Fishery Management Report No. 25-01

Annual Management Report of the 2023 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

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Weights and measures (metric)

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

Weights and measures (English)

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

Time and temperature

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

Physics and chemistry

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

General

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

Mathematics, statistics

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

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ABSTRACT

A total of 66.5 million salmon were harvested in commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat region in 2023. The harvest by purse seine gear of 54.3 million fish included traditional fisheries (49.5 million), hatchery terminal areas (3.2 million), and Annette Islands Reserve (1.5 million). Common property purse seine harvests of 52.7 million salmon were above the recent average harvest of 33.8 million and ranked as the 12th largest since 1960. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 4.9 million fish included traditional areas (3.0 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (1.6 million), and Annette Islands Reserve (0.3 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 4.6 million salmon were above the recent average harvest of 4.2 million and ranked as the 10th largest since 1960. The fish ticket estimates for 2023 exvessel value are $57.8 million for common property purse seine fisheries and $19.2 million for common property drift gillnet fisheries.

Keywords: Commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost-recovery harvests

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2023 Southeast Alaska commercial salmon net fisheries, including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost-recovery, United States–Canada transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Islands Reserve (AIR) fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. Unless specified otherwise, comparisons will be made to either the recent average (2013–2022) or the long-term average (1960–2022). This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2023 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Thynes 2024) and summaries of the 2023 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2024) and the 2023 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Hoffman 2024) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2023 commercial salmon season.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2022), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 76% of the total commercial salmon harvest in numbers of fish in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet; therefore, most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Since 1962, the average percentage of all-gear harvest taken by the common property purse seine fishery, by species, has been 6% of Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), 43% of sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), 16% of coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), 89% of pink salmon, and 55% of chum salmon (*O. keta*) harvests (Conrad and Thynes 2024). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been <1% Chinook, 2% sockeye, 1% coho, 87% pink, and 10% chum salmon (Table 1).

Regulation 5 AAC 33.310 *Fishing seasons and periods for net gear* (a) allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C, 6-D, and 6-E only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open or are available for purse seine fisheries, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. In 2023, common property purse seining occurred in 9 terminal harvest areas (THA; Figure 2). Traditional

purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs, hatchery cost-recovery fisheries, Canadian TBR fisheries, and the AIR fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

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

In 2023, expectations were for a weak pink salmon run and an average hatchery-produced (hatchery) chum salmon run. The regional all-gear salmon harvest forecast for the 2023 season was 31.7 million fish, including 19 million pink and 9.8 million chum salmon (Donellan and Munro 2023). The combined hatchery forecasts were for a total hatchery-produced salmon run of 8.9 million fish with an expected common property harvest of 5.3 million salmon. Final regional, all-gear salmon harvest was 66.5 million fish, including 47.8 million pink and 15.7 million chum salmon (Conrad and Thynes 2024).

Total salmon harvest in 2023 by purse seine gear was 54.3 million fish, and of that, the total common property purse seine harvest was 52.7 million fish (Table 2). Common property fisheries included traditional wild stock fisheries and THA fisheries where fishery participants competed to harvest surplus runs. The total common property purse seine harvest included 22,600 Chinook, 505,000 sockeye, 253,000 coho, 44.8 million pink, and 7.2 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1960 to 2023 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons to the long-term 63-year average, from 1960 to 2022, and the recent 10-year average from 2013 to 2022. The 2023 common property purse seine harvest was above the recent average of 33.8 million fish and ranks as the 12th largest common property purse seine harvest in the 64-year period since 1960.

The 2023 purse seine fishery value of $57.9 million accounts for 47% of the total commercial value of salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets for the purse seine fishery, as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison, are presented in this report (Table 3). Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are also presented (Table 4 and Figure 3). The exvessel value of the 2023 purse seine fishery was below the recent average of $66.3 million. Total value includes $39.1 million for southern Southeast Alaska (Districts 1–7), $10.1 million for northern Southeast Alaska (Districts 9–14), and $8.6 million for THA purse seine fisheries (Table 3). Initial estimates for value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicate that chum salmon were worth $21.8 million, pink salmon were worth $31.6 million, sockeye salmon were worth $2.9 million, Chinook salmon were worth $0.9 million, and coho salmon were worth $0.7 million (Table 3).

The 2023 common property purse seine total harvest in northern Southeast Alaska was 14.9 million fish, ranking 18th in the 64-year period since 1960 (Table 5). Harvest in southern Southeast Alaska was 37.8 million fish, ranking 10th since 1960 (Table 6). Harvest records showing long-term trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. Regional all-gear pink salmon harvest was 28.8 million fish above forecast in 2023. Purse seine common property pink salmon harvest of 44.5 million fish was above the recent average of 29.3 million. Regional common property purse seine chum salmon harvest of 7.2 million fish was above the recent average of 3.8 million fish. Sockeye salmon harvest of 504,000 fish was below the recent and long-term averages. Coho salmon harvest of 253,000 fish was below the long-term and recent averages. Chinook salmon harvest was above the long-term average but below the recent average.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2023 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 49.5 million salmon in traditional areas and 3.2 million salmon in hatchery terminal areas. Purse seine harvest reported from the AIR totaled 1.5 million salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 59,000 salmon included test fisheries authorized by ADF&G and illegally harvested salmon confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers. Of the 49.5 million salmon harvested in traditional purse seine fisheries, 37.5 million were harvested in southern Southeast districts and 12.1 million were harvested in northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvest took place in District 1, followed by Districts 2, 4, 12, and 3.

This report includes summaries of the 2023 purse seine fisheries dates and times for northern Southeast Alaska (Table 7), southern Southeast Alaska (Table 8), and THAs (Table 9). Following some earlier openings in THAs and Point August Index Fishery, the 2023 purse seine fishery began Sunday, July 2, with a combination of traditional areas, THAs, and the Index Fishery and THAs in Districts 1, 2, 4, 12 and 13. Concurrent purse seine and drift gillnet openings occurred from June 1 through June 12 in both the Carroll Inlet and Anita Bay THAs. Rotational net fisheries began June 15 in the Carroll Inlet THA, June 13 in the Anita Bay THA, June 17 in the Neets Bay THA, and June 1 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the other THAs, the only net gear allowed is purse seine. The Kendrick Bay THA was open continuously beginning June 15. Twice weekly purse seine openings began June 18 in the Thomas Bay THA and ended August 3. Crawfish Inlet THA purse seine openings began September 4 and ended September 23. The Hidden Falls THA was opened twice weekly beginning June 18. The Amalga Harbor THA was opened twice, once on July 20 and again on July 27.

The traditional summer pink salmon purse seine season ended August 29. The season ended earlier than the large pink salmon run warranted due to processors ceasing to buy because of poor market conditions. There was no interest in fall chum salmon openings and no opportunities were identified. Concurrent gear openings resumed August 20 through November 10 in the Anita Bay THA with no harvest and effort.

During the 2023 purse seine fishery, 210 permits were fished (Conrad and Thynes 2024). Effort in 2023 increased by 16 permits compared to 2022. In 2008, 35 permits were purchased in a buyback program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued was reduced by an additional 64 permits due to a second buyback program.

This report presents summary information for pink salmon escapements by subregion, district, and stock group (Tables 10–12). Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements is also presented (Tables 13 and 14). Escapement data is discussed in a later section of this report.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation 5 AAC 33.392 *Size limits and landing of king salmon* (a) states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon (called "king salmon" in regulatory language) taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all traditional purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the drift gillnet fishery. The BOF adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). 5 AAC 29.060 *Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area* (b)(1) establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger. This allocation is 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). All non-Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length fall under the terms of the PST and are referred to as *treaty* Chinook salmon. 5 AAC 33.392(b) states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook salmon harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in 5 AAC 29.060(c) that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error. The purse seine harvest allocation in 2023 was 8,859 treaty Chinook salmon.

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

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

The total 2023 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 22,637 fish, of which 19,576 fish were reported as 28 inches or larger and 3,061 fish as less than 28 inches (Table 1). The estimated purse seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is 11,844 fish. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 10,974 are designated as "hatchery add-on" Chinook salmon that do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 8,715 Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 10,861 were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The purse seine harvest of treaty Chinook salmon was estimated to be 8,602 fish. The treaty Chinook salmon harvest by purse seine gear in the AIR fishery was estimated to be 593 fish for a total treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 9,194 fish. This number comes in above the purse seine treaty allocation.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14 (Figure 1). Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon abundance but also includes fisheries in THAs (Figure 2). In 2023, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 14.9 million fish and included 2,800 Chinook, 80,000 sockeye, 53,000 coho, 11.3 million pink, and 3.5 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 5). The total salmon harvest this year was above the recent and long-term averages and ranked 18th out of 64 years since 1960. Harvest of Chinook salmon was below both recent and long-term averages, harvest of sockeye was above the recent average but below the long-term, harvest of coho was below both the recent and long-term average, and harvest of both pink and chum were above recent and long-term averages.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into 2 sections: Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island and is managed from the Sitka ADF&G office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western portion of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg ADF&G office (Figure 1).

Section 9-A includes 2 separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (statistical area 109-20) is managed for middle run pink salmon primarily returning to Red Bluff Bay. The southern portion of Section 9-A (statistical area 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams between Patterson Bay and Little Port Walter. Final escapement estimates for both the Red Bluff Bay and southeast Baranof stock groups in Section 9-A fell within their management target ranges. Although pink salmon abundance estimates satisfied escapement needs, they were insufficient to provide for commercial harvest opportunity and Section 9-A was not opened for purse seining during the 2023 season.

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

In 2023, test fisheries were conducted in Section 9-B at Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point. These test fisheries are annual programs that assess pink and chum salmon abundance and run timing. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a good indicator of pink salmon returning to Frederick Sound and lower Stephens Passage, particularly to District 10. The Kingsmill Point test fishery is used as an indicator for runs to eastern lower Chatham Strait and to Frederick Sound (Section 9-B and District 10). Results from the Kingsmill Point test fishery are generally less conclusive due to the harvest of fish heading north to Frederick Sound, as well as south to Rowan and Tebenkof Bays. Test fishing at Point Gardner began in statistical week (SW) 26 and occurred 1 day per week for 5 weeks. Test fishing at Kingsmill Point began in SW 27 and occurred 1 day per week for 4 weeks.

Pink salmon runs in Section 9-B were expected to be good based on parent-year escapements within or above escapement goal ranges throughout the section. Aerial surveys were conducted throughout the season beginning July 18 (SW 29). Pink salmon catches at Point Gardener were above average for the first 2 test fishing periods in SWs 26 and 27, then fell below average for the

next 3 weeks. The Kingsmill Point test fishery pink salmon results were slightly above average for the first test fishing period but below average for the remaining 3 fishing periods. Chum salmon indices were above average for the season in the Point Gardner test fishery, average for the first week of Kingsmill but below average for the rest of the season. Given that the season concluded with high levels of escapement and harvest in Section 9-B and District 10, the information from both projects did not give good indications of pink salmon abundance. However, both projects did better at indicating chum salmon abundance. Pink salmon run timing appeared later, especially in District 10, and it is possible the projects ended before the bulk of the run arrived in the operating areas.

Aerial surveys began to observe pink salmon in late July–early August. As stated above, the 2 test fisheries were not indicating strong pink salmon abundance in Section 9-B and District 10, but aerial surveys began to see fish in the terminal areas in enough volume to allow commercial opportunity in the first week of August. This resulted in Section 9-B being opened for 15 hours on August 1 in SW 31 (Table 7) along the south shore of Admiralty Island. Harvest metrics from this opener are confidential but a decent number of pink salmon were harvested. The harvest on August 1 was enough to justify expanding the open area to include all of Section 9-B along with permitting a 39-hour opening on August 4 and 5. Harvest from this period was 395,000 pinks with 22 vessels participating. The bays were kept closed to provide additional protection for escapement.

In SW 32, the fishery began a 2-day on, 2-day off rotation with 39-hour openings occurring on August 8 and 9 and again on August 12 and 13 (Table 7). Harvest from the August 8 and 9 period was 631,000 pink salmon with 21 vessels participating. Harvest and effort dropped during the August 12 and 13 opener with 111,000 pink salmon from 7 vessels.

In SW 33, the open area remained the same with a 39-hour opener occurring on August 16 and 17. Harvest metrics from this opening are confidential because of too few processors.

In SW 34, the open area was again expanded slightly to include more of Eliza Harbor in the northern portion of the district to allow access to a buildup of pink salmon there, but Port Malmesbury remained closed in the southern portion of the district to protect escapement. Two 39-hour openings were permitted this week; the first was August 20 and 21 and the second was August 24 and 25. Harvest on August 20 and 21 was 346,000 pink salmon from 23 vessels. During the August 24 and 25 opening, 71,000 pink salmon were harvested with 9 vessels participating.

Section 9-B was opened for a single 39-hour period during SW 35 on August 28 and 29 but there was no reported harvest. District 9 closed for the season on August 30.

The total harvest for Section 9-B was 1.75 million pink salmon compared to the recent average of 2.3 million and ranking 23 since statehood. Harvests of other species included 100 Chinook salmon, 4,100 sockeye salmon, 11,100 coho salmon, and 49,700 chum salmon (Table 2). The Section 9-B pink salmon escapement index value of 1,270,000 fish was above the management target range of 500,000 to 1,190,000 index fish (Table 12).

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage (Figure 1). The eastern boundary is about 9 nmi northwest of Petersburg. Primary fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton and Windham Bay (referred to as the *mainland section*), and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island, including Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend area at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

In 2023, pink salmon runs to District 10 were expected to provide some fishing opportunity. This expectation was based on parent-year escapements that were above or within escapement goal ranges throughout the district.

Results from the Point Gardner test fishery initially suggested pink salmon abundance was near or slightly above average for the first 2 sample weeks. However, as stated above, pink salmon catches during the next 3 weeks of the project declined and suggested abundance was weaker than first indicated. Aerial surveys began in the mainland section on June 29, but fish did not arrive in the terminal areas in strength until around July 24.

Based on indications from the first 2 test fishing periods, a 15-hour opener was permitted in SW 28 on July 9 (Table 7). The open area was limited to the mainland section of the district, north of a line from Pinta Point to Cape Fanshaw. This period was the first time the mainland section of District 10 had been opened since 2017. Harvest and effort from this period are confidential. The district was opened again on July 16 (SW 29) for 15 hours with the same open area (Table 7). At the same time, catches at the Point Gardner test fishing project had declined to below average and it appeared that the mainland portion of the run was weak. The district did not open again until July 31 when a small section of Frederick Sound between Farragut Bay and Cape Fanshaw was opened for 15 hours (Table 7). Harvest and effort are confidential from this opener, but the level of harvest did not suggest large numbers of pink salmon in the area. Early in August, reports began to come in from vessels about large numbers of fish in the Windham Bay area. On August 2 and 3, aerial surveys of the that area observed a fairly large showing of fish from Port Houghton to the northern boundary of the mainland section, so a 39-hour period was permitted on August 4 and 5 (Table 7). The bays were closed off to protect escapement, but the rest of the district was opened except for Frederick Sound south of a line between Cape Fanshaw and Pinta Point. Harvest and effort information from this period is also confidential. Fishing was permitted with a 2-day on, 2-day off rotation in the same area until August 16 when the mainland section was closed. The south shore of Admiralty Island remained open up to normal markers in Pybus and Gambier Bays. There was no reported harvest from this August 16 opening and the district closed for the season after this period (Table 7).

District 10 harvest metrics for the season are confidential because of less than 3 processors. Overall, the District 10 pink salmon escapement index of 1,480,000 fish was above the management target range of 590,000 to 1,390,000 index fish (Table 12).

District 11

Sections 11-A and 11-D are designated purse seine areas that may be opened by emergency order (Figure 1). When common property fisheries targeting hatchery chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor THA began in 2012, Section 11-A was opened for the first time since statehood. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently because Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in the District 12, 9, and 10 purse seine fisheries. In 2023, purse seine openings were not provided in Seymour Canal due to late pink salmon escapement development. Amalga Harbor THA had two 9-hour openings in SW 29 and 30, harvesting a total of 410,000 chum salmon. Seymour Canal, with a pink salmon escapement index of 443,000 fish, was above the management target range of 150,000 to 370,000 index fish and over 4 times the parent-year escapement index (Table 12). The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 262,000 fish, was just above the management target range of 100,000 to 230,000 index fish (Table 12) and the highest since 2011.

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries, with respect to area and location, may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size (Figure 1). In 2023, areas along the Baranof, Chichagof, Admiralty, and Catherine Islands shorelines were opened at various times to commercial purse seining. Directed pink salmon openings in District 12 began on June 18 at Point Augusta and continued through August 29. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 5.9 million pink and 1.1 million chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest was 187% of the recent average harvest and the chum salmon harvest was 308% of the recent average harvest.

Point Augusta Index Area and Eastern Chichagof Island

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened in SW 25 on Sunday, June 18, in the Point Augusta Index Area for 15 hours (Table 7). The Point Augusta Index Area openings are intended to provide information on early pink salmon run strength and timing. Due to the poor parent-year escapements, fishery openings were conservative and based on developing escapements.

The Point Augusta Index Area fishery takes place along a 1.0 nmi stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and since 1992, has been opened annually between late June and mid-July to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2023, there were four 15-hour openings, from June 18 to July 9 (Table 7), that served as index fisheries with the area open within 0.5 nmi from shore. Pink salmon harvests in the index area were less than the recent average in all but 1 of these fisheries: June 25 (SW 26). The initial opening on June 18 (SW 25) received no effort, effort was below average in SWs 26 and 27, and effort was average for the final index opening in SW 28 on July 9 with 12 boats fishing. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was also opened on July 9 for the first opening of the season. Improving escapements in Port Frederick in District 14 and good pink salmon abundance inside Tenakee Inlet led to additional open areas in Districts 12 and 14 during the midweek opening in SW 28 (July 13). The Point Augusta shoreline was extended out to 1.0 nmi offshore and included the North Chichagof Island shoreline starting in SW 29 and extended to 2.0 nmi offshore in the SW 31 midweek opening. Due to slowly developing escapements along the Eastern Chichagof Island shoreline, the Freshwater Bay and Basket Bay fisheries were not opened until SW 32 when the entire Chatham Strait corridor of Section 12-A was opened. The 2023 Point Augusta purse seine harvest for the 4 open index periods totaled 35,000 pink salmon (58% of the 60,000 fish recent average harvest for the same time period), and 16,000 chum salmon (89% of the 18,000 fish recent average harvest). The results from the Point Augusta Index Area fishery, the Hawk Inlet test fishery, and observations of traveling fish and development of escapements indicated the early component of the pink salmon run to northern Southeast Alaska inside (NSEI) waters was below average to average. The mid-run component was robust, however, providing for further fisheries focused on harvesting pink salmon surplus to escapement needs in NSEI waters.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon runs were strong in 2023 with the inner systems (west of Long Bay) generally having higher abundance than the outer systems (east of Seal Bay). The outer portion of the inlet (east of the Corner Point line) was first opened during the midweek opening of SW 28 (July 13) and opened with the same lines for the next 2 openings (July 16 and July 20) based on solid abundance observed inside the inlet from Long Bay west into the head. The inlet was not opened on July 23 (SW 30) due to few fish observed in the outer portion of the inlet; however, by the midweek opening, abundance had increased and the inlet was open to normal markers on

July 28. The final opening in the inlet was for 39 hours, inside normal markers, on July 31 and August 1. A total of 342,000 pink salmon (43% the recent average) and 34,000 chum salmon (51% of the recent average) were harvested in the 2023 Tenakee Inlet fishery over a total of 5 openings with 25 unique permits (45% of the recent average) participating. Effort was below average for each opening resulting in above-average pink per boat harvest. The 2023 pink salmon escapement index for this stock group of 712,000 index fish was above the management target range of 210,000 to 490,000 index fish (Table 12), over 3 times the 2021 parent-year index, and the highest index since 2002.

The east Chichagof Island shoreline (Freshwater and Basket Bays fisheries) opened in SW 32 with unlimited distance from the shoreline into Chatham Strait. A total of six 39-hour openings occurred here with 4 unique permits harvesting 85,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon returning to Freshwater Bay and streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island make up the Freshwater Bay stock group. The 2023 pink salmon escapement index for the Freshwater Bay stock group of 220,000 fish was above the management target range of 70,000 to 160,000 index fish (Table 12), over 2 times the parent-year index, and the highest index since 2001.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The northwestern shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Salmon stocks returning to Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering northern Southeast Alaska through Icy Strait and mill in the area before turning north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial due to the abundance of sockeye salmon, many of which are destined for inside drift gillnet areas in Districts 11 and 15, as well as small systems in northern Chatham Strait important to local subsistence fisheries. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed by regulation during July between 1984 and 1988.

In 1989, the BOF adopted 5 AAC 33.366 *Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plans*, which restored purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shore and placed a harvest limit of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The BOF authorized ADF&G to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery north of Point Marsden in July when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed. The BOF also specified that ADF&G must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area when considering openings. In January 2006, the BOF further clarified that the sockeye salmon harvest limit be applied to only wild fish. In 2015, the BOF included the wild sockeye salmon harvests from the Amalga Harbor THA hatchery chum salmon fishery in the Hawk Inlet shoreline wild sockeye salmon harvest limit. In 2018, the BOF removed the Amalga Harbor THA sockeye salmon harvest from the plan. In 2018 they also created a provision changing the time period when the 15,000 wild sockeye salmon harvest limit applies, reducing it from the entire month of July to only July 1–22. This change was intended to last until 2020. In March of 2021, however, the BOF extended the sunset provision through the 2021 fishing season due to the postponement of the regularly scheduled 2021 BOF meeting caused by the COVID-19 health emergency. In March of 2022, the BOF adopted a proposal that removed the sunset clause regarding the wild sockeye salmon harvest limit and maintained the shortened harvest limit period of July 1–July 22.

Since 1989, the fishery has opened in 18 of 35 years. A variety of factors and run strength assessments were used by ADF&G to help determine whether prosecuting a July purse seine

fishery on this shoreline was warranted and how the fishery was structured. The assessment methods used by ADF&G to determine whether a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists were:

- Parent-year pink salmon escapements—overall escapement index value of the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion 2021 parent-year escapement was within the escapement goal range. In this subregion, 13 of the 21 pink salmon stock groups were within, 4 stock groups were below, and 4 stocks were above goal ranges (Table 12).
- Hawk Inlet standardized test fishery—weekly pink salmon harvest was above average in 3 of 4 standard weeks (SWs 26–29) in 2023; overall CPUE of pink salmon was 178% of the recent average. Standard test fishing occurred on June 30 and July 7, 14, and 21, 2023.
- Aerial surveys—early-season pink salmon surveys conducted late June through early July indicated weak abundance but improved through July. By mid-July, there was a good show of northbound pink salmon observed along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Additionally, steady movement of fish observed along the north shore of Icy Strait indicated continual migration of northbound pink salmon through the Icy Strait corridor.
- Drift gillnet pink salmon harvests—District 11 pink salmon harvests were 122% of the recent average and District 15 pink salmon harvests were 91% of the recent average. Weekly pink salmon drift gillnet CPUE in District 11 was 77% of the recent average in SW 27, 292% in SW 28, and 105% in SW 29.
- Fish wheel catches—parent-year 2021 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 164% of the recent odd-year average and the 2023 cumulative catch of pink salmon was not comparable to historical counts as fish wheel operational times were substantially reduced to 8 hours a day (from 16 hours a day since 1984). In 2023, the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative pink salmon catch was 144% of the recent odd-year average.

Overall assessment indicated below-average run strength of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in early July and rapidly increasing run strength by mid-July. This suggested a weak early run with little to no surplus available, and a robust middle run of pink salmon that would provide a harvestable surplus beyond escapement needs.

Should ADF&G determine that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, they will consider any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks—primarily sockeye salmon—per the *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans*. The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Berners Bay River, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks including Snettisham Hatchery and wild Speel and Crescent Lakes stocks. On July 5, Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement was projected to be above the upper bound of the goal range with final escapement estimated at approximately 68,000 fish, above the midpoint of the goal range. Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement developed more slowly and was projected to reach the bottom end of the goal range on July 17 with final escapement estimated at approximately 128,000 fish, above the midpoint of the goal range. Inseason estimates of escapement of Taku River sockeye salmon were consistently within and above the goal range. Northern Southeast Alaska generally enjoyed strong sockeye salmon runs in 2023.

The Hawk Inlet shoreline was opened for 8 hours on July 9 (Table 7) in the waters between Point Marsden and the latitude of Hanus Reef within 1.0 nmi of the Admiralty Island shoreline. The opening was based on above-average pink salmon harvest from the July 7 Hawk Inlet test fishery, increasing CPUE of pink salmon in the Taku Inlet gillnet fishery, and sockeye salmon tracking to meet or exceed escapement goals in the Taku and Chilkoot Rivers. Fourteen boats fished the

opening and harvested 56,000 pink, 20,000 chum, and 1,300 sockeye salmon. Otolith analysis from the July 7 Hawk Inlet test fishery indicated 13% of the sockeye salmon were of enhanced origin resulting in a wild sockeye salmon harvest of 1,200 fish.

The Hawk Inlet shoreline was opened again on July 16 (Table 7) for 15 hours in the waters between Point Marsden and the latitude of Point Couverden within 1.0 nmi of the Admiralty Island shoreline. In addition to the same justifications used for the first opening, the July 14 Hawk Inlet test fishery had above-average harvest of pink salmon, pink salmon jumpers began to be observed on aerial surveys along this shoreline, and Chilkat River sockeye salmon escapement was projected to be near the bottom end of the goal range. Harvest included 164,000 pink, 14,000 chum, and 4,600 sockeye salmon from 19 boats. Otolith analysis from the fishery indicated 17% of the sockeye salmon were of enhanced origin resulting in a wild sockeye salmon harvest of 3,800 fish.

The last opening of the Hawk Inlet shoreline under the sockeye salmon harvest limit period (through July 22) prescribed by the *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plans* was on July 20 for the same time and area as the previous opening. Pink and sockeye salmon abundance continued to excel throughout the northern portion of the region. Harvest from this opening included 82,000 pink, 8,000 chum, and 2,300 sockeye salmon from 10 boats. Otolith analysis from the fishery indicated 24% of the sockeye salmon were of enhanced origin resulting in a wild sockeye salmon harvest of 1,800 fish. The total wild sockeye salmon harvest during the 3 openings held under the sockeye salmon harvest limit period was 6,700 fish, well below the 15,000-fish harvest limit. The pink and chum salmon harvests during this same period were 303,000 pink and 41,000 chum salmon.

The Hawk Inlet shoreline was opened as a standalone fishery 2 more times on July 23 and July 27 with the same time and area as the previous opening. Harvest from these 2 openings included 500,000 pink, 44,000 chum, and 9,400 sockeye salmon with well below average effort. On July 31, when it became apparent that an abundance of pink salmon was moving south down Chatham Strait, Hawk Inlet shoreline was combined with the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Point Marsden.

West and Southwest Admiralty

The west Admiralty Island shoreline south of Point Marsden initially opened in conjunction with the Hawk Inlet shoreline on July 31 for a 39-hour opening (Table 7) within 1.0 nmi of the Admiralty Island shoreline from the latitude of Point Couverden south to Point Hepburn. This opening marked the beginning of 2-day on, 2-day off fishing which remained in place through the last opening on August 28 and 29. With well below average purse seine effort in the north end of the region, and an abundance of pink salmon generally throughout Chatham Strait, the midweek opening starting on August 4 was expanded out to within 2.0 nmi of the Admiralty Island shoreline from the latitude of Point Couverden south to Parker Point. The August 8 and 9 opening did not include a distance from shoreline limitation which remained throughout the last opening. A total of eight 39-hour openings were provided with peak pink salmon harvests occurring during the August 4 and 5 (SW 31) and August 8 and 9 (SW 32) openings with 11 unique permits harvesting 885,000 pink, 16,000 chum, and 6,100 sockeye salmon during these 2 openings. Pink salmon per boat harvests in these 2 openings were among the highest on record. Total pink salmon harvest for the west Admiralty fishery, including the Hawk Inlet shoreline, was 2.9 million fish, 108% of the recent average. Since 2007, the west Admiralty shoreline has only been opened in odd years due to the persistent poor performance of the even-year pink salmon runs except for a couple openings

in 2022. The chum salmon harvest of 126,000 fish was 218% of the recent average and the sockeye salmon harvest of 31,700 fish was 107% of the recent average. The escapement index count for the West Admiralty stock group was 76,000 pink salmon, within the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 index fish (Table 12) and 2 times the 2021 parent-year index count.

Southwest Admiralty Island purse seine fisheries may occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19, and often include openings inside Hood and Chaik Bays. The southwest Admiralty fishery was initially opened during the 2-day on, 2-day off fishing regime on August 4 and 5 within 2.0 nmi of the Admiralty Island shoreline from Point Samuel south to Point Gardner and had no shoreline distance limitation for the August 8 and 9 opening. The fishery was expanded inside normal markers in Hood, Chaik, and Whitewater Bays and Wilson Cove on the August 16 and 17 and August 20 and 21 openings. A total of seven 39-hour openings were provided with the final opening beginning August 28 (Table 7). Peak pink salmon harvest occurred during the August 8 and 9 and August 12 and 13 openings when 17 unique permits harvested 687,000 pink, 11,000 chum, and 1,300 sockeye salmon. Total pink salmon harvest for the southwest Admiralty fishery was 1.5 million fish, 237% of the recent average. The chum salmon harvest of 25,000 fish was 109% of the recent average. The escapement index for the southwest Admiralty stock group was 1.0 million pink salmon, well above the management target range of 100,000 to 240,000 index fish (Table 12), nearly 3 times the 2021 parent-year index count, and the highest index count recorded for this stock group.

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

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

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

In 2023, aerial surveys in Kelp Bay indicated a surplus of wild chum salmon were available for harvest and Kelp Bay was opened concurrently with the Hidden Falls THA on July 16 and July 20. Harvests within Kelp Bay from these 2 openings is confidential but was minimal. The chum salmon peak escapement estimate to Ralph's Creek was approximately 7,000 index fish, above the recent average of 5,500 index fish. The chum salmon peak escapement estimate to Clear River was approximately 5,100 index fish, above the recent average of 4,500 index fish.

Beginning in SW 27, pink salmon harvest in the Hidden Falls THA began to increase and by mid-July pink salmon began to enter Kelp Bay. By early August, aerial surveys indicated there were sufficient pink salmon present within Kelp Bay to allow purse seine opportunity. Also at this time,

harvest in purse seine fisheries in northern Chatham Strait indicated that large numbers of pink salmon were moving south. Because of this, Kelp Bay, the Catherine Island shoreline, and a portion of the eastern Baranof Island shoreline were opened multiple times between August 4 and August 29 (Table 7). Approximately 236,000 pink salmon were harvested during these openings. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 200,500 index fish for the Kelp Bay stock group was above the management target range (Table 12).

Section 13-C

Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, was opened 6 times between August 8 and August 29; however, only the eastern portion of Peril Strait was included in these openings. No harvest was reported in 2023. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 654,000 index fish for this stock group was within the management target range (Table 12). Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the 2 most productive summer chum salmon systems in Section 13-C. Chum salmon escapements to both Saook and Rodman Bays were above the recent averages for each system.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries may occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 in 2023 included the Whitestone shoreline, Port Althorp, and Idaho Inlet.

The Whitestone shoreline fishery, located along the northern Chichagof Island shoreline between Port Frederick and Point Augusta, can open mid- to late July to target middle run pink salmon stocks returning to Icy Strait, Chatham Strait, Lower Lynn Canal, and Stephens Passage. In 2023, waters within 1.0 nmi of the north Chichagof Island shoreline west of Spasski Island and east of Crist Point initially opened for a 15-hour period on July 13 with escapements to Port Frederick systems developing well. Three more 15-hour openings were provided on July 16, July 20, and July 23 with the shoreline extended east from Crist Point to Point Augusta. An announced 15-hour opening was extended to 30-hours mid opening on July 27 and 28. The fishery joined the 2-day on, 2-day off rotation beginning on July 31, and waters were expanded to 2.0 nmi offshore on the August 4 and 5 opening (Table 7). Peak pink salmon harvest occurred during the July 27 and 28 (SW 30) opening and July 31 and August 1 (SW 31) openings with 27 unique permits harvesting 774,000 pink, 25,000 chum, and 4,200 sockeye salmon during these 2 openings. Once the Whitestone shoreline is opened, the adjacent Point Augusta fishery in District 12 is no longer treated as an index fishery and the areas are combined in harvest accounting for the northeastern shore of Chichagof Island. The 2023 harvest from the Point Augusta and Whitestone shoreline beginning July 13 was 1.8 million pink, 78,000 chum, and 9,400 sockeye salmon. The pink salmon escapement index for the North Chichagof Island stock group was 591,000 fish, above the management target range of 110,000 to 270,000 index fish (Table 12), and nearly 2 times the 2021 parent-year index count.

The Homeshore fishery on the north shore of Icy Strait was not opened in 2023. The pink salmon escapement index count for the Homeshore stock group was 46,000 index fish, within the management target range of 30,000 to 70,000 index fish (Table 12), and nearly 2 times the 2021 parent-year index count.

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp in western District 14 are opened occasionally depending on salmon abundance. In 2023, these areas initially opened July 31 for 39 hours and a total of five 39-hour openings and one 63-hour opening were provided throughout the season.

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

Section 13-A includes the Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound pink salmon stock groups. Additionally, 7 Northern Southeast Outside chum salmon index streams are located in this section. In 2023, pink salmon fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Khaz Bay, and Salisbury Sound. All stock groups met or exceeded pink salmon escapement management targets (Table 12). Common property purse seine openings in Section 13-A occurred between July 23 and August 21 (Table 7). Despite robust escapement estimates, harvest in all areas open to commercial purse seining was below average, probably due to low effort.

The Lisianski stock group has historically performed well during odd years. The Lisianski area first opened on July 23 and closed after the August 21 opening (Table 7). The harvest of approximately 505,000 pink salmon was below the recent average of 988,000 fish. Aerial surveys indicated pink salmon escapements to all 5 monitored systems were at or above recent averages. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 430,000 index fish was well above the management target range (Table 12). This high level of escapement was driven by a large run of pink salmon to Lisianski River.

Portlock Harbor was first opened on July 27 and closed after the August 21 opening (Table 7). The pink salmon harvest of 129,000 fish was below the recent average of 384,000 fish. The final pink salmon escapement estimate of 343,000 index fish was well above the management target range (Table 12). The Portlock Harbor fishery harvested approximately 4,000 chum salmon. The chum salmon escapement estimate in Black River was 9,000 index fish, which was above the recent average of 6,100 index fish.

Khaz Bay and Slocum Arm were first opened on July 27 and closed after the August 21 opening (Table 7). The total pink salmon harvest of 423,000 fish was below the recent average of 1.1 million fish. The final pink salmon escapement index estimate for this stock was near the upper end of the management target range (Table 12). The total chum salmon harvest was 15,000 fish and chum salmon escapements to all 5 monitored systems were all well below recent averages.

Salisbury Sound was first opened on August 4 and closed after the August 21 opening (Table 7). Although aerial surveys indicated adequate pink salmon escapement to most systems in Salisbury Sound, pink salmon escapement to Fish Bay Creek was relatively weak. Fish Bay Creek is traditionally one of the largest pink salmon producing systems within the Salisbury Sound stock group. The total pink salmon harvest was 328,000 fish, which was below the recent average harvest of 637,000 fish. The pink salmon escapement estimate for the Salisbury stock group of 291,000 index fish was within the management target range (Table 12).

