322,373	4,512,883	44,169,999	2
2014	2,144	132	18,691	30,130	3,487,391	1,285,687	4,824,175	41
2015	4,748	279	180,578	90,746	20,959,462	2,209,458	23,445,271	9
2016	1,641	29	13,465	11,156	1,565,536	1,027,749	2,619,576	53
2017	2,130	477	134,517	189,529	24,129,123	2,820,484	27,276,260	7
2018	5,464	242	34,030	49,480	2,262,514	3,666,097	6,017,827	37
2019	3,145	83	60,309	53,618	2,488,255	3,046,058	5,651,468	40
2020	2,711	88	3,503	12,460	579,376	1,522,205	2,120,343	57
2021	2,840	20	53,970	49,628	9,472,893	1,474,827	11,054,178	29
2022	1,169	78	25,052	17,034	3,020,852	1,748,742	4,812,927	43
2023	2,740	310	79,780	52,822	11,334,398	3,417,143	14,887,193	18
2024	4,347	134	134,448	24,772	3,149,635	3,531,325	6,844,661	34
Averages:								
1960–2023[c]	6,694	312	29,822	46,896	9,263,512	1,926,022	11,273,258	
2014–2023[d]	8,188	1,536	212,067	229,200	45,588,738	1,171,844	47,211,573	
Max harvest	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,588,738	6,246,728		
Max year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996		
Min harvest	12	20	3,503	1,744	80,819	30,357		
Min year	1976	2021	2020	1976	1976	1977		

Note: En dashes indicate no data.

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 13.–Southern Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	5,132	–	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583	63
1961	1,396	–	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281	59
1962	6,837	–	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681	44
1963	2,667	–	181,122	169,550	4,416,147	488,466	5,257,952	55
1964	10,664	–	310,442	326,773	10,120,868	1,045,463	11,814,210	42
1965	8,541	–	318,383	313,472	4,955,259	236,495	5,832,150	53
1966	5,803	–	206,953	281,534	14,186,275	569,308	15,249,873	33
1967	6,705	–	387,008	68,665	448,928	227,538	1,138,844	64
1968	8,670	–	158,444	254,706	14,354,183	1,084,349	15,860,352	32
1969	2,558	–	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340	65
1970	2,225	–	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987	54
1971	2,204	–	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526	49
1972	10,773	–	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282	46
1973	4,692	–	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041	58
1974	5,191	–	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221	60
1975	1,948	–	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424	62
1976	1,416	–	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611	56
1977	5,009	–	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491	45
1978	13,471	–	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363	29
1979	9,282	–	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763	50
1980	11,189	–	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	41
1981	7,984	–	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	40
1982	26,886	–	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	39
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	16
1984	18,954	–	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	26
1985	13,539	–	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	15
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	4
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	61
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	48
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	20
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	5
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	25
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	9
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	21
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	7
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	30
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	18
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	8
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	37
2001	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	22
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	14
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	23
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	17
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	57
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	12
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	36
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	19

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Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	9,554	149	121,612	146,327	11,366,636	1,308,824	12,953,102	38
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	43
2012	15,092	529	148,047	263,193	17,328,907	2,790,613	20,546,381	24
2013	14,438	933	170,747	331,672	49,442,206	1,285,058	51,245,054	3
2014	25,041	973	882,264	358,562	29,984,492	1,098,648	32,349,980	13
2015	24,774	266	728,085	193,555	11,265,139	2,617,589	14,829,408	34
2016	25,722	166	597,067	245,909	13,823,407	2,080,832	16,773,103	31
2017	8,318	419	153,340	80,514	7,932,294	1,223,844	9,398,729	47
2018	10,675	371	196,901	104,696	4,588,464	1,318,914	6,220,021	51
2019	18,029	1,141	384,964	192,739	16,123,054	1,330,098	18,050,025	27
2020	13,900	1,660	233,717	64,246	5,378,628	490,417	6,182,568	52
2021	14,447	3,582	739,784	256,066	35,049,261	1,108,324	37,171,464	11
2022	25,006	1,222	604,018	145,345	11,717,394	1,712,344	14,205,329	35
2023	16,836	2,751	424,782	200,261	33,424,129	3,737,730	37,806,489	10
2024	13,441	2,255	274,575	169,128	15,249,324	2,293,982	18,002,705	28
Averages:								
1960–2023[c]	10,989	486	470,582	218,524	17,347,755	1,200,250	19,248,586	
2014–2023[d]	18,275	1,255	494,492	184,189	16,928,626	1,671,874	19,298,712	
Max harvest	30,307	3,582	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653		
Max year	2004	2021	1993	1986	1996	1998		
Min harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467		
Min year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969		

Note: En dashes indicate no data.

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 14.–Northern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2024.

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

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Table 14.–Page 2 of 2.

			Districts (subdivided into sections)										
Week	Date	Day	9 A	9 B	10 All	12 A	12 B	13 A	13 B	13 C	14 A	14 B	14 C
32	4-Aug	Sun				15		15	19				
	5-Aug	Mon				15			24				
	6-Aug	Tue							24				
	7-Aug	Wed							20				
	8-Aug	Thu		15				15	19				
	9-Aug	Fri							24				
	10-Aug	Sat							20				
33	11-Aug	Sun							19				
	12-Aug	Mon		19				19	24				
	13-Aug	Tue		20				20	24				
	14-Aug	Wed							20				
	15-Aug	Thu							18				
	16-Aug	Fri		18		15		18	24				
	17-Aug	Sat		21				21	21				
34	18-Aug	Sun											
	19-Aug	Mon											
	20-Aug	Tue						18	18				
	21-Aug	Wed						21	21				
	22-Aug	Thu											
	23-Aug	Fri											
	24-Aug	Sat						18	18				
35	25-Aug	Sun						21	24				
	26-Aug	Mon							21				
	27-Aug	Tue											
	28-Aug	Wed											
	29-Aug	Thu											
	30-Aug	Fri											
	31-Aug	Sat											

Table 15.–Southern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2024.

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

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

Table 16.–Southeast Alaska hatchery terminal harvest areas commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2024.

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

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Port Asumcion	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
27	30-Jun	Sun			24		12	15	15		15		15
	1-Jul	Mon	12		24								
	2-Jul	Tue	12		24								
	3-Jul	Wed			24		12						
	4-Jul	Thu			24		12	15	15		15		15
	5-Jul	Fri	12		24								15
	6-Jul	Sat	12		24								
28	7-Jul	Sun			24		12	15	15		15		15
	8-Jul	Mon			24		12						
	9-Jul	Tue			24								
	10-Jul	Wed			24								
	11-Jul	Thu			24		12	15	15		15		15
	12-Jul	Fri			24		12						15
	13-Jul	Sat			24								
29	14-Jul	Sun			24			15	15		15		
	15-Jul	Mon			24		12						15
	16-Jul	Tue			24		12						15
	17-Jul	Wed			24								
	18-Jul	Thu			24			15	15		15		15
	19-Jul	Fri			24		12						
	20-Jul	Sat			24		12						
30	21-Jul	Sun			24			15	15		15		15
	22-Jul	Mon			24								
	23-Jul	Tue			24		12						
	24-Jul	Wed			24		12						
	25-Jul	Thu			24			15	15		15		
	26-Jul	Fri			24								
	27-Jul	Sat			24		12						
31	28-Jul	Sun			24		12	15	15		15		
	29-Jul	Mon			24								
	30-Jul	Tue			24								
	31-Jul	Wed			24		12						
	1-Aug	Thu			24		12	15	15		15		
	2-Aug	Fri			24								
	3-Aug	Sat			24								

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

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Port Asumcion	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
	8-Sept	Sun			24		24						
	9-Sep	Mon			24		24						
	10-Sep	Tue			24		24						
	11-Sep	Wed			24		24						
	12-Sep	Thu			24		24						
	13-Sep	Fri			24		24						
	14-Sep	Sat			24		24						
38	15-Sep	Sun			24		24						
	16-Sep	Mon			24		24						
	17-Sep	Tue			24		24						
	18-Sep	Wed			24		24						
	19-Sep	Thu			24		24						
	20-Sep	Fri			24		24						
	21-Sep	Sat			24		24						
39	22-Sep	Sun			24		24						
	23-Sep	Mon			24		24						
	24-Sep	Tue			24		24						
	25-Sep	Wed			24		24						
	26-Sep	Thu			24		24						
	27-Sep	Fri			24		24						
	28-Sep	Sat			24		24						
40	29-Sep	Sun			24		24						
	30-Sep	Mon			12		24						
	1-Oct	Tue					24						
	2-Oct	Wed					24						
	3-Oct	Thu					24						
	4-Oct	Fri					24						
	5-Oct	Sat					24						
41	6-Oct	Sun					24						
	7-Oct	Mon					24						
	8-Oct	Tue					24						
	9-Oct	Wed					24						
	10-Oct	Thu					24						
	11-Oct	Fri					24						
	12-Oct	Sat					24						

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Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Port Asumcion	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
42	13-Oct	Sun					24						
	14-Oct	Mon					24						
	15-Oct	Tue					24						
	16-Oct	Wed					24						
	17-Oct	Thu					24						
	18-Oct	Fri					24						
	19-Oct	Sat					24						
43	20-Oct	Sun					24						
	21-Oct	Mon					24						
	22-Oct	Tue					24						
	23-Oct	Wed					24						
	24-Oct	Thu					24						
	25-Oct	Fri					24						
	26-Oct	Sat					24						
44	27-Oct	Sun					24						
	28-Oct	Mon					24						
	29-Oct	Tue					24						
	30-Oct	Wed					24						
	31-Oct	Thu					24						
	1-Nov	Fri					24						
	2-Nov	Sat					24						
45	3-Nov	Sun					24						
	4-Nov	Mon					24						
	5-Nov	Tue					24						
	6-Nov	Wed					24						
	7-Nov	Thu					24						
	8-Nov	Fri					24						
	9-Nov	Sat					24						
46	10-Nov	Sun					24						
	11-Nov	Mon											
	12-Nov	Tue											
	13-Nov	Wed											
	14-Nov	Thu											
	15-Nov	Fri											
	16-Nov	Sat											

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2024.

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

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Table 17.–Page 2 of 3.

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

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			Districts (subdivided into sections)									
			1	1	6	8	8	11	11	15	15	15
Week	Date	Day	A	B	A/B/C	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
39	22-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	23-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	24-Sep	Tues		24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	25-Sep	Wed		24	12	12	12	24		12		12
	26-Sep	Thu		24				24				
	27-Sep	Fri		12				12				
	28-Sep	Sat										
40	29-Sep	Sun						12				
	30-Sep	Mon						24				
	1-Oct	Tues						24				
	2-Oct	Wed						24				
	3-Oct	Thu						24				
	4-Oct	Fri						12				
	5-Oct	Sat										

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest areas commercial drift gillnet fishing time in hours open per day (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2024.

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

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Table 18.–Page 2 of 4.

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

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Table 18.–Page 3 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Carroll Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Southeast Cove	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor (inside waters)	Boat Harbor (outside waters)
36	1-Sep	Sun	24			24		24			
	2-Sep	Mon	24			24		24			
	3-Sep	Tue	24			24		24			
	4-Sep	Wed	24			24		24			
	5-Sep	Thu	24			24		24			
	6-Sep	Fri	24			24		24			
	7-Sep	Sat	24			24		24			
37	8-Sep	Sun	24			24		24			
	9-Sep	Mon	24			24		24			
	10-Sep	Tue	24			24		24			
	11-Sep	Wed	24			24		24			
	12-Sep	Thu	24			24		24			
	13-Sep	Fri	24			24		24			
	14-Sep	Sat	24			24		24			
38	15-Sep	Sun	24			24		24			
	16-Sep	Mon	24			24		24			
	17-Sep	Tue	24			24		24			
	18-Sep	Wed	24			24		24			
	19-Sep	Thu	24			24		12			
	20-Sep	Fri	24			24					
	21-Sep	Sat	24			24					
39	22-Sep	Sun	24			24					
	23-Sep	Mon	24			24					
	24-Sep	Tue	24			24					
	25-Sep	Wed	24			24					
	26-Sep	Thu	24			24					
	27-Sep	Fri	24			24					
	28-Sep	Sat	24			24					
40	29-Sep	Sun	24			24					
	30-Sep	Mon	24			24					
	1-Oct	Tue	24			24					
	2-Oct	Wed	24			24					
	3-Oct	Thu	24			24					
	4-Oct	Fri	24			24					
	5-Oct	Sat	24			24					
41	6-Oct	Sun	24			24					
	7-Oct	Mon	24			24					
	8-Oct	Tue	24			24					
	9-Oct	Wed	24			24					
	10-Oct	Thu	24			24					
	11-Oct	Fri	24			24					
	12-Oct	Sat	24			24					
42	13-Oct	Sun	24			24					
	14-Oct	Mon	24			24					
	15-Oct	Tue	24			24					
	16-Oct	Wed	24			24					
	17-Oct	Thu	24			24					
	18-Oct	Fri	24			24					
	19-Oct	Sat	24			24					

