

Summary of Transboundary and Northern Boundary Commercial Salmon Fisheries in Southeast Alaska and Potential Management Applications of GSI Technology

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

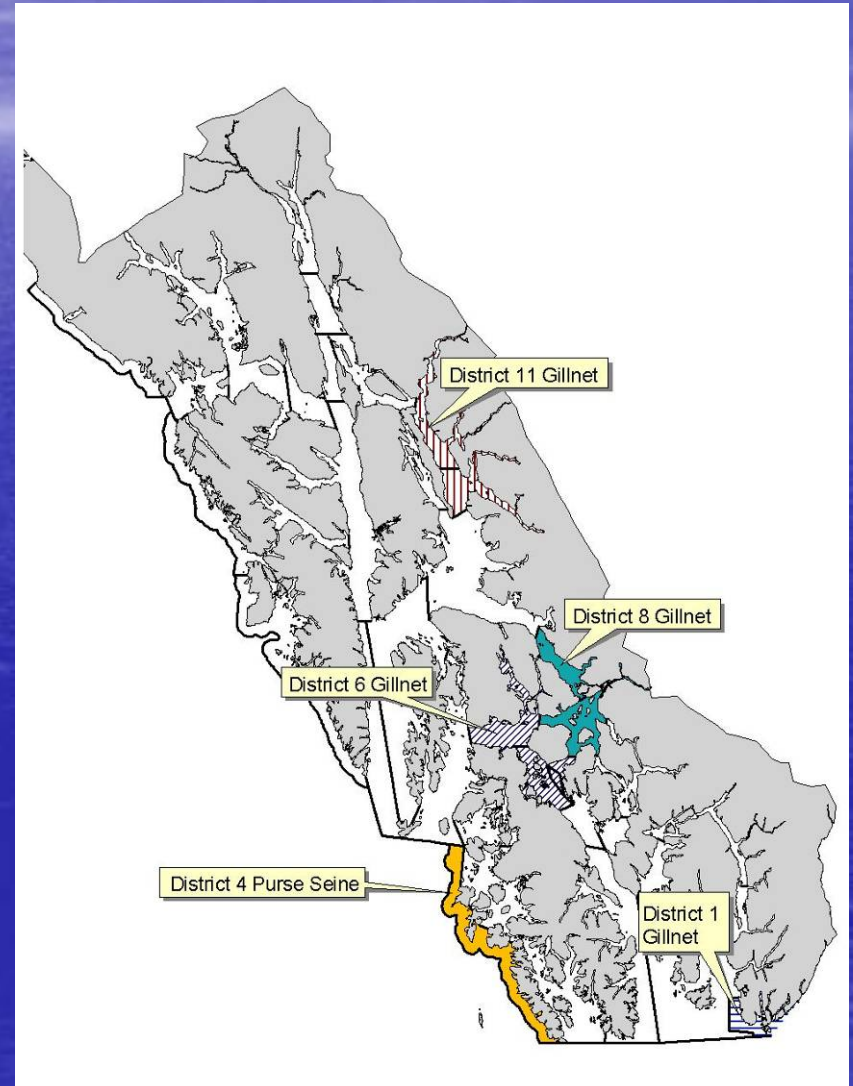
Scott Kelley/Regional Supervisor/Commercial Fisheries Division

Chris Habicht/Geneticist/Commercial Fisheries Division



PST Net Fisheries In Southeast Alaska

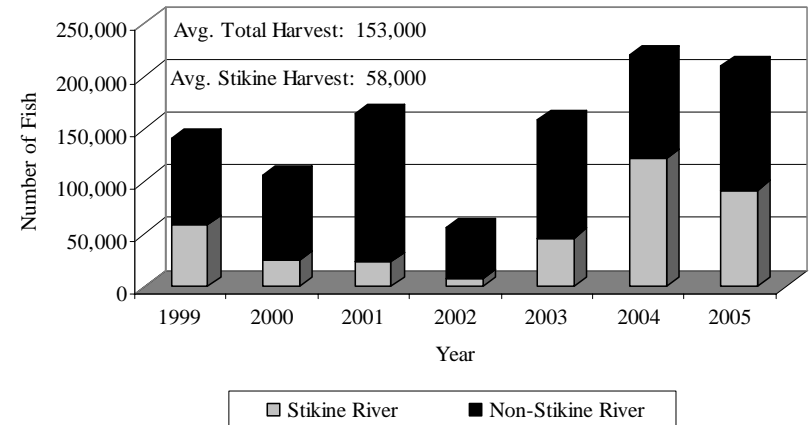
- Transboundary Rivers:
Annex IV, Chapter 1
- ✓ District 6, District 8, and District 11 driftnet, Alek setnet (Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon)
- Northern Boundary:
Annex IV, Chapter 2
- ✓ District 4 purse seine and District 1 driftnet (sockeye salmon)