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in 6 separate locations: Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and

Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon; Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay allow for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

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

Sitka Sound first opened for directed pink salmon fisheries on August 4 and closed after the August 29 opening (Table 7). Aerial survey observations in early August indicated the pink salmon run was strong and that commercial harvest was warranted in both the northern and southern portions of Sitka Sound. By mid-August, pink salmon harvest began to decline in the Eastern Channel area of Sitka Sound and aerial surveys indicated that pink salmon escapements to the southern portion of Sitka Sound had begun to slow. Because of this, openings were restricted to the northern portion of Sitka Sound following the August 12 fishing period. The total pink salmon harvest was 195,000 fish, which was below the recent average harvest of 527,000 fish. Approximately 145,000 chum salmon were harvested in this fishery as well; it is likely that most of the chum salmon harvested were of hatchery origin. The pink salmon escapement estimate for the Sitka Sound stock group of 638,000 index fish was within the management target range (Table 12).

Whale Bay did not open for a directed pink salmon fishery in 2023 (Table 7). Aerial surveys indicated pink salmon runs were not adequate to provide harvest opportunity. Pink salmon escapements to individual Whale Bay systems were well below recent averages. The final pink salmon escapement estimate for the Whale Bay stock group was 71,000 index fish, which was within the management target range (Table 12). There were no openings in Whale Bay specifically to harvest wild chum salmon returning to Great Arm systems. The peak estimate of chum salmon to the Whale Bay Great Arm head stream was 500 index fish, which is well below the recent average of 3,400 index fish and was the lowest estimate on record.

West Crawfish Inlet was not opened for a directed pink salmon harvest in 2023; however, it was opened to cost-recovery and common property purse seine fisheries from mid-August through early September to harvest Crawfish Inlet hatchery chum salmon that were building up at the head of the inlet. Aerial surveys indicated weak runs of pink salmon were returning to the 2 index systems. By late August, it was clear that the run had failed to improve. The pink salmon escapement index estimate of 16,000 index fish was well below the management target range (Table 12). Approximately 1,000 pink salmon were harvested in openings designed to target hatchery chum salmon. The chum salmon peak escapement count from the West Crawfish head stream was 440 index fish, which is below the recent average and the lowest estimate on record. Otolith samples from chum salmon were not taken in 2023. A foot survey conducted in early September noted approximately 3,200 live and 10,000 dead chum salmon in the head stream of West Crawfish. Given the timing of this observation and information from past chum salmon otolith collections in this stream, it is very likely that these were mostly hatchery-produced chum salmon.

Redoubt Bay was opened for purse seining on July 2. *Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 01.760) calls for commercial purse seine openings when the sockeye salmon projected total escapement will exceed 40,000 fish. Sockeye salmon escapement projections in early July exceeded the 40,000-fish threshold, with actual escapement into Redoubt Lake exceeding 40,000 fish on July 16. Extensive weekly openings occurred in Redoubt Bay until this area was closed after the August 26 opening (Table 7). Effort in the Redoubt Bay fishery was very low, and approximately 14,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in southern Sitka Sound (not including harvest from the Deep Inlet THA) purse seine fisheries in 2023. The final weir count (all sizes) of sockeye salmon was 153,406 fish, which was above the optimal escapement goal range for Redoubt Lake of 7,000 to 25,000 sockeye salmon. Additionally, this was the largest escapement of sockeye salmon on record for this system.

Aerial observations indicated there was insufficient sockeye salmon abundance in Redfish and Necker Bays in 2023 to provide purse seine opportunity.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fisheries

Aerial surveys of Excursion Inlet in August and September indicated no excess chum salmon to escapement needs in the area. The 2023 peak chum salmon escapement index count of 7,700 fish was within the 4,000- to 18,000-fish Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) range for the first time since 2018.

Southwest Admiralty purse seine fisheries can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and have included openings inside some of the bays, particularly Chaik Bay, to target fall chum salmon. In 2023, no surpluses of chum salmon were available for fall chum salmon fisheries. ADF&G has not developed formal fall chum salmon escapement goals for any streams in this area.

Northwest Kuiu Island directed fall chum salmon fisheries can occur in waters of Section 9-B in and around Security Bay and within Port Camden. In 2023, these areas were not opened during the fall season because of low chum salmon runs to the area. Fall chum salmon escapements to Section 9-B were mixed, with chum salmon escapements to Security Bay meeting goal and escapements to Port Camden below the lower bound of the escapement goal range (Table 13).

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

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7 (Figure 1). As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, management decisions in District 4 are determined by the need to limit the harvest of Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon stocks in accordance with the PST.

Purse seine fishing opportunities targeting species other than pink salmon occur in southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2, early-season openings target hatchery summer chum salmon released at Kendrick Bay, a remote release site operated by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). Late-season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon

typically occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2. In 2023, neither the early Kendrick chum fishery nor the fall Cholmondeley chum fishery took place.

In 2023, common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 37.8 million fish, which ranks 10th since 1960. Harvest included 28,000 Chinook, 425,000 sockeye, 200,000 coho, 33.4 million pink, and 3.7 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 6).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

District 4

District 4 includes all waters north of Cape Muzon, west of District 3, and south of a line from Helm Point on Coronation Island to Cape Lynch (Figure 1). District 4 is a mixed stock fishery where salmon bound for streams in Southeast Alaska and Canada are harvested. Prior to SW 31, District 4 is managed based on PST obligations and this time period is referred to as the treaty period. For the remainder of the season after SW 30, District 4 is managed based on pink salmon abundance.

The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon prior to SW 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million fish (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) 2023 preseason sockeye salmon run forecasts were for runs of 459,000 sockeye salmon to the Nass River and 3.19 million sockeye salmon to the Skeena River. This produced an initial AAH estimate of approximately 62,500 Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon for the District 4 purse seine fishery.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opened with the rest of southern southeast Alaska for a limited 8 hour opening on July 2 in SW 27 (Table 8). During this opening, 6 vessels harvested 440 sockeye and 900 pink salmon. Due to treaty obligations and the low harvest of pink salmon, the District 4 purse seine fishery was not open for the second opening in SW 27.

District 4 opened again twice in SW 28. During the first 15-hour opening, 6 vessels harvested 1,500 sockeye and 1,600 pink salmon. The low effort and harvest of sockeye salmon allowed District 4 to continue with a second 15-hour opening in SW 28 with 6 vessels harvesting 1,200 sockeye salmon and 7,500 pink salmon.

During SW 29, harvest of pink salmon increased dramatically for the first 15-hour opening, with 7 vessels harvesting 83,000 pink salmon, and only 2,800 sockeye salmon. Harvest and effort increased for the second 15-hour opening with 28 vessels harvesting 12,600 sockeye salmon and 231,000 pink salmon.

SW 30 is the last week of the treaty period. The first 15-hour opening saw a small increase in effort with a large increase in harvest of pink salmon. Thirty-one vessels harvested 21,700 sockeye and 766,000 pink salmon. The second weekly opening marked the start of a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule for the other Ketchikan area districts; however, treaty obligations limited this second opening in District 4 to two 12-hour periods. During the first 12-hour opening, 34 vessels harvested 30,000 sockeye and 1.0 million pink salmon, and during the second 12-hour opening, 32 vessels harvested 16,000 sockeye and 627,000 pink salmon.

A total of 50 purse seine vessels fished in District 4 during the treaty period. In past years between 60% to 80% of the treaty period sockeye salmon have been of Nass and Skeena Rivers origin. Therefore, between 52,000 and 69,000 Canadian bound sockeye salmon were harvested during the treaty period, and during the same time period, 2.8 million pink salmon were harvested.

During SW 31, District 4 continued with the 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule that started with the second opening in SW 30. It was clear that there was a strong pink salmon run to southern Southeast Alaska and this was reflected in the District 4 pink salmon harvest for SW 30—the highest on record and more than double that of the previous record set in 1989. During the first opening in SW 31, 54 vessels harvested 2.0 million pink salmon, more than double the recent average even when compared to the entire week. This opening was also the peak effort and harvest for the season in District 4. Effort declined for the second opening in SW 31 with 39 vessels harvesting 940,000 pink salmon. This brought the total harvest for the week to 47,000 sockeye, 18,000 coho, 3.0 million pink, and 146,000 chum salmon by 57 vessels.

Effort and harvest in District 4 declined in SW 32 due to weather and opportunities in other districts. During the first 39-hour opening in SW 32, 18 vessels harvested 546,000 pink salmon, and during the second 39-hour opening, 8 vessels harvested 159,000 pink salmon. Effort remained low through the next opening in SW 33, with 7 vessels harvesting 274,000 pink salmon. Effort increased and harvest declined in SW 34, with 12 vessels harvesting 213,000 pink salmon, before declining to 6 vessels harvesting 85,000 pink salmon for the final two 39-hour openings of the season. Market conditions for salmon caused some processors to cease purchasing salmon abruptly ending the season.

Management actions were taken to maintain Alaska's treaty obligations during the treaty period. The District 4 purse seine fishery had 1 limited 8-hour opening, two 12-hour openings, and five 15-hour openings during the treaty period. Despite an extremely strong run of pink salmon to southern Southeast Alaska, the district remained limited to two 12-hour openings when other areas fished 39-hours during the second opening in SW 30. The SW 30 pink salmon harvest of 2.45 million fish was more than double the next highest SW 30 pink salmon harvest, eclipsing the previous SW 30 record of 1.12 million pink salmon in 1989. Total fishing time during the treaty period was 107 hours, above the 1985–2022 average of 59 hours. Total harvest during the treaty period was 87,000 sockeye, 37,000 coho, 2.8 million pink, and 253,000 chum salmon by 50 purse seine vessels. This sockeye salmon harvest was 55% of the 1985–1998 average of 158,000 fish, 134% of the 1999–2008 average of 65,000 fish, and 202% of the recent average of 43,000 fish. The purse seine effort of 50 vessels was also low compared to the 1985–1998 average of 139 vessels, but comparable to the 1999–2008 average of 47 vessels and the recent average of 49 vessels. The total purse seine harvest in District 4 was 7,900 Chinook, 162,000 sockeye, 71,000 coho, 7.0 million pink, and 458,000 chum salmon harvested by 70 vessels (Table 2). Effort was also below the 1985–2022 average effort of 144 vessels.

In recent years, approximately 60% of sockeye salmon harvested during the treaty period have been of Nass and Skeena Rivers origin. In January 2024, the Northern Boundary Technical Committee finalized the run reconstruction for 2021 and 2022. They presented these data along with the preliminary run reconstruction for 2023 to the bilateral Northern Panel. For 2023, the preliminary run reconstruction allowed for an AAH of 41,434 fish, which is below the preseason AAH of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. During the treaty period, Alaska harvested 55,223 Nass and Skeena Rivers sockeye salmon. This harvest resulted in an overage of 13,789 sockeye salmon for 2023 and a cumulative underage of 177,921 treaty sockeye since 1999.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

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

The 2023 District 1 purse seine fishery pink salmon harvest was above the 1985–2022 average. Pink salmon runs in 2021 met or exceeded their escapement goals in all stock groups and ocean conditions were generally favorable in 2022 and 2023, which set the stage for a strong run in 2023 (Table 12).

The District 1 purse seine fishery began July 2 in SW 27 with a 15-hour period (Table 8) and normal early-season lines that included the Percy Islands. Due to the 2023 SW calendar, this year opens earlier than average. During this opening, 31 vessels harvested 51,000 pink salmon, which was well above the recent average for a SW 27 opening. Aerial surveys of the early-run pink salmon systems in Boca de Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed average to above average escapements for the timing so District 1 opened for a 15-hour midweek opening (Table 8). The large harvest of chum salmon in District 2 drew some effort away from District 1 for this opening with effort dropping to 28 vessels and the harvest of pink salmon increased to 97,000 fish. Total harvest for SW 27 was 2,100 sockeye, 1,400 coho, 148,000 pink, and 110,000 chum salmon.

The next opening was for 15 hours on Sunday, July 9, in SW 28 (Table 8). Effort and harvest increased to 45 vessels and 195,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon escapements were progressing normally for the timing in the early District 1 mainland systems, and the harvest remained at or above all-time highs for the timing. By the second opening in SW 28, it was clear that the strong return of hatchery chum salmon was not limited to District 2. Effort increased with 67 vessels, the peak for the season, harvesting 204,000 pink salmon during the second 15-hour opening in SW 28, still well above the long-term average. Total harvest for SW 28 was 8,800 sockeye, 2,700 coho, 398,000 pink, and 216,000 chum salmon by 70 vessels. The chum harvest was more than 10 times the long-term average of 21,600 for SW 28.

Effort decreased to 57 vessels during the first SW 29 opening. These 57 vessels harvested 260,000 pink salmon, well above the recent average total harvest. Area restrictions at the mouth of Boca de Quadra to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon—which was projected to be well below the lower bound of the escapement goal—were first implemented in SW 29. Effort dropped again for the second opening in SW 29, whereas the harvest continued to climb with 48 vessels harvesting 502,000 pink salmon. The total harvest for SW 29 was 9,500 sockeye, 3,300 coho, 762,000 pink, and 204,000 chum salmon by 68 vessels.

During SW 30, it was becoming clear that District 1 was experiencing a strong run of pink salmon. Open fishing areas were expanded in Districts 1 and 2 to provide additional opportunity to target

pink salmon. Effort in District 1 increased to 61 vessels for the first 15-hour opening in SW 30 and harvest increased to 593,000 pink salmon. The Hugh Smith Lake sockeye closure in front of Boca de Quadra remained in effect during SW 30. Southern Southeast Alaska shifted to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule (Table 8) for the second opening in SW 30. Effort increased slightly with 62 vessels harvesting 1.5 million pink salmon. The total harvest in SW 30 was 27,000 sockeye, 6,800 coho, 2.1 million pink, and 228,000 chum salmon by 78 vessels.

District 1 was open for two 39-hour openings in SW 31 (Table 8). Area restrictions increased at the entrance of Boca de Quadra Inlet to further conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon in SW 31 because the run was projecting to be less than 50% of the lower bound of the escapement goal range. Effort declined in District 1 due to extremely strong pink fishing in District 4, but the harvest per vessel was excellent with over 23,000 pink salmon per vessel. During the first opening, 43 vessels harvested 1.0 million pink salmon, and 48 vessels harvested 1.1 million pink salmon during the second opening. The total harvest in SW 31 was 55,000 sockeye, 5,100 coho, 2.1 million pink, and 167,000 chum salmon by 58 vessels.

Area expansions continued in SW 32 with the northern portion of the Gravina Island shoreline opening, and also the area in East Behm Canal expanding to include waters south of a line from Fox Point to Roe Point. Area restrictions remained in place to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon, which resulted in lost opportunity to harvest excess pink salmon returning to Boca de Quadra. Effort increased and harvests remained strong in District 1 with 52 vessels harvesting 1.6 million pink salmon in the first 39-hour opening in SW 32 and 60 vessels harvesting 1.4 million pink salmon in the second 39-hour opening. The total harvest this week was 25,500 sockeye, 7,600 coho, 2.2 million pink, and 112,000 chum salmon by 63 vessels.

Due to the second opening of SW 32 beginning on Saturday and carrying over to Sunday in SW 33 only one 39-hour opening occurred in SW 33. Effort and harvest declined slightly for this 39-hour opening in SW 33 with 55 vessels harvesting 1.2 million pink salmon. The total harvest in SW 33 was 17,000 sockeye, 8,900 coho, 1.9 million pink, and 74,000 chum salmon by 69 vessels.

The Hugh Smith sockeye area restrictions were lifted in SW 34 and 41 vessels harvested 654,000 pink salmon. Market conditions for salmon began to affect the purse seine fishery this week and by the second opening effort was reduced by more than half due to several processors ceasing to buy salmon for the remainder of the season. The second opening in SW 34, and 1 opening in SW 35, were the final 2 openings of the season with only 1 small processor buying salmon in SW 35. During these openings, 9 vessels harvested 281,000 pink salmon.

In 2023, the District 1 traditional purse seine harvest of all salmon—except Chinook, which was on nonretention most of the season—were well above the 1985–2022 averages: pink salmon harvest of 10.5 million fish was 194%, chum salmon harvest of 1.1 million fish was 404% and was the largest historical chum salmon harvest in District 1, sockeye salmon harvest of 147,000 fish was 171%, and coho salmon harvest of 45,000 fish was 126% of the average harvests since 1985 (Table 2). This was the 5th largest District 1 pink salmon harvest since statehood. District 1 was open for 16 fishing periods totaling 456 hours (Table 8). This was more than the recent average and higher than the 1985–2022 average of 428 hours. Indexed escapement to the district was 3.86 million pink salmon, above the management target range of 1.02–2.71 million index fish (Table 11). This large pink salmon escapement index was in part due to salmon market conditions restricting the fishery toward the end of the season. District 1 remained on Chinook salmon

nonretention most of the season to conserve Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook salmon, with only the second opening in SW 31 being open for retention.

The *McDonald Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018* (Walker et al. 2018) was in effect during the 2023 season. The action plan set specific time and area restrictions to conserve the McDonald Lake sockeye salmon stock when historically those fish are present in the fisheries. In the Ketchikan Management Area, the action plan states that the western shore of Gravina Island is to remain closed north of the latitude of Cone Point through SW 31, as well as the Ship Island shoreline in District 2, through SW 32. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake of 74,900 sockeye salmon was within the SEG range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish (Table 14) and makes this the first year since 2015 McDonald Lake sockeye salmon have reached the escapement goal.

Management actions were taken during the 2023 season closing area near Boca de Quadra during SWs 29 and 30, then increasing the closed area in SWs 31 through 33 due to a very poor run of Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon. In 2006, the BOF removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason run size estimates falls short of the escapement goal range. The 2023 Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 1,689 fish, well below the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish (Table 14). This is the 6th consecutive year that Hugh Smith sockeye salmon escapement has been below goal.

District 2

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1, and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54°40.00′ N lat, 132°17.50′ W long (Figure 1). Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the 4 major inlets (Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound, and Thorne Bay) where productive salmon streams are located. Run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. To take advantage of hatchery chum salmon, the waters of the Kendrick Bay THA opened by regulation continuously to purse seine harvest beginning Thursday, June 15, in SW 24 (Table 9).

The traditional purse seine fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 2, in SW 27 for 15 hours (Table 8). In this opening, 35 vessels harvested 5,000 pink salmon. District 2 was open for two 15-hour openings each week from SWs 27 through 30 (Table 8). The open area remained south of the northernmost tip of Polk Island through the second opening in SW 29, when it expanded to Windy Point and remained for the next 2 openings. Harvest of pink salmon remained near the long-term average for this period, and the harvest of hatchery chum salmon was well above average.

An aerial survey was conducted in SW 30 on Tuesday, July 25, in portions of Kasaan Bay, Skowl Arm, and Cholmondeley Sound in District 2. Aerial surveys showed incredible pink salmon run strength with large pink salmon showings both in front of creek mouths and in the approaches to the bays and streams. In the second opening of SW 30, the open area expanded north to Grindall Point and shifted to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule, and pink salmon harvest increased to more than double the average harvest per opening. This strong harvest of pink salmon continued through the rest of the season. The SW 30 harvest of pink salmon jumped from 27 vessels harvesting 120,000 pink salmon in the first opening of the week to 38 vessels harvesting 1.1 million pink salmon during the second opening. Considering the near historical high total harvest numbers for the week, the open area was expanded north to Figgins Point for the first opening in SW 31,

then north to Windfall Harbor for the second. The total harvest was remarkable, with 42 vessels harvesting 1.2 million pink salmon in the first opening and 1.6 million pink salmon in the second opening—the peak harvest for the season. The open area along the northern portion of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline in District 2 was open earlier than normal this season; this area typically does not open until August, but the change was justified in order to stay in front of an extremely strong run of pink salmon. The Prince of Wales Island shoreline north of Grindall Point was open only within 0.5 nmi to comply with the McDonald Lake sockeye action plan. The total harvest in SW 31 was 18,000 sockeye, 10,000 coho, 2.8 million pink, and 155,000 chum salmon by 42 vessels.

District 2 effort climbed slightly during SW 32 to 45 vessels which harvested 1.4 million pink salmon during the first opening. For the second opening in SW 32, weather prevented boats from fishing much of the district's shoreline with 27 vessels harvesting 714,000 pink salmon. Effort increased again for the single 39-hour opening in SW 33 where 46 vessels harvested 982,000 pink salmon, then effort and harvest declined as both declining market conditions and area opportunity in Chatham Strait and Frederick Sound was announced. Thirty-three vessels harvested 893,000 pink salmon in the first opening of SW 34 and 16 vessels harvested 389,000 pink salmon during the second opening. Although District 2 had a 39-hour opening in SW 35, only 1 processor remained buying and only 1 vessel made a landing. The season closed after this opening in SW 35.

There were 16 traditional pink salmon fishery openings in District 2 for the 2023 season (Table 8). A total of 127 purse seine vessels fished District 2, less than the 1985–2022 average of 147 vessels. Traditional purse seine fisheries in the district were open for a total of 456 hours during the 2023 season, which is below the recent average of 560 hours. The average includes the early outside Kendrick Bay fishery which did not open during June in 2023.

District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 8.6 million pink salmon (Table 2) was well above the 1985–2022 average of 3.9 million fish and was the 5th largest pink salmon harvest since statehood. Total harvest of 1.3 million chum salmon was more than double the 1985–2022 average of 472,000 fish and was the largest historical chum salmon harvest in District 2. There was no fall chum fishery in District 2. The District 2 traditional purse seine fishery sockeye salmon harvest of 67,000 fish was above the 1985–2022 average of 42,000 fish, the coho salmon harvest of 39,000 fish was below the average of 47,000 fish, and Chinook salmon was on nonretention for most of the season in an effort to conserve Unuk and Chickamin Rivers Chinook salmon stocks. Indexed escapement to the district of 2.04 million pink salmon was above the management target range of 290,000 to 770,000 index fish (Table 11).

District 3

District 3 encompasses all inside waters off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, from a southern point at Point Marsh Light to Aneskett Point in the north end (Figure 1). District 3 has a large and diverse geographical range and is a very productive pink salmon area. Some of the primary fishing areas include waters of Cordova Bay, containing fish bound for Hetta, Nutkwa, and Klakas Inlets in Section 3-A, waters of Boca De Finas and San Christoval Channel in Section 3-B, and waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. Timing of pink salmon runs in District 3 are generally later, and the district historically opens in SW 29 or 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, July 16, in SW 29 (Table 8) and was open for three 15-hour openings before shifting to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule for the second

opening in SW 30, in coordination with the rest of the districts (Table 8). During the two 15-hour openings in SW 29 combined, 6 vessels harvested 2,700 pink salmon. Effort and harvest dropped in SW 30 with the combined harvest and effort for the 15-hour and 39-hour opening being 31,000 pink salmon harvested by 5 vessels. Effort remained low and harvest doubled for the first opening in SW 31, with 5 vessels harvesting 61,000 pink salmon. Effort and harvest both increased substantially in the second opening, with 18 vessels harvesting 428,000 pink salmon. Aerial surveys at the beginning of SW 32 indicated average pink salmon escapement for the timing in both Cordova Bay and middle District 3 systems in Section 3-B. However, extremely strong pink salmon harvest in Districts 1 and 2, combined with record hatchery-produced chum salmon runs to both Districts 1 and 2, kept effort relatively low in District 3. The pink salmon returns to District 3 are generally later than the other districts in the Ketchikan Management Area and effort will generally begin to increase when District 1 pink and chum returns have peaked. Given the magnitude of the pink and chum returns to Districts 1 and 2, fishing remained very strong and effort in District 3 remained well below average all season. The pink salmon run to District 3 was strong but not of the same magnitude as District 1 and 2, and with little effort pink salmon escapements increased very quickly and open area expanded rapidly in both Sections 3-A and 3-B; however, fishing area in lower Hetta Inlet and San Christoval Channel remained closed as long as possible to pass Hetta Lake sockeye salmon in Hetta Inlet in Section 3-A, and Klawock Lake sockeye salmon in Section 3-B. Harvest peaked in SW 33 with 30 vessels harvesting 794,000 pink salmon. Effort increased slightly and peaked during the first opening of SW 34 with 40 vessels harvesting 654,000 pink salmon. Effort then declined precipitously as major processors halted purchase of purse seine harvested salmon, with only 7 vessels harvesting 238,000 pink salmon in the second opening in SW 34, and no vessels fishing in District 3 for the SW 35 opening. District 3 closed for the season on August 29, after a total of 12 openings totaling 396 hours of fishing time (Table 8).

District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 3.6 million fish (Table 2) was just below 1985–2022 average of 3.7 million fish. Harvest of sockeye salmon was 11,000 fish or 47% of the 1985–2022 average of 22,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 28,000 fish was 96% of the 1985–2022 average of 30,000 fish; chum salmon harvest of 172,000 fish was 155% of the 1985–2022 average of 110,000 fish; and Chinook salmon was on nonretention for most of the season with only 170 fish harvested in District 3 (Table 2). Indexed escapement of 3.42 million pink salmon was above the management target range of 0.95 to 2.54 million index fish (Table 11).

District 5

District 5 encompasses the waters of western Sumner Strait west of a line from Point Barrie to Point Baker, approximately 50 nmi southwest of the community of Petersburg (Figure 1). Fisheries occur either inside the major bays on Prince of Wales or Kuiu Islands, which include Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay, and Shipley Bay, or in the more exposed waters along the northwestern side of Prince of Wales Island between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 5 purse seine fishery in 2023. The plan stipulates that no purse seine fishing will occur in SWs 29 through 31 along the northwest shore of Prince of Wales Island between Point Baker and the Barrier Islands.

In 2023, pink salmon runs to District 5 were expected to be good throughout the district based on parent-year escapements. Good numbers of fish were observed during an aerial survey flight on July 25, which resulted in District 5 being opened in SW 30 for 39 hours on July 27 and 28

(Table 8). Open area was limited to Shakan Bay east of Shakan Bay Light (the interior portion of the bay). Harvest from this period is confidential because of low effort. A total of nine 39-hour openings were permitted from July 27 to August 29, or mid-SW 30 through SW 35 (Table 8). Effort in District 5 was low throughout the season.

The district was opened for two 39-hour periods in SW 31 (Table 8), the first in the same area from the previous week but area for the midweek opener was expanded to include the entire district south and west of a line from Boulder Point on Kuiu Island to Barrier Island to the Prince of Wales Island shoreline, including Affleck Canal (Table 8). Because of low effort and information from aerial surveys indicating that escapement was occurring, the district was open for a 2-day on, 2-day off rotation until SW 35 (Table 8). In SWs 33 through 35, Shakan Bay was closed to provide for escapement, otherwise the open area remained the same as for the mid-SW 31 period.

In SW 35, the final District 5 39-hour opening began on Monday, August 28 (Table 8), with the same open area in lower Sumner Strait south of a line from Boulder Point to Barrier Island. There was no effort for this opener and the season closed on August 30.

District 5 harvest metrics for the season are confidential because of less than 3 processors. Overall, the district pink salmon escapement of 919,000 index fish was above the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 index fish (Table 12).

District 6

District 6 is divided into 5 sections for management purposes. Sections 6-A and 6-B are gillnet only areas. Section 6-C is a small diamond-shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock (Figure 1). Section 6-C and the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by purse seine and drift gillnet gear.

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

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 6 purse seine fishery in 2023. The action plan dictated that the west side of Etolin Island between Point Stanhope and the latitude of Round Point and along the east side of Prince of Wales Island between Luck Point and Narrow Point remain closed to purse seine gear in SWs 29–31. Parent-year pink salmon escapements in District 6 were rated as good to excellent.

Section 6-E was opened for the first time in mid SW 30 for a 15-hour period on Friday, July 28 (Table 8) based on aerial survey observations of escapement. Open area was restricted to Mosman Inlet, McHenry Inlet, and contiguous waters east and north of a line from Point Stanhope to a point

on Etolin Island. Burnett, Mosman, and portions of McHenry inlets were closed. Effort was low and harvest metrics are confidential.

In SW 31, with escapement continuing to build, Section 6-E was open for a 15-hour period on Monday, July 31, and again for a 39-hour period on August 4 and 5 (Table 8). Open area remained the same. Effort was low and harvest metrics are confidential.

In SW 32, because of aerial survey observations, open area was expanded to include Sections 6-C, 6-D and 6-E, and was opened for two 39-hour periods (Table 8). Harvest for this week was 415,000 pink salmon with 16 vessels participating.

In SW 33, the same area was open for 39 hours August 16 and 17 (Table 8). Harvest was 427,000 pink salmon with 22 vessels participating. Because of the way the calendar lined up in 2023 this was the only period in SW 33.

There were two 39-hour openings in SW 34 (Table 8). The first, on August 20 and 21, and a second period on August 24 and 25. Open area remained the same. Harvest and effort from this week dropped to 220,000 pink salmon, with 13 boats participating.

In SW 35, the district was opened for one 39-hour period on August 28 and 29 (Table 8). Only Section 6-E was opened and no effort or harvest was reported. District 6 closed for the season on August 30, 2023.

The 2023 District 6 pink salmon harvest of 1.2 million fish (Table 2) was over twice the recent average of 554,000 fish and ranked 8th since statehood. Harvest of other salmon by species was 30 Chinook, 21,000 sockeye, 122,000 chum (compared to the recent chum average of 44,000 fish) and 11,200 coho salmon (below the recent average coho salmon harvest of 22,600 fish).

Pink salmon escapements in District 6 varied but all stock groups were within or above their target ranges. Pink salmon escapement for the district was 688,000 index fish, above the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish (Table 11).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage (Figure 1). Purse seining takes place primarily in the waters of Ernest Sound, 30 nmi south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into 2 sections for management purposes: Section 7-A (northern Ernest Sound) and Section 7-B (southern Ernest Sound). Streams in Section 7-A have runs of pink salmon with early and middle run timing, whereas Section 7-B streams exhibit middle to late-run timing. Section 7-A is known as the Anan fishery because management actions in the section are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from hatchery releases began to enter the district in numbers large enough to attract additional effort.

The McDonald Lake action plan was in effect for the District 7 purse seine fishery in 2023. The plan dictated Section 7-B would remain closed in SWs 29–31 unless pink salmon abundance was high. If pink salmon abundance is adequate to allow openings in Section 7-B, then the northern portion of Section 7-B, north of Union Point, may be open during SW 31. If Section 7-B opens in SW 31, restrictions could occur in the area south of Union Point into SW 32 to reduce the overall harvest of sockeye salmon. Management actions were affected by the action plan in 2023 because Section 7-B opened in SW 31 with area restricted to the northern part of the section.

In 2023, Section 7-A did not open on a set date as has been recent practice; the first opening was based on observations of pink salmon abundance. Section 7-A was initially opened in SW 28 for two 15-hour periods south of the latitude of Point Warde (Table 8) on Sunday, July 9, with 10 vessels participating, and on Thursday, July 13, with 7 vessels participating. Pink salmon harvest from the first opening was 36,600 fish which is above the recent average of 27,700 fish, and chum salmon harvest was 2,900 fish. The second opening produced a harvest of 29,700 pink salmon (below the recent average of 64,000 fish) and 7,200 chum salmon.

Hinderance by fog in stream drainages limited the ability to determine escapement, but it appeared low and/or slow to develop; therefore, the district remained closed until mid-SW 30. Beginning on July 21, a series of aerial survey flights observed a rapid increase in abundance of pink salmon within the district. Considering the lack of observed escapement prior to these observations, the department opted for a conservative 15-hour opening on Thursday, July 27, with area restricted to Section 7-A south of the latitude of Thoms Point. However, a survey flight to observe fishing effort also observed a large volume of fish stretching from Anan Creek to the southern edge of the section and into Section 7-B which prompted the addition of a second day with area expanded to Section 7-A south of the latitude of Point Warde to take advantage of the higher-than-expected pink salmon abundance. Harvest from this opener was 352,000 pink salmon with 17 vessels participating.

In SW 31, Section 7-A opened with the same area as previously for a 39-hour opening on July 31 and August 1 (Table 8). Effort was 25 boats and harvest increased to 540,000 pink salmon compared to the recent average of 126,000 pink salmon, with an additional 44,700 chum salmon harvested. A second 39-hour opening on August 4 and 5 (Table 8) saw area expanded into the upper portion of Section 7-B and yielded 445,000 pink salmon and 42,000 chum salmon with 15 vessels participating. Section 7-A was closed after this period and Section 7-B went to a 2-day on, 2-day off rotation until it closed for the season on August 18, 2023.

The 2023 District 7 purse seine harvest ranked 5th largest since 1960, with 2.2 million pink salmon, compared to the recent average of 867,000. Harvest of other salmon included 73 Chinook, 14,000 sockeye, 4,000 coho, and 262,000 chum (Table 2). Pink salmon escapement of 908,000 indexed fish for the Anan stock group was above the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish. Pink salmon escapement for the Union Bay stock group was 169,000 indexed fish, above the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 index fish for the stock group (Table 12). Overall, the district escapement of 1,079,000 index fish was above the management target range of 260,000 to 690,000 index fish (Table 11).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

There were no fall chum openings in southern Southeast Alaska in 2023. Initial surveys to Cholmondeley Sound indicated average to above average fall chum salmon abundance in the area; however, given the market conditions for chum salmon and lack of processors there was no interest in prosecuting a fall chum fishery. Aerial survey estimates of fall chum salmon escapement in Cholmondeley Sound continued through October 11. The combined peak survey of Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks was 93,000 chum salmon, which was above the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 fish (Table 13).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of salmon escapements. A more detailed summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2023 Southeast Alaska–Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Hagerman et al. 2024).

PINK SALMON

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are assembled into 3 stock groups that consist of aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heinl 2020a). Escapement goals established for each of these subregions are further divided into "management targets" for the 15 management districts and 46 stock groups where pink salmon are monitored as an aid to assessing the spatial distribution of pink salmon escapement across Southeast Alaska (Zadina et al. 2004).

The total 2023 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 21.78 million fish ranked 3rd since 1960 (Figure 5). Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all 3 subregions of Southeast Alaska (Table 10). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for 14 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 11) and, at a finer scale, for 44 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 12).

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

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2023 pink salmon harvest of 35.3 million fish was 171% of the recent average (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 12.09 million was above the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 6). Escapement indices exceeded management targets for all 7 districts and for 16 of 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion; the 2 remaining stock groups met their management targets (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes all the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2023 pink salmon harvest of 10.5 million fish was 133% of the recent average (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 7.4 million fish exceeded the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 7). Escapement indices were within or above management targets for 6 of 7 districts (Table 11) and for 20 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside subregion includes all the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof Islands (District 13 outside). The 2023 pink salmon harvest of 2.0 million fish was 53% of the

recent average (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.29 million fish was within the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 8). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for 6 of 7 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 11 and 12).

CHUM SALMON

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

Southern Southeast Subregion

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes 15 index streams located primarily on inner islands and the mainland of southern Southeast Alaska from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–7). The 2023 index count of 276,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast Subregion was above the lower bound SEG of 62,000 index fish and was the largest escapement index since 1960 (Table 13, Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes 63 index streams located on inside waters of northern Southeast Alaska north of Sumner Strait (Districts 8–12, 14–15, and District 13 subdistricts 51–59). The 2023 index count of 324,000 chum salmon was well above the lower bound SEG of 107,000 index fish (Table 13, Figure 9).

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes 9 index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof Islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound subdistricts 51–59). The 2023 index count of 14,600 chum salmon was below the lower bound SEG of 25,000 fish for the fourth straight year (Table 13, Figure 9).

