DRAFT-Klukshu River Sockeye Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2021

By Rick Hoffman, and Troy Thynes

December 2021

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 | | all standard mathematical | | |
| deciliter | dL | Code | AAC | signs, symbols and | | |
| gram | g | all commonly accepted | | abbreviations | | |
| hectare | ha | abbreviations | e.g., Mr., Mrs., | alternate hypothesis | H _A | |
| kilogram | kg | | AM, PM, etc. | base of natural logarithm | е | |
| kilometer | km | all commonly accepted | | catch per unit effort | CPUE | |
| liter | L | professional titles | e.g., Dr., Ph.D., | coefficient of variation | CV | |
| meter | m | | R.N., etc. | common test statistics | (F, t, χ^2 , etc.) | |
| milliliter | mL | at | @ | confidence interval | CI | |
| millimeter | mm | compass directions: | | correlation coefficient | | |
| | | east | E | (multiple) | R | |
| Weights and measures (English) | | north | Ν | correlation coefficient | | |
| cubic feet per second | ft ³ /s | south | S | (simple) | r | |
| foot | ft | west | W | covariance | cov | |
| gallon | gal | copyright | © | degree (angular) | 0 | |
| inch | in | corporate suffixes: | | degrees of freedom | df | |
| mile | mi | Company | Co. | expected value | Ε | |
| nautical mile | nmi | Corporation | Corp. | greater than | > | |
| ounce | oz | Incorporated | Inc. | greater than or equal to | \geq | |
| pound | lb | Limited | Ltd. | harvest per unit effort | HPUE | |
| quart | qt | District of Columbia | D.C. | less than | < | |
| vard vd | | et alii (and others) | et al. | less than or equal to | \leq | |
| , , | 5 | et cetera (and so forth) | etc. | logarithm (natural) | ln | |
| Time and temperature | | exempli gratia | | logarithm (base 10) | log | |
| day | d | (for example) | e.g. | logarithm (specify base) | log ₂ etc. | |
| degrees Celsius | °C | Federal Information | | minute (angular) | 1 | |
| degrees Fahrenheit | °F | Code | FIC | not significant | NS | |
| degrees kelvin | К | id est (that is) | i.e. | null hypothesis | Ho | |
| hour | h | latitude or longitude | lat. or long. | percent | % | |
| minute | min | monetary symbols | C C | probability | Р | |
| second | s | (U.S.) \$, ¢ | | probability of a type I error | | |
| | | months (tables and | | (rejection of the null | | |
| Physics and chemistry | | figures): first three | | hypothesis when true) | α | |
| all atomic symbols | | letters | Jan,,Dec | probability of a type II error | | |
| alternating current | AC | registered trademark | ® | (acceptance of the null | | |
| ampere | А | trademark | тм | hypothesis when false) | β | |
| calorie | cal | United States | | second (angular) | " | |
| direct current | DC | (adjective) | U.S. | standard deviation | SD | |
| hertz | Hz | United States of | | standard error | SE | |
| horsepower | hp | America (noun) | USA | variance | | |
| hydrogen ion activity | ъF | U.S.C. | United States | population | Var | |
| (negative log of) | F | | Code | sample | var | |
| parts per million | ppm | U.S. state | use two-letter | ı | | |
| parts per thousand | ppt. | | abbreviations | | | |
| 1 1 | %o | | (e.g., AK, WA) | | | |
| volts | V | | | | | |
| watts | W | | | | | |

REPORT TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

DRAFT KLUKSHU RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON STOCK STATUS AND ACTION PLAN, 2021

by

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> > December 2021

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ABSTRACT

In response to guidelines established in the *Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries* (SSFP), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) recommended that the Klukshu River sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) be designated as a "stock of management concern" in October 2020. A management concern is defined as "a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite use of specific management measures, to maintain escapement goal], OEG [optimum escapement goal], or other specified management objectives for the fishery." Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapements have been below the lower bound of the current BEG range in 4 of the last 5 years, 2016–2020. Klukshu River is a tributary of the Alsek River and is entirely within Yukon, Canada. Klukshu River sockeye salmon are harvested primarily in a commercial set gillnet fishery that operates in the lower portions of the Alsek River and in Dry Bay in the U.S. and in a Champagne–Aishihik First Nation Aboriginal fishery that takes place in or near the Klukshu River in Canada. Alsek River salmon fisheries are managed under the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) and management actions since 2018 have been designed to reduce harvest of Klukshu River sockeye salmon.

Key words: Klukshu River, sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, stock of management concern, biological escapement goal, Alsek River, commercial fishery, Champagne–Aishihik First Nation Aboriginal fishery, Pacific Salmon Treaty.

INTRODUCTION

The *Policy for the management of sustainable salmon fisheries* (SSFP; 5 AAC 39.222) directs the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) to provide the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) with reports on the status of salmon stocks and identify any salmon stocks that present a concern related to yield, management, or conservation during regularly scheduled board meetings.

In October 2020, the department recommended that the board designate Klukshu River sockeye salmon as a stock of "management concern" at the next regulatory board meeting for the Southeast Alaska (SEAK) and Yakutat Management Area. The stock of concern recommendation is based on guidelines established in the SSFP, which describes a management concern as "a concern arising from a chronic inability, despite use of specific management measures, to maintain escapements for a salmon stock within the bounds" of the established escapement goal whether it be a sustainable escapement goal (SEG), biological escapement goal (BEG), or optimal escapement goal (OEG), or other specified management objective. Chronic inability is further defined in the SSFP as the "continuing or anticipated inability to meet escapement thresholds over a 4 to 5 year period, which is approximately the generation time of most salmon species." The Klukshu River sockeye salmon run experienced a period of decline beginning in 2016 and escapements fell below the current BEG range of 7,500 to 11,000 sockeye salmon in 4 out of the last 5 years from 2016 to 2020 (Table 1). Herein, the Klukshu River and Alsek River stocks of sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) and king (*O. tshawytscha*) salmon will be referred to as Klukshu River sockeye and king salmon and Alsek River sockeye and king salmon.