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Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Carroll Inlet	Neets Bay	Anita Bay	Southeast Cove	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor (inside waters)	Boat Harbor (outside waters)
43	20-Oct	Sun	24			24					
	21-Oct	Mon	24			24					
	22-Oct	Tue	24			24					
	23-Oct	Wed	24			24					
	24-Oct	Thu	24			24					
	25-Oct	Fri	24			24					
	26-Oct	Sat	24			24					
44	27-Oct	Sun	24			24					
	28-Oct	Mon	24			24					
	29-Oct	Tue	24			24					
	30-Oct	Wed	24			24					
	31-Oct	Thu	24			24					
	1-Nov	Fri	24			24					
	2-Nov	Sat	24			24					
45	3-Nov	Sun	24			24					
	4-Nov	Mon	24			24					
	5-Nov	Tue	24			24					
	6-Nov	Wed	24			24					
	7-Nov	Thu	24			24					
	8-Nov	Fri	24			24					
	9-Nov	Sat	24			24					
46	10-Nov	Sun	24			24					
	11-Nov	Mon									
	12-Nov	Tue									
	13-Nov	Wed									
	14-Nov	Thu									
	15-Nov	Fri									
	16-Nov	Sat									

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	65
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804	64
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200	61
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700	59
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389	56
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018	57
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535	52
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264	62
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710	55
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273	60
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060	50
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052	53
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787	46
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357	48
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936	54
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518	63
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788	58
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128	42
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223	51
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809	47
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	43
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	44
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	45
1983	4,598	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	41
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	34
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	19
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	33
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	36
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	40
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	13
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	37
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	38
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	28
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	22
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	16
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	6
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	20
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	26
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	15
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	14
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	24
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	18
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	35
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	23
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	25
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	27
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	8
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	17
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	30
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	21

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Table 19.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	19,364	391,252	505,310	1,337,194	2,220,688	4,473,808	12
2011	31,010	517,994	237,976	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,724	4
2012	26,243	498,318	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,512	3
2013	34,525	456,014	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,624	1
2014	27,877	497,968	554,301	1,417,432	2,381,516	4,879,094	7
2015	29,267	389,979	251,058	1,374,363	3,351,918	5,396,585	2
2016	20,701	622,390	263,968	1,152,890	2,679,235	4,739,184	9
2017	17,057	239,571	158,610	1,019,549	3,611,923	5,046,710	5
2018	21,276	226,707	258,883	556,370	2,526,020	3,589,256	32
2019	20,847	395,279	196,587	872,362	2,327,435	3,812,510	29
2020	19,493	102,330	124,811	501,173	1,061,904	1,809,711	49
2021	17,312	209,166	193,718	673,318	1,532,085	2,625,599	39
2022	16,174	479,728	132,514	632,895	2,394,403	3,655,714	31
2023	16,057	316,072	150,139	636,850	3,489,975	4,609,093	10
2024	12,338	249,608	221,178	141,958	3,865,909	4,490,991	11
Averages:							
1960–2023[b]	16,272	481,094	250,272	950,942	1,389,809	3,088,390	
2014–2023[c]	20,606	347,919	228,459	883,720	2,535,641	4,016,346	
Max harvest[d]	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,865,909		
Max year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2024		
Min harvest[d]	4,598	102,330	37,986	55,984	199,887		
Min year	1983	2020	1960	1960	1960		

Note: The data shown do not include Annette Islands Reserve harvests.

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2024.

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by area, harvest type, and species, 2024.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,166	24,587	45,078	88,176	401,534	560,541
Terminal Harvest Area	1,951	941	5,351	7,649	403,926	419,818
Annette Islands Reserve	887	1,909	18,089	12,598	180,925	214,408
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,126	40,687	57,780	15,217	125,083	239,893
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	3,738	81	7,556	23	53,600	64,998
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	535	16,167	9,538	2,504	88,229	116,973
District 9						
Terminal Harvest Area	68	16	28	4	29,481	29,597
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	810	89,343	32,896	6,554	827,552	957,155
Terminal Harvest Area	3	11,584	145	48	65	11,845
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	2,675	1,903	741	8,138	313,726	327,183
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	246	56,582	62,004	11,222	814,117	944,171
Terminal Harvest Area	20	7,717	61	2,423	808,596	818,817
Subtotals						
Traditional	3,883	227,366	207,296	123,673	2,256,515	2,818,733
Terminal Harvest Areas	8,455	22,242	13,882	18,285	1,609,394	1,672,258
Common property total	12,338	249,608	221,178	141,958	3,865,909	4,490,991
Annette Islands Reserve	887	1,909	18,089	12,598	180,925	214,408
Total	13,225	251,517	239,267	154,556	4,046,834	4,705,399

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601	65
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684	62
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684	56
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948	63
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507	55
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845	64
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519	53
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698	61
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993	50
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	200,917	60
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,091	41
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,138	58
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,876	47
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	559,340	45
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	384,058	54
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,837	59
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	402,381	52
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,059,968	18
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407	34
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289	57
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	25
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	44
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	40
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	15
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	16
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	10
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	29
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	30
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	32
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	22
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	11
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	27
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	7
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	23
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	20
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	37
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	31
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	33
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	12
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	28
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	26
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	43
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	35
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	38
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	39

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	8
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	19
2012	4,024	64,612	73,576	217,281	757,675	1,117,170	14
2013	4,483	55,948	111,133	763,434	329,680	1,264,678	6
2014	4,473	57,192	116,437	763,838	274,351	1,216,291	9
2015	3,347	29,173	58,004	157,016	820,271	1,067,811	17
2016	3,110	41,288	50,021	608,351	448,724	1,151,494	13
2017	3,648	25,997	43,359	240,143	338,617	651,764	42
2018	4,310	20,812	44,120	124,356	306,100	499,698	48
2019	5,054	16,209	37,856	212,631	272,273	544,023	46
2020	6,207	9,596	20,909	194,279	210,970	441,961	51
2021	6,124	21,883	54,021	148,429	226,674	457,131	49
2022	6,549	26,668	29,583	394,251	390,650	847,701	36
2023	6,877	24,970	29,205	180,344	771,282	1,012,678	21
2024	3,117	25,528	50,429	95,825	805,460	980,359	24
Averages:							
1960–2023[b]	2,295	97,193	38,549	395,409	260,244	793,689	
2014–2023[c]	4,970	27,379	48,352	302,364	405,991	789,055	
Max harvest[d]	6,877	394,137	116,437	1,349,929	820,271		
Max year	2023	1993	2014	1989	2015		
Min harvest[d]	337	9,596	3,110	19,823	20,033		
Min year	1970	2020	1963	1960	1969		

Note: The data shown do not include Annette Islands Reserve harvests.

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2024.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	65
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679	60
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356	44
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129	23
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581	31
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785	15
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023	35
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352	61
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611	47
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381	55
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197	62
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102	28
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688	48
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673	40
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020	57
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726	54
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514	64
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720	39
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094	50
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266	16
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621	63
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049	27
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	56
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	52
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	37
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	21
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	42
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	58
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	20
1991	2,843	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	34
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	22
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	14
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	38
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	41
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	33
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	36
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	13
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599	51
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	26

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Table 22.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	2,510	115,378	227,508	329,700	99,200	774,302	18
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	19
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690	45
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895	17
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	868,972	12
2015	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	694,411	25
2016	2,094	106,649	122,101	358,309	130,236	719,389	24
2017	1,521	45,005	49,382	302,033	234,349	632,290	30
2018	3,247	25,203	112,000	348,277	176,392	665,119	29
2019	1,073	23,844	59,304	424,495	113,161	621,877	32
2020	1,182	11,314	43,850	127,583	143,577	327,506	53
2021	965	51,776	74,756	156,483	136,560	420,540	43
2022	800	45,437	50,901	86,448	173,048	356,634	49
2023	741	42,334	42,336	126,048	179,169	390,628	46
2024	1,126	40,687	57,780	15,217	125,083	239,893	59
Averages:							
1960–2023[b]	1,519	99,454	102,266	304,558	121,050	628,846	
2014–2023[c]	1,644	53,191	95,401	256,988	162,513	569,737	
Max harvest[d]	3,247	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409		
Max year	2018	1996	1992	1989	1999		
Min harvest[d]	46	10,354	336	1,246	502		
Min year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2024.

Table 23.–Southeast Alaska Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1962–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893	57
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244	45
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924	20
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035	47
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357	27
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013	39
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170	24
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303	44
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676	36
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617	38
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146	28
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749	40
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943	49
1975	1,529	0	0	0	1	1,530	63
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	8,061	60
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803	33
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395	48
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025	55
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764	50
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579	56
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	43
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	54
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	59
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	58
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	51
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	61
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	62
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	42
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	46
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	41
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	25
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	26
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	14
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	18
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	15
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	29
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	12
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	35
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	53
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	52
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	13
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	16
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	526,398	1
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	325,368	5
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	19
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	8

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	2,356	32,949	42,986	59,832	50,600	188,726	17
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	9
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067	6
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486	7
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	176,616	21
2015	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	268,829	10
2016	10,024	70,143	22,146	35,250	200,653	338,216	4
2017	3,818	14,282	13,568	49,027	177,119	257,814	11
2018	2,649	5,731	8,823	15,643	133,812	166,658	22
2019	4,253	6,591	9,478	10,884	50,653	81,859	34
2020	2,617	2,781	21,074	11,799	53,678	91,949	32
2021	93	815	12,140	6,482	49,371	68,901	37
2022	481	5,668	14,146	11,708	73,453	105,456	31
2023	646	5,904	20,944	29,197	105,343	162,034	23
2024	535	16,167	9,538	2,504	88,229	116,973	30
Averages:							
1962–2023[b]	4,181	28,250	17,773	28,026	53,666	131,896	
2014–2023[c]	4,645	15,462	18,266	23,975	109,486	171,833	
Max harvest[d]	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827		
Max year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006		
Min harvest[d]	7	0	0	0	1		
Min year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2024. No harvest data for 1960 and 1961.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2024.

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010	55
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789	58
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252	62
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432	63
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410	60
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707	64
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785	59
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749	61
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763	54
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234	56
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646	38
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054	48
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138	34
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085	45
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813	49
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162	65
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544	51
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895	46
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907	53
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073	41
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	19
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	37
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	47
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	57
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	42
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	25
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	52
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	22
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	40
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	43
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	31
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	32
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	16
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	35
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	9
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	24
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	21
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	44
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	26
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	23
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	8
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	17
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	27
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	28
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	20
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	36
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	10
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	13
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	5
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	4

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	1,685	76,614	62,241	132,881	488,918	762,339	14
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	2
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,014	7
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	1,114,088	3
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	502,994	29
2015	1,150	83,431	23,572	296,575	475,456	880,184	11
2016	595	215,049	35,037	46,604	448,284	745,569	15
2017	1,086	113,818	16,002	230,243	885,694	1,246,843	1
2018	783	92,889	35,930	24,300	517,812	671,714	18
2019	1,358	105,026	23,473	71,724	246,600	448,181	33
2020	1,094	28,233	15,863	65,353	109,516	220,059	50
2021	688	49,337	20,787	137,319	185,709	393,840	39
2022	1,006	117,282	15,597	54,692	313,830	502,407	30
2023	694	79,749	20,518	129,555	622,555	853,071	12
2024	813	100,927	33,041	6,602	827,617	969,000	6
Averages:							
1960–2023[b]	3,478	99,469	39,108	114,966	235,046	492,067	
2014–2023[c]	993	101,155	26,097	108,556	409,687	646,486	
Max harvest[d]	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350		
Max year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009		
Min harvest[d]	595	17,735	1,185	1,760	2,678		
Min year	2016	1967	1975	1960	1975		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2024.

Table 25.–Southeast Alaska Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	65
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652	62
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015	61
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947	64
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967	63
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646	54
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929	52
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452	58
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173	59
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133	56
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143	49
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141	50
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939	45
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510	48
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102	35
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263	57
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273	43
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020	42
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420	60
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156	46
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	55
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	51
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	33
1983	1,983	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	25
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	18
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	11
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	29
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	22
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	23
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	30
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	32
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	36
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	24
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	44
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	17
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	31
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	39
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	37
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	53
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	40
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	26
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	34
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	27
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	41
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	21
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	38
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	10
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	20
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	15
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	16

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	19
2011	1,178	63,788	33,776	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,493	5
2012	2,736	224,643	23,321	353,271	1,567,227	2,171,198	1
2013	1,149	122,103	68,009	127,703	1,509,501	1,828,465	3
2014	1,396	234,682	58,117	90,602	1,303,009	1,687,806	7
2015	523	131,577	23,456	629,209	836,831	1,621,596	8
2016	475	188,844	30,534	81,970	931,919	1,233,742	13
2017	1,205	39,716	29,790	191,251	1,575,039	1,837,001	2
2018	1,156	81,688	45,655	22,254	1,042,476	1,193,229	14
2019	1,097	241,505	47,858	143,553	1,176,043	1,610,056	9
2020	903	50,220	17,495	82,993	319,230	470,841	47
2021	716	84,649	26,426	221,012	532,498	865,301	28
2022	587	283,847	16,187	46,837	962,006	1,309,464	12
2023	344	159,968	25,506	143,175	1,391,180	1,720,173	6
2024	266	64,299	62,065	13,645	1,622,713	1,762,988	4
Averages:							
1960–2023[b]	1,341	157,201	50,174	95,616	524,020	828,352	
2014–2023[c]	840	149,670	32,102	165,286	1,007,023	1,354,921	
Max harvest[d]	6,099	471,914	140,764	629,209	1,622,713		
Max year	1984	1989	1994	2015	2024		
Min harvest[d]	266	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562		
Min year	2024	1975	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2024.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2024.