Fall-Run Chum Salmon

Fall chum salmon escapement goals were met for 4 of the 5 fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals in 2023 (Table 13). The escapement of 752,000 fish to the Chilkat River was above the SEG range of 75,000 to 250,000 fish, and the harvest of 52,000 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was above the recent average. The Excursion River escapement index of 7,700 fish was within the SEG range of 4,000 to 18,000 index fish but follows 4 consecutive years below goal. The Cholmondeley Sound escapement index of 93,000 fish was above the upper bound of the SEG range of 30,000 to 48,000 index fish. The Port Camden index of 800 fish was below the SEG range of 2,000 to 7,000 index fish, and the Security Bay index of 18,500 fish was above the escapement goal range of 5,000 to 15,000 index fish.

SOCKEYE SALMON

In 2023, sockeye salmon escapement goals were met for 10 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 14). The McDonald Lake escapement of

74,900 fish was within goal range for the first time in 8 years. The McDonald Lake sockeye salmon stock was adopted as a management stock of concern at the 2018 BOF meeting. Escapements were also within goal ranges for Stikine River mainstem, Chilkoot Lake, and Chilkat Lake. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of goal ranges for Stikine-Tahltan River, Taku River, Redoubt Lake, Situk River, Klukshu River, and East Alsek River. Only 2 sockeye stocks were below goal in 2023: the escapement of 1,689 sockeye salmon at Hugh Smith Lake was well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish, and the escapement of 3,556 fish at Speel Lake was below the SEG range of 4,000 to 9,000 fish.

CHINOOK SALMON

There are 11 Chinook salmon stocks in Southeast Alaska that are monitored for escapement. Two of the transboundary river stocks that are monitored for Chinook salmon escapement are the Taku and Stikine Rivers, both of which had escapements that were below their Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) ranges. Escapements to these systems have been below their BEG ranges since 2016. The escapement to Andrew Creek on the lower Stikine River was also below goal and has now been below goal in 4 of the past 6 years. The escapement estimate of 4,329 fish was within the goal range for the Alsek River. Chinook salmon escapements to 4 monitored systems in East Behm Canal and Boca de Quadra were generally poor although only 1 of 4 systems was below its BEG range. The 2023 Unuk River Chinook salmon escapement was within the BEG range, and this stock has been within goal range in 4 of the past 6 years. The Chilkat River escapement met the BEG range and has also now met its goal in 4 of the past 6 years. Finally, the King Salmon River, a small river system located on Admiralty Island, had an estimated escapement of 68 fish, which was below the BEG range for the 4th time in the last 6 years.

COHO SALMON

Only a small percentage of the coho salmon escapements in Southeast Alaska are enumerated or surveyed because of the extremely scattered distribution of stocks and difficult conditions for observation of spawners during the fall months. Escapement goals for indicator streams have usually been met or exceeded in recent years. In 2023, coho salmon escapements to northern inside areas were within goal ranges for 5 of 6 stocks: Auke Creek, Taku River, Berners River, Chilkat River, and Petersen Creek, whereas no peak escapement estimate was obtained at Montana Creek. The Sitka survey index of 1,392 fish and the Ketchikan survey index of 19,706 fish exceeded their escapement goal ranges. The escapement of 2,207 coho salmon at Hugh Smith Lake was above the BEG range of 500 to 1,600 fish.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation (5 AAC 33.310) in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (Sections 8-A and 8-B), District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) in Southeast Alaska (Figure 10). Regulations require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings may also be allowed in the Nakat Inlet, Carroll Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet THAs (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2023 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and AIR fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

Drift gillnet openings targeting sockeye salmon began in SW 25 at noon on Sunday, June 18, in Districts 1, 6, 11, and 15 (Table 15). Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon from SWs 25–

28 in District 1, SWs 25–31 in District 6, SWs 26–31 in District 8, SWs 25–33 in District 11, and SWs 25–35 in District 15. Pink salmon runs drive management decisions in SWs 29–34 in District 1, SWs 32–35 in Districts 6 and 8, and SWs 29–35 in Section 11-C. Drift gillnet fisheries target fall chum and coho salmon beginning on or after SW 35 in Districts 1, 6, and 8, and SW 34 in Districts 11 and 15. Traditional drift gillnet fisheries occurred for 15 weeks in District 1, 16 weeks in District 8, and 17 weeks in Districts 6, 11, and 15. Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs took place in Carroll Inlet, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay in District 1; Anita Bay in District 7; Deep Inlet in District 13; and Boat Harbor in District 15 (Figure 2).

The 2023 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 4.6 million salmon (Table 17). The 2023 drift gillnet harvest was the 10th highest since 1960. Common property harvests of 16,000 Chinook salmon accounted for 71% of the recent average of 22,500 fish; sockeye salmon harvest of 316,000 fish was 87% of the recent average of 362,000 fish; coho salmon harvest of 150,000 was 58% of the recent average of 258,000 fish; pink salmon harvest of 637,000 fish was 65% of the recent average of 986,000 fish; and harvest of 3.5 million chum salmon was 140% of the recent average of 2.5 million fish. Common property drift gillnet harvest composition by species included <1% Chinook, 7% sockeye, 3% coho, 14% pink, and 76% chum salmon. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable trend is the continued large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992; this increase is largely attributable to hatchery production.

Drift gillnet harvests are presented in this report by species, harvest type, and district (Table 18). Common property salmon harvests include 3.0 million fish in traditional fisheries and 1.6 million fish in hatchery THAs. Drift gillnet harvests from AIR totaled 272,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet salmon harvests by district included 621,000 fish from District 1, 390,000 fish from District 6, 162,000 fish from District 8, 853,000 fish from District 11, and 982,000 fish from District 15. Ranking 2023 traditional and terminal harvests among previous years since 1960, District 1 ranked 21st, District 6 ranked 46th, District 8 ranked 23rd, District 11 ranked 11th, and District 15 ranked 5th (Tables 19–23).

The 2023 drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was $19.1 million based on fish tickets (Table 3). A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) data is shown in Table 4 and Figure 12 (CFEC 2024). The 2023 value includes $14.2 million of chum salmon, $2.1 million of sockeye salmon, $1.1 million of coho salmon, $616,000 of pink salmon, and $1.2 million of Chinook salmon (Table 3).

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern–Yakutat Area (5 AAC 29.060[b][2]) was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to assign 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon to the drift gillnet fishery. This was a change to the drift gillnet allocation from a fixed number of 7,600 Chinook salmon to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all-gear quota—excluding directed fisheries in Districts 8 and 11, Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty 5,000 Chinook salmon baseline, and a risk factor apportioned among fisheries. The BOF adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the PST. The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining harvest levels, if needed, may include early-season area closures for protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize harvest of immature fish. The 2023 drift gillnet harvest allocation was 5,975 treaty Chinook salmon.

The 2023 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 17,000 fish with a common property drift gillnet harvest of 16,000 fish (Table 18). Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. In drift gillnet fishery, *large* Chinook salmon are ≥660 mm from mid eye to tail fork (METF), and are primarily age-1.3 fish. Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon less than 28 inches on fish tickets and the need to report large Chinook salmon for PST purposes, drift gillnet fish tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook salmon of all sizes as 1 category. Data from 2005 to 2011 were revised accordingly. Accounting of Chinook salmon for PST purposes is now done by adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fishery harvest estimate of 12,303 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the AIR. Total drift gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 10,994 Alaska hatchery fish. The hatchery "add-on" was calculated at 10,379 fish resulting in 1,375 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional (non-TBR) fisheries, 464 Chinook salmon as treaty harvest in the AIR drift gillnet fishery, and 85 Chinook salmon as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine TBR fisheries. These results combine for a total treaty harvest of 1,924 fish.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT–PORTLAND CANAL

Fishery Overview

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

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

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the 3rd Sunday in June. During early weeks of the fishery, management is based on run strength of Alaska wild stock chum salmon and Nass River sockeye salmon. In the 3rd week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in larger numbers, management shifts by regulation to that species. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.360) sets drift gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. Management focus transitions to wild, fall-run coho salmon when the pink salmon management plan is no longer in effect, usually in SW 35 or 36 depending on pink salmon abundance. For the remainder of the season, the fishery is managed based on the strength of wild, fall-run coho salmon.

Fishery Summary

In 2023, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 18 in SW 25 (Table 15). The fishery was open a total of 1,776 hours, which was above the 1985–2022 average of 1,381 hours. The fishery was open 4 days each week from SWs 25 through 29 and 5 days each week for SWs 30 through 40—except for SW 36, which was open for 4 days.

For the 2023 season, Canada's DFO forecasted a total run of 459,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 fish or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2023 Nass River sockeye salmon was approximately 36,000 fish. Early inseason estimates of Nass River sockeye salmon abundance were lower than the preseason forecast; however, effort and total sockeye salmon harvest in the fishery were well below average and no time and area restrictions were warranted during the sockeye management period. The 2023 preliminary postseason Nass River total sockeye salmon run was estimated at 696,000 fish, which resulted in an AAH of 68,454 sockeye salmon. The preliminary 2023 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was 23,299 fish.

The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* goes into effect, by regulation, on the third Sunday in July, which was July 16 (SW 29). Based on the pink salmon escapements and purse seine harvest, the District 1 purse seine fishery shifted to a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule during SW 30 where it fished one 15-hour and one 39-hour opening during the week. Therefore, the drift gillnet fishery expanded to 5 days of fishing time. The District 1 purse seine fishery continued with a 2-day on, 2-day off fishing schedule through SW 35. Given the magnitude of the pink salmon run to District 1, the directed purse seine pink salmon fishery would most likely have extended through SW 36 but market conditions and lack of buyers essentially ended the purse seine fishery in the region after only 1 opening in SW 35. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* was in effect through SW 35 when the District 1 purse seine fishery closed for the season. The drift gillnet fishery transitioned into fall coho salmon management beginning in SW 36. During this time, market conditions for salmon changed dramatically. This change had an immediate impact for the drift gillnet fleet, not just in the District 1 gillnet fishery but regionwide. Beginning in SW 32, the price of chum salmon dropped from $0.50 per pound to $0.20 per pound, which greatly affected the regionwide effort in the drift gillnet fishery. Effort in Section 1-B dropped from 37 vessels in SW 31 to only 12 vessels in SW 32. Effort remained low for the next several weeks before increasing slightly as fall coho salmon began to arrive.

Under fall management, the fishery is managed on the run strength of wild coho salmon. With low effort, the total coho salmon harvest remained below average throughout the season. Effort remained low throughout the fall season as well, but CPUE was only slightly below average except for very high CPUE in SW 38. The Hugh Smith Lake coho salmon weir count, which is a long-term indicator stock in southern SEAK, was tracking very well early in the season and was projected to be above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 500 to 1,600 fish. The Hugh Smith coho salmon weir is usually also a good indicator for the other wild coho indicator stocks in the Ketchikan Management Area. Given the strong performance combined with low effort there was little concern for wild coho salmon abundance, and the fishery was given 5 days per week of fishing time from SW 36 to 40. Coho salmon are sampled for coded wire tags (CWT) to determine the percent of hatchery fish in the harvest. The percentage of hatchery coho salmon can range from 20% to as high as 90% throughout September. Inseason analysis showed the hatchery contribution of coho salmon was near the recent average contribution through SW 39, but it then dropped precipitously in SW 40. This drop at the end of the season may be due to the extremely low effort level and the location of the coho salmon harvest instead of an accurate reflection of the hatchery contribution across the area.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The effort and total harvests of all salmon species except chum salmon were below the long-term average for the season. Traditional drift gillnet harvest of 23,300 sockeye salmon was 23% of the 1985–2022 average of 102,000 fish; pink salmon harvest of 157,000 fish was 34% of the 1985–2022 average of 462,600 fish; chum salmon harvest of 418,400 fish was 145% of the 1985–2022 average of 288,400 fish; coho salmon harvest of 22,000 fish was 47% of the 1985–2022 average of 46,800 fish; and Chinook salmon harvest of 940 fish was 63% of the 1985–2022 average of 1,510 fish (Table 19). A total of 61 drift gillnet vessels fished in the district, which is less than the recent average and 60% of the 1985–2022 average of 101 vessels. The low pink salmon harvest compared to the long-term average was not a metric of low pink salmon abundance in the area, but a function of gear selectivity, with the pink salmon being very small in 2023, averaging less than 3 pounds per pink salmon.

Cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* going into effect in SW 29 was 18,300 fish, or 78% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were above average for SWs 25, 26, and 28, and below average for the rest of the season falling well below average after SW 31.

Management actions were taken in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery to conserve Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon during the 2023 season. This action was the closure of approximately 1.0 nmi of shoreline south of Foggy Point to drift gillnet fishing. This restriction was implemented from SWs 31 through 33. At the 2006 BOF meeting, the board removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however, ADF&G still maintains the option to impose closures if the inseason forecast is below the escapement goal range. Sockeye escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 1,689 sockeye salmon, well below the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish (Table 14). This year is the 6th consecutive year that Hugh Smith sockeye salmon has not met the lower bound of the escapement goal range.

Coho salmon escapements to systems in the Ketchikan index area were above the upper end of the escapement goal range. The Ketchikan index area for coho is composed of 14 streams that are surveyed 2 to 3 times in late September through October. Fall coho aerial surveys are conducted in a helicopter. Of note in 2023, the Keta River had an estimate of 7,300 coho salmon and King Creek, a tributary of the Chickamin River, had an estimate of 2,600 coho salmon. These were the largest historical counts for these systems. Additionally, the Eulachon River had an estimate of 2,150 coho salmon and the Blossom River had an estimate of 6,000 coho salmon, the second and third largest historical counts for these systems, and the Hugh Smith weir had a final coho salmon count of 2,207 fish, well above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 50 to 1,600. The combined Ketchikan index count of 22,635 fish—which is the combined helicopter aerial survey count of 14 coho salmon indicator streams in the Ketchikan area—was above the upper end of the BEG range of 4,250 to 8,500 coho salmon, and the highest recorded coho index count.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in marine waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, and Sections 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Sections 8-A and 8-B, waters adjacent to the Stikine

River delta (Figure 10). Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts; because of this, management of Chinook salmon in District 8 and sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 must be in accordance with the PST. Chinook salmon have the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on Stikine River Chinook salmon abundance. In June, as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to sockeye salmon. In August, fishery management is based on pink salmon abundance and finally transitions to coho salmon management for the remainder of the season.

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

Chinook Salmon Fishery

The 2023 preseason terminal run forecast for large Stikine River Chinook salmon was 11,700 fish, which was below levels necessary to achieve minimum escapement. The standard inriver mark–recapture program was not conducted due to the low forecast and the desire by the U.S. and Canada to reduce mortality associated with the recapture assessment fishery conducted in Canada. An alternative method using daily catch and effort data from the Kakwan Point tagging site was evaluated to make weekly run size projections. However, due to insufficient sample sizes, estimates were not available in season nor was a postseason run reconstructed. Nevertheless, all available indicators pointed toward a run below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish.

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

U.S. harvests of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in all District 8 fisheries were minimal. The District 8 drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 12 days through the end of the Chinook salmon reporting period (SW 29) with an estimated 58 Stikine River large Chinook salmon harvested. Spring troll fisheries did not open in Districts 6 and 8, and the summer troll fishery opening on July 1 was closed to retention of Chinook salmon. The District 8 sport fishery implemented nonretention of Chinook salmon from April 1 through July 14. However, a small area in District 8 adjacent to City Creek in Petersburg was open for retention of Chinook salmon beginning June 15 to target Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon returning to this location. Based on GSI information, harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the sport fishery was estimated to be zero fish. The U.S. subsistence Chinook salmon fishery was not opened in 2023. A total of 13 large Chinook salmon were harvested incidentally during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery. Cumulative U.S. District 8 harvest by all gear groups through SW 29 was estimated to be 71 Stikine River large Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast indicated a below average terminal run size of 86,000 fish, with a resulting U.S. allowable catch (AC) of 24,400 fish. Preseason forecasts were the primary basis of management in SWs 25 through 28. Inseason estimates of terminal run sizes were not available in 2023 due to limited commercial fishery data to run inseason models. The postseason Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size estimate of 83,000 fish resulted in a U.S. AC of 21,000 sockeye salmon. The total 2023 U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon estimated by GSI was 9,800 sockeye salmon.

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

During 2023, a feasibility study was initiated by ADF&G to explore the usefulness of inseason sockeye salmon GSI data in managing the U.S. Districts 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. Genetic samples have been collected annually from Chinook salmon in District 8 and sockeye salmon harvested in both districts. ADF&G analyzes these samples postseason to determine the stock composition of harvests in those districts, and to estimate the numbers of each species harvested—as required by the treaty. In 2023, funding became available to conduct a GSI analysis of sockeye salmon harvested in SWs 25 through 29 in the drift gillnet fishery in statistical area 106-41, with results provided in time to inform weekly management decisions for both districts. Each SW, samples were collected, shipped, and promptly processed by the genetics lab, with results reported to Petersburg Area Management by Monday of the following week. Rather than relying on historical data, managers making fisheries decisions would have data available based on inseason stock composition of the sockeye salmon harvest coupled with real-time on-the-grounds surveys of the fishing fleet conducted by ADF&G personnel. An added benefit is that the harvest of Stikine sockeye salmon can be estimated and tracked in season which can aid in tracking harvest toward the AC.

The sockeye salmon stock assessment project at Kakwan Point on the U.S. side of the Stikine River began in 2021. This project provides the inriver run estimates for the Stikine River sockeye salmon and information regarding sockeye salmon passage into the Stikine River. When combined with inseason harvest and stock composition information, the data provides insight into inseason abundance, progress of harvest toward the AC, and progress of fish passage into the Stikine River. Because 2023 represents the first year of operation for all of these sources of data together, it will take a few seasons to establish relationships among the 3 to use in the management of U.S. sockeye salmon fisheries in Districts 6 and 8.

District 6 first opened in SW 25 at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 18, for an initial 2-day period with a 6-inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in place; District 8 remained closed (Table 15). On-the-grounds surveys indicated average to above average sockeye salmon abundance and the Kakwan project showed passage was occurring. This information resulted in the fishery being extended for 24 hours. Effort consisted of 4 boats in Clarence Strait and 32 boats in Sumner Strait. An estimated 700 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 drift gillnet fishery in SW 25.

In SW 26 (June 26–July 2), District 6 and a small area in District 8 opened for an initial 2-day period with a 6-inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in place. On-the-grounds surveys indicated an above average sockeye salmon abundance along with below average effort. The first inseason genetics results were available on Monday, June 25, and indicated the harvest from the previous week was mostly composed of Tahltan sockeye salmon and a high proportion of non-Stikine sockeye salmon stocks. The Kakwan project continued to demonstrate good levels of passage into the Stikine River. Considering low effort and continued available AC of Stikine sockeye salmon, the fishery was extended for 24-hours in both districts. Effort was 8 boats in Clarence Strait, 33 boats in Sumner Strait, 13 boats in Section 8-B, and 5 boats in Section 8-A. An estimated 1,800 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries in SW 26.

Both districts opened for an initial 2 days in SW 27 (July 2–July 8) with a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction in place. On-the-grounds surveys continued to indicate above average sockeye salmon abundance, and the genetic stock analysis information from SW 26 showed roughly the same stock composition as in SW 25. Catches at the Kakwan project remained steady and were tracking ahead of 2022. Considering the continuing low effort and that historical run timing was near peak for Tahltan stocks, the fishery was extended in both districts for 48 hours. An estimated 2,100 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week from both districts combined. Effort included 31 boats in Sumner Strait, 21 boats in Clarence Strait, 2 boats in Section 8-B, and 5 boats in Section 8-A.

During SW 28 (July 9–July 15), both districts opened for an initial 2 days with a 6-inch mesh restriction. Once again, on-the-grounds surveys indicated above average sockeye salmon harvest. Genetics from SW 27 showed the stock composition shifting away from the Tahltan stock toward Stikine mainstem stocks—and an increase in non-Stikine stocks. Catches at Kakwan Point began to drop slightly during the week suggesting that the Tahltan stock was near or slightly past peak inriver. Since the preaseason forecast was for a good surplus of Tahltan sockeye salmon and a lower mainstem component, both districts were extended for just 24 hours. An estimated 1,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week. Effort included 26 boats in Sumner Strait, 24 boats in Clarence Strait, 2 boats in Section 8-B, and 5 boats in Section 8-A.

During SW 29, District 6 fishing time was limited to 2 days by the *McDonald Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018* (Walker et. al, 2018); this was also the last week of mesh restrictions. On-the-grounds surveys indicated sockeye salmon abundance decreased and genetics information from SW 28 showed a decrease in Stikine stocks and a corresponding increase in non-Stikine stocks. Catches at Kakwan project also decreased and continued to gradually decline until the end of the season. An estimated 600 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 29. Effort was below average and included 23 boats in Clarence Strait, 24 boats in Sumner Strait, 3 boats in Section 8-A, and 3 boats in Section 8-B.

Both districts opened for a total of 2 days during SW 30 (July 23–July 29). On-the-grounds surveys indicated sockeye salmon abundance continued to decrease, and genetics information from SW 29 indicated a shift to a larger proportion of non-Stikine stocks. This was the last week of inseason genetics information. An estimated 300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week. Effort was below average and included 22 boats in Clarence Strait, 23 boats in Sumner Strait, 3 boats in Section 8-A, and 2 boats in Section 8-B.

Both districts initially opened for 2 days during SW 31 (July 30–August 5). However, because of declining sockeye salmon catches and an increase in pink salmon abundance, both districts were extended for 24-hours. Given the low amount of effort it was reasoned that the extra time would have a negligible impact on McDonald Lake sockeye salmon escapements. Post season, the estimated sockeye salmon escapement into McDonald Lake in 2023 was 75,000 fish, within the escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish. Additionally, open area was expanded in District 8 to include most of the district except for the portion near the mouth of the Stikine River to allow any remaining Stikine sockeye salmon to clear the area and move upstream. Sockeye salmon harvest rates improved to near average this week, most likely because of an increase in abundance of local Alaska stocks. An estimated 600 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested. Effort shifted this week to District 8 and included 12 boats in Clarence Strait, 20 boats in Sumner Strait, and 37 boats in District 8, mostly in the southern portion of Section 8-B.

The postseason terminal run size estimate for Stikine River sockeye salmon was 83,000 fish with a U.S. AC of 21,000 sockeye salmon. This estimate included: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest of 8,400 fish; U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 1,400 fish; total Canadian inriver harvest of 17,000 fish in their commercial and food fisheries; Tahltan Lake weir count of 37,800 fish (Table 14); and the estimated mainstem escapement of 18,000 fish. Stikine River sockeye salmon contributed to 17% of Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During SWs 32 through 35 (August 6–September 2), Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. The *Section 6-D Pink Salmon Management Plan* was readopted by the BOF in the spring of 2022 after having previously expired because of a sunset clause. At the same meeting, Section 6-D was redefined to just include the area known as the Screen Islands. The management plan allows fishing with drift gillnets in that area under certain circumstances after the first Saturday in August and before the first Sunday in September. Both districts opened for 5 days in SWs 32 through 34. Time was reduced in SW 35, with a 4-day opening permitted in both districts because pink salmon abundance was dropping off and it was early in the coho salmon run. Effort was generally below average in both districts during the pink salmon management period.

2023 pink salmon harvests and harvest rates were below average in both districts despite the high abundance of fish observed in adjacent purse seine fisheries and aerial surveys. The main reason for this was lower-than-average effort and smaller-than-average returning pink salmon coupled with the fleet using larger mesh gear than would normally be used to target pink salmon. Escapements for stock groups in both districts met or exceeded escapement goals.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Management emphasis transitioned to wild coho salmon abundance in SW 36. From SW 36 to the end of the season, both districts were allowed to fish 4 days per week based on abundance, low effort, or a combination of both factors. Prior to SW 36, 19,500 coho salmon, or 46% of the District 6 total, had been harvested. Effort in District 6 remained around half the average for SWs 36 and 37, then dropped to about a third of the average for the remainder of the season. District 6 closed for the season in SW 41. The hatchery contribution was approximately 8,300 fish or about 20% of the harvest, and was composed primarily of releases from Crystal Lake, Anita Bay, and Neets Bay. The coho salmon harvest was near average in District 8, with an estimated harvest of 5,900

hatchery fish (33% of the total) and 15,000 wild coho salmon. Effort was also near average. District 8 closed with District 6 in SW 41.

Harvest and Effort Summary

The 2023 District 6 drift gillnet fishery total harvest of 391,000 salmon was well below the recent average of 609,000 fish, and included 740 Chinook, 42,300 sockeye, 42,300 coho, 126,000 pink, and 179,200 chum salmon. Salmon harvests were below recent averages for all species except chum salmon, which was above average (Table 20). An estimated 390 Chinook salmon (52%) in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 4,100 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 6, representing 10% of the district's harvest. An estimated 8,300 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest (20%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Harvests of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the 2 major fishing areas of District 6 were markedly different. In the Sumner Strait area, 31,000 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 3,600 fish were estimated to be of Stikine River origin and contributed 12% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area. In the Clarence Strait area, 11,400 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 500 fish were estimated to be of Stikine River origin and contributed 5% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was opened for 63 days from June 18 to October 14, above the recent average of 46 days (Table 15). Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D (Screen Island) was closed by regulation from SWs 32 to 35 except during weeks purse seine fisheries occurred in that area. The Section 6-D purse seine fishery was open in SWs 32 to 34;the Section 6-D drift gillnet fishery was thus open during the weekly District 6 drift gillnet opening except during those times that Section 6-D was open to purse seining. Weekly participation started out above average for the first 2 weeks, but then fell to near average for SWs 27 through 29, then stayed below average for the remainder of the season. The number of permits ranged between 51 permits fished in SW 27 to 2 permits fished in SW 41. Total season effort of 1,716 boat days (number of permits multiplied by the number of days the fishery was open each week) was below the recent average of 2,423 boat days.

Total salmon harvest in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery was also below average and included 650 Chinook, 6,000 sockeye, 21,000 coho, 29,000 pink, and 105,000 chum salmon (Table 21). Salmon harvests were below recent averages for all species except coho, which was just above average. An estimated 414 fish (64%) of the District 8 Chinook salmon harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 4,800 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested, which contributed 73% of the District 8 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 5,900 (28%) coho salmon harvested in District 8 were of Alaska hatchery origin.

The District 8 drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 60 days beginning June 25 and closed concurrently with District 6 on October 14 (Table 15). Total fishing time was well above the recent average (40 days), excluding years with directed Chinook salmon fishing. Participation in District 8 was below average most weeks, except for SWs 35 and 37. The total season effort of 1,003 boat days was below the recent average of 1,353 boat days.

Escapement Summary

Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapement was 12,795 fish: below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 large fish. The 2023 Little Tahltan weir count was 360 large fish, below the

recent average of 600 large fish. Andrew Creek Chinook salmon escapement was below the 650 to 1,500 fish escapement goal range with an estimated escapement of 380 large fish.

The escapement at the Tahltan Lake weir was 37,400 sockeye salmon, which was above the escapement goal range of 11,000 to 25,000 fish. The Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 18,100 fish was within its escapement goal range of 13,000 to 33,000 fish (Table 14).

Overall, peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local island systems were good for 2023, with most counts near or above recent averages. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake also improved for 2023, with an estimate of 74,900 fish, which was within the escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish (Table 14).

Pink salmon escapements were strong for Districts 6 and 8. The District 8 indexed escapement of 82,500 fish was above the management target range of 20,000 to 60,000 index fish. A 688,000 fish escapement index for District 6 was above its management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 index fish (Table 11).

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

DISTRICT 11: TAKU–SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

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

The PST directly affects management of this fishery because a significant portion of District 11 salmon harvests are from the Taku River—a major transboundary river extending into Canada . The PST mandates the District 11 sockeye salmon fishery be managed primarily for Taku River escapement needs. The Taku River sockeye salmon BEG, implemented in May of 2020, is 40,000 to 75,000 fish with a management objective of 58,000 fish. This objective is based on revised historical run sizes resulting from the Transboundary Technical Committee's review of Taku River sockeye salmon assessment. Annex IV of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for Taku River sockeye salmon based on documented enhanced sockeye salmon runs resulting from joint Canada–

U.S. sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's runs of Taku River enhanced sockeye salmon resulted in 2023 harvest shares for Taku River sockeye salmon of 77% U.S. and 23% Canada.

The PST also includes provisions for Taku River coho salmon. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a management objective of 70,000 fish. Management intent of both countries in 2023 was to achieve the management objective and respective ACs defined in the harvest sharing agreement developed for the current Annex Period.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2023. The forecast of 23,000 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada. The forecast was below the management objective, and escapement had been below the goal range for the previous 7 years. These low counts resulted in large restrictions in the early District 11 directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fishery with commercial troll, sport, and personal use fisheries also curtailed. Drift tangle nets were used near the Wright River to spaghetti-tag and radio-tag fish to allow for a mark–recapture estimate, and potentially to give an indication of inseason run abundance based on CPUE; however, there were not enough years of CPUE data from the project to estimate run size with a high degree of confidence. The inriver assessment fishery, which acts as a potential second event in the mark–recapture study, was not conducted by Canada in 2023 due to the low forecast run size and recent below-goal escapements. Without a reliable method of estimating run size in season, both the U.S. and Canada managed their early-season sockeye salmon fisheries based on the preseason Chinook salmon forecast.

Management actions to conserve Taku River Chinook salmon occurred in District 11 and Canadian fisheries. Management actions in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery included: 2-day initial fishing periods in Taku Inlet from SW 25 to 27; a significant area closure including most of Taku Inlet and waters extending further south and west in SW 25; a closure line north of Point Cooper in SW 26,a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction; and night closures (10:00 PM to 4:00 AM) throughout the district from SW 25 to 26.

Canada delayed their first inriver directed sockeye salmon fishery opening by a week to SW 27 and fishing started on July 2. Canada also implemented nonretention of all Chinook salmon in their commercial and recreational fisheries and implemented a 5.5-inch maximum mesh size restriction through SW 29. Commercial spring troll fisheries throughout the region were limited to select outer coastal areas, near hatchery facilities or release sites, in THAs, and in areas that have been identified as having low proportional harvest of wild Southeast Alaska–Yakutat Chinook salmon. Nonretention of Chinook salmon in the sport fishery was in effect in northern inside waters from April 1 through June 14 and in upper Taku Inlet through June 30. The personal use sockeye salmon fishery in the U.S. portion of the Taku River was delayed by nearly 2 weeks and started on July 15. The 2023 GSI harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon in District 11 were 120 fish in the sport and 141 fish in the commercial drift gillnet fishery, plus an estimated 10 fish harvested in the personal use fishery.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The 2023 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began on June 18 in SW 25. Section 11-B was opened for 2 days (Table 15), which was average, in Taku Inlet with a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction,

night closures in effect from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM, and an area restriction closing waters in Taku Inlet north of Point Greely and west of a line of longitude running mid inlet from the latitude of Point Greely to a point where it intersects with the Admiralty Island shoreline south of Grand Island. Effort was approximately 49% of average for the week with 14 boats fishing. Sockeye salmon harvest was 59%, and CPUE was 111% of average. Total Chinook salmon harvest was 158 fish with 76 fish estimated as wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and Age, Sex, Length (ASL) sampling. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE were well below the weekly average.

In SW 26 Section 11-B was opened for 2 days (80% of average) in Taku Inlet (statistical area 111-32) and Stephens Passage (statistical area 111-31) with the northern line shifted to the latitude of Point Cooper in Taku Inlet, and gear and time restrictions throughout the district the same as the previous opening to minimize Chinook salmon interception. Thirty-one boats, 77% of average, harvested approximately 500 sockeye salmon. This weekly harvest was 27% of average, with CPUE approximately half of average. Total Chinook salmon harvest was 95 fish of which an estimated 26 fish were wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest was 51% and CPUE was 125% of their weekly averages.

Section 11-B was opened for 2 days in SW 27 with a third day extension based on a small fleet size and well above average sockeye salmon harvest. Chinook salmon conservation measures were further reduced this week with open waters extended north to the latitude of Jaw Point in Taku Inlet and the maximum mesh size restriction and night closures were no longer utilized. Participation increased from the previous week to 42 boats which is approximately 67% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was nearly 8,000 fish, over twice the average for the week with CPUE also over twice the average. Otolith analysis from sockeye salmon sampled in Taku Inlet indicated that 3% of the sockeye salmon harvest was composed of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon from Taku and Stikine Rivers projects, and 2% were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. A Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was not produced this week due to low numbers of tags from the Canyon Island fish wheels and low harvest in the recapture effort in the Canadian inriver fishery. Chinook salmon harvest this week was 198 fish, of which none were wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest and CPUE increased from the previous week to 89% of average harvest and 154% of average CPUE.

Section 11-B was opened for 3 days in SW 28 with the north line remaining at Jaw Point in Taku Inlet for Chinook salmon conservation. Fishing time was extended 24 hours again this week with continued abundance of sockeye salmon and below average fleet size. The 4-day opening was 103% of the weekly average. Eighty-six boats, 95% of average, participated this week and harvested approximately 14,500 sockeye salmon which was 158% of average and CPUE was 119% of average. Analysis of otolith samples from the fishing grounds indicated 9% of the sockeye salmon harvest in Taku Inlet and 51% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Harvest of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon from Tatsamenie and Tahltan Lakes contributed 4% of the Taku Inlet harvest and 1% in Stephens Passage. A Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was again not produced this week due to insufficient data from the mark and recapture project. Total Chinook salmon harvest was 126 fish, of which 30 were wild large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Chum salmon harvest was the highest of the season this week with 233,000 fish harvested. This harvest was 241% of average and CPUE was 264% of average.

Fishing time for SW 29 was set at 3 days in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with the northern line in Taku Inlet relaxed to the full extent. A 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction was implemented on the third day of the opening south of Circle Point in Stephens Passage to minimize

harvest of Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon but still allowing opportunity to target hatchery-produced chum salmon. Participation increased slightly from the previous week with 90 boats making landings (96% of average) and the highest weekly total of the season. The weekly harvest of sockeye salmon in the fishery was approximately 14,700 fish (114% of average) and CPUE was 125% of average. With sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE falling in the latter portion of the opening, no extended fishing time occurred. Analysis of otolith samples from this week indicated that 23% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet were of Snettisham Hatchery origin and 5% harvested were TBR enhanced sockeye salmon from Tatsamenie and Tahltan Lakes. No otolith samples from Stephens Passage were obtained this week. The first Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was produced this week and projected a terminal run of approximately 163,000 wild fish, just below the preseason forecast of 169,000 fish. Using the terminal run projection and anticipated 75% U.S. harvest share based on the projected terminal run size of TBR enhanced fish, resulted in a U.S. AC of nearly 79,000 Taku River wild sockeye salmon. Chum salmon harvest was 140% of average and CPUE was 150% of average.

Fishing time for SW 30 was set at 3 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with the 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction in place on the third day for the waters of Stephens Passage south of Circle Point to limit harvest of wild sockeye salmon returning to Port Snettisham. Fishing time was extended for an additional day in Taku Inlet to focus effort on Taku River sockeye salmon. The 4-day opening was 111% of average for the week. Effort during the opening fell from the previous week to 79 boats making landings, which was 78% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 19,400 fish, 105% of average for the week and the highest weekly harvest of the season. CPUE was 124% of average. Analysis of otoliths from the opening indicated that 43% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 76% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake made up 6% of the sockeye salmon harvest in Taku Inlet and 1% of the harvest in Stephens Passage. The weekly Taku River wild sockeye salmon terminal run size projection decreased from the previous week to approximately 160,000 fish resulting in a U.S. AC of approximately 76,000 fish. Chum salmon harvest was 133% of average and CPUE was 154% of average.