The Klukshu River originates in the Yukon Territory, Canada and flows into the Tatshenshini River, a large tributary of the Alsek River, which continues into British Columbia and the U.S. before terminating in Dry Bay and the Gulf of Alaska, approximately 50 miles southeast of Yakutat (Figure 1). Thus, the Klukshu River sockeye salmon BEG is for a salmon stock that spawns entirely within Canada. Klukshu River sockeye salmon contribute to U.S. commercial and subsistence fisheries, the Champagne–Aishihik First Nation (CAFN) aboriginal fishery and to a Canadian recreational fishery. Salmon runs in the Alsek River drainage have been managed under the auspices of the Pacific Salmon Comission (PSC) since the signing of the Pacific Salmon Treaty

(PST) in 1985. Management of transboundary rivers, including the Alsek River, is outlined in Chapter 1 of the PST. Included in the chapter are measures to be taken when established escapement goals are not met for 3 consecutive years. Management actions are outlined in annual management plans produced by the Transboundary Technical Committee (TTC) and approved by the Transboundary Rivers (TBR) Panel prior to the fishing season each year. The TTC is comprised of over 20 fishery managers and researchers, from the U.S. and Canada and the TBR Panel consists of 14 members—7 U.S. and 7 Canada. The TTC conducts 3 annual meetings and the TBR Panel conducts 2 annual meetings. In addition, U.S. and Canadian managers and researchers are in weekly contact throughout the salmon season.

This action plan provides the department's assessment of Klukshu River sockeye salmon as a stock of management concern, summarizes historical assessments of annual run sizes, and describes the existing regulations and emergency order (EO) authority that the department follows to manage the Alsek River and, in turn, the Klukshu River sockeye salmon stock. This plan lists the past and current fisheries and outlines research projects for the Alsek River. This action plan will be presented to the board and public as a final review draft at the 2021 Southeast and Yakutat board meeting. If the board chooses to adopt the Klukshu River sockeye salmon stock as a stock of concern, the department will finalize this report and include descriptions of any management measures or recommendations from the board meeting related to the Klukshu River sockeye salmon stock, and a final action plan will be published in the Regional Informational Report series soon after the meeting.

This action plan is being presented to the board and public as a final review draft at the 2022 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting on Southeast and Yakutat Finfish and Shellfish. Immediately following the meeting, the department will finalize this report and include descriptions of management measures or recommendations from the board related to the Klukshu River sockeye salmon stock of concern. The final action plan will be published in the ADF&G Regional Informational Report series in 2022.

STOCK ASSESSMENT BACKGROUND

ESCAPEMENT

Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapements are enumerated using a weir across the Klukshu River just upstream of the confluence with the Tatshenshini River and approximately 3 miles above the Dalton Post Road (Figure 1). Sockeye salmon pass above the Klukshu River weir from late June to early October (mid-point of weir counts occur September 1–15), and spawn from late September to mid-October (peak spawning activity typically occurs in late September). Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) in cooperation with the CAFN have operated this weir since 1976 annually from June 15 through October 15 or until the river begins to freeze. Most of the Klukshu River sockeye salmon run is enumerated through this weir; however, a portion of the run spawns or is harvested in Canadian food and recreational fisheries below the weir. River characteristics include varied depths and pools over nearly the entire length of the stream, which is also relatively narrow and susceptible to flash floods. The substrate is excellent for spawning salmon, though most of the spawning occurs along the shoreline of Klukshu Lake.

HARVEST

Commercial Fisheries

U.S. commercial fishing began on the Alsek River in the 1930s. Historically, the fishery started in late May to target king salmon and proceeded through the sockeye and coho (*O. kisutch*) salmon seasons ending in mid- to late September. In the 1980s, the opening date of the U.S. fishery was pushed back to the first Sunday in June. Participation in the U.S. fishery increased from an average 20 permits (1963–1984) to an average 31 permits (1985–2000), then declined to an average 17 permits since 2001.¹ This increase in participation also occurred at surrounding systems on the Yakutat forelands. The sockeye salmon harvest at the Alsek River from 1963 to 2020 ranged from a low of 2,518 fish in 2020 to a high of 50,580 fish in 1978. Sockeye salmon harvest over the past 5 years (2016-2020) averaged 5,000 fish, well below that historical average of 18,500 fish (Table 2).

Klukshu River sockeye salmon immigrate into the Alsek River from the Gulf of Alaska through Dry Bay, and then move upriver into the Tatshenshini River and finally into the Klukshu River (Figure 1). Klukshu River sockeye salmon are harvested in mixed stock commercial and subsistence set gillnet fisheries below the border in the U.S. portion of the Alsek River and in U.S. surf waters near the terminus of the Alsek River. Harvests in the U.S. commercial fishery are tabulated using fish tickets and harvests in the subsistence fishery are enumerated from subsistence permits. However, because annual harvests in the subsistence fishery are small in comparison to the commercial harvests (Table 2), the overall harvest of sockeye salmon in the U.S. Alsek fisheries is known precisely on an annual basis. The proportion of Klukshu River sockeye salmon in the U.S. commercial harvest is determined using genetic stock identification (GSI) analysis. The department has conducted the GSI sampling project in conjunction with DFO Molecular Genetics Laboratory in Nanaimo since 2011, with the goal of determining the proportion and run timing of Klukshu River sockeye salmon (Table 3). The average proportion of Klukshu River sockeye salmon in the U.S. commercial fishery from 2011 to 2019 was 17.1% and proportions ranged from a low of 2.6% in 2017 to a high of 37.4% in 2018 (Table 3)².