District 6/8 Drift Gillnet, Sockeye Salmon

- Harvest share of 50% of Stikine River sockeye Total Allowable Catch (TAC), no major issues
- Stikine (Tahltan Lake and mainstem) spawning escapements mixed results
- SPA, otolith (enhanced fish), and inriver egg diameter long standing stock ID methods
- Inseason abundance determined from test fish CPUE modeling and otolith data

Districts 6/8 Sockeye Salmon Harvest, 1999-2005



District 106 and 108 Stock ID

Inseason

Sample otoliths; 4 areas, 2-300/area,
10 weeks



Dissect otoliths, ship to Juneau



Prepare and read otoliths:
Inseason – 100/area/week
Postseason 2-3 months

Postseason

Sample scales: 3 areas, 600/area



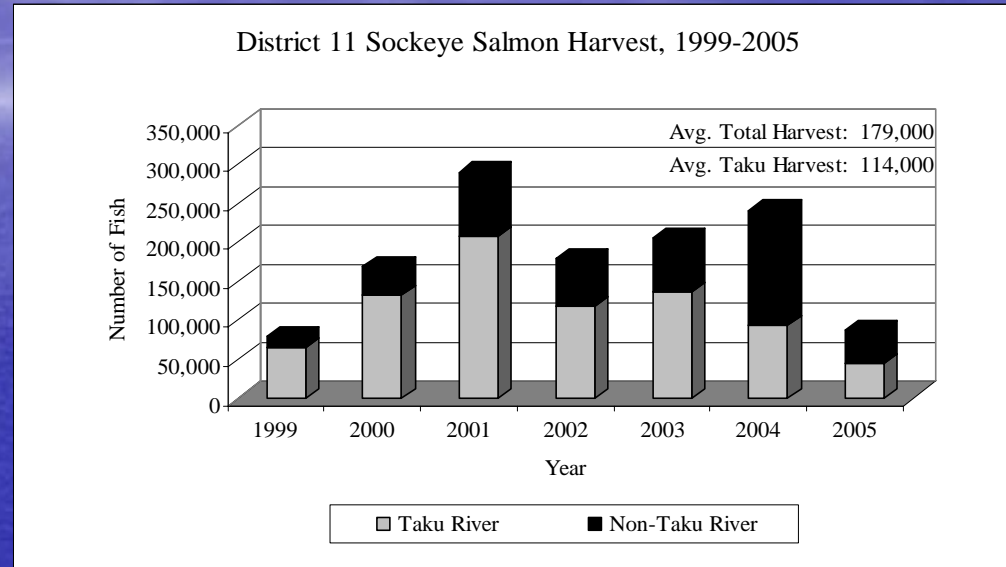
Ship samples to Juneau

Age and digitize scales 3 areas
300/area/week 10 weeks
6-8 months



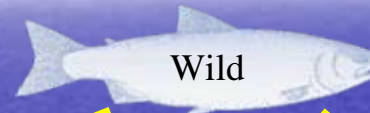
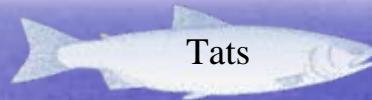
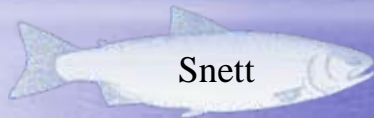
District 11 Drift Gillnet, Sockeye Salmon

- Harvest share of 82% of Taku River wild sockeye TAC, no major issues
- Taku River sockeye escapement objectives consistently achieved
- SPA, otolith (enhanced fish), and brain parasite long standing stock ID methods
- Excellent inseason stock assessment capability



