

Fishery Management Report No. 26-11

Annual Management Report for the 2025 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 26-11

**ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE 2025 SOUTHEAST
ALASKA AND YAKUTAT SALMON TROLL FISHERIES**

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat salmon troll fishery, management methods, and actions taken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game during the 2025 Chinook salmon accounting period, which occurred from October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025. Approximately 1.6 million salmon were harvested in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery with 25,000 salmon (2%) taken by hand troll gear and 1.6 million salmon (98%) by power troll gear. The harvest included 104,710 Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, 1,600 sockeye *O. nerka*, 962,000 coho *O. kisutch*, 63,000 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 463,000 chum *O. keta* salmon. A total of 517 power troll and 149 hand troll permit holders reported salmon harvest during the 2025 calendar year, ranking the lowest on record for power and second lowest for hand troll since limited entry was implemented in 1975 for power troll and 1982 for hand troll. The Chinook salmon harvest was ranked as the lowest and coho salmon harvest as the 28th lowest over the last 66 years since statehood, whereas the chum salmon harvest ranked 11th highest over the same time period. The preliminary estimated Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the troll fishery, including hatchery terminal harvest, was 14,165 fish (14%). A total of 254,000 coho salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries were harvested by the troll fleet, accounting for 26% of the total troll coho salmon harvest. Chinook salmon escapements for 7 out of 11 Southeast Alaska indexed rivers met or exceeded the desired escapement goal ranges, whereas 2 of the 3 current coho salmon full indicator systems met or exceeded desired escapement goal ranges.

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

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2025 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat (SEAK) salmon troll fisheries. Discussion covers an overview of the SEAK troll fishery, status of Chinook *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and coho *O. kisutch* salmon stocks, and descriptions of fishery management actions. In addition, the report reviews the 2025 harvest estimates as compared to historical harvests, summarizes the status of hatchery production and contributions to the troll fishery, and examines wild Chinook and coho salmon escapements and harvest rates. Troll effort and harvest statistics since statehood (1960 fishing season) are presented and include all-gear (troll, purse seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet, Annette Island, and sport fisheries) harvests for Chinook salmon and total commercial harvests for coho salmon.

TROLL FISHERY OVERVIEW

The SEAK (Region 1) commercial salmon troll fishery occurs in the waters of the State of Alaska and in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) east of the longitude of Cape Suckling (5 AAC 29.010 and 5 AAC 29.020; Figure 1). All other waters of Alaska are closed to commercial trolling. The troll fishery is managed according to regulations promulgated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). Regulations adopted by the BOF are listed in the State of Alaska Administrative Code, Title 5 (5 AAC), *Chapter 29 - Salmon Troll Fishery*. The SEAK Chinook salmon fishery is managed to stay within the annual all-gear PSC preseason allowable harvest limit (Table 1) established for 2025 based on measures of Chinook salmon abundance using the PSC Chinook model. The annual harvest limit is allocated through regulations established by the BOF to provide 4.3% of the Chinook salmon catch limit to the purse seine fleet, 2.9% to the drift gillnet fleet, and 1,000 fish to the set gillnet fleet. The total net gear allocation is then subtracted from the all-gear harvest limit, and the remainder of the allocation, which was modified during the 2025 SEAK finfish meeting, is divided between the troll and sport fisheries in a 77/23 split (5 AAC 29.060[b]). Coho salmon are managed to ensure that escapement

goals are met and to achieve BOF allocation guidelines. Coho salmon fisheries that occur in Dixon Entrance near the U.S./Canada border are managed in cooperation with Canada, according to provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST).

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

The commercial troll fishery primarily targets Chinook, coho, and hatchery-produced chum salmon. Historically, the troll fishery harvested about 85% to 90% of the Chinook salmon taken in SEAK. Since 1980, the percentage of the Chinook salmon harvest taken by the troll fishery has declined, with a recent 10-year (2015–2024) average of 67%. The troll fleet has been managed to meet the BOF objective of an average annual harvest of 61% of the commercial coho salmon harvest since 1989 (5 AAC 29.065), although the actual annual troll harvest for the period of 1989 to 2024 has averaged 64% of the commercial harvest, ranging from 51% to 78% (Table 2). Hatchery-produced chum salmon harvests have varied over the years, with initial releases beginning in 1993. Chum salmon harvests peaked in 2013, when the troll fleet harvested 1.05 million fish, with an average harvest of 480,000 fish during the 2015–2024 time period. Rockfish and lingcod are harvested in the troll fishery incidentally under state regulations, whereas Pacific halibut are managed under Federal Individual Fishing Quota regulations.

Limited entry for the power troll fishery was instituted in 1974, and the first permits were issued in 1975. The number of renewals gradually decreased over time, while the number of permits fished has fluctuated from a high of 852 in 1991 to a low of 517 in 2025 (Table 3). Overall, the number of power troll permits fished has declined since 1991, with effort at historically low levels over the most recent 5 years. In the late 1970s, limited entry for the hand troll fleet was under consideration by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) and the number of hand troll permits fished doubled from 1,092 permits in 1975 to a high of 2,624 permits in 1978. Due to this increased effort, the CFEC initiated a selective limited entry regime for the hand troll fishery in 1980, and the first permits were issued in 1982. The number of hand troll permits fished declined steadily from 1979 through 2002, increased from 2003 to 2007, and has since declined to a record low of 146 permits fished in 2024. The percentage of active hand troll permits in the troll fleet has declined from 76% in 1978 to 22% in 2024.

CHINOOK SALMON STOCKS

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

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

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

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

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT

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

Following 3 years without a Chinook salmon fishing agreement between the U.S. and Canada, the *Letter of Agreement Regarding an Abundance-Based Approach to Managing Chinook Fisheries in Southeast Alaska* (LOA) was signed in 1996. This agreement was in effect from 1996 through 1998, and it established an annual PST harvest limit based on preseason and inseason abundance estimates. In 1999, a new Chinook salmon PST agreement between the U.S. and Canada was signed—similar to the abundance-based management of the LOA—with harvest limits based on preseason and postseason abundance estimates. However, during periods of lower abundance levels, Alaska agreed to reduced Chinook salmon harvests below levels previously implemented in either the PST or LOA. In 2008, a new PST was signed that remained in effect through 2018. Unlike the previous agreement, however, it lowered the SEAK allowable catch of Chinook salmon at all levels of projected abundance. In 2019, another new PST agreement was signed that will continue through 2028. Under original terms of Chapter 3 of the new agreement, the all-gear allowable harvest limit was to be determined by the SEAK early winter District 13 power troll fishery CPUE metric, estimated from data collected in statistical weeks (SW) 41–48 (October–November). Overages to the preseason harvest limit were to be paid back the following year, and an incidental mortality ceiling was set at 59,400 Chinook salmon. However, following 4 years of harvest limit calculations using the winter troll CPUE metric and 3 consecutive years of overestimating abundance when compared to the PSC Chinook model postseason estimate, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G or department) was required to modify their approach. As decided by the PSC in January of 2024, the 2025 annual harvest limit for the SEAK Chinook salmon fishery was based on measures of Chinook salmon abundance using the abundance index (AI) output from the PSC Chinook model. The use of this model for setting the

SEAK catch limit is now required in accordance with Chapter 3 of the revised treaty. The AI value from the Chinook model is then translated using Table 1 in Chapter 3 of the treaty, which converts the AI metrics to the applicable harvest ceiling.

Since 2014, annual Chinook salmon harvest has generally declined, with the 2025 harvest the lowest since Alaska statehood in 1959. The annual all-gear and troll fishery Chinook salmon treaty harvests exceeded the preseason harvest limit 20 times over the 41-year period from 1985 through 2025 (Table 1). However, fish taken in excess of the 2020 and 2021 preseason troll allocations were a result of an end of season reallocation to utilize Chinook salmon available from the commercial net and sport fisheries.

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

By regulation, the winter fishery is restricted to waters of Yakutat Bay and most waters east of the winter boundary line defined by established point to point landmarks between Cape Spencer and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance (5 AAC 29.020[b]). All coastal waters to the west of the winter boundary line are closed during the winter fishery. The winter fishery begins on October 11 and may continue through April 30 or until the GHL of 45,000 treaty Chinook salmon is met. However, from 2018 through 2021, as adopted under the Unuk River Chinook salmon action plan (Lum and Fair 2018a), notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon GHL, the commercial winter troll fishery closed by emergency order on March 15 in all SEAK waters. Beginning in 2022, newly adopted provisions of the BOF action plans to conserve SEAK and TBR wild Chinook salmon stocks gave ADF&G direction to take necessary management actions under emergency order authority that provide for conservation of SEAK and TBR wild Chinook salmon stocks while continuing to identify harvest opportunities that maintain conservation of these stocks. Accordingly, the 2024–2025 winter troll fishery remained open from March 16 through April 15, 2025, in a portion of the region. The extension of the late winter fishery in select outer coastal areas provided additional harvest opportunities as compared to the 2018–2021 fishing seasons, while maintaining conservation of SEAK and TBR wild Chinook salmon stocks.

Regulations permit spring fisheries to begin after the winter fishery closes but no later than May 1, with fisheries continuing through June 30. However, under provisions of the *Taku and King Salmon Rivers Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan* (Hagerman et al. 2025), the *Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan* (Salomone et al. 2021), and the *Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan* (Hagerman et al. 2022) to conserve wild SEAK Chinook salmon stocks, the start of the spring troll fishery was delayed until May 1. In order to maximize harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, the spring fishery traditionally occurs in waters along Chinook salmon migration routes and close to hatcheries or hatchery release sites. Directed commercial fisheries targeting Chinook salmon returning to the Taku and Stikine Rivers may also occur in Districts 8 and 11, if run forecasts meet inriver run thresholds.

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

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

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

Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest	Treaty fish limit
Less than 25%	1,000
At least 25% and less than 35%	2,000
At least 35% and less than 50%	3,000
At least 50% and less than 66%	5,000
66% or more	no limit

If the preseason AI is 1.15 or above and the number of unharvested Chinook salmon remaining on the winter GHF is between 10,000 and 15,000 fish, an additional 250 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon will be added to the treaty limits under each tier. If the number of fish remaining in the winter GHF is greater than 15,000 fish, an additional 500 fish will be added to each treaty tier limit (5 AAC 29.090[d][3][A] and [B]). In 2025, the preseason AI of 1.10 was below 1.15; therefore, no additional Chinook salmon were added to the treaty limits for each tier.

Provisions of the *Taku and King Salmon Rivers Stock Status and Action Plan* (Hagerman et al. 2025) and *Stikine River and Andrew Creek Stock Status and Action Plan* (Salomone et al. 2021) were enacted to reduce encounters with wild SEAK Chinook salmon stocks during spring troll fisheries. The plans restricted opportunities in May and June to terminal harvest areas (THA), waters in close proximity to hatchery release sites, as well as several defined spring troll fishery areas located on the outer coast. Although some THAs open on June 1 and remain open for extended periods of time, others open in accordance with the fishing schedules provided in THA management plans. Spring troll fisheries targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon in northern and central inside waters of SEAK have initial openings delayed until June 15 to reduce encounters with wild Chinook salmon stocks. In addition, Chinook salmon retention is prohibited in all spring troll hatchery chum salmon fisheries. Fish tickets and biological sampling data provide information on harvest, effort, and stock composition for the spring fisheries. CWT data are used in season to estimate the Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest in each spring troll area, and this information is used in combination with historical harvest timing data to determine fishing time for openings ahead of each week.

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

COHO SALMON STOCKS

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

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

COHO SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF THE 2025 SEASON

A total of 666 permits (517 power troll and 149 hand troll permits) were fished during the 2025 calendar year, setting a new record low for troll fishery participation (Table 3). The number of active hand troll permits increased by 3 permits (2%) from 2024, whereas the number of power troll permits decreased by 6 permits (1%) from 2024. Effort in the 2024–2025 winter troll fishery increased by 6 permits when compared to the 2023–2024 winter fishery. Participation in the spring fishery increased by 25 permits (10%). Likewise, the number of permits fished during the summer fishery increased by 13 permits (2%) when compared to 2024 (Table 4, Figures 5 and 6). In 2025, an effort of 1,546 boat days during spring and summer Chinook salmon retention periods was a decrease of 35% from 2024, 80% below the recent 5-year (2020–2024) average, and 76% under the recent 10-year average effort levels (Table 5, Figure 7). Effort data was derived from dockside interviews of troll permit holders in conjunction with harvest and effort data from troll fish tickets.

Fluctuations in effort relate strongly to salmon prices, abundance, fuel costs, and, to a lesser degree, the availability of alternate commercial troll opportunities in the Pacific Northwest.

The troll fleet harvested 1.6 million salmon during the 2025 season, a decrease of 1% from 2024 and a decrease of 13% when compared to the recent 10-year average (Table 6). The 2025 troll harvest of 104,710 Chinook salmon was 31% below 2024. The 2025 coho salmon harvest of 962,000 fish was 66% greater than 2024, and peaked during the week of August 24–30, when 13% of the annual harvest was taken (Table 7). The average weight for coho salmon was lower when compared to 2024, was similar to the recent 5-year average, and was below the recent 10-year average, decreasing from 5.8 lb in 2024 to 5.5 lb in 2025 (Table 8). The 2025 harvest of 463,000 chum salmon was a 44% decrease when compared to the 2024 harvest, whereas the harvests of 1,600 sockeye and 63,000 pink salmon represent a 138% and 6% increase from 2024 (Table 6). In 2025, hand troll vessels harvested 25,000 salmon and power troll vessels harvested 1.6 million salmon. The proportion of the commercial troll harvest taken by the hand troll fleet has decreased from a peak of 32% in 1978 to a low of 1% in 2024 (Tables 9 and 10).

CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

In March 2025, the SEAK preseason catch limit was determined by the PSC Chinook models' estimate of the AI. Associated catch limits are provided in Table 1. The Chinook model AI metric of 1.10 corresponded to a troll treaty harvest allocation of 133,500 Chinook salmon (Table 1).

The 2025 total all-gear Chinook salmon harvest was 168,178 fish, of which 47,847 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin (Table 11). The all-gear Alaska hatchery add-on of 39,570 fish was calculated by subtracting the pre-treaty base hatchery harvest and risk adjustment from the Alaska hatchery contribution. The troll fishery harvested 104,710 Chinook salmon, of which 14,165 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin. A total of 12,537 of the 16,557 fish taken in the purse seine fishery were Alaska hatchery-produced. The drift gillnet fishery harvested 11,249 Chinook salmon, of which 9,013 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin, whereas all 251 Chinook salmon harvested in the Yakutat set gillnet fishery were treaty fish. The sport fishery is estimated to have harvested 35,412 Chinook salmon, of which 10,131 fish were of Alaska hatchery origin (Tables 11 and 12). The 2025 troll treaty harvest of 94,049 fish contributed to a total all-gear treaty harvest of 128,608 Chinook salmon resulting in an underage of 4,892 fish below Alaska's all-gear allowable catch limit.

During the 2025 season, the troll harvest of Chinook salmon was managed to comply with the Chapter 3 obligations of the 2019 PST, continue all-gear conservation measures for wild SEAK Chinook salmon, provide maximum harvest of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, and comply with terms of the incidental take permit issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Winter Fishery

The winter troll fishery was open from October 11 to March 15 and was extended in select outer coastal areas only from March 16 to April 15, with a total harvest of 31,514 Chinook salmon by a total of 262 permits (Figure 8; Tables 4, 11, and 13). The 2024–2025 early winter harvest of 13,010 Chinook salmon was 57% above the recent 5-year average, 13% above the recent 10-year average, and the second highest early winter harvest since 2016. The 2024–2025 late winter harvest fell 37% below the recent 5-year and 10-year average harvests for the period prior to 2018, when the early seasonal closures for SEAK and TBR stocks of concern conservation measures were put into

place. The Alaska hatchery contribution of 11% in 2024–2025 was above the 2023–2024 (6%), recent 5-year (8%), and 10-year average contributions (8%).

Spring Fishery

Since hatchery access fisheries began in 1986, the number of spring fisheries has increased considerably, with 31 spring troll and 6 THA fisheries open to trolling as recently as 2017. As directed by Chinook salmon actions plans adopted by the BOF and under emergency order authority, the 2025 spring fisheries were limited to 9 Chinook salmon THAs and 13 spring troll areas located on the outer coast or near hatchery release sites to conserve wild SEAK Chinook salmon. An additional 6 directed chum salmon spring fishery areas (Chinook salmon retention prohibited) were opened in 2025 (Figure 9).

The spring troll and terminal harvest area fisheries harvested 15,922 Chinook salmon from May 1 through June 30 (Table 14). A total of 209 permits reported 13,143 Chinook salmon from 2025 nonterminal spring fisheries, with the largest harvests occurring in the Sitka Sound, Mountain Point, and Redoubt Bay spring troll areas. The 2025 nonterminal area Chinook salmon harvest was 1,034 fish less than in 2024, below the recent 5-year average by 8% and below the recent 10-year average by 35% (Table 15). The Alaska hatchery contribution of 48% was above the recent 5-year (30%) and 10-year averages (31%). The total 2025 spring fishery and spring and summer terminal effort of 237 permits harvesting Chinook salmon was 1 permit above 2024, 11% below the recent 5-year average, and 34% below the recent 10-year average (Table 15). Other species harvested during the spring and summer THA fisheries included 24 sockeye, 2,500 coho, 1,900 pink, and 142,000 chum salmon (Table 7).

General Summer Fishery

During the summer troll fishery, 55,717 Chinook salmon were harvested in 4 retention periods (Table 16). The first summer troll Chinook salmon retention period began on July 1 and was managed in season with no predetermined length targeting an estimated 36,500 treaty Chinook salmon. With a projected Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon catch of 3%, the total target harvest for the first summer opening was 37,700 fish. Based on harvest rates observed in past years with similar preseason projected abundance, harvest rates were expected to be moderate (10,000–11,000 Chinook salmon per day). Similar to 2022–2024, effort was anticipated to be slightly lower compared to recent years; however, the rationale for the decline in effort in 2023 was in response to a delayed federal court decision to allow the summer SEAK Chinook salmon fishery to occur. Considering the reduced effort, the department estimated the harvest target would be reached in 3 to 4 days.

A total of 288 troll vessels were observed during aerial surveys conducted July 2 (SW 27). This count was nearly identical to 2024, when 468 vessels participated in the fishery. Based on elevated CPUE data received on the afternoon of the third day of the Chinook retention period, it was estimated that a closure after 4 days of fishing would be necessary to avoid harvesting fish in excess of the July target. The department announced on July 3rd that the first retention period would close at 11:59 PM the following night. A total of 44,751 Chinook salmon were harvested by 463 permits during the 4-day opening, with a harvest per day of 11,188 Chinook salmon. The fleet included a total of 42 catcher-processors (freezer boats), the same when compared to 2024. The total harvest included 1,544 Chinook salmon (3%) of Alaska hatchery origin, which is equivalent to the recent 5-year and 10-year averages. After subtracting the Alaska hatchery Chinook add-on of 1,157 fish from the total harvest, the treaty Chinook salmon harvest for the first

retention period was 43,594 fish (Tables 11 and 16). Following the closure of the first Chinook salmon retention period, areas described under 5 AAC 29.025 *Waters of Frequent High King Salmon Abundance*, closed for the season (Figure 10).

A total of 43,594 treaty Chinook salmon were harvested by trollers during the first summer retention period, leaving an estimated 9,000 Chinook salmon on the annual treaty troll allocation. With the remaining allocation insufficient to allow for a competitive second retention period, the department alternatively opened a limited harvest fishery (LHF) to harvest the remaining annual troll allocation under the new provisions of 5 AAC 29.100(c)(2)(D) adopted during the 2025 SEAK BOF meeting. This regulation specifies that if the department determines that the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the annual troll Chinook salmon harvest allocation is not sufficient to allow a competitive fishery, the commissioner may, by emergency order, reopen the troll fishery to the taking of Chinook salmon during an LHF. This action is subject to the following conditions, summarized from 5 AAC 29.100(c)(2)(D):

1. A limited harvest fishery may not open before August 1 and may be opened for up to 10 days.
2. The remaining amount of the Chinook salmon annual harvest allocation will be distributed subject to an established harvest limit.
3. Chinook salmon retained during an LHF must be kept separate from other salmon on board the vessel.
4. Both commercially sold Chinook salmon and Chinook salmon retained for personal use during an LHF count toward the harvest limit.
5. A copy of fish tickets documenting commercially sold Chinook salmon or Chinook salmon retained for personal use during an LHF must be kept on board the vessel while operating gear in an LHF and during transits to or from a port of landing.
6. Fish tickets must be made available to a local representative of the department upon request.
7. After the closure of a limited harvest fishing period, all Chinook salmon must be offloaded from a vessel before that vessel may be used to resume fishing for other salmon species.
8. The holder of a CFEC hand troll or power troll permit must have registered with the department by the deadline on August 1, in order to harvest Chinook salmon in an LHF.
9. A physical or electronic copy of the completed LHF registration form that has been endorsed by department staff must be kept on board the vessel if Chinook salmon are retained in an LHF and during transits to or from a port of landing when Chinook salmon taken in an LHF are on board.
10. Following an LHF, if the department determines that the number of Chinook salmon remaining on the annual Chinook salmon harvest allocation is sufficient to provide for an additional LHF, the commissioner may, by emergency order, reopen the troll fishery to the taking of Chinook salmon during an LHF, subject to items 1–9 of these provisions.

11. Multiple troll permit holders may be registered to retain Chinook salmon during an LHF on board the same vessel under the following conditions:
 - a. All permits fished from the vessel during a trip must be registered under the same troll gear type. A hand troll permit holder may not harvest LHF Chinook salmon on board a registered power troll vessel and a power troll permit holder may not harvest LHF Chinook salmon on board a registered hand troll vessel, based on the provisions of 5 AAC 29.115(b).
 - b. Chinook salmon retained by multiple LHF permit holders on board the same vessel must be kept separate or marked in a manner to distinguish each permit holder's catch.
 - c. An individual with a CFEC limited entry power troll and hand troll permit qualifies only for a single LHF Chinook allocation.
12. Any other conditions the commissioner determines necessary to conduct an orderly LHF must be followed.

In order to maximize the number of Chinook salmon allocated per permit during the LHF, the department required that all troll permit holders who wished to retain Chinook salmon during the LHF period register with the department. Permit holders were required to have submitted a completed registration form to the department by 12:00 noon, August 1, 2025. A physical or electronic copy of the completed LHF registration form that had been endorsed by department staff was required to be on board the vessel at all times when Chinook salmon were retained and in possession during the LHF. A total of 563 permit holders registered to participate in the LHF. Due to the volume of registrants, the department determined an allocation of 17 Chinook salmon per permit for the 10-day fishery that opened from 12:01 AM, August 8, through 11:59 PM, August 17, 2025. However, only 394 permits landed Chinook salmon during the LHF period, which was considerably smaller than the initial number of registrants. Given this 30% reduction in actual participation versus the number of registrations and an average of 12 Chinook salmon per permit landed for those that participated, the total harvest of 4,828 was slightly over half of the target harvest for the LHF.

Upon completion of the harvest estimate for the LHF and an updated cumulative Alaska hatchery contribution to the summer troll Chinook salmon fisheries to date, the department determined that approximately 6,800 treaty Chinook salmon remained unharvested on the annual troll allocation following the LHF. Much like the early August LHF harvest target, the remaining allocation was insufficient to allow for a competitive fishery. Accordingly, the department opened an additional LHF to harvest the remaining annual troll allocation. No permit registration for the second LHF was required because the department used recent troll effort and the number of permits fished during the first LHF to estimate the number of participating permits for the second LHF. With an estimated participation of 380 permits, the department allocated 18 Chinook salmon per permit for the 10-day fishery that opened from 12:01 AM, August 24, through 11:59 PM, September 2, 2025. A total of 4,837 Chinook salmon were harvested by 382 permits during this LHF period.

On September 8, the department estimated that approximately 5,400 treaty Chinook salmon remained unharvested on the annual all-gear commercial fisheries allocation. Once again, with the remaining allocation insufficient to allow for a competitive fishery, the department alternatively opened a LHF to harvest the remaining annual commercial fisheries allocation. Similar to the

second LHF, no registration for the fishery was required. With an estimated participation of 360 permits, the department allocated 15 Chinook salmon per permit for the 10-day fishery that opened from 12:01 AM, September 11, through 11:59 PM, September 20, 2025. A total of 1,301 Chinook salmon were harvested by 188 permits during the third LHF period.

Districts 8 and 11 Transboundary Rivers Directed Chinook Salmon Fisheries

District 8

The 2025 preseason terminal run forecast for Stikine River large Chinook salmon (≥ 660 mm mid eye to tail fork length) was 10,000 fish, below the escapement goal range (EGR) of 14,000 to 28,000. Accordingly, no directed fisheries occurred.

District 11

The 2025 preseason terminal run forecast for Taku River large Chinook salmon (≥ 660 mm mid eye to tail fork length) was 40,000 fish. This forecast was above the EGR of 19,000 to 36,000 fish. This forecast would have allowed for directed Chinook salmon fisheries in the U.S. and Canada; however, based on spawning escapement estimates that were below the EGR in 8 of the 9 most recent years, directed Chinook salmon fisheries did not occur. The 2025 terminal run size was 44,300 large Chinook salmon with an escapement of 43,000 fish.

Management Actions to Conserve Wild Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon

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

The Alaska BOF approved action plans for the Unuk, King Salmon, and Chilkat Rivers Chinook salmon stocks as stocks of management concern (SOC) at the 2018 SEAK Finfish meeting. In October 2020, the department recommended the BOF continue the Unuk, King Salmon, and Chilkat Rivers as SOC and to adopt the Andrew Creek and Chickamin, Taku, and Stikine Rivers stocks of Chinook salmon as SOC. The BOF adopted these stocks as SOC during the October 2020 work session and reviewed draft action plans for these 7 stocks during the 2022 SEAK Finfish and Shellfish meeting. In years prior to 2020, the department had been taking management measures that effectively reduced harvest of Chinook salmon and recommended that those actions be formally adopted through the BOF process. The BOF agreed with the proposed management actions for each of these stocks but also directed the department to apply more restrictive management measures where and when appropriate. In addition, the BOF gave the department direction to relax management measures where and when opportunity was available. During the October 2024 work session, the BOF reviewed and approved the recommended actions by the department to remove the Unuk, Chickamin, and Chilkat Rivers as SOC based on recent years escapement estimates. Additionally, the BOF approved the continuation of SOC management plans for Andrew Creek, and the Stikine, Taku, and King Salmon Rivers. A newly segregated action plan for the Taku and King Salmon Rivers was subsequently adopted by the BOF during the 2025 SEAK Finfish meeting in Ketchikan.

In 2025, Chinook salmon runs were expected to improve from 2024. Excluding any harvest, 4 of the 5 Chinook salmon stocks for which the department has formal forecasting (Situk, Chilkat, Taku, Unuk, and Stikine Rivers) had projected runs to achieve escapement goals. The Stikine River

was projected to be below the EGR, even with restrictive management measures enacted to reduce harvest. Management actions were continued in 2025 in accordance with PST, State of Alaska regulations, and BOF recommended actions to reduce harvest of wild Chinook salmon across SEAK sport, commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries. This management resulted in 7 of 11 Chinook salmon stocks meeting their escapement goals, with increased escapements to these 7 systems when compared to 2024.

Taku, Chilkat, and King Salmon Rivers

Management measures to reduce encounters of Taku and King Salmon Rivers Chinook salmon began during the winter troll fishery. These measures were outlined in the *Taku and King Salmon Rivers Stock Status and Action Plan* (Hagerman et al. 2025) and the *Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan* (Hagerman et al. 2022). Although the winter fishery closes in all inside waters on March 15 under the *Taku and King Salmon Rivers Stock Status and Action Plan*, the department may continue to evaluate harvest opportunities from March 16 and through April 30 in the waters of Districts 3–5, 9, 13, 14, and 183. Additionally, conservation restrictions in the *Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan* state that waters of Section 15-A in Lynn Canal/Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Sherman Rock remain closed to troll gear from March 16 to December 31. Provisions of both action plans specify that beginning May 1 and through June 30, spring troll Chinook salmon fisheries in northern SEAK will be reduced to areas of the outer coast near hatcheries, hatchery release sites, or areas with low proportion harvest of wild SEAK Chinook salmon located in Districts 13 and 183; all other districts will remain closed. Furthermore, the hatchery chum salmon fishery openings in Districts 9, 10, 12, and 14 are delayed until June 15 during the spring fishery, and Chinook salmon retention is prohibited in these fisheries. Lastly, under provisions of the *Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook Stock Status and Action Plan*, all waters of Section 11-D close to commercial trolling from July 1 to July 31. As previously addressed in this report, directed troll fisheries targeting Taku River Chinook salmon were not opened in 2025.