U.S. Subsistence and Canadian Aboriginal Fisheries

Klukshu River sockeye salmon are harvested in a U.S. subsistence fishery that occurs in the lower reaches of the Alsek River (Figure 2) and in a Canadian aboriginal fishery in the Klukshu River (Figure 3). In the U.S. subsistence fishery, set gillnet gear is primarily used to harvest fish, whereas the CAFN employ a variety of methods such as small gillnets, fish traps, gaffs/spears, nets, angling, and snagging to harvest fish.

The first documented U.S. subsistence harvest from the Alsek River occurred in 1976 and harvest is monitored through state and federal permits. Any Alaska resident can fish state subsistence permits; however, only Yakutat area residents can fish federal subsistence permits. Subsistence fishermen are required to return permits with a record of their harvest before the end the year they were issued. If permits are not returned, a permit for the following year cannot be issued. The 2011 to 2020 average subsistence harvest was 186 sockeye salmon, with an average of 6 permits fished (Table 2). The stock composition of the subsistence harvest is likely similar to the commercial

¹ The permit average (2015-2020) has been 13.

 $^{^2}$ DFO Molecular Genetics Laboratory, Nanaimo, unpublished data.

harvest; therefore, the Klukshu component of the subsistence harvest represents a very small portion of the total Klukshu River sockeye salmon run.

Canadian aboriginal fishery harvest is monitored by CAFN. The 2011 to 2020 average harvest for the Alsek River was 878 sockeye salmon (Table 2), about a third of which occurred in the Klukshu River.

Sport Fisheries

Alsek River sockeye salmon are not targeted in U.S. sport fisheries. In Canada, recreational fishery effort and harvest of Klukshu River sockeye salmon is low and occurs only when escapement is robust enough to trigger DFO to remove restrictions. Between 2011 and 2020, the recreational fishery was open to retention of sockeye salmon in 2011, 2012, 2017 and 2019, and during these years an average 38 sockeye salmon were harvested (Table 2).

ENHANCEMENT

There are no enhancement projects in the Alsek River drainage. In May of 2019, several members of the TTC and TBR Panel met in Haines Junction to discuss enhancement with members of the CAFN. Since that meeting, enhancement projects in the Alsek River drainage have not been discussed within the TTC or the TBR Panel.

ESCAPEMENT GOAL EVALUATION

ESCAPEMENT GOAL HISTORY

In 1984, the TTC established an interim Alsek River drainage-wide escapement goal range of 33,000 to 58,000 sockeye salmon, of which 12,000 to 35,000 were expected to enter the Klukshu River (TTC 1990). In 2000, a BEG of 7,500 to 15,000 sockeye salmon was established for the Klukshu River, based on a stock-recruit analysis (Clark and Etherton 2000). In 2013, the Klukshu River sockeye salmon goal was revised to a BEG of 7,500 to 11,000 fish, and an Alsek River drainage-wide BEG of 24,000 to 33,500 fish was established based on a run-reconstruction and stock-recruit analysis (Eggers and Bernard 2011; TTC 2014). The Klukshu River sockeye salmon BEG of 7,500 to 11,000 fish represents the range of spawners predicted to have a 79% to 90% probability of achieving at least 90% of maximum sustained yield.

ESCAPEMENT GOAL RECOMMENDATION

The U.S. and Canada have agreed to implement cooperative abundance-based management programs for Alsek River king and sockeye salmon. As a result, additional research activities including detailed mark–recapture, radiotelemetry, and GSI stock composition analyses are anticipated to occur in the near future. Improved information provided by these programs could lead to future refinement of the Klukhsu River sockeye salmon escapement goal.

STOCK OF CONCERN RECOMMENDATION

Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapements were below the lower bound of the BEG range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish from 2016 to 2018 and in 2020 (Table 1). Conservative management actions have reduced U.S. and Canadian Alsek River sockeye salmon harvests since 2018; nevertheless, in October 2020, the department recommended the board designate the Klukshu River sockeye salmon run as a stock of management concern.

OUTLOOK

Forecasts of Klukshu River sockeye salmon run strength are developed by DFO. The 2021 forecast is for 10,000 sockeye salmon, which is below average (TTC in prep.). The forecast is based on a stock-recruit model using 25+ years of data; however, survival rates of Klukshu River sockeye salmon have been highly variable in recent years, which has reduced accuracy of forecasts.

HABITAT ASSESSMENT

The Klukshu River is a mainland lake system that lies entirely within Canada and the habitat in the Klukshu River watershed is considered pristine and highly influenced by glacial rebound. Although this is a natural phenomenon, river channels are constantly changing affecting salmon runs.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES OVERVIEW

The Alsek River commercial set gillnet fishery occurs in the surf zone just outside Dry Bay, inside Dry Bay, and in the first 14 miles of the Alsek River (Figure 2). The commercial fishery may open by regulation on the first Sunday of June at 12:01 p.m. (Table 4). Weekly openings begin with a 24-hour open period until the end of July when coho salmon management begins. The fishery is managed using sockeye salmon catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) information, and when CPUE exceeds the historical average for a given week (indicating high abundance), the fishery is extended for a day. In recent years, the start of the commercial fishery has been delayed or fishing time in initial openings has been reduced (12-hour openings), primarily due to concerns for the Alsek River king salmon run (TTC 2018, 2019), which overlaps the early portion of the sockeye salmon run and Klukshu River sockeye salmon. In 2020, concerns over the king salmon run were lessened due to a promising forecast; the sockeye salmon commercial fishery opened the first Sunday in June, but was limited to 12 hours (TTC 2020).