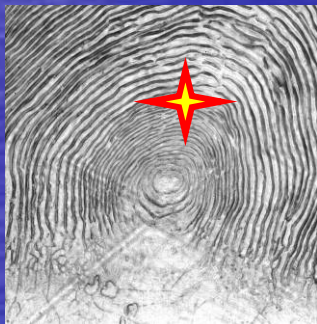
District 111 – all samples matched

Otoliths: Inseason, 2 areas, 400/week/area, 10 weeks



Scales: Postseason, 300/week, 10 weeks
Wild fish only
6 months

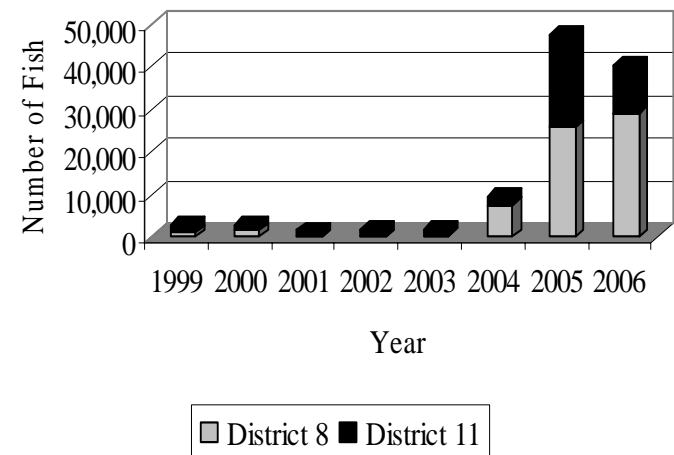
Brain Parasites, 2 areas, 1-400/week/area, 10 weeks
Wild fish only
6 months



Districts 8 and 11 Drift Gillnet, Chinook Salmon (Stikine and Taku)

- Harvest sharing fluctuates depending on run size
- Escapement objectives consistently met for both rivers
- Stock ID method is CWT for both rivers
- Excellent inseason stock assessment capability
- Terminal exclusion from Southeast Alaska all-gear Chinook quota based on stock and area

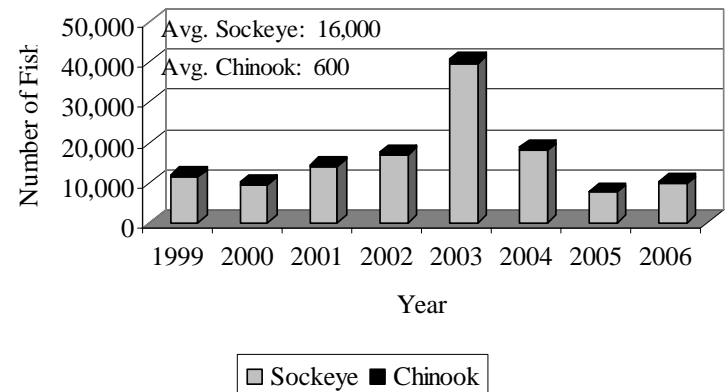
Chinook Salmon Harvests in Districts 8 and 11, 1999-2006



Alsek River Set Gillnet, Sockeye Salmon

- No formal harvest sharing objectives but commitment to develop ABM programs
- Inseason run strength based on commercial fishery CPUE

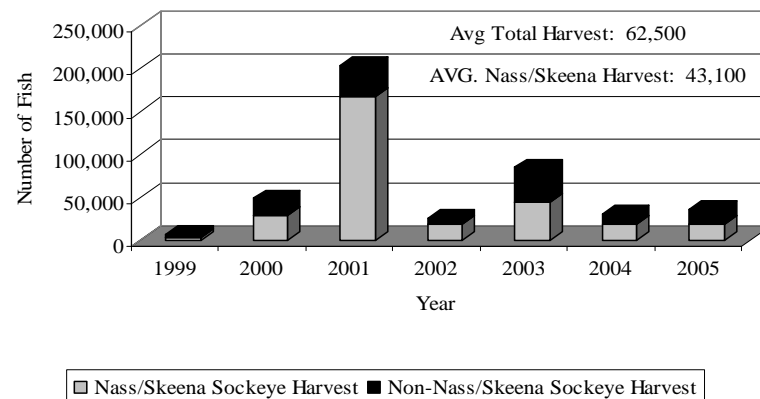
Alsek River Set Gillnet Sockeye and Chinook Salmon Harvests



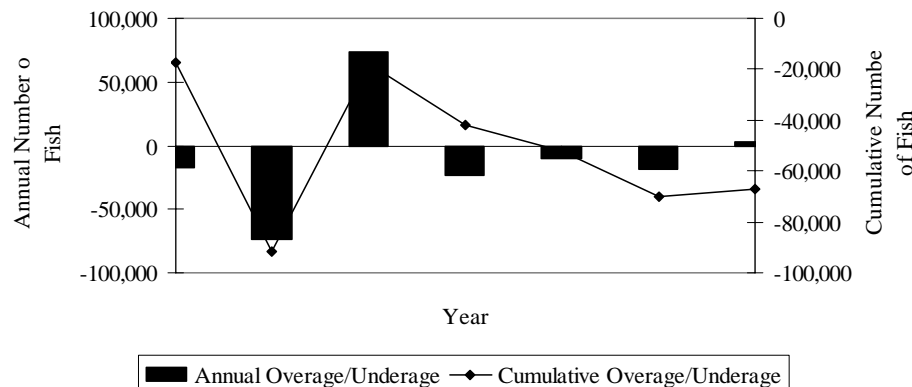
District 4 Purse Seine

- Harvest share of 2.45% of total Nass/Skeena sockeye Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) prior to week 31 (third week of July), no major issues
- Scale Pattern Analysis (SPA) long standing stock ID method