Fishing time for SW 31 began with 3 days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage including Section 11-C, which had not been opened since the 2017 season, and was based on strong pink salmon abundance. The 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point was not utilized this week. Throughout the district fishing time was extended for an additional day for a weekly total of 4 days (98% of average) based on low effort and good sockeye salmon harvest. Participation again dropped from the previous week to 56 boats making landings, 66% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 11,500 fish (71% of average) and CPUE was 116% of average. Otolith analysis indicated that of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, 25% were of Snettisham Hatchery origin and 7% were TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. No otolith samples were obtained from Stephens Passage this week. The weekly Taku River wild sockeye salmon terminal run size projection increased slightly this week to approximately 164,000 fish resulting in a U.S. AC of approximately 82,000 fish which was based on a 77/23% harvest split due to an increase in the enhanced sockeye salmon run projection. Chum salmon harvest was 156% of average and CPUE was 255% of average.

Fishing time was set at 3 days for SW 32 in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage including Section 11-C. The entrance of Port Snettisham opened 24 hours after the Sunday noon opening due to a good pulse of Speel Lake sockeye salmon counted through the weir. The entire district was

extended for an additional day for a total of 4 days of fishing in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage and 3 days in the entrance of Port Snettisham. The 4-day opening was average for the week. Participation fell again to 31 boats making landings, which was 51% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 6,300 fish which was 47% of average, and CPUE was 95% of average. Analysis of otoliths sampled for the week indicated that 32% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet and 74% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and 9% of the Taku Inlet harvest was TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run size projection increased slightly to approximately 165,000 wild fish resulting in a U.S. AC of approximately 82,000 fish. Chum salmon harvest was 152% of average and CPUE was 291% of average for the week.

Section 11-B was opened for an initial 3 days again in SW 33 including the entrance to Port Snettisham, with a delayed opening starting on Monday at noon to avoid conflict with the annual Golden North Salmon Derby. Section 11-C opened on Sunday at noon as it is outside the derby boundary. The entire district was extended for an additional day resulting in 4 days of fishing in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham, and 5 days of fishing in Section 11-C. The 5-day opening was 135% of average for the week. Effort fell to 20 boats or 42% of average. Sockeye salmon harvest was 30% of average and CPUE was 60% of average. Analysis of otoliths sampled for the week indicated that 15% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet and 80% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and 7% of the Taku Inlet harvest was TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run size projection increased to approximately 176,000 wild fish resulting in a U.S. AC of approximately 94,000 fish after applying 80/20% harvest sharing based on the projected enhanced sockeye salmon run size. Chum salmon harvest continued to fall this week with harvest 62% of average and CPUE 110% of average. This was the last Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate of the season and the last week of the sockeye salmon management period with coho salmon management starting in SW 34.

During the summer season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point may differ from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon, as well as to effectively harvest DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet remained closed to the outer markers, except for 2 days throughout the entire season. The Speel Arm THA was not opened, due to low returns of Speel Lake wild sockeye salmon. The entrance to Port Snettisham opened in SW 32 and remained open throughout the coho salmon management period. In SW 30, a 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point was minimally utilized during the 2 total days that Limestone Inlet was open to the inner markers due predominantly to the small fleet size. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon runs to Crescent Lake was discontinued in 2012, and aerial surveys have been used in the last several seasons to monitor escapement. No sockeye salmon were observed in the lake this season and it is assumed that adequate numbers of fish escaped through the District 11 fishery into the lake due to below average fishing time and effort in Stephens Passage throughout the sockeye management period. The 2023 Speel Lake sockeye salmon escapement was slightly below the lower bound of the escapement goal range.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Fishing time for SW 34 was set for 3 days(125% of average) in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, as well as the entrance to Port Snettisham and Section 11-C. The district was extended for an additional day based on low effort and above average coho salmon harvest. Twenty-two boats,

68% of average, made landings throughout the week. Analysis of sockeye salmon otoliths sampled for the week indicated that 8% of the sockeye salmon harvested from Taku Inlet and 50% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and 16% of the Taku Inlet harvest and 2% of the Stephens Passage harvest were TBR enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake. This count represented the highest weekly proportions of TBR enhanced fish for the season from both areas. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 118% and 146% of average. CWT analysis indicated that less than 1% of the approximately 2,800 coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The first Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate, expanded by average run timing with harvest applied, projected a terminal run of approximately 87,000 above-border fish resulting in a U.S. AC of approximately 8,500 fish.

Fishing time for SW 35 was again set at 3 days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham, with Section 11-C closed for the season due to falling pink salmon abundance. The district was extended for an additional day based on low effort and above average coho salmon harvest. The 4-day opening was 125% of average for the week. A total of 23 boats made landings throughout the opening; this count was73% of average and the highest weekly participation of the fall fishery. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 101% and 99% of average, with most of the harvest occurring in Taku Inlet. CWT analysis indicated that 6% of the approximately 3,800 coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The projected terminal run estimate for Taku River above-border coho salmon increased slightly to approximately 88,000 fish resulting in a U.S. AC of 9,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 36 was set at 4 days, 114% of average, throughout the district along with the entrance of Port Snettisham. A total of 16 boats, 53% of average, made landings with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 89% and 158% of average. The 5,100 coho salmon harvest this week represented the largest weekly harvest of the season. CWT analysis indicated that only 2% of the approximately 5,100 coho salmon harvest for the week was composed of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly projected terminal run estimate for Taku River above-border coho salmon increased to approximately 92,000 fish providing a U.S. AC of 11,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 37 was set at 5 days, 156% of average, in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham. Participation fell to 13 boats making landings, 46% of the average. Coho salmon harvest was 79% of average and CPUE was 123% of average. CWT analysis indicated 8% of the approximately 4,200 coho salmon harvest was composed of Alaska hatchery fish, the highest weekly hatchery contribution of the season. The weekly Taku River above-border coho salmon terminal run projection decreased to approximately 89,000 fish providing a U.S. AC of 9,500 fish.

Fishing time for SWs 38 to 40 was set at 5 days each week throughout the district, and the last opening in SW 41 was reduced to 4 days which was 87% of average. Participation plummeted to 3 boats or less for SWs 38 and 39, and SWs 40 and 41 had no effort. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were well below average for the last 2 weeks fished. CWT analysis indicated Alaska hatchery fish contributed 6% to the approximately 450 coho salmon harvest in SWs 38 and 39. The next 2 weekly Taku River above-border coho salmon terminal run projections were approximately 86,000 fish in SW 38 and 88,000 fish for the final projection in SW 39. District 11 closed for the season at noon on Thursday, October 12.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The 2023 District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 67 days from June 18 through October 12. The Speel Arm THA was not opened because wild Speel Lake sockeye salmon did not meet the lower bound of the escapement goal. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured in boat days peaked in SW 28. Total fishing effort for the 2023 drift gillnet fishery was 1,908 boat days, which was 75% of average.

Harvest in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery totaled 690 Chinook, 80,000 sockeye, 21,000 coho, 130,000 pink, and 623,000 chum salmon (Tables 22 and 27). Harvests for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon were below recent averages. Pink and chum salmon harvests were above average. Hatchery-produced salmon made up a substantial amount of the Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon harvest.

The District 11 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 690 fish during the traditional sockeye and coho salmon management periods (SWs 25 to 41), , was 69% of average (Table 22). Alaska hatchery fish contributed 42% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The 2023 GSI-based District 11 harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon are 120 fish in the sport and 141 fish in the commercial drift gillnet fishery, and an estimated 10 fish in the personal use fishery. Canada's commercial harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was zero fish due to a nonretention policy; 147 large Chinook salmon were caught and released during their directed sockeye salmon fishery. The 2023 escapement estimate is 14,760 Taku River large Chinook salmon, below the escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish and the 8th lowest escapement estimated since full stock assessment began in 1989.

The District 11 traditional drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 80,000 fish was 87% of average (Table 22). Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during SW 27 and added a substantial proportion to harvests from SWs 28 to 34. Contribution of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon is estimated to be 25,000 fish or 31% of the harvest. Sockeye salmon from joint Canada–U.S. fry planting programs at Tatsamenie, Tahltan, and Trapper Lakes contributed an estimated 4,000 fish. The PST harvest shares for the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of Taku River sockeye salmon in 2023 were 77% U.S. and 23% Canada based on enhanced salmon production. District 11 gillnet fisheries (commercial and personal use) harvested an estimated 51,800 Taku River sockeye salmon, 45% of the 114,000 fish TAC, or 59% of the U.S. AC. The Canadian harvest of 17,000 Taku River sockeye salmon is 15% of the TAC or 65% of the Canadian AC. The Canadian fishery is covered in more detail in the *Canadian Transboundary River Fisheries* section of this report.

The estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement was 101,500 fish, well above the newly adopted escapement goal range of 40,000 to 75,000 fish. Escapement of sockeye salmon into Speel Lake, enumerated through the weir, was 3,600 fish; this count was below the lower end of the 4,000–9,000 fish escapement goal range. Sockeye salmon escapement into Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2023, with no fish observed during several flights. Although no formal goal exists for this system, the historical peak aerial survey count is 5,000 fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, local Juneau area streams, as well as to Alaska hatcheries and release sites. The traditional drift gillnet coho salmon harvest of 21,000 fish was 71% of average. Alaska hatchery coho salmon accounted for 700 fish or 4% of the District 11 drift gillnet harvest. The above-border Taku River coho salmon escapement was estimated at 89,000 fish, within the escapement goal

range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and above the management objective of 70,000 fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 12,300 Taku River above-border coho salmon throughout the entire season with the U.S. harvesting 39% and Canada harvesting 53% of their ACs after SW 33 during the coho accounting period. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 traditional drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 130,000 fish was 122% of average (Table 22). Escapement numbers for Taku River pink salmon are unknown and Canyon Island fish wheel counts are not comparable to the baseline for the year. The 2023 total of 7,097 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was substantial considering the reduced operating times, and pink salmon escapement to the Taku River is therefore characterized as above average. This characterization was supported by numbers of pink salmon observed in the Nakina River on Chinook salmon aerial surveys flown in 2023. Other pink salmon index streams aerially surveyed in northern Stephens Passage also had well above average counts of pink salmon.

The District 11 traditional drift gillnet harvest of 623,000 chum salmon was 148% of average (Table 22). Summer chum salmon made up 99.5% of the total chum salmon harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and is composed almost entirely of hatchery fish. Chum salmon returning to DIPAC release sites in Gastineau Channel and Limestone Inlet contributed to a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Sixty percent of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet and 40% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 3,400 fall chum salmon from SW 34 to the end of the season was 170% of average but was buoyed by a large chum salmon harvest in SW 34 that was likely largely made up of hatchery-produced summer chum salmon. Escapement numbers for Taku River chum salmon are unknown and typically the number of chum salmon caught by the fish wheels throughout the season at Canyon Island can be used as an index of escapement. However, the operating hours of the fish wheels were reduced to 8 hours a day in 2023, from 16 to 24 hours for the previous 39 years, so fish wheel catch numbers are not comparable. The 2023 combined fish wheel catch of chum salmon was 61 fish which was more than the total in 3 of the last 10 years when the fish wheels were spinning substantially more hours throughout the day.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

The District 15 (Lynn Canal) commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Lynn Canal north of Little Island Light. District 15 includes Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). All 5 species of Pacific salmon are harvested in this fishery; however, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon are the targeted species. Management is driven by the abundance of wild sockeye salmon through most of the summer before transitioning to fall-run chum and coho salmon in late August. The fishery has historically targeted wild sockeye salmon from mid-June through September, with the harvest being predominantly Chilkoot Lake and Berners River sockeye salmon during early summer, and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for the remainder of the season. Traditionally, sockeye salmon have mostly been harvested in Section 15-A, but over the past 25 years, there has been increased effort and harvest in Section 15-C. District 15 has 2 chum salmon fisheries: a summer fishery for hatchery-produced chum salmon returning to the Boat Harbor THA, and a wild fall chum salmon fishery for chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Since the early 2000s, fishing in Section 15-C from mid-June to

mid-July has been focused on harvesting DIPAC hatchery-produced summer chum salmon returning to release sites in the Boat Harbor THA and the Amalga Harbor special harvest area (SHA). By late August, management emphasis shifts to wild fall chum and coho salmon abundance. Chilkat River and Berners Bay stocks composed most of the wild chum and coho salmon harvest.

The District 15 drift gillnet fishery has been managed in accordance with the *Lynn Canal and Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.384) since 2003. This plan closes the commercial drift gillnet fishery in Chilkat Inlet north of Ayiklutu (Seduction) Point through the first 2 weeks of the season and north of Glacier Point during the 3rd and 4th weeks of the season if the projected inriver run of Chinook salmon to the Chilkat River is less than 1,850 ocean-age-3 and older fish. Due to poor Chinook salmon escapements to the Chilkat River in 5 out of 6 consecutive years from 2012 to 2017, Chilkat River Chinook salmon were designated a stock of management concern during the 2018 BOF meeting, and an action plan was developed to reduce harvest of this stock and increase escapements (Lum and Fair 2018). This action plan outlined extensive management actions for the Southeast Alaska commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries to reduce harvest rates of Chilkat River Chinook salmon, and other SEAK Chinook salmon SOC. During the 2022 BOF meeting, the department recommended the board continue the SOC status for Chilkat River Chinook salmon. The board adopted a new action plan (Hagerman et al. 2022) that includes the Taku River Chinook salmon stock. Management actions for Chilkat River Chinook salmon were the same as the prior plan with modifications that allowed the department to apply more restrictive management measures where and when appropriate, and to relax management measures where and when the department determined there was opportunity to do so. Since the inception of the 2018 action plan, harvest rates of Chilkat River Chinook salmon have averaged 4.7%, down from an average of 26% prior to 2018. Although the plans have been successful in limiting harvest of Chinook salmon, management actions have also limited harvest opportunities for targeted species such as wild sockeye and hatchery-produced chum salmon with similar run timing and migration routes. This year was the sixth consecutive year the District 15 drift gillnet fishery has been managed under the provisions of the BOF recommended management actions, which occur during the first several weeks of the directed sockeye salmon fishery.

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

In 2023, a total of 168 individual permits holders made landings in District 15, a decrease from 190 permits in 2022, and 78% of the recent average. The total number of salmon harvested in District 15 was 1.7 million fish, 126% of average, an increase from the 2022 harvest of 1.4 million fish (Table 23).

Chinook Salmon Fishery

There are no directed commercial drift gillnet Chinook salmon fisheries in District 15, although Chinook salmon are harvested incidentally. Other fisheries harvest the Chilkat River stock in

Southeast Alaska including Chilkat Inlet and Chilkat River subsistence salmon fisheries, sport fisheries, and commercial troll and purse seine fisheries. The 2023 Chilkat River Chinook salmon preseason total run size forecast was 2,850 large (ocean-age-3 and older) fish. Although the forecast was within the escapement goal range of 1,750 to 3,500 fish, given continued low productivity and poor marine survival, conservative management measures were again necessary to minimize harvest of Chilkat River Chinook salmon.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

Preseason expectations for Chilkoot and Chilkat Rivers sockeye salmon were for average to above average runs based on parent-year escapements, zooplankton observations, and presmolt estimates.

The 2023 District 15 drift gillnet fishery opened by regulation on June 18 in SW 25 (Table 15). BOF recommended management actions were again implemented during the first several weeks of the sockeye salmon fishery to minimize Chilkat River Chinook salmon harvest. Restrictions included reduced time and area, and gear restrictions. Additional restrictions to curtail harvest of juvenile Chilkat River Chinook salmon included night closures from 10:00 PM to 4:00 AM. Sections 15-A and 15-C opened simultaneously; however, the duration of management restrictions varied between these 2 sections of District 15. Section 15-B did not open in 2023.

During the first 5 weeks of the fishery (SWs 25–29), commercial fishing in Section 15-A was limited to 2 days a week south of Eldred Rock Lighthouse and east of a line from Eldred Rock Lighthouse to a point 2.0 nmi from the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal. A 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction and night closures were also imposed in Section 15-A during the first 5 weeks.

During the fourth week of the fishery (SW 28), Chilkoot River weir counts and on-the-grounds surveys indicated a strong sockeye salmon return to Chilkoot Lake. Due to these observations, the fleet was given early opportunity to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in the upper portion of Chilkoot Inlet. Fishing opened in waters between Battery Point Light and Tanani Point for 2 days with night closures and a 6-inch maximum mesh restriction in place.

By SW 29, the Chilkoot River weir count was rapidly approaching the lower bound of the escapement goal range and more fishing time and area was warranted. The open fishing area in Chilkoot Inlet was expanded north into Lutak Inlet up to the White Rock line for an initial 2 days with a 24-hour extension occurring. On July 26, the Chilkoot River weir had enumerated 38,648 sockeye salmon, and the lower bound of the escapement goal range was achieved.

During SW 30, restrictions for Chinook salmon conservation were lifted and all waters of Section 15-A opened to commercial fishing (except for waters north of the White Rock in Lutak Inlet and Chilkat Inlet). In SW 30, Section 15-A opened for 2 days followed by a 24-hour extension.

In SW 31, the same areas opened initially for 3 days. Waters north of Mud Bay to White Rock received a 2-day extension for a total fishing period of 5 days. Waters south of Mud Bay received a 24-hour extension for a total fishing period of 4 days.

Management actions implemented in subsequent weeks were aimed at harvesting excess salmon to escapement in the Chilkoot River to prevent exceeding the upper bound of the escapement goal range of 86,000 fish. Fishing time was set at 5 days each week in waters north of Mud Bay to the White Rock line during the next 5 weeks (SWs 31–35). The remainder of Section 15-A (waters south of Mud Bay) opened for 3 days each week during SWs 33 and 34. In SW 35, emphasis

switched to fall management for wild coho and chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon harvest and escapement continued to be closely monitored for the next 3 weeks.

Fishing effort in Section 15-C primarily targets hatchery summer chum salmon runs to DIPAC's release site in the Boat Harbor THA, although management emphasis is on wild stock sockeye and Chinook salmon. Due to conservation measures for Chilkat River Chinook salmon, fishing was limited to 2 days a week during the first 2 openings (SWs 25 & 26). The open area is colloquially referred to as *the Postage Stamp*, which is composed of a small area of Section 15-C south of the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef Light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef Light to Little Island Light, generally opened to target chum salmon returning to Amalga Harbor.

In SW 27, the Postage Stamp was expanded ~1.5 nmi north to alleviate crowding issues amongst the fleet. Fishing time was set for 2 days, followed by a 24-hour extension. Night closures and a 6-inch maximum mesh size were in effect during the first 5 weeks of the fishery.

In SW 28, the same area initially opened for 2 days. Inseason information indicated strong levels of sockeye salmon abundance and a 48-hour extension was warranted.

By SW 29, there were no sockeye salmon conservation concerns, and fishing opened south of the latitude of Point Bridget for 2 days with an additional 24 hours granted to allow extra opportunity to harvest sockeye and hatchery-produced chum salmon.

In SW 30, night closure and mesh restrictions were removed and waters south of the latitude of Point Bridget opened for 2 days, followed by a 24-hour extension.

In SWs 31 and 32, the same area opened, fishing time was set at 3 days, and a 24-hour extension was granted for a total fishing period of 4 days. In Section 15-C, fall management began in SW 34.

Fall Coho and Chum Salmon Fishery

Management of the District 15 fall fishery primarily focused on harvests of wild fall chum and coho salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Fall chum and coho salmon have similar run timing and management decisions consider both species. Additionally, sockeye salmon escapement to Chilkat Lake was considered during the fall fishery in Section 15-A as the late-run timing of these species overlap with coinciding Chilkat River coho and chum salmon runs. The fall fishery is managed by monitoring the chum and coho salmon catches in the Chilkat River fish wheels, and by stream surveys of the Chilkat River Basin. Fishery performance data (CPUE) is also taken into consideration.

Section 15-A opened to fall fishing in SW 34 for 3 days in waters south of a line from Glacier Point to Twin Coves (Chilkat Inlet) to assess Chilkat River coho and chum salmon abundance. With inseason indications for strong chum and coho salmon runs to Chilkat River, and no Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon conservation concerns, more fishing area opened in Chilkat Inlet up to Kochu Island in SW 35 and fishing time was set for 3 days. In SWs 36 and 37, fishing time was again set at 3 days with the same area open in Chilkat Inlet. Lutak Inlet closed for the remainder of the season in SW 36. As fishing effort declined throughout the fall fishery, fishing time increased to 4 days in all open areas of Section 15-A. The same lines and time in Section 15-A remained in place until the season closed.

In Section 15-C, fall management began in SW 34. Fishery performance data was used to provide harvest opportunities for Berners Bay coho salmon and to assess run strength of coho and chum

salmon returning to the Chilkat River. Fall management in Section 15-C began a week earlier than Section 15-A due to below average effort and no conservations concerns for Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. The first week of fall fishing was open in all waters of Section 15-C for 3 days. The same time and area were given in the following 2 weeks (SWs 35 and 36). Effort was minimal and well below average throughout the entire fall fishery in Section 15-C. As a result, fishing time increased to 4 days in all waters of Section 15-C throughout the remainder of the fall season (SWs 37–41).

Harvest and Effort Summary

The District 15 traditional drift gillnet fishery was open for a total of 62 days from June 18 (SW 25) through October 12 (SW 41). Section 15-A was open for 62 days—122% of the recent average—and Section 15-C was open for 58 days—121% of the recent average (Table 15). A total of 168 drift gillnet permits participated in the 2023 District 15 drift gillnet fishery—78% of the recent average. Districtwide fishing effort peaked in SW 27 with a total of 140 boats fishing—87% of the recent average for that week. Participation in the fishery and fishing effort measured in boat days in 2023 was 10,898 boat days, which was 96% of average.

Participation in Section 15-A was above the recent average during the first 7 weeks of the fishery, then fell below average the rest of the season except for during SW 34 where there was a slight uptick in effort to 68 boats. In Section 15-A, fishing effort peaked in SW 32 with 80 boats fishing, which was slightly above the recent average for that week. Fishing effort districtwide typically declines during the fall fishery due to lower catch rates and foul weather. An additional factor that affected effort in 2023 was the crash of the seafood market. This crash caused pink and chum salmon prices to collapse, and many permit holders could not afford to keep fishing.

Effort in Section 15-C was below the recent average throughout the fishing season except for SW 31, when effort was near average with 62 boats participating. Peak effort occurred during the third week of the sockeye fishery with 110 boats fishing—85% of average for that week. Effort declined in subsequent weeks with only 1 boat fishing the final week of the season (SW 41).

The overall harvest in the 2023 District 15 traditional drift gillnet fishery totaled 982,000 salmon (Table 18). Harvest by species included 320 Chinook, 153,000 sockeye, 25,400 coho, 109,000 pink, and 695,000 chum salmon (Table 18) The total harvest was 127% of the recent average and 157% of the long-term average. This total ranked the fifth highest salmon harvest total since 1960 (Table 18). Sockeye and chum salmon harvests were above the recent average, and Chinook, coho, and pink salmon harvests were below average.

The District 15 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest (including terminal harvest) was 340 fish—37% of the recent average (Table 23). Peak Chinook salmon harvest generally corresponds with peak fishing effort targeting hatchery summer chum salmon in Section 15-C. The majority of Chinook salmon harvest (84%) occurred during the first 5 weeks of the season with a peak harvest of 87 in the first week of the fishery (SW 25). Stock compositions for Chinook salmon harvested in the District 15 commercial drift gillnet fisheries have been determined by GSI since 2019. Postseason GSI analysis estimated approximately 69 Chilkat River Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 15 drift gillnet fishery in 2023. Exploitation rates of Chilkat River Chinook salmon are also estimated from CWT recoveries in all SEAK fisheries. In 2023, the estimated harvest by all gear groups in SEAK was 84 Chilkat River Chinook salmon, a harvest rate of 3.6%.

The District 15 drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 160,000 fish was 110% of the recent average (Table 23). Traditionally, the majority of sockeye salmon harvest occurs in Section 15-A, but with

increasing effort in Section 15-C targeting hatchery-produced chum salmon, sockeye salmon harvests have increased in recent years. In Section 15-A, 109,000 sockeye salmon were harvested—68% of the districtwide sockeye salmon harvest. In Section 15-C, 44,000 sockeye salmon were harvested—28% of the overall harvest. The Boat Harbor THA contributed 5% of the overall harvest. A peak harvest of 42,000 sockeye salmon were landed by 110 permits in SW 31—93% of the recent average for that week. GSI-determined stock composition estimates indicated 91,000 Chilkoot Lake, 30,500 Chilkat Lake, and 3,400 Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon contributed to the overall District 15 sockeye salmon harvest. Other sockeye salmon stocks that contributed to the District 15 gillnet harvest included Stikine–Taku, Snettisham, and other origins.

The District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 143,000 fish was 91% of average (Table 23). Pink salmon are caught incidentally when the fleet is targeting sockeye salmon. The peak harvest of 25,000 pink salmon were landed by 118 permit holders in SW 28, 140% of average.

The District 15 total chum salmon harvest of 1.4 million fish was 137% of the recent average of 1 million fish (Table 23). The chum salmon harvest is composed of both DIPAC's summer hatchery fish returning to their release site at the Boat Harbor THA, and wild fall chum salmon returning to the Chilkat River. The estimated DIPAC hatchery-produced chum salmon contribution to the District 15 gillnet fishery was 1.3 million fish, 97% of the total chum salmon harvest. The wild fall chum salmon harvest of 54,000 fish was 135% of average.

The District 15 total coho salmon of 25,000 fish was 70% of the recent average (Table 23). Coho salmon can be harvested throughout the season in District 15 but are not targeted until mid-August. During the fall fishery, coho salmon harvests were below average except for during SW 37 when a peak harvest of 11,000 fish was caught by 39 permit holders. In Section 15-A, 10,500 coho salmon were harvested, and 15,000 coho salmon were harvested in Section 15-C.

Escapement Summary

There are 6 formal salmon escapement goals established in the Haines Management Area (HMA). These include Chilkat River Chinook salmon, Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon (Table 14), Chilkat River chum and coho salmon, and Berners River coho salmon. The Chilkat River Chinook salmon stock is 1 of 4 stocks for which a full stock assessment is performed annually by the department. This assessment includes smolt and juvenile CWT and adult mark–recapture studies, which together provide Chinook salmon escapement estimates to the Chilkat River drainage. The HMA has 3 stock assessment projects to estimate sockeye salmon escapements to Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes. These projects include an adult salmon-counting weir on the Chilkoot River, a dual-frequency identification sonar (DIDSON) weir at the outlet of Chilkat Lake, and 2 fish wheels located in the lower Chilkat River basin used for inriver salmon abundance for all species. The department uses a combination of aerial and foot surveys during peak spawning times to estimate coho salmon escapement to Chilkat and Berners Rivers.

The 2023 Chilkat River Chinook salmon escapement estimate was 2,234 large (1.3 years and older) fish, within the BEG range of 1,750 to 3,500 fish and 124% of the recent average (Table 14). Intensive conservative management has proven effective at reducing exploitation rates of this stock. The Chilkat River escapement goal has now been achieved in 4 out of the past 5 years.

The 2023 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement estimate was approximately 68,000 fish, within the SEG range of 38,000 to 86,000 fish (Table 14), 81% of the recent average. The Chilkoot River weir was installed on June 7 (SW 23). Weekly cumulative sockeye salmon counts were

below average during the first 4 weeks of the run (SWs 23–26). During SW 27, sockeye salmon passage through the weir rapidly increased with an above average weekly count of 8,300 fish. The following week (SW 28), approximately 12,000 sockeye salmon passed through the weir, bringing the total sockeye salmon count to 20,300 fish. In SW 29, 11,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir, bringing the total count to approximately 32,000 fish. The following week (SW 30), approximately 10,000 sockeye salmon passed the weir, and the SEG was attained. A peak weir count of 13,300 sockeye salmon occurred in SW 31. Sockeye salmon passage rates through the weir started to decline in subsequent weeks (SWs 32–36), and the weir was removed on September 5 (SW 36). A total of 19 Chinook, 17 coho, 6,500 pink, and 194 chum salmon were also counted through the Chilkoot River weir in 2023.

The Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon escapement estimate was approximately 128,000 fish, within the BEG range of 70,000 to 150,000 fish (Table 14). The Chilkat Lake DIDSON sonar weir project began operation on June 16 (SW 24). Weekly passage rates were below average for the first 4 weeks of the run then increased to average weekly counts in subsequent weeks. During SW 34, 21,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir which was 3 times the average for that week. This push of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon brought the escapement estimate near the lower bound of the escapement goal range and ample fishing opportunity was warranted in Chilkat Inlet to harvest those stocks. The BEG was achieved September 5 (SW 36). The 2023 sockeye salmon escapement estimate was 13% of average. An estimated 4,000 coho salmon also passed through the weir in 2023. Coho salmon counts are not indicative of total escapement as the project is pulled before the coho salmon run to Chilkat Lake is over. The weir was pulled on schedule on October 10, 2023.

Two fish wheels were deployed into the lower Chilkat River during the first week of June; the first was operating by June 5 and the second on June 6. Chilkat River fish wheels are used to monitor the relative abundance of salmon as they enter the lower Chilkat River drainage. Fish wheels provide sampling platforms for Chilkat River sockeye, chum, coho, and Chinook salmon. Historically, fish wheels have been located between Haines Highway mile posts 7 and 10 in the lower Chilkat River. In 2023, fish wheels were anchored in a predetermined site near mile post 9. Total catch by species in the Chilkat River fish wheels were 480 Chinook, 9,000 sockeye, 5,600 coho, 12,700 pink, and 11,500 chum salmon. Catches for all species were above average in 2023.

Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement is measured by indexing the total fish wheel catch of the species. The index is based on a mark–recapture program conducted during 2001 to 2004 where it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.5% of the inriver run. The 2023 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch expanded into an escapement estimate of 752,000 fish, 465% of average (Table 13). This escapement estimate well exceeded the SEG range of 75,000 to 170,000 chum salmon and was the highest fish wheel fall chum salmon catch on record.

There are no formal escapement goals for pink salmon in the HMA. Pink salmon index stocks are monitored through aerial surveys, Chilkat River fishwheel catches, and Chilkoot River weir counts. The pink salmon runs to the HMA were variable and generally below the odd-year average in most streams; however, these escapement indices are grouped into the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion (waters north of Sumner Strait) and fell below management targets (Tables 10 & 11).

Chilkat River coho salmon estimates are derived from surveying 4 index streams within the Chilkat River basin during peak spawning events. Unfortunately, only 2 foot surveys could be conducted

this fall due to high water events. Because survey data was limited, coho salmon fish wheel catch index data were used in order to derive the 2023 Chilkat River coho salmon escapement estimate. This method created a preliminary escapement estimate of 71,000 coho salmon, within the BEG range of 30,000 to 70,000 fish (Table 14).

The 2023 Berners River coho salmon escapement estimate was 6,000 fish, near the midpoint of the escapement goal range of 3,600 to 8,100 fish (Table 14).

SOUTHEAST ALASKA HATCHERY FISHERIES

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2023 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, spring troll fisheries, AIR fisheries, and private hatchery cost-recovery fisheries. Accurate overall harvest information is available from fish tickets. Management actions in traditional fisheries are directed at harvesting wild stocks, although comigrating hatchery salmon contribute substantially to traditional fisheries harvests. As hatchery salmon enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on harvest of surplus hatchery runs. In most cases, fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the BOF. In several locations, THAs must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost-recovery harvests. Hatchery SHAs are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs (cost recovery) and to reserve enough broodstock to provide for egg-take goals. For some terminal locations, only cost-recovery harvest takes place; for some locations, both common property and cost-recovery harvests occur; and at other locations, only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

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

In 2023, of the 66.5 million total all-gear salmon harvest, 79% were harvested in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, 7% in common property terminal harvest area purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, and 4% in cost-recovery fisheries. Chum salmon compose the largest proportion of hatchery-produced salmon in numbers, pounds, and value. Of the 15.7 million chum salmon harvested in 2023, 41% were harvested in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, 27% were harvested in hatchery THA purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries, and 16% in cost-recovery (Conrad and Thynes 2024). The estimated hatchery contribution to common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 9.5 million fish accounting for 17% of overall purse seine and drift gillnet harvests and 45% of exvessel value. Proportions of hatchery salmon in common property

purse seine and drift gillnet harvests included the following: 74% of Chinook, 5% of sockeye, 19% of coho, <1% of pink, and 89% of chum salmon harvests (Wilson 2024).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HATCHERY HARVESTS

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

The 2023 composition of hatchery-produced salmon in traditional purse seine and gillnet fisheries varied by species and by fishery. Chinook and coho salmon hatchery contributions are determined by CWT sampling. In 2023, Alaska hatchery contribution of Chinook salmon to the traditional purse seine fishery harvest was estimated to be 1,008 fish, which was 12% of the harvest (Table 24). The majority of the Chinook salmon harvested in purse seine fishery were from District 4 during a time period when there were low numbers of wild and hatchery stock Alaska Chinook salmon present. In the 2023 drift gillnet fishery, Alaska hatcheries contributed 1,882 Chinook salmon (56%) to the traditional drift gillnet fishery harvest (Table 25). Directed Chinook salmon drift gillnet fisheries did not occur in 2023. In addition, time, area, and gear restrictions were applied to conserve wild stock Chinook salmon during openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests in Districts 6, 8, 11, and 15. Alaska hatchery contribution of coho salmon to the traditional purse seine harvest was estimated at 35,000 fish, or 14% of the harvest (Table 24). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contribution to the traditional drift gillnet fishery was estimated at 23,000 fish and was 17% of the harvest (Table 25; CWT Lab 2024).

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

Of 494,000 sockeye salmon harvested in traditional purse seine fisheries in 2023, almost all were from wild stocks (Tables 2 and 24). An estimated 6,200 hatchery-produced sockeye salmon were harvested in purse seine fisheries.

An estimated 38,000 hatchery-produced sockeye salmon—13% of the total traditional drift gillnet harvest—were harvested in traditional drift gillnet fisheries in 2023 (Table 25). Contributions of hatchery-produced sockeye salmon to traditional fisheries in 2023 included fish from Taku River (Tatsamenie and Trapper Lakes) and Stikine River (Tahltan Lake) enhancement projects and releases from Snettisham Hatchery.

Hatchery pink salmon generally contribute little to traditional fisheries. Estimated harvest of hatchery pink salmon in traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries was 350,000 fish, <1% of the harvest (Tables 24 and 25). Because pink salmon are generally not sampled, the basis of hatchery operators' estimates is uncertain.