PAST COMMERCIAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Klukshu River is one of many tributaries that contribute to sockeye salmon production in the Alsek River drainage. Commercial fisheries harvest Alsek River sockeye salmon and do not specifically target Klukshu River sockeye salmon. Management of Alsek River sockeye salmon is further complicated by lack of detailed inseason stock assessment information necessary to accurately gauge run strength and take effective management actions. Moreover, specifics on the strength of the Klukshu River sockeye salmon run (e.g., Klukshu weir counts) are not known until well after the stock has passed the lower river and the U.S. commercial fishery. As a result, managers rely on CPUE information gathered in the U.S. commercial fishery and historical GSI stock compositions for inseason management and these tools are less certain, resulting in more conservative management actions overtime.

PAST SUBSISTENCE FISHERY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Fishery restrictions have not been implemented in the Alsek River sockeye salmon subsistence fishery. In recent years, sockeye salmon harvests in the U.S. subsistence fishery have been

minimal, and the only effort has been from a small number of local users who spend their summers in Dry Bay primarily commercial fishing (Table 2).

The CAFN have traditionally harvested sockeye salmon in the Klukshu River, and its members have only harvested as many sockeye salmon needed to support the community's food needs (Table 2). In most years, the CAFN have not put restrictions on their aboriginal fishery; however, in recent years, when sockeye salmon runs to the Klukshu River were low, they asked members not to fish.

ACTION PLAN MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR ADDRESSING STOCK OF CONCERN

ACTION PLAN GOAL

The primary goal of this action plan is to rebuild the Klukshu River sockeye salmon run to consistently achieve the BEG range while providing historical levels of fishing opportunity.

ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The department recommends the board take <u>no additional management</u> actions in Alaska fisheries for Klukshu River sockeye salmon. Alsek River fisheries, in both the U.S. and Canada, are managed under provisions of the PST and United States–Canada Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 33.361). Management actions are included in annual management plans produced by the TTC and reviewed by the TBR Panel in accordance with the PST. There are two U.S. fisheries that harvest Alsek River sockeye salmon: a commercial set gillnet fishery and a subsistence fishery, both of which take place in the lower Alsek River and in and near Dry Bay. The U.S. subsistence fishery has priority, the subsistence harvest has been and is expected to continue to be minimal, and no management actions have been taken nor are recommended to be taken to reduce harvest in the subsistence fishery. Management actions have been taken and will continue to be taken in the U.S. commercial fishery to reduce harvest of Alsek River sockeye salmon and by default Klukshu River sockeye salmon.

CONDITIONS FOR REDUCING MANAGEMENT RESCTRICTIONS OR DELISTING STOCK OF CONCERN

Criteria for removing the stock of concern designation or reducing management restrictions include:

1) If the lower bound of the BEG range is met or exceeded in 3 consecutive years or is met or exceeded in 4 of 6 consecutive years, the department will recommend removing the Klukshu River sockeye salmon run as a stock of management concern at the first Southeast and Yakutat board meeting after this condition is met.

Stock status and action plan performance (including information on harvest rate, distribution, and timing in commercial fisheries) will be updated in a report to the board at the 2024 Southeast and Yakutat meeting.

RESEARCH PLAN

The 2019 Annex of the PST directed the parties to develop and implement a stock assessment project for Alsek River king and sockeye salmon. Funding from the Northern Endowment Fund

of the PSC was received in the spring of 2020 to purchase capital for a stock assessment project on the Alsek River. Stock assessment information essential for escapement goal review and management will continue to be collected.

Current Research Projects

- 1. <u>Commercial Harvest Estimates:</u> Commercial harvest is estimated annually in conjunction with U.S.-Canada GSI studies. This information provides assessment of harvest rates and run timing of Klukshu river sockeye salmon in the commercial fisheries.
- 2. <u>Klukshu River Weir:</u> The DFO and CAFN will continue to operate the weir annually from approximately June 15 through October 15. Information gathered from this effort, coupled with lower river GSI samples, will be used to estimate Klukshu River and Alsek River sockeye salmon runs on a post season basis.

Future Research Projects

- Improved Inseason Assessment: Funding was received in the spring of 2020 through Northern Endowment Fund for a pilot project that will set the groundwork to reinstate the Alsek River king and sockeye salmon stock assessment projects that were suspended in 2005. The Alsek River king and sockeye salmon stock assessment project will provide direct measures of inriver abundance, escapement, stock composition (using GSI). and spawning distribution of king and sockeye salmon within the drainage. Benefits of this program will be the manager will have direct estimates of inriver runs size and escapement. Harvest could be maximized while still allowing for escapement and subsistence needs of both the U.S. and Canada.
- 2. <u>Escapement Goal Review</u>: An escapement goal review would be performed based on new stock assessment information. Information provided by new stock assessment programs could lead to review future refinement of the Klukhsu River sockeye salmon escapement goal.

2021 ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATORY PROPOSALS AFFECTING KLUKSHU RIVER STOCKS

None.