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska traditional fisheries purse seine harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced salmon, 1984–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1984	127	0	22,417	0	311,490	334,034
1985	901	0	42,712	66,897	168,370	278,880
1986	664	0	65,414	0	154,969	221,047
1987	104	0	7,653	0	111,837	119,593
1988	77	0	13,242	27,217	466,563	507,099
1989	180	0	22,353	414,977	242,175	679,685
1990	195	41,816	43,429	253,900	316,492	655,832
1991	491	51,484	59,649	545,809	595,058	1,252,491
1992	127	103,976	102,964	842,619	124,547	1,174,233
1993	1,726	275,876	33,421	356,673	243,083	910,779
1994	2,614	66,551	116,350	1,589,949	581,891	2,357,355
1995	188	54,097	82,572	736,201	431,355	1,304,413
1996	140	340,679	78,346	1,139,391	1,577,303	3,135,859
1997	409	175,713	33,502	702,832	1,573,049	2,485,505
1998	482	74,219	71,050	848,129	1,998,250	2,992,130
1999	368	71,138	66,038	824,262	1,915,729	2,877,535
2000	127	75,419	24,548	170,540	1,079,011	1,349,645
2001	296	139,987	73,267	1,164,761	552,383	1,930,694
2002	2,316	3,174	62,531	947,928	427,815	1,443,764
2003	2,506	9,596	76,331	501,841	659,213	1,249,487
2004	5,592	104,040	47,712	548,838	1,032,107	1,738,288
2005	3,363	38,670	49,554	771,627	637,771	1,500,985
2006	1,908	19,120	4,083	298,663	1,176,587	1,500,361
2007	1,543	23,771	27,642	583,766	1,009,730	1,646,452
2008	32	590	22,017	94,878	423,883	541,400
2009	1,655	5,935	27,846	645,379	919,671	1,600,486
2010	87	0	14,920	498,010	667,034	1,180,052
2011	2,169	31,278	91,526	703,544	1,061,093	1,889,611
2012	400	4,516	34,451	209,373	1,618,455	1,867,195
2013	504	11,320	130,721	1,378,121	1,542,587	3,063,254
2014	1,741	1,584	56,684	92,884	759,828	912,721
2015	403	21,955	39,711	269,871	1,163,004	1,494,944
2016	1,684	1,471	25,382	128,925	1,227,444	1,384,906
2017	169	12,259	21,262	646,091	1,158,463	1,838,243
2018	0	1,935	11,871	165,715	873,882	1,053,403
2019	1,449	480	30,117	100,733	1,576,529	1,729,444
2020	36	308	11,657	370,598	844,611	1,227,211
2021	125	5,162	73,766	143,153	968,341	1,190,547
2022	21	507	36,833	251,077	1,338,653	1,627,091
2023	1,008	6,169	34,617	334,098	3,471,246	3,847,138
2024	298	169	28,284	171,673	1,676,313	1,876,737
Averages:						
1990–2023	1,055	52,200	50,481	554,711	1,045,473	1,703,921
2014–2023[a]	664	5,183	34,190	250,315	1,338,200	1,628,551
Max harvest[b]	5,592	340,679	130,721	1,589,949	3,471,246	3,847,138
Max year	2004	1996	2013	1994	2023	2023
Min harvest[b]	0	0	4,083	92,884	124,547	541,400
Min year	2018	2010	2006	2020	1992	2008

Note: Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook and coho salmon were harvested beginning in 1977. Harvests estimates of Chinook and coho are based on CWT estimates. Harvests estimates of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon are based on hatchery operators' estimates of total purse seine common property harvest (traditional and THA) less the harvests of assumed hatchery salmon in THA common property fisheries.

[a] Equals the recent average harvest.

[b] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1989 to 2023.

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska traditional fisheries drift gillnet harvest of hatchery-produced salmon, 1984–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1984	407	0	18,787	0	71,710	90,904
1985	974	0	18,772	0	109,928	129,674
1986	1,189	0	51,543	0	82,791	135,523
1987	1,409	0	14,330	0	114,390	130,129
1988	1,442	0	8,203	19,373	272,340	301,357
1989	1,618	0	14,565	160,257	141,176	317,616
1990	2,692	71,498	63,845	28,802	105,025	271,862
1991	2,362	59,429	140,305	66,038	184,917	453,051
1992	2,327	101,099	180,951	30,293	336,805	651,475
1993	4,519	82,540	95,610	27,839	364,737	575,245
1994	4,561	101,443	75,976	21,870	757,958	961,808
1995	3,675	98,996	66,153	55,722	518,544	743,090
1996	2,728	130,638	75,364	142,700	1,157,414	1,508,843
1997	2,254	125,395	27,459	200	789,056	944,364
1998	1,129	128,767	127,074	9,200	625,375	891,546
1999	1,965	56,803	104,954	400	1,034,946	1,199,069
2000	2,939	72,707	58,723	20,000	1,175,490	1,329,858
2001	2,958	136,750	76,004	0	616,594	832,306
2002	898	55,519	92,203	0	727,014	875,634
2003	1,088	41,477	120,872	0	738,592	902,029
2004	4,425	200,760	59,608	0	763,933	1,028,726
2005	4,878	74,082	50,939	0	463,095	592,994
2006	7,999	105,824	43,035	0	1,718,311	1,875,169
2007	9,831	103,697	47,401	0	1,680,029	1,840,958
2008	9,142	65,869	95,344	0	1,627,275	1,797,630
2009	4,915	50,871	93,843	0	2,054,701	2,204,330
2010	4,118	39,484	149,958	0	1,233,096	1,426,656
2011	6,287	56,660	71,160	0	1,775,332	1,909,439
2012	7,933	80,003	94,861	0	2,415,883	2,598,680
2013	11,157	50,385	127,792	0	2,105,683	2,295,017
2014	10,029	75,223	180,835	0	1,714,004	1,980,091
2015	16,221	20,300	80,372	0	1,774,473	1,891,366
2016	9,917	75,924	76,474	0	1,582,187	1,744,502
2017	6,301	51,491	19,328	0	2,471,162	2,548,282
2018	5,373	63,777	61,258	0	1,537,479	1,667,887
2019	6,767	36,560	37,605	4,801	1,006,430	1,087,362
2020	4,026	27,875	28,536	23,412	523,718	607,567
2021	2,222	16,046	50,856	51,041	691,481	811,646
2022	1,911	44,761	37,125	24,682	1,394,435	1,502,914
2023	1,882	38,460	22,576	15,257	1,812,618	1,890,793
2024	1,691	34,076	64,998	26,432	2,204,446	2,331,643
Averages						
1990–2023	5,042	74,739	80,423	15,361	1,161,688	1,337,252
2014–2023[a]	6,465	45,042	59,496	11,919	1,452,757	1,575,680
Max harvest[b]	16,221	200,760	180,951	160,257	2,471,162	2,598,680
Max year	2015	2004	1992	1989	2012	2012
Min harvest[b]	898	0	14,565	0	105,025	271,862
Min year	2002	2015	1989	Multiple	1992	1990

Note: Hatchery-produced Chinook and coho salmon were harvested beginning in 1977. Harvests estimates of Chinook and coho are based on CWT estimates. Harvests estimates of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon are based on hatchery operators' estimates of total drift gillnet common property harvest (traditional and THA) less the harvests of assumed hatchery salmon in THA common property fisheries. Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1989 to 2024, with the exception of sockeye salmon, which is based on 1990 to 2023.

[a] Equals the recent average harvest.

[b] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1989 to 2024.

Table 28.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest area (THA) purse seine harvests, 1990–2024.

THA	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	239	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718
Average 1990–2007		15	0	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
Neets Bay	1998	58	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	1999	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2001	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
	2009	7,807	0	47	11	226	7,676	15,767
	2010	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
	2011	8,701	8	133	8,071	179	89,447	106,539
	2012	5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
	2014	6,288	103	108	36,180	284	45,961	88,924
	2015	9,661	2	1,278	21,428	25,044	672,885	730,298
	2016	3,944	8	74	272	3,361	167,913	175,572
	2017	2,531	0	27	7	32	7,847	10,444
	2018	5,159	4	37	1,060	692	57,986	64,938
	2019	6,027	12	14	6	131	979	7,169
	2020	3,576	10	9	16	20	4,372	8,003
	2021	3,712	50	14	10	233	2,925	6,944
	2022	3,269	0	13	1	16	2,190	5,489
	2023	2,307	0	6	13	1,368	20,503	24,197
	2024	170	2	723	64	379	231,029	232,367
Average 1998–2023		3,758	9	136	7,580	1,859	100,442	113,785
Carroll Inlet	2018	367	0	0	6	0	162	535
	2019	1,017	0	0	9	11	59	1,096
	2020	1,646	3	0	0	3	122	1,774
	2021	1,669	0	1	1	12	13	1,696
	2022	5,294	4	12	1	13	46	5,370
	2023	4,024	21	3	2	58	9	4,117
	2024	2,240	110	1	1	0	232	2,584
Average 2018–2023		2,336	5	3	3	16	69	2,431
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	0	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844

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Table 28.–Page 2 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Kendrick Bay (cont)	1996	0	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	1	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	0	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	0	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	316	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
	2009	93	0	1,692	929	24,594	74,033	101,341
	2010	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
	2011	91	1	2,946	3,338	39,037	227,079	272,492
	2012	35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010
	2013	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,017
	2014	205	1	1,464	1,902	92,211	106,378	202,161
	2015	1	0	3,759	6,713	49,912	256,681	317,066
	2016	633	0	2,152	3,548	92,463	153,829	252,625
	2017	10	0	1,010	1,783	3,994	137,605	144,402
	2018	0	2	1,783	988	14,415	152,084	169,272
	2019	59	11	862	753	16,248	82,627	100,560
	2020	1	10	513	420	8,356	62,482	71,782
	2021	0	23	138	651	15,301	11,698	27,811
	2022	11	0	74	104	5,123	29,455	34,767
	2023	16	73	2,371	1,138	65,946	244,789	314,333
	2024	25	60	4,965	1,584	71,631	487,184	565,449
Average 1994–2023		65	6	1,581	1,540	31,904	128,894	163,990
Klawock Inlet	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Port Ascumcion	2022	0	0	9	61	820	1,623	2,513
	2023	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2024	0	0	0	0	35	7,857	7,892
Anita Bay	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
	2009	2,579	23	187	213	15,746	31,917	50,665
	2010	3,181	71	601	693	14,839	141,071	160,456
	2011	3,136	175	108	98	40,719	82,942	127,178
	2012	5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
	2014	2,680	292	84	337	779	30,569	34,741
	2015	4,818	206	531	94	7,413	99,632	112,694
	2016	1,536	25	515	663	9,505	61,436	73,680
	2017	4,485	334	245	30	4,647	104,979	114,720
	2018	5,149	96	212	111	5,866	59,111	70,545
	2019	1,748	29	320	187	27,040	80,990	110,314
	2020	4,121	15	184	46	3,600	6,152	14,118
	2021	2,218	75	47	14	589	2,985	5,928
	2022	2,437	17	27	6	37	7,280	9,804
	2023	2,220	265	56	1	80	405	3,027
	2024	2,983	84	608	69	2,849	94,682	101,275
Average 2004–2023		3,097	127	206	226	8,468	73,197	85,320
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1991	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902

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Table 28.–Page 3 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West Cove (cont.)	1992	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1993	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1994	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1995	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1996	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1997	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	1998	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	1999	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2000	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2001	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2002	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
	2003	350	0	6	4	693	16,310	17,363
	2004	0	0	0	0	29	371	400
Average 1990–2004		1,185	53	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
SE Cove	2019	2	2	87	20	120	39556	39,787
	2020	150	63	139	51	1,731	118,723	120,857
	2021	4	2	156	43	1,370	45,599	47,174
	2022	6	0	226	92	7821	146,581	154,726
	2023	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2024	59	13	313	34	662	213,675	214,756
Average 2019–2023		41	17	152	52	2,761	87,615	90,636
Thomas Bay	2019	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2020	24	10	41	8	1,129	55,705	56,917
	2021	5	2	60	8	468	82,590	83,133
	2022	1	5	172	16	1,568	90,982	92,744
	2023	1	2	120	24	9,784	103,288	113,219
	2024	39	0	202	31	472	432,207	432,951
Average 2019–2023		6	4	79	11	2,596	66,591	69,287
Amalga Harbor	2012	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
	2014	24	4	1,440	132	860	227,048	229,508
	2015	16	2	912	208	41,731	222,594	265,463
	2016	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2017	86	17	2,689	554	79,390	513,689	596,425
	2018	7	3	2,300	193	1,187	328,241	331,931
	2019	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2021	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2022	1	4	1,501	43	1,413	85,146	88,108
	2023	8	1	1,397	257	4,981	409,873	416,517
	2024	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Average 2012–2023		39	5	2,374	202	18,907	392,489	414,016
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1991	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879