District 104 Sockeye Salmon Harvest (Pre-week 31), 1999-2005



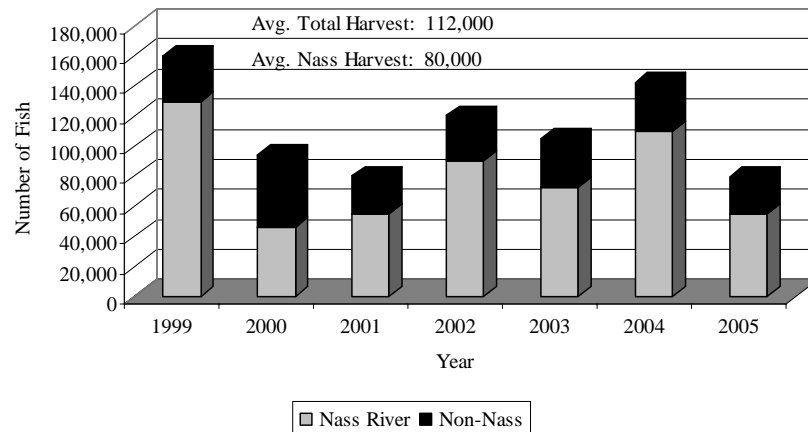
Annual and Cumulative Treaty Overage/Underage for District 4 Purse Seine Fishery, 1999-2005



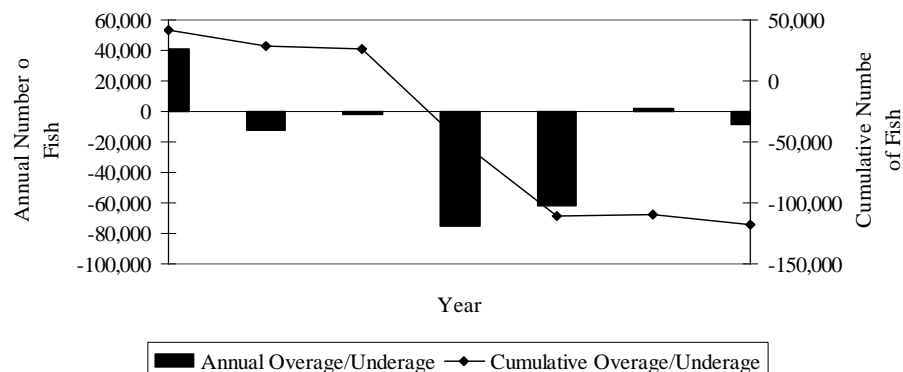
District 1 Drift Gillnet

- Harvest share of 13.8% of Nass River sockeye AAH, no major issues
- Nass River sockeye escapement objectives consistently achieved
- SPA long standing stock ID method

District 101 Sockeye Salmon Harvest, 1999-2005



Annual and Cumulative Treaty Overage/Underage for District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery, 1999-2005



Summary

- In general, management objectives of achieving spawning escapement objectives and Treaty related harvest sharing requirements for TBR and NB fisheries are met.
- Run reconstruction and stock separation methods currently a hodge podge mix of SPA, brain parasite, egg diameter, and otoliths for sockeye salmon. These technologies are probably as advanced as they can get and are labor intensive. SPA and brain parasite provide no opportunities for inseason results.
- GSI may provide significant improvement to current stock separation methods and seemingly has significant room for future growth and improvement as the technology advances.