The majority of chum salmon harvested in Southeast Alaska are from hatchery production. Hatchery harvest estimates are determined by otolith sampling of commercial, traditional, and terminal area fisheries. Most chum salmon are thermally marked, and harvest estimates are based on expected proportions of returns to terminal areas instead of systematic sampling for otolith marks. Precise estimates of harvests in traditional common property fishery areas are not always known; therefore, harvests as reported in this section are based on hatchery operators' best estimates. Hatchery contributions to traditional fisheries are estimated at 3.5 million chum salmon—78% of the harvest—in the purse seine fishery and 1.8 million chum salmon—90% of the harvest—in the drift gillnet fishery (Tables 24 and 25). It should be noted this year's estimated contribution of hatchery-produced chum to the traditional seine fisheries and overall contribution to the traditional purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries were the highest since large scale hatchery production began in 1977.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA HARVESTS

THA Harvest Summary

In 2023, 12 THAs were open for purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries (Tables 9 and 16). A total of 24,000 Chinook, 23,000 sockeye, 24,000 coho, 512,000 pink, and 4.2 million chum salmon were harvested (Tables 26 and 27). Common property purse seine fisheries harvested most of the overall chum (65%) and pink (83%) salmon; common property drift gillnet fisheries harvested the most Chinook (53%), sockeye (53%), and coho (80%) salmon. Harvest in the Hidden Falls THA contributed the largest amount of chum salmon to overall common property purse seine harvest with 856,000 fish harvested (Table 26). The Boat Harbor THA contributed the largest common property drift gillnet harvest of chum salmon with 696,000 fish harvested (Table 27).

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay THA and SHA is managed in consultation with SSRAA to provide for broodstock and cost recovery. Surplus may also provide opportunity for common property harvest. Neets Bay is 1 of 2 primary locations where SSRAA's primary cost-recovery harvest takes place. The Neets Bay THA was open on a rotational basis for drift gillnet and purse seine gear from June 17 through 12:00 noon, July 6 and was open for troll gear from June 15 through August 27 to target excess Chinook and chum salmon (Tables 9 and 16). Neets Bay THA was open for a rotational common property fishery from August 17–27 for chum salmon, but due to poor market conditions received little effort. In the Neets Bay THA, drift gillnet gear harvested 3,000 Chinook and 280 chum salmon (Table 27), and purse seine gear harvested 2,300 Chinook and 20,500 chum salmon (Table 26) in common property fisheries for the season. Cost-recovery totals were 355,000 chum, 300 Chinook, and 33,000 coho salmon (Table 28).

Based on otolith sampling, SSRAA estimated the traditional commercial common property harvest for Neets Bay hatchery chum salmon for all gear groups was 718,000 summer chum and 36,000 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 1.3 million fish was 160% of the preseason forecast of 792,000 fish. The fall chum salmon total run of 235,000 fish was 361% of the preseason forecast of 65,000 fish. The fall coho salmon total run of 116,000 fish was 144% of the preseason forecast of 80,300 fish. The Chinook salmon total run of 7,300 fish was 152% of the preseason forecast of 4,800 fish.

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet THA opened by regulation on June 1 to drift gillnet and troll gear to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA and remained open on a continual basis through November 10 (Table 16). Harvest consisted of 1,700 sockeye, 7,000 coho, 23,600 pink, and 353,000 chum salmon (Table 27). An additional 124,000 chum salmon returning to Nakat Inlet were harvested outside the THA in the traditional common property fisheries (Tables 24 and 25). The total hatchery summer chum salmon run to Nakat Inlet was 620,000 fish, 229% of the preseason forecast of 271,000 chum salmon. The fall chum salmon total run of 112,000 fish was 133% of the preseason forecast of 73,000 chum salmon.

Carroll Inlet

The Carroll Inlet THA was opened in 2023 on a rotational basis for purse seine and drift gillnet gear to harvest returning Chinook salmon produced by SSRAA. Carroll Inlet was open concurrently to all gear groups from June 1 through June 12, and then, while remaining open for troll gear, opened by rotation between purse seine and drift gillnet gear from June 15 through June 30 (Tables 9 and 16). The Carroll Inlet THA was open for net gear in the waters of Carroll Inlet north of the latitude of 55°34.83′ N lat, approximately 1.3 nmi north of Nigelius Point. The lower portion of the Carroll Inlet THA was closed to net gear to allow the troll fleet exclusive access. Drift gillnet and purse seine harvested 6,900 Chinook salmon in the THA (Tables 26 and 27). The total Chinook salmon run to Carroll Inlet was estimated to be 12,600 fish.

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA was opened in 2023 for purse seine gear to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. Kendrick Bay opened by regulation on June 15 and remained open through September 30 (Table 9). Harvest consisted of 2,400 sockeye, 1,100 coho, 66,000 pink, and 245,000 summer chum salmon (Table 26). An additional 1.3 million Kendrick Bay chum salmon were harvested in common property fisheries outside the THA. The total hatchery-produced summer chum salmon run for Kendrick Bay was 1.5 million fish, which was 209% of the preseason forecast of 732,000 fish.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay THA is opened each year to harvest hatchery-origin Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine gear groups. By regulation, the area can be opened as early as May 1; however, because of concerns for wild Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon stocks and the fact that hatchery Chinook salmon are typically not present in larger numbers until June, the THA opening was delayed until June 1. Anita Bay opened to net and troll gear concurrently from June 1 through June 12. From June 13 through July 15, the fishery operated on a rotational basis for purse seine and drift gillnet fleets, with the purse seine fleet fishing first in 2023 (Tables 9 and 16) whereas the troll gear group was allowed to fish continuously until July 15. The Anita Bay THA was scheduled to close to common property salmon fishing from July 16 through August 12 to facilitate cost-recovery efforts. However, the hatchery operator requested that common property fishing be opened August 4–August 7 for troll gear and 1 rotation for net gear beginning with the purse seine group on August 4 and 5 and the gillnet group on August 6 and 7. The THA was reopened to common property fishing for all gear groups on August 17, with trollers being allowed to fish continuously and the net groups on a rotation that began with the purse seine group. The rotation lasted until

August 20, after which all gear groups were allowed to fish concurrently until the scheduled close on November 10, unless closed earlier by emergency order (EO). Prior to 2009, the rotational schedule in Anita Bay was 2:1, with the drift gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the purse seine fleet fishing 24 hours. In 2009, the ratio changed to 1:1 to address imbalances in hatchery salmon allocations. From 2015 through 2017, rotations were 1:1 from June 13 through July 24, and switched to 2:1 for the duration of the rotational schedule. The rotation schedule switched back to 1:1 for the entire rotation period in 2018 through 2020 and again for 2023. The first drift gillnet and purse seine effort in Anita Bay occurred during SW 24. The last fishing effort recorded for the purse seine fleet occurred during SW 28, and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 39. The purse seine fishery harvested 2,500 Chinook salmon, 60 sockeye salmon, 1 coho salmon, 80 pink salmon, and 400 chum salmon (Table 26). Drift gillnet harvest included 5,300 Chinook salmon, 50 sockeye salmon, 10,100 coho salmon, 235 pink salmon, and 17,700 chum salmon (Table 27). Total runs of hatchery salmon returning to Anita Bay were estimated to be 7,900 Chinook salmon (103% of forecast), 344,000 chum salmon (126% of forecast), and 24,800 coho salmon (246% of forecast).

Southeast Cove

2023 was the 5th year that hatchery-produced chum salmon were available for common property fishing in the Southeast (SE) Cove THA (Statistical Area 109-41). Preseason, the hatchery operator (NSRAA) expressed a desire to harvest a high percentage of the run as cost recovery with any common property fishing opportunity to be permitted once cost-recovery goals were satisfied. There were no common property fisheries as the run came back below forecast with fish weighing below average such that cost-recovery needs absorbed the entire run.

Thomas Bay

The Thomas Bay THA was open to common property purse seine and troll fisheries to harvest the 5th year of NSRAA-produced chum salmon returning to the THA. NSRAA expected a run of 97,000 chum salmon. THA boundaries were designed to minimize effects on recreational users and Dungeness crabbers in the area. The Thomas Bay bluffs were closed to fishing on the weekends, and the head of Thomas Bay—off the Patterson River flats and west of Ruth Island, including Bock Bight—was closed for the season. The purse seine fishery was open on Sundays and Thursdays beginning June 18 through August 3, for 15 hours each open period (Table 9). The troll fishery was open June 18 through August 5, during those periods the purse seine fishery was closed. The purse seine fishery effort was low throughout the season. Harvest and effort information is confidential for the season because of too few processors. No cost recovery or broodstock collection took place in the Thomas Bay THA during 2023 (Table 26).

Speel Arm

The DIPAC forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs (including Sweetheart Creek) for 2023 was 155,000 fish from their 2018 and 2019 brood year smolt releases. A fishery in the Speel Arm THA would not be considered until the lower bound of the 4,000–9,000 Speel Lake sockeye salmon SEG was assured, and this was gauged by counting fish through a weir below the lake staffed by DIPAC personnel. The lower bound of the escapement goal range (EGR) was not realized in 2023, therefore, the Speel Arm THA did not open. The minimum mesh size restriction that is typically utilized south of Circle Point to conserve Speel and Crescent Lakes sockeye salmon was only implemented for 1 day in SWs 29 and 30, with well below average fishery effort and time in Stephens Passage. An estimated 25,000 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye

salmon were harvested in the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery, with an additional 53,000 fish harvested for cost recovery at the hatchery (Table 28). The 2023 total run size of 90,000 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon was 58% of forecast.

Amalga Harbor

Since 2012, portions of the Amalga Harbor THA in Section 11-A have been opened for common property purse seine fishing to harvest DIPAC hatchery chum salmon surplus to cost-recovery needs. To minimize disruptions to landowners and recreational users of this high-use area on the Juneau road system, openings occur only in July and only on Thursdays. Prior to 2018, openings were limited to 6 hours; beginning in 2018, openings were increased to 9 hours. Openings are based on progress toward DIPAC cost-recovery goals. In 2023, 2 common property Amalga Harbor THA purse seine fishery openings were prosecuted on July 20 and July 27. A total of 410,000 chum salmon (Table 26; 105% of the 2012–2022 average) were harvested by 28 unique permits, with an additional 971,000 fish harvested for cost recovery (Table 28). The 2023 Amalga Harbor total chum salmon forecast was 1.3 million fish.

Hidden Falls

NSRAA forecasted a run to the Hidden Falls THA of 38,000 coho, 400 Chinook, and 806,000 chum salmon for 2023. Under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, to derive the necessary revenues, NSRAA Board of Directors requested that no tax be assessed for chum salmon in Section 12-A statistical areas 112-22 (Hidden Falls THA), 112-21 (Kelp Bay), and 112-11 (Outer Kelp Bay) to provide needed revenue for hatchery operations. Due to the projected run of chum salmon in 2023, the Hidden Falls THA was opened for common property harvest on June 18. Inseason indicators of run strength suggested the run was sufficient for continued common property opportunity. Openings, which were commensurate with regional openings, continued through August 13. Approximately 856,000 chum salmon were harvested in the Hidden Falls THA in 2023 (Table 26). The final run size estimate of chum salmon returning to the Hidden Falls Hatchery was approximately 1.2 million fish.

Medvejie–Deep Inlet

NSRAA forecasted salmon runs to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 13,000 Chinook, 38,000 coho, and 951,000 chum salmon for 2023. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost-recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs. NSRAA did not conduct directed cost-recovery harvest operations in this area in 2023.

In 2022, the BOF adopted regulations requiring a time ratio for drift gillnet openings to purse seine openings of 1:1. By EO, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2023 season. This action was taken to promote full utilization of salmon, prevent waste of salmon, determine harvest patterns of incidentally caught coho and sockeye salmon, and provide ADF&G and NSRAA with full and accurate reporting of salmon runs. Purse seine and drift gillnet permit holders were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA. In 2023, drift gillnetters were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches through June 17 to reduce harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay.

The common property rotational fishery began June 1 and ended on September 23 (Tables 9 and 16). The June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. Due to chum salmon broodstock concerns, the Deep Inlet THA was closed to common property harvest between August 19 and August 25. Due to very low participation in the rotational fisheries in late August, NSRAA requested ADF&G modify the rotational schedule to provide daily concurrent purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll openings within the Deep Inlet THA from September 3 through September 23. In the 2023 Deep Inlet THA drift gillnet fishery harvested 1,500 Chinook, 28,000 pink, and 401,000 chum salmon and the purse seine fishery harvested 1,300 Chinook, 58,000 pink, and 653,000 chum salmon (Tables 26 and 27). The total chum salmon run to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery, including broodstock, was estimated to be approximately 1.4 million fish.

Crawfish Inlet

NSRAA forecasted 867,000 chum salmon to return to the Crawfish Inlet THA in 2023. The Crawfish Inlet THA was intended to be primarily a troll fishery area. NSRAA, in consultation with ADF&G, determined the troll fishery and cost-recovery operations were insufficient to harvest large numbers of chum salmon building up in the Crawfish Inlet THA and the traditional purse seine fishery area in West Crawfish Inlet. West Crawfish Inlet was first opened for common property purse seine openings on August 29. Due to low anticipated effort, a portion of West Crawfish Inlet was opened for 15-hours each day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week from August 31 through September 23. Additionally, the Crawfish Inlet THA was opened for a continuous common property purse seine opening from 6:00 a.m., Monday, September 4, through 9:00 p.m., Saturday, September 23. A total of 404,000 chum salmon were harvested in West Crawfish Inlet and 434,000 chum salmon were harvested in the Crawfish Inlet THA (Table 26). The total run of chum salmon to Crawfish Inlet was estimated to be approximately 1.7 million fish.

Boat Harbor

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

The Boat Harbor THA opened to commercial drift gillnet gear on June 18 (SW 25). Due to Chilkat River Chinook salmon conservation concerns, restrictions were placed on commercial fishing activity in the Boat Harbor THA outside waters for the sixth consecutive season. Restrictions included reduced time and area, night closures between the hours of 10:00 PM and 4:00 AM, and a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction. Fishing periods remained at 2 days per week during the first 2 weeks of the season and fishing area was limited to 1 nmi offshore for the first 3 weeks of the season. Night closures and a 6-inch maximum mesh size restriction remained in place during the first 5 weeks of the fishery. By SW 30, all waters of the Boat Harbor proper were open until the THA closed after SW 34. In subsequent weeks, the THA was managed in conjunction with Section 15-C as a traditional common property fishery until the end of the season. Outside waters

of the Boat Harbor THA opened for a total of 50 days (SWs 25–34) and inside waters were open continuously for 73 days with no restrictions (SWs 25–41; Table 16). A total of 67 permit holders participated in this fishery in 2023, which was below the recent average.

DIPAC forecasted a total chum salmon run of 1.9 million fish to their release sites at the Boat Harbor THA and the Amalga Harbor SHA in 2023. In District 15, DIPAC's hatchery-produced chum salmon are harvested in both the traditional common property fishery in Section 15-C, and in the Boat Harbor common property hatchery terminal area fishery. In 2023, 696,000 hatchery chum salmon were harvested in the Boat Harbor THA (Table 18) and contributed the majority of the overall chum salmon harvest in District 15. Commercial harvests of other salmon species in the Boat Harbor terminal area fishery included 24 Chinook, 7,300 sockeye, 90 coho, and 34,600 pink salmon (Table 18).

HATCHERY COST-RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost-recovery harvests were reported by 5 private nonprofit hatchery permit holders from 16 locations during 2023 (Table 28). Total harvest was 5.6 million salmon, 170% of the recent average harvest of 3.3 million fish. Harvest by species included 11,300 Chinook, 58,800 sockeye, 218,000 coho, 843,000 pink, and 4.4 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 98% of the total cost-recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum salmon harvest was 176% of the recent average. Cost-recovery harvests of Chinook and sockeye salmon were below recent averages whereas harvest of coho, pink, and chum salmon were above (Table 29).

Cost-recovery harvests for the 2023 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 28, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery SHAs are shown in Figure 2.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at their release sites in the Carroll Inlet, Herring Bay, Neets Bay, Port Asumcion, Klawock River, Port Saint Nicholas, Burnett Inlet, and Anita Bay SHAs. Total harvest for these 6 locations included 1.1 million chum, 101,000 coho, and 7,800 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for these locations included 1.4 million chum, 56,000 sockeye, 22,000 pink, 2,000 Chinook, and 590 coho salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Mist Cove, Southeast Cove, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet–Silver Bay, and Crawfish Inlet SHAs, and in West Crawfish Inlet. Total harvest for the 6 locations included 1.6 million chum, 28,000 coho, and 1,500 Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2012, NSRAA, working with the Alaska Department of Revenue, elected to assess a 10% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters of the Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA and nearby waters in accordance with AS 16.10.455 *Cost Recovery Fisheries*. By invoking this provision, common property purse seine fisheries in the THA could occur on a regular basis, without disruptions, to provide for cost recovery, and cost-recovery harvests at this location would be reduced. In 2023, the NSRAA Board of Directors decided not to tax chum salmon harvested in Section 12-A statistical areas 112-22 (Hidden Falls THA), 112-21 (Kelp Bay), and 112-11 (Outer Kelp Bay) to provide revenue for hatchery operations.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI)/NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 484,000 pink, 136,000 chum, 88,000 coho, 500 sockeye, and 1 Chinook salmon.

Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 326,000 pink, 84,000 chum, and 200 coho salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

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

STIKINE RIVER

Harvest share arrangements for salmon from the Stikine River in Canada vary by species. Harvest shares for Chinook salmon are only pertinent to large fish. Chinook salmon harvest share provisions were developed to acknowledge traditional harvests in fisheries that occurred prior to 2005. These included incidental harvests in Canada and U.S. commercial drift gillnet fisheries, U.S. and Canada sport fisheries, Canada First Nations food fishery, and Chinook salmon assessment (test) fishery. Finally, for each country, Chinook salmon TAC is split equally after escapement and base level catches are accounted. For sockeye salmon, the harvest sharing objective for the 2023 season share of the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon was 53% U.S. and 47% Canada. For coho salmon, Canada was allowed a harvest of 5,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. There are no harvest share agreements for pink and chum salmon.

Canada harvests Stikine River salmon in 2 commercial fisheries, a First Nations food fishery, and assessment fisheries. The Lower River Commercial Fishery (LRCF) takes place immediately above the Canada–U.S. border to about 9 nmi above the border. Typically, about 12 permit holders participate in the fishery, accounting for the majority of Canada's salmon harvest. The Upper River Commercial Fishery (URCF) takes place about 130 nmi upriver near Telegraph Creek; this fishery usually consists of only 1 permit holder and the harvest is relatively small. The food fishery takes place around Telegraph Creek and at the mouth of the Tahltan River. There are 3 test fisheries on the Stikine River: Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery, lower river sockeye salmon test fishery, and the Tuya test fishery. The Chinook salmon assessment/test fishery is a key component of the Stikine River Chinook salmon stock assessment program and usually occurs when there is no directed commercial fishing from SWs 19 through 25. This fishery takes place near the border and has a limit of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. The Chinook salmon assessment fishery did not occur in 2023 due to expected low numbers of available Chinook salmon. The lower river sockeye salmon test fishery, used for sockeye salmon stock assessment purposes, takes place near the border and is typically fished from SWs 26 through 35. Because of a low preseason forecast, the lower river sockeye salmon test fishery was conducted as a nonlethal (catch-and-release) project in 2023. The Tuya test fishery was first implemented in 2008 with the intent to harvest excess Tuya River sockeye salmon and has occurred in late July–early August on the mainstem of the Stikine River between the Tahltan and Tuya Rivers. It has not been implemented since 2014.

Preseason forecasts of Stikine River Chinook salmon did not produce an AC for Canada. Instead, the low forecast triggered conservation measures during directed sockeye salmon fisheries. Zero large and nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canadian LRCF. The 2023 harvests from the combined Canada commercial, food, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River included 69 large and 184 nonlarge Chinook salmon. Zero large and nonlarge Chinook salmon were harvested in the Canada sockeye salmon test fisheries. Canada's base level fishery harvest of 69 large Chinook salmon was above their TAC of zero fish (Table 30).

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

Because of the low forecast of Chinook salmon, Canada's directed sockeye salmon commercial fisheries delayed the opening to SW 27 in 2023 and it closed in SW 30 for mainstem sockeye salmon concerns. The LRCF was open for coho salmon fishing from SW 36 through SW 38. Weekly openings were 5 to 7 days in duration. The total directed sockeye salmon harvest in the LRCF was 10,830 sockeye salmon and 100 fish were harvested in the directed coho salmon fishery. The URCF harvested 150 sockeye salmon in 2023. The food fishery harvested 6,200 sockeye salmon. Canada's total harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2023 was 17,300 fish, which was below the AC 18,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon and included 16,100 Tahltan and 1,200 mainstem fish.

Canada harvested a total of 4,800 coho salmon in directed coho salmon fishing.

TAKU RIVER

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 18%. The actual harvest share for the season is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run size of enhanced adult sockeye salmon returning from the U.S.–Canada fry planting program. For 2023, the TAC was shared at 77% U.S. and 23% Canada. The fishery is managed in season based on wild fish, and postseason performance is based on all fish. A Taku Sockeye Working Group was established in 2018 to review the stock assessment project. The group's aim was to minimize potential bias inherent in estimating run size based on mark–recapture methodology and to establish an EGR for Taku River sockeye salmon based on maximum sustained yield (MSY) prior to the 2020 fishing season. In May of 2020, when the TBR Panel could not reach an agreement, the review was elevated to the Pacific Salmon Commission Commissioners. The Commissioners decided that the EGR would be the MSY-based EGR of 40,000 to 75,000 sockeye salmon and the management objective to determine the annual TAC for Taku River sockeye salmon would be 58,000 fish. These guidelines were enacted in the 2020 fishing season and extend through 2028. A fishery directed at Taku River Chinook salmon can be provided when run size is adequate. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR Technical Committee. This approach provides each country harvest shares dependent on overall run size. The Taku River Chinook salmon EGR is 19,000 to 36,000 large fish with a management objective of 25,500 large fish. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a bilaterally reviewed Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a management objective of 70,000 fish. The management intent for both countries in 2023 was to manage their fisheries to achieve the management objective

and respective ACs of sockeye and coho salmon based on harvest sharing arrangements dictated by Paragraph 3(b)(iii) of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST.

The 2023 Canadian Taku River commercial harvest was 17,000 sockeye and 11,000 coho salmon (Table 31). These harvests do not include recreational or Aboriginal fisheries. Nonretention of Chinook salmon was in place for both large and nonlarge fish. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku River enhancement projects contributed an estimated 1,900 fish to the harvest, accounting for 11% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. In 2023, the sockeye salmon harvest was 74% of the recent average, whereas coho salmon harvest was 114% of the recent average. The 53 days of commercial fishing for the season was 108% of the recent average, whereas the seasonal fishing effort of 194 permit-days was 68% of average. The directed sockeye salmon fishery was delayed to SW 27 to minimize harvest of Chinook salmon and fishing started on July 2. The maximum allowable mesh size was 8.0 inches except for the period from July 2 (SW 27) through July 22 (SW 29), at which time it was reduced to 5.5 inches to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Kuthai, King Salmon, Little Trapper, and Tatsamenie Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the Taku River watershed. A mark–recapture program has operated annually since 1984 in the Taku River to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon; total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the above-border harvest from the mark–recapture estimate. The event 1 (mark) component of this project has utilized fish wheels in Canyon Island spinning 16 to 24 hours per day since 1984. Fish wheel operating time during the 2023 season was reduced to 8 hours per day which allowed for inseason run size estimates to be produced but makes direct comparison of catches to previous seasons difficult. The 2023 Taku River above-border run size estimate is 120,300 sockeye salmon, and the naturally spawning escapement is estimated at 96,000 fish with an additional 1,200 fish removed for broodstock. The new harvest sharing arrangement of Taku River sockeye salmon allows either country, in addition to its share of the TAC, to harvest any projected sockeye salmon in excess of the management objective apportioned by run timing. Neither country could harvest their AC this season, so no surplus was harvested.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 125 fish, which is the 3rd lowest on record and 13% of the approximately 940 fish average. Low escapement was not surprising this season with the 2018 parent-year weir count at 13 fish, the lowest on record. The small escapement in 2023 was not due to passage issues in the Silver Salmon River as was the case in 2021, when substantial numbers of fish were observed in the lower river unable to access waters upstream. Studies are currently underway to assess and mitigate 8 identified potential migration obstacles in the Silver Salmon River canyon below the lake that were enhanced in a 2007 flooding event. The sockeye salmon count through the King Salmon Lake weir was 2,900 fish, which was 57% of the recent average of 5,100 fish. The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 6,300 sockeye salmon, which was 69% of the recent average of 9,100 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 11,900 sockeye salmon is 88% of the recent average of 13,500 fish. In 2023, 1.5 million eggs were available for sockeye salmon broodstock from Tatsamenie Lake and 500,000 eggs from Little Trapper Lake.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage was estimated from the joint Canada–U.S. mark–recapture program. Tag application occurred from July 4 (SW 27) until September 30 (SW 39) with fish wheels in operation for 8 hours each day throughout the entire period. Recovery occurred until September 18 (SW 38) in the Canada commercial fishery. An early end to tag–recovery efforts combined with observed later than

average run timing resulted in a revised postseason run size estimate agreed to by the Panel in February of 2024. The postseason above-border coho salmon run estimate is 100,400 fish; subtracting the inriver catch of 11,400 fish leaves a spawning escapement estimate of 89,000 fish, landing within the newly adopted EGR of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 11,100 Taku River above-border coho salmon after SW 33, and Canada harvested 8,700 fish during the same time period, resulting in the U.S. harvesting 39% and Canda harvesting 53% of their ACs.

ANNETTE ISLANDS RESERVE FISHERIES

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

The total 2023 AIR salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 2,100 Chinook, 14,100 sockeye, 25,800 coho, 1.5 million pink, and 260,000 chum salmon. The AIR reported drift gillnet fishery harvests of 900 Chinook, 5,600 sockeye, 17,800 coho, 131,000 pink, and 116,000 chum salmon (Table 32). Drift gillnet harvests were above the recent average for sockeye salmon and below recent averages for all other salmon species. The low average pink salmon harvest for the drift gillnet fleet was a function of extremely small pink salmon and gear selectivity rather than a lack of abundance. Chinook salmon harvest was 89%, sockeye salmon harvest was 125%, coho salmon harvest was 77%, pink salmon harvest was 52%, and chum salmon harvest was 75% of recent averages. The AIR reported that purse seine fishery harvests were 590 Chinook, 8,500 sockeye, 5,400 coho, 1.3 million pink, and 144,000 chum salmon (Table 33). Purse seine harvests were below recent averages for sockeye and coho salmon and above recent averages for all other salmon species. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 113% of the recent average of 1.2 million fish (Table 33). AIR all-gear pink salmon harvest of 1.5 million fish, was 14% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1. AIR all-gear chum salmon harvest of 260,000 fish was 17% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	6,509	–	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373	64
1961	4,134	–	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020	46
1962	10,145	–	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256	49
1963	6,659	–	422,605	316,449	18,188,335	1,186,182	20,120,230	37
1964	16,819	–	570,250	506,341	17,305,646	1,661,431	20,060,487	38
1965	14,992	–	672,001	556,981	10,061,346	1,185,569	12,490,889	48
1966	11,874	–	480,024	451,888	18,906,895	2,846,425	22,697,106	36
1967	9,054	–	600,602	188,959	2,807,759	1,545,057	5,151,431	60
1968	13,335	–	494,851	463,270	24,083,473	2,251,556	27,306,485	29
1969	6,731	–	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,100,084	61
1970	5,909	–	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,116,863	52
1971	4,799	–	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,503,078	54
1972	16,730	–	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,259,003	45
1973	8,754	–	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,311,874	58
1974	6,750	–	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,572,498	59
1975	2,056	–	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,929,881	63
1976	1,428	–	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,026,317	62
1977	5,242	–	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,245,751	50
1978	13,972	–	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	19,596,101	39
1979	10,079	–	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	9,955,755	55
1980	11,701	–	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	47
1981	10,264	–	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	43
1982	30,529	–	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	34
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	25
1984	20,762	–	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	32
1985	21,535	–	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	14
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	19
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	56
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	53
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	11
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	28
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	5
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	26
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	6
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	7
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	13
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	3
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	27
1998	14,469	1698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	16
1999	17,888	2961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	30
2000	20,703	1341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	4
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	20
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	10
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	15
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	8
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	44
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	18
2007	27,092	1306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	42
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	21
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	64

-continued-

Table 1.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	16,248	461	151,434	193,223	20,630,148	3,234,846	24,226,360	33
2011	25,984	1,786	499,289	347,132	55,251,280	2,701,643	58,827,114	9
2012	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785	31
2013	22,859	1,657	282,350	545,667	88,764,579	5,797,941	95,415,053	1
2014	27,185	1,105	900,955	388,692	33,471,883	2,384,335	37,174,155	23
2015	29,522	545	908,663	284,301	32,224,601	4,827,047	38,274,679	22
2016	27,363	195	610,532	257,065	15,388,943	3,108,581	19,392,679	40
2017	10,448	896	287,857	270,043	32,061,417	4,044,328	36,674,989	24
2018	16,139	613	230,931	154,176	6,850,978	4,985,011	12,237,848	51
2019	21,174	1,224	445,273	246,357	18,611,309	4,380,782	23,706,119	35
2020	16,611	1,748	237,220	76,706	5,958,004	2,012,622	8,302,911	57
2021	17,287	3,602	793,754	305,694	44,522,154	2,583,151	48,225,642	17
2022	26,175	1,300	629,070	162,379	14,738,246	3,461,086	19,018,256	41
2023	19,576	3,061	504,562	253,083	44,758,527	7,154,873	52,693,682	12
Averages								
1960–2022[c]	15,775	1,040	584,721	315,186	26,808,381	2,989,603	30,714,705	
2013–2022[d]	21,476	1,289	532,661	269,108	29,259,211	3,758,488	33,842,233	
Maximum harvest	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,579	9,406,979		
Maximum year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998		
Minimum harvest	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514		
Minimum year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969		

Note: En dashes indicate no data.

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 2.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by district, fishery, and species, 2023.

Fishery	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1							
Traditional	448	872	147,355	45,377	10,531,342	1,144,913	11,870,307
Terminal Harvest Area	6,331	21	9	15	1,426	20,512	28,314
Annette Islands Reserve	593	0	8,499	5,445	1,349,697	143,593	1,507,827
District 2							
Traditional	510	656	67,084	39,116	8,637,231	1,303,305	10,047,902
Terminal Harvest Area	16	73	2,371	1,138	65,946	244,789	314,333
District 3							
Traditional	173	16	10,513	28,128	3,558,043	172,411	3,769,284
District 4							
Traditional	7,076	811	162,277	70,924	7,008,928	457,840	7,707,856
District 5							
Traditional	0	0	239	403	209,520	8,978	219,140
District 6							
Traditional	9	17	20,710	11,159	1,210,277	122,344	1,364,516
District 7							
Traditional	53	20	14,168	4,000	2,201,336	262,233	2,481,810
Terminal Harvest Area	2,220	265	56	1	80	405	3,027
District 9							
Traditional	97	3	4,109	11,099	1,680,366	49,701	1,745,375
District 10							
Traditional	5	26	4,575	3,699	792,194	18,903	819,402
Terminal Harvest Area	1	2	120	24	9,784	103,288	113,219
District 11							
Terminal Harvest Area	8	1	1,397	257	4,981	409,873	416,517
District 12							
Traditional	128	19	38,160	26,980	5,583,158	225,624	5,874,069
Terminal Harvest Area	981	259	1,994	1,895	285,603	856,059	1,146,791
District 13							
Traditional	202	0	17,190	3,868	1,580,332	605,579	2,207,171
Terminal Harvest Area	1,304	0	4,747	1,391	57,880	1,087,269	1,152,591
District 14							
Traditional	14	0	7,488	3,609	1,340,100	60,847	1,412,058
Southern Subtotals							
Traditional	8,269	2,392	422,346	199,107	33,356,677	3,472,024	37,460,815
Terminal Harvest Area	8,567	359	2,436	1,154	67,452	265,706	345,674
Annette Islands Reserve	593	0	8,499	5,445	1,349,697	143,593	1,507,827
Subtotal	17,429	2,751	433,281	205,706	34,773,826	3,881,323	39,314,316
Northern Subtotals							
Traditional	446	48	71,522	49,255	10,976,150	96,0654	12,058,075
Terminal Harvest Area	2,294	262	8,258	3,567	358,248	2,456,489	2,829,118
Subtotal	2,740	310	79,780	52,822	11,334,398	3,417,143	14,887,193
Total Southeast							
Traditional	8,715	2,440	493,868	248,362	44,332,827	4,432,678	49,518,890
Terminal Harvest Area	10,861	621	10,694	4,721	425,700	2,722,195	3,174,792
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	19,576	3,061	504,562	253,083	44,758,527	7,154,873	52,693,682
Annette Islands Reserve	593	0	8,499	5,445	1,349,697	143,593	1,507,827
Miscellaneous	2	0	1,742	333	29,508	27,545	59,130
Total	20,171	3,061	514,803	258,861	46,137,732	7,326,011	54,260,639

Note: NF indicates no fishery. THA = Terminal Harvest Area.

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

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska commercial fisheries exvessel value estimated by prices reported on fish tickets by gear type, area, and species, 2023.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Purse Seine						
Southern purse seine	$165,957	$2,497,807	$497,658	$23,914,630	$12,041,471	$39,117,523
Northern purse seine	$6,798	$357,403	$181,802	$7,410,808	$2,166,126	$10,122,937
Terminal purse seine	$741,772	$49,601	$4,625	$308,354	$7,527,749	$8,632,101
Total purse seine value	$914,527	$2,904,811	$684,085	$31,633,792	$21,735,346	$57,872,561
Drift gillnet						
Tree Point	$57,993	$142,277	$122,334	$124,923	$1,485,264	$1,932,791
Prince of Wales	$32,580	$276,389	$267,738	$152,384	$699,039	$1,428,130
Stikine	$36,036	$37,119	$152,536	$28,472	$3,535,480	$3,789,643
Taku-Snettisham	$27,581	$574,792	$192,097	$126,767	$1,972,060	$2,893,297
Lynn Canal	$12,292	$1,004,541	$187,089	$106,641	$2,273,880	$3,584,443
Terminal gillnet	$999,535	$71,975	$142,414	$76,801	$4,217,405	$5,508,130
Total drift gillnet value	$1,166,017	$2,107,093	$1,064,208	$615,988	$14,183,128	$19,136,434
Set gillnet (Yakutat)						
Set gillnet value	$11,771	$236,448	$505,313	$9,523	$57	$763,112
Troll						
Total troll value	$11,043,333	$8,747	$8,837,616	$93,022	$1,454,912	$21,437,630
Annette Islands Reserve	$98,978	$157	$144,848	$206,755	$2,970,357	$3,421,095
Hatchery cost recovery	$257,515	$146,420	$1,629,489	$590,805	$18,150,797	$20,775,026
Miscellaneous	$39,389	$8,820	$18,927	$25,086	$91,914	$184,136
Total salmon value	$13,531,530	$5,412,496	$12,884,486	$33,174,971	$58,586,511	$123,589,994

Note: Fishery exvessel values calculated from fish ticket prices reported in this table provide only an initial estimate for fishery values. CFEC calculates exvessel values based on fish tickets and annual processor reports usually 1 year after the fishery is completed.

Table 4.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries exvessel values in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2023.