Stikine River and Andrew Creek

Management actions taken to reduce encounters of Stikine River Chinook salmon taken under the *Stikine River and Andrew Creek King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2021* (Salomone et al. 2021) began during the winter troll fishery. Like other SEAK and TBR stocks, Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook salmon are harvested late in the winter fishery and benefited from the early closure on March 15. Although encounters of these stocks during the March 16–April 30 period are not as frequent as other SEAK or TBR stocks, some harvest occurred. As described in the *Taku, Chilkat, and King Salmon Rivers* section of this report, supplementary conservation measures further restricted May and June fishery opportunities and closed corridor fisheries in inside waters where Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook salmon have historically been encountered. These conservation restrictions closed spring Chinook salmon fisheries in Districts 5–10, delayed hatchery chum salmon fishery openings in Districts 9 and 10 until June 15, and prohibited the retention of Chinook salmon in those fisheries. Additionally, directed spring troll fisheries targeting Stikine River Chinook salmon were not opened in 2025. Stikine River and Andrew Creek Chinook salmon conservation measures were also implemented during the summer troll fishery with waters of District 8 remaining closed to Chinook salmon retention during the July 1–4 fishing period.

COHO SALMON FISHERY

Weekly power troll harvest rates for coho salmon remained near or above the recent 20-year (2005–2024) average for the regionwide SEAK CPUE. Similar to regionwide CPUE, harvest rates were near or above the recent 20-year average for CPUEs in 4 of the 6 regional troll management areas for most of the summer season (Figures 11–13). The 2025 total troll coho salmon harvest of 961,619 fish was above the recent 5-year (2020–2024) average but below the 10-year (2015–2024) average (Table 6). A reduction in harvest from the recent 10-year average was influenced by a reduced number of permits fished (Table 4, Figure 5). The coho salmon harvest peaked during SW 35, when 13% of the annual harvest was taken (Table 7). The 2025 coho salmon average weight of 5.5 lb was 0.3 lb smaller than in 2024, equivalent to the recent 5-year average, and 0.4 lb smaller than the recent 10-year average of 5.9 lb (Table 8).

The first coho salmon run strength assessment of 2025 projected an all-gear commercial harvest of 1.6 million wild fish, which was above the 1.1 million fish conservation threshold for an early season closure. Using the same CPUE values, the total wild coho salmon abundance was projected at 4.3 million fish, 11% above the 1982–2024 average of 3.8 million fish. Additionally, a bilateral U.S./Canada review of the SEAK Troll Area 6 (Southern Inside) coho salmon CPUE data for SWs 27–29 determined there was an insufficient number of landings sampled to provide an adequate indicator of abundance (the review showed a SEAK CPUE of 19 fish per day). The number of landings remained low in the Dixon Entrance in 2025. This dearth continues the trend of declining effort in the SEAK Troll Area 6 fishery during early July.

Instead of SEAK CPUE, the incidental coho salmon CPUE in the Northern British Columbia (NBC) A-B line troll pink salmon fishery was considered in order to determine the necessity of a boundary area closure. In 2025, the SWs 27–29 A-B line troll fishery coho salmon CPUE of 57 was below 2024 (97) and the recent 5-year average (74). The CPUE was similar to 2021 and 2023 (50 and 56, respectively) when conservation concerns were minimal and no closure of the boundary area waters was implemented.

In addition to the A-B line fishery CPUE, bilateral researchers considered the SWs 28–29 coho salmon harvest rates in the waters of SEAK southern District 3, directly adjacent to the Dixon Entrance boundary assessment area. With no effort in the SEAK Troll Area 6 during SW 29, CPUE from the bordering District 3 Lower Cordova Bay area was also reviewed. The 2025 SWs 28–29 CPUE from southern District 3 of 89 was above 2024, the 5-year average, and 10-year average (60, 37, and 43 coho salmon per day, respectively) for the same time period.

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

The second coho salmon run strength assessment occurred in early August and projected a 2025 all-gear commercial harvest of 969,000 wild coho salmon and a total run of 3.7 million wild coho salmon. The assessment was based on the 2000–2024 average wild coho salmon power troll CPUE through SW 31. The wild abundance projection was above the 1995–2024 average (3.9 million), whereas the wild commercial harvest projection was below the 1995–2024 average (1.7 million). The 2025 troll coho salmon harvest through SW 31 (week ending August 2) was 268,120 fish. This count was above the 2024 and 1971–1980 averages, but below the recent 5-year (2020–2024),

and recent 20-year (2005–2024) comparison period averages. This decrease was largely due to the continued reduction in coho fishery fleet size. Notwithstanding total harvest below the recent 20-year average, SWs 27–34 regionwide harvest rates were near or above the recent 20-year average. However, CPUE within individual Big Six troll management areas (Figure 1) where dockside sampling data was available (Figures 5 and 11–13) varied more from week to week than the regionwide CPUE, with lower harvest rate estimates for inside waters. In inside drift gillnet fisheries, the 2025 cumulative CPBD through SW 31 for the Tree Point fishery (District 1) was 58% below the 1971–1980 average and 71% below the recent 10-year average. The CPBD in the Prince of Wales fishery (District 6) was below the 1971–1980 average by 45% and 76% below the recent 10-year average. The Taku/Snettisham fishery (District 11) CPBD was below the 1971–1980 average by 40% but above the recent 10-year average comparison period by 35%. The CPBD in the Lynn Canal fishery (District 15) was below the 1971–1980 average by 53% but above the 2015–2024 comparison period by 23% (Figure 14). An August coho conservation closure was not implemented. This decision was based on wild run and commercial harvest projections, regional summer troll harvest rates, cumulative harvest for all drift gillnet fisheries through SW 31, reduced low troll effort, and a lack of necessity for a 2-day fair-start closure due to the implementation of an LHF Chinook salmon retention period.

A late season evaluation of coho salmon run strength occurred during the third week of September. By SW 38 (week beginning September 15), current escapement projections from wild SEAK coho salmon indicator stocks were that runs to most systems throughout the region were above or near the lower bound of EGRs. The Hugh Smith Lake adult coho salmon weir count of 418 fish through SW 37 was near the lower bound of the EGR range of 500–1,600 fish. By the end of SW 37, escapement to the Situk River had already exceeded the EGR. Concurrently, the Tsiu River was nearing the midpoint of the EGR. Tawah Creek escapement had been lagging through SW 36, but heavy precipitation during SW 37 helped push additional fish in the river, leading to achievement of the SEG. Through SW 37, the projected terminal run to the Taku River of 90,000 coho salmon exceeded the lower bound of the EGR of 50,000 fish. This projected terminal run was slightly below the recent 10-year average terminal run size of 92,000 and below the preseason forecast of 121,000 coho salmon. Additionally, during SW 37, the coho harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery declined to 34% of the recent 10-year average and CPUE declined to 53% of the recent 10-year average. The Canyon Island fish wheel data through SW 37 indicated 46,000 fish had passed, which was below the 1987–2024 average of 61,000 (Figure 15). Without an operational fish wheel on the Chilkat River (Figure 16) to assess inriver coho counts in 2025, early indications of run strength came from the District 15 drift gillnet fishery. These indications showed that for SWs 33–37, the cumulative coho salmon CPUE was 16% above but the harvest was 22% below the recent 10-year average. Based on the historical trend of the total run in the Chilkat River tracking closely with the Berners River, initial indications were for a smaller run size than the recent 10-year average. Additionally, although the wild Berners River CWT recoveries in the District 15 drift gillnet fishery were below the recent 10-year average through SW 37, recoveries were above the recent 5-year average for the same time period. Similar to 2020–2024, the wild commercial harvest and total all-gear commercial harvest projections for coho salmon were slightly below estimates in early August, largely due to reduced troll effort during mid-August to early September. Regional coho salmon harvest rates in the troll fishery were initially strong (following the closure of the first Chinook salmon retention period) and above the recent 20-year average, with CPUE predominantly above the 20-year average through the second coho assessment (SWs 29–34). However, rates began to decline late in the season around the third run

strength assessment period (SWs 35–38). The regional power troll coho CPUE peaked in SW 31, with trollers averaging 112 coho salmon per day, which was above the recent 20-year average for this time period (Figures 11–13). CPUE declined weekly following SW 34, and by SW 38, the regional power troll CPUE dropped to 34 fish per day, a decline that is common toward the end of the season as fish move into more terminal waters and begin to head into river systems.

Harvest rates in 3 of the 4 primary drift gillnet fisheries (excluding District 6) were above the 1971–1980 base period average, whereas only the Taku and Lynn Canal fishery harvest rates exceeded the 2015–2024 average for the time period (Figure 14). Troll fishery coho salmon harvest rates were above the recent 20-year average during half of the summer season; however, the 2025 seasonal harvest was characterized as below average overall when compared to the recent 20-year average, largely due to record low effort. Projections from wild SEAK coho salmon indicator stocks were that runs to most systems throughout the region were near or above the lower bound of escapement goal ranges. Given indications of average to below average coho salmon abundance, when compared to the recent 20-year average, and below average drift gillnet harvest in inside waters, a 10-day extension of the summer troll season was not warranted (Table 17).

CHUM SALMON FISHERY

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

The 2025 regional directed chum salmon troll harvest of 453,000 fish for all troll fisheries combined was 358,000 fish below 2024, and a decrease of 133,000 fish from the recent 5-year average (2020–2024; Table 18). Effort directed at targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon peaked in 2013, but has fluctuated since that time, and has had a larger proportional decline in effort when compared to the overall summer troll participation. Compared to 2024, effort declined in 2025 by 22%, while decreasing by 19% from the recent 5-year average. Fluctuations in effort may also be related to harvest rates, price, abundance of other salmon species, marine environment, conservation measures, and fish behavior, but is driven primarily by the abundance of hatchery chum salmon.

OTHER SPECIES

A total of 1,600 sockeye and 63,000 pink salmon were harvested during the 2025 troll season. Both sockeye and pink salmon harvests for 2025 were below average for all decadal comparison periods between 1960 and 2019, except for the 2025 sockeye harvest when compared to the 1960–

1969 average (Table 6). When compared to 2024, sockeye salmon harvest increased by 900 and the harvest of pink salmon increased by 3,500 fish.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE HARVESTS

In 2025, approximately 15% of Chinook (15,900 fish) and 10% of coho salmon (98,400 fish) harvested by the troll fishery were reported as taken outside of state waters in the EEZ (Districts 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, and 189). In addition, 170 sockeye, 870 pink, and 540 chum salmon were taken in the EEZ. A total of 28% of the summer troll Chinook salmon harvest was taken in the EEZ, an increase from 2024 (27%) and similar to both the recent 5-year and 10-year averages (28%). When all species are combined, 7% of the annual troll harvest was taken outside of state waters, a decrease from both the recent 5-year and 10-year averages of 10%.

ALASKA HATCHERY PRODUCTION

Private nonprofit and federal hatcheries in SEAK produce Chinook, coho, and chum salmon that are harvested by the troll, drift gillnet, and purse seine fleets. Since 1980, both troll effort and seasonal hatchery contribution proportions have varied by species (Figures 17–20). Hatchery-produced Chinook salmon began appearing in significant numbers in troll harvests in 1980, when an estimated 5,900 fish were harvested. Alaska hatchery contributions are generally greatest during the spring fisheries, followed by the winter and summer fisheries (Tables 13, 15, and 16). The peak harvest of Alaska hatchery fish in the troll fishery occurred in 1996, when 38,400 Alaska hatchery Chinook (27% of the total troll Chinook salmon harvest) were harvested. The all-gear Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon proportion of harvest also peaked in 1996 when 88,700 fish—or approximately 38% of the total harvest—were Alaska hatchery fish (Table 19, Figure 19). In 2025, the combined Alaska hatchery harvest contributed approximately 45,800 Chinook salmon to all fisheries, with 14,200 fish harvested in the troll fishery (Table 19).

Hatchery-produced coho salmon were first harvested in the troll fishery in 1980. The hatchery contribution to the total coho salmon harvest has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to 33% in 2018, with Alaska hatcheries producing nearly 100% of these fish. In 2025, the hatchery coho salmon contribution was 26% of the harvest amounting to a total contribution of 254,900 fish. This contribution was approximately 70,100 fish (22%) below the recent 20-year average (Table 20, Figure 20).

Spring troll fisheries in Icy Strait, Homeshore, Northern Chatham Strait, and Keku Strait are managed to target hatchery-produced chum salmon. Under the *Northern SEAK* and *Taku and King Salmon Rivers Chinook Salmon Action Plans*, hatchery chum salmon fisheries did not open until June 15. During the 2025 spring and early summer fisheries, a total of 4,700 chum salmon were harvested by 10 permit holders targeting chum salmon in the Icy Strait/Cross Sound area (Table 18). The 2025 harvest and effort represent a further reduction from the declining recent 10-year average of 6,900 chum salmon by 27 permits. Effort and harvest in the Keku Strait area remains confidential.

Prior to 2014, trollers targeted hatchery-produced chum salmon in West Behm Canal and Neets Bay during the last week of June, although the West Behm Canal spring troll area has been closed since 2014 to conserve Unuk River Chinook salmon. The majority of the harvest and effort in the Neets Bay area occurs during the summer troll fishery. The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association assists in identifying opportunities for the troll fleet to target chum salmon in the Neets Bay THA in years when broodstock and cost-recovery needs are met. Effort

and harvest have fluctuated in the THA from year to year and have continued to decline since 2018. In 2025, 60 troll permits harvested 174,400 chum salmon: an increase of 93,900 from 2024 and above the 2019–2024 average of 43,600 (Figure 17). A contributing factor to the increased harvest and effort was continued fishing opportunity in July. In recent years, an early July closure for broodstock collection and cost-recovery harvest eliminated opportunities for the troll fleet in the Neets Bay THA. However, in 2025, the THA was closed to drift gillnet and purse seine gear for the season, allowing exclusive troll access to the THA for the duration of summer.

In 2025, the directed chum salmon troll fleet harvested a total of 271,500 chum salmon in Sitka Sound/Deep Inlet from a total run of 2.2 million fish returning to the Medvejie/Deep Inlet facility. This is a decrease in harvest of 400,900 fish from 2024 but 3,900 fish above the recent 10-year average. The 116 permits that fished in 2025 represent a decrease of 53 permits from 2024 and 8 permits from the recent 10-year average (Table 18, Figure 18). This fishery mainly occurred during SWs 33–35 when 85% of the seasonal harvest was taken.

Since 2018, Crawfish Inlet has provided an opportunity for the troll fleet to harvest hatchery chum salmon during the summer season. Harvest and effort declined dramatically in 2025, with all weekly data confidential for the year. A total of 5 permits harvested 390 chum salmon in the Crawfish Inlet troll fishery. These totals represent a decline in harvest of 133,900 fish and a decrease in effort of 78 permits, as compared to the average from the initial 7 years of the fishery (2018–2024; Table 18).

WILD STOCK ESCAPEMENT

CHINOOK SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Since a 15-year Chinook salmon rebuilding program began in 1981, ADF&G has annually estimated escapements on 11 indicator systems. These escapements were initially measured against interim goals established prior to 1985; these interim goals were generally modeled on the largest escapements for these systems measured prior to 1981. As a part of the rebuilding program, ADF&G conducted CWT studies and improved escapement estimation methods. The department also sampled for age and sex data in the escapement in order to utilize spawner–recruit analytical methods to set biological escapement goals (BEGs). BEGs are the number of salmon in a particular stock that should be allowed to escape fisheries and spawn to provide the greatest potential for maximum sustained yield. With improved escapement estimation methods, BEGs for the 3 TBR stocks (Alsek, Stikine, and Taku Rivers) and the 8 SEAK stocks have subsequently been revised. Current spawning escapements are determined using observer counts, mark–recapture estimates, and weirs.

During the 2025 BOF meeting, action plans were updated for the Stikine River and Andrew Creek stocks of Chinook salmon, added for the Taku and King Salmon Rivers stocks of Chinook salmon, and rescinded for the delisted Chilkat and Unuk Rivers stocks of Chinook salmon. All of the current action plans provide ADF&G managers with direction to conserve stocks through emergency order authority. Management actions were implemented for all gear groups during 2018–2025 to lower calendar year harvest rates and pass as many SEAK and TBR Chinook salmon to escapement as possible. In 2025, preliminary estimates indicate that 7 of the 11 index systems monitored in SEAK met or exceeded spawning escapement goals (Table 21). This outcome was a slight decrease over 2024 escapements when 8 of the 11 indexed systems met or exceeded goals.

In 2025, all of the TBR stocks monitored for Chinook salmon escapement had escapements within their EGRs. The Alsek River had an estimated escapement of 6,135 Chinook salmon, which was above the EGR of 3,500 to 5,300 fish. The Taku River had an estimated escapement of 42,972 Chinook salmon. This escapement was above the lower bound of the EGR of 19,000 to 36,000 fish and was the largest estimated escapement since 2004. SEAK's largest river, the Stikine River, had an estimated escapement of 15,076 Chinook salmon, which is within the BEG range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish and an increase from 2024 by 5,241 fish.

Chinook salmon escapements to all of the 4 SEAK indicator systems monitored for escapement in East Behm Canal were below EGRs in 2025. The Keta River, with an estimated escapement of 334 Chinook salmon, was below the lower bound of the EGR of 550 to 1,300 fish and was the first time in 27 years the stock failed to meet the BEG. The escapement to the Blossom River of 445 Chinook salmon was also below its EGR of 500 to 1,400 fish. The Chickamin River declined from an escapement in 2024 of 2,176 to an estimated escapement of 1,914 Chinook salmon in 2025, falling beneath the EGR of 2,150 to 4,300 fish for the first time over the most recent 5 years. The Unuk River, a glacial system in northeast Behm Canal and a stock delisted as an SOC in 2025, had an estimated escapement of 1,381 Chinook salmon; this was below the EGR of 1,800 to 3,800 fish.

The remaining 4 SEAK indicator systems (Situk, Chilkat, and King Salmon Rivers; and Andrew Creek) had Chinook salmon escapements that were within their EGRs in 2025. The Situk River had an estimated escapement of 1,353 Chinook salmon, which exceeded the EGR of 450 to 1,050 fish, and was an 836 fish increase from 2024. The Chilkat River had an escapement of 1,914 Chinook salmon, which was within the EGR (1,750–3,500 fish). This 2025 delisted SOC has achieved the escapement goal in 6 of the last 7 years. The King Salmon River had an estimated escapement of 202 Chinook salmon which was within the EGR (120–240 fish), 117 fish above 2024, and the largest estimated escapement since 1999. Lastly, Andrew Creek had an estimated escapement of 688 Chinook salmon; this was within the EGR of 650 to 1,500 fish and was an increase from the 2024 escapement estimate of 404 fish

COHO SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in SEAK are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months (Table 22; Courtney and Fish 2025). In 2025, weirs were operated on 2 systems and foot or aerial surveys were conducted on another 34 streams. Additionally, an adult mark–recapture program has been in operation since 1987 to estimate the escapement of coho salmon to the Taku River.

Migrations into spawning streams generally peak in late September. Escapement goals for indicator streams have usually been met or exceeded in recent years (Tables 22–26, Figure 21). In 2025, coho salmon runs to northern inside areas were generally within or below respective BEGs, apart from Auke Creek, which exceeded the EGR (Table 24). The preliminary estimated coho salmon escapement to the Taku River above Canyon Island (47,069 fish) was below the EGR of 50,000–90,000 fish. In Lynn Canal, escapement of 3,273 coho salmon in Berners River was below the EGR of 3,600–8,100 fish. There were no surveys conducted in the Chilkat River in 2025 (Table 24, Figure 22). Of the 3 index streams on the Juneau road system, the escapement count was above the EGR for Auke Creek, within the EGR for Peterson Creek, and below the EGR for Montana Creek (Table 24).

Coho salmon runs were near the 1982–2024 average in outer coastal systems, and the aggregate escapement count of 1,755 fish for 5 small streams on Baranof and Kruzof Islands was above the 43-year (1982–2024) average of 1,379 fish and above the EGR of 400 to 800 fish (Table 25).

The overall index of 19,626 coho salmon for 14 streams in the Ketchikan (Southern Inside) area was above the goal of 4,250–8,500 fish and above the 38-year (1987–2024) average of 10,446 fish (Table 26, Figure 22). The total coho salmon escapement to Hugh Smith Lake of 714 fish was within the EGR (500–1,600 fish), but below the 1980–2024 average of 1,462 fish.

COHO SALMON HARVEST RATES

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

The average 2025 total harvest rate by all fisheries on the 3 coho salmon indicator stocks (Berners River, Auke Creek, and Hugh Smith Lake) was 41%, compared with the 36-year (1989–2024) average of 48% (Table 27, Figure 23). The total harvest rate estimate of 54% for the Hugh Smith Lake stock was above the recent 10-year (2015–2024) average harvest rate (51%) and below the 1989–2024 average of 59%. Harvest rates for Hugh Smith Lake are preliminary until Canadian recovery data is reported, because the Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon stock is also harvested in Canadian fisheries. The total harvest rate for Berners River was 38%, which is below the 1989–2024 average of 48%. The Auke Creek harvest rate was 32%, which is slightly below the 1989–2024 average of 35%. Although 2025 coho harvest rates remained lower than average and continued to reflect changes in troll fleet harvest patterns, they increased relative to recent years. The most notable increase in harvest rates were observed for the Berners River and Auke Creek stocks.

The 2025 troll fishery coho salmon harvest rate index of 24% was below the 1984–2024 average of 32% (Table 28, Figure 24) but was higher than any troll harvest rates since 2018. The Alaska troll harvest rate for the Hugh Smith Lake stock (22%) was below the 1982–2024 average (30%). Similarly, troll harvest rates for northern inside stocks (11% for Auke Creek and 20% for Berners River) were below the 1982–2023 average (25% for Auke Creek and 24% for Berners River; note that harvest monitoring on the Berners River began 7 years after Auke Creek studies). The harvest rates for both stocks were above or near the 2015–2024 average of 11% for Auke Creek and 10% for Berners River. The declining troll harvest rate is primarily a result of the substantial reduction in fishery participation over the recent 5-year period and especially since 2019. Since 2014, the annual number of troll permits fished has declined by 38% (Table 4, Figure 6). In addition to reduced overall effort, over the last 10 years many permits have diversified to target hatchery chum salmon, reducing the number of boat days that trollers target coho salmon.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—All-gear and troll treaty Chinook salmon harvest, hatchery add-on, total harvest, treaty harvest limit, terminal exclusion harvest, and the number of fish over or under the harvest limit, 1985–2025.

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

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Table 1.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	All-gear							Troll				
	Treaty harvest	Hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion	Total harvest	Preseason treaty harvest limit	Postseason treaty harvest limit	Over/under preseason harvest limit	Treaty harvest	Total harvest	Preseason treaty harvest limit	Over/under preseason harvest limit	
2009	227,954	61,960	3,733	293,647	218,800	176,000	9,154	159,126	175,644	161,637	-2,511	
2010	230,611	53,640	501	284,752	221,800	215,800	8,811	177,982	195,620	163,864	14,118	
2011	291,161	65,474	739	357,374	294,800	283,300	-3,639	220,787	242,569	218,060	2,727	
2012	242,821	51,392	1,106	295,319	266,800	205,100	-23,979	191,553	209,074	197,272	-5,719	
2013	191,388	65,598	266	257,252	176,000	284,900	15,388	134,580	149,541	129,862	4,718	
2014	435,195	56,592	736	492,522	439,400	378,600	-4,205	340,015	355,570	325,411	14,604	
2015	335,026	68,097	216	403,339	237,000	337,500	98,026	251,086	269,862	175,149	75,937	
2016	350,939	35,673	664	387,042	355,600	288,200	-4,896	266,172	276,432	263,197	2,975	
2017	175,414	31,638	0	207,052	209,700	215,800	-34,286	123,691	129,649	154,881	-31,190	
2018	127,776	36,966	0	164,742	144,500	118,700	-16,724	101,469	107,565	106,477	-5,008	
2019	140,307	34,578	211	175,096	140,323	140,323	-16	103,067	109,364	103,376	-309	
2020	204,624	30,164	0	234,788	205,165	140,323	-541	165,406	169,916	151,514	13,892	
2021	202,082	34,092	0	236,175	205,165	140,323	-3,083	155,590	163,210	151,514	4,076	
2022	238,621	37,157	0	275,778	266,585	205,165	-27,964	187,613	196,783	197,113	-9,500	
2023	202,744	32,423	0	235,167	206,027	267,594	-3,283	136,312	143,381	152,154	-15,842	
2024	207,811	28,265	0	236,076	211,400	190,000	-3,589	143,955	151,355	156,143	-12,188	
2025	128,608	39,570	0	168,178	133,500	—	-4,892	94,049	104,710	94,624	-575	
1985–2025 Cumulative total							79,370	1985–2025 Cumulative total				161,980

Note: The 2018 fisheries were managed in season to 90% of the preseason treaty harvest limit for conservation. Fisheries prosecuted for the period of 2019–2025 were managed in season to 98% of the harvest limit to avoid Pacific Salmon Commission overage payback provisions the following year. En dash indicates no data.

Table 2.—Harvest and percent of commercially harvested coho salmon by gear type in Southeast Alaska, 1991–2025.

Year	Troll		Purse seine		Drift gillnet		Set gillnet		All-gear total	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
1991	1,719,082	59	411,854	14	601,179	21	166,731	6	2,898,846	100
1992	1,929,945	56	505,135	15	699,448	20	290,149	8	3,424,677	100
1993	2,395,887	67	477,006	13	445,880	13	237,446	7	3,556,219	100
1994	3,467,599	63	970,100	18	744,558	13	343,903	6	5,526,160	100
1995	1,750,262	56	627,472	20	456,820	15	295,030	9	3,129,584	100
1996	1,906,769	64	447,005	15	404,627	14	227,802	8	2,986,203	100
1997	1,170,534	64	189,036	10	156,725	9	322,776	18	1,839,071	100
1998	1,636,711	59	475,232	17	441,458	16	197,669	7	2,751,070	100
1999	2,272,653	69	422,926	13	394,260	12	187,186	6	3,277,025	100
2000	1,125,219	67	210,528	12	181,796	11	170,948	10	1,688,491	100
2001	1,845,627	63	556,193	19	338,083	11	205,344	7	2,945,247	100
2002	1,315,062	53	479,489	19	491,683	20	200,888	8	2,487,122	100
2003	1,223,458	56	400,988	19	467,337	22	74,343	3	2,166,126	100
2004	1,916,675	67	405,151	14	339,466	12	196,930	7	2,858,222	100
2005	2,038,296	74	348,072	13	297,878	11	82,887	3	2,767,133	100
2006	1,362,983	74	114,313	6	277,853	15	86,085	5	1,841,234	100
2007	1,378,062	72	252,575	13	204,081	11	76,550	4	1,911,268	100
2008	1,293,030	63	215,648	11	377,469	19	153,712	8	2,039,859	100
2009	1,591,547	67	298,614	13	351,367	15	133,808	6	2,375,336	100
2010	1,343,032	59	203,631	9	579,830	25	161,584	7	2,288,077	100
2011	1,314,210	63	352,128	17	285,983	14	126,215	6	2,078,536	100
2012	1,201,724	64	280,116	15	303,041	16	98,677	5	1,883,558	100
2013	2,393,790	67	553,501	15	482,433	13	158,046	4	3,587,770	100
2014	2,248,371	66	394,174	12	599,606	18	161,977	5	3,404,128	100
2015	1,241,100	64	294,550	15	274,909	14	129,069	7	1,939,628	100
2016	1,387,590	66	267,213	13	299,645	14	144,032	7	2,098,480	100
2017	2,151,782	78	276,635	10	187,888	7	140,844	5	2,757,149	100
2018	942,622	64	156,810	11	272,951	19	95,954	7	1,468,337	100
2019	973,903	63	249,790	16	210,621	14	100,473	7	1,534,787	100
2020	750,655	72	78,710	8	130,465	13	81,709	8	1,041,539	100
2021	850,962	59	311,017	22	207,723	14	75,004	5	1,444,706	100
2022	854,374	70	168,204	14	136,717	11	62,897	5	1,222,192	100
2023	1,055,492	68	258,528	17	167,898	11	80,242	5	1,562,160	100
2024	579,396	51	205,814	18	239,267	21	109,577	10	1,134,054	100
2025	961,619	71	195,854	15	105,566	8	86,790	6	1,349,829	100
1989–2024 Average:	1,552,126	64	349,184	14	352,346	15	158,394	7	2,412,050	100
Board of Fisheries allocations (Est. 1989)		61	–	19	–	13	–	7	–	–
1989–2024 Deviation from allocations		6	–	-25	–	13	–	-4	–	–
2025 Deviation from allocations		17	–	-24	–	-40	–	-8	–	–

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

Table 3.—Southeast Alaska commercial troll permits fished, 1978–2025.