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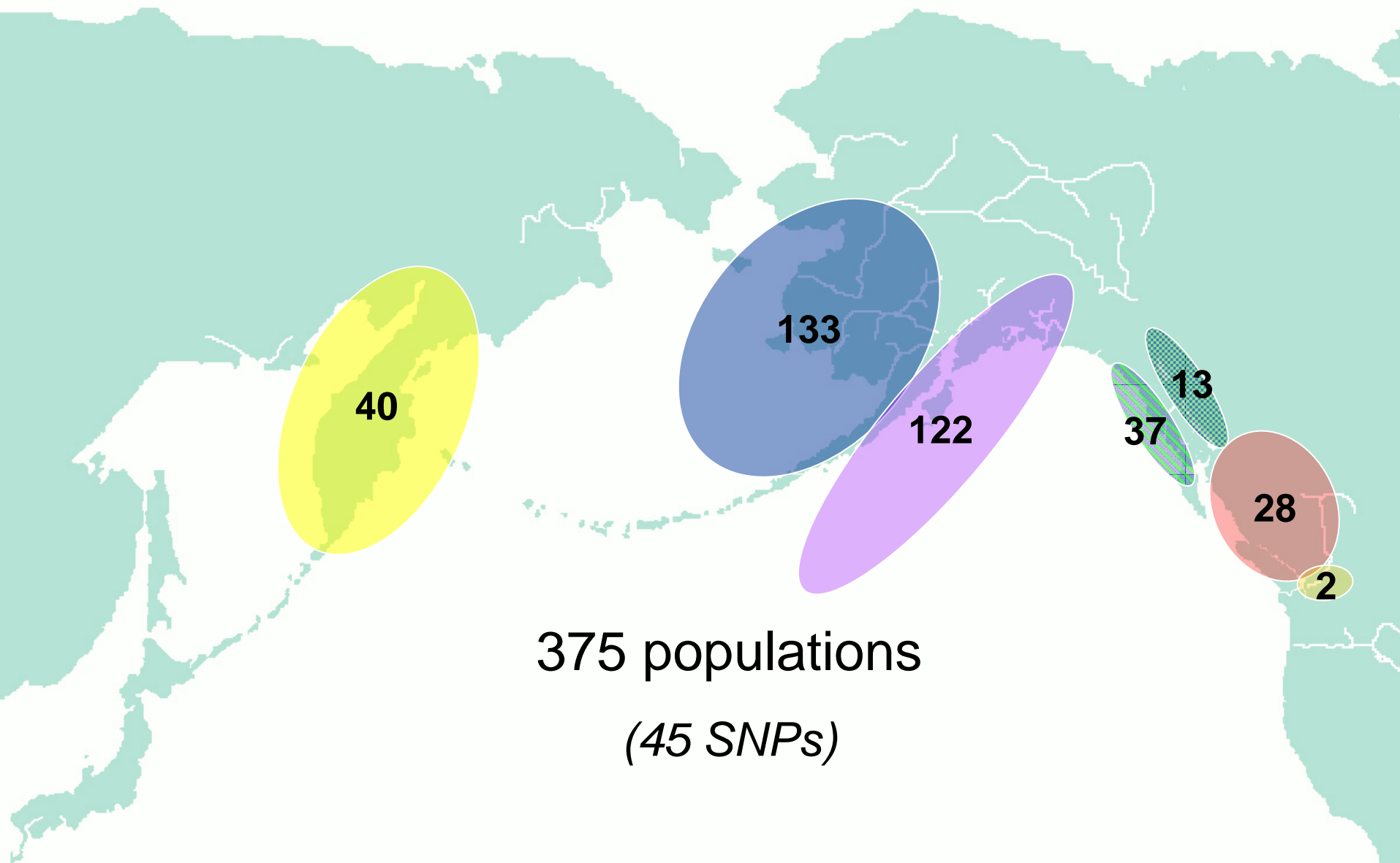
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