Year	Purse seine	Drift gillnet
1975	$6,097,904	$4,144,342
1976	$11,064,253	$8,605,228
1977	$24,528,760	$11,849,486
1978	$27,664,646	$9,750,459
1979	$19,632,769	$11,434,552
1980	$29,487,986	$9,388,349
1981	$36,786,344	$9,393,150
1982	$28,147,770	$10,423,447
1983	$33,292,294	$7,602,633
1984	$35,000,066	$13,498,190
1985	$52,018,934	$17,083,901
1986	$53,893,815	$14,585,793
1987	$22,739,529	$19,227,191
1988	$53,314,374	$32,342,986
1989	$91,241,060	$20,578,737
1990	$44,821,503	$16,439,366
1991	$36,071,105	$12,037,061
1992	$51,054,882	$20,850,361
1993	$52,894,318	$15,904,271
1994	$61,164,567	$17,207,769
1995	$55,806,812	$16,899,040
1996	$42,813,455	$14,430,995
1997	$40,813,997	$11,143,699
1998	$45,509,746	$11,345,286
1999	$56,402,089	$11,489,118
2000	$38,060,764	$10,940,909
2001	$48,742,800	$11,316,836
2002	$20,244,170	$8,132,853
2003	$26,705,739	$8,903,210
2004	$31,672,452	$11,778,867
2005	$36,073,649	$12,753,519
2006	$27,536,028	$20,007,955
2007	$49,646,050	$15,081,267
2008	$40,986,039	$24,209,429
2009	$48,417,377	$18,578,453
2010	$56,238,100	$26,618,998
2011	$122,181,438	$31,126,506
2012	$73,082,279	$37,475,066
2013	$154,063,851	$29,456,023
2014	$58,359,164	$28,377,429
2015	$55,228,561	$20,621,188
2016	$41,671,425	$22,718,531
2017	$75,696,745	$30,751,155
2018	$54,947,950	$29,095,148
2019	$47,218,277	$18,700,718
2020	$18,149,095	$7,509,495
2021	$88,104,903	$18,549,004
2022	$69,477,105	$30,197,573
2023	$57,872,561	$19,136,434

Source: Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2022 (CFEC 2023); 2023 is from fish ticket data.

Table 5.–Northern Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	1,377	–	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790	59
1961	2,738	–	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739	31
1962	3,308	–	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575	60
1963	3,992	–	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278	19
1964	6,155	–	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277	32
1965	6,451	–	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739	35
1966	6,071	–	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233	33
1967	2,349	–	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587	49
1968	4,665	–	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133	26
1969	4,173	–	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744	47
1970	3,684	–	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691	34
1971	2,595	–	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552	48
1972	5,940	–	158,386	151,533	3,016,932	1,392,721	4,725,512	45
1973	4,062	–	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833	53
1974	1,559	–	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277	62
1975	108	–	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457	63
1976	12	–	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706	64
1977	233	–	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260	55
1978	501	–	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738	54
1979	797	–	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992	51
1980	512	–	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	61
1981	2,280	–	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	41
1982	3,643	–	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	28
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	38
1984	1,808	–	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	37
1985	7,996	–	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	12
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	58
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	43
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	57
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	24
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	44
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	14
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	20
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	13
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	4
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	30
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	15
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	17
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	11
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	3
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	21
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	16
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	10
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	8
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	6
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	5
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	25
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	22
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	46
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	23

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Table 5.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	6,694	312	29,822	46,896	9,263,512	1,926,022	11,273,258	27
2011	8,188	1,536	212,067	229,200	45,588,738	1,171,844	47,211,573	1
2012	5,828	264	22,298	12,233	1,843,648	2,036,133	3,920,404	50
2013	8,421	724	111,603	213,995	39,322,373	4,512,883	44,169,999	2
2014	2,144	132	18,691	30,130	3,487,391	1,285,687	4,824,175	40
2015	4,748	279	180,578	90,746	20,959,462	2,209,458	23,445,271	9
2016	1,641	29	13,465	11,156	1,565,536	1,027,749	2,619,576	52
2017	2,130	477	134,517	189,529	24,129,123	2,820,484	27,276,260	7
2018	5,464	242	34,030	49,480	2,262,514	3,666,097	6,017,827	36
2019	3,145	83	60,309	53,618	2,488,255	3,050,684	5,656,094	39
2020	2,711	88	3,503	12,460	579,376	1,522,205	2,120,343	56
2021	2,840	20	53,970	49,628	9,472,893	1,474,827	11,054,178	29
2022	1,169	78	25,052	17,034	3,020,852	1,748,742	4,812,927	42
2023	2,740	310	79,780	52,822	11,334,398	3,417,143	14,887,193	18
Averages								
1960–2022[c]	4,879	590	113,411	96,370	9,715,752	1,829,603	11,760,603	
2013–2022[d]	3,441	215	63,572	71,778	10,728,778	2,331,882	13,199,665	
Maximum harvest	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,588,738	6,246,728		
Maximum year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996		
Minimum harvest	12	20	3,503	1,744	80,819	30,357		
Minimum year	1976	2021	2020	1976	1976	1977		

Note: En dashes indicate no data.

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 6.–Southern Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
1960	5,132	–	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583	62
1961	1,396	–	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281	58
1962	6,837	–	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681	43
1963	2,667	–	181,122	169,550	4,416,147	488,466	5,257,952	54
1964	10,664	–	310,442	326,773	10,120,868	1,045,463	11,814,210	41
1965	8,541	–	318,383	313,472	4,955,259	236,495	5,832,150	52
1966	5,803	–	206,953	281,534	14,186,275	569,308	15,249,873	32
1967	6,705	–	387,008	68,665	448,928	227,538	1,138,844	63
1968	8,670	–	158,444	254,706	14,354,183	1,084,349	15,860,352	31
1969	2,558	–	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340	64
1970	2,225	–	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987	53
1971	2,204	–	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526	48
1972	10,773	–	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282	45
1973	4,692	–	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041	57
1974	5,191	–	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221	59
1975	1,948	–	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424	61
1976	1,416	–	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611	55
1977	5,009	–	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491	44
1978	13,471	–	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363	28
1979	9,282	–	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763	49
1980	11,189	–	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	40
1981	7,984	–	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	39
1982	26,886	–	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	38
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	16
1984	18,954	–	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	26
1985	13,539	–	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	15
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	4
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	60
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	47
1989	12,551	1814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	20
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	5
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	25
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	9
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	21
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	7
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	29
1998	8027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	18
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	8
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	36
2001	7,631	1309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	22
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	14
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	23
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	17
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	56
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	12
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	35
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	19

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Table 6.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[b]
2010	9,554	149	121,612	146,327	11,366,636	1,308,824	12,953,102	37
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	42
2012	15,092	529	148,047	263,193	17,328,907	2,790,613	20,546,381	24
2013	14,438	933	170,747	331,672	49,442,206	1,285,058	51,245,054	3
2014	25,041	973	882,264	358,562	29,984,492	1,098,648	32,349,980	13
2015	24,774	266	728,085	193,555	11,265,139	2,617,589	14,829,408	33
2016	25,722	166	597,067	245,909	13,823,407	2,080,832	16,773,103	30
2017	8,318	419	153,340	80,514	7,932,294	1,223,844	9,398,729	46
2018	10,675	371	196,901	104,696	4,588,464	1,318,914	6,220,021	50
2019	18,029	1,141	384,964	192,739	16,123,054	1,330,098	18,050,025	27
2020	13,900	1,660	233,717	64,246	5,378,628	490,417	6,182,568	51
2021	14,447	3,582	739,784	256,066	35,049,261	1,108,324	37,171,464	11
2022	25,006	1,222	604,018	145,345	11,717,394	1,712,344	14,205,329	34
2023	16,836	2,751	424,782	200,261	33,424,129	3,737,730	37,806,489	10
Averages								
1960–2022[c]	30,307	3,582	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653		
2011–2022[d]	2004	2021	1993	1986	1996	1998		
Maximum harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467		
Maximum year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969		
Minimum harvest	30,307	3,582	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653		
Minimum year	2004	2021	1993	1986	1996	1998		

Note: En dashes indicate no data.

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

[b] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[c] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[d] Equals the recent average harvest.

Table 7.–Northern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2023.

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

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 2.

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

Table 8.–Southern Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2023.

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

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 2.

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

Table 9.–Southeast Alaska hatchery terminal harvest areas commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2023.

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

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 4.

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

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Table 9.–Page 3 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
36	3-Sep	Sun			24	24						15
	4-Sep	Mon			24	24					18	15
	5-Sep	Tue			24	24					24	15
	6-Sep	Wed			24	24					24	15
	7-Sep	Thu			24	24					24	15
	8-Sep	Fri			24	24					24	15
	9-Sep	Sat			24	24					24	15
37	10-Sep	Sun			24	24					24	15
	11-Sep	Mon			24	24					24	15
	12-Sep	Tue			24	24					24	15
	13-Sep	Wed			24	24					24	15
	14-Sep	Thu			24	24					24	15
	15-Sep	Fri			24	24					24	15
	16-Sep	Sat			24	24					24	15
38	17-Sep	Sun			24	24					24	15
	18-Sep	Mon			24	24					24	15
	19-Sep	Tue			24	24					24	15
	20-Sep	Wed			24	24					24	15
	21-Sep	Thu			24	24					24	15
	22-Sep	Fri			24	24					24	15
	23-Sep	Sat			24	24					21	15
39	24-Sep	Sun			24	24						
	25-Sep	Mon			24	24						
	26-Sep	Tue			24	24						
	27-Sep	Wed			24	24						
	28-Sep	Thu			24	24						
	29-Sep	Fri			24	24						
	30-Sep	Sat			24	24						
40	1-Oct	Sun				24						
	2-Oct	Mon				24						
	3-Oct	Tue				24						
	4-Oct	Wed				24						
	5-Oct	Thu				24						
	6-Oct	Fri				24						
	7-Oct	Sat				24						
41	8-Oct	Sun				24						
	9-Oct	Mon				24						
	10-Oct	Tue				24						
	11-Oct	Wed				24						
	12-Oct	Thu				24						
	13-Oct	Fri				24						
	14-Oct	Sat				24						
42	15-Oct	Sun				24						
	16-Oct	Mon				24						
	17-Oct	Tue				24						
	18-Oct	Wed				24						
	19-Oct	Thu				24						
	20-Oct	Fri				24						
	21-Oct	Sat				24						

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Table 9.–Page 4 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Neets Bay	Carroll Inlet	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	SE Cove	Thomas Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Crawfish Inlet	Deep Inlet
43	22-Oct	Sun				24						
	23-Oct	Mon				24						
	24-Oct	Tue				24						
	25-Oct	Wed				24						
	26-Oct	Thu				24						
	27-Oct	Fri				24						
	28-Oct	Sat				24						
44	29-Oct	Sun				24						
	30-Oct	Mon				24						
	31-Oct	Tue				24						
	1-Nov	Wed				24						
	2-Nov	Thu				24						
	3-Nov	Fri				24						
	4-Nov	Sat				24						
45	5-Nov	Sun				24						
	6-Nov	Mon				24						
	7-Nov	Tue				24						
	8-Nov	Wed				24						
	9-Nov	Thu				24						
	10-Nov	Fri				24						
	11-Nov	Sat										

Table 10.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish), 2023.

Subregion	2023 Pink salmon index	Biological escapement goal	
		Lower bound	Upper bound
Southern Southeast	12.09	3.00	8.00
Northern Southeast Inside	7.40	2.50	6.00
Northern Southeast Outside	2.29	0.75	2.50
Total	21.78		

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2014–2023.

Subregion	District	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Lower management target	Upper management target
SSE	101	+		+					+		+	1.02	2.71
SSE	102	+		+	+	-			+		+	0.29	0.77
SSE	103	+							+		+	0.95	2.54
SSE	105			-							+	0.25	0.66
SSE	106										+	0.21	0.57
SSE	107										+	0.26	0.69
SSE	108	-			+		+		+		+	0.02	0.06
NSEI	109			-		-						0.65	1.56
NSEI	110	-		-		-	-	-			+	0.59	1.41
NSEI	111	-		-		-	-	-		-	+	0.25	0.60
NSEI	112	-		-		-	-	-			+	0.52	1.24
NSEI	113	-	+		+	-	-					0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+	0.14	0.34
NSEI	115	-	+	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO	113	+	+		+							0.75	2.50

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

Table 12.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2014–2023.

Subregion	District	Stock group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Lower management target	Upper management target
SSE	101	E Behm	+		+					+		+	0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	0.10	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	+	-	+					+			0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan	+		+		-			+		+	0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moira				+	-			+		+	0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall	+									+	0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta	+			+	-			+		+	0.30	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock	+									+	0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound				-							0.10	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal			-		-					+	0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay	-		-							+	0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett	+									+	0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor	+					+		+			0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay	-	-								+	0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass								+		+	0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan							-			+	0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay	+							+		+	0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine	-			+		+		+		+	0.02	0.06
NSEI	109	E Baranof	-				-	-	-		-		0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor	-		-		-	-	-			+	0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay	-	+	-							+	0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	SE Baranof				+	-		-	-	-		0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof			-								0.22	0.53
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay		+		+	-	-	-	+		+	0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton	-		-	-	-	-	-		-		0.37	0.87
NSEI	110	Portage Bay	-			+		-				+	0.03	0.08
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier	-	+	-		-	-		+		+	0.17	0.41
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0.15	0.37
NSEI	111	Stephens	-		-		-	-	-		-	+	0.10	0.23

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Table 12.–Page 2 of 2.

Subregion	District	Stock group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Lower management target	Upper management target
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			+	0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay	-				-				-	+	0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	-	+	-		-	-	-		-	+	0.03	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+	0.10	0.24
NSEI	112	Tenakee	-		-		-	-	-			+	0.21	0.49
NSEI	112	W Admiralty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound	-	+		+	-	-					0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	Homeshore	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-			0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+	0.11	0.27
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal	-	+	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO	113	Lisianski		+		+		+		+	-	+	0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound									-		0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound	+					-		-			0.21	0.70
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm	+				+						0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish	+	+				-		-	-	-	0.03	0.10
NSEO	113	Whale Bay	+	+							-		0.04	0.15

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

Table 13.–Southeast Alaska chum salmon sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices (in thousands), 1980–2023.

Stock	Southern Southeast	Northern Southeast Inside	Northern Southeast Outside	Cholmondeley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River	Chilkat River
Enumeration method	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Peak index	Estimated escapement
Run-type	Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
No. streams	15	63	9	2	2	1	1	1
1980	85	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	62	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	31	60	13	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	62	162	25	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	95	159	89	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	116	149	54	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	106	141	40	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	102	106	25	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	225	162	29	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	104	53	18	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	70	107	35	30	4	20	5	275
1991	86	76	50	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	101	153	36	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	159	228	21	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	119	272	18	43	5	5	4	30
1995	98	209	27	35	3	14	6	72
1996	246	931	37	62	5	19	9	66
1997	77	226	43	31	4	5	34	85
1998	178	197	25	59	6	32	8	127
1999	95	318	27	100	2	20	10	277
2000	153	443	104	36	3	13	17	245
2001	147	229	66	45	–	4	18	305
2002	63	397	23	39	0	6	5	206
2003	74	210	36	75	1	9	6	166
2004	101	242	85	60	3	13	5	329
2005	80	185	82	15	2	3	1	202
2006	80	282	66	54	2	15	2	689
2007	146	149	42	18	1	5	6	323
2008	13	99	56	50	1	12	8	441
2009	46	107	17	39	2	5	1	329
2010	51	77	28	76	5	7	6	89
2011	179	125	25	93	2	5	3	360
2012	155	177	38	54	4	10	2	287
2013	86	278	23	13	2	3	8	166
2014	47	91	28	48	4	6	11	142
2015	115	166	26	73	7	22	12	207
2016	90	66	26	30	5	14	1	218
2017	84	277	25	52	4	16	14	130
2018	127	109	19	70	1	6	6	–
2019	105	123	25	20	5	14	4	224
2020	70	60	16	30	2	12	0	23
2021	77	67	12	55	2	3	2	172
2022	136	116	18	42	1	3	1	343
2023	276	324	16	93	1	19	8	752
Goal range:								
Lower bound	62	107	25	30	2	5	4	75
Upper bound	–	–	–	48	7	15	18	250

Note: N/A = data not estimated. En dashes indicates no data because there is no upper bound for those stocks. Survey estimates are based on peak aerial observations and do not represent total escapements.

Table 14.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks compared to escapement goals, 2023.

Stock	Goal type[a]	Estimated escapement or index	Escapement goal range	Comment	Enumeration method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	1,689	8,000–18,000	Below goal	Weir count
McDonald Lake	SEG	74,900	55,000–120,000	–	Expanded foot survey
Stikine—mainstem[b]	SEG	18,130	20,000–40,000	–	Run reconstruction
Stikine—Tahltan[b]	BEG	37,359	18,000–30,000	Above goal	Weir count
Speel Lake	BEG	3,556	4,000–9,000	Below Goal	Weir count
Taku—inriver[b]	SEG	101,158	40,000–75,000	Above goal	Mark–recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	153,406	7,000–25,000	Above goal	Weir count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	67,674	38,000–86,000	–	Weir count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	128,002	70,000–150,000	–	Weir/Sonar count
Situk River	BEG	127,873	30,000–70,000	Above goal	Weir count
Klukshu River[b]	BEG	13,690	7,500–11,000	Above goal	Weir count
East Alsek River	BEG	19,300	9,000–24,000	–	Peak aerial survey

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

[b] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 15.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time in hours open per day by district and section (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2023.

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

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 3.

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

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			Districts (subdivided into sections)										
			1	1	6	6	8	8	11	11	15	15	15
Week	Date	Day	A	B	A/B/C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C
39	24-Sep	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	25-Sep	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	26-Sep	Tues		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	27-Sep	Wed		24	24	24	24	24	24		12		12
	28-Sep	Thu		24	12	12	12	12	24				
	29-Sep	Fri		12					12				
	30-Sep	Sat											
40	1-Oct	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12		12		12
	2-Oct	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	3-Oct	Tues		24	24	24	24	24	24		24		24
	4-Oct	Wed		24	24	24	24	24	24		12		12
	5-Oct	Thu		24	12	12	12	12	24				
	6-Oct	Fri		12					12				
	7-Oct	Sat											
41	8-Oct	Sun			12	12	12	12	12				
	9-Oct	Mon			24	24	24	24	24				
	10-Oct	Tues			24	24	24	24	24				
	11-Oct	Wed			24	24	24	24	24				
	12-Oct	Thu			12	12	12	12	12				
	13-Oct	Fri											
	14-Oct	Sat											

Table 16.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest areas commercial drift gillnet fishing time in hours open per day (gray shaded cells indicate no fishery), 2023.

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

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

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

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Table 16.–Page 4 of 4.

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

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska traditional and terminal harvest areas drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	64
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804	63
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200	60
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700	58
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389	55
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018	56
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535	51
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264	61
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710	54
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273	59
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060	49
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052	52
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787	45
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357	47
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936	53
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518	62
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788	57
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128	41
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223	50
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809	46
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	42
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	43
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	44
1983	4,598	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	40
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	33
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	18
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	32
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	35
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	39
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	12
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	36
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	37
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	27
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	21
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	15
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	6
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	19
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	25
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	14
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	13
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	23
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	17
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	34
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	22
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	24
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	26
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	8
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	16
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	29
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	20

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Table 17.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	19,355	391,252	505,310	1,337,194	2,220,688	4,473,808	11
2011	31,010	517,994	237,976	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,724	4
2012	26,240	498,318	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,512	3
2013	34,524	456,014	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,624	1
2014	27,877	497,968	554,301	1,417,432	2,381,516	4,879,094	7
2015	29,267	389,979	251,058	1,374,363	3,351,918	5,396,585	2
2016	20,701	622,390	263,968	1,152,890	2,679,235	4,739,184	9
2017	17,057	239,571	158,610	1,019,549	3,611,923	5,046,710	5
2018	21,276	226,707	258,883	556,370	2,526,020	3,589,256	31
2019	20,846	395,307	196,452	872,380	2,327,435	3,812,420	28
2020	19,493	102,330	124,811	501,173	1,061,927	1,809,734	48
2021	17,311	209,166	193,718	673,318	1,532,030	2,625,543	38
2022	16,174	479,728	132,514	632,895	2,394,192	3,655,503	30
2023	16,057	316,072	150,139	636,850	3,489,975	4,609,093	10
Averages							
1960–2022[b]	16,275	483,714	251,859	955,928	1,356,470	3,064,246	
2011–2022[c]	22,453	361,916	257,587	986,442	2,528,868	4,157,265	
Max harvest[d]	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,611,923		
Max year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2017		
Min harvest[d]	4,598	102,330	37,986	55,984	199,887		
Min year	1983	2020	1960	1960	1960		

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

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2023.

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by area, harvest type, and species, 2023.

Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	944	23,299	21,866	156,667	418,348	621,124
Terminal Harvest Area	5,933	1,671	7,339	23,677	352,934	391,554
Annette Islands Reserve	865	5,579	17,759	131,185	116,341	271,729
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	741	42,334	42,336	126,048	179,169	390,628
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	5,252	50	10,096	235	17,715	33,348
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	646	5,904	20,944	29,197	105,343	162,034
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	694	79,726	20,518	129,555	622,555	853,048
Terminal Harvest Area	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	1,498	3,083	1,524	27,626	401,326	435,057
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	320	152,718	25,419	108,588	695,367	982,412
Terminal Harvest Area	24	7,250	87	34,587	695,813	737,761
Subtotals						
Traditional	3,350	304,018	131,093	550,725	2,022,187	3,011,373
Terminal Harvest Areas	12,707	12,054	19,046	86,125	1,467,788	1,597,720
Common Property Total	16,057	316,072	150,139	636,850	3,489,975	4,609,093
Annette Islands Reserve	865	5,579	17,759	131,185	116,341	271,729
Total	16,922	321,651	167,898	768,035	3,606,316	4,880,822

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska Portland Canal/Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601	64
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684	61
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684	55
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948	62
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507	54
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845	63
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519	52
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698	60
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993	49
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	200,917	59
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,091	40
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,138	57
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,876	46
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	559,340	44
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	384,058	53
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,837	58
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	402,381	51
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,059,968	18
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407	33
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289	56
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	24
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	43
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	39
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	15
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	16
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	10
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	28
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	29
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	31
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	22
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	11
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	26
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	7
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	23
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	20
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	36
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	30
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	32
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	12
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	27
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	25
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	42
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	34
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	37
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	38

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Table 19.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	8
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	19
2012	4,024	64,612	73,576	217,281	757,675	1,117,170	14
2013	4,483	55,948	111,133	763,434	329,680	1,264,678	6
2014	4,473	57,192	116,437	763,838	274,351	1,216,291	9
2015	3,347	29,173	58,004	157,016	820,271	1,067,811	17
2016	3,110	41,288	50,021	608,351	448,724	1,151,494	13
2017	3,648	25,997	43,359	240,143	338,617	651,764	41
2018	4,310	20,812	44,120	124,356	306,100	499,698	47
2019	5,054	16,209	37,856	212,631	272,273	544,023	45
2020	6,207	9,596	20,909	194,279	210,970	441,961	50
2021	6,124	21,883	54,021	148,429	226,674	457,131	48
2022	6,549	26,668	29,583	394,251	390,650	847,701	35
2023	6,877	24,970	29,205	180,344	771,282	1,012,678	21
Averages							
1960–2022[b]	2,222	98,339	38,697	398,823	252,132	790,213	
2013–2022[c]	4,731	30,477	56,544	360,673	361,831	814,255	
Max harvest[d]	6,877	394,137	116,437	1,349,929	820,271		
Max year	2023	1993	2014	1989	2015		
Min harvest[d]	337	9,596	3,110	19,823	20,033		
Min year	1970	2020	1963	1960	1969		

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

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2023.

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2023.

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

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Table 20.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	2,510	115,378	227,508	329,700	99,200	774,302	18
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	19
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690	45
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895	17
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	868,972	12
2015	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	694,411	25
2016	2,094	106,649	122,101	358,309	130,236	719,389	24
2017	1,521	45,005	49,382	302,033	234,349	632,290	30
2018	3,247	25,203	112,000	348,277	176,392	665,119	29
2019	1,073	23,844	59,304	424,495	113,161	621,877	32
2020	1,182	11,314	43,850	127,583	143,577	327,506	53
2021	965	51,776	74,756	156,483	136,560	420,540	43
2022	800	45,437	50,901	86,448	173,048	356,634	49
2023	741	42,334	42,336	126,048	179,169	390,628	46
Averages							
1960–2022[b]	1,531	100,360	103,217	307,391	120,128	632,628	
2013–2022[c]	1,790	53,880	107,233	291,839	154,022	608,763	
Maximum harvest[d]	3,247	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409		
Maximum year	2018	1996	1992	1989	1999		
Minimum harvest[d]	46	10,354	336	1,246	502		
Minimum year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2023.

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1962–2023.

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

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Table 21.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	2,356	32,949	42,986	59,832	50,600	188,726	17
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	9
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067	6
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486	7
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	176,616	21
2015	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	268,829	10
2016	10,024	70,143	22,146	35,250	200,653	338,216	4
2017	3,818	14,282	13,568	49,027	177,119	257,814	11
2018	2,649	5,731	8,823	15,643	133,812	166,658	22
2019	4,253	6,591	9,478	10,884	50,653	81,859	33
2020	2,617	2,781	21,074	11,799	53,678	91,949	31
2021	93	815	12,140	6,482	49,371	68,901	36
2022	481	5,668	14,146	11,708	73,453	105,456	30
2023	646	5,904	20,944	29,197	105,343	162,034	23
Averages							
1962–2022[b]	4,239	28,616	17,721	28,007	52,819	131,402	
2013–2022[c]	5,662	16,932	20,538	32,658	109,288	185,078	
Maximum harvest[d]	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827		
Maximum year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006		
Minimum harvest[d]	7	0	0	0	1		
Minimum year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2023. No harvest data for 1960 and 1961.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2023.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010	54
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789	57
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252	61
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432	62
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410	59
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707	63
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785	58
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749	60
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763	53
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234	55
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646	37
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054	47
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138	33
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085	44
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813	48
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162	64
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544	50
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895	45
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907	52
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073	40
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	18
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	36
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	46
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	56
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	41
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	24
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	51
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	21
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	39
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	42
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	30
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	31
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	15
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	34
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	8
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	23
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	20
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	43
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	25
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	22
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	7
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	16
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	26
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	27
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	19
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	35
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	9
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	12
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	5
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	4

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Table 22.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	1,685	76,614	62,241	132,881	488,918	762,339	13
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	2
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,014	6
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	1,114,088	3
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	502,994	28
2015	1,150	83,431	23,572	296,575	475,456	880,184	10
2016	595	215,049	35,037	46,604	448,284	745,569	14
2017	1,086	113,818	16,002	230,243	885,694	1,246,843	1
2018	783	92,889	35,930	24,300	517,812	671,714	17
2019	1,358	105,026	23,473	71,724	246,600	448,181	32
2020	1,094	28,233	15,863	65,353	109,516	220,059	49
2021	688	49,337	20,787	137,319	185,709	393,840	38
2022	1,006	117,282	15,597	54,692	313,830	502,407	29
2023	694	79,726	20,518	129,555	622,555	853,048	11
Averages							
1960–2022[b]	3,523	99,782	39,403	114,734	228,895	486,336	
2013–2022[c]	1,046	113,903	29,189	108,334	420,116	672,588	
Maximum harvest[d]	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350		
Maximum year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009		
Minimum harvest[d]	595	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678		
Minimum year	2016	1967	1975	1965	1975		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2023.

Table 23.–Southeast Alaska Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of salmon by species, 1960–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	64
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652	61
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015	60
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947	63
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967	62
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646	53
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929	51
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452	57
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173	58
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133	55
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143	48
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141	49
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939	44
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510	47
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102	34
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263	56
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273	42
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020	41
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420	59
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156	45
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	54
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	50
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	32
1983	1,983	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	24
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	17
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	10
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	28
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	21
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	22
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	29
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	31
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	35
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	23
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	43
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	16
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	30
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	38
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	36
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	52
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	39
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	25
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	33
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	26
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	40
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	20
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	37
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	9
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	19
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	14
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	15

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank[a]
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	18
2011	1,178	63,788	33,776	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,493	4
2012	2,736	224,643	23,321	353,271	1,567,227	2,171,198	1
2013	1,148	122,103	68,009	127,703	1,509,501	1,828,465	3
2014	1,396	234,682	58,117	90,602	1,303,009	1,687,806	6
2015	523	131,577	23,456	629,209	836,831	1,621,596	7
2016	475	188,844	30,534	81,970	931,919	1,233,742	12
2017	1,205	39,716	29,790	191,251	1,575,039	1,837,001	2
2018	1,156	81,688	45,655	22,254	1,042,476	1,193,229	13
2019	1,096	241,533	47,723	143,571	1,176,043	1,609,966	8
2020	903	50,220	17,495	82,993	319,253	470,864	46
2021	715	84,649	26,426	221,012	532,443	865,245	27
2022	587	283,847	16,187	46,837	961,795	1,309,253	11
2023	344	159,968	25,506	143,175	1,391,180	1,720,173	5
Averages							
1960–2022[b]	1,357	157,158	50,564	94,861	510,251	814,191	
2013–2022[c]	920	145,886	36,339	163,740	1,018,831	1,365,717	
Maximum harvest[d]	6,099	471,914	140,764	629,209	1,575,039		
Maximum year	1984	1989	1994	2015	2017		
Minimum harvest[d]	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562		
Minimum year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960		

[a] Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2023.

[b] Equals the long-term average harvest.

[c] Equals the recent average harvest.

[d] Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2023.

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska traditional fisheries purse seine harvest of Alaska hatchery salmon, 1984–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1984	127	0	22,417	0	311,490	334,034
1985	901	0	42,712	66,897	168,370	278,880
1986	664	0	65,414	0	154,969	221,047
1987	104	0	7,653	0	111,837	119,593
1988	77	0	13,242	27,217	466,563	507,099
1989	180	0	22,353	414,977	242,175	679,685
1990	195	41,816	43,429	253,900	316,492	655,832
1991	491	51,484	59,649	545,809	595,058	1,252,491
1992	127	103,976	102,964	842,619	124,547	1,174,233
1993	1,726	275,876	33,421	356,673	243,083	910,779
1994	2,614	66,551	116,350	1,589,949	581,891	2,357,355
1995	188	54,097	82,572	736,201	431,355	1,304,413
1996	140	340,679	78,346	1,139,391	1,577,303	3,135,859
1997	409	175,713	33,502	702,832	1,573,049	2,485,505
1998	482	74,219	71,050	848,129	1,998,250	2,992,130
1999	368	71,138	66,038	824,262	1,915,729	2,877,535
2000	127	75,419	24,548	170,540	1,079,011	1,349,645
2001	296	139,987	73,267	1,164,761	552,383	1,930,694
2002	2,316	3,174	62,531	947,928	427,815	1,443,764
2003	2,506	9,596	76,331	501,841	659,213	1,249,487
2004	5,592	104,040	47,712	548,838	1,032,107	1,738,288
2005	3,363	38,670	49,554	771,627	637,771	1,500,985
2006	1,908	19,120	4,083	298,663	1,176,587	1,500,361
2007	1,543	23,771	27,642	583,766	1,009,730	1,646,452
2008	32	590	22,017	94,878	423,883	541,400
2009	1,655	5,935	27,846	645,379	919,671	1,600,486
2010	87	0	14,920	498,010	667,034	1,180,052
2011	2,169	31,278	91,526	703,544	1,061,093	1,889,611
2012	400	4,516	34,451	209,373	1,618,455	1,867,195
2013	504	11,320	130,721	1,378,121	1,542,587	3,063,254
2014	1,741	1,584	56,684	92,884	759,828	912,721
2015	403	21,955	39,711	269,871	1,163,004	1,494,944
2016	1,684	1,471	25,382	128,925	1,227,444	1,384,906
2017	169	12,259	21,262	646,091	1,158,463	1,838,243
2018	0	1,935	11,871	165,715	873,882	1,053,403
2019	1,449	480	30,117	100,733	1,576,529	1,709,308
2020	36	308	11,657	370,598	844,611	1,227,211
2021	125	5,162	73,766	143,153	968,341	1,190,547
2022	21	507	36,833	251,077	1,338,653	1,627,091
2023	1,008	6,169	34,617	334,098	3,471,246	3,847,138
Averages						
1990–2022	1,057	53,595	50,962	561,396	971,965	1,638,975
2013–2022[a]	613	5,698	43,800	354,717	1,145,334	1,550,163
Maximum harvest[b]	5,592	340,679	130,721	1,589,949	3,471,246	3,847,138
Maximum year	2004	1996	2013	1994	2023	2023
Minimum harvest[b]	0	0	4,083	92,884	124,547	541,400
Minimum year	2018	2010	2006	2020	1992	2008

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

[a] Equals the recent average harvest.

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

Table 25–Southeast Alaska traditional fisheries drift gillnet harvest of hatchery salmon, 1984–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1984	407	0	18,787	0	71,710	90,904
1985	974	0	18,772	0	109,928	129,674
1986	1,189	0	51,543	0	82,791	135,523
1987	1,409	0	14,330	0	114,390	130,129
1988	1,442	0	8,203	19,373	272,340	301,357
1989	1,618	0	14,565	160,257	141,176	317,616
1990	2,692	71,498	63,845	28,802	105,025	271,862
1991	2,362	59,429	140,305	66,038	184,917	453,051
1992	2,327	101,099	180,951	30,293	336,805	651,475
1993	4,519	82,540	95,610	27,839	364,737	575,245
1994	4,561	101,443	75,976	21,870	757,958	961,808
1995	3,675	98,996	66,153	55,722	518,544	743,090
1996	2,728	130,638	75,364	142,700	1,157,414	1,508,843
1997	2,254	125,395	27,459	200	789,056	944,364
1998	1,129	128,767	127,074	9,200	625,375	891,546
1999	1,965	56,803	104,954	400	1,034,946	1,199,069
2000	2,939	72,707	58,723	20,000	1,175,490	1,329,858
2001	2,958	136,750	76,004	0	616,594	832,306
2002	898	55,519	92,203	0	727,014	875,634
2003	1,088	41,477	120,872	0	738,592	902,029
2004	4,425	200,760	59,608	0	763,933	1,028,726
2005	4,878	74,082	50,939	0	463,095	592,994
2006	7,999	105,824	43,035	0	1,718,311	1,875,169
2007	9,831	103,697	47,401	0	1,680,029	1,840,958
2008	9,142	65,869	95,344	0	1,627,275	1,797,630
2009	4,915	50,871	93,843	0	2,054,701	2,204,330
2010	4,118	39,484	149,958	0	1,233,096	1,426,656
2011	6,287	56,660	71,160	0	1,775,332	1,909,439
2012	7,933	80,003	94,861	0	2,415,883	2,598,680
2013	11,157	50,385	127,792	0	2,105,683	2,295,017
2014	10,029	75,223	180,835	0	1,714,004	1,980,091
2015	16,221	20,300	80,372	0	1,774,473	1,891,366
2016	9,917	75,924	76,474	0	1,582,187	1,744,502
2017	6,301	51,491	19,328	0	2,471,162	2,548,282
2018	5,373	63,777	61,258	0	1,537,479	1,667,887
2019	6,767	36,560	37,605	4,801	1,006,430	1,087,362
2020	4,028	27,875	28,556	23,412	522,055	582,515
2021	2,221	16,046	50,843	51,041	691,077	760,188
2022	1,911	44,761	37,125	24,682	1,394,435	1,478,232
2023	1,882	38,460	22,573	15,257	1,812,618	1,875,534
Averages						
1990–2022	5,138	75,838	82,177	15,364	1,141,306	1,316,673
2013–2022[a]	7,393	46,234	70,019	10,394	1,479,899	1,603,544
Maximum harvest[b]	16,221	200,760	180,951	160,257	2,471,162	2,598,680
Maximum year	2015	2004	1992	1989	2012	2012
Minimum harvest[b]	898	0	14,565	0	105,025	271,862
Minimum year	2002	2015	1989		1992	1990

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

[a] Equals the recent average harvest.