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TABLES

| | Klukshu River | | | Alsek River |
|------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Year | Weir Count | Inriver Harvest | Spawning Escapement | Escapement ^a |
| 1976 | 11,691 | 3,750 | 7,941 | N/A |
| 1977 | 26,791 | 11,350 | 15,441 | N/A |
| 1978 | 26,867 | 7,850 | 19,017 | N/A |
| 1979 | 12,311 | 5,260 | 7,051 | N/A |
| 1980 | 11,750 | 900 | 10,850 | N/A |
| 1981 | 20,348 | 1,900 | 18,448 | N/A |
| 1982 | 33,699 | 4,800 | 28,899 | N/A |
| 1983 | 20,492 | 2,475 | 18,017 | N/A |
| 1984 | 12,727 | 2,500 | 10,227 | N/A |
| 1985 | 18,620 | 1,361 | 17,259 | N/A |
| 1986 | 24,850 | 1,914 | 22,936 | N/A |
| 1987 | 10,504 | 1,158 | 9,346 | N/A |
| 1988 | 9,341 | 1,604 | 7,737 | N/A |
| 1989 | 23,542 | 1,906 | 21,636 | N/A |
| 1990 | 25,995 | 1,388 | 24,607 | N/A |
| 1991 | 18,977 | 1,332 | 17,645 | N/A |
| 1992 | 19,767 | 1,498 | 18,269 | N/A |
| 1993 | 16,740 | 1,819 | 14,921 | N/A |
| 1994 | 15,038 | 1,146 | 13,892 | N/A |
| 1995 | 20,696 | 879 | 19,817 | N/A |
| 1996 | 8,320 | 429 | 7,891 | N/A |
| 1997 | 11,496 | 193 | 11,303 | N/A |
| 1998 | 13,591 | 11 | 13,580 | N/A |
| 1999 | 5,381 | 280 | 5,101 | N/A |
| 2000 | 5,551 | 129 | 5,422 | 37,142 |
| 2001 | 10,290 | 961 | 9,329 | 29,987 |
| 2002 | 25,711 | 2,124 | 23,587 | 93,172 |
| 2003 | 34,362 | 2,242 | 32,120 | 100,712 |
| 2004 | 15,348 | 1,627 | 13,721 | 81,581 |
| 2005 | 3,373 | 206 | 3,167 | 57,223 |
| 2006 | 13,455 | 565 | 12,890 | 47,574 |
| 2007 | 8,956 | 646 | 8,310 | N/A |
| 2008 | 2,741 | 0 | 2,741 | N/A |
| 2009 | 5,731 | 203 | 5,528 | N/A |
| 2010 | 18,960 | 414 | 18,546 | N/A |
| 2011 | 21,402 | 620 | 20,782 | 83,899 |
| 2012 | 17,694 | 518 | 17,176 | 76,598 |
| 2013 | 3,893 | 101 | 3,792 | 83,771 |
| 2014 | 12,384 | 236 | 12,148 | 87,093 |
| 2015 | 11,588 | 225 | 11,363 | 63,709 |
| 2016 | 7,584 | 193 | 7,391 | 58,836 |
| 2017 | 3,889 | 178 | 3,711 | 101,564 |
| 2018 | 7,143 | 0 | 7,143 | |
| 2019 | 19,073 | 324 | 18,749 | 81,883 |
| 2020 | 4,396 | 109 | 4,287 | |

Table 1.-Klukshu River and Alsek River sockeye salmon escapements, 1976–2020.

^a Alsek River sockeye salmon escapement estimates based on abundance estimates generated from mark-recapture studies (2000–2004) and GSI studies (2005–2006, and 2011–2020) and expansions based on abundance of Kluksh River sockeye salmon. Not enough tissue samples were collected to generate an estimate in 2018, and 2020 estimate not yet available.

| | U.S. | | U.S. | U.S. | Canadian | Canadian |
|------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | Commercial | U.S. Fishing | Commercial | Subsistence | Aboriginal | Recreational |
| Year | Permits | Days | Harvest | Harvest | fishery | Fishery |
| 1963 | 14 | N/A | 6,055 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1964 | 14 | 68 | 14,127 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1965 | 19 | 72 | 28,487 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1966 | 13 | 68 | 29,091 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1967 | 14 | 68 | 11,108 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1968 | 13 | 68 | 26,918 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1969 | 19 | 60 | 29,259 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1970 | 16 | 55 | 22,654 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1971 | 15 | 61 | 25,314 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1972 | 12 | 62 | 18,717 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1973 | 27 | 51 | 26,523 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1974 | 36 | 46 | 16,747 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1975 | 14 | 58 | 13,842 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 1976 | 14 | 57 | 19,741 | 51 | 4,000 | 600 |
| 1977 | 14 | 55 | 40,780 | 113 | 10,000 | 500 |
| 1978 | 22 | 57 | 50,580 | N/A | 8,000 | 500 |
| 1979 | 30 | 49 | 41,449 | 35 | 7,000 | 750 |
| 1980 | 40 | 42 | 25,522 | 41 | 800 | 600 |
| 1981 | 21 | 40 | 23,641 | 50 | 2,000 | 808 |
| 1982 | 25 | 34 | 27,443 | 75 | 5,000 | 755 |
| 1983 | 14 | 40 | 18,293 | 25 | 2,550 | 732 |
| 1984 | N/A | N/A | 14,326 | N/A | 2,600 | 289 |
| 1985 | 26 | 32 | 5,792 | 95 | 1,361 | 100 |
| 1986 | 43 | 34 | 24,791 | 241 | 1,914 | 307 |
| 1987 | 32 | 41 | 11,393 | 173 | 1,158 | 383 |
| 1988 | 31 | 34 | 6,286 | 148 | 1,604 | 322 |
| 1989 | 31 | 38 | 13,513 | 131 | 1,851 | 319 |
| 1990 | 33 | 38 | 17,013 | 144 | 2,314 | 392 |
| 1991 | 32 | 49 | 17,542 | 104 | 2,111 | 303 |
| 1992 | 30 | 46 | 19,298 | 37 | 2,592 | 582 |
| 1993 | 36 | 40 | 20,043 | 96 | 2,361 | 329 |
| 1994 | 32 | 61 | 19,716 | 47 | 1,745 | 261 |
| 1995 | 40 | 54 | 33,112 | 167 | 1,745 | 682 |
| 1996 | 31 | 52 | 15,182 | 67 | 1,204 | 157 |
| 1997 | 33 | 59 | 25,879 | 273 | 484 | 36 |
| 1998 | 26 | 41 | 15,007 | 158 | 567 | 18 |
| 1999 | 20 | 44 | 11,441 | 152 | 554 | 0 |
| 2000 | 19 | 11 | 9,522 | 146 | 745 | 0 |

Table 2.–Alsek River U.S. commercial set gillnet fishery effort (permits fished) and days open, and U.S. and Canadian sockeye salmon harvest, 1963–2020.