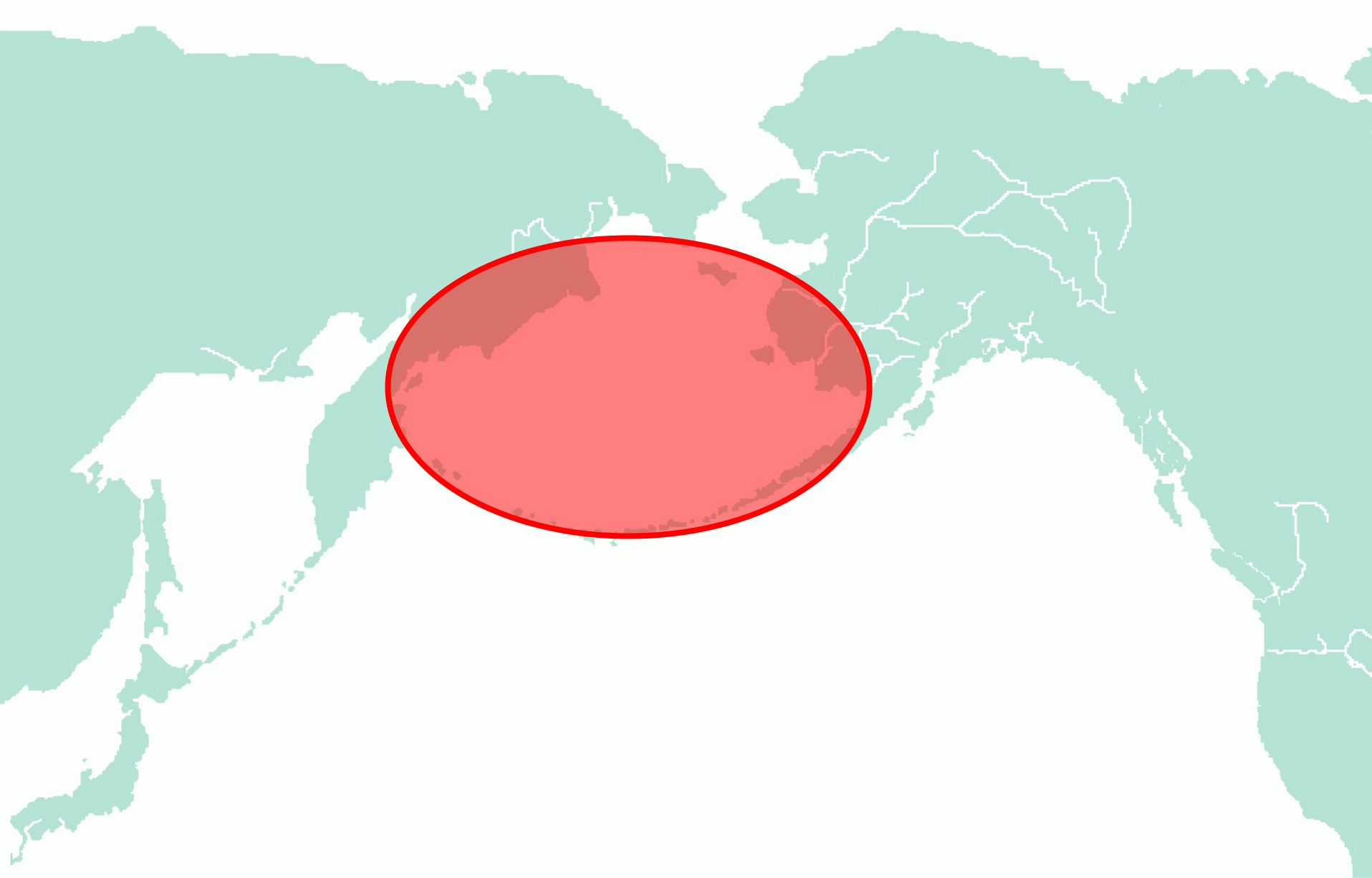
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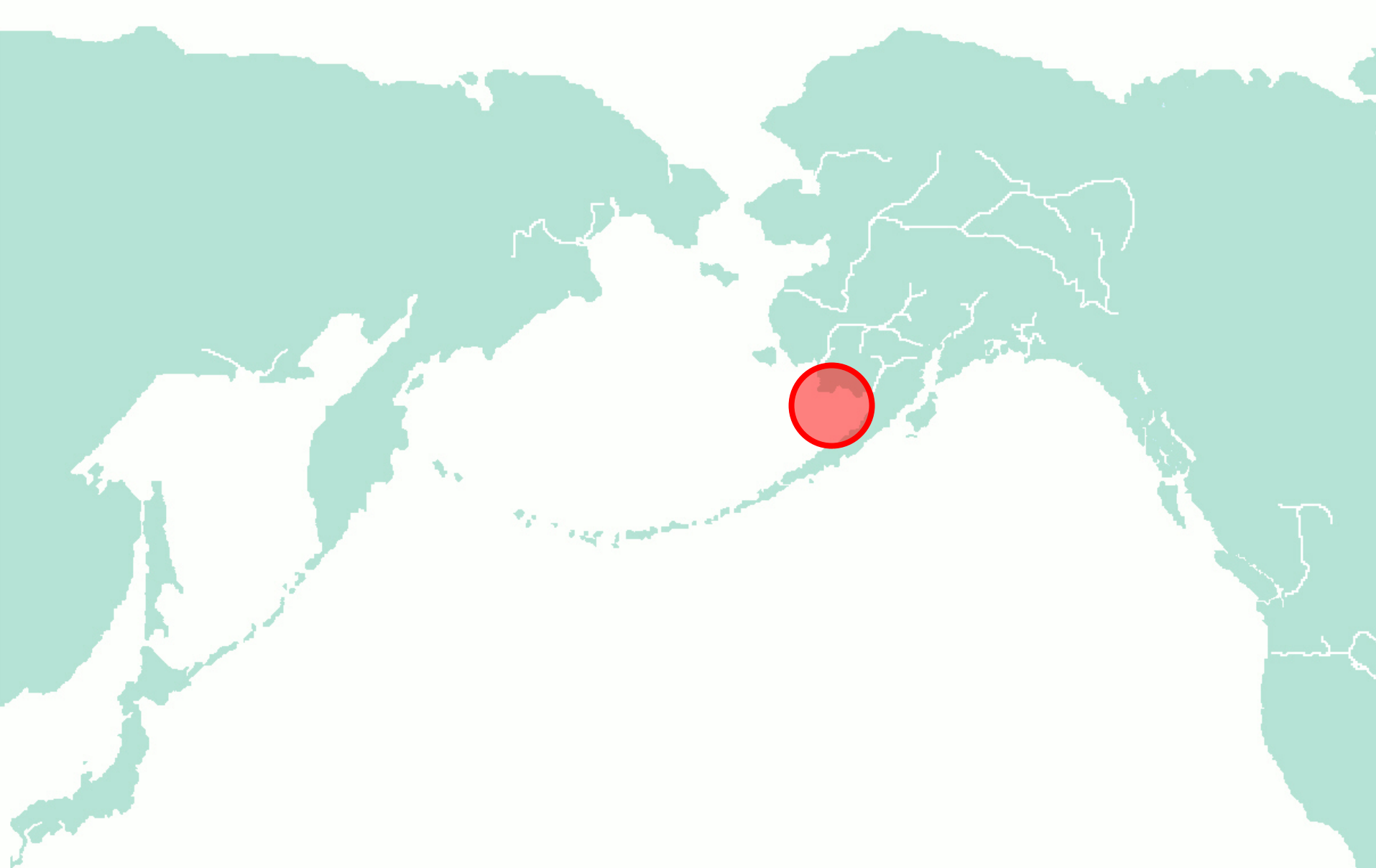
2007 Sockeye SNP Baseline