Year	Hand troll	Power troll	Total	% Hand troll
1978	2,624	816	3,440	76
1979	2,207	819	3,026	73
1980	1,667	842	2,509	66
1981	1,153	793	1,946	59
1982	1,067	810	1,877	57
1983	946	810	1,756	54
1984	860	795	1,655	52
1985	922	836	1,758	52
1986	809	827	1,636	49
1987	764	828	1,592	48
1988	778	829	1,607	48
1989	694	831	1,525	46
1990	700	840	1,540	45
1991	701	852	1,553	45
1992	647	843	1,490	43
1993	601	842	1,443	42
1994	549	808	1,357	40
1995	461	818	1,279	36
1996	412	739	1,151	36
1997	387	744	1,131	34
1998	305	734	1,039	29
1999	339	722	1,061	32
2000	316	714	1,030	31
2001	307	703	1,010	30
2002	254	666	920	28
2003	266	641	907	29
2004	325	692	1,017	32
2005	354	717	1,071	33
2006	371	739	1,110	33
2007	377	744	1,121	34
2008	376	747	1,123	33
2009	367	748	1,115	33
2010	341	730	1,071	32
2011	374	760	1,134	33
2012	355	744	1,099	32
2013	366	723	1,089	34
2014	348	758	1,106	31
2015	319	741	1,060	30
2016	272	745	1,017	27
2017	258	722	980	26
2018	237	672	909	26
2019	230	664	894	26
2020	221	631	852	26
2021	214	631	845	25
2022	180	610	790	23
2023	165	554	719	23
2024	146	523	669	22
2025	151	519	670	23

Note: Permits fished based on calendar year. Data from 1977–1984 taken from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) and 1985–2025 data from ADF&G.

Table 4.–Number of troll permits fished by gear type and fishery, 1981–2025.

Year	Winter fishery			Spring ^a fishery			General summer fishery			Summer % hand
	Hand	Power	Total	Hand	Power	Total	Hand	Power	Total	
1981	183	165	348	–	–	–	1,135	791	1,926	59
1982	183	211	394	–	–	–	1,060	813	1,873	57
1983	254	331	585	–	–	–	923	805	1,728	53
1984	221	366	587	–	–	–	833	787	1,620	51
1985	196	303	499	–	–	–	887	829	1,716	52
1986	174	318	492	23	47	70	777	822	1,599	49
1987	195	319	514	36	69	105	732	825	1,557	47
1988	295	433	728	149	260	399	726	821	1,547	47
1989	262	475	737	54	142	195	664	834	1,498	44
1990	167	356	523	107	170	277	645	830	1,475	44
1991	182	383	565	220	352	572	626	840	1,466	43
1992	186	431	617	182	281	463	599	827	1,426	42
1993	127	366	493	181	338	519	558	832	1,390	40
1994	77	306	383	75	221	296	531	797	1,328	40
1995	71	227	298	110	276	386	422	809	1,231	34
1996	50	180	230	126	336	462	380	725	1,105	34
1997	49	207	256	145	335	480	338	735	1,073	32
1998	50	232	282	86	277	363	281	727	1,008	28
1999	53	233	286	91	255	346	304	712	1,016	30
2000	67	244	311	112	323	435	255	696	951	27
2001	80	242	322	125	345	470	242	687	929	26
2002	72	228	300	105	330	435	186	641	827	22
2003	96	264	360	90	311	401	190	609	799	24
2004	129	310	439	114	336	450	238	675	913	26
2005	142	300	442	125	387	512	281	701	982	29
2006	152	317	469	151	376	527	268	717	985	27
2007	153	350	503	172	369	541	284	726	1,010	28
2008	135	333	468	182	438	620	291	726	1,017	29
2009	131	299	430	158	428	586	305	735	1,040	29
2010	131	328	459	157	427	584	269	715	984	27
2011	134	330	464	174	466	640	301	729	1,030	29
2012	132	375	507	162	463	625	284	728	1,012	28
2013	127	315	442	173	477	650	295	699	994	30
2014	133	331	464	161	455	616	271	734	1,005	27
2015	111	296	407	168	497	665	221	714	935	24
2016	98	331	429	133	475	608	197	724	921	21
2017	97	337	434	100	377	477	212	702	914	23
2018	73	255	328	73	328	401	167	664	831	20
2019	85	178	263	65	320	385	161	644	805	20
2020	89	220	309	58	269	327	153	610	763	20
2021	84	184	268	66	290	356	159	617	776	20
2022	79	219	298	50	281	331	130	591	721	18
2023	57	174	231	49	243	292	121	533	654	19
2024	53	201	254	33	218	251	101	503	604	17
2025	59	203	262	44	234	278	115	502	617	19

Note: En dash indicates no data.

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

Table 5.—Number of days and dates the summer troll fishery was open to Chinook salmon retention (Chinook retention or CR), closed to Chinook salmon retention (Chinook nonretention or CNR), and closed to all salmon species (all) and effort during CR and CNR periods, 1985–2025.

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

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Table 5.–Page 2 of 5.

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

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Table 5.–Page 3 of 5.

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

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Table 5.–Page 4 of 5.

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

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Table 5.—Page 5 of 5.

Year	Days open	Days closed	Open dates	CR days	CR effort (boat days)	Closed dates	Days closed	CNR days	CNR effort (boat days)
2022	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	79	13	7/1–7/28	28	—	7/29–7/31	3	—	—
	—	—	8/1–9/20	51	14,003	9/21–9/30	10	13	6
2023 ^e	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	79	69	7/1–7/12	12	—	7/13–8/8	27	—	—
	—	—	8/11	1	—	8/9–8/10	2 (all)	—	—
	—	—	9/1–9/10 ^e	10	3,505	8/12–8/31	20	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	9/11–9/30	20	67	8,413
2024 ^e	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	18	74	7/1–7/8	8	—	7/9–8/31	54	—	—
	—	—	9/1–9/10 ^e	10	2,378	9/11–9/30	20	74	7,036
2025 ^e	61	0	5/1–6/30	61	—	None	0	—	—
	34	58	7/1–7/4	4	—	7/5–8/7	34	—	—
	—	—	8/8–8/17 ^e	10	—	8/18–8/23	6	—	—
	—	—	9/1–9/10 ^e	10	—	9/3–9/10	8	—	—
	—	—	9/11–9/20 ^e	10	1,546	9/21–9/30	10 (all)	58	9,842

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

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

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

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

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

^e In 2019 and during 2023–2025, limited harvest fisheries were implemented in August and September, allocating a varied number of Chinook salmon per permit during the 10-day fisheries.

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

Table 6.—Commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by salmon species, 1960–2025.

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

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Table 6.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2000	158,717	4,467	1,125,219	187,364	478,144	1,953,911
2001	153,280	8,992	1,845,627	258,943	467,837	2,734,679
2002	325,308	1,247	1,315,062	86,399	117,672	1,845,688
2003	330,692	4,596	1,223,458	159,643	286,410	2,004,799
2004	354,658	5,010	1,916,675	57,323	171,326	2,504,992
2005	338,451	13,277	2,038,296	109,640	174,599	2,674,263
2006	282,315	8,084	1,362,983	60,323	153,545	1,867,250
2007	268,146	6,440	1,378,062	104,440	191,685	1,948,773
2008	151,936	1,253	1,293,030	28,183	60,829	1,535,231
2009	175,644	2,929	1,591,547	75,843	342,998	2,188,961
2010	195,620	1,923	1,343,032	87,640	394,695	2,022,910
2011	242,569	5,190	1,314,210	496,234	702,914	2,761,117
2012	209,074	3,231	1,201,724	168,584	476,601	2,059,214
2013	149,541	5,020	2,393,790	684,690	1,054,204	4,287,245
2014	355,570	7,319	2,248,371	75,920	200,065	2,887,245
2015	269,862	6,977	1,241,100	259,411	424,546	2,201,896
2016	276,432	6,699	1,387,590	53,359	164,945	1,889,025
2017	129,649	5,454	2,151,782	54,473	403,998	2,745,356
2018	107,565	5,182	942,622	53,585	530,736	1,639,690
2019	109,364	6,264	973,903	70,433	269,601	1,429,565
2020	169,916	1,659	750,655	43,598	79,453	1,045,281
2021	163,210	5,251	850,962	103,559	704,367	1,827,349
2022	196,795	2,214	854,374	79,397	1,045,914	2,178,694
2023	143,381	1,695	1,055,492	90,904	357,089	1,648,561
2024	151,355	666	579,396	59,112	820,648	1,611,138
2025	104,710	1,585	961,619	62,592	462,517	1,593,023
1960–1969 Average	264,372	1,013	569,983	76,357	3,973	915,697
1970–1979 Average	299,165	2,365	610,176	253,804	11,626	1,177,136
1980–1989 Average	246,296	8,433	1,196,898	634,429	34,914	2,120,970
1990–1999 Average	201,326	17,893	2,008,205	659,301	221,992	3,108,718
2000–2009 Average	253,915	5,630	1,508,996	112,810	244,505	2,125,855
2010–2019 Average	204,525	5,326	1,519,812	200,433	462,231	2,392,326

Note: Harvest data for all species includes terminal and Annette Island harvest. Data is by calendar year from 1960 to 1978, from January 1 to September 30 for 1979, and by troll season (October 1–September 30) for 1980 to 2025.

Table 7.—Southeast Alaska commercial troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species and statistical week for the 2025 troll season.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2024	41	6-Oct	1,332	—	—	—	—	1,332
	42	13-Oct	4,590	—	—	—	1	4,591
	43	20-Oct	1,750	—	—	—	—	1,750
	44	27-Oct	1,341	—	—	—	—	1,341
	45	3-Nov	853	—	—	—	—	853
	46	10-Nov	1,064	—	—	—	—	1,064
	47	17-Nov	201	—	—	—	—	201
	48	24-Nov	312	—	—	—	—	312
	49	1-Dec	151	—	—	—	—	151
	50	8-Dec	452	—	—	—	—	452
	51	15-Dec	570	—	—	—	—	570
	52	22-Dec	26	—	—	—	—	26
	53	29-Dec	368	—	—	—	—	368
2025	1	1-Jan	228	—	—	—	—	228
	2	5-Jan	298	—	—	—	—	298
	3	12-Jan	308	—	—	—	—	308
	4	19-Jan	650	—	—	—	—	650
	5	26-Jan	938	—	—	—	—	938
	6	2-Feb	894	—	—	—	—	894
	7	9-Feb	1,184	—	—	—	—	1,184
	8	16-Feb	540	—	—	—	—	540
	9	23-Feb	745	—	—	—	—	745
	10	2-Mar	1,802	—	—	—	—	1,802
	11	9-Mar	2,520	—	—	—	—	2,520
	12	16-Mar	1,809	—	—	—	—	1,809
	13	23-Mar	1,784	—	—	—	—	1,784
	14	30-Mar	2,197	—	—	—	—	2,197
	15	6-Apr	1,818	—	—	—	—	1,818
	16	13-Apr	792	—	—	—	—	792
	17	20-Apr	—	—	—	—	—	0
	18	27-Apr	85	—	—	—	—	85
	19	4-May	276	—	—	—	—	276
	20	11-May	469	—	—	—	—	469
	21	18-May	925	—	—	—	—	925
	22	25-May	599	—	—	—	—	599
	23	1-Jun	1,649	—	—	—	2	1,651
	24	8-Jun	3,402	—	2	—	5	3,409
	25	15-Jun	3,919	10	26	281	1,340	5,576
	26	22-Jun	4,235	10	68	109	1,403	5,825
	27	29-Jun	45,296	176	39,148	2,763	9,967	97,350
	28	6-Jul	400	83	31,491	7,360	29,283	68,617
	29	13-Jul	368	171	62,402	8,320	73,017	144,278
	30	20-Jul	155	198	92,358	11,857	54,682	159,250

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Week	Week of	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
2025	31	27-Jul	106	219	99,724	7,087	19,190	126,326
	32	3-Aug	554	375	118,165	12,652	36,540	168,286
	33	10-Aug	3,878	153	112,310	7,228	96,563	220,132
	34	17-Aug	399	75	97,500	4,001	95,474	197,449
	35	24-Aug	4,047	76	122,848	852	41,455	169,278
	36	31-Aug	796	19	96,743	51	3,260	100,869
	37	7-Sep	433	15	69,407	31	299	70,185
	38	14-Sep	871	5	19,427	–	37	20,340
Winter fishery subtotal			31,514	–	–	–	–	31,514
Spring fishery subtotal			13,143	20	92	396	2,591	16,242
Summer fishery subtotal			55,726	1,541	958,988	60,304	317,807	1,394,366
Hatchery terminal area subtotal			4,073	24	2,539	1,892	142,119	150,647
Annette Island subtotal			254	–	–	–	–	254
Grand total			104,710	1,585	961,619	62,592	462,517	1,593,023

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

Table 8.—Average troll coho salmon dressed weight by week and weighted annual average, 2007–2025.

Week	Average weekly dressed weight by year																			Average	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020– 2024	2015– 2024
27	5.0	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.7	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.2
28	5.1	6.5	5.3	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2
29	5.3	6.6	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.7	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.2
30	5.3	6.8	5.3	6.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.0	4.9	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.2
31	5.4	6.9	5.7	6.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.4
32	5.6	7.0	5.8	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.2	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.5
33	6.0	7.1	5.7	6.8	5.4	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.8
34	5.9	7.6	6.3	7.2	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.0	7.1	5.5	7.3	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
35	6.2	8.0	6.3	7.2	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.3	7.5	5.7	7.7	6.8	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.4
36	6.8	8.7	6.4	7.6	5.4	6.7	6.5	7.0	6.5	8.0	6.1	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.7
37	7.3	9.1	6.6	7.9	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.3	6.6	8.1	6.3	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.9
38	7.4	9.2	6.6	8.1	5.7	6.9	6.7	7.6	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.3	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.9
39	9.3	–	6.7	8.4	6.0	7.6	6.8	7.6	6.6	8.5	6.3	8.2	8.6	7.0	6.8	6.5	5.4	6.7	–	6.5	7.1
40	–	10.1	6.9	–	–	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.5	8.6	–	8.7	8.1	–	7.5	5.7	–	6.2	–	6.5	7.3
Weighted average	5.9	7.5	5.9	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.6	5.1	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9
Troll harvest (millions)	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1

Note: En dash indicates no data.

Table 9.—Southeast Alaska commercial hand troll harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2025.

Year ^a	Chinook ^b	Sockeye ^b	Coho ^b	Pink ^b	Chum ^b	Total
1975	28,000	95	40,920	28,815	541	98,371
1976	26,324	507	88,859	44,406	2,061	162,157
1977	33,136	1,751	155,731	116,763	4,146	311,527
1978	54,377	1,155	378,927	243,469	9,573	687,501
1979	57,722	2,448	244,805	281,684	7,926	594,585
1980	52,415	1,257	179,912	111,666	4,652	349,902
1981	34,583	2,171	181,466	173,517	2,582	394,319
1982	37,584	518	260,610	132,097	1,127	431,936
1983	38,625	1,530	235,692	136,646	2,777	415,270
1984	35,357	1,982	178,414	151,278	4,894	371,925
1985	33,985	1,696	260,737	251,652	9,748	557,818
1986	30,912	809	339,393	40,098	6,697	417,909
1987	30,173	2,126	183,220	134,354	3,015	352,888
1988	33,889	1,894	92,341	147,609	14,534	290,267
1989	30,306	2,441	220,262	301,413	6,576	560,998
1990	40,158	1,245	273,546	154,800	6,489	476,238
1991	41,309	1,073	239,019	72,365	3,840	357,606
1992	26,154	1,905	249,506	95,481	6,027	379,073
1993	26,726	1,669	315,590	101,754	34,449	480,188
1994	14,897	1,878	436,323	56,958	32,062	542,118
1995	13,968	1,822	145,189	63,877	21,284	246,140
1996	12,569	694	197,939	31,747	53,485	296,434
1997	15,280	1,208	104,602	35,104	20,042	176,236
1998	9,305	271	119,576	11,782	2,051	142,985
1999	6,466	286	180,119	12,214	583	199,668
2000	8,697	126	67,499	5,386	6,427	88,135
2001	9,819	301	111,472	6,267	12,480	140,339
2002	11,481	34	77,961	2,753	579	92,808
2003	13,840	135	80,893	3,627	4,800	103,295
2004	18,871	148	108,629	2,403	861	130,912
2005	16,856	340	143,278	6,203	418	167,095
2006	16,366	242	74,414	3,429	437	94,888
2007	18,258	220	91,499	4,196	1,389	115,562
2008	15,416	155	83,430	1,593	863	101,457
2009	13,638	171	104,212	5,074	5,427	128,522
2010	13,030	63	88,975	5,681	9,861	117,610
2011	18,166	205	98,968	26,025	13,500	156,864
2012	13,176	226	82,068	11,037	8,193	114,700
2013	11,746	343	174,103	23,510	28,719	238,421
2014	18,412	215	120,291	5,285	2,997	147,200
2015	12,883	353	61,738	17,397	7,823	100,194
2016	10,229	291	53,702	6,775	2,240	73,237
2017	7,302	178	102,507	4,279	5,444	119,710
2018	3,952	107	37,646	2,405	5,702	49,812
2019	4,596	265	29,266	3,642	1,664	39,433
2020	4,778	54	22,803	2,285	352	30,272
2021	5,401	83	40,098	6,692	5,142	57,416
2022	5,266	41	18,796	4,442	3,661	32,206
2023	5,331	56	28,960	2,636	1,804	38,787
2024	3,904	16	9,735	897	1,391	15,943
2025	3,887	12	19,828	575	642	24,944
1976–2024	20,768	790	146,423	62,585	8,016	238,582
2015–2024 Average	6,364	144	40,525	5,145	3,522	55,701

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

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

Table 10.—Southeast Alaska commercial power troll salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2025.

Year ^a	Chinook ^b	Sockeye ^b	Coho ^b	Pink ^b	Chum ^b	Total
1975	259,646	489	173,299	48,029	2,243	483,869
1976	203,777	734	436,411	149,964	2,190	793,646
1977	237,578	3,962	350,701	164,246	7,475	765,494
1978	321,050	1,649	721,975	374,164	16,620	1,435,458
1979	277,274	4,570	674,030	347,433	16,735	1,319,574
1980	251,137	1,664	517,269	155,547	7,516	933,635
1981	214,923	5,305	679,680	405,919	6,098	1,311,679
1982	205,286	1,941	1,055,261	371,209	4,512	1,638,818
1983	231,144	6,443	1,040,688	361,884	17,531	1,657,398
1984	202,768	7,676	954,952	421,726	23,166	1,607,731
1985	182,576	6,026	1,339,493	712,067	43,045	2,283,392
1986	208,048	6,075	1,788,610	141,802	44,701	2,189,591
1987	213,342	7,596	857,835	352,031	9,831	1,440,632
1988	197,197	7,446	407,886	371,781	73,728	1,058,921
1989	211,417	17,730	1,195,255	1,469,996	62,410	2,952,174
1990	248,976	7,931	1,559,058	616,874	56,328	2,488,081
1991	221,442	8,732	1,480,063	354,983	24,598	2,091,281
1992	154,465	20,949	1,680,439	578,370	79,003	2,515,572
1993	202,807	23,668	2,080,297	801,118	490,711	3,598,021
1994	171,434	19,899	3,031,276	885,825	298,313	4,400,941
1995	124,705	25,501	1,605,073	650,435	256,171	2,661,840
1996	129,857	10,330	1,708,830	781,152	352,775	2,982,486
1997	231,562	38,223	1,065,932	510,205	292,000	2,137,929
1998	183,052	6,203	1,517,135	249,322	115,591	2,071,073
1999	140,157	5,444	2,092,534	528,645	74,121	2,840,376
2000	150,101	4,341	1,057,720	181,978	471,717	1,865,794
2001	143,462	8,691	1,734,155	252,676	455,357	2,594,217
2002	313,913	1,213	1,237,101	83,646	117,093	1,753,034
2003	317,213	4,461	1,142,565	156,016	281,610	1,805,391
2004	335,789	4,862	1,808,046	54,920	170,465	2,362,166
2005	321,595	12,937	1,895,018	103,437	174,181	2,495,626
2006	265,949	7,842	1,288,569	56,894	153,108	1,759,469
2007	249,890	6,220	1,286,563	100,244	190,296	1,833,213
2008	136,653	1,098	1,209,600	26,590	59,966	1,433,907
2009	162,006	2,758	1,487,335	70,769	337,571	2,060,439
2010	182,465	1,860	1,254,161	81,959	384,834	1,905,279
2011	223,957	4,985	1,214,626	470,146	689,269	2,602,983
2012	195,898	3,005	1,119,546	157,547	468,338	1,944,334
2013	137,795	4,677	2,219,797	661,181	1,025,554	4,049,004
2014	337,158	7,104	2,127,980	70,635	197,065	2,739,942
2015	256,954	6,624	1,179,462	242,014	416,727	2,101,781
2016	266,203	6,400	1,332,932	46,584	162,693	1,814,812
2017	122,282	5,248	2,045,508	49,490	397,399	2,619,927
2018	103,613	5,079	904,803	51,180	525,034	1,589,709
2019	104,761	5,999	944,637	66,791	267,937	1,390,125
2020	165,138	1,605	727,852	41,313	79,101	1,015,009
2021	157,809	5,168	810,864	96,867	699,225	1,769,993
2022	191,529	2,173	835,578	74,955	1,042,253	2,146,488
2023	138,050	1,639	1,026,532	88,268	355,285	1,609,774
2024	147,417	650	569,661	58,215	819,256	1,595,199
2025	100,823	1,573	941,791	62,017	461,875	1,568,079
1976–2024 Average	205,991	7,395	1,271,455	308,184	251,357	2,041,496
2014–2024 Average	165,376	4,059	1,037,783	81,568	476,491	1,765,276

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

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

Table 11.—Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon harvests by gear and troll harvest by fishery, 2025.

Gear/fishery	Total harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery add-on	Terminal exclusion harvest	Total terminal exclusions/Alaska hatchery add-on	Treaty harvest
Winter troll	31,514	3,476	2,598	0	2,598	28,916
Spring troll ^a	17,216	8,829	6,673	0	6,673	10,543
Summer troll						
First period	44,751	1,549	1,157	0	1,157	43,594
LHF ^b 1	4,828	312	233	0	233	4,595
LHF ^b 2	4,837	0	0	0	0	4,837
LHF ^b 3	1,301	0	0	0	0	1,301
Summer total ^c	55,726	1,860	1,390	0	1,390	54,336
Total traditional troll	104,456	14,165	10,661	0	10,661	93,795
Annette Islands Reserve troll	254	0	0	0	0	254
Total troll harvest	104,710	14,165	10,661	0	10,661	94,049
Purse seine	16,557	12,537	12,282	0	12,282	4,275
Drift gillnet	11,249	9,013	8,436	0	8,436	2,813
Setnet	251	0	0	0	0	251
Total net ^d	28,056	21,551	20,718	0	20,718	7,339
Sport ^d	35,412	10,131	8,191	0	8,191	27,221
All-gear total	168,178	45,847	39,570	0	39,570	128,608

^a Spring troll harvest includes all Harvest Code 12 (or Terminal Harvest Area) and wild terminal exclusion harvests for year.

^b Three allocated noncompetitive limited harvest fisheries (LHF) were conducted from August 8–17, August 24–September 2, and September 11–20.

^c Total summer harvest includes confiscated harvest for year.

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

Table 12.—Southeast Alaska commercial and sport Chinook salmon harvests and Alaska hatchery add-on contribution, in thousands of fish, 1965–2025.

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

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Table 12.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Troll ^a	Net ^b	Subtotal	Sport ^c	Total	Alaska hatchery contribution	Total minus Alaska hatchery contribution ^d
2007	268	54	322	83	405	68	328
2008	152	43	195	49	244	66	173
2009	176	48	224	70	294	62	228
2010	196	31	226	59	285	54	231
2011	243	48	291	67	357	65	291
2012	209	40	249	46	295	51	243
2013	150	51	201	56	257	66	191
2014	356	50	406	87	493	57	435
2015	270	54	324	80	403	68	335
2016	276	42	319	68	387	35	351
2017	130	25	155	52	207	32	175
2018	108	31	138	26	165	37	128
2019	109	36	145	30	175	35	140
2020	170	30	200	35	235	30	205
2021	163	31	194	42	236	34	202
2022	197	38	235	41	276	37	239
2023	143	33	176	59	235	32	203
2024	151	25	177	59	236	28	208
2025	105	28	133	35	168	40	129

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

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

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

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

^d Total does not include terminal exclusion harvest.

Table 13.—Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest, permits fished, vessel landings, harvest per landing, and Alaska hatchery percent of harvest by troll accounting year (October 1–September 30), 1987–2025.

Year	Early winter (October–December)				Late winter (January–April)				Total winter (October–April)				Annual total	Winter % of annual total	Alaska hatchery % of harvest
	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Harvest/ landing	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Harvest/ landing	Chinook	Permits	Landings	Harvest/ landing			
1987	18,453	365	1,235	15	10,075	290	996	10	28,528	514	2,231	13	242,562	12	10
1988	44,765	605	2,404	19	15,684	411	1,785	9	60,449	728	4,189	14	231,364	26	14
1989	24,425	630	2,239	11	9,872	337	1,403	7	34,297	737	3,642	9	235,716	15	14
1990	17,617	314	868	20	15,513	319	1,477	11	33,130	523	2,345	14	287,939	12	13
1991	19,920	310	787	25	22,719	405	2,037	11	42,639	565	2,824	15	264,106	16	24
1992	28,277	403	1,653	17	43,554	440	2,679	16	71,831	617	4,332	17	183,759	39	10
1993	20,275	310	1,194	17	42,447	418	2,366	18	62,722	493	3,560	18	226,866	28	6
1994	35,193	264	1,106	32	21,175	303	1,499	14	56,368	383	2,605	22	186,331	30	4
1995	10,382	186	627	17	7,486	223	871	9	17,868	298	1,498	12	138,117	13	12
1996	6,008	144	427	14	3,393	159	447	8	9,401	230	874	11	141,452	7	18
1997	13,252	162	626	21	7,705	185	514	15	20,957	256	1,151	18	246,409	9	8
1998	9,810	152	534	18	23,008	247	1,372	17	32,818	306	2,001	16	192,066	17	7
1999	13,989	150	579	24	16,988	253	1,435	12	30,977	286	2,026	15	146,219	21	7
2000	17,494	172	783	22	18,561	262	1,508	12	36,055	311	2,291	16	158,717	23	9
2001	11,198	198	907	12	11,388	259	1,382	8	22,586	322	2,298	10	153,280	15	12
2002	17,152	168	754	23	12,237	248	1,351	9	29,389	300	2,116	14	325,308	9	7
2003	18,672	193	725	26	32,182	313	2,365	14	50,854	360	3,090	16	330,692	15	9
2004	12,686	267	982	13	40,200	378	2,595	15	52,886	439	3,577	15	354,658	15	12
2005	12,991	275	1,103	12	37,479	375	2,955	13	50,470	444	4,058	12	338,446	15	11
2006	13,952	293	1,418	10	34,970	416	3,102	11	48,922	469	4,520	11	282,315	17	8
2007	7,642	297	1,092	7	39,230	420	2,808	14	46,872	503	3,900	12	268,149	17	10
2008	5,169	247	950	5	16,655	409	2,347	7	21,824	467	3,297	7	151,926	14	13
2009	5,511	197	770	7	19,378	379	1,983	10	24,889	380	2,753	9	175,644	14	11
2010	8,715	221	1,061	8	33,821	416	2,677	13	42,536	459	3,738	11	195,492	22	13
2011	12,867	257	1,339	10	37,959	393	2,437	16	50,826	464	3,776	13	242,123	21	7
2012	10,683	315	1,246	9	37,217	408	2,670	14	47,900	507	3,916	12	209,366	23	13
2013	8,188	248	1,070	8	18,424	376	2,255	8	26,612	442	3,325	8	148,584	18	15
2014	14,271	271	1,320	11	42,267	388	2,603	16	56,538	464	3,923	14	355,570	16	6
2015	24,138	278	1,346	18	26,535	320	2,172	12	50,673	407	3,518	14	269,862	19	5
2016	29,363	360	1,910	15	22,928	309	2,050	11	52,291	429	3,960	13	276,432	19	5
2017	6,573	244	994	7	37,316	380	2,643	14	43,889	435	3,637	12	129,596	34	7
2018	7,398	258	1,032	7	4,569	200	782	6	11,967	329	1,814	7	107,565	11	6
2019	5,907	188	760	8	6,459	187	922	7	12,366	263	1,682	7	109,364	11	13
2020	8,370	234	1,019	8	7,440	190	891	8	15,810	309	1,910	8	169,916	9	7
2021	6,312	202	790	8	8,760	174	839	10	15,072	268	1,629	9	163,068	9	11
2022	6,161	149	578	11	22,132	250	1,385	16	28,293	299	1,963	14	196,795	14	8
2023	4,598	120	463	10	22,604	186	1,222	18	27,202	232	1,685	16	143,352	19	9
2024	15,880	169	795	20	32,223	182	1,251	26	48,103	254	2,046	24	151,315	32	6
2025	13,010	196	811	16	18,504	193	1,181	16	31,514	262	1,992	16	104,710	30	11
2020–2024 Avg	8,265	175	715	11	18,623	196	1,109	16	26,888	272	1,824	14	164,889	17	8
2015–2024 Avg	11,471	220	958	11	19,090	238	1,405	13	30,561	322	2,363	13	171,732	18	8

Note: Annette Island Reserve and confiscated harvests omitted. Avg = average.