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Table 28.–Page 4 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Hidden Falls (cont.)	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	5,120	183	1,316	7,427	32,940	1,752,950	1,799,936
	2009	3,207	239	2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2010	2,670	243	2,302	2,648	98,367	652,879	759,109
	2011	2,419	420	111	1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682
	2012	4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486
	2013	3,185	284	4,244	7,104	486,130	1,206,438	1,707,385
	2014	418	81	484	76	3,277	252,398	256,734
	2015	678	40	849	861	78,262	43,152	123,842
	2016	79	1	435	158	7,036	15,929	23,638
	2017	78	18	469	2,243	154,735	197,684	355,227
	2018	1,018	205	785	104	5,706	255,552	263,370
	2019	322	67	561	308	43,824	14,349	59,431
	2020	42	1	6	1	218	7,715	7,983
	2021	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2022	3	0	301	414	76,165	158,377	235,260
	2023	981	259	1,994	1,895	285,603	856,059	1,146,791
	2024	1,181	78	4,274	833	81,777	899,612	987,755
Average 1990–2023		4,847	399	4,116	4,704	427,346	1,147,119	1,588,530
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	131,568	802,653	939,230
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,706
	2012	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636
	2013	3,814	3	2,378	2,489	184,557	581,669	774,910
	2014	1,341	13	1,905	2,147	147,548	590,875	743,829
	2015	3,639	2	2,495	3,838	516,675	1,308,994	1,835,643
	2016	1,439	0	1,240	4,094	56,943	610,242	673,958
	2017	903	0	1,532	9,573	160,544	750,771	923,323
	2018	4,438	6	8,143	29,896	160,681	959,896	1,163,060
	2019	2,425	6	9,803	13,772	81,976	755,947	863,929
	2020	2,403	10	1,459	6,255	63,667	399,959	473,753
	2021	2,736	0	2,110	3,083	35,382	850,112	893,423
	2022	996	15	1,665	3,883	158,788	905,052	1,070,399
	2023	1,304	0	4,737	1,377	57,840	653,243	718,501
	2024	2,582	0	4,396	1,831	148,676	889,259	1,046,744

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Table 28.–Page 5 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet (continued)	Average 1992–2023	1,539	9	1,694	3,321	120,243	672,551	799,357
Crawfish Inlet	2018	1	0	246	2,477	3,182	1,821,091	1,826,997
	2019	40	2	120	1,521	5,006	984,494	991,183
	2020	6	0	53	348	2,859	466,854	470,120
	2021	0	0	121	46	1,125	292,572	293,864
	2022	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2023	0	0	10	14	40	434,026	434,090
	2024	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Average 2018–2023		9	0	110	881	2,442	798,882	802,326
2024 Purse Seine THA Summary								
Neets Bay	2024	170	2	723	64	379	231,029	232,367
Carroll Inlet	2024	2,240	110	1	1	0	232	2,584
Kendrick Bay	2024	25	60	4,965	1,584	71,631	487,184	565,449
Port Asumcion	2024	0	0	0	0	35	7,857	7,892
Anita Bay	2024	2,983	84	608	69	2,849	94,682	101,275
SE Cove	2024	59	13	313	34	662	213,675	214,756
Thomas Bay	2024	39	0	202	31	472	432,207	432,951
Hidden Falls	2024	1,181	78	4,274	833	81,777	899,612	987,755
Deep Inlet	2024	2,582	0	4,396	1,831	148,676	889,259	1,046,744
Total 2024 Purse Seine THA		9,279	347	15,482	4,447	306,481	3,255,737	3,591,773

Note: NF denotes no fishery occurred. Asterisks (**) indicate confidential data.

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

Table 29.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest area (THA) drift gillnet harvests, 1990–2024.

THA	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	105	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	83	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	57	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
	2010	63	2,066	3,350	27,628	131,761	164,868
	2011	99	3,206	1,340	21,979	192,009	218,633
	2012	159	2,035	2,955	13,413	429,753	448,315
	2013	160	1,369	3,808	70,162	95,245	170,744
	2014	59	1,362	15,023	55,454	81,723	153,621
	2015	130	1,012	9,389	8,863	298,199	317,593
	2016	125	1,375	3,628	47,330	170,592	223,050
	2017	232	924	9,506	16,704	113,413	140,779
	2018	192	890	8,134	10,991	99,903	120,110
	2019	67	218	9,056	7,616	89,385	106,342
	2020	155	246	632	7,972	72,646	81,651
	2021	121	259	6,211	3,919	55,426	65,936
	2022	1	112	2,159	12,544	58,155	72,971
	2023	104	1,667	6,995	23,623	352,619	385,008
	2024	219	941	5,351	7,649	401,582	415,742
Average 1990–2023		62	729	3,071	11,944	93,321	109,127
Carroll Inlet	2018	72	0	0	0	22	94
	2019	582	0	0	0	3	585
	2020	989	0	2	29	72	1,092
	2021	1,737	0	0	0	13	1.750
	2022	1,901	0	0	0	30	1,931
	2023	2,813	1	0	7	7	2,827
	2024	1,694	0	0	0	135	1.829
Average 2018–2023		1,349	0	0	6	25	1,088
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	1999	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2000	13	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2,028	0	0	0	143	2,171
	2009	3,705	0	950	0	4,142	8,797
	2010	1,795	1	7,868	0	1,774	11,438
	2011	2,818	1	6,221	9	34,572	43,621
	2012	2,461	17	8,122	10	13,820	24,430

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Table 29.–Page 2 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Neets Bay (continued)	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,427
	2014	3,147	2	10,072	27	8,339	21,587
	2015	1,927	6	8,847	12	69,313	80,105
	2016	1,794	1	0	0	4,524	6,319
	2017	1,752	0	0	0	2,810	4,562
	2018	2,427	2	529	19	18,514	21,491
	2019	3,092	5	0	44	428	3,569
	2020	3,251	0	0	0	2,169	5,420
	2021	2,370	0	1	3	123	2,497
	2022	2,766	3	0	1	337	3,107
	2023	3,016	3	0	47	280	3,346
	2024	38	0	0	0	2,209	2,247
Average 1998–2022		1,689	2	5,791	8	9,634	17,124
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1995	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1991	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,320	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,805	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,295	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	3,934	296	7,168	1,502	61,812	74,712
	2011	6,205	496	313	3,536	67,183	77,733
	2012	3,618	382	1,805	322	97,874	104,001
	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,265
	2014	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
	2015	4,421	234	1,993	458	61,881	68,987
	2016	2,050	209	2,434	498	72,204	77,395
	2017	4,303	38	2,099	748	48,197	55,385

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Table 29.–Page 3 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Anita Bay (continued)	2018	5,978	71	1,597	466	38,786	46,898
	2019	4,048	128	7,972	2,564	47,149	61,861
	2020	3,849	29	2,744	183	15,034	21,839
	2021	4,857	45	4,209	130	45,736	54,977
	2022	4,489	31	4,991	4	5,814	15,329
	2023	5,252	50	10,096	235	17,715	33,348
	2024	3,738	81	7,556	23	53,600	64,998
Average 2002–2023		3,617	188	3,479	884	46,442	54,610
Southeast Cove	2022	23	46	17	3,416	48,779	52,281
	2023	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2024	68	16	28	4	29,481	29,597
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
	2007	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2008	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2009	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2010	9	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
	2011	72	63,496	1,011	6,109	220	70,908
	2012	3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,494
	2014	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
	2016	13	66,732	592	1,936	668	69,941
	2018	44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
	2016	13	66,732	592	1,936	668	69,941
	2017	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2018	44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
	2019	157	9,605	238	2,587	638	13,225
	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2021	22	3,440	144	464	25	4,095
	2022	8	4,312	117	1,398	214	6,049
	2023	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2024	3	11,584	145	48	65	11,845
Average 1998–2022		26	29,382	389	2,520	484	32,801
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042

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Table 29.–Page 4 of 5.

THA	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet (continued)	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,442
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,566
	2012	4,691	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,372
	2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,747
	2014	3,402	943	1,062	83,777	278,245	367,429
	2015	3,258	747	1,319	30,363	759,080	794,767
	2016	2,353	208	1,695	21,908	447,215	473,379
	2017	1,476	715	4,410	6,104	352,446	365,151
	2018	3,153	313	10,758	21,074	310,642	345,940
	2019	3,964	1,976	10,646	6,511	421,556	444,653
	2020	3,641	157	2,876	18,983	209,899	235,556
	2021	3,869	661	1,379	3,463	355,537	364,909
	2022	2,239	749	1,092	35,539	426,823	466,442
	2023	1,503	3,097	1,534	28,296	402,731	437,161
	2024	2,675	1,903	741	8,138	313,726	327,183
Average 1993–2023		2,443	590	1,935	24,077	353,727	382,772
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,340
	2012	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,391
	2014	58	20,777	313	6,280	77,458	104,886
	2015	25	7,147	178	166,344	127,005	300,699
	2016	27	12,213	46	15,713	238,981	266,980
	2017	55	8,025	394	106,565	471,903	586,942
	2018	89	8,504	162	6,236	338,874	353,865
	2019	119	13,203	306	32,686	565,785	612,099
	2020	39	3,703	209	12,965	71,827	88,743
	2021	128	5,774	287	52,547	167,219	225,955
	2022	15	7,567	7	5,534	89,438	102,561
	2023	20	5,905	70	26,080	245,764	277,839
	2024	20	7,717	61	2,423	808,596	818,817
Average 1995–2024		85	9,411	284	36,215	214,215	260,209

-continued-

Table 29.–Page 5 of 5.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2024 Gillnet THA Summary							
Nakat Inlet	2024	219	941	5,351	7,649	401,582	415,742
Carroll Inlet	2024	1,694	0	0	0	135	1.829
Neets Bay	2024	38	0	0	0	2,209	2,247
Anita Bay	2024	3,738	81	7,556	23	53,600	64,998
Southeast Cove	2024	68	16	28	4	29,481	29,597
Speel Arm	2024	3	11,584	145	48	65	11,845
Deep Inlet	2024	2,675	1,903	741	8,138	313,726	327,183
Boat Harbor	2024	20	7,717	61	2,423	808,596	818,817
Total 2024 Gillnet THA		8,455	22,242	13,882	18,285	1,609,394	1,670,431

Note: NF denotes no fishery occurred.

Table 30.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost-recovery salmon harvest in numbers of fish by district, organization, special harvest area, and species, 2024.

District	Hatchery	Special harvest area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Carroll Inlet	2,601	0	0	3	12	2,616
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay	5,186	0	9,674	0	0	14,860
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	43	33	40,800	94	336,781	377,751
3	SSRAA	Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	123,211	123,211
3	SSRAA	Port Saint Nicholas	6,507	0	0	0	0	6,507
3	SSRAA	Klawock River	0	0	33,072	0	0	33,072
6	SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	0	10	1	1,327	286,707	288,045
7	SSRAA	Anita Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	AKI	Port Armstrong	0	0	88,073	61,432	142,519	292,024
9	NSRAA	SE Cove	191	0	0	0	23,235	23,426
9	NSRAA	Gunnuk Creek	10	0	0	0	97,972	97,982
11	DIPAC	Amalga Harbor	46	1,404	118	989	1,235,917	1,238,474
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	271	191	18,751	288	704,849	724,350
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm		54,571	0	0	0	54,571
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	308	15	22,431	3,392	267,493	293,639
13	SSSC	Crescent Bay	29	0	3	329,794	22,261	352,087
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet/Silver Bay	4,242	306	2,457	11,795	834,341	853,141
13	NSRAA	Crawfish Inlets	0	3	734	1,287	556,429	558,453
		Total	19,434	56,542	219,273	412,027	4,631,733	5,339,009
	AKI	Port Armstrong	0	0	88,073	61,432	142,519	292,024

Total by organization	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA	14,337	43	83,547	1,424	746,711	846,062
AKI	0	0	88,073	61,432	142,519	292,024
DIPAC	317	56,166	18,869	1,277	1,940,766	2,017,395
NSRAA	4,751	333	28,781	18,100	1,779,476	1,831,441
SSC	29	0	3	329,794	22,261	352,087
Total	19,434	56,542	219,273	412,027	4,631,733	5,339,009

Note: Permit holder organization acronyms and names are as follows:

SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.

DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.

NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

SSSC: Sitka Sound Science Center

Table 31.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost-recovery harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2024.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	0	0	0	92,459	0	92,459
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	5,893	29,555	0	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	17,233	213,371	192,512	441,961
1990	26,394	298	75	121,381	880,750	381,645	1,410,543
1991	22,716	0	1,478	292,100	1,111,148	376,313	1,803,755
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,680	70	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,386,836
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,352,633
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,636	1	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,028,361
2001	49,028	0	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,854,849
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,858,830	3,264,074
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	27,729	406	38,334	299,129	713,810	3,299,035	4,378,443
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,809	0	125,664	201,044	153,194	3,065,001	3,563,712
2013	30,443	222	49,609	285,491	968,118	2,099,940	3,433,823
2014	13,194	0	123,029	387,988	236,214	1,575,630	2,336,055
2015	17,456	65	111,381	221,087	333,233	2,306,954	2,990,176
2016	9,107	29	148,032	231,478	330,519	2,731,475	3,450,640
2017	12,725	0	135,018	122,289	641,437	3,092,685	4,004,154
2018	20,060	0	158,537	136,604	293,654	3,215,022	3,823,877
2019	31,326	410	97,181	181,360	322,560	2,259,828	2,892,665
2020	7,432	5	74,187	119,943	995,829	1,457,783	2,655,179
2021	21,295	757	13,908	118,080	419,985	2,451,460	3,025,485
2022	22,688	0	24,894	270,572	819,538	3,421,266	4,558,958
2023	11,298	52	58,791	237,284	842,809	4,436,143	5,586,377
2024	19,429	5	56,542	219,273	412,027	4,631,733	5,339,009
Averages:							
1977–2023	19,471	85	50,547	182,415	673,840	2,063,134	2,989,484
2014–2023	16,658	220	94,496	202,669	523,578	2,694,825	3,532,357

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

Table 32.–Stikine River Canadian fisheries salmon harvests in numbers of fish by species, 1972–2024.