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

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest area (THA) purse seine harvests, 1990–2023.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	239	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718
Average 1990–2007		15	–	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
Neets Bay	1998	58	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	1999	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2001	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
	2009	7,807	0	47	11	226	7,676	15,767
	2010	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
	2011	8,701	8	133	8,071	179	89,447	106,539
	2012	5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
	2014	6,288	103	108	36,180	284	45,961	88,924
	2015	9,661	2	1,278	21,428	25,044	672,885	730,298
	2016	3,944	8	74	272	3,361	167,913	175,572
	2017	2,531	0	27	7	32	7,847	10,444
	2018	5,159	4	37	1,060	692	57,986	64,938
	2019	6,027	12	14	6	131	979	7,169
	2020	3,576	10	9	16	20	4,372	8,003
	2021	3,712	50	14	10	233	2,925	6,944
	2022	3,269	0	13	1	16	2,190	5,489
	2023	2,307	0	6	13	1,368	20,503	24,197
Average 1998–2022		3,821	9	142	7,909	1,880	103,918	117,680
Carroll Inlet	2018	367	0	0	6	0	162	535
	2019	1,017	0	0	9	11	59	1,096
	2020	1,646	3	0	0	3	122	1,774
	2021	1,669	0	1	1	12	13	1,696
	2022	5,294	4	12	1	13	46	5,370
	2023	4,024	21	3	2	58	9	4,117
Average 2018–2022	3,821	1,999	1	3	3	8	80	2,094
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	0	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	0	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	1	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307

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Table 26.–Page 2 of 5.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Kendrick Bay (cont)	1998	0	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	0	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	316	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
	2009	93	0	1,692	929	24,594	74,033	101,341
	2010	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
	2011	91	1	2,946	3,338	39,037	227,079	272,492
	2012	35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010
	2013	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,017
	2014	205	1	1,464	1,902	92,211	106,378	202,161
	2015	1	0	3,759	6,713	49,912	256,681	317,066
	2016	633	0	2,152	3,548	92,463	153,829	252,625
	2017	10	0	1,010	1,783	3,994	137,605	144,402
	2018	0	2	1,783	988	14,415	152,084	169,272
	2019	59	11	862	753	16,248	82,627	100,560
	2020	1	10	513	420	8,356	62,482	71,782
	2021	0	23	138	651	15,301	11,698	27,811
	2022	11	0	74	104	5,123	29,455	34,767
	2023	16	73	2,371	1,138	65,946	244,789	314,333
Average 1994–2022		72	67	4	1,553	1,554	30,730	124,898
Klawock Inlet	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Anita Bay	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
	2009	2,579	23	187	213	15,746	31,917	50,665
	2010	3,181	71	601	693	14,839	141,071	160,456
	2011	3,136	175	108	98	40,719	82,942	127,178
	2012	5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
	2014	2,680	292	84	337	779	30,569	34,741
	2015	4,818	206	531	94	7,413	99,632	112,694
	2016	1,536	25	515	663	9,505	61,436	73,680
	2017	4,485	334	245	30	4,647	104,979	114,720
	2018	5,149	96	212	111	5,866	59,111	70,545
	2019	1,748	29	320	187	27,040	80,990	110,314
	2020	4,121	15	184	46	3,600	6,152	14,118
	2021	2,218	75	47	14	589	2,985	5,928
	2022	2,437	17	27	6	37	7,280	9,804
	2023	2,220	265	56	1	80	405	3,027
Average 2004–2022		3,143	119	214	237	8,910	77,028	89,651
Earl West Cove	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1991	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1992	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1993	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1994	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1995	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1996	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1997	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	1998	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	1999	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428

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Table 26.–Page 3 of 5.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West Cove (cont)	2000	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2001	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2002	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
	2003	350	0	6	4	693	16,310	17,363
	2004	0	0	0	0	29	371	400
Average 1990–2004		1,185	53	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
Port Armstrong	1995	0	0	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
SE Cove	2019	2	2	87	20	120	39556	39,787
	2020	150	63	139	51	1,731	118,723	120,857
	2021	4	2	156	43	1,370	45,599	47,174
	2022	6	0	226	92	7821	146,581	154,726
	2023	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Average 2019–2022		41	17	152	52	2,761	87,615	90,636
Thomas Bay	2019	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2020	24	10	41	8	1,129	55,705	56,917
	2021	5	2	60	8	468	82,590	83,133
	2022	1	5	172	16	1,568	90,982	92,744
	2023	1	2	120	24	9,784	103,288	113,219
Average 2019–2022		10	6	91	11	1,055	76,426	77,598
Amalga Harbor	2012	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
	2014	24	4	1,440	132	860	227,048	229,508
	2015	16	2	912	208	41,731	222,594	265,463
	2016	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2017	86	17	2,689	554	79,390	513,689	596,425
	2018	7	3	2,300	193	1,187	328,241	331,931
	2019	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2021	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2022	1	4	1,501	43	1,413	85,146	88,108
	2023	8	1	1,397	257	4,981	409,873	416,517
Average 2012–2022		43	6	2,496	195	20,648	390,316	413,703
Hidden Falls	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1991	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	5,120	183	1,316	7,427	32,940	1,752,950	1,799,936
	2009	3,207	239	2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2010	2,670	243	2,302	2,648	98,367	652,879	759,109
	2011	2,419	420	111	1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682
	2012	4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486
	2013	3,185	284	4,244	7,104	486,130	1,206,438	1,707,385
	2014	418	81	484	76	3,277	252,398	256,734

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Table 26.–Page 4 of 5.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Hidden Falls (cont)	2015	678	40	849	861	78,262	43,152	123,842
	2016	79	1	435	158	7,036	15,929	23,638
	2017	78	18	469	2,243	154,735	197,684	355,227
	2018	1,018	205	785	104	5,706	255,552	263,370
	2019	322	67	561	308	43,824	14,349	59,431
	2020	42	1	6	1	218	7,715	7,983
	2021	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2022	3	0	301	414	76,165	158,377	235,260
	2023	981	259	1,994	1,895	285,603	856,059	1,146,791
Average 1990–2022		4,975	404	4,187	4,797	432,071	1,156,821	1,603,255
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	131,568	802,653	939,230
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,706
	2012	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636
	2013	3,814	3	2,378	2,489	184,557	581,669	774,910
	2014	1,341	13	1,905	2,147	147,548	590,875	743,829
	2015	3,639	2	2,495	3,838	516,675	1,308,994	1,835,643
	2016	1,439	0	1,240	4,094	56,943	610,242	673,958
	2017	903	0	1,532	9,573	160,544	750,771	923,323
	2018	4,438	6	8,143	29,896	160,681	959,896	1,163,060
	2019	2,425	6	9,803	13,772	81,976	755,947	863,929
	2020	2,403	10	1,459	6,255	63,667	399,959	473,753
	2021	2,736	0	2,110	3,083	35,382	850,112	893,423
	2022	996	15	1,665	3,883	158,788	905,052	1,070,399
	2023	1,304	0	4,737	1,377	57,840	653,243	718,501
Average 1992–2022		1,525	1,547	9	1,596	3,384	122,256	673,174
Crawfish Inlet	2018	1	0	246	2,477	3,182	1,821,091	1,826,997
	2019	40	2	120	1,521	5,006	984,494	991,183
	2020	6	0	53	348	2,859	466,854	470,120
	2021	0	0	121	46	1,125	292,572	293,864
	2022	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2023	0	0	10	14	40	434,026	434,090
Average 2018–2022		12	1	135	1,098	3,043	891,253	895,541
		2023 Purse Seine THA Summary						
Neets Bay	2023	2,307	0	6	13	1,368	20,503	24,197
Carroll Inlet	2023	4,024	21	3	2	58	9	4,117
Kendrick Bay	2023	16	73	2,371	1,138	65,946	244,789	314,333
Anita Bay	2023	2,220	265	56	1	80	405	3,027

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Table 26.–Page 5 of 5.

THA Area	Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Thomas Bay	2023	1	2	120	24	9,784	103,288	113,219
Amalga Harbor	2023	8	1	1,397	257	4,981	409,873	416,517
Hidden Falls	2023	981	259	1,994	1,895	285,603	856,059	1,146,791
Deep Inlet	2023	1,304	0	4,737	1,377	57,840	653,243	718,501
Crawfish Inlet	2023	0	0	10	14	40	434,026	434,090
Total 2023 Purse Seine THA		10,861	621	10,694	4,721	425,700	2,722,195	3,174,792

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

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

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska terminal harvest area (THA) drift gillnet harvests, 1990–2023.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	105	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	83	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	57	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
	2010	63	2,066	3,350	27,628	131,761	164,868
	2011	99	3,206	1,340	21,979	192,009	218,633
	2012	159	2,035	2,955	13,413	429,753	448,315
	2013	160	1,369	3,808	70,162	95,245	170,744
	2014	59	1,362	15,023	55,454	81,723	153,621
	2015	130	1,012	9,389	8,863	298,199	317,593
	2016	125	1,375	3,628	47,330	170,592	223,050
	2017	232	924	9,506	16,704	113,413	140,779
	2018	192	890	8,134	10,991	99,903	120,110
	2019	67	218	9,056	7,616	89,385	106,342
	2020	155	246	632	7,972	72,646	81,651
	2021	119	259	6,209	3,915	55,424	65,926
	2022	1	112	2,159	12,544	58,155	72,971
	2023	104	1,667	7,339	23,623	352,647	385,380
Average 1990–2022		61	699	2,944	11,567	84,956	100,227
Carroll Inlet	2018	72	0	0	0	22	94
	2019	582	0	0	0	3	585
	2020	989	0	2	29	72	1,092
	2021	1,737	0	0	0	13	1.750
	2022	1,901	0	0	0	30	1,931
	2023	2,813	1	0	7	7	2,827
Average 2018–2022		1,056	0	0	6	28	741
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	1999	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2000	13	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2,028	0	0	0	143	2,171
	2009	3,705	0	950	0	4,142	8,797
	2010	1,795	1	7,868	0	1,774	11,438
	2011	2,818	1	6,221	9	34,572	43,621
	2012	2,461	17	8,122	10	13,820	24,430
	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,427
	2014	3,147	2	10,072	27	8,339	21,587

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Neets Bay (continued)	2015	1,927	6	8,847	12	69,313	80,105
	2016	1,794	1	0	0	4,524	6,319
	2017	1,752	0	0	0	2,810	4,562
	2018	2,427	2	529	19	18,514	21,491
	2019	3,092	5	0	44	428	3,569
	2020	3,251	0	0	0	2,169	5,420
	2021	2,370	0	1	3	123	2,497
	2022	2,766	3	0	1	337	3,107
	2023	3,016	3	0	47	280	3,346
Average 1998–2022		1,633	2	6,032	7	10,024	17,698
Wrangell Narrows	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1995	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
Average 1990–1996		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1991	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,320	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,805	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,295	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	3,934	296	7,168	1,502	61,812	74,712
	2011	6,205	496	313	3,536	67,183	77,733
	2012	3,618	382	1,805	322	97,874	104,001
	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,265
	2014	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
	2015	4,421	234	1,993	458	61,881	68,987
	2016	2,050	209	2,434	498	72,204	77,395
	2017	4,303	38	2,099	748	48,197	55,385
	2018	5,978	71	1,597	466	38,786	46,898
	2019	4,048	128	7,972	2,564	47,149	61,861
	2020	3,849	29	2,744	183	15,034	21,839

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Anita Bay (continued)	2021	4,857	45	4,209	130	45,736	54,977
	2022	4,489	31	4,991	4	5,814	15,329
	2023	5,252	50	10,096	235	17,715	33,348
Average 2002–2022		3,539	195	3,164	915	47,810	55,623
Southeast Cove	2022	23	46	17	3,416	48,779	52,281
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
	2007	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2008	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2009	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2010	9	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
	2011	72	63,496	1,011	6,109	220	70,908
	2012	3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,494
	2014	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
	2016	13	66,732	592	1,936	668	69,941
	2018	44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
	2015	67	28,335	403	7,950	275	37,030
	2016	13	66,732	592	1,936	668	69,941
	2017	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2018	44	24,767	322	1,117	708	26,958
	2019	157	9,605	238	2,587	638	13,225
	2020	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
	2021	22	3,440	144	464	25	4,095
	2022	22	3,440	144	464	25	4,095
	2023	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF	NF
Average 1998–2022		27	30,701	403	2,579	498	34,209
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,442
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,566
	2012	4,691	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,372

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THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet (continued	2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,747
	2014	3,402	943	1,062	83,777	278,245	367,429
	2015	3,258	747	1,319	30,363	759,080	794,767
	2016	2,353	208	1,695	21,908	447,215	473,379
	2017	1,476	715	4,410	6,104	352,446	365,151
	2018	3,153	313	10,758	21,074	310,642	345,940
	2019	3,964	1,976	10,646	6,511	421,556	444,653
	2020	3,641	157	2,876	18,983	209,899	235,556
	2021	3,869	661	1,379	3,463	355,537	364,909
	2022	2,239	749	1,092	35,539	426,823	466,442
	2023	1,498	3,083	1,524	27,626	401,326	435,057
Average 1993–2022		2,475	507	1,948	23,936	352,093	380,959
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,340
	2012	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,391
	2014	58	20,777	313	6,280	77,458	104,886
	2015	25	7,147	178	166,344	127,005	300,699
	2016	27	12,213	46	15,713	238,981	266,980
	2017	55	8,025	394	106,565	471,903	586,942
	2018	89	8,504	162	6,236	338,874	353,865
	2019	119	13,203	306	32,686	565,785	612,099
	2020	40	4,049	153	16,180	144,585	165,007
	2021	153	6,038	314	61,365	308,760	376,630
	2022	27	8,731	7	7,252	224,351	240,368
	2023	24	7,250	87	34,587	695,813	737,761
Average 1993–2022		89	9,599	291	37,068	225,560	272,606
		2023 Gillnet THA Summary					
Nakat Inlet	2023	104	1,667	7,339	23,623	352,647	385,380
Carroll Inlet	2023	2,813	1	0	7	7	2,827
Neets Bay	2023	3,016	3	0	47	280	3,346
Anita Bay	2023	5,252	50	10,096	235	17,715	33,348
Deep Inlet	2023	1,498	3,083	1,524	27,626	401,326	435,057
Boat Harbor	2023	24	7,250	87	34,587	695,813	737,761
Total 2023 Gillnet THA		12,707	12,054	19,046	86,125	1,467,788	1,597,719

Note: NF denotes no fishery occurred.

Table 28.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost-recovery salmon harvest in numbers of fish by district, organization, special harvest area, and species, 2023.

District	Hatchery	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay/Carroll Inlet	3,070	0	8,246	0	0	11,316
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	314	7	32,576	153	354,941	387,991
3	SSRAA	Klawock River	0	0	60,102	0	0	60,102
3	SSRAA	Port Asumcion/Port St. Nich.	4,378	364	90	348	273,790	278,970
6	SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	0	13	7	4,349	509,026	513,395
7	SSRAA	Anita Bay	0	0	0	38	2,140	2,178
9	AKI	Port Armstrong	1	466	88,127	483,771	135,701	708,066
9	NSRAA	SE Cove	0	50	17,594	1,372	365,866	384,896
11	DIPAC	Almaga	0	3,564	195	18,378	971,468	993,605
11	DIPAC	Gasineau	2,031	295	394	3,672	471,297	477,689
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	52,577	0	0	0	52,577
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	0	23	10,057	1,410	301,664	313,154
13	SSSC	Crescent Bay	24	115	217	326,465	84,305	411,126
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet/Silver Bay	1,472	1,247	697	2,393	198,736	204,545
13	NSRAA	Crawfish Inlets	8	70	40	460	767,209	767,787
		Total	4,359	58,791	218,342	842,809	4,436,143	5,560,496
	Total by organization		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	SSRAA		7,762	384	101,021	4,888	1,139,897	1,253,952
	AKI		1	466	88,127	483,771	135,701	708,066
	DIPAC		2,031	56,436	589	22,050	1,442,765	1,523,871
	NSRAA		1,480	1,390	28,388	5,635	1,633,475	1,670,382
	SSSC		24	115	217	326,465	84,305	411,126
	Total		11,298	58,791	218,342	842,809	4,436,143	5,567,383

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

SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.

DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.

NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

SSSC: Sitka Sound Science Center

Table 29.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost-recovery harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1977–2023.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	0	0	0	92,459	0	92,459
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	5,893	29,555	0	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	17,233	213,371	192,512	441,961
1990	26,394	298	75	121,381	880,750	381,645	1,410,543
1991	22,716	0	1,478	292,100	1,111,148	376,313	1,803,755
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,680	70	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,386,836
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,352,633
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,636	1	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,028,361
2001	49,028	0	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,854,849
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,858,830	3,264,074
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	27,729	406	38,334	299,129	713,810	3,299,035	4,378,443
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,809	0	125,664	201,044	153,194	3,065,001	3,563,712
2013	30,443	222	49,609	285,491	968,118	2,099,940	3,433,823
2014	13,194	0	123,029	387,988	236,214	1,575,630	2,336,055
2015	17,456	65	111,381	221,087	333,233	2,306,954	2,990,176
2016	9,107	29	148,032	231,478	330,519	2,731,475	3,450,640
2017	12,725	0	135,018	122,289	641,437	3,092,685	4,004,154
2018	20,060	0	158,537	136,604	293,654	3,215,022	3,823,877
2019	31,326	410	97,181	181,360	322,560	2,259,828	2,892,665
2020	7,432	5	74,187	119,943	995,829	1,457,783	2,655,179
2021	21,295	757	13,908	118,080	419,985	2,451,460	3,025,485
2022	22,688		24,894	270,572	819,538	3,421,266	4,558,958
2023	11,298	52	58,791	237,284	842,809	4,436,143	5,586,377
Averages							
1977–2022	19,649	78	50,368	181,222	670,167	2,011,547	2,933,029
2013–2022	18,573	165	93,578	207,489	536,109	2,461,204	3,317,101

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

Table 30.–Stikine River Canadian fisheries salmon harvests in numbers of fish by species, 1972–2023.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks[a]					
1972	0	0	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	0	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	0	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	0	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	0	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,636	73	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,381
1980	2,367	18	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,600
1981	1,617	28	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,514
1982	2,568	24	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,640
1983	1,456	650	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,823
1984[b]	726	70	5,327	1	62	0	6,186
1985	1,203	197	26,804	2,175	2,356	536	33,271
1986	2,056	999	17,846	2,506	107	307	23,821
1987	2,528	462	11,283	6,513	646	459	21,891
1988	2,833	500	16,538	2,322	418	733	23,344
1989	3,018	331	21,639	6,842	825	674	33,329
1990	2,610	994	19,964	4,442	496	499	29,005
1991	1,807	693	25,138	2,893	394	208	31,133
1992	2,635	445	29,242	2,123	122	231	34,798
1993	2,757	447	52,698	2,791	29	395	59,117
1994	2,303	457	53,380	3,452	90	173	59,855
1995	2,001	1,058	66,777	3,645	48	263	73,792
1996	2,931	519	90,148	1,459	25	232	95,314
1997	4,701	318	68,197	412	269	222	74,119
1998	2,354	456	50,486	933	55	13	54,297
1999	3,935	1,383	47,202	573	11	8	53,112
2000	4,245	676	31,535	737	181	144	37,518
2001	3,517	174	29,341	1,994	78	56	35,160
2002	3,438	947	22,607	2,827	19	33	29,871
2003	2,866	1,873	69,571	1,889	850	112	77,161
2004	4,048	2,666	88,451	762	8	134	96,069
2005	20,049	1,297	88,089	991	0	39	110,465
2006	15,776	2,078	102,733	596	4	14	121,201
2007	10,510	1,727	61,472	240	0	2	73,951
2008	7,932	1,077	37,097	2,935	88	90	49,219
2009	2,146	660	51,082	6,475	362	193	60,918
2010	3,164	1,127	55,471	6,042	209	122	66,135
2011	3,141	1,769	61,947	6,128	3	99	73,087
2012	5,210	1,306	34,922	6,624	0	363	48,425
2013	3,370	1,622	36,371	8,100	161	461	50,085
2014	3,327	764	44,056	5,751	45	66	54,009
2015	4,258	1,621	61,911	5,652	297	167	73,906
2016	3,235	849	88,649	5,486	N/A	N/A	98,219
2017	603	811	43,657	5,514	N/A	N/A	50,585
2018	165	456	24,256	3,803	N/A	N/A	28,680
2019	333	237	16,425	5,228	N/A	N/A	22,223
2020	389	237	13,369	5,206	N/A	N/A	19,201
2021	182	333	5,105	4,521	N/A	N/A	10,141
2022	269	118	12,428	5,080	N/A	N/A	17,895
2023	69	184	17,688	4,841	N/A	N/A	22,782
Averages							
1986–2022[c]	3,050	677	35,590	3,494	N/A	N/A	43,365
2013–2022	1,418	603	34,428	5,138	N/A	N/A	41,651

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

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

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

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

Table 31.–Taku River Canadian fisheries salmon harvests in numbers of fish by species, 1979–2023.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large[a]	Jacks[a]					
1979[b]	397	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	49,116
1980	610	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	75,119
1981	459	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,350
1982	354	0	3,144	51	202	3	3,754
1983	465	4000	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,945
1984	594	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,935
1985	630	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,366
1986	585	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,602
1987	427	106	13,887	6,519	6,250	2,270	29,459
1988	954	186	12,967	3,643	1,030	733	19,513
1989	1,232	139	18,805	4,033	695	42	24,946
1990	1,606	128	21,474	3,685	378	12	27,283
1991	1,477	432	25,380	5,439	296	2	33,026
1992	1,866	147	29,862	5,541	0	7	37,423
1993	1,944	171	33,523	4,634	16	15	40,303
1994	2,484	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,603
1995	1,752	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,509
1996	3,499	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,720
1997	2,939	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	30,066
1998	1,272	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,868
1999	1,640	259	21,151	5,575	0	0	28,625
2000	3,043	174	28,468	5,447	0	0	37,132
2001	2,863	347	48,117	3,099	0	25	54,451
2002	3,014	646	31,726	3,802	0	0	39,188
2003	3,679	1,181	33,024	3,643	4	0	41,531
2004	3,953	745	20,359	9,684	0	0	34,741
2005	7,716	821	22,102	8,259	0	0	38,898
2006	8,334	216	21,446	11,669	391	0	42,056
2007	2,542	744	17,249	8,073	0	0	28,608
2008	2,418	469	19,509	3,973	0	0	26,369
2009	7,036	1,137	11,260	9,766	0	0	29,199
2010	5,469	700	20,661	14,408	0	0	41,238
2011	3,277	669	24,543	12,478	N/A	N/A	40,967
2012	2,965	607	30,113	14,072	N/A	N/A	47,757
2013	738	669	25,173	10,375	N/A	N/A	36,955
2014	2,472	657	17,795	16,568	N/A	N/A	37,492
2015	2,447	404	19,849	10,183	N/A	N/A	32,883
2016	1,630	349	37,434	11,520	N/A	N/A	50,933
2017	250	88	30,465	7,802	N/A	N/A	38,605
2018	7	19	17,976	9,505	N/A	N/A	27,507
2019	10	5	21,482	12,252	N/A	N/A	33,749
2020	94		11,780	7,036	N/A	N/A	18,910
2021	40	11	18,485	10,880	N/A	N/A	29,416
2022	35	25	27,605	7,534	N/A	N/A	
2023	25	29	17,040	11,034	N/A	N/A	
Averages							
1979–2022	2,073	408	22,844	7,405	N/A	N/A	35,371
2013–2022	772	247	22,804	10,366	N/A	N/A	34,165

Note: N/A denotes no data.

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

[b] 1979 is commercial catch only.

Table 32.–Annette Islands Reserve commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1980–2023.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	894	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	608	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	692	9,826	74,552	472,644	246,349	804,063
2011	1,282	17,298	48,007	241,564	288,516	596,667
2012	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
2013	1,151	7,275	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,030
2014	1,094	8,675	45,305	485,459	98,023	638,556
2015	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646
2016	855	3,798	35,677	273,022	243,684	557,036
2017	1,039	5,200	29,278	151,587	187,774	374,878
2018	1,120	1,803	14,068	126,356	152,300	295,647
2019	505	2,255	14,169	307,147	58,332	382,408
2020	571	2,342	5,659	148,756	56,676	214,004
2021	819	2,883	14,499	147,666	87,749	253,616
2022	1,137	4,429	5,900	282,191	72,719	366,376
2023	865	5,579	17,759	131,185	116,341	271,729
Averages						
1980–2022	767	20,315	29,151	303,318	118,970	472,520
2013–2022	970	4,446	22,929	250,725	154,650	433,720
Maximum harvest	3,447	76,054	74,552	823,081	444,627	971,989
Maximum year	2001	1993	2010	1989	2015	1995
Minimum harvest	38	1,803	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Minimum year	1980	2018	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 33.–Annette Islands Reserve commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers of fish by species, 1980–2023.

Year	Chinook[a]	Jacks[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	3	0	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	0	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	0	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	0	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	0	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	0	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	0	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	0	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	0	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	0	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	0	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	0	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	0	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	0	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	0	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	0	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	0	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	0	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	0	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	0	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	0	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	0	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	0	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	0	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	0	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	112	7	4,943	10,408	854,881	68,069	938,420
2011	420	0	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	225	0	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,966	636,178
2013	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
2014	193	0	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
2015	752	0	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364
2016	876	0	18,387	10,142	1,145,221	152,374	1,327,000
2017	510	0	6,075	6,584	727,606	61,314	802,089
2018	421	1	4,496	2,634	170,021	58,845	236,418
2019	188	0	7,887	3,433	932,514	39,437	983,459
2020	241	3	12,251	1,889	375,597	18,700	408,681
2021	476	25	10,528	9,172	2,606,458	46,216	2,672,875
2022	394	3	8,039	5,747	1,709,069	46,279	1,769,531
2023	593	0	8,499	5,445	1,349,697	143,593	1,507,827
Averages							
1980–2022	298	1	8,705	6,776	776,828	39,813	816,714
2013–2023	430	3	10,510	6,315	1,191,305	75,184	1,283,746
Maximum harvest	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,606,458	259,504	2,672,875
Maximum year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2021	2015	2021
Minimum harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Minimum year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

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

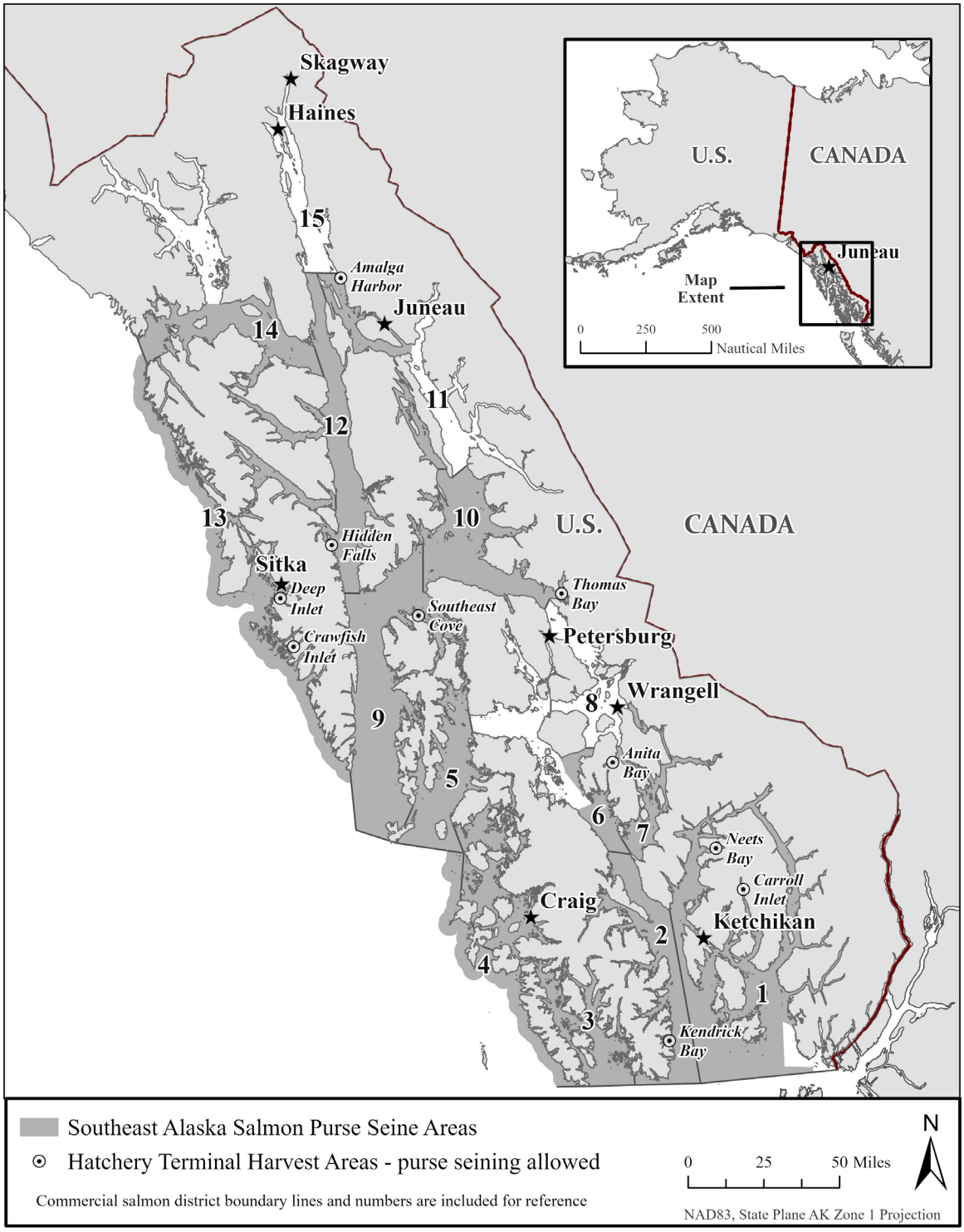

Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska traditional purse seine fishing areas.

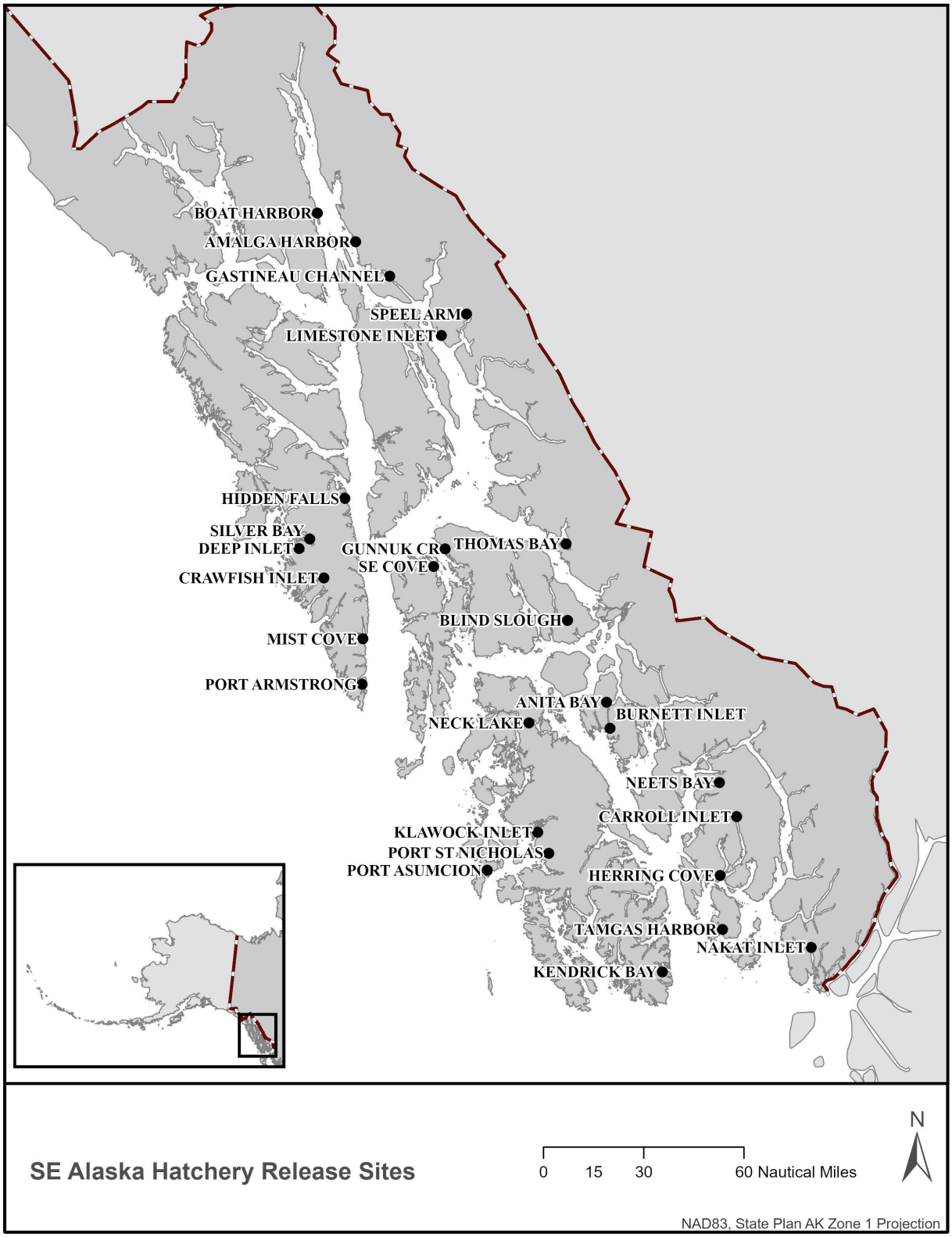

Figure 2.–Locations of hatchery release sites in Southeast Alaska.