Table 14.—Spring troll and terminal harvest area (THA) fisheries number of Chinook salmon harvested and days and permits fished by statistical week, 2025.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
101-45	Mountain Point	24	5	17	207
		25	7	24	714
		26	7	31	1,213
		27	2	7	166
Mountain Point total			21	38	2,300
101-46	Rock Point	24	5	6	48
		25	7	7	70
		26	7	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Rock Point total			21	11	151
101-48	Carroll Inlet THA	23	7	*	*
		24	7	*	*
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Carroll Inlet THA total			30	4	21
101-95	Neets Bay THA	26	2	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Neets Bay THA total			9	*	*
103-50	Bucareli Bay	20	2	7	26
		21	2	5	27
		22	2	8	58
		23	2	12	76
		24	4	10	139
		25	5	9	184
		26	7	19	315
		27	2	3	13
Bucareli Bay total			26	33	838
103-60	Trocadero Bay	20	2	5	21
		21	2	7	56
		22	2	5	29
		23	2	5	40
		24	2	7	72
		25	2	*	*
		26	2	*	*
Trocadero Bay total			14	16	228
103-63	Port Saint Nicholas	20	7	5	21
		21	7	4	33
		22	7	10	116
Port Saint Nicholas total			21	14	170
103-63	Port Saint Nicholas THA	23	7	11	167
		24	7	14	344
		25	7	21	452
		26	7	15	246
		27	2	*	*
Port Saint Nicholas THA total			30	28	1,236

-continued-

Table 14.–Page 2 of 4.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
103-70	San Alberto Bay	20	2	6	27
		21	2	7	60
		22	2	6	39
		23	2	6	42
		24	2	*	*
		25	2	3	40
		26	2	*	*
San Alberto Bay total			14	13	223
107-35	Anita Bay THA	23	7	10	142
		24	7	4	26
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Anita Bay THA total			30	11	185
109-40	Gunnuk Creek THA	23	7	*	*
		24	7	*	*
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Gunnuk Creek THA total			30	3	20
112-22	Hidden Falls THA	23	7	*	*
		24	7	*	*
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Hidden Falls THA total			30	*	*
113-01	Western Channel	22	1	*	*
		23	1	13	89
		24	1	19	243
		25	2	7	68
		26	2	6	69
Western Channel total			7	31	470
113-30	Redoubt Bay	21	2	27	327
		22	2	10	80
		23	2	26	339
		24	1	26	314
		25	1	26	255
Redoubt Bay total			8	48	1,315

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Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
113-31	Goddard	22	1	10	65
		23	1	8	59
		24	1	20	305
		25	1	20	248
		26	1	14	246
Goddard total			5	42	923
113-32	West Crawfish Inlet	22	2	3	14
		23	2	*	*
		24	2	*	*
		25	2	*	*
		26	2	*	*
West Crawfish Inlet total			10	6	32
113-33	Crawfish Inlet THA	23	7	6	97
		24	7	8	268
		25	7	6	139
		26	7	4	173
		27	2	*	*
Crawfish Inlet THA total			30	11	677
113-35	Silver Bay THA	23	7	7	25
		24	7	12	179
		25	7	10	129
		26	7	13	282
		27	2	*	*
Silver Bay THA total			30	28	630
113-38	Deep Inlet THA	23	7	*	*
		24	7	*	*
		25	7	*	*
		26	7	*	*
		27	2	*	*
Deep Inlet THA total			30	3	10
113-41	Sitka Sound	18	3	15	76
		19	3	21	234
		20	4	33	271
		21	4	22	208
		22	4	23	107
		23	4	32	351
		24	5	55	998
		25	5	66	1,209
		26	7	69	1,371
		27	2	3	141
Sitka Sound total			41	112	4,966

-continued-

Table 14.–Page 4 of 4.

Stat area	Fishery name	Stat week	Days	Permits	Chinook
113-62	Salisbury Sound	18	2	*	*
		19	2	4	36
		20	2	11	65
		21	2	8	97
		22	2	8	37
		23	2	9	95
		24	2	13	186
		25	2	16	383
		26	3	17	254
Salisbury Sound total			19	39	1,153
183-10	Yakutat Bay	18	1	3	9
		19	1	*	*
		20	1	9	38
		21	2	11	117
		22	2	10	53
		23	2	10	99
		24	2	*	*
		25	2	4	9
		26	2	5	16
Yakutat Bay total			15	20	374
Spring fishery total			209	13,143	
Terminal area total			83	2,779	
Spring season total			229	15,922	

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

Table 15.—Spring troll and terminal harvest area fisheries annual number of Chinook salmon harvested, effort, and Alaska hatchery contributions, 1986–2025.

Year	Nonterminal area spring harvest	Alaska hatchery harvest	Alaska hatchery %	Number of nonterminal areas open	Terminal area harvest ^a	No. of terminal areas open ^a	Total harvest	Total Alaska hatchery %	Total permits fished ^b
1986	776	220	31	3	0	0	776	28	70
1987	4,488	1,545	34	7	0	0	4,488	34	103
1988	8,505	2,840	34	9	100	2	8,605	34	382
1989	2,366	690	39	11	913	4	3,279	49	161
1990	7,052	4,323	60	9	16	2	7,068	61	258
1991	13,984	6,205	44	10	5,863	1	19,847	61	559
1992	11,229	5,335	50	11	4,118	2	15,347	62	454
1993	15,826	6,235	41	12	2,853	3	18,679	49	443
1994	11,269	4,949	44	12	100	4	11,369	44	283
1995	21,750	13,909	64	15	1,333	4	23,083	66	377
1996	30,963	15,532	51	16	16,416	5	47,379	67	461
1997	32,791	14,326	41	18	9,931	6	42,722	57	476
1998	19,195	5,138	26	21	1,313	4	20,508	31	361
1999	18,351	8,411	48	21	2,367	5	20,718	52	339
2000	20,990	10,799	53	26	7,966	7	28,956	65	392
2001	28,250	15,349	54	24	7,081	5	35,331	63	435
2002	37,610	18,131	48	30	6,040	4	43,650	55	433
2003	35,452	12,331	35	26	3,840	5	39,292	41	382
2004	55,186	20,313	37	31	1,610	5	56,796	39	445
2005	58,421	18,182	31	32	2,280	5	60,701	34	498
2006	36,918	9,656	26	25	1,018	6	37,936	28	511
2007	48,476	18,320	38	23	1,310	5	49,786	39	539
2008	36,638	18,307	50	24	4,494	7	41,132	55	591
2009	32,581	12,284	38	27	278	7	32,859	38	557
2010	28,564	11,010	39	27	1,221	8	29,785	41	546
2011	38,936	15,586	40	28	2,144	8	41,080	43	592
2012	24,771	10,569	43	33	794	7	25,565	44	553
2013	37,308	14,419	39	32	979	8	38,287	40	590
2014	42,548	10,670	25	34	1,260	9	43,808	27	585
2015	53,720	17,870	33	34	779	8	54,499	34	609
2016	42,473	9,826	23	34	322	9	42,795	24	585
2017	17,386	2,981	17	31	863	8	18,249	21	436
2018	6,962	3,455	50	8	1,332	11	8,294	58	306
2019	10,369	4,147	40	10	1,943	11	12,312	49	296
2020	12,136	3,038	25	11	1,464	11	13,600	33	288
2021	14,449	4,576	32	11	2,086	10	16,535	40	292
2022	13,583	4,410	32	11	2,116	11	15,699	42	263
2023	17,098	4,606	27	13	2,465	11	19,563	36	253
2024	14,177	4,519	32	13	2,195	11	16,372	41	236
2025	13,143	6,331	48	13	3,995	11	17,138	60	237

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

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

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

Table 16.—Summer troll fishery Chinook salmon harvests and harvest rates, 1985–2025.

Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
1985	June 3–12	10	65,377	6,538	1,119	—	3,644	6
	July 1–22	22	114,372	5,199	1,334	—	2,733	2
	August 25–26	2	13,229	8,268	859	—	407	3
	Total or other ^d	34	192,978	5,743	—	1.68	6,784	4
1986	June 20–July 15	26	154,623	5,947	1,321	—	5,789	4
	August 21–26	6	31,878	5,313	1,124	—	1,346	4
	September 1–9	9	27,496	3,055	936	—	1,203	4
	Total or other ^d	41	213,997	5,219	—	1.37	8,338	4
1987	June 20–July 12	23	209,513	9,109	1,331	1.60	11,712	6
1988	July 1–12	12	162,047	13,504	1,343	1.93	8,141	5
1989	July 1–13	13	167,492	12,884	1,234	1.79	5,831	3
1990	July 1–22	22	200,090	9,095	1,311	—	13,037	7
	August 23–24	2	11,858	5,929	834	—	1,250	11
	Total or other ^d	24	211,948	8,831	—	1.78	14,287	7
1991	July 1–8	8	154,020	20,536	1,304	1.66	6,605	4
1992	July 1–4	4	65,627	18,751	1,105	—	2,268	3
	August 23	1	6,941	6,941	717	—	189	3
	Total or other ^d	5	72,568	16,126	—	1.63	2,457	3
1993	July 1–6	6	101,164	16,861	1,148	—	3,189	3
	August 21–25	5	24,865	4,973	732	—	446	2
	September 12–20	9	19,131	2,126	547	—	1,300	7
	Total or other ^d	20	145,160	7,258	—	1.92	4,935	3
1994	July 1–7	7	98,338	14,048	1,011	—	4,252	4
	August 29–September 2	5	20,224	4,045	708	—	1,100	5
	Total or other ^d	12	118,562	9,880	—	1.67	5,352	5
1995	July 1–10	10	75,889	7,589	1,001	—	8,139	11
	July 30–August 5	7	21,277	3,040	805	—	1,581	7
	Total or other ^d	17	97,166	5,716	—	0.91	9,720	10
1996	July 1–10	10	76,392	7,639	825	—	4,639	6
	August 19–20	2	8,275	4,138	418	—	203	2
	Total or other ^d	12	84,667	7,056	—	0.90	4,842	6
1997	July 1–7	7	122,490	17,499	847	—	3,532	3
	August 18–24	7	37,525	5,361	719	—	657	1
	August 30–September 5	7	22,702	3,243	504	—	118	1
	Total or other ^d	21	182,717	8,701	—	1.37	4,307	2
1998	July 1–11	11	102,765	9,342	808	—	2,699	3
	August 20–September 30	42	35,975	857	667	—	1,090	3
	Total or other ^d	53	138,740	2,618	—	1.27	3,789	3
1999	July 1–6	6	78,126	13,021	696	—	3,007	4
	August 18–22	5	16,397	3,279	554	—	698	4
	Total or other ^d	11	94,523	8,593	—	1.12	3,705	4
2000	July 1–5	5	50,768	10,154	714	—	2,608	5
	August 11–12	2	12,423	6,212	475	—	853	7
	August 23–30	8	24,862	3,108	537	—	2,594	10
	September 12–20	9	5,712	635	207	—	792	14
	Total or other ^d	24	93,765	3,907	—	1.10	6,847	7

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Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
2001	July 1–6	6	64,854	10,809	712	–	3,700	6
	August 18–September 5	19	30,509	1,606	610	–	1,327	4
	Total or other ^d	25	95,363	3,815	–	1.29	5,027	5
2002	July 1–18	18	187,003	10,389	677	–	4,866	3
	August 12–September 2	22	65,326	2,969	517	–	1,563	2
	Total or other ^d	40	252,329	6,308	–	1.82	6,429	3
2003	July 1–August 8	39	240,573	6,169	664	2.17	7,677	3
2004	July 1–15	15	193,992	12,933	710	–	8,670	4
	August 12–15	4	50,933	12,733	598	–	1,258	2
	Total or other ^d	19	244,925	12,891	–	2.06	9,928	4
2005	July 1–17	17	151,128	8,890	782	–	7,078	5
	August 14–20	6.5	70,422	10,834	657	–	2,735	4
	September 15–20	6	5,303	884	289	–	507	10
	Total or other ^d	29.5	226,853	7,690	–	1.90	10,320	5
2006	July 1–12	12	129,810	10,818	791	–	3,331	3
	August 13–22	10	65,590	6,559	723	–	2,865	4
	Total or other ^d	22	195,400	8,882	–	1.73	6,196	3
2007	July 1–20	20	140,549	7,027	831	–	5,392	4
	August 16–21	6	30,778	5,130	691	–	888	3
	Total or other ^d	26	171,327	6,590	–	1.34	6,280	4
2008	July 1–5	5	59,913	11,983	763	–	3,451	6
	August 16–21	6	28,983	4,831	715	–	416	1
	Total or other ^d	11	88,896	8,081	–	1.01	3,867	4
2009	July 1–10	10	84,575	8,458	854	–	3,375	4
	August 17–25	9	33,012	3,668	678	–	1,848	6
	Total or other ^d	19	117,587	6,189	–	1.20	5,223	4
2010	July 1–8	8	74,575	9,322	782	–	2,914	4
	August 15–19	5	48,455	9,691	681	–	1,443	3
	Total or other ^d	13	123,030	9,464	–	1.31	4,357	4
2011	July 1–12	12	120,916	10,076	795	–	3,333	3
	August 15–17	3	29,736	9,912	605	–	923	3
	Total or other ^d	15	150,652	10,043	–	1.62	4,256	3
2012	July 1–9	9	61,624	6,847	790	–	1,950	3
	August 11–September 8	29	73,970	2,551	783	–	3,672	5
	Total or other ^d	38	135,594	3,568	–	1.24	5,622	4
2013	July 1–6	6	84,653	14,109	714	1.63	3,573	4
2014	July 1–7	7	199,431	28,490	811	–	3,460	2
	August 14–18	5	55,653	11,131	654	–	2,227	4
	Total or other ^d	12	255,084	21,257	–	2.20	5,687	2
2015	July 1–8	8	164,640	20,580	768	1.95	4,310	3
2016	July 1–5	5	106,630	21,326	741	–	1,197	1
	August 13–September 3	22	74,240	3,375	659	–	954	1
	September 4–30 MSF ^e	27	459	17	150	–	10	2
	Total or other ^d	27	181,329	6,716	–	2.06	2,161	1
2017	July 1–4	4	64,325	16,081	700	–	1,808	3
	July 5–21 MSF ^e	17	2,680	158	365	–	135	5
	Total or other ^d	4	67,005	16,751	–	1.31	1,950	3

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Year	Fishing period	Days	Chinook harvest ^a	Harvest/day	Permits ^b	Abundance index ^c	AK hatchery harvest	AK hatchery percent
2018	July 1–14	14	58,992	4,214	616	–	3,319	6
	August 15–19	5	27,742	5,548	565	–	1,007	4
	Total or other ^d	19	86,734	4,565	–	0.92	4,326	5
2019	July 1–5	5	58,558	11,712	592	–	1,049	2
	August 13–14	2	24,669	12,335	531	–	478	2
	September 1–10 LHF ^f	10	675	68	371	–	0	0
	Total or other ^d	17	83,902	11,853	–	1.04	1,527	2
2020	July 1–6	6	71,494	11,916	603	–	763	1
	August 15–September 8	25	68,893	2,756	571	–	2,425	4
	Total or other ^d	31	140,387	4,529	–	1.11	3,188	2
2021	July 1–8	8	70,465	8,808	583	–	2,564	4
	August 13–September 3	22	60,814	2,764	540	–	1,937	3
	Total or other ^d	30	131,279	4,376	678	1.23	4,501	4
2022	July 1–28	28	93,336	3,333	583	–	2,279	2
	August 1–September 20	51	59,385	1,164	522	–	3,064	5
	Total or other ^d	79	152,721	1,933	656	1.45	5,343	3
2023	July 1–12	12	86,068	7,172	500	–	1,642	2
	August 11	1	8,221	8,221	306	–	135	2
	September 1–10 LHF ^f	10	1,659	166	285	–	90	5
	Total or other ^d	23	95,948	4,172	561	1.69	1,867	2
2024	July 1–8 ^g	8	83,167	10,396	468	–	1,540	2
	September 1–10 LHF ^f	10	3,157	316	326	–	243	8
	Total or other ^d	18	86,324	4,796	526	1.44	1,783	2
2025	July 1–4	4	44,751	11,188	493	–	1,544	3
	August 8–17 LHF ^f	10	4,828	483	394	–	40	1
	August 24–September 2 LHF ^f	10	4,837	484	382	–	159	3
	September 11–20	10	1,301	130	188	–	117	9
	Total or other ^d	34	55,717	1,639	566	1.10	1,860	3

Note: En dash indicates no data or not applicable.

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

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

^c The abundance index (AI) given for 1984–2024 is the first postseason AI, and for 2025, is the preseason estimated AI value.

^d Days = total; Chinook harvest = total; Harvest/day = fleet CPUE, harvest/days; Permits = cumulative total; Abundance index = the preseason abundance projection provided by Pacific Salmon Commission; AK hatchery harvest = total; AK hatchery percent = % of hatchery Chinook salmon harvested over the entire fishing period.

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

^f In 2019, 2023, 2024, and 2025, 10-day limited harvest fisheries (LHF) were implemented.

^g Genetic stock identification (GSI) based estimated harvest of wild Taku River Chinook salmon excluded.

Table 17.—Coho salmon midseason closure dates and extensions, 1983–2025.

Year	Closure dates	Days closed	Extension	Area extensions and restrictions
1983	August 5–14	10	None	—
1984	August 15–24	10	None	—
1985	August 15–24	10	None	—
1986	August 11–20	10	None	—
1987	August 3–12	10	None	—
1988	August 15–24	10	None	—
1989	August 14–23	10	None	—
1990	August 13–22	10	None	—
1991	August 16–24	10	None	—
1992	August 13–22	10	None	—
1993	August 13–20	8	None	—
1994	August 27–28	2	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
1995	August 13–22	10	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
1996	August 14–18	5	None	—
1997	August 8–17	10	None	—
1998	August 12–19	8	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–13 open with area restrictions
1999	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 open with area restrictions
2000	August 13–22	10	None	—
2001	August 13–17	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–16 and 183 open (all state waters)*
2002	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except portion of Sitka Sound*
2003	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2004	August 10–11	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2005	August 10–13	4	None	—
2006	August 9–12	4	—	—
	August 23–27	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 10–15, 181, 183 and 191 open with area restrictions
2007	August 11–15	5	None	—
2008	August 11–15	5	None	—
2009	August 12–16	5	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–11, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 12, 13, and 154 open with area restrictions
2010	August 11–14	4	None	—
2011	August 10–14	5	None	—
2012	August 7–10	4	9/21–9/30	Districts 1–11, 13, 16, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 12 and 14 open with area restrictions
2013	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2014	August 10–13	4	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2015	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Districts 3–11, 13, 16, 181, 183, 189, 191 open; Districts 1, 2, 12, and 14 open with area restrictions
2016	August 9–12	4	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*
2017	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Districts 3, 4, 181, 183, 189, 191, 152 open; Districts 13 and 154 open with area restrictions
2018	August 10–14	5	9/21–9/30	Entire region open except in Districts 1 and 2: waters south of latitude of Foggy Point are closed
2019	August 5–12	8	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; additional closure in Section 15A by emergency order (EO)
2020	August 7–14	8	None	—
2021	August 8–12	5	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; additional closure in Section 15A by EO
2022	July 29–31	3	None	—
2023	August 9–10	2	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; additional closure in Section 15A by EO
2024	No closure	0	9/21–9/30	Entire region open*; additional closure in Section 15A by EO
2025	No closure	0	None	—

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

Table 18.—Weekly troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Icy Straits/Homeshore/Northern Chatham Strait, Neets Bay/West Behm Canal, Sitka Sound, and Crawfish Inlet, and the regionwide totals, 2019–2025.

Icy Strait/Homeshore/Northern Chatham Strait														
Week	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
25	5,240	20	44	3	1,856	9	354	8	3,846	8	819	4	—	—
26	5,333	27	*	*	1,618	13	519	6	3,987	8	*	*	—	—
27	184	5	—	—	*	*	564	4	2,906	9	*	*	2,764	5
28	884	8	—	—	—	—	1,636	5	1,260	3	477	4	1,720	7
29	379	5	—	—	—	—	780	6	*	*	789	4	*	*
Total	12,031	38	57	3	3,562	19	3,889	19	12,253	17	2,632	12	4,673	10

Neets Bay THA/West Behm Canal														
Week	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits
26	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	1,455	6	1,638	3	*	*
27	194	7	*	*	—	—	—	—	24,787	28	16,173	17	6,375	15
28	3,013	36	666	3	*	*	5,652	12	46,652	47	26,748	41	26,926	42
29	1,785	28	*	*	*	*	2,583	13	27,801	45	22,787	53	71,684	54
30	714	10	—	—	817	6	3,249	9	22,298	25	9,970	27	53,131	50
31	188	4	—	—	*	*	1,950	3	23,943	21	2,681	4	13,995	24
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	1,789	8	*	*	1,996	4
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5,929	45	1,004	5	1,704	9	23,677	19	148,725	55	80,466	58	174,363	60

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Sitka Sound/Deep Inlet THA															
Week	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	110	9	*	*	
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	87	6	*	*	
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,018	8	968	13	*	*	
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222	8	797	5	*	*	
29	*	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	2,686	13	9,253	18	159	6	
30	175	5	*	*	—	—	20,427	54	18,795	41	75,875	70	187	3	
31	443	11	1,974	6	4,806	10	72,184	125	69,338	77	176,874	111	3,655	16	
32	18,947	80	384	6	88,817	81	163,600	165	9,995	31	199,582	124	33,401	69	
33	8,671	32	230	3	82,123	91	314,858	219	1,999	5	162,859	121	94,539	76	
34	3,403	29	977	8	227,626	117	131,414	204	13,508	6	45,386	81	95,126	89	
35	572	7	2,510	10	94,326	104	100,907	146	957	3	543	3	41,136	43	
36	*	*	—	*	3,679	33	27,226	62	—	—	—	—	3,103	11	
Total	32,331	100	6,427	23	501,384	159	830,909	255	119,585	91	672,362	169	27,500	116	
West Crawfish/Crawfish Inlet THA															
Week	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	547	6	*	*	—	—	—	—	
31	12,136	23	2,104	5	9,130	21	7,154	15	14,617	17	—	—	—	—	
32	18,173	50	16,894	35	4,377	23	18,402	42	21,842	24	30,502	28	*	*	
33	76,213	97	20,767	41	53,518	42	48,716	62	14,524	11	1,308	*	—	—	
34	32,951	87	13,953	21	70,282	45	34,015	60	5,123	6	21,976	23	*	*	
35	19,532	32	9,981	12	33,114	44	34,895	43	—	—	370	3	*	*	
36	26,573	30	938	3	—	—	5,240	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37	2,928	14	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	188,506	125	64,637	51	170,421	77	149,605	118	57,230	35	54,632	42	385	5	

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Table 18.–Page 3 of 3.

Regionwide totals															
Week	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	Harvest	Permits	
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	4	20	5	—	—	
25	5,240	20	47	5	1,892	17	354	8	3,879	12	929	13	—	—	
26	5,334	28	16	3	1,637	20	523	9	5,496	21	2,201	11	—	—	
27	578	21	*	*	229	8	990	9	29,185	51	17,212	27	9,141	22	
28	4,420	49	677	5	145	6	7,542	30	49,737	65	28,734	28	28,648	50	
29	2,783	39	323	5	677	10	4,884	28	34,347	67	32,829	73	72,348	61	
30	2,372	24	*	*	1,450	11	30,266	82	44,014	70	85,945	88	53,345	56	
31	13,559	38	4,239	12	15,705	30	82,045	142	108,627	107	180,031	115	17,783	41	
32	37,709	101	17,340	38	94,926	89	189,466	194	33,626	60	230,553	129	36,102	74	
33	84,971	111	20,997	43	135,800	102	369,237	246	16,523	14	164,167	121	96,035	77	
34	36,354	101	15,036	27	299,223	142	165,816	229	18,633	11	67,362	85	95,352	89	
35	20,183	40	12,495	22	128,657	122	136,015	162	961	4	913	6	41,167	44	
36	26,661	33	949	4	3,689	33	32,508	73	—	—	—	—	3,103	11	
37	2,952	16	*	*	—	—	390	8	—	—	—	—	*	*	
38	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	243,142	208	72,598	75	684,033	209	1,020,567	316	345,186	164	810,904	198	453,365	155	

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

Table 19.—Total Chinook salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery harvest by gear, 1988–2025.

Year	Purse Seine		Drift Gillnet		Set Gillnet		Troll		Sport		All Gear	
	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery	Total	AK Hatchery
1988	11,142	320	9,658	4,474	894	0	231,364	19,503	26,160	5,112	279,312	29,409
1989	13,171	2,298	9,948	4,106	798	0	235,716	16,366	31,071	5,859	291,032	28,685
1990	11,389	2,529	15,217	9,240	663	3	287,939	29,834	51,218	11,546	366,869	53,646
1991	13,793	2,618	19,254	11,849	1,747	40	264,106	37,498	60,492	18,022	359,462	70,055
1992	18,339	1,224	11,740	7,484	2,025	10	183,759	25,738	42,892	9,464	258,791	43,934
1993	8,364	1,751	18,280	11,378	1,311	0	226,866	18,226	49,246	8,321	304,103	39,677
1994	14,839	3,201	16,918	11,767	3,897	2	186,331	12,389	42,365	9,083	264,350	36,442
1995	25,117	17,319	13,464	7,504	9,374	0	138,117	27,174	49,667	16,524	235,739	68,520
1996	22,225	20,692	10,219	6,245	4,854	2,854	141,452	38,365	57,509	20,586	236,259	88,742
1997	10,338	6,223	11,467	6,759	3,264	1,262	246,409	28,795	71,524	20,275	343,002	63,314
1998	14,503	6,054	6,207	3,903	2,804	804	192,066	12,397	55,013	10,549	270,593	33,706
1999	17,900	11,933	9,712	5,255	5,108	3,108	146,219	16,935	72,081	22,169	251,020	59,401
2000	22,905	18,401	16,035	12,323	2,460	460	158,717	28,963	63,173	24,510	263,290	84,657
2001	20,439	14,991	17,091	11,968	2,633	631	153,280	28,480	72,291	30,862	265,734	86,933
2002	17,695	11,717	11,484	6,508	2,510	510	325,308	31,647	69,537	27,598	426,534	77,979
2003	24,134	6,911	11,398	8,080	3,842	1,566	330,692	27,614	69,370	23,547	439,436	67,718
2004	39,633	11,848	21,671	14,199	2,734	446	354,658	37,511	80,572	27,599	499,268	91,603
2005	19,867	7,233	47,620	5,469	688	0	338,451	35,678	86,575	25,178	493,202	73,558
2006	24,969	10,302	41,913	7,373	554	0	282,315	20,783	85,794	18,168	435,545	56,626
2007	27,267	11,068	25,152	12,742	1,269	0	268,146	30,409	82,849	22,822	404,683	77,041
2008	15,540	12,204	27,023	15,002	563	0	151,936	28,887	49,265	18,766	244,328	74,860
2009	29,012	16,241	19,015	9,865	411	0	175,644	20,455	69,565	24,988	293,647	71,549
2010	16,044	13,600	14,310	10,783	275	0	195,620	21,400	58,503	16,335	284,752	62,117
2011	26,404	17,700	21,294	15,799	532	0	242,569	25,207	66,575	14,325	357,374	73,032
2012	21,145	15,347	18,191	12,348	414	0	209,074	21,149	46,495	10,315	295,319	59,158
2013	23,104	17,059	27,316	22,613	900	0	149,541	17,934	56,392	15,387	257,252	72,993
2014	27,378	11,649	22,369	18,616	263	0	355,570	18,382	86,942	15,066	492,522	63,713
2015	30,274	18,582	22,982	17,925	462	0	269,862	22,110	79,759	16,822	403,339	75,439
2016	28,244	8,303	13,789	9,495	230	0	276,432	13,768	68,347	10,589	387,042	42,155
2017	10,958	8,074	13,772	10,911	367	0	129,649	8,646	52,306	10,782	207,052	38,412
2018	16,563	15,653	14,128	11,198	86	0	107,565	9,201	26,400	6,859	164,742	42,911
2019	21,367	12,506	14,419	12,774	246	0	109,364	8,841	29,700	6,600	175,096	40,721
2020	16,892	11,459	12,629	10,613	251	0	169,916	7,640	35,100	6,300	234,788	36,012
2021	17,765	10,472	12,942	11,575	276	0	163,210	11,538	41,982	6,614	236,175	40,198
2022	26,568	11,823	11,068	9,605	182	0	196,795	12,869	41,176	9,031	275,790	43,327
2023	20,169	11,344	12,303	10,994	185	0	143,381	10,931	59,129	5,157	235,167	38,425
2024	18,882	9,581	6,412	5,418	105	0	151,355	10,840	59,322	8,750	236,076	34,589
2025	16,557	12,537	11,249	9,013	251	0	104,710	14,165	35,412	10,131	168,178	45,847

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

Table 20.—Annual troll coho salmon harvest and estimated wild and hatchery contributions, 1960–2025.