Year	Chinook Large[a]	Chinook Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1972	0	0	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	0	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	0	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	0	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	0	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,636	73	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,381
1980	2,367	18	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,600
1981	1,617	28	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,514
1982	2,568	24	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,640
1983	1,456	650	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,823
1984[b]	726	70	5,327	1	62	0	6,186
1985	1,203	197	26,804	2,175	2,356	536	33,271
1986	2,056	999	17,846	2,506	107	307	23,821
1987	2,528	462	11,283	6,513	646	459	21,891
1988	2,833	500	16,538	2,322	418	733	23,344
1989	3,018	331	21,639	6,842	825	674	33,329
1990	2,610	994	19,964	4,442	496	499	29,005
1991	1,807	693	25,138	2,893	394	208	31,133
1992	2,635	445	29,242	2,123	122	231	34,798
1993	2,757	447	52,698	2,791	29	395	59,117
1994	2,303	457	53,380	3,452	90	173	59,855
1995	2,001	1,058	66,777	3,645	48	263	73,792
1996	2,931	519	90,148	1,459	25	232	95,314
1997	4,701	318	68,197	412	269	222	74,119
1998	2,354	456	50,486	933	55	13	54,297
1999	3,935	1,383	47,202	573	11	8	53,112
2000	4,245	676	31,535	737	181	144	37,518
2001	3,517	174	29,341	1,994	78	56	35,160
2002	3,438	947	22,607	2,827	19	33	29,871
2003	2,866	1,873	69,571	1,889	850	112	77,161
2004	4,048	2,666	88,451	762	8	134	96,069
2005	20,049	1,297	88,089	991	0	39	110,465
2006	15,776	2,078	102,733	596	4	14	121,201
2007	10,510	1,727	61,472	240	0	2	73,951
2008	7,932	1,077	37,097	2,935	88	90	49,219
2009	2,146	660	51,082	6,475	362	193	60,918
2010	3,164	1,127	55,471	6,042	209	122	66,135
2011	3,141	1,769	61,947	6,128	3	99	73,087
2012	5,210	1,306	34,922	6,624	0	363	48,425
2013	3,370	1,622	36,371	8,100	161	461	50,085
2014	3,327	764	44,056	5,751	45	66	54,009
2015	4,258	1,621	61,911	5,652	297	167	73,906
2016	3,235	849	88,649	5,486	NA	NA	98,219
2017	603	811	43,657	5,514	NA	NA	50,585
2018	165	456	24,256	3,803	NA	NA	28,680
2019	333	237	16,425	5,228	NA	NA	22,223
2020	389	237	13,369	5,206	NA	NA	19,201
2021	182	333	5,105	4,521	NA	NA	10,141
2022	269	118	12,428	5,080	NA	NA	17,895
2023	69	184	17,688	4,841	NA	NA	22,782
2024	49	223	31,017	2,628	NA	NA	33,917
Averages:							
1986–2023[c]	2,992	668	35,246	3,520	NA	NA	42,969
2014–2023	1,283	561	32,754	5,108	NA	NA	39,764

Note: Harvest of salmon that were Excess to Spawning Requirements are not included.

[a] *Jacks* as reported by fishery and loosely based on small fish (~2.5–3.0 kg); the jack harvest may not correspond with the estimated jack harvest based on sampling (i.e., jacks are <660 mm METF or <735 mm METF–used when no data).

[b] There was no commercial fishery in 1984; only the food fishery harvest is shown.

[c] Chinook salmon averages only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately in all fisheries.

Table 33.–Taku River Canadian fisheries salmon harvests in numbers of fish by species, 1979–2024.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks[a]					
1979[b]	397	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	49,116
1980	610	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	75,119
1981	459	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,350
1982	354	0	3,144	51	202	3	3,754
1983	465	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	33,545
1984	594	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,935
1985	630	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,366
1986	585	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,602
1987	427	106	13,887	6,519	6,250	2,270	29,459
1988	954	186	12,967	3,643	1,030	733	19,513
1989	1,232	139	18,805	4,033	695	42	24,946
1990	1,606	128	21,474	3,685	378	12	27,283
1991	1,477	432	25,380	5,439	296	2	33,026
1992	1,866	147	29,862	5,541	0	7	37,423
1993	1,944	171	33,523	4,634	16	15	40,303
1994	2,484	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,603
1995	1,752	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,509
1996	3,499	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,720
1997	2,939	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	30,066
1998	1,272	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,868
1999	1,640	438	21,151	5,575	0	0	28,625
2000	3,043	526	28,468	5,447	0	0	37,132
2001	2,863	989	48,117	3,099	0	25	54,451
2002	3,014	1,423	31,726	3,802	0	0	39,188
2003	3,679	784	33,024	3,643	4	0	41,531
2004	3,953	451	20,359	9,684	0	0	34,741
2005	7,716	821	22,102	8,259	0	0	38,898
2006	8,334	207	21,446	11,669	391	0	42,056
2007	2,542	442	17,249	8,073	0	0	28,608
2008	2,418	330	19,509	3,973	0	0	26,369
2009	7,036	1,137	11,260	9,766	0	0	29,199
2010	5,469	700	20,692	14,408	0	0	41,269
2011	3,277	535	24,677	12,478	NA	NA	41,101
2012	2,965	493	30,231	14,072	NA	NA	47,875
2013	738	669	25,224	10,375	NA	NA	37,006
2014	2,472	595	17,872	16,568	NA	NA	37,569
2015	2,447	317	19,881	10,183	NA	NA	32,915
2016	1,630	205	37,615	11,520	NA	NA	51,114
2017	250	119	30,438	7,802	NA	NA	38,578
2018	7	19	17,988	9,505	NA	NA	27,519
2019	10	5	21,500	12,252	NA	NA	33,767
2020	94	11	11,793	7,036	NA	NA	18,923
2021	40	14	18,569	10,880	NA	NA	29,500
2022	33	25	27,782	7,796	NA	NA	35,636
2023	25	29	17,181	11,387	NA	NA	28,622
2024	22	28	19,887	12,574	NA	NA	32,511
Averages:							
1979–2023	1,984	318	22,676	7,610	NA	NA	35,265
2014–2023	701	134	22,062	10,493	NA	NA	33,414

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

[b] 1979 is commercial catch only.

Table 34.–Annette Islands Reserve commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1980–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	894	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	608	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	692	9,826	74,552	472,644	246,349	804,063
2011	1,282	17,298	48,007	241,564	288,516	596,667
2012	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
2013	1,151	7,275	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,030
2014	1,094	8,675	45,305	485,459	98,023	638,556
2015	1,413	23,851	5,796	144,959	444,627	620,646
2016	855	35,677	3,798	273,022	243,684	557,036
2017	1,039	29,278	5,200	151,587	188,290	375,394
2018	1,120	14,068	1,803	126,356	152,300	295,647
2019	505	14,169	2,255	307,147	58,332	382,408
2020	571	5,659	2,342	148,756	56,676	214,004
2021	819	14,499	2,883	147,666	877,49	253,616
2022	1,137	5900	4,429	282,191	72,719	366,376
2023	865	17,759	5,579	131,185	116,546	271,934
2024	887	18,089	1,909	12,598	180,925	214,408
Averages:						
1980–2023	769	27,104	21,768	299,406	118,926	467,973
2014–2023	942	20,617	4,276	219,833	151,895	397,562
Max harvest	3,447	76,054	74,552	823,081	444,627	971,989
Max year	2001	1993	2010	1989	2015	1995
Min harvest	38	1,803	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min year	1980	2018	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 35.–Annette Islands Reserve commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1980–2024.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	0	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	0	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	0	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	0	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	0	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	0	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	0	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	0	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	0	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	0	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	0	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	0	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	0	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	0	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	0	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	0	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	0	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	0	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	0	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	0	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	0	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	0	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	0	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	0	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	0	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	112	7	4,943	10,408	854,881	68,069	938,420
2011	420	0	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	225	0	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,966	636,178
2013	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
2014	193	0	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
2015	752	0	10,249	20,837	632,022	259,504	923,364
2016	876	0	10,142	18,387	1,145,221	152,374	1,327,000
2017	510	0	6,584	6,075	727,606	61,314	802,089
2018	421	1	2,634	4,496	170,021	58,845	236,418
2019	188	0	3,433	7,887	932,514	39,437	983,459
2020	241	3	1,889	12,251	375,597	18,700	408,681
2021	476	25	9,172	10,528	2,606,458	46,216	2,672,875
2022	394	3	5,747	8,039	1,709,069	46,279	1,769,531
2023	593	0	5,445	8,499	1,349,697	143,593	1,507,827
2024	1,094	6	11,914	15,773	1,052,550	344,021	1,425,358
Averages:							
1980–2023	298	1	7,630	7,851	776,828	39,813	832,421
2014–2023	464	3	6,076	10,997	1,112,483	85,757	1,304,117
Max harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,606,458	259,504	2,672,875
Max year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2021	2015	2021
Min harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

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

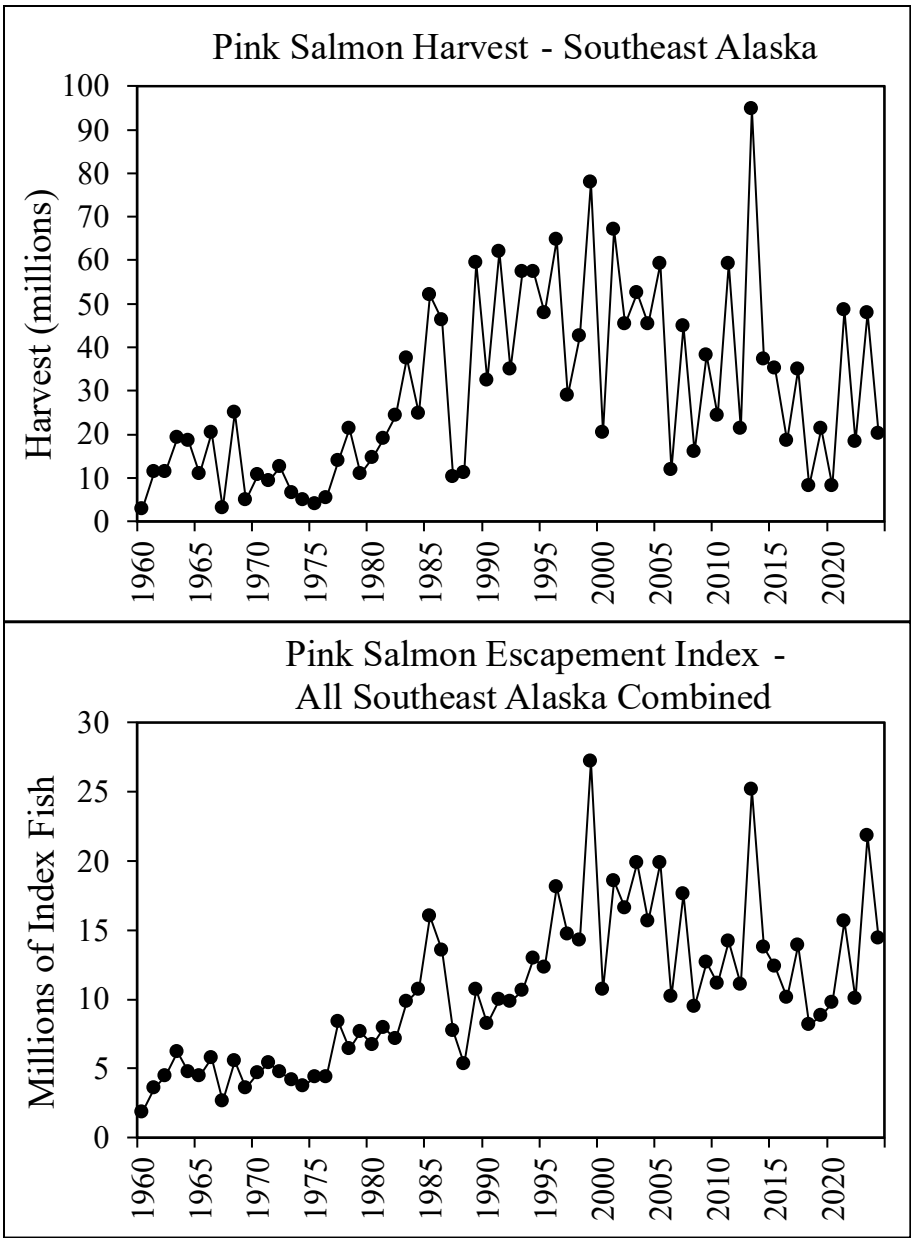

Figure 1.–Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, 1960–2024.