| • |
|---|
| |

| | U.S. | | U.S. | U.S. | Canadian | Canadian |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | Commercial | U.S. Fishing | Commercial | Subsistence | Aboriginal | Recreational |
| Year | Permits | Days | Harvest | Harvest | fishery | Fishery |
| 2001 | 14 | 17 | 13,995 | 72 | 1,173 | 4 |
| 2002 | 16 | 17 | 16,918 | 232 | 2,194 | 61 |
| 2003 | 15 | 27 | 39,698 | 176 | 2,734 | 61 |
| 2004 | 24 | 16 | 18,030 | 224 | 1,875 | 247 |
| 2005 | 19 | 12 | 7,572 | 63 | 581 | 13 |
| 2006 | 19 | 17 | 9,842 | 272 | 1,321 | 6 |
| 2007 | 21 | 20 | 19,795 | 298 | 1,330 | 10 |
| 2008 | 19 | 8 | 2,815 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 17 | 14 | 12,906 | 252 | 715 | 2 |
| 2010 | 19 | 9 | 12,668 | 259 | 1,704 | 12 |
| 2011 | 17 | 18 | 24,169 | 230 | 2,053 | 57 |
| 2012 | 16 | 15 | 18,217 | 275 | 1,734 | 52 |
| 2013 | 15 | 13 | 7,517 | 147 | 508 | 0 |
| 2014 | 15 | 20 | 33,668 | 179 | 1,140 | 0 |
| 2015 | 19 | 15 | 16,104 | 163 | 1,084 | 0 |
| 2016 | 18 | 10 | 6,709 | 181 | 815 | 0 |
| 2017 | 13 | 13 | 4,883 | 125 | 584 | 38 |
| 2018 | 10 | 5.5 | 1,363 | 142 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 12 | 13.5 | 9,787 | 229 | 648 | 5 |
| 2020 | 13 | 8.5 | 2,518 | 188 | 218 | 0 |
| 1963–2020 Avg. | 22 | 37 | 18,540 | 151 | 1,970 | 229 |
| 2011–2020 Avg. | 15 | 13 | 12,494 | 186 | 878 | 15 |

| | | Total U.S. | | Estimated | | Estimated | | |
|------|-------------|------------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Statistical | Commercial | Sample | Klukshu | Standard | Klukshu | Lower | Upper |
| Year | Week | Harvest | Size | Proportion | Deviation | Harvest | Estimate | Estimate |
| 2011 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 24 | 998 | 85 | 1.5% | 1.9 | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| 2011 | 25 | 589 | 84 | 1.5% | 1.9 | 9 | 7 | 11 |
| 2011 | 26 | 498 | 84 | 1.5% | 1.9 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| 2011 | 27 | 2,171 | 84 | 1.5% | 1.9 | 33 | 30 | 34 |
| 2011 | 28 | 6,467 | 100 | 24.5% | 5.4 | 1,585 | 1,568 | 1,579 |
| 2011 | 29 | 7,167 | 80 | 48.8% | 7.1 | 3,498 | 3,466 | 3,481 |
| 2011 | 30 | 4,604 | 80 | 40.4% | 6.3 | 1,860 | 1,841 | 1,853 |
| 2011 | 31 | 1,373 | 80 | 40.4% | 3.7 | 555 | 547 | 555 |
| 2011 | 32 | 301 | 71 | 40.4% | 3.7 | 122 | 117 | 124 |
| | Total | 24,169 | | 31.8% | | 7,682 | | |
| 2012 | 23 | 122 | 69 | 1.8% | 3.3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 2012 | 24 | 1,533 | 91 | 2.4% | 2.9 | 37 | 33 | 39 |
| 2012 | 25 | 2,495 | 80 | 4.1% | 4.9 | 102 | 96 | 106 |
| 2012 | 26 | 2,594 | 100 | 17.3% | 5.6 | 449 | 438 | 449 |
| 2012 | 27 | 4,214 | 100 | 15.2% | 5.3 | 640 | 627 | 638 |
| 2012 | 28 | 4,813 | 80 | 35.0% | 7.5 | 1,685 | 1,657 | 1,672 |
| 2012 | 29 | 991 | 80 | 35.4% | 6.4 | 351 | 340 | 353 |
| 2012 | 30 | 1,095 | 39 | 46.4% | 9.1 | 508 | 493 | 511 |
| 2012 | 31 | 213 | 40 | 20.0% | 9.3 | 43 | 33 | 51 |
| 2012 | 32 | 147 | 38 | 2.0% | 2.9 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| | Total | 18,216 | | 21.0% | | 3,819 | | |
| 2013 | 23 | 163 | 80 | 0.1% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2013 | 24 | 680 | 100 | 0.1% | 0.4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2013 | 25 | 511 | 80 | 0.6% | 1.6 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 2013 | 26 | 457 | 84 | 1.6% | 2.2 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| 2013 | 27 | 667 | 96 | 0.9% | 1.5 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 2013 | 28 | 727 | 80 | 2.2% | 3.1 | 16 | 13 | 19 |
| 2013 | 29 | 1,021 | 80 | 5.5% | 6.2 | 56 | 49 | 62 |
| 2013 | 30 | 930 | 39 | 12.7% | 7.1 | 118 | 109 | 124 |
| 2013 | 31 | 144 | 23 | 1.0% | 1.2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 2013 | 32 | 2,216 | 23 | 1.0% | 1.2 | 22 | 21 | 23 |
| - | Total | 7,516 | | 3.1% | | 231 | | |

Table 3.–Estimated weekly proportions of Klukshu River sockeye salmon in the U.S. commercial set gillnet fishery harvests in the lower Alsek River, 2011–2019 (DFO Molecular Genetics Laboratory, Nanaimo, unpublished data).