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

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Table 20.—Page 2 of 2.

Year	Total harvest	Wild contribution	Alaska hatchery	Other hatchery	Total hatchery	Percent hatchery
2001	1,845,627	1,474,116	367,856	3,655	371,511	20
2002	1,315,062	978,938	335,229	895	336,124	26
2003	1,223,458	936,967	283,723	2,767	286,491	23
2004	1,916,675	1,604,313	307,638	4,723	312,362	16
2005	2,038,296	1,703,996	329,687	4,613	334,300	16
2006	1,362,983	1,146,391	215,729	863	216,592	16
2007	1,378,062	1,073,055	304,144	863	305,007	22
2008	1,293,030	1,022,288	269,778	964	270,742	21
2009	1,591,547	1,344,065	246,040	1,442	247,482	16
2010	1,343,032	1,058,027	284,112	892	285,005	21
2011	1,314,210	970,294	343,360	557	343,916	26
2012	1,201,724	908,500	292,237	987	293,224	24
2013	2,393,790	1,660,756	731,971	1,063	733,034	31
2014	2,248,371	1,628,602	618,092	1,677	619,769	28
2015	1,241,100	872,858	367,951	291	368,242	30
2016	1,387,590	1,048,766	336,120	2,102	337,868	24
2017	2,151,782	1,763,912	386,974	897	387,870	18
2018	942,622	628,452	313,797	374	314,170	33
2019	973,903	660,271	313,140	492	313,632	32
2020	750,655	564,679	184,829	1,146	185,976	25
2021	850,962	620,877	229,461	624	230,085	27
2022	854,374	600,881	252,852	641	253,493	30
2023	1,055,492	770,844	284,289	359	284,648	27
2024	579,396	403,994	174,580	823	175,402	30
2025	961,619	706,745	253,855	1,019	254,874	26
1984–2003 Avg	1,670,491	1,386,653	276,512	7,326	283,838	17
2004–2024 Avg	1,367,866	1,045,127	321,387	1,325	322,696	24

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

Table 21.—Southeast Alaska and transboundary rivers wild Chinook salmon escapement estimates, 1975–2025.

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

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Table 21.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Southeast Alaska stocks								Transboundary rivers stocks		
	Situk River	Chilkat River	King Salmon River	Andrew Creek	Unuk River	Chickamin River	Blossom River	Keta River	Alsek River	Taku River	Stikine River
2005	610	3,361	143	1,979	4,742	4,257	1,722	1,496	4,390	38,599	39,833
2006	747	3,003	150	2,124	5,645	6,318	1,312	2,248	2,321	42,191	24,405
2007	677	1,435	181	1,736	5,668	4,242	522	936	2,827	14,749	14,560
2008	413	2,881	120	981	3,104	5,277	995	1,093	1,885	26,645	18,352
2009	902	4,406	109	628	3,157	2,902	476	659	6,239	22,761	12,972
2010	197	1,797	158	1,205	3,835	5,491	1,405	1,430	9,526	28,769	15,148
2011	240	2,674	192	936	3,195	4,052	569	671	6,850	19,672	14,511
2012	322	1,723	155	587	956	2,109	793	725	3,027	16,713	22,332
2013	912	1,719	94	920	1,135	2,223	987	1,484	4,992	18,002	16,784
2014	475	1,534	68	1,261	1,691	3,097	840	1,321	3,357	23,532	24,374
2015	174	2,456	50	796	2,623	2,760	642	915	5,697	23,567	21,597
2016	329	1,386	149	402	1,463	964	522	1,342	2,514	9,177	10,554
2017	1,187	1,173	85	349	1,203	722	341	903	1,741	8,214	7,335
2018	420	873	30	482	1,971	2,052	1,087	1,662	4,348	7,271	8,603
2019	623	2,028	27	698	3,115	1,610	557	1,041	6,327	11,558	13,817
2020	1,197	3,180	100	470	1,135	2,280	515	668	5,308	15,593	9,753
2021	1,064	2,038	134	530	2,667	2,404	170	707	5,616	11,341	8,376
2022	890	1,582	123	821	1,304	2,522	395	589	3,365	12,722	9,090
2023	144	2,234	68	386	2,072	3,719	670	759	4,329	14,755	12,864
2024	517	2,070	85	404	1,980	2,176	654	948	5,956	24,518	9,835
2025	1,353	4,054	202	688	1,381	1,914	445	334	6,135	42,972	15,076
Lower	450	1,750	120	650	1,800	2,150	500	550	3,500	19,000	14,000
Upper	1,050	3,500	240	1,500	3,800	4,300	1,400	1,300	5,300	36,000	28,000

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

Table 22.—Escapement goal performance for coho salmon indicator streams in Southeast Alaska, 1995–2025.

Year	Southeast Alaska									Yakutat			All-gear commercial harvest (millions)
	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake	Chilkat River	Montana Creek	Petersen Creek	Sitka index ^a	Ketchikan index ^b	Tawah Creek	Situk River	Tsiu/Tsivat River	
1995	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	3.13
1996	E	I	I	I	I	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	2.99
1997	E	E	E	I	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	1.84
1998	E	I	E	I	I	I	I	E	I	NA	NA	NA	2.75
1999	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	I	I	NA	NA	NA	3.28
2000	E	E	I	I	E	I	I	E	E	NA	NA	I	1.69
2001	E	E	I	E	E	I	I	E	E	NA	NA	NA	2.95
2002	E	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	2.49
2003	E	E	E	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	I	NA	2.17
2004	I	E	E	I	E	U	E	E	E	I	E	NA	2.86
2005	I	I	E	E	I	U	I	E	E	U	U	I	2.77
2006	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	E	I	I	I	I	1.84
2007	I	U	I	E	U	U	I	E	I	I	I	I	1.91
2008	E	I	E	E	I	I	E	E	E	NA	NA	I	2.04
2009	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	I	E	I	I	2.38
2010	I	I	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	E	E	I	2.29
2011	E	I	I	E	I	I	I	E	I	U	I	I	2.08
2012	E	I	I	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	U	I	1.88
2013	E	I	I	E	I	U	I	E	E	I	E	E	3.60
2014	E	E	E	E	E	I	E	E	E	I	I	I	3.40
2015	E	E	E	I	I	E	I	E	E	NA	I	I	1.90
2016	I	I	NA	I	U	I	U	E	E	U	I	E	2.10
2017	I	I	NA	I	I	I	U	E	E	I	I	E	2.80
2018	U	U	NA	I	I	I	I	E	E	I	I	E	1.47
2019	I	E	NA	I	I	U	NA	E	I	I	E	NA	1.54
2020	U	U	NA	I	U	I	NA	I	E	NA	NA	E	1.04
2021	I	I	NA	I	I	U	U	E	E	NA	NA	NA	1.44
2022	I	I	NA	I	I	NA	U	E	E	NA	NA	NA	1.22
2023	E	I	NA	E	E	NA	I	E	E	NA	E	NA	1.56
2024	E	E	NA	I	I	U	I	E	E	I	I	NA	1.13
2025	E	U	NA	I	NA	U	I	E	E	NA	E	I	1.35

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

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

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

Table 23.—Escapement estimates for 4 Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1980–2025.

Year	Auke Creek	Berners River	Ford Arm Lake	Hugh Smith Lake
1980	698	NA	NA	NA
1981	646	NA	NA	NA
1982	447	7,505	2,655	2,144
1983	694	9,840	1,931	1,487
1984	651	2,825	NA	1,407
1985	942	6,169	2,324	903
1986	454	1,752	1,552	1,782
1987	668	3,260	1,694	1,117
1988	756	2,724	3,119	513
1989	502	7,509	2,176	433
1990	697	11,050	2,192	870
1991	808	11,530	2,761	1,836
1992	1,020	15,300	3,866	1,426
1993	859	15,670	4,202	832
1994	1,437	15,920	3,227	1,753
1995	460	4,945	2,446	1,781
1996	515	6,050	2,500	950
1997	609	10,050	4,718	732
1998	862	6,802	7,049	983
1999	845	9,920	3,800	1,246
2000	683	10,650	2,304	600
2001	842	19,290	2,209	1,580
2002	1,112	27,700	7,109	3,291
2003	585	10,110	6,789	1,510
2004	416	14,450	3,539	840
2005	450	5,220	4,257	1,732
2006	582	5,470	4,737	891
2007	352	3,915	2,567	1,244
2008	600	6,870	5,173	1,741
2009	360	4,230	2,181	2,281
2010	417	7,520	1,610	2,878
2011	517	6,050	1,908	2,137
2012	837	5,480	2,282	1,908
2013	736	6,280	1,573	3,048
2014	1,533	15,480	3,025	4,110
2015	577	9,940	3,281	944
2016	204	6,733	NA	979
2017	283	7,040	NA	1,266
2018	146	3,550	NA	619
2019	345	9,405	NA	1,239
2020	173	3,296	NA	634
2021	322	5,933	NA	903
2022	449	4,472	NA	892
2023	759	8,039	NA	2,207
2024	912	10,159	NA	1,177
2025	629	3,273	NA	714
1980–2024 Average	639	8,514	3,235	1,462
Escapement goal range:	200–500	3,600–8,100	1,300–2,900	500–1,600

Note: NA indicates no data.

Table 24.–Northern Inside area coho salmon escapements, 1982–2025.

Year	Auke Creek (weir)	Montana Creek	Peterson Creek	Total roadside index	Berners River	Chilkat River	Taku River ^a
1982	447	545	320	1,312	7,505	–	–
1983	694	636	219	1,549	9,840	–	–
1984	651	581	189	1,421	2,825	–	–
1985	942	810	276	2,028	6,169	–	–
1986	454	60	363	877	1,752	–	–
1987	668	314	204	1,186	3,260	37,432	55,457
1988	756	164	542	1,462	2,724	29,495	39,450
1989	502	566	242	1,310	7,509	48,833	56,808
1990	697	1,711	324	2,732	11,050	79,807	72,196
1991	808	1,415	410	2,633	11,530	84,517	127,484
1992	1,020	2,512	403	3,935	15,300	77,588	83,729
1993	859	1,352	112	2,323	15,670	58,217	119,330
1994	1,437	1,829	318	3,584	15,920	194,425	96,343
1995	460	600	277	1,337	4,945	56,737	55,710
1996	511	798	263	1,572	6,050	37,331	44,635
1997	609	1,018	186	1,813	10,050	43,519	32,345
1998	862	1,160	102	2,124	6,802	50,758	61,382
1999	845	1,000	272	2,117	9,920	57,140	60,768
2000	683	961	202	1,846	10,650	84,843	64,700
2001	842	1,119	106	2,067	19,290	107,697	104,394
2002	1,112	2,448	195	3,755	27,700	204,925	219,360
2003	585	808	203	1,596	10,110	133,109	183,112
2004	416	364	284	1,064	14,450	67,053	129,327
2005	450	351	139	940	5,220	34,575	135,558
2006	582	1,110	439	2,131	5,470	79,050	122,384
2007	352	324	226	902	3,915	24,770	74,246
2008	600	405	660	1,665	6,870	56,369	95,226
2009	360	698	123	1,181	4,230	47,911	103,950
2010	417	630	467	1,514	7,520	84,909	126,830
2011	517	709	138	1,364	6,050	61,099	70,871
2012	837	394	190	1,421	5,480	36,961	70,775
2013	736	367	126	1,229	6,280	51,324	68,117
2014	1,533	911	284	2,728	15,480	130,200	124,171
2015	577	1,204	202	1,983	9,940	47,930	60,178
2016	204	746	52	1,002	6,733	26,280	87,704
2017	283	634	20	937	7,040	34,742	57,868
2018	146	1,160	110	1,416	3,550	66,085	51,173
2019	345	203	–	–	9,405	34,779	82,759
2020	173	495	65	733	3,296	29,349	52,126
2021	322	392	15	729	5,933	55,220	75,526
2022	449	–	65	–	4,472	43,519	65,709
2023	759	–	192	–	8,039	70,881	89,013
2024	912	182	167	–	10,159	58,889	64,996
2025	627	253	195	1,020	3,273	–	47,069
1982–2024 Average	638	822	231	1,719	8,514	66,533	86,466
Goals: Point	340	–	–	–	–	50,000	–
Lower	200	400	100	–	3,600	30,000	50,000
Upper	500	1,200	250	–	8,100	70,000	90,000

Note: En dash indicates no data.

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

Table 25.—Sitka area coho salmon escapement index, 1982–2025.

Year	Starrigavan Creek	Sinitstin Creek	St. John's Creek	Nakwasina River	Eagle River	Total index ^a	Ford Arm Lake (weir)
1982	317	46	116	580	486	1,545	2,655
1983	45	31	20	217	144	457	1,931
1984	385	160	154	715	649	2,063	4,765
1985	193	144	109	408	392	1,246	2,324
1986	57	72	53	275	245	702	1,552
1987	36	21	22	47	167	293	1,694
1988	45	56	71	104	127	403	3,119
1989	101	76	89	129	181	576	2,176
1990	39	80	38	195	214	566	2,192
1991	142	186	107	621	454	1,510	2,761
1992	241	265	110	654	629	1,899	3,866
1993	256	213	90	644	513	1,716	4,202
1994	304	313	227	404	717	1,965	3,227
1995	274	152	99	626	336	1,487	2,446
1996	59	150	201	553	488	1,451	2,500
1997	55	90	68	300	296	809	4,718
1998	123	109	57	653	300	1,242	7,049
1999	167	48	25	291	245	776	3,800
2000	144	62	30	459	108	803	2,304
2001	133	132	80	753	417	1,515	2,209
2002	227	169	100	713	659	1,868	7,109
2003	95	102	91	440	373	1,101	6,789
2004	143	112	79	399	391	1,124	3,539
2005	76	67	173	892	460	1,668	4,257
2006	386	152	121	996	992	2,647	4,737
2007	130	39	86	385	426	1,066	2,567
2008	96	73	43	839	66	1,117	5,173
2009	128	160	140	335	393	1,156	2,181
2010	70	171	85	307	640	1,273	1,610
2011	230	392	163	636	801	2,222	1,908
2012	59	133	144	296	525	1,157	2,282
2013	113	125	179	412	585	1,414	1,573
2014	274	255	156	600	876	2,161	3,025
2015	286	252	152	1,133	421	2,244	3,281
2016	328	199	398	1,098	920	2,943	NA
2017	122	62	73	545	478	1,280	NA
2018	88	174	134	569	537	1,502	NA
2019	47	102	169	570	592	1,480	NA
2020	46	10	50	225	299	630	NA
2021	44	191	106	544	601	1,486	NA
2022	85	149	167	444	518	1,363	NA
2023	60	45	84	595	608	1,392	NA
2024	41	109	148	834	836	1,968	NA
2025	126	86	167	600	776	1,755	NA
1982–2024 Avg	146	131	112	522	468	1,379	3,280

Note: NA indicates no data. Interpolated values are shown in bold print.

^a Total index is the sum of counts and interpolated values.

Table 26.–Southern inside (Ketchikan) area coho salmon escapement index, 1989–2025.

Year	Herman Creek	Grant Creek	Eulachon River	Klahini River	Indian River	Barrier Creek	King Creek	Choca Creek	Carroll River	Blossom River	Keta River	Marten River	Humpback Creek	Tombstone River	Total survey index	Hugh Smith L. (weir)
1989	75	101	290	15	925	450	510	200	70	1,000	650	1,175	350	950	7,194	433
1990	150	30	235	150	255	50	35	81	129	800	550	575	135	275	4,320	870
1991	245	50	285	50	550	100	300	220	375	725	800	575	671	775	7,557	1,836
1992	115	270	860	90	675	100	250	150	360	650	627	1,285	550	1,035	8,443	1,426
1993	90	175	460	50	475	325	110	300	310	850	725	1,525	600	1,275	8,102	832
1994	265	220	755	200	560	175	325	225	475	775	1,100	2,205	560	850	10,443	1,753
1995	250	94	435	165	600	220	415	180	400	800	1,155	1,385	82	2,446	10,408	1,781
1996	94	92	383	40	570	230	457	220	240	829	1,506	1,924	440	1,806	9,781	950
1997	75	78	420	60	372	73	292	175	140	1,143	571	759	32	847	5,770	732
1998	94	130	460	120	304	50	411	190	265	1,004	1,169	1,961	256	666	8,063	983
1999	75	127	657	150	356	25	627	225	425	598	1,895	1,518	520	840	9,284	1,246
2000	135	94	600	110	380	72	620	180	275	1,354	1,619	1,421	102	1,672	9,234	600
2001	80	110	929	151	1,140	165	891	450	173	1,561	1,662	1,956	506	1,587	12,941	1,580
2002	88	138	1,105	20	940	70	700	220	270	1,359	1,368	2,302	2,004	1,639	15,514	3,291
2003	242	185	875	39	690	57	1,140	380	444	1,940	1,934	1,980	214	1,745	13,374	1,510
2004	150	230	801	170	935	250	640	180	455	1,005	1,200	1,835	1,230	823	10,744	840
2005	510	300	1,240	360	890	190	810	270	500	3,680	3,290	1,130	500	1,170	16,572	1,732
2006	165	107	190	176	280	30	405	130	257	2,300	645	335	260	1,600	7,771	891
2007	134	75	270	35	245	15	290	210	163	990	970	351	3	609	5,604	1,244
2008	115	55	570	25	1,250	23	420	100	620	7,100	2,426	925	2,600	360	18,331	1,741
2009	149	330	330	340	750	110	1,050	100	1,100	1,518	315	1,675	700	225	10,973	2,281
2010	85	102	370	63	880	90	570	190	173	350	550	350	200	645	7,495	2,878
2011	88	80	350	70	175	75	110	85	192	1,235	749	350	850	716	7,260	2,137
2012	25	60	400	162	170	40	693	110	330	2,400	3,300	2,650	360	1,250	13,858	1,908
2013	193	176	698	153	834	164	655	265	215	2,140	1,560	2,370	530	1,340	14,342	3,048
2014	425	80	660	226	1,500	242	850	400	220	2,000	1,300	2,651	1,075	5,000	20,738	4,110
2015	20	200	550	136	1,200	146	550	200	450	2,310	1,470	1,555	210	1,035	10,988	956
2016	160	25	810	450	370	90	540	315	750	3,070	2,470	2,120	280	1,970	14,364	944
2017	40	167	540	280	850	20	100	240	285	3,100	2,450	1,675	830	980	12,823	1,266
2018	75	55	280	70	610	95	595	110	160	3,100	3,300	1,750	1,800	2,700	14,700	619
2019	240	60	220	116	420	20	800	700	60	2,200	570	1,410	600	500	7,916	1,239
2020	280	80	2,200	100	950	30	850	60	20	1,800	1,400	200	200	440	8,610	634
2021	660	297	980	299	400	320	610	210	900	9,000	3,600	1,230	1,000	1,500	21,006	903
2022	208	20	1,500	170	350	150	220	150	434	4,400	2,200	450	120	1,573	11,945	892
2023	210	140	2,150	20	620	315	2,600	720	70	6,000	7,300	750	150	1,650	22,695	2,207
2024	140	120	1,300	300	1,400	20	670	120	20	10,000	17,000	1,900	800	2,500	36,290	1,177
2025	290	245	650	250	900	140	180	200	620	1,600	5,600	1,350	6,000	1,600	19,626	714
1989–2024 Avg	166	131	674	136	644	124	565	226	330	2,242	2,029	1,324	560	1,296	10,446	1,446

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

Table 27.—Coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for combined commercial and sport fisheries, 1983–2025.

Year	Auke Creek (%)	Berners River (%)	Hugh Smith Lake (%)	Average (%)	Ford Arm Lake (%)
1983	44	—	62	—	69
1984	41	—	65	—	—
1985	44	—	63	—	52
1986	53	—	59	—	62
1987	43	—	50	—	48
1988	37	—	65	—	48
1989	55	57	82	64	65
1990	53	63	82	66	58
1991	31	62	68	54	54
1992	46	62	71	59	59
1993	46	64	80	63	67
1994	53	74	81	70	72
1995	44	80	73	66	64
1996	55	70	76	67	57
1997	20	30	73	41	52
1998	39	66	78	61	56
1999	41	65	70	59	63
2000	30	45	55	43	71
2001	38	35	49	41	74
2002	27	39	39	35	53
2003	35	60	59	51	49
2004	44	51	66	54	71
2005	38	54	53	48	58
2006	34	60	54	49	52
2007	34	50	62	49	70
2008	39	47	54	46	53
2009	39	49	48	45	69
2010	46	61	47	51	64
2011	35	44	46	42	82
2012	22	31	54	36	63
2013	42	65	56	54	78
2014	20	36	47	34	72
2015	25	32	51	36	52
2016	25	28	62	38	—
2017	41	45	48	45	—
2018	56	49	60	54	—
2019	29	22	52	34	—
2020	20	24	42	29	—
2021	25	26	54	35	—
2022	11	23	52	29	—
2023	13	15	41	23	—
2024	15	48	50	38	—
2025	32	38	54	41	—
1989–2024 Avg	35	48	59	48	63

Note: En dash indicates no data. Avg = average.

Table 28.—Coho salmon harvest rates by indicator stock for the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1982–2025.

Year	Auke Creek (%)	Berners River (%)	Ford Arm Lake (%)	Hugh Smith Lake (%)	Total index (%)
1982	20	—	41	45	34
1983	31	—	54	35	37
1984	34	—	54	31	37
1985	35	—	52	36	39
1986	43	—	61	37	44
1987	37	—	45	29	36
1988	25	—	47	28	31
1989	48	49	62	51	52
1990	43	41	57	38	43
1991	17	17	53	36	32
1992	32	31	56	38	39
1993	38	36	62	53	48
1994	35	35	60	46	44
1995	32	29	53	30	35
1996	39	42	53	40	43
1997	12	14	48	49	34
1998	31	42	49	41	41
1999	34	36	58	42	42
2000	24	20	57	36	35
2001	31	24	67	22	33
2002	18	15	38	16	21
2003	23	22	31	24	25
2004	27	29	64	41	40
2005	33	33	51	32	36
2006	22	24	39	36	32
2007	25	30	65	38	39
2008	30	24	41	19	27
2009	30	27	65	24	34
2010	25	27	48	22	29
2011	17	28	24	20	22
2012	20	21	46	20	25
2013	32	33	48	25	33
2014	14	14	46	24	24
2015	20	20	45	24	27
2016	7	8	—	31	24
2017	34	28	—	28	33
2018	20	13	—	15	20
2019	6	7	—	24	20
2020	0	5	—	24	18
2021	8	10	—	17	18
2022	5	4	—	18	17
2023	1	3	—	19	16
2024	4	6	—	17	16
2025	11	20	—	22	24
1982–2024 Avg	25	24	45	30	32

Note: En dash indicates no data. Avg = average.

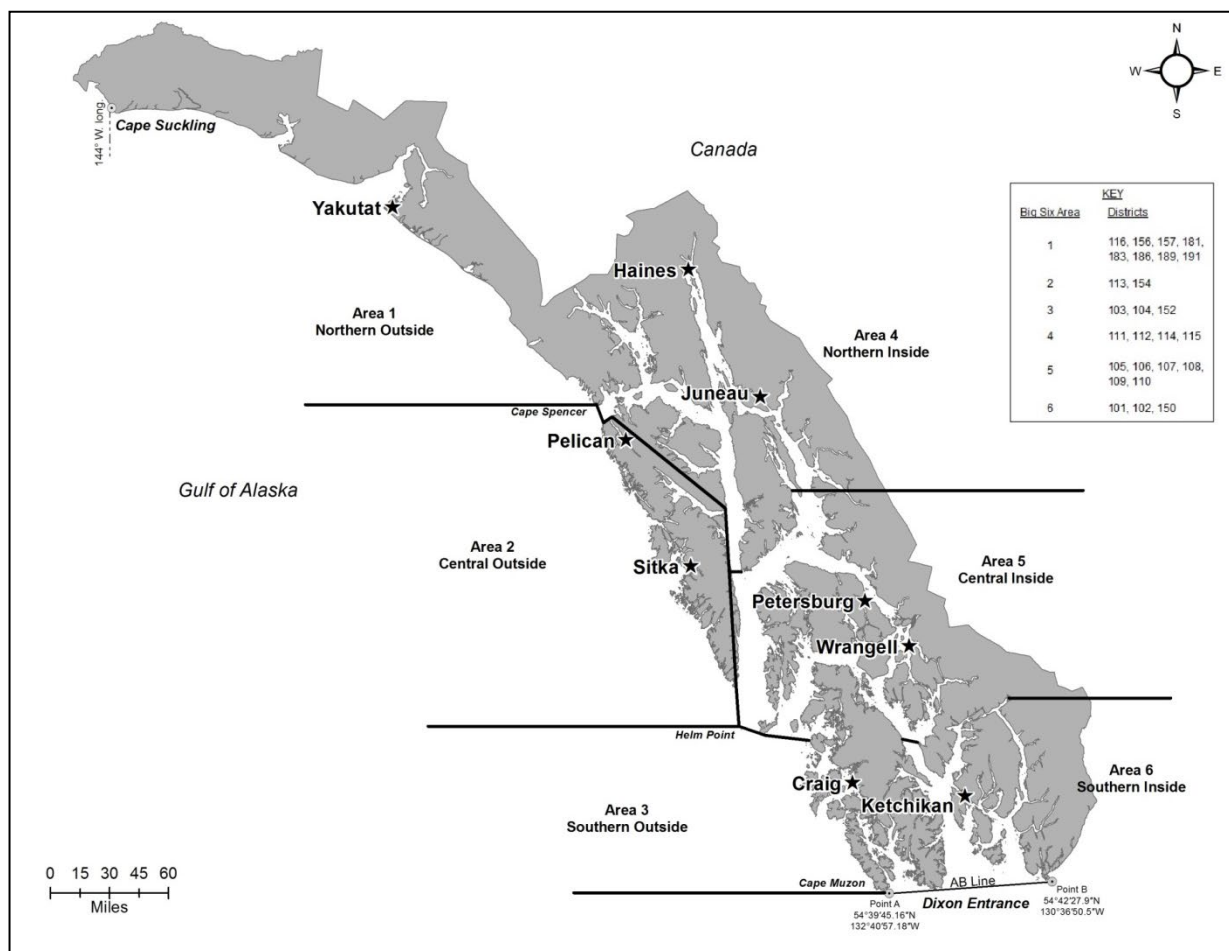


Figure 1.—Map of Southeast Alaska commercial troll fishery and Big Six management areas, Cape Suckling to Dixon Entrance.