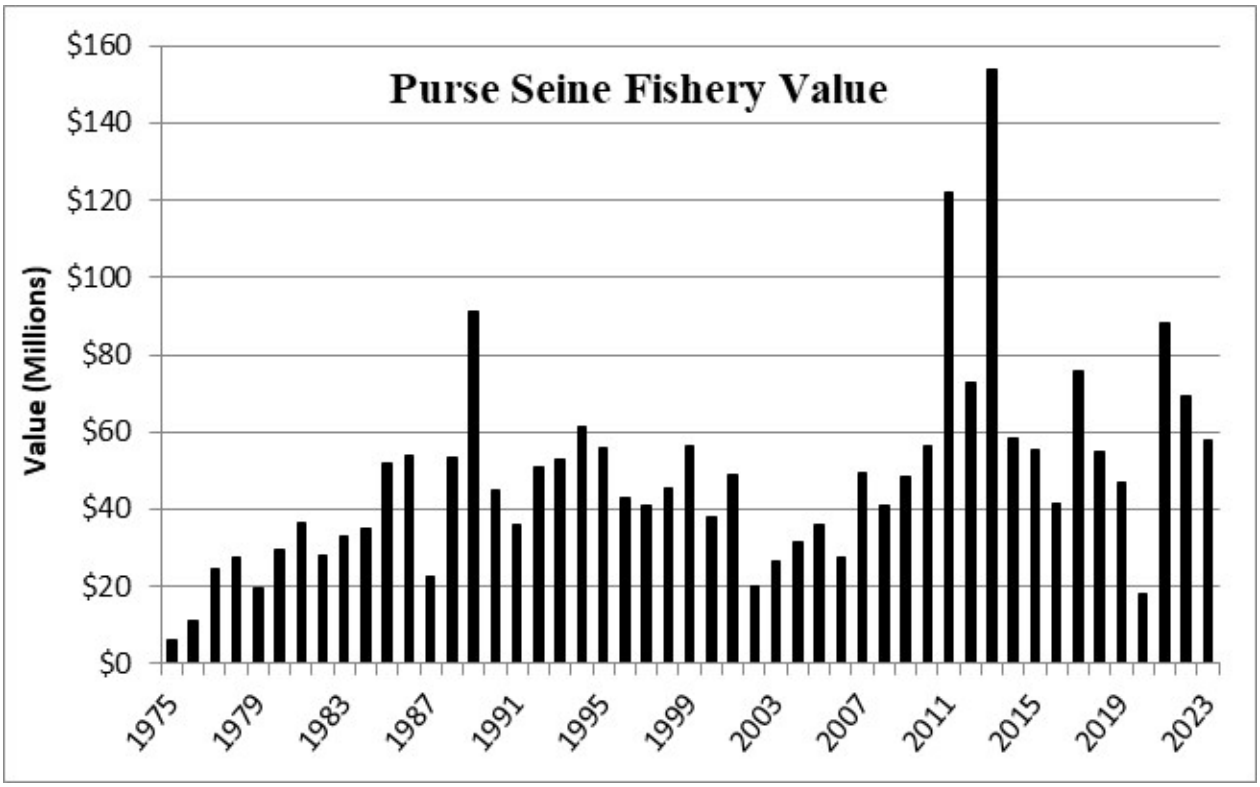

Figure 3.–Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), 1975–2023.

Note: 1975–2022 data from CFEC basic information tables (CFEC 2024) and 2023 data is from fish tickets.

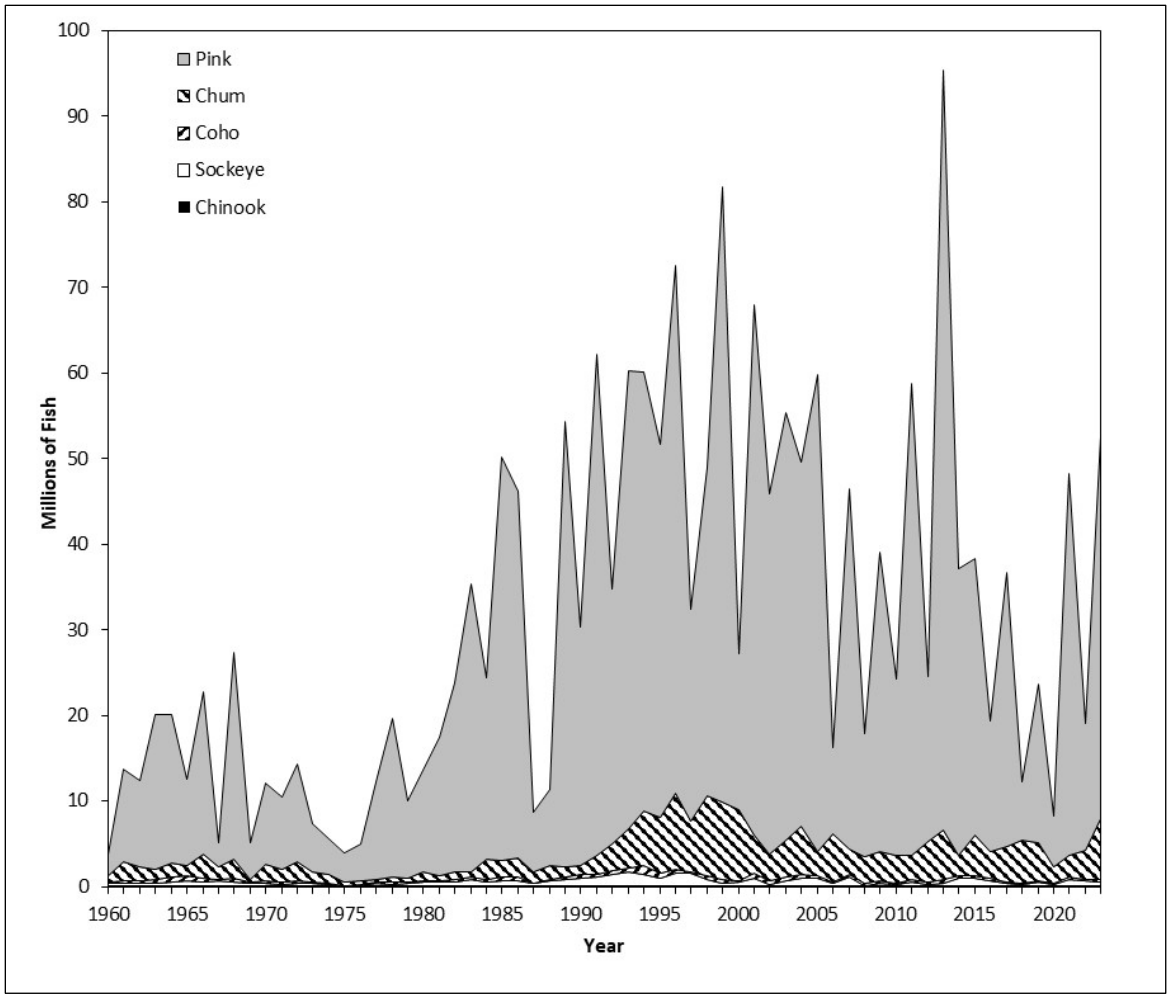

Figure 4.–Southeast Alaska Region common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for Chinook, pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, 1960–2023.

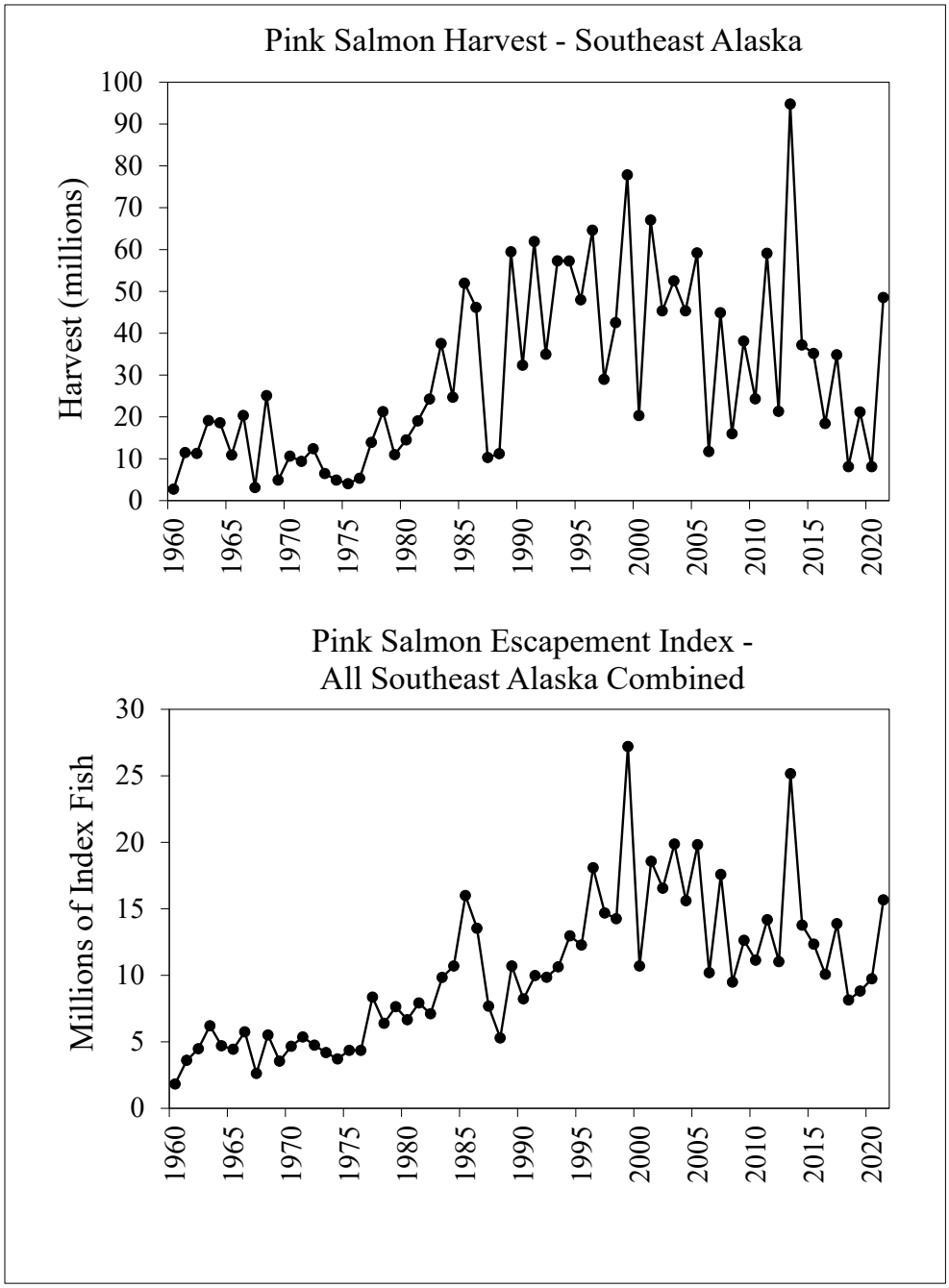

Figure 5.–Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, 1960–2021.

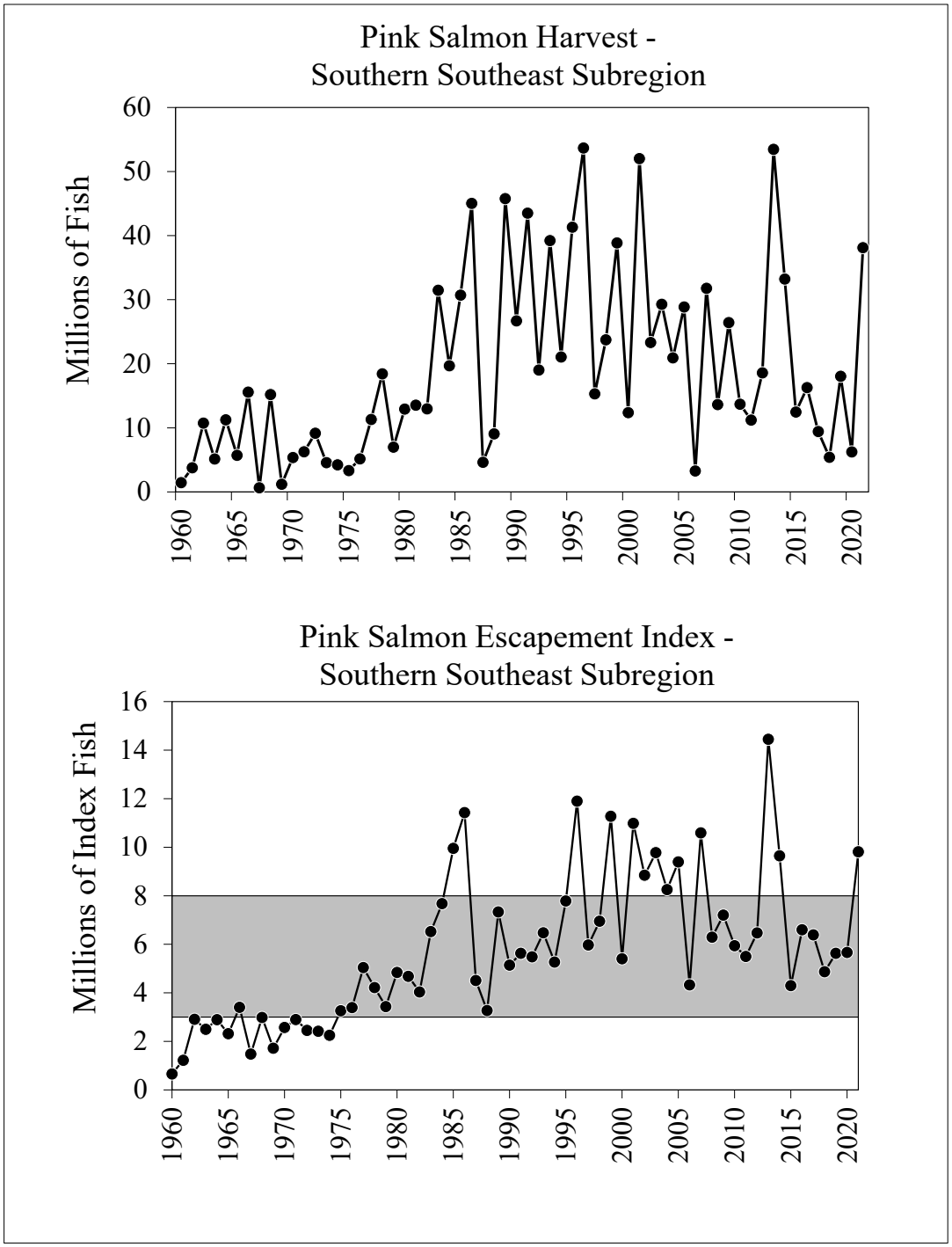

Figure 6.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast Subregion, 1960–2021 (Districts 101-108). Shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index fish.

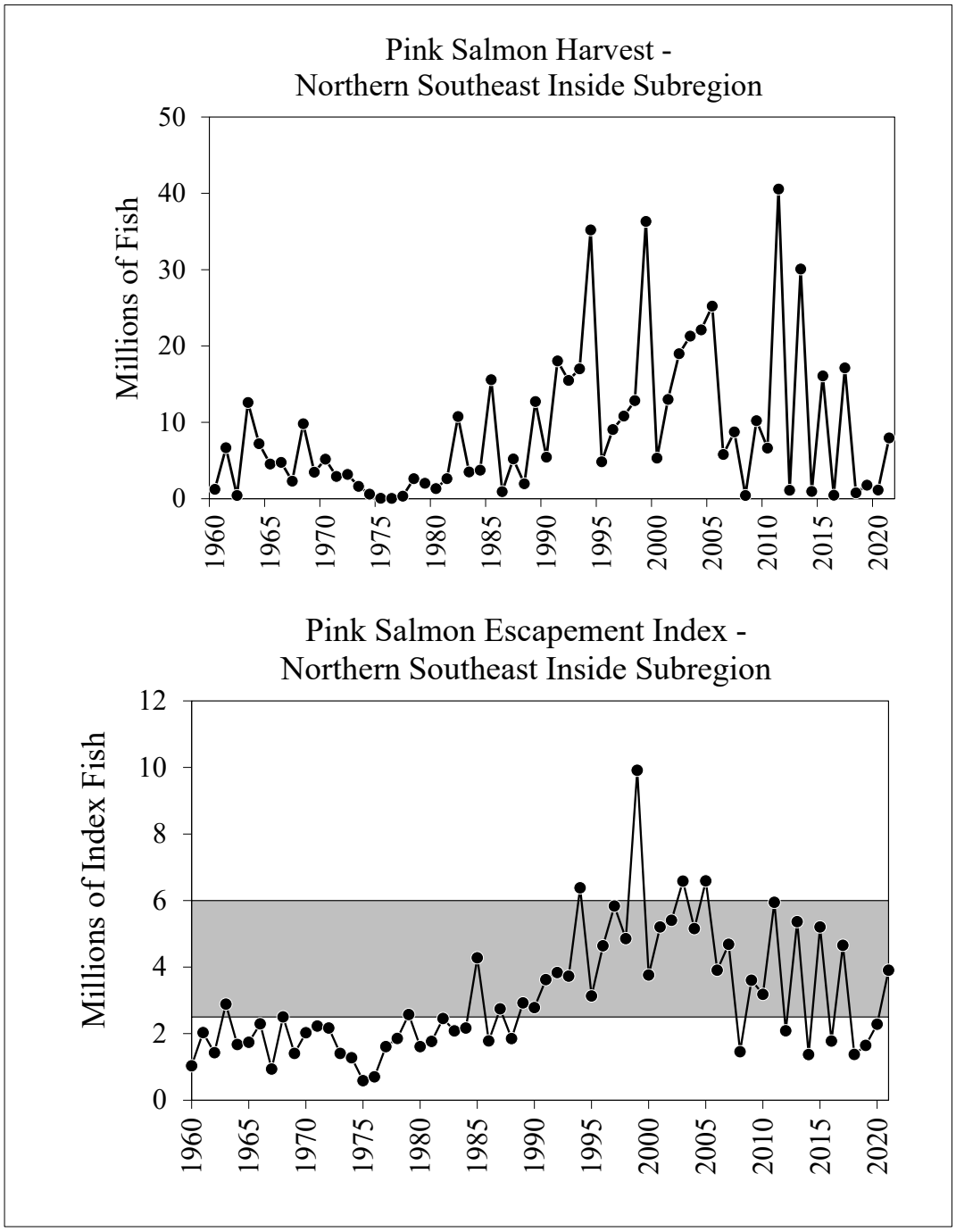

Figure 7.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion, 1960–2021 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113, Subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index fish.

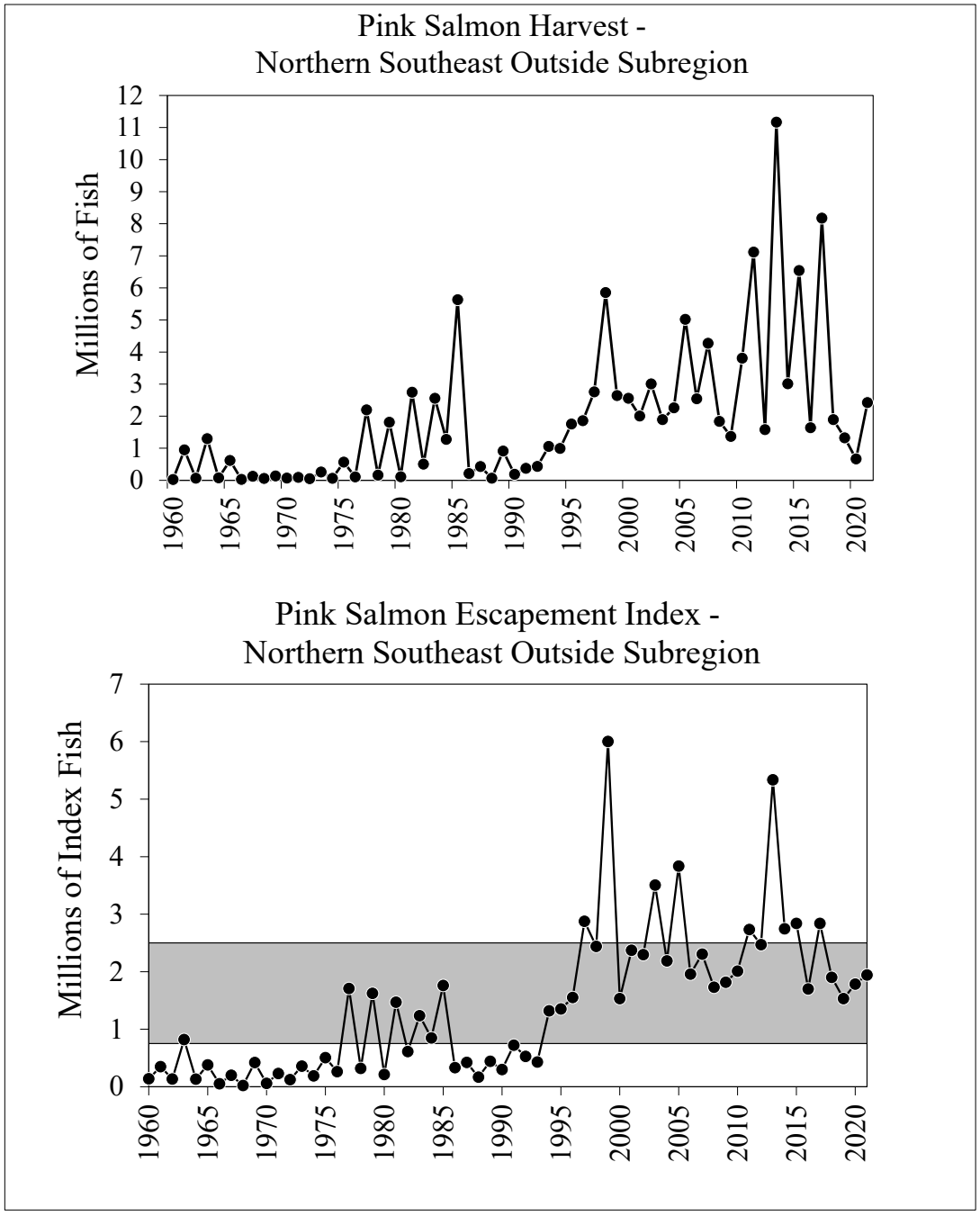

Figure 8.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside Subregion, 1960–2021 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). Shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index fish.

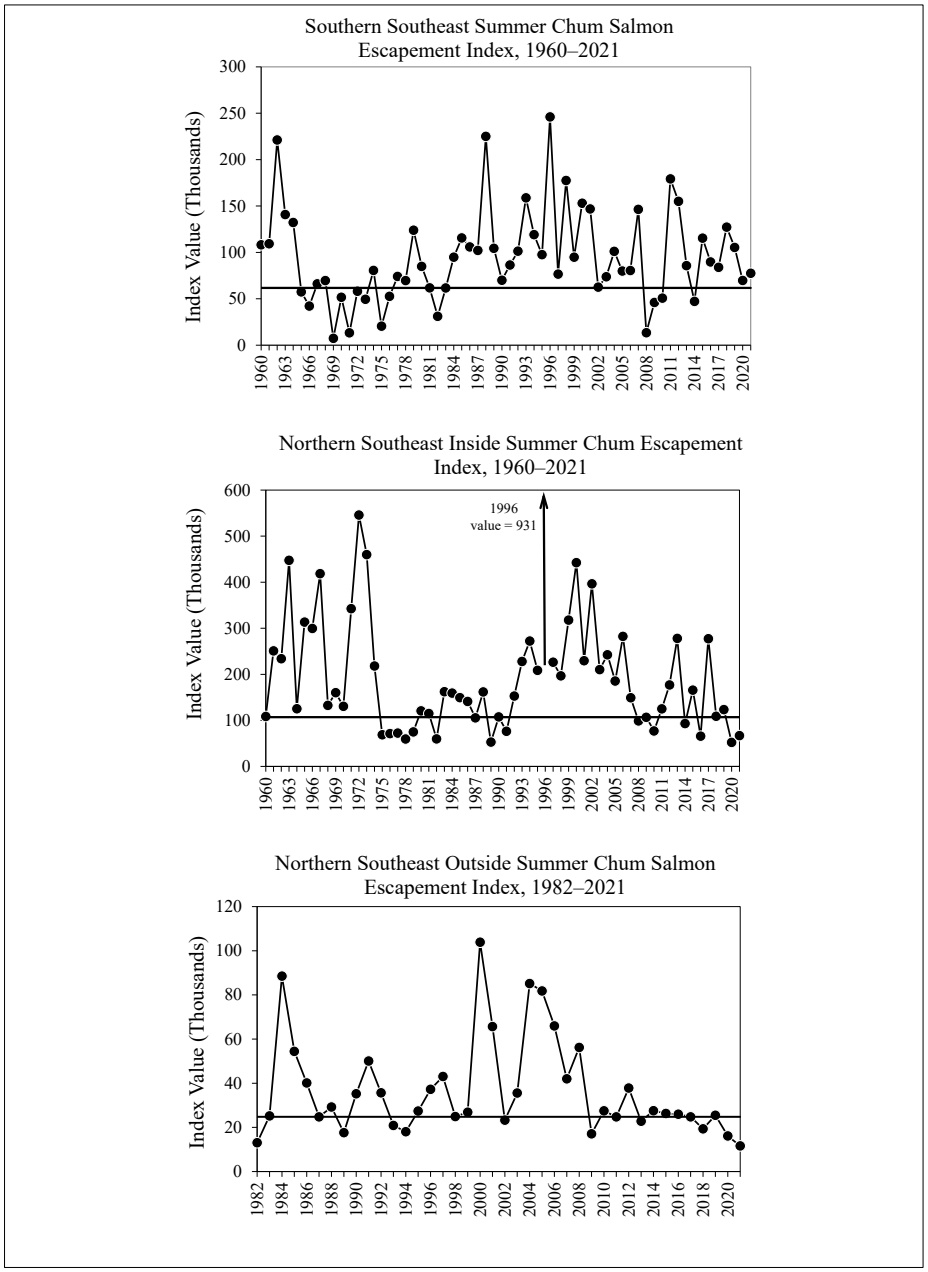

Figure 9.–Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2021), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2021), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2021). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

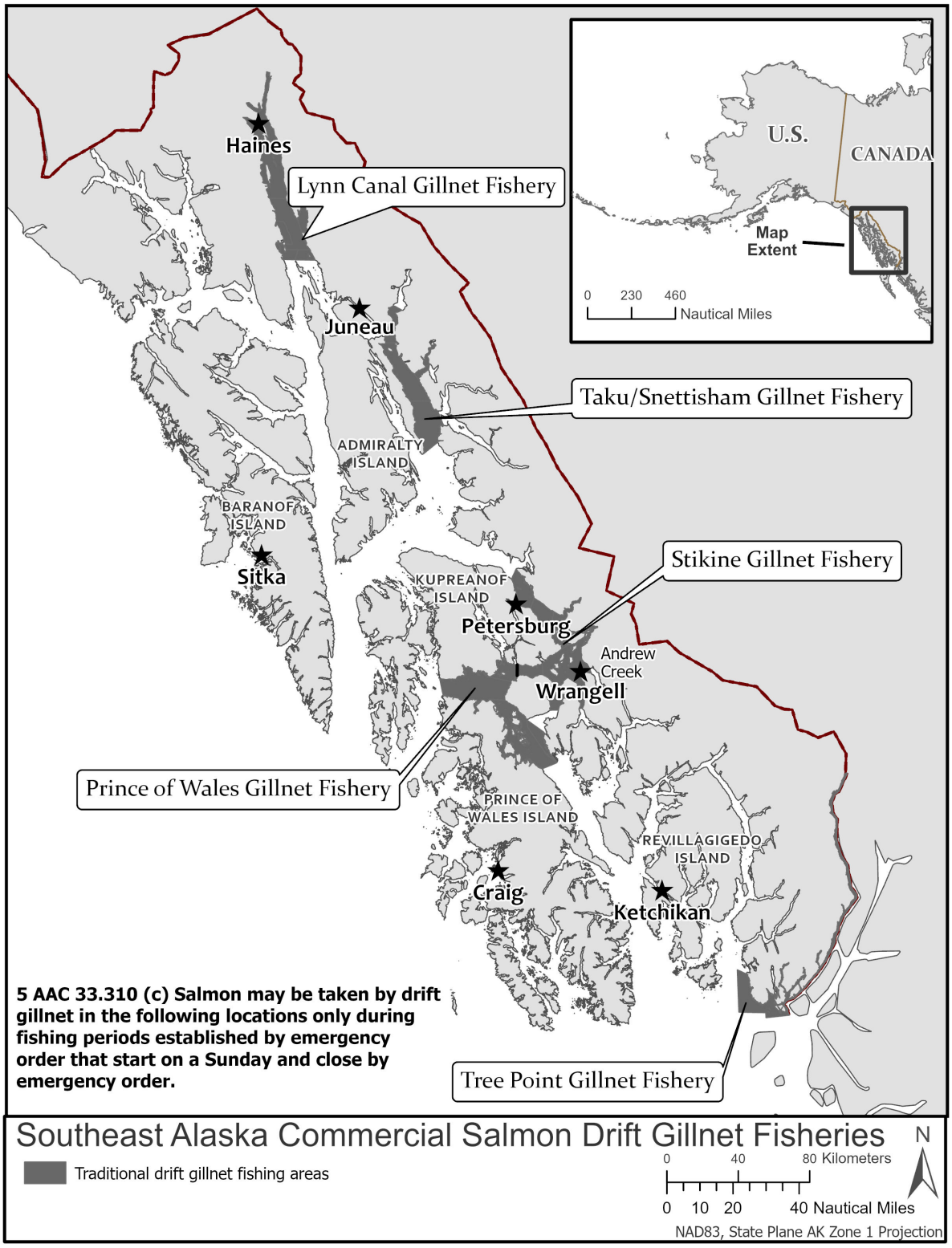

Figure 10.–Southeast Alaska traditional drift gillnet fishing areas.

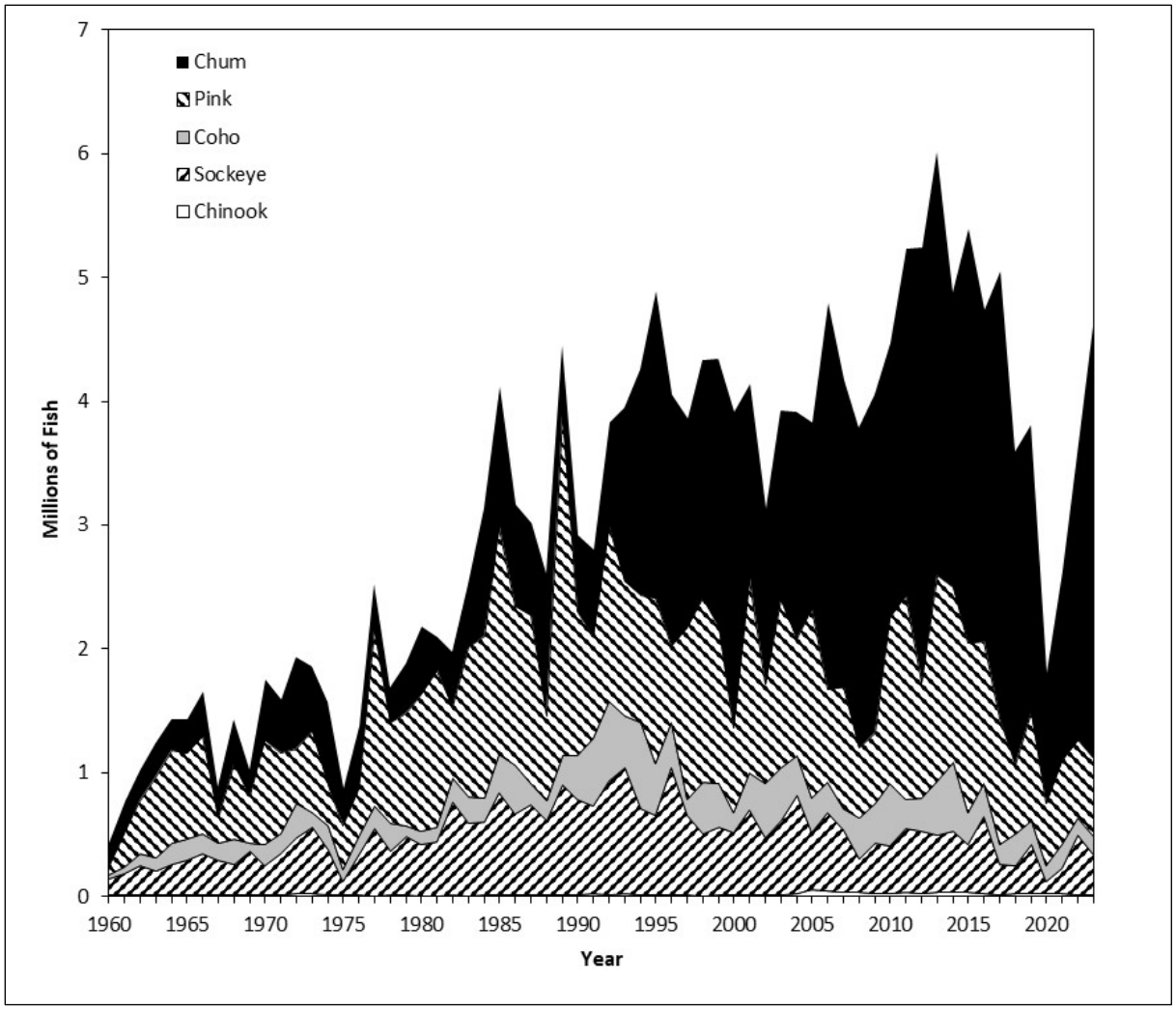

Figure 11.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas in numbers of fish by species, 1960–2023.

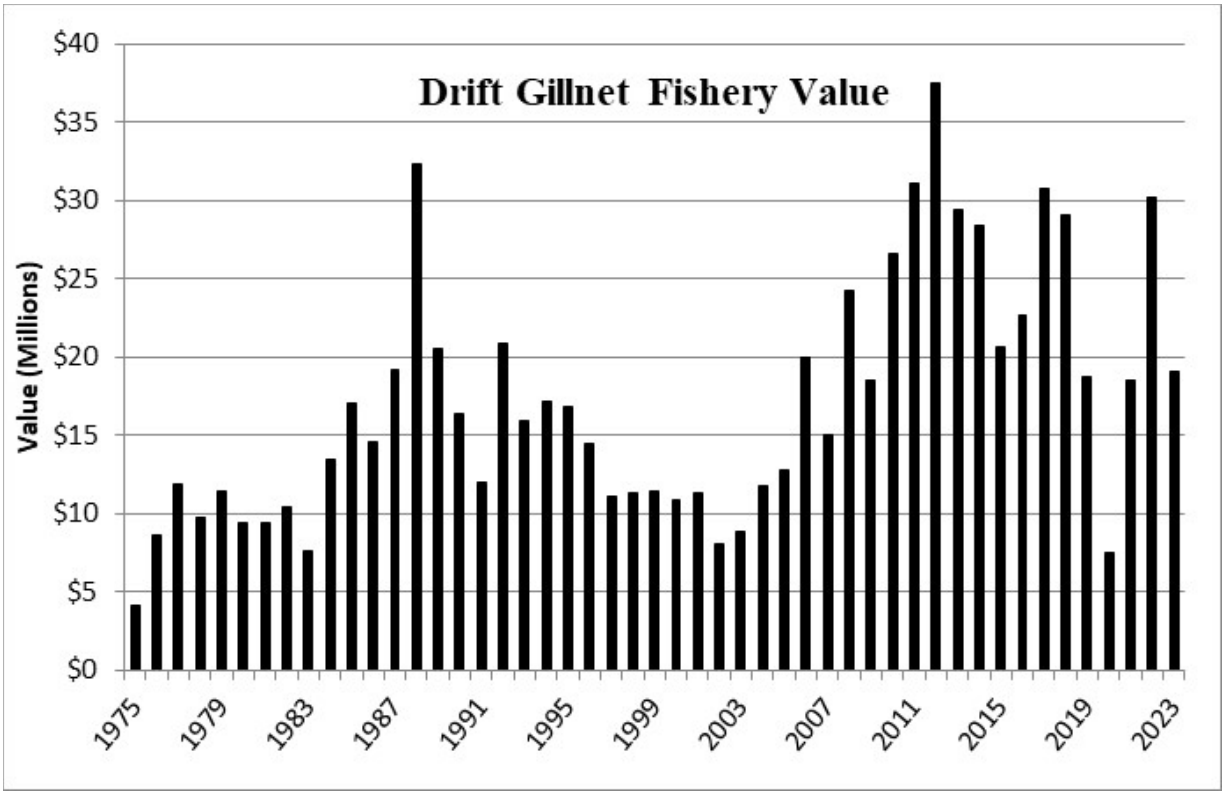

Figure 12.–Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests), 1975–2023.

Note: 1975–2022 data from CFEC basic information tables (CFEC 2024) and 2023 data is from fish tickets.