| Table 3.–Page 2 of | 3. |
|--------------------|----|
|--------------------|----|

| | | Total U.S. | | Estimated | | Estimated | | |
|------|-------------|------------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| V | Statistical | Commercial | Sample | Klukshu | Standard | Klukshu | Lower | Upper |
| Year | week | Harvest | Size | Proportion | Deviation | Harvest | Estimate | Estimate |
| 2014 | 23 | 2,534 | 80 | 0.2% | 0.9 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 2014 | 24 | 3,193 | 74 | 0.2% | 1 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 2014 | 25 | 6,963 | 76 | 0.7% | 1.8 | 49 | 47 | 51 |
| 2014 | 26 | 1,371 | 100 | 3.6% | 3.2 | 49 | 46 | 53 |
| 2014 | 27 | 6,077 | 75 | 23.4% | 6.9 | 1,422 | 1,415 | 1,429 |
| 2014 | 28 | 1,036 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 2014 | 29 | 1,157 | 80 | 35.9% | 6.5 | 415 | 409 | 422 |
| 2014 | 30 | 6,968 | 57 | 15.5% | 3.1 | 1,080 | 1,073 | 1,080 |
| 2014 | 31 | 4,145 | 57 | 15.5% | 3.1 | 643 | 637 | 644 |
| 2014 | 32 | 241 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| | Total | 33,685 | | 10.9% | | 3,669 | | |
| 2015 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | 24 | 382 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 2015 | 25 | 822 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 2015 | 26 | 2,434 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 2015 | 27 | 1,727 | 0 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 2015 | 28 | 5,160 | 77 | 11.7% | 5.8 | 604 | 596 | 608 |
| 2015 | 29 | 747 | 80 | 16.4% | 6.2 | 122 | 116 | 128 |
| 2015 | 30 | 695 | 68 | 30.2% | 7.1 | 210 | 202 | 216 |
| 2015 | 31 | 2,128 | 80 | 39.5% | 7.5 | 841 | 831 | 846 |
| 2015 | 32 | 2,008 | 60 | 8.6% | 4.5 | 173 | 168 | 177 |
| | Total | 16,104 | | 12.1% | | 1,949 | | |
| 2016 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016 | 24 | 140 | 12 | 0.4% | 3.9 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 2016 | 25 | 825 | 40 | 0.2% | 1.4 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 2016 | 26 | 1,101 | 80 | 1.1% | 2.3 | 12 | 9 | 14 |
| 2016 | 27 | 835 | 80 | 14.5% | 4.7 | 121 | 113 | 122 |
| 2016 | 28 | 1,234 | 120 | 10.1% | 4.3 | 125 | 116 | 125 |
| 2016 | 29 | 1,198 | 79 | 24.8% | 6.1 | 297 | 282 | 294 |
| 2016 | 30 | 377 | 80 | 22.8% | 6.2 | 86 | 77 | 89 |
| 2016 | 31 | 706 | 80 | 24.3% | 5.9 | 172 | 160 | 172 |
| 2016 | 32 | 293 | 40 | 39.6% | 10 | 116 | 102 | 122 |
| | Total | 6,709 | | 13.9% | | 931 | | |

| Table 3.–Page 3 of 3 | • |
|----------------------|---|
|----------------------|---|

| | | Total U.S. | | Estimated | | Estimated | | |
|------|-------------|------------|--------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Statistical | Commercial | Sample | Klukshu | Standard | Klukshu | Lower | Upper |
| Year | Week | Harvest | Sıze | Contribution | Deviation | Harvest | Estimate | Estimate |
| 2017 | 23 | 271 | 20 | 0.6% | 3.2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 2017 | 24 | 287 | 20 | 0.6% | 3.2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 2017 | 25 | 643 | 40 | 0.2% | 1.6 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 2017 | 26 | 938 | 156 | 1.7% | 1.7 | 16 | 0 | 17 |
| 2017 | 27 | 743 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | 28 | 313 | 81 | 6.5% | 3.8 | 20 | 0 | 24 |
| 2017 | 29 | 341 | 80 | 18.6% | 6.3 | 63 | 0 | 69 |
| 2017 | 30 | 394 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | 31 | 876 | 74 | 2.5% | 2.7 | 22 | 0 | 24 |
| 2017 | 32 | 76 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 4,882 | | 2.6% | | 126 | | |
| 2018 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2018 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2018 | 25 | 59 | 10 | 23.2% | 15.4 | 14 | 0 | 29 |
| 2018 | 26 | 323 | 50 | 10.8% | 5.9 | 35 | 29 | 41 |
| 2018 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2018 | 28 | 399 | 120 | 48.4% | 5.5 | 193 | 187 | 198 |
| 2018 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2018 | 30 | 473 | 110 | 52.0% | 5.8 | 246 | 239 | 251 |
| 2018 | 31 | 86 | 28 | 23.9% | 9.4 | 21 | 11 | 30 |
| 2018 | 32 | 22 | 12 | 1.7% | 5.2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Total | 1,363 | | 37.4% | | 509 | | |
| 2019 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 25 | 507 | 98 | 24.7% | 7.6 | 125 | 117 | 132 |
| 2019 | 26 | 2,115 | 120 | 7.4% | 3.8 | 157 | 152 | 159 |
| 2019 | 27 | 1,622 | 117 | 20.3% | 5.4 | 329 | 322 | 333 |
| 2019 | 28 | 2,749 | 119 | 11.5% | 3.6 | 316 | 311 | 318 |
| 2019 | 29 | 2,414 | 116 | 38.8% | 4.9 | 937 | 927 | 936 |
| 2019 | 30 | 315 | 80 | 53.9% | 6.3 | 170 | 162 | 175 |
| 2019 | 31 | 12 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | - | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 32 | 54 | 53 | 8.4% | 4 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| | Total | 9,787 | | 20.8% | | 2,038 | | |