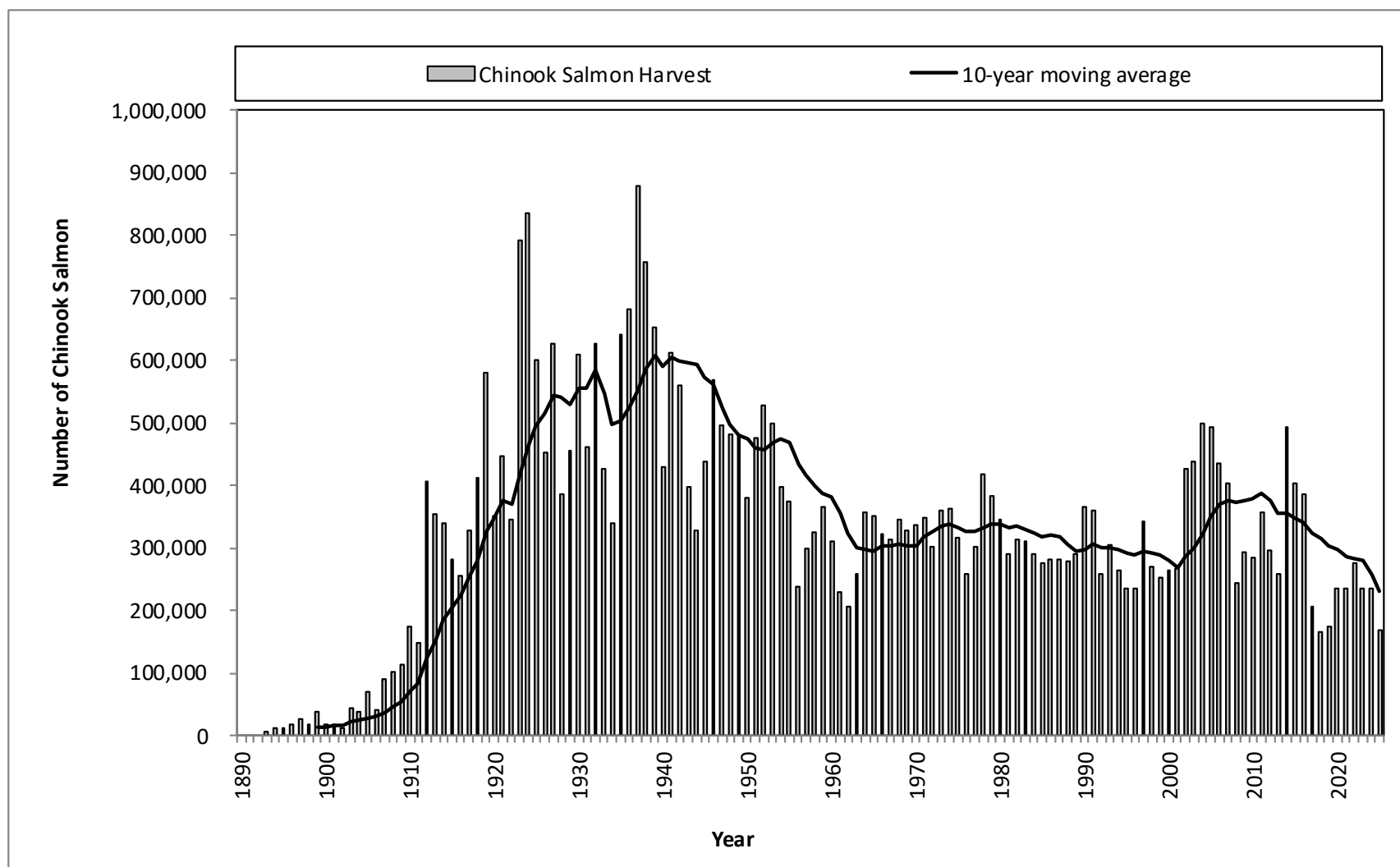


Figure 2.—All-gear harvests of Chinook salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2025.

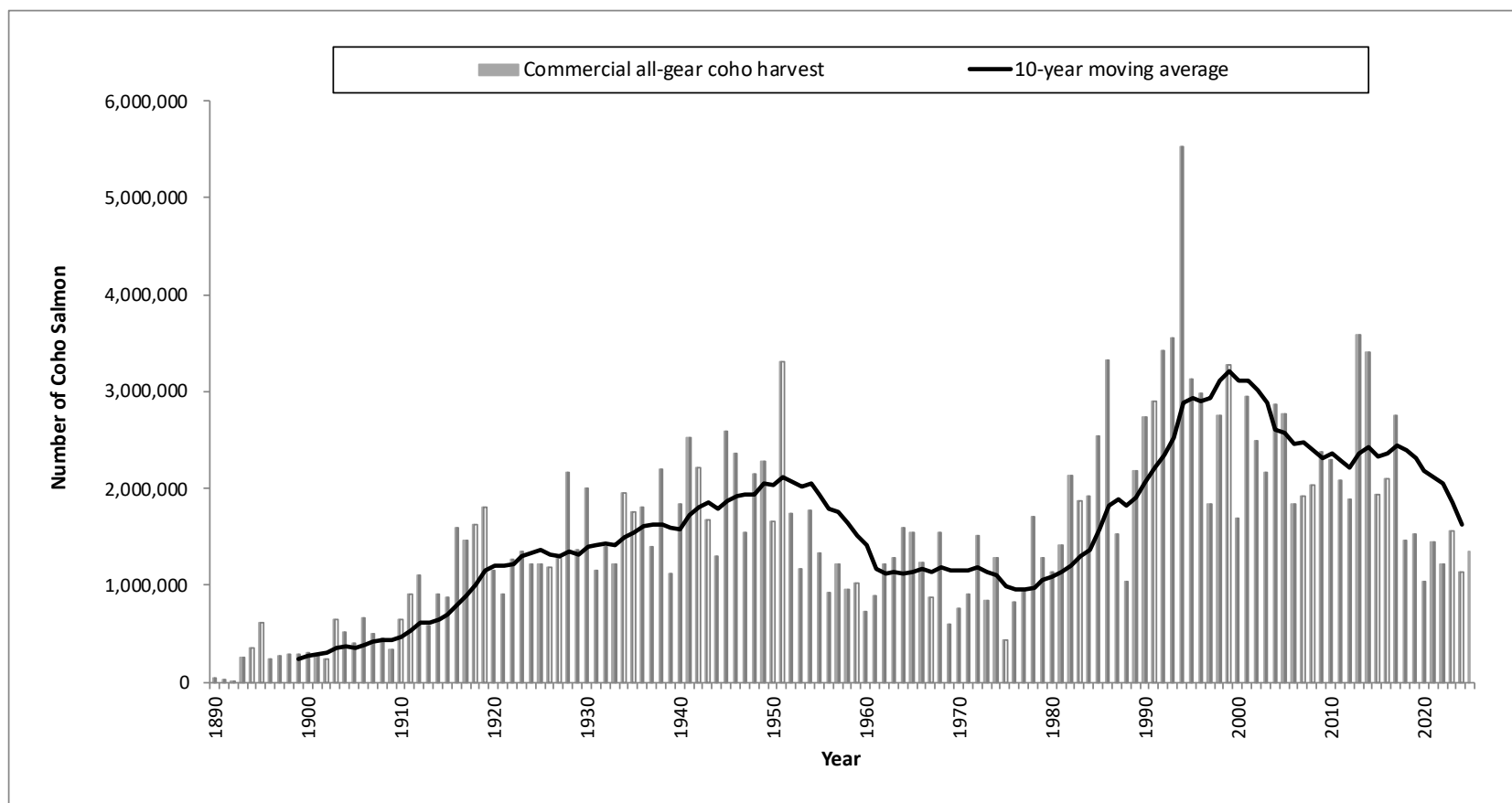


Figure 3.—Commercial all-gear harvests of coho salmon in common property fisheries, 1890–2025.

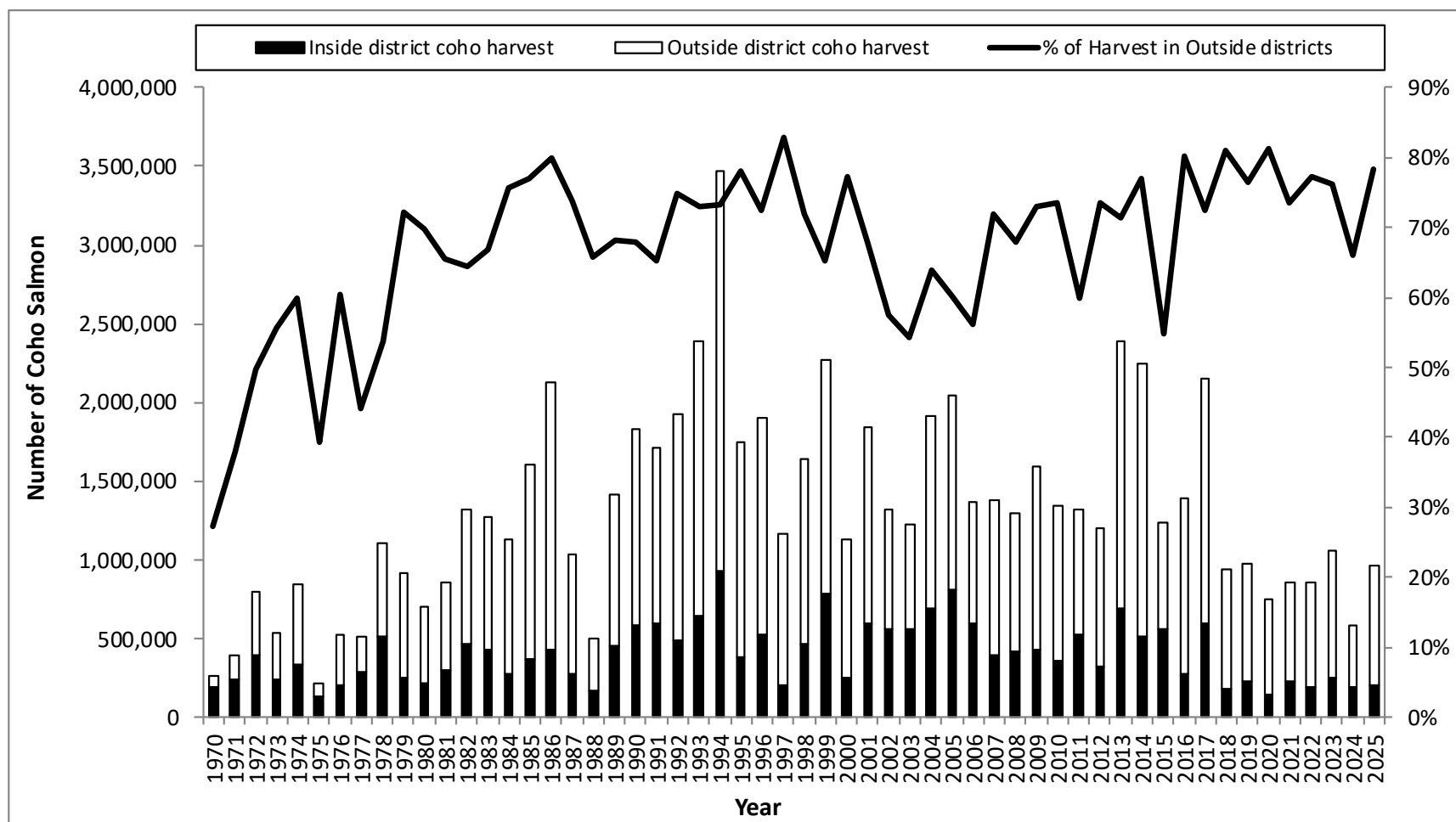


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska troll coho salmon harvest in outside (Gulf of Alaska) and inside districts and percentage of harvest taken in outside districts, 1970–2025.

Note: Outside districts are 3, 4, 13, 16, 154, 156, 157, 181, 183, 189, 191; inside districts are 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15.

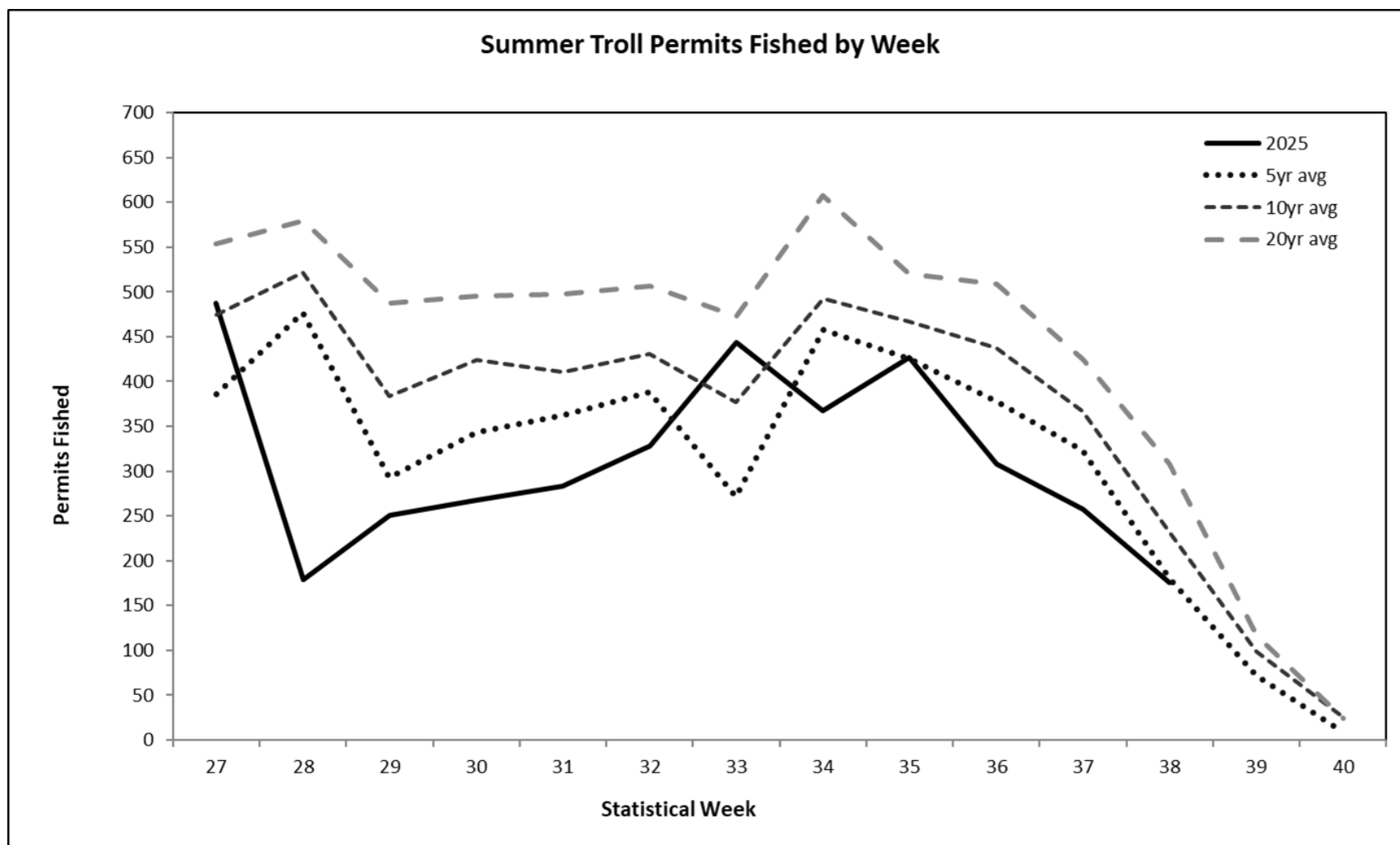


Figure 5.—Number of troll permits fished by week during summer troll fishery, 2025 vs. 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year averages.

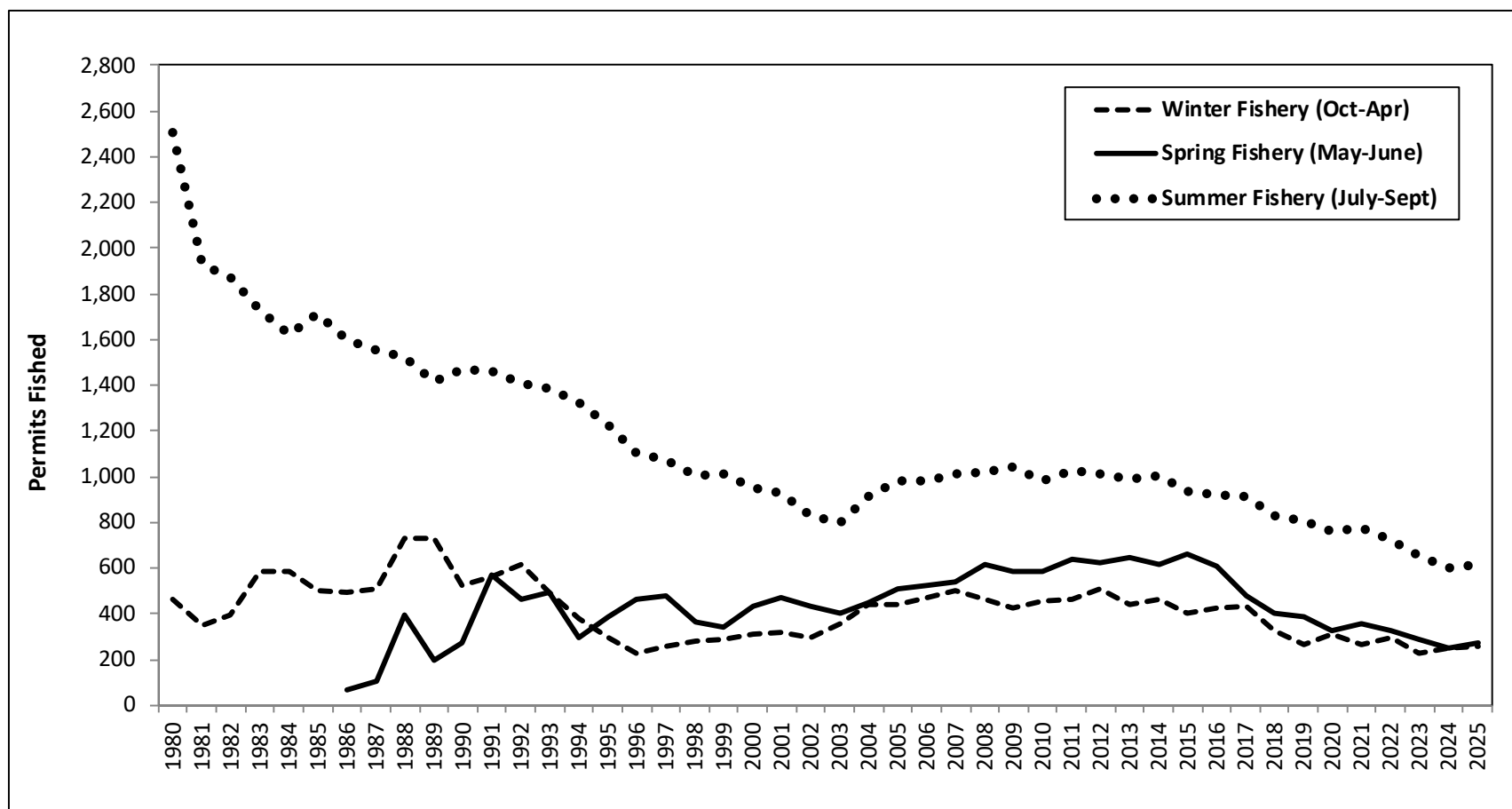


Figure 6.—Number of troll permits fished in the general summer, winter, and spring fisheries, 1980–2025.

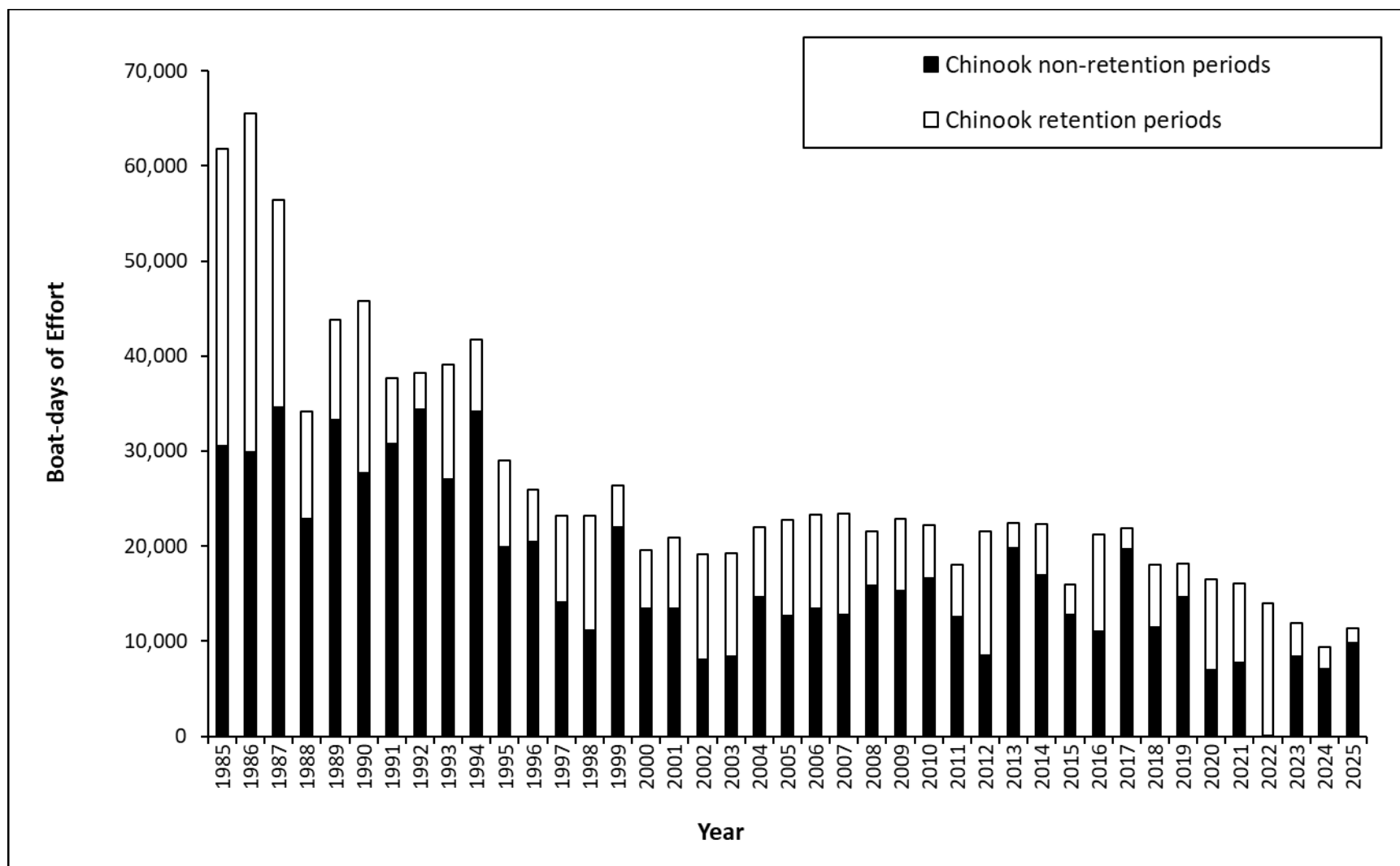


Figure 7.—General summer troll fishery boat days of effort during Chinook salmon retention and nonretention fishing periods, 1985–2025.

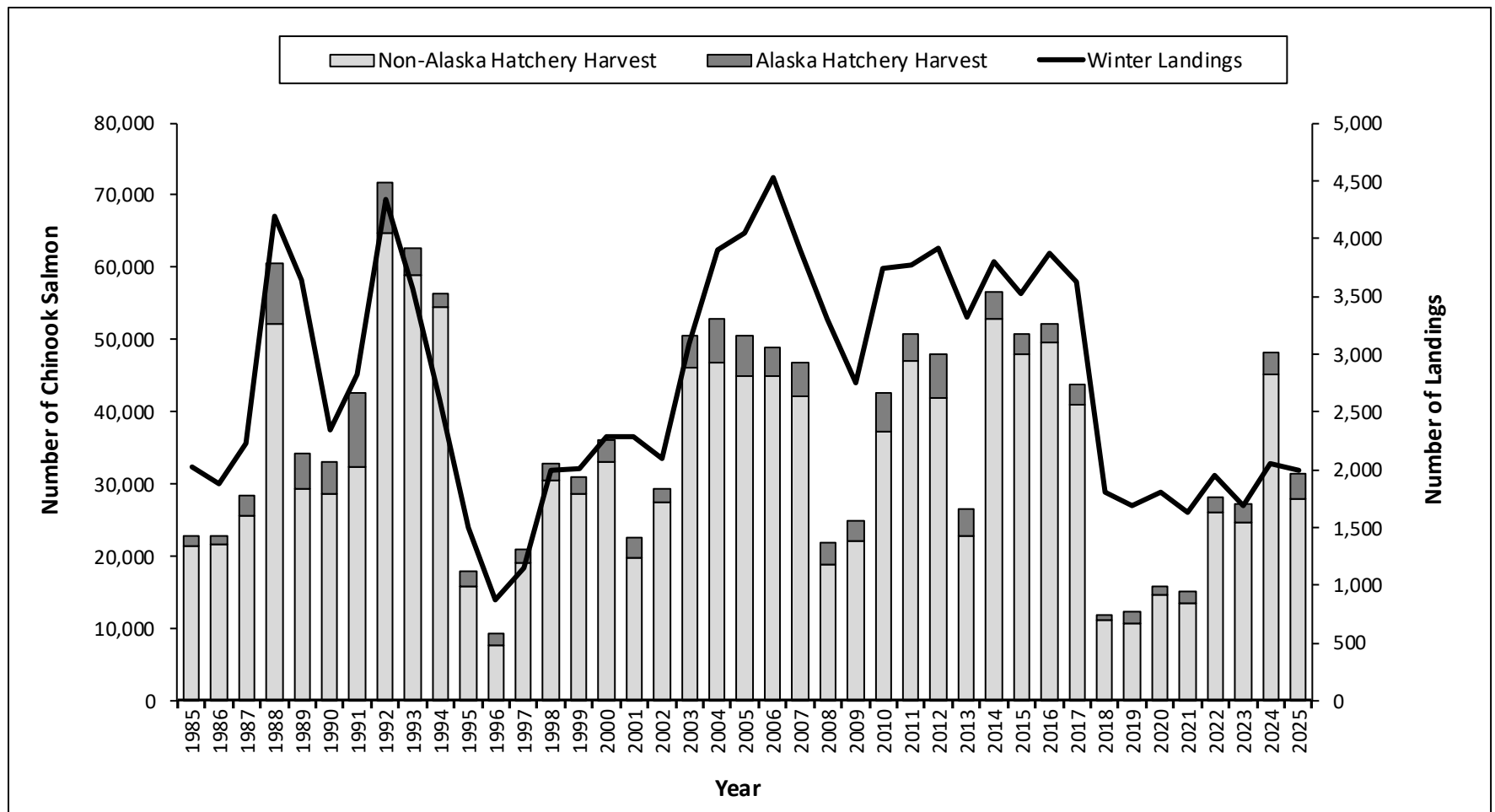


Figure 8.—Southeast Alaska winter troll fishery non-Alaska and Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon harvests and landings, 1985–2025.

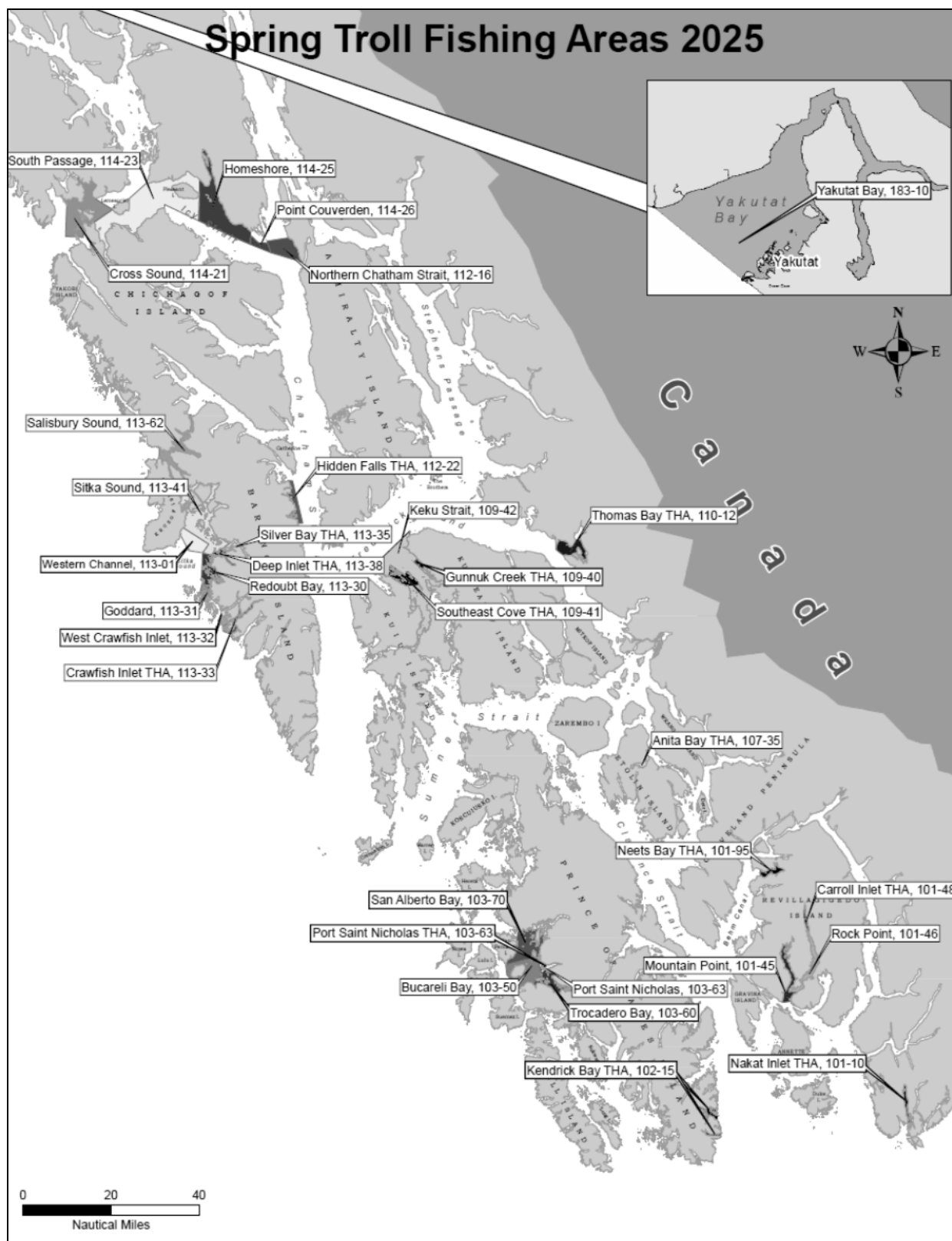


Figure 9.—Map of spring troll fishing areas, 2025.