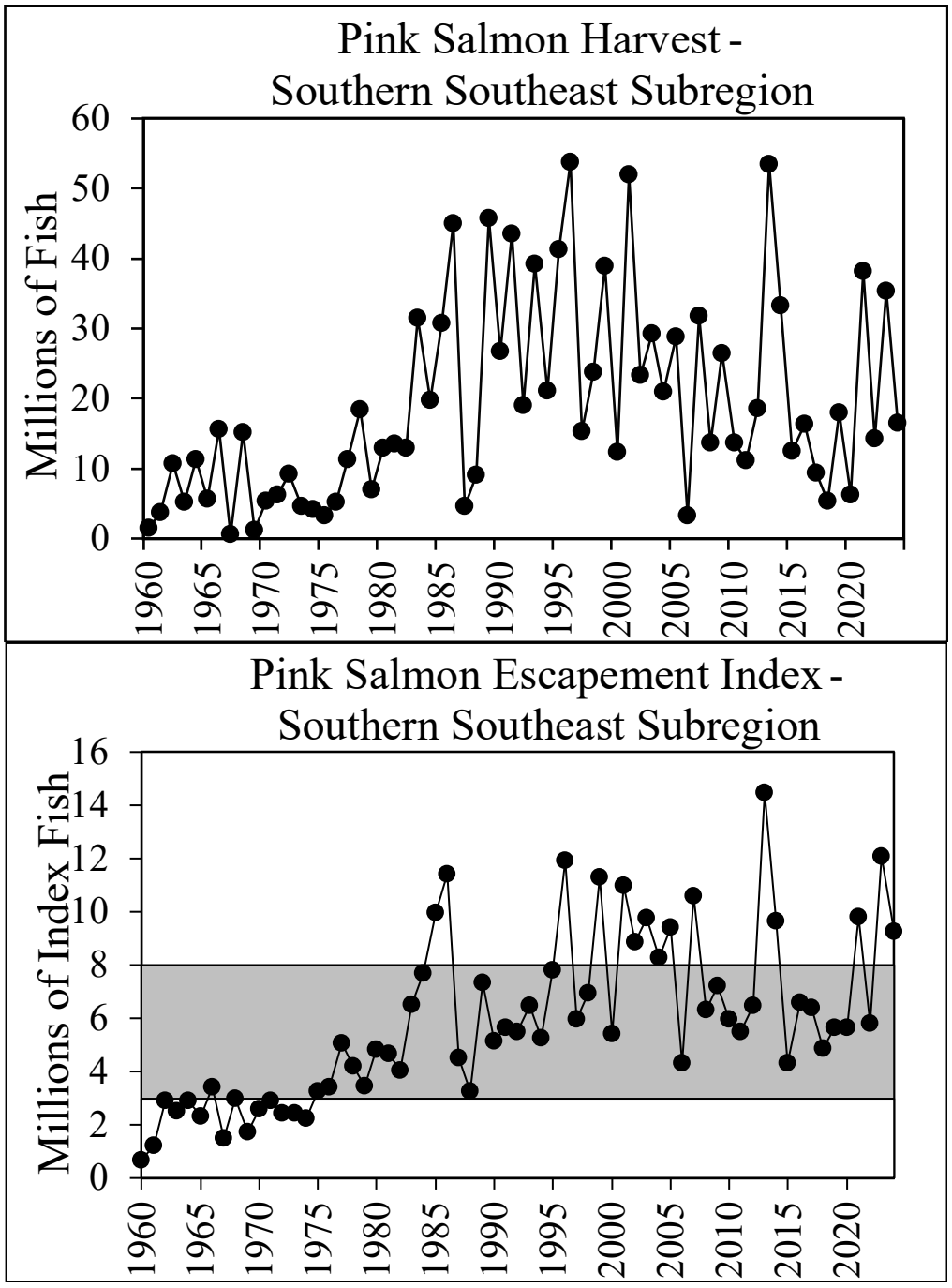

Figure 2.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast Subregion, 1960–2024 (Districts 101-108). Shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index fish.

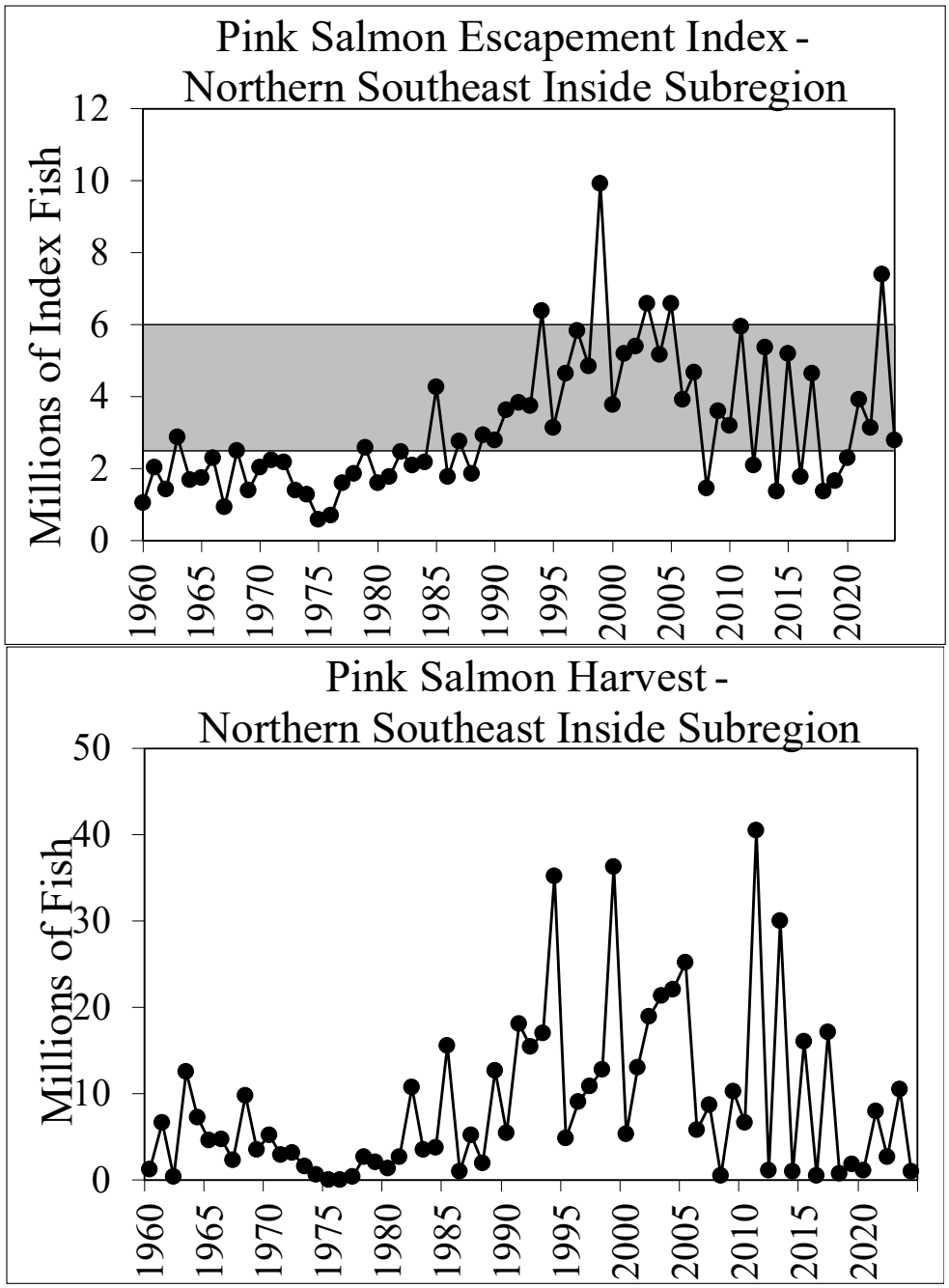

Figure 3.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion, 1960–2024 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113, Subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index fish.

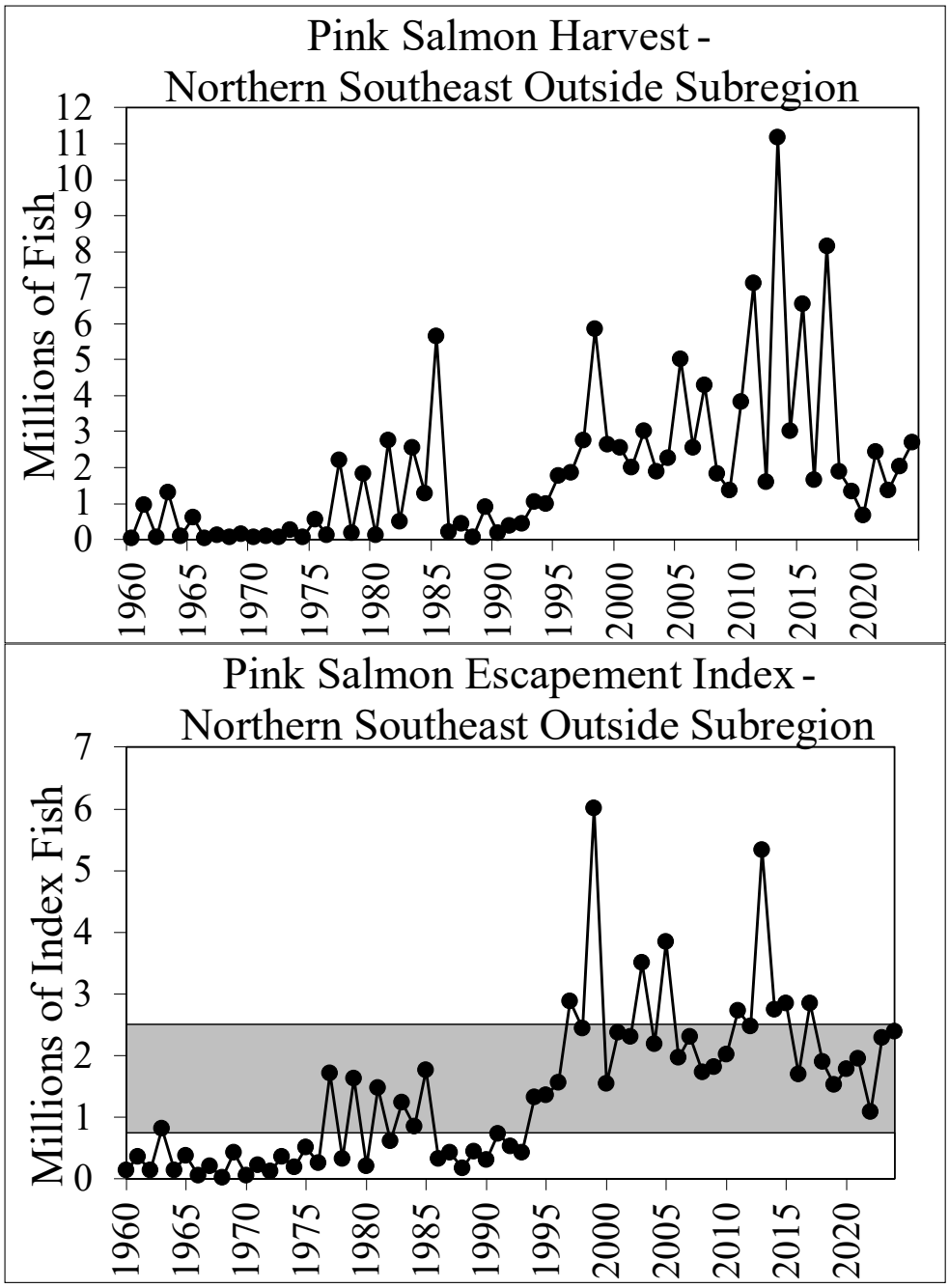

Figure 4.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside Subregion, 1960–2024 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). Shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index fish.

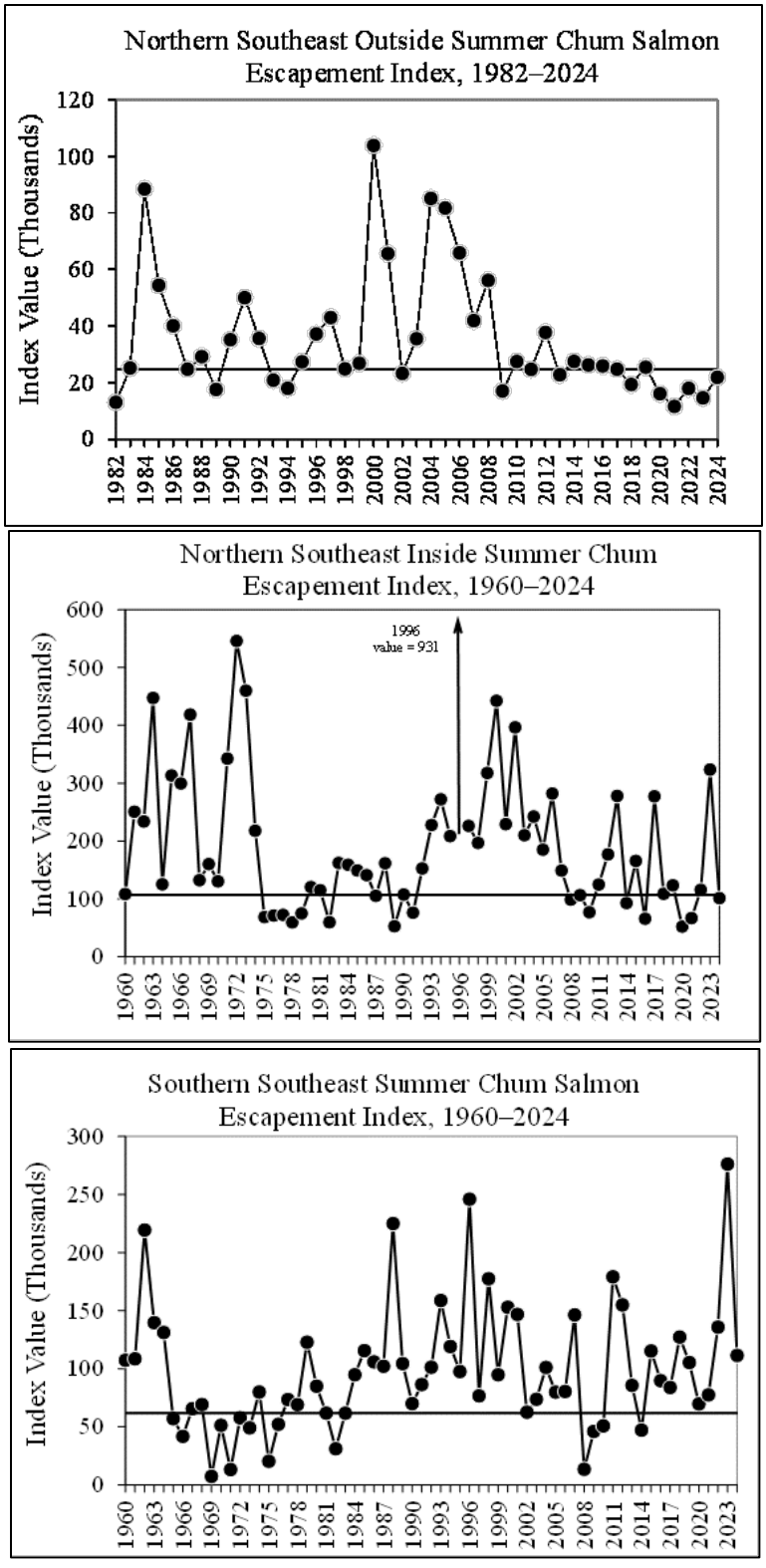

Figure 5.–Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2024), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2024), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2024). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