| Year | Statistical Week | Opening date | Closing date | Days Open |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2011 | 24 | 5-Jun | 7-Jun | 2 |
| | 25 | 12-Jun | 13-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 19-Jun | 20-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | 26-Jun | 28-Jun | 2 |
| | 28 | 3-Jul | 6-Jul | 3 |
| | 29 | 10-Jul | 13-Jul | 3 |
| | 30 | 17-Jul | 20-Jul | 3 |
| | 31 | 24-Jul | 26-Jul | 2 |
| | 32 | 31-Jul | 1-Aug | 1 |
| 2012 | 23 | 3-Jun | 4-Jun | 1 |
| | 24 | 10-Jun | 12-Jun | 2 |
| | 25 | 17-Jun | 19-Jun | 2 |
| | 26 | 24-Jun | 26-Jun | 2 |
| | 27 | 1-Jul | 3-Jul | 2 |
| | 28 | 8-Jul | 10-Jul | 2 |
| | 29 | 15-Jul | 16-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 22-Jul | 23-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 29-Jul | 30-Jul | 1 |
| | 32 | 5-Aug | 6-Aug | 1 |
| 2013 | 23 | 2-Jun | 3-Jun | 1 |
| | 24 | 9-Jun | 10-Jun | 1 |
| | 25 | 16-Jun | 17-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 23-Jun | 24-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | 30-Jun | 1-Jul | 1 |
| | 28 | 7-Jul | 8-Jul | 1 |
| | 29 | 14-Jul | 15-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 21-Jul | 22-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 28-Jul | 30-Jul | 2 |
| | 32 | 4-Aug | 7-Aug | 3 |

Table 4.-Alsek River commercial set gillnet fishery days open during sockeye salmon season by statistical week, 2011-2020.

Table 4.–Page 2 of 3.

| | Statistical | Opening | Closing | Days |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|------|
| Year | Year Week | | date | Open |
| 2014 | 23 | 1-Jun | 3-Jun | 2 |
| | 24 | 8-Jun | 10-Jun | 2 |
| | 25 | 15-Jun | 18-Jun | 3 |
| | 26 | 22-Jun | 23-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | 29-Jun | 2-Jul | 3 |
| | 28 | 6-Jul | 7-Jul | 1 |
| | 29 | 13-Jul | 14-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 20-Jul | 23-Jul | 3 |
| | 31 | 27-Jul | 30-Jul | 3 |
| | 32 | 3-Aug | 4-Aug | 1 |
| 2015 | 24 | 7-Jun | 8-Jun | 1 |
| | 25 | 14-Jun | 15-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 21-Jun | 23-Jun | 2 |
| | 27 | 28-Jun | 29-Jun | 1 |
| | 28 | 5-Jul | 8-Jul | 3 |
| | 29 | 12-Jul | 13-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 19-Jul | 20-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 26-Jul | 29-Jul | 3 |
| | 32 | 2-Aug | 4-Aug | 2 |
| 2016 | 24 | 5-Jun | 6-Jun | 1 |
| | 25 | 12-Jun | 13-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 19-Jun | 20-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | 26-Jun | 27-Jun | 1 |
| | 28 | 3-Jul | 4-Jul | 1 |
| | 29 | 10-Jul | 11-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 17-Jul | 18-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 24-Jul | 26-Jul | 2 |
| | 32 | 31-Jul | 1-Aug | 1 |
| 2017 | 23 | 4-Jun | 5-Jun | 1 |
| | 24 | 11-Jun | 12-Jun | 1 |
| | 25 | 18-Jun | 19-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 25-Jun | 26-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | 2-Jul | 3-Jul | 1 |
| | 28 | 9-Jul | 10-Jul | 1 |
| | 29 | 16-Jul | 17-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 23-Jul | 25-Jul | 2 |
| | 31 | 30-Jul | 1-Aug | 2 |
| | 32 | 6-Aug | 8-Aug | 2 |

| | Statistical | Opening | Closing | Days |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------|
| Year | Week | date | date | Open |
| 2018 | 23 | Fishery I | Delayed | 0 |
| | 24 | Fishery I | Fishery Delayed | |
| | 25 | 17-Jun | 18-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 24-Jun | 25-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | Clos | sed | 0 |
| | 28 | 8-Jul | 8-Jul | 0.5 |
| | 29 | Clo | sed | 0 |
| | 30 | 22-Jul | 23-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 29-Jul | 30-Jul | 1 |
| | 32 | 5-Aug | 6-Aug | 1 |
| 2019 | 23 | Fishery I | Delayed | 0 |
| | 24 | Fishery I | Delayed | 0 |
| | 25 | 16-Jun | 17-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 23-Jun | 24-Jun | 1 |
| | 26B | 25-Jun | 25-Jun | 0.5 |
| | 27 | 30-Jun | 2-Jul | 2 |
| | 28 | 7-Jul | 8-Jul | 1 |
| | 28B | 9-Jul | 10-Jul | 1 |
| | 29 | 14-Jul | 16-Jul | 2 |
| | 30 | 21-Jul | 22-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 28-Jul | 30-Jul | 2 |
| | 32 | 4-Aug | 6-Aug | 2 |
| 2020 | 24 | 7-Jun | 7-Jun | 0.5 |
| | 25 | 13-Jun | 13-Jun | 1 |
| | 26 | 21-Jun | 21-Jun | 1 |
| | 27 | 28-Jun | 28-Jun | 1 |
| | 28 | 5-Jul | 5-Jul | 1 |
| | 29 | 12-Jul | 12-Jul | 1 |
| | 30 | 19-Jul | 19-Jul | 1 |
| | 31 | 26-Jul | 26-Jul | 1 |
| | 32 | 2-Aug | 2-Aug | 1 |

Table 4.–Page 3 of 3.

Note: Fishery delayed means that fishery was closed for king salmon conservation.

FIGURES



Figure 1.-Alsek River Drainage.



Figure 2.–U.S. portion of Alsek River and set gillnet fishery location.



Figure 3.-Canadian portion of Alsek River and traditional food and sport fishing locations.