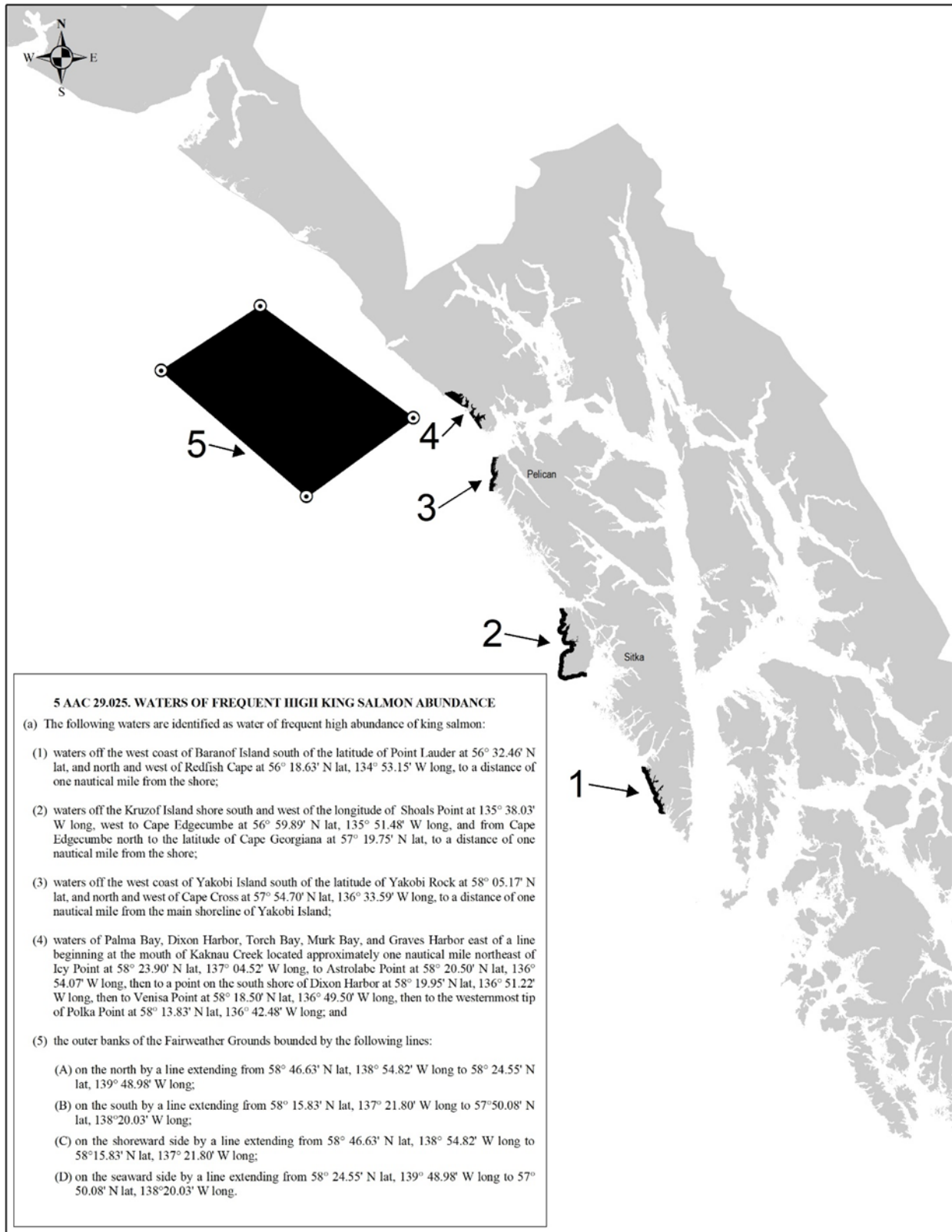


Figure 10.—Map of areas of high Chinook (king) salmon abundance (black shaded areas).

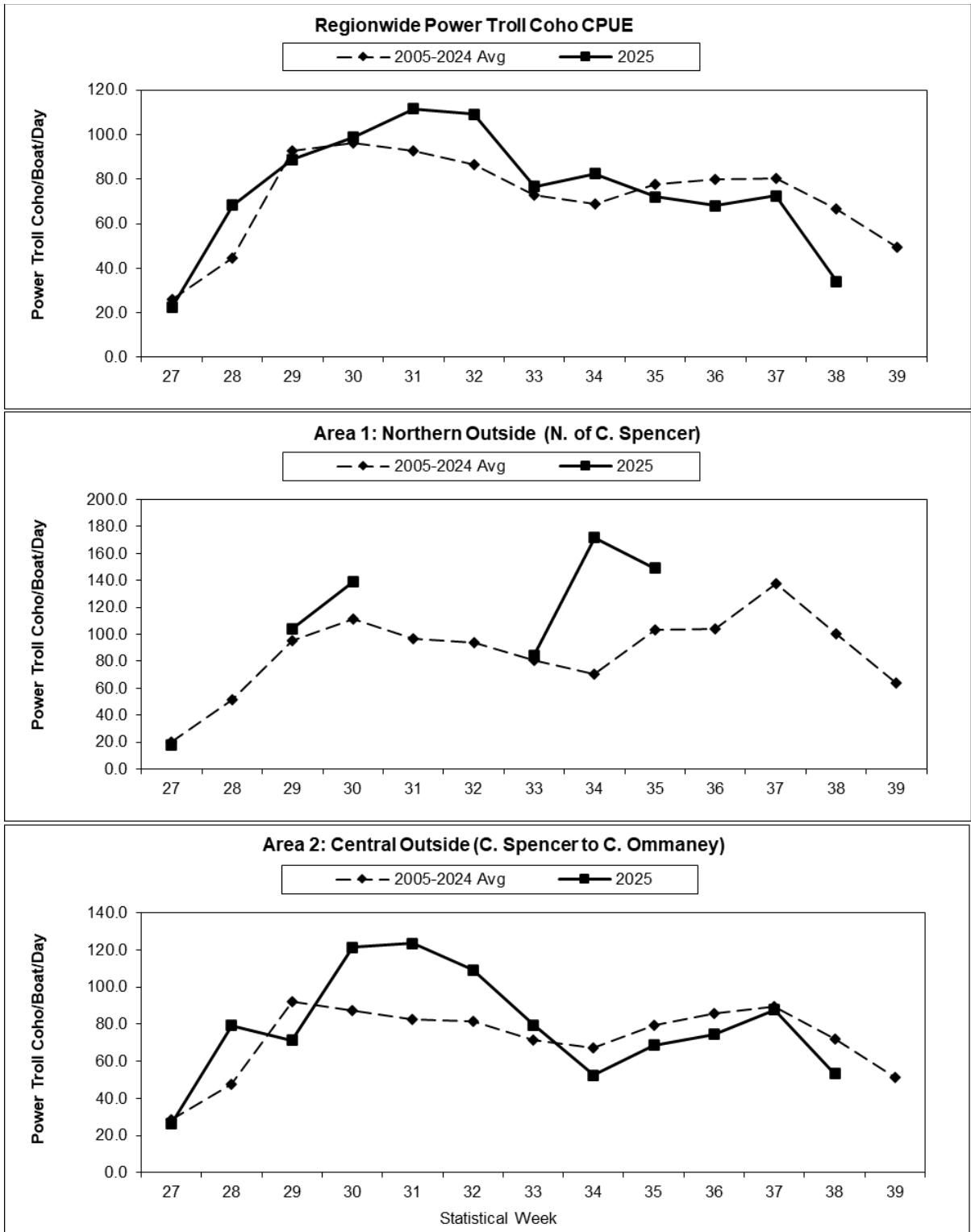


Figure 11.—Average power troll coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2025 results with the 2005–2024 average, for the entire Southeast Alaska region (“Regionwide”), Northern Outside (Area 1), and Central Outside (Area 2).

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

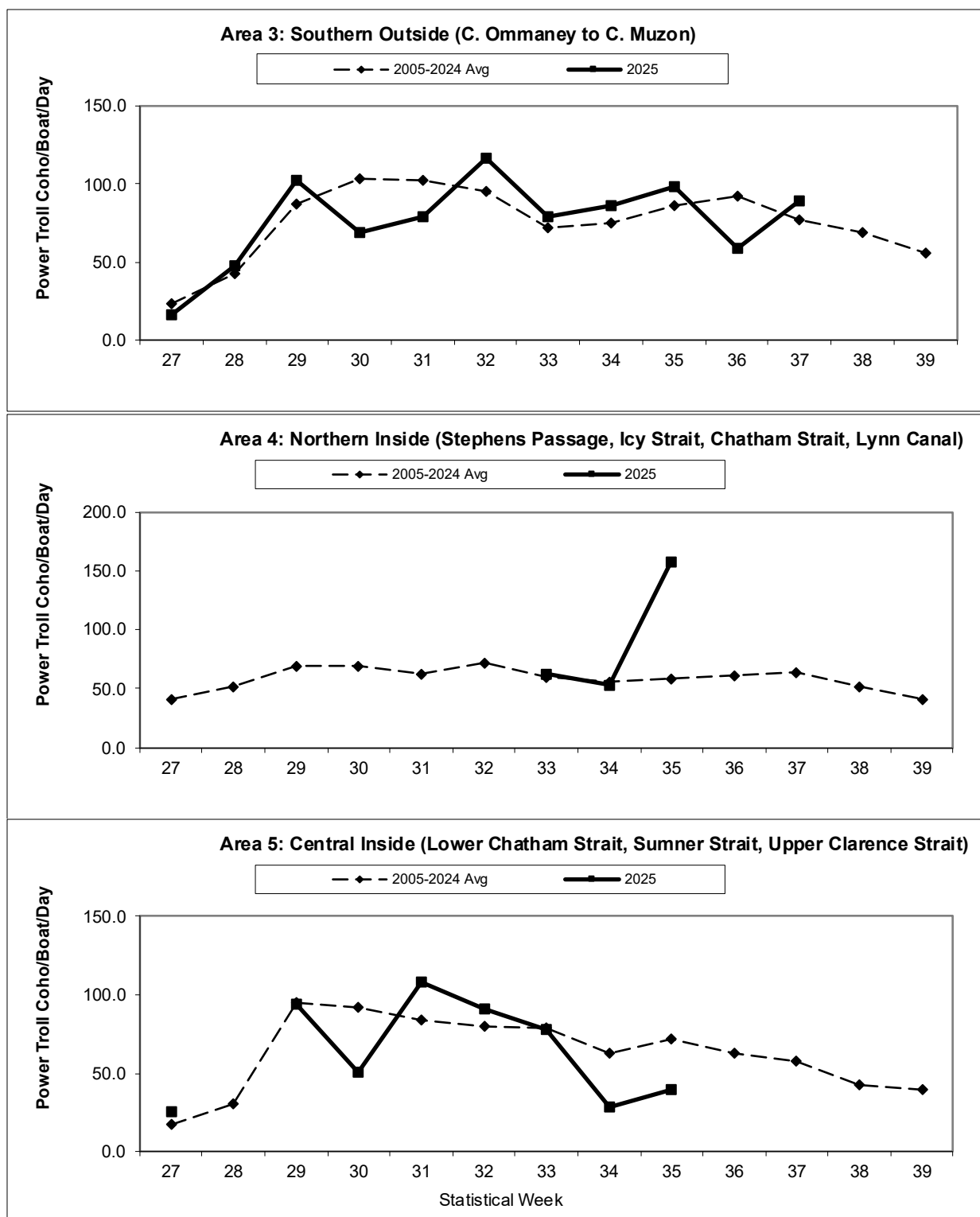


Figure 12.—Average power troll coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2025 results with the 2005–2024 average, for Southeast Alaska: Southern Outside (Area 3), Northern Inside (Area 4), and Central Inside (Area 5).

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

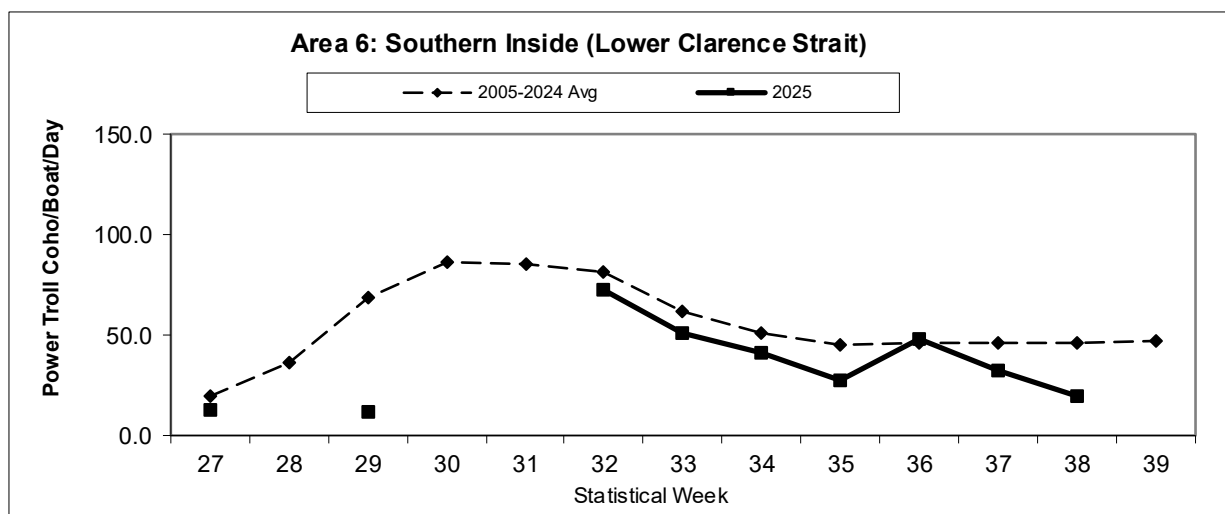


Figure 13.—Average power troll coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2025 results with the 2005–2024 average, for Southeast Alaska: Southern Inside (Area 6).

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

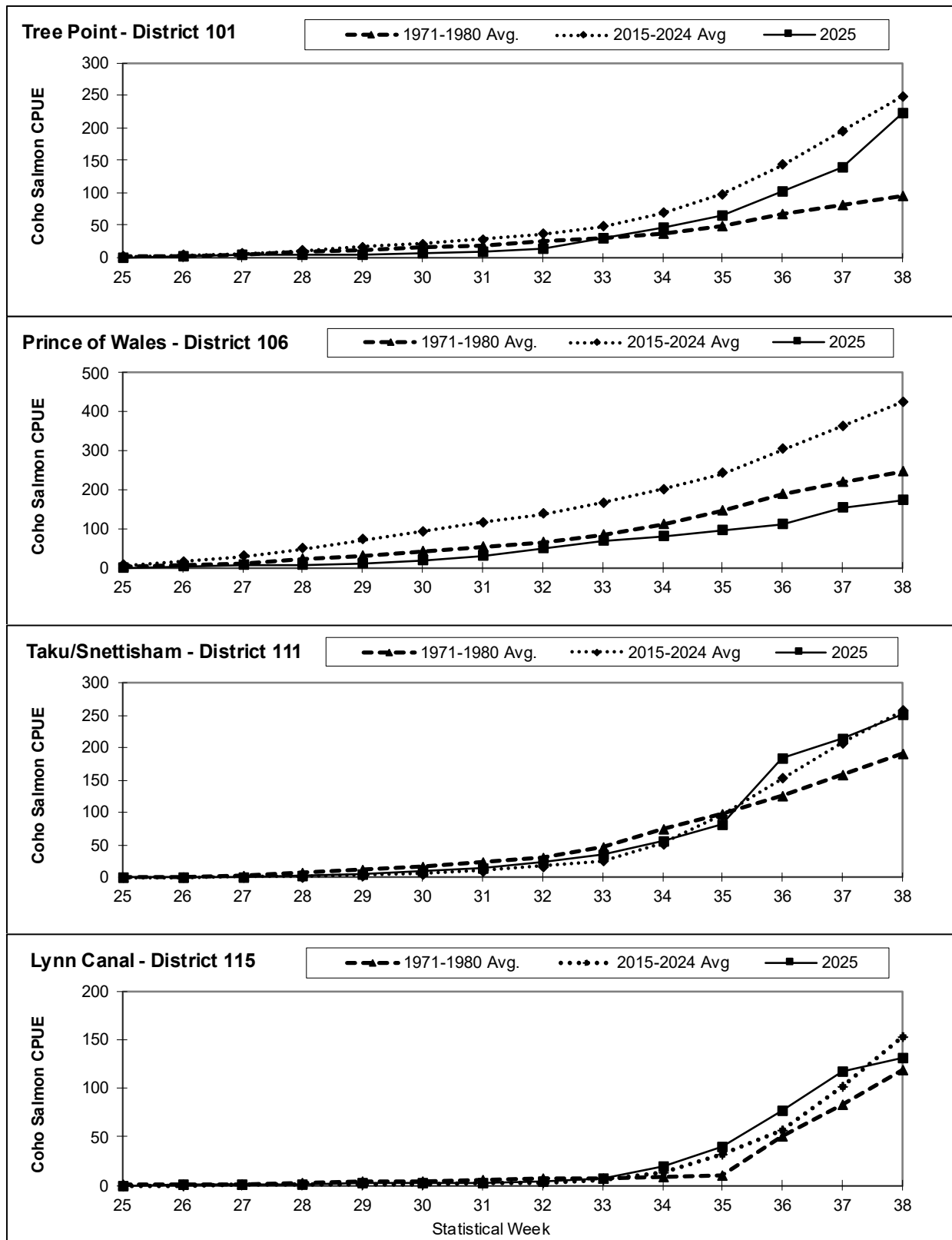


Figure 14.—Cumulative coho salmon CPUE by statistical week, comparing 2025 to the 1971–1980 and 2015–2024 averages, for the 4 indicator drift gillnet fisheries.

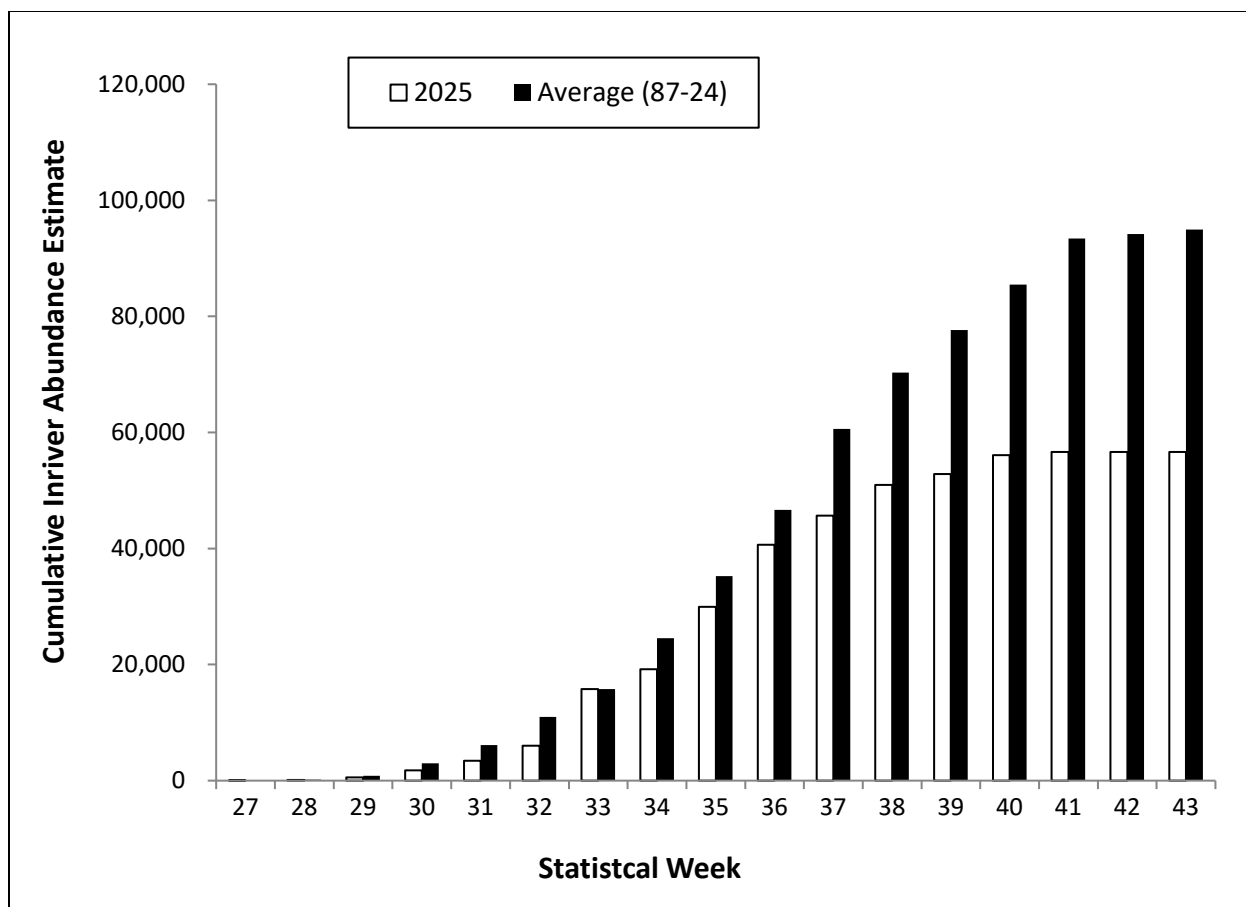


Figure 15.—Preliminary cumulative mark–recapture abundance estimates for Taku River coho salmon from Canyon Island fish wheels, for 2025 and the 1987–2024 average.

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

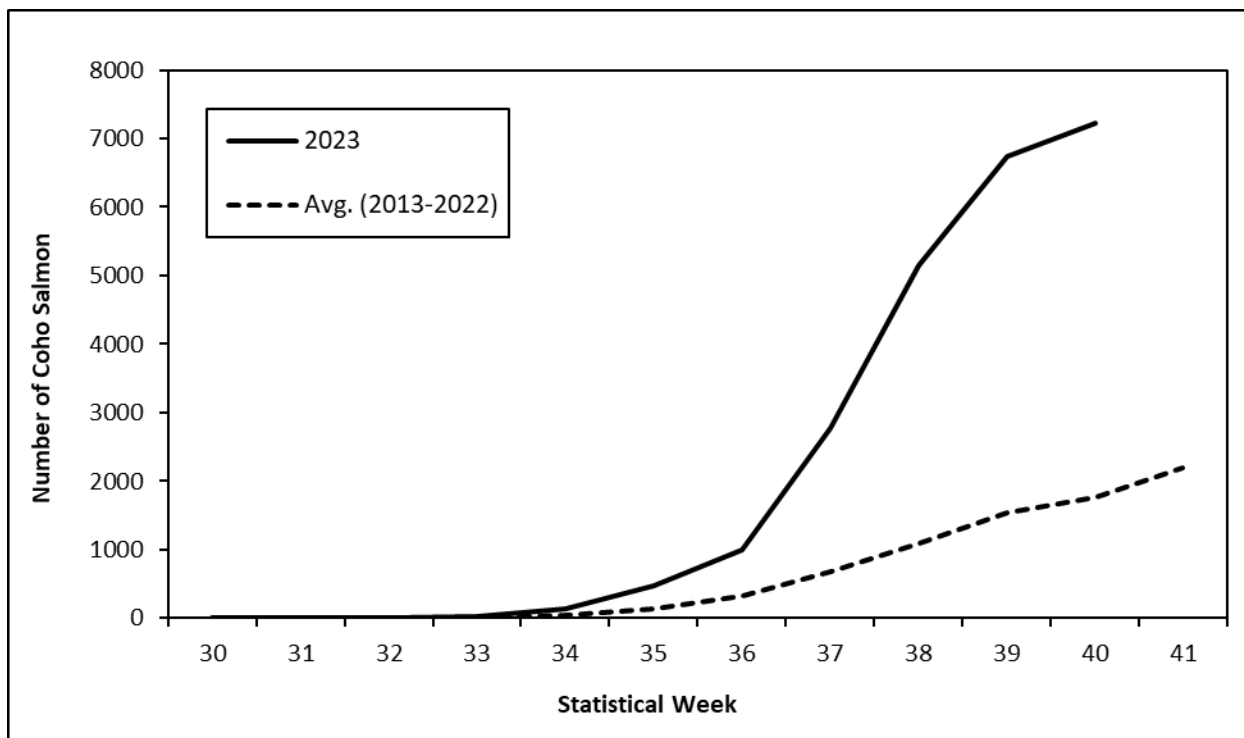


Figure 16.—Cumulative weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Chilkat River fish wheels 2013–2022 average.

Note: Chilkat River fish wheel data discontinued after 2023 season.

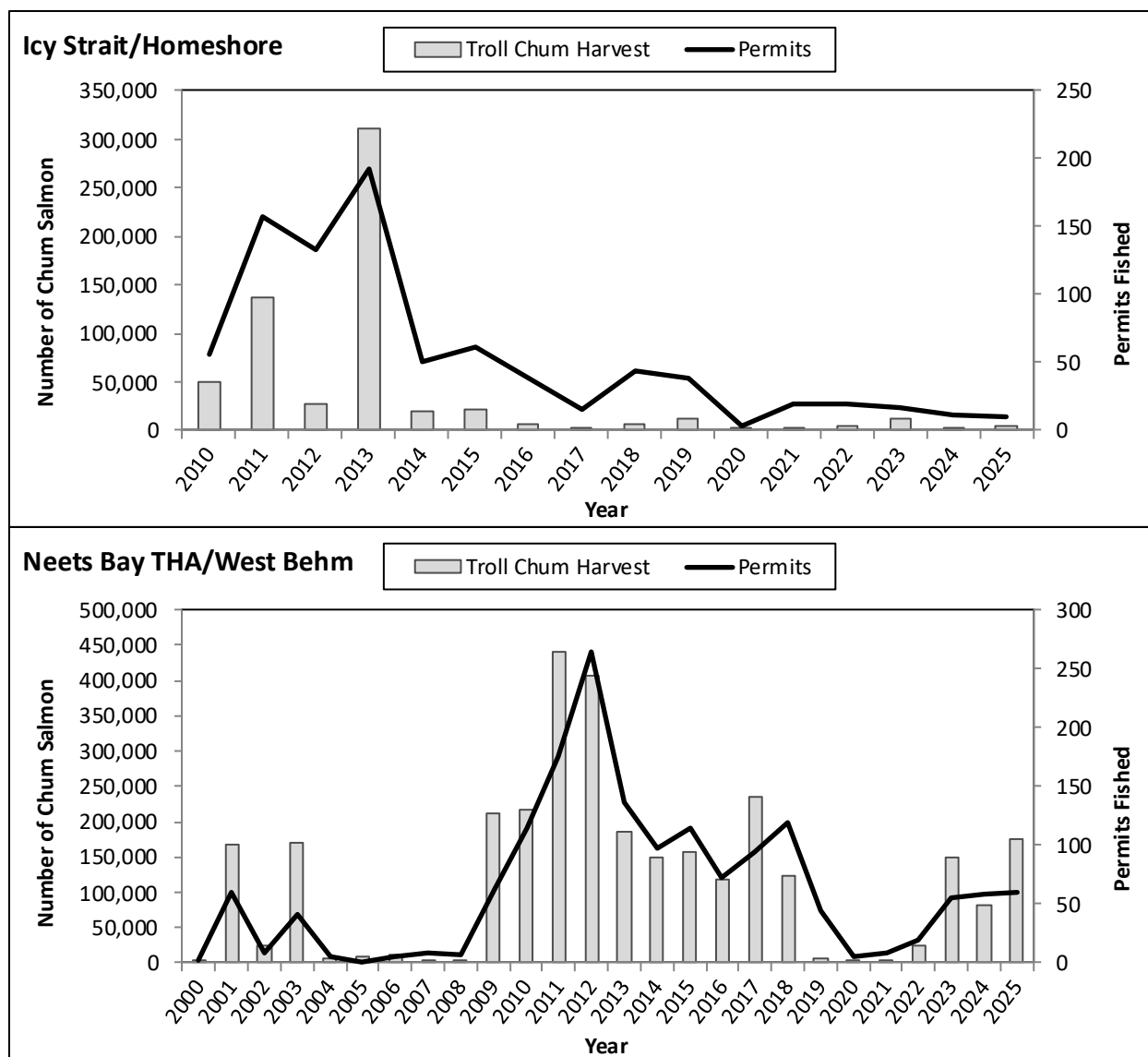


Figure 17.—Directed troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Icy Strait/Homeshore, 2010–2025; and Neets Bay/West Behm Canal, 2000–2025.