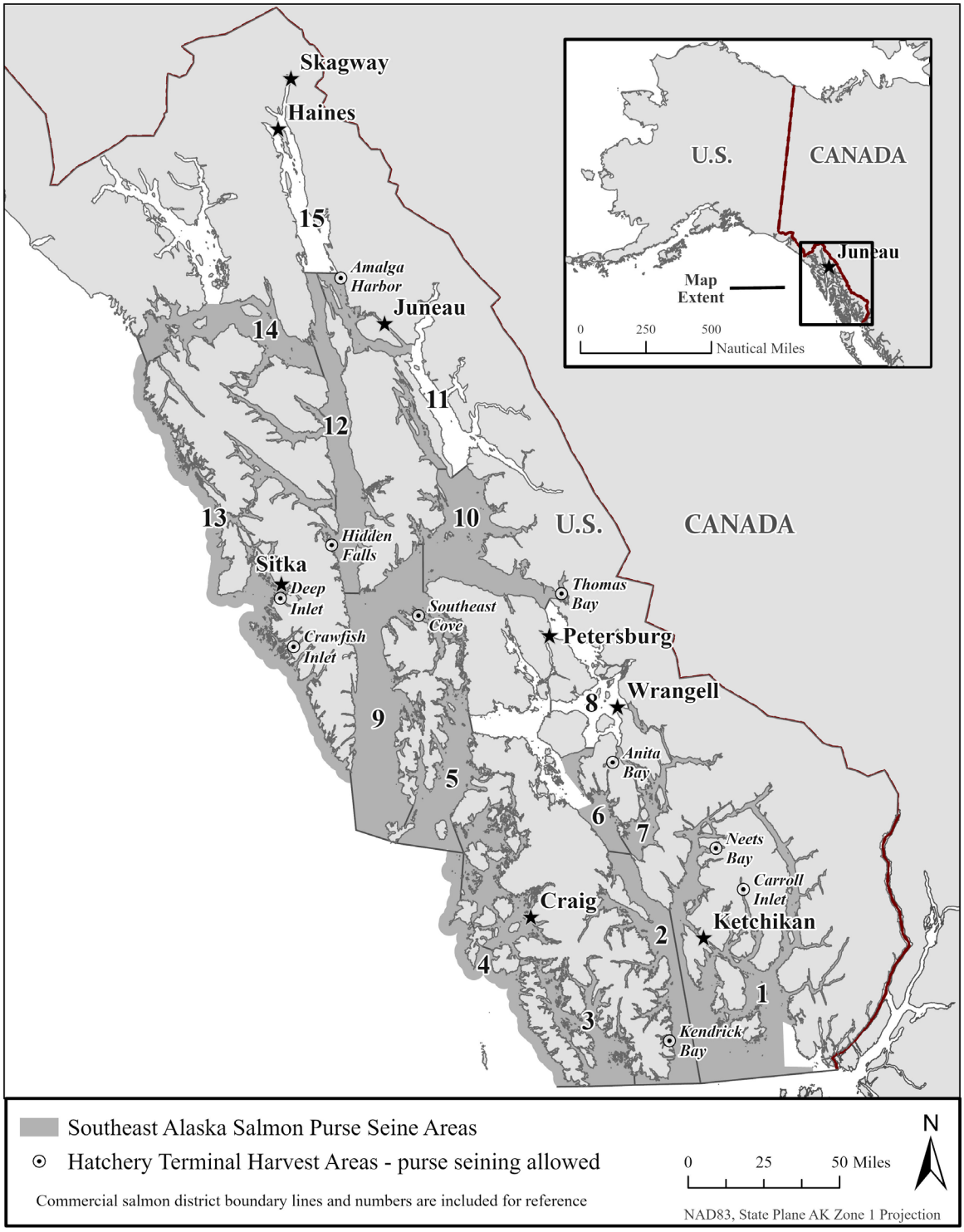

Figure 6.–Southeast Alaska traditional purse seine fishing areas.

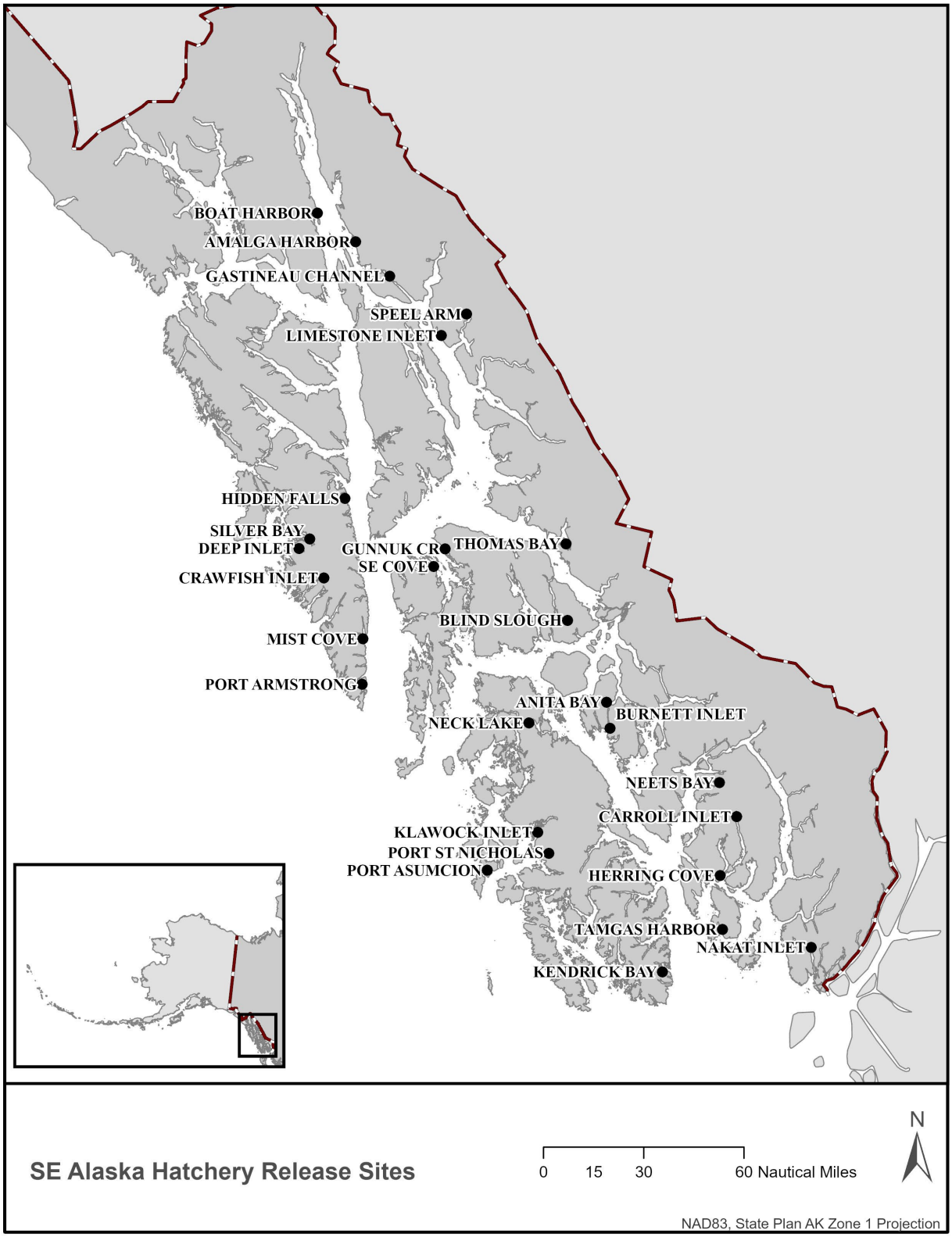

Figure 7.–Locations of hatchery release sites in Southeast Alaska.

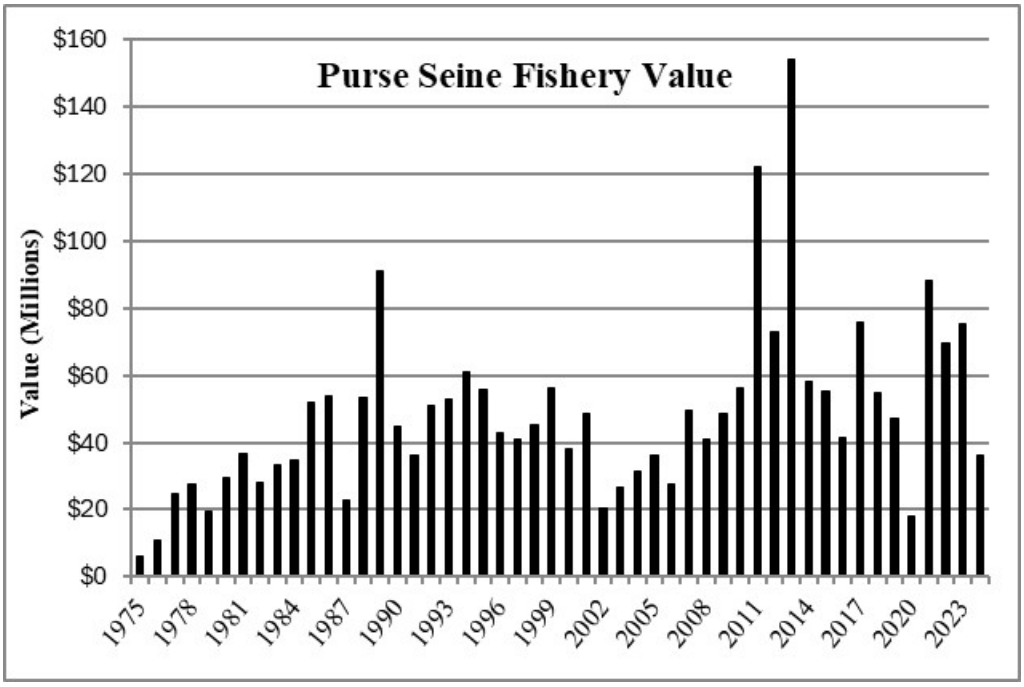

Figure 8.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2024.

Note: 1975–2023 data from CFEC basic information tables (CFEC 2025) and 2024 data is from fish tickets.