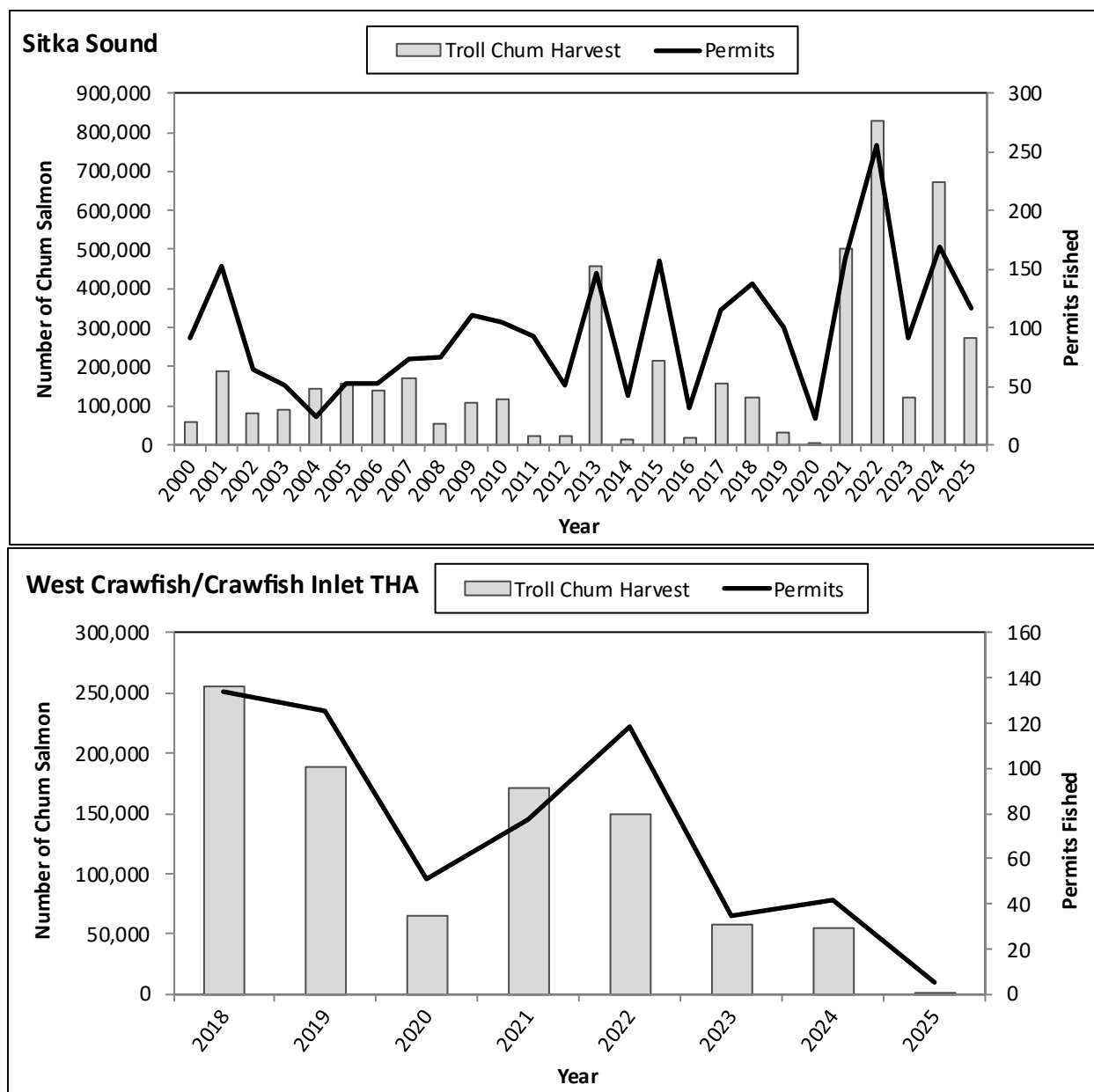


Figure 18.—Directed troll chum salmon harvest and effort in Sitka Sound, 2000–2025; and 2018–2025 in Crawfish/West Crawfish Inlets.

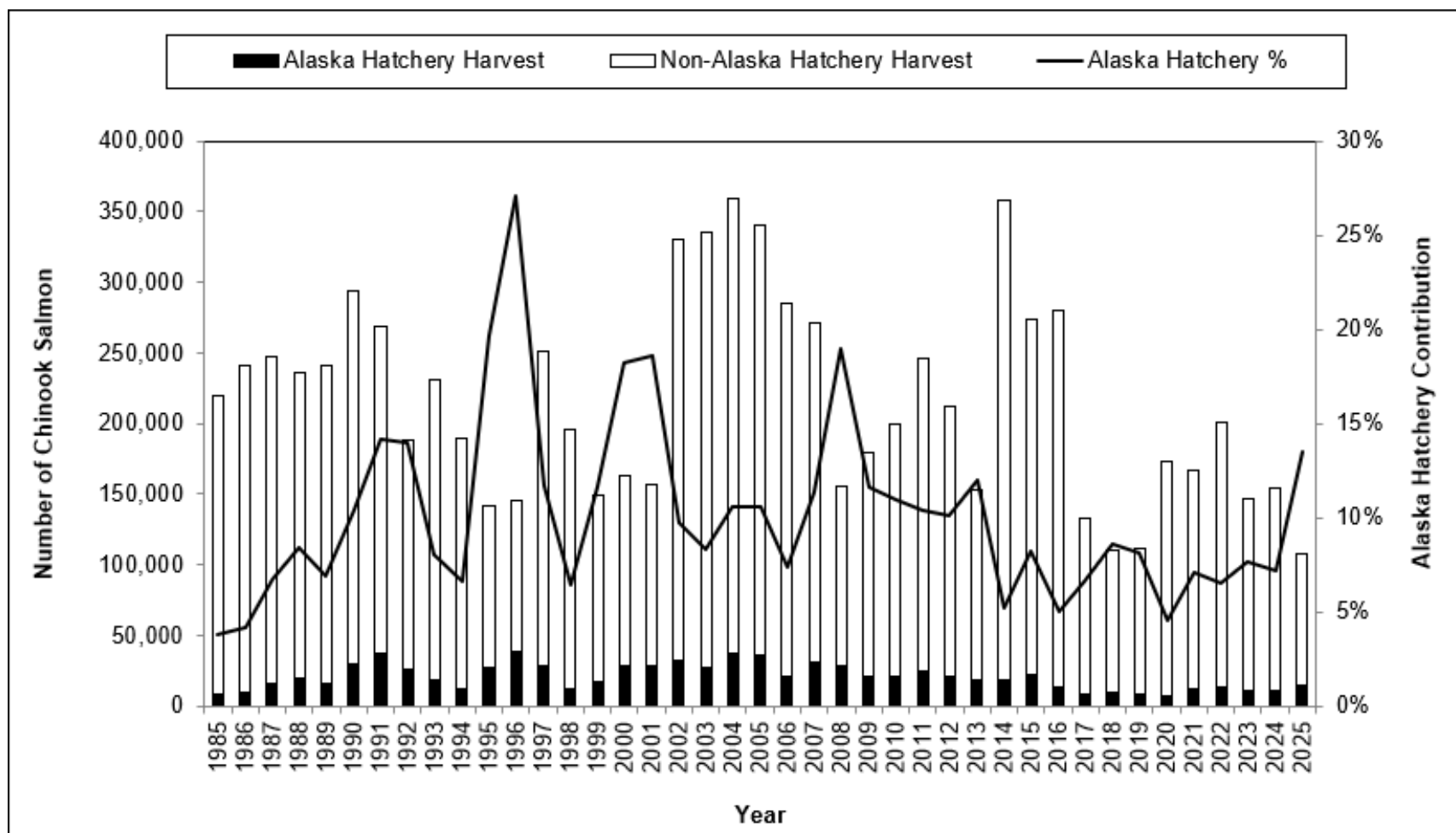


Figure 19.—Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1985–2025.

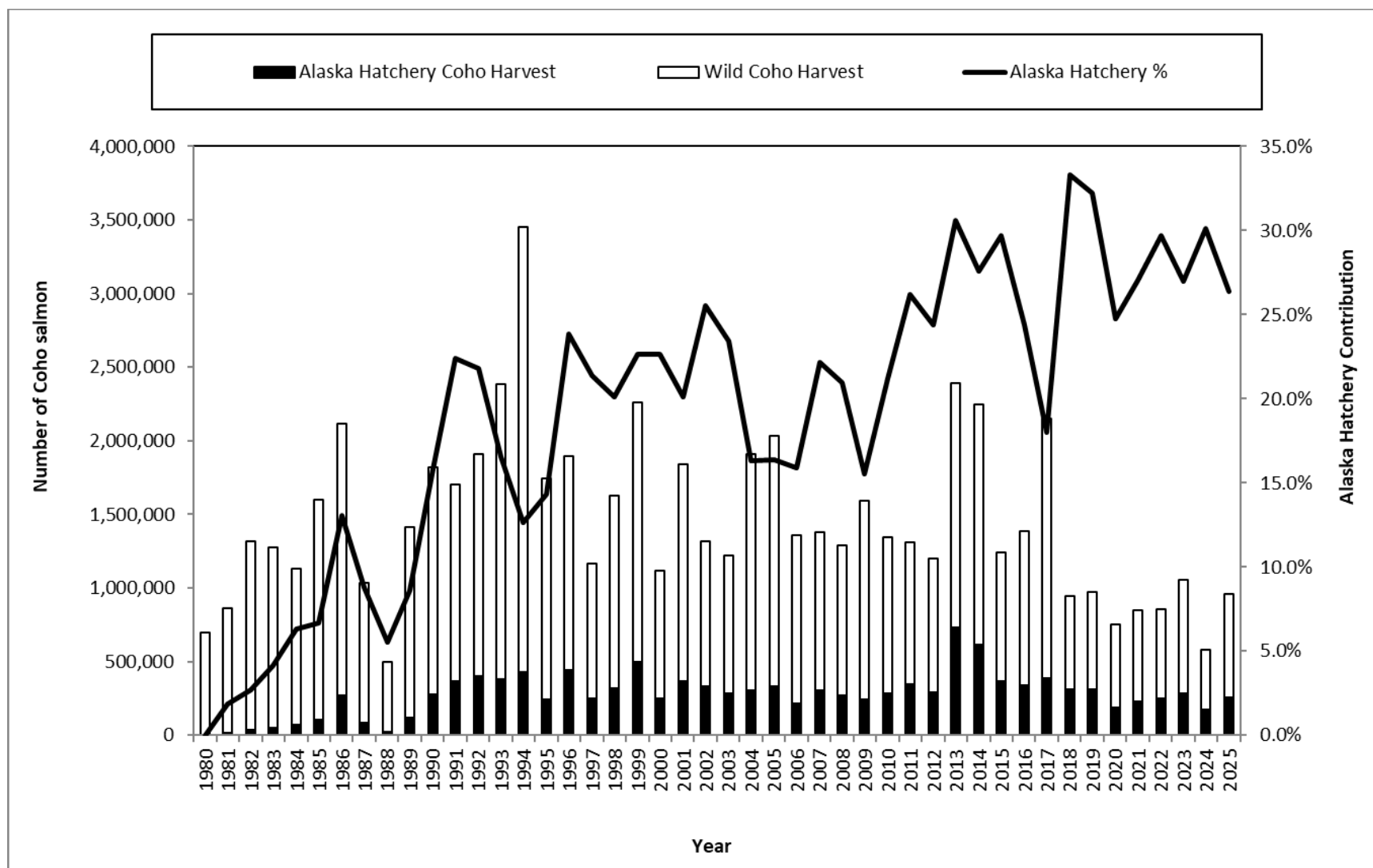


Figure 20.—Alaska hatchery and wild coho salmon contributions to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, 1980–2025.

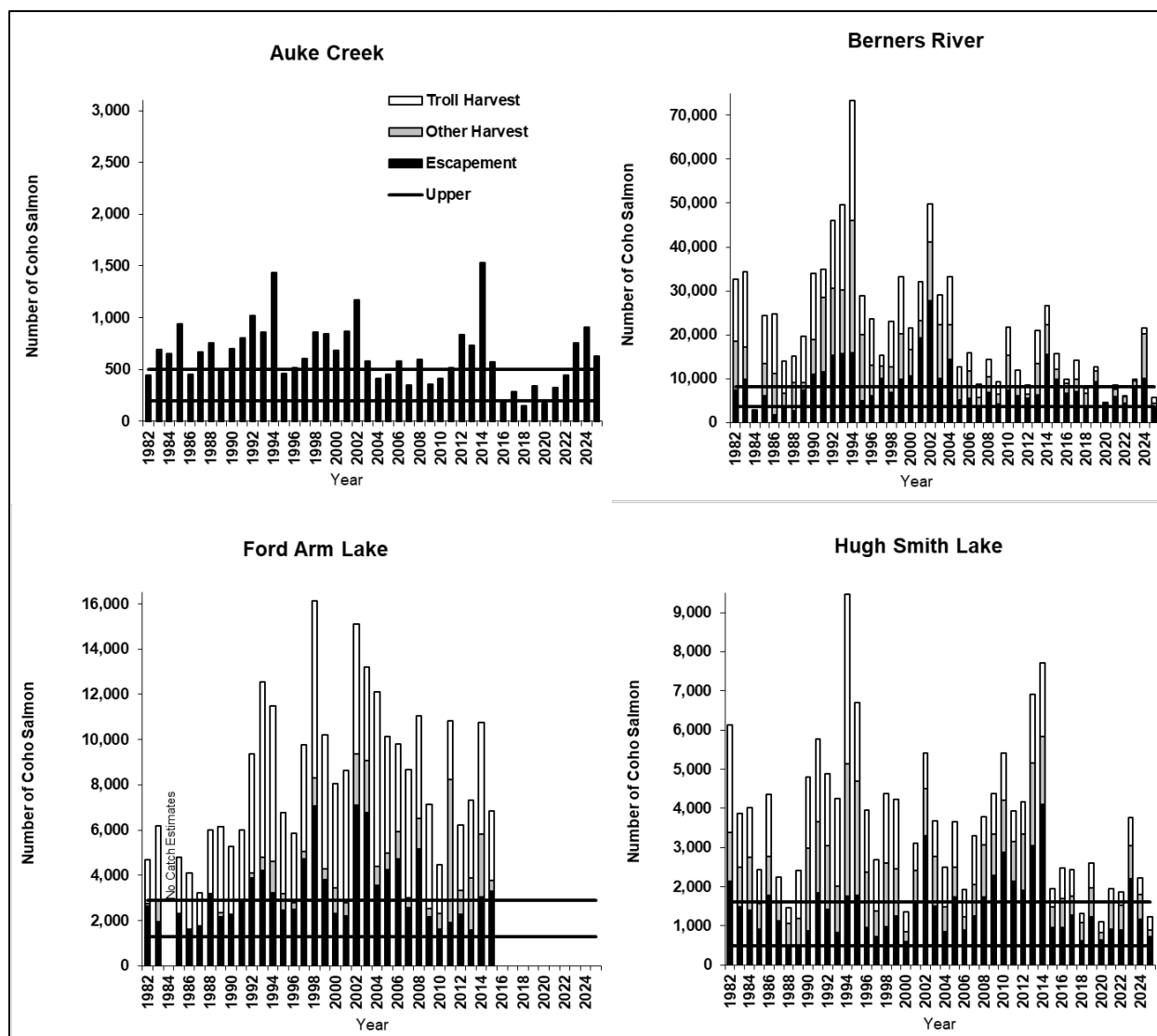


Figure 21.—Total run size, harvest, escapement, and escapement goal range for 4 wild Southeast Alaska coho salmon indicator stocks, 1982–2025. Horizontal bars are the minimum and maximum of the escapement goal range.

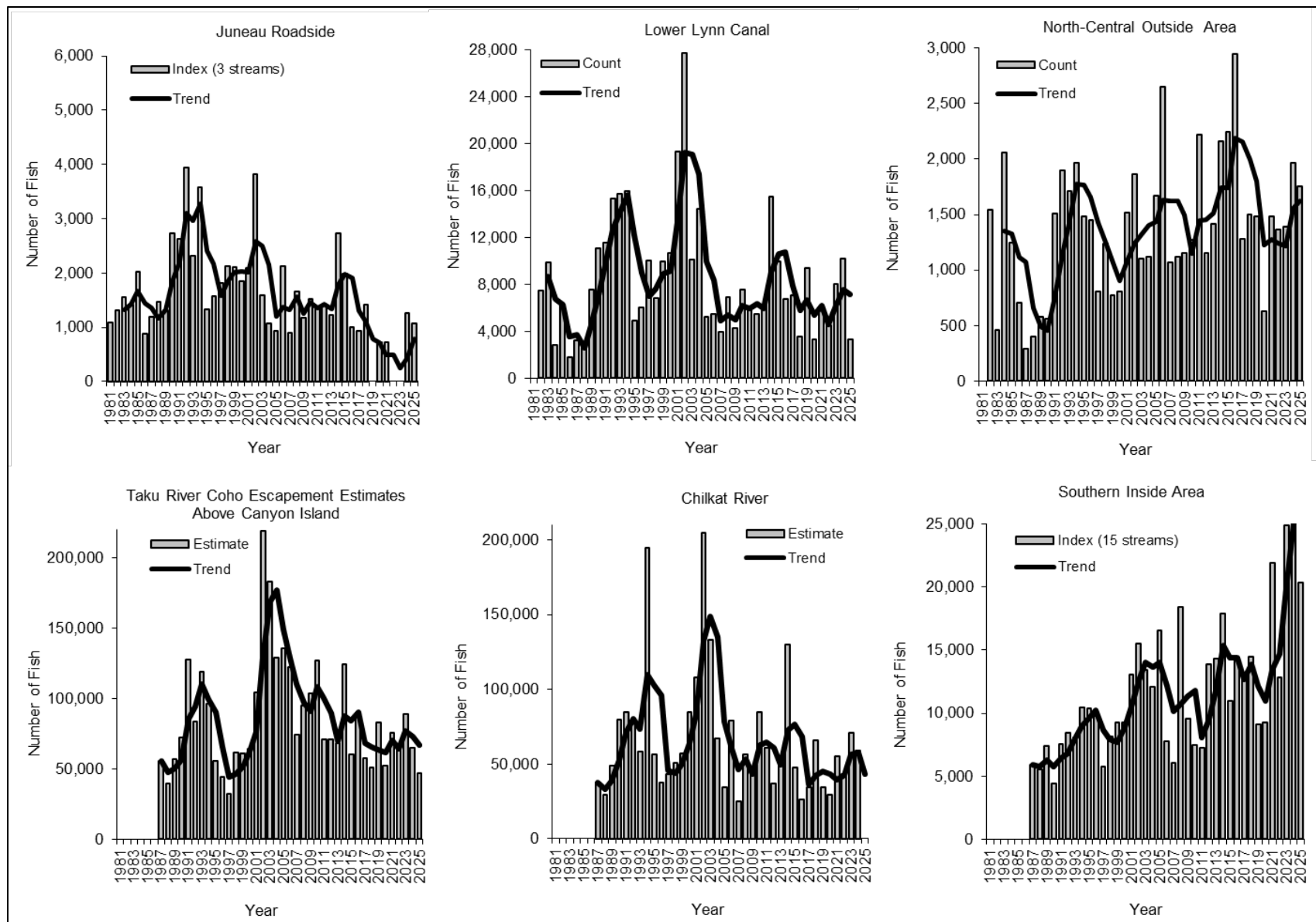


Figure 22.—Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in index streams in 6 areas of Southeast Alaska, 1981–2025.

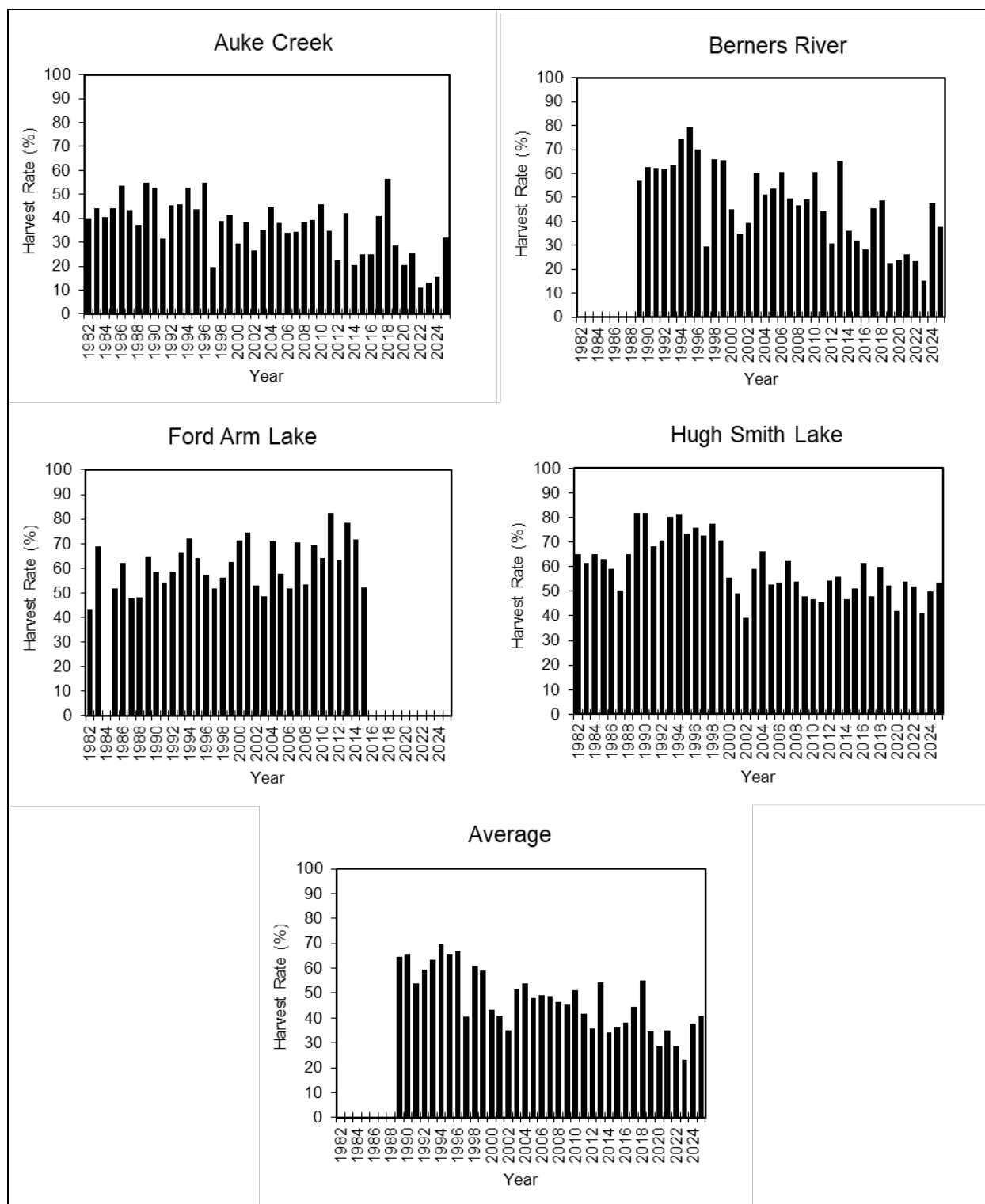


Figure 23.—Estimated coho salmon total harvest rates for all fisheries combined, for the coho salmon full indicator stocks, 1982–2025.

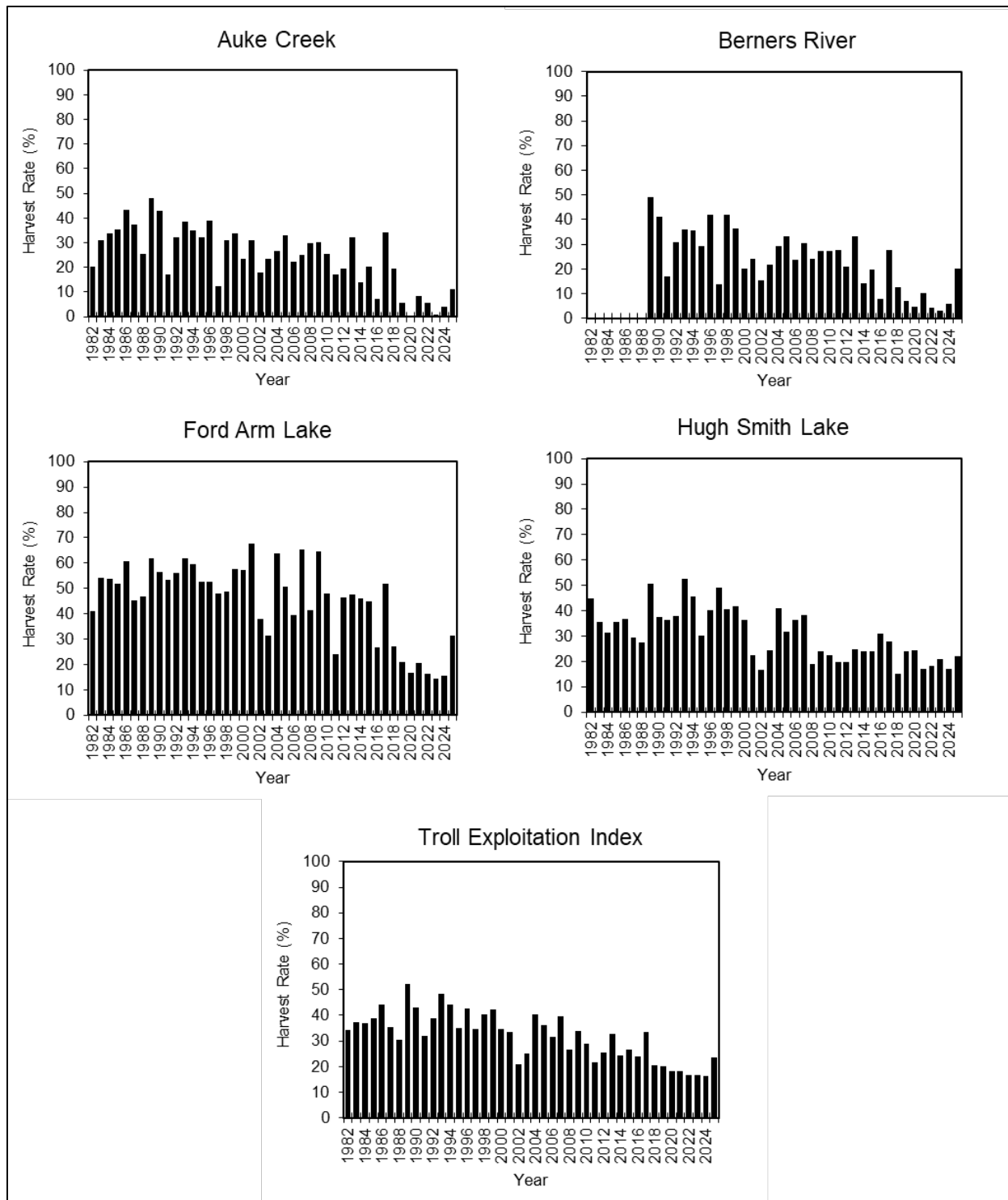


Figure 24.—Estimated coho salmon harvest rates by the Southeast Alaska troll fishery for the full indicator stocks, 1982–2025.