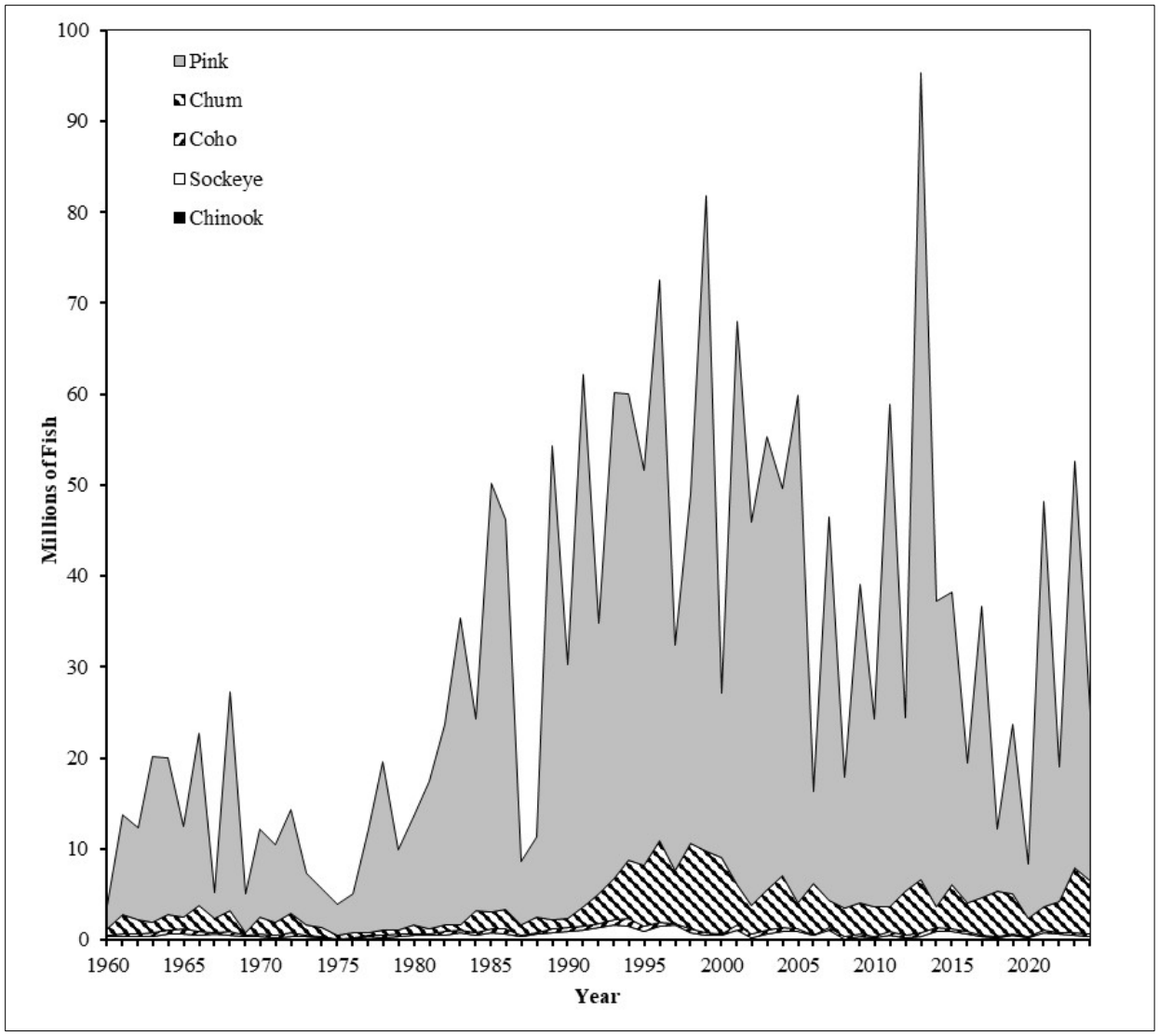

Figure 9.–Southeast Alaska Region common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for Chinook, pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, 1960–2024.

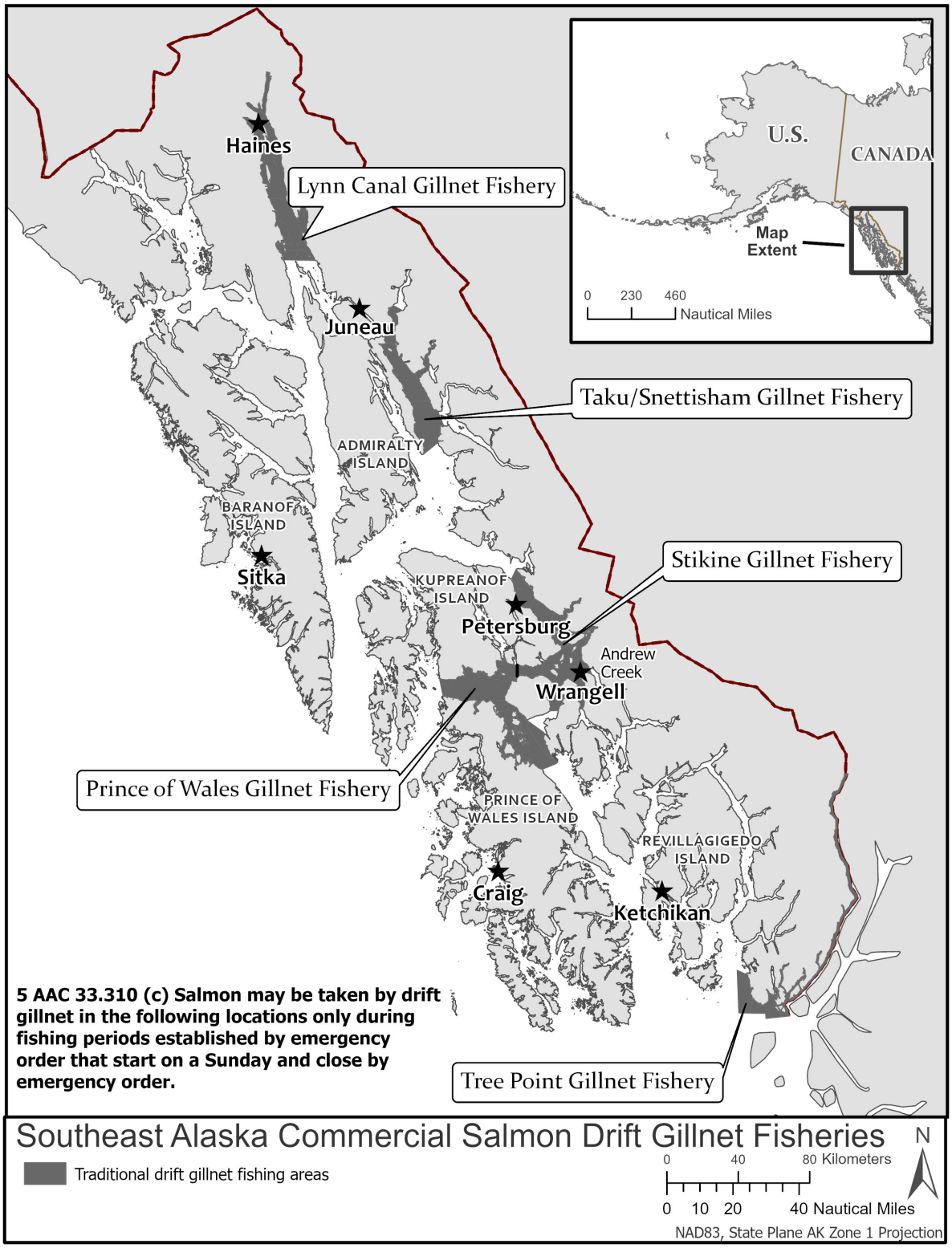

Figure 10.–Southeast Alaska traditional drift gillnet fishing areas.

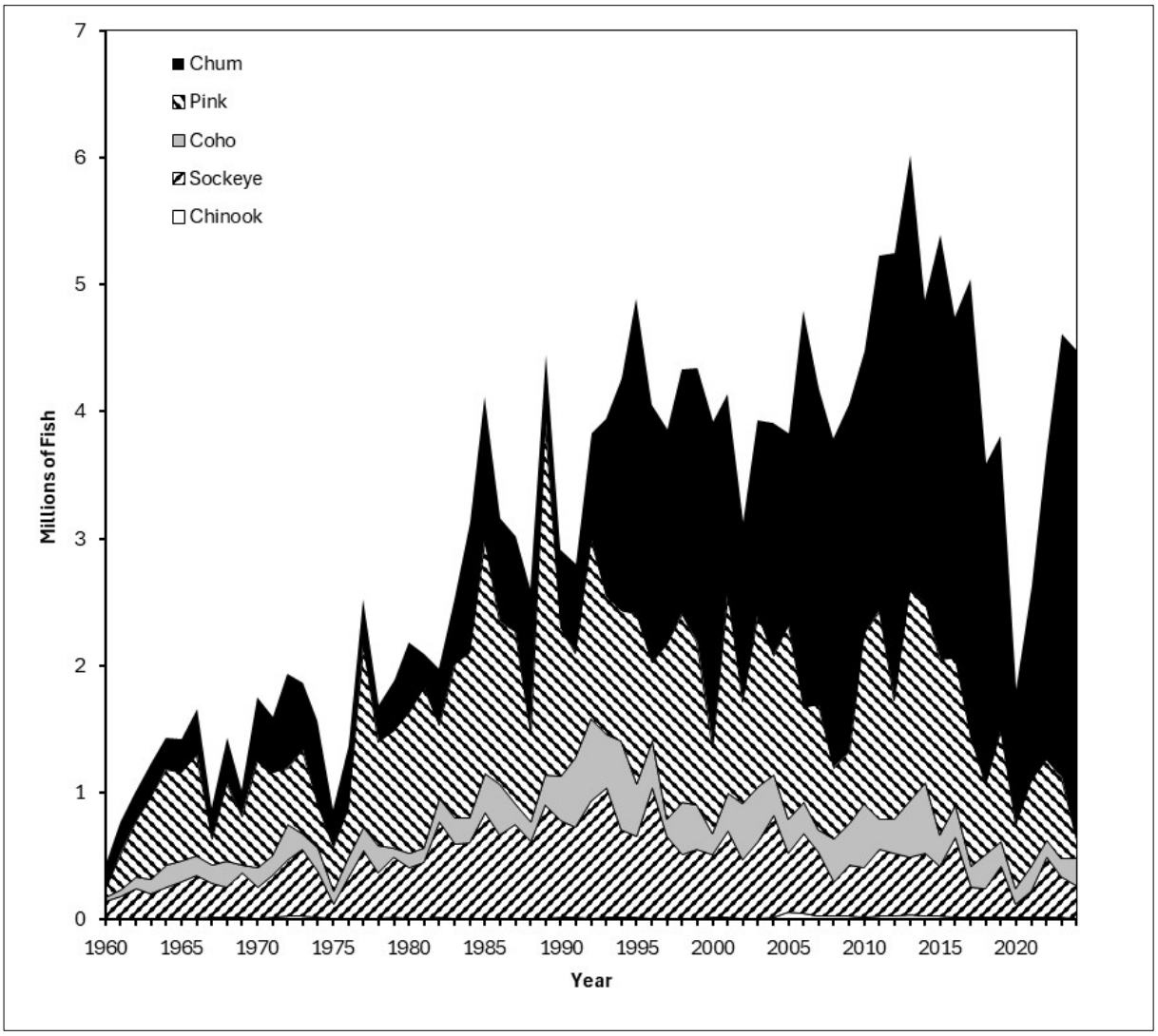

Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2024.

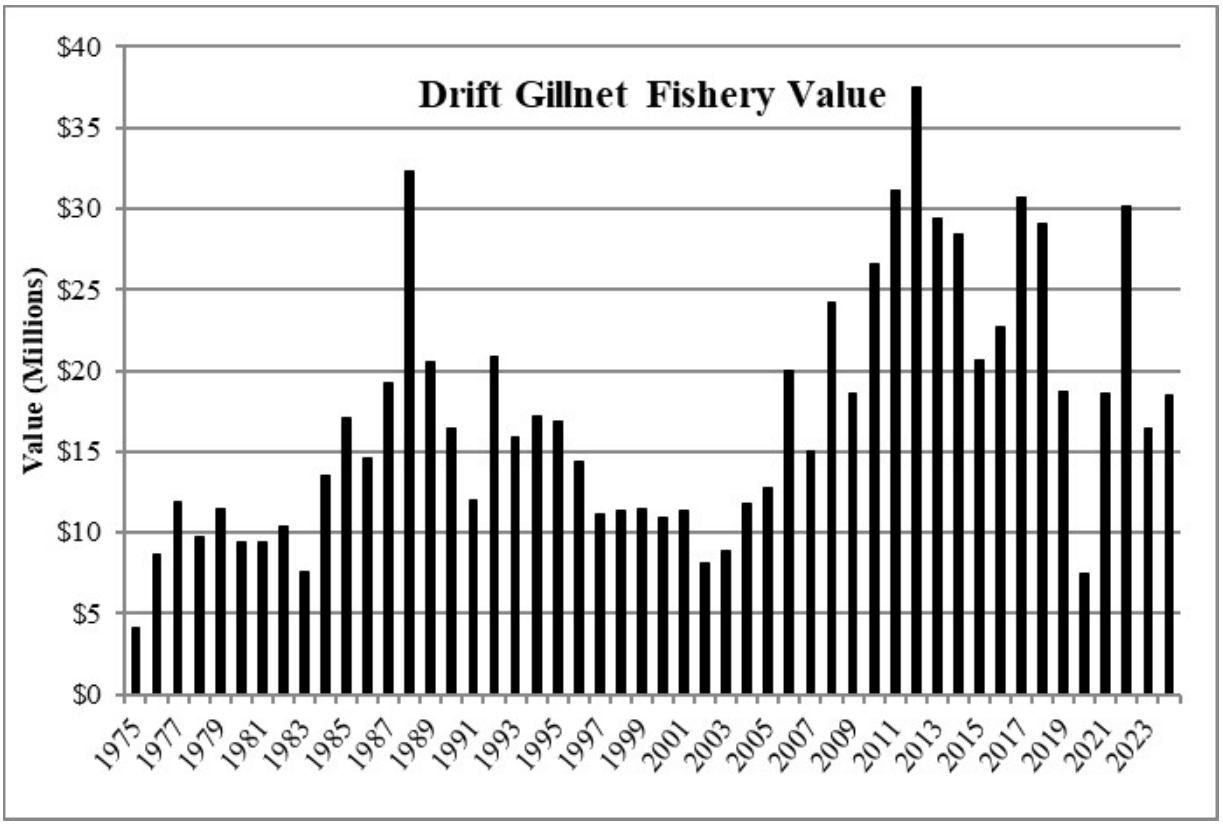

Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests), 1975–2024.

Note: 1975–2023 data from CFEC basic information tables (CFEC 2025) and 2024 data is from fish tickets.