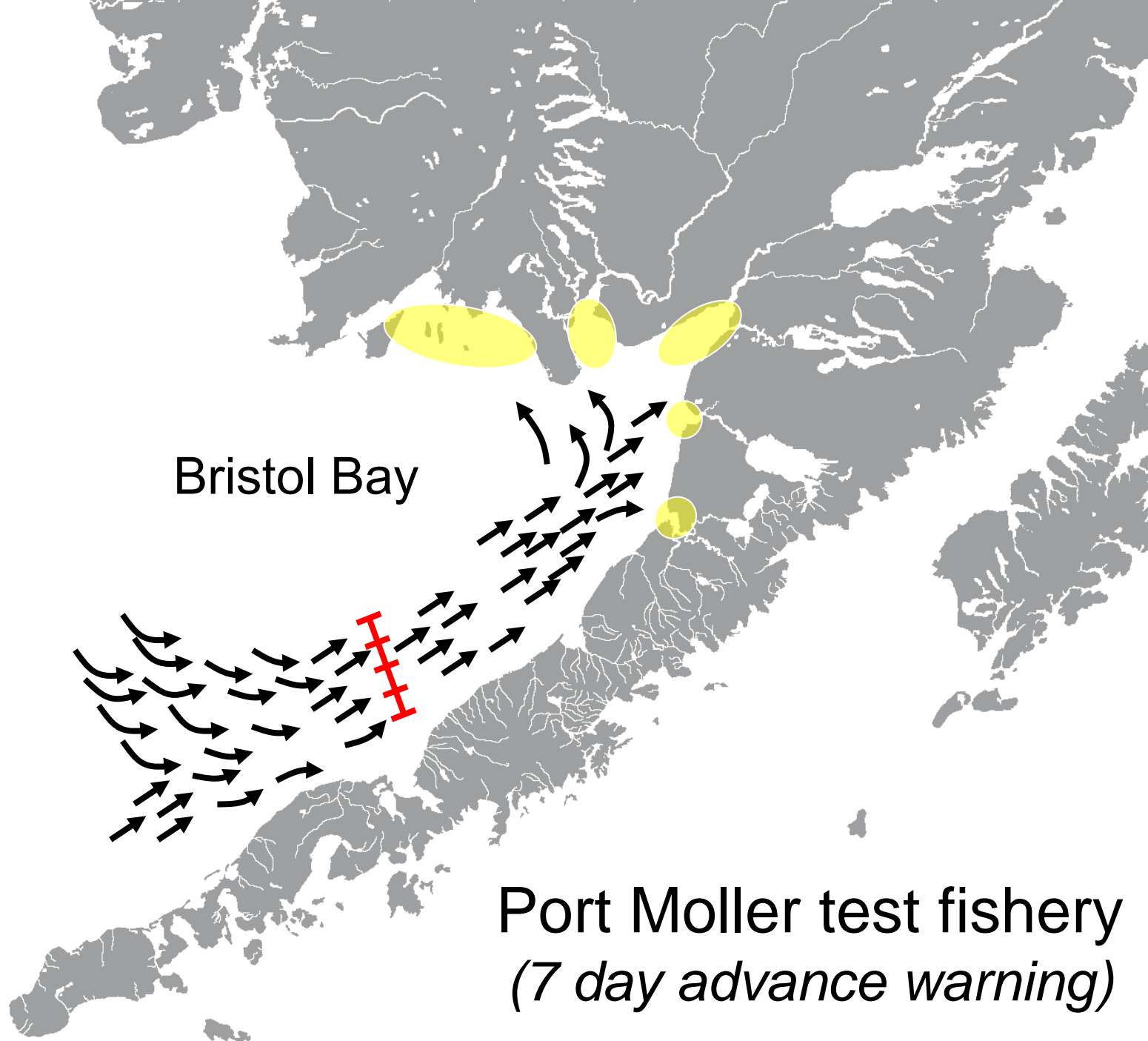


Sockeye salmon program: Bering Sea

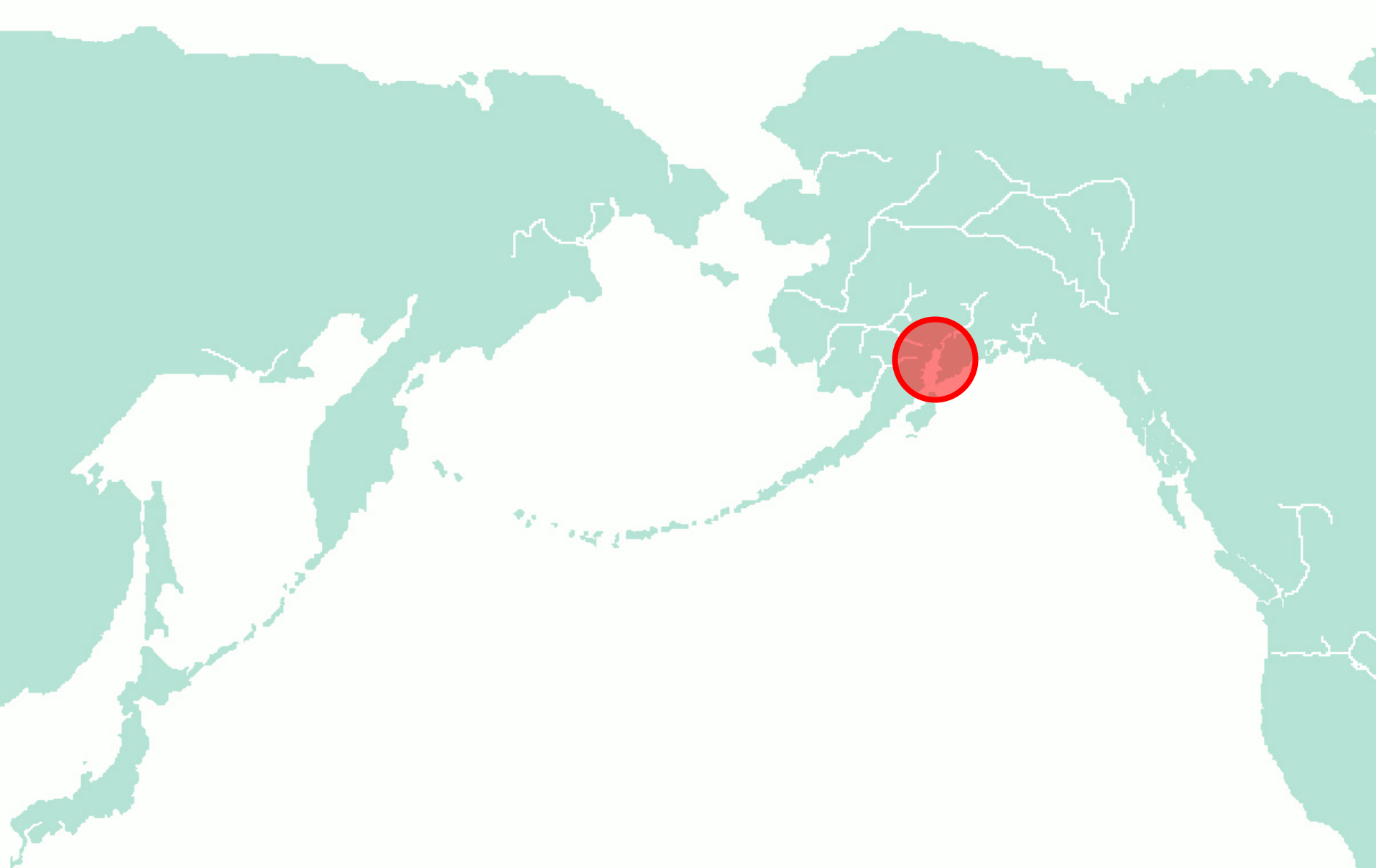


Sockeye salmon program: Bristol Bay





Sockeye salmon program: Cook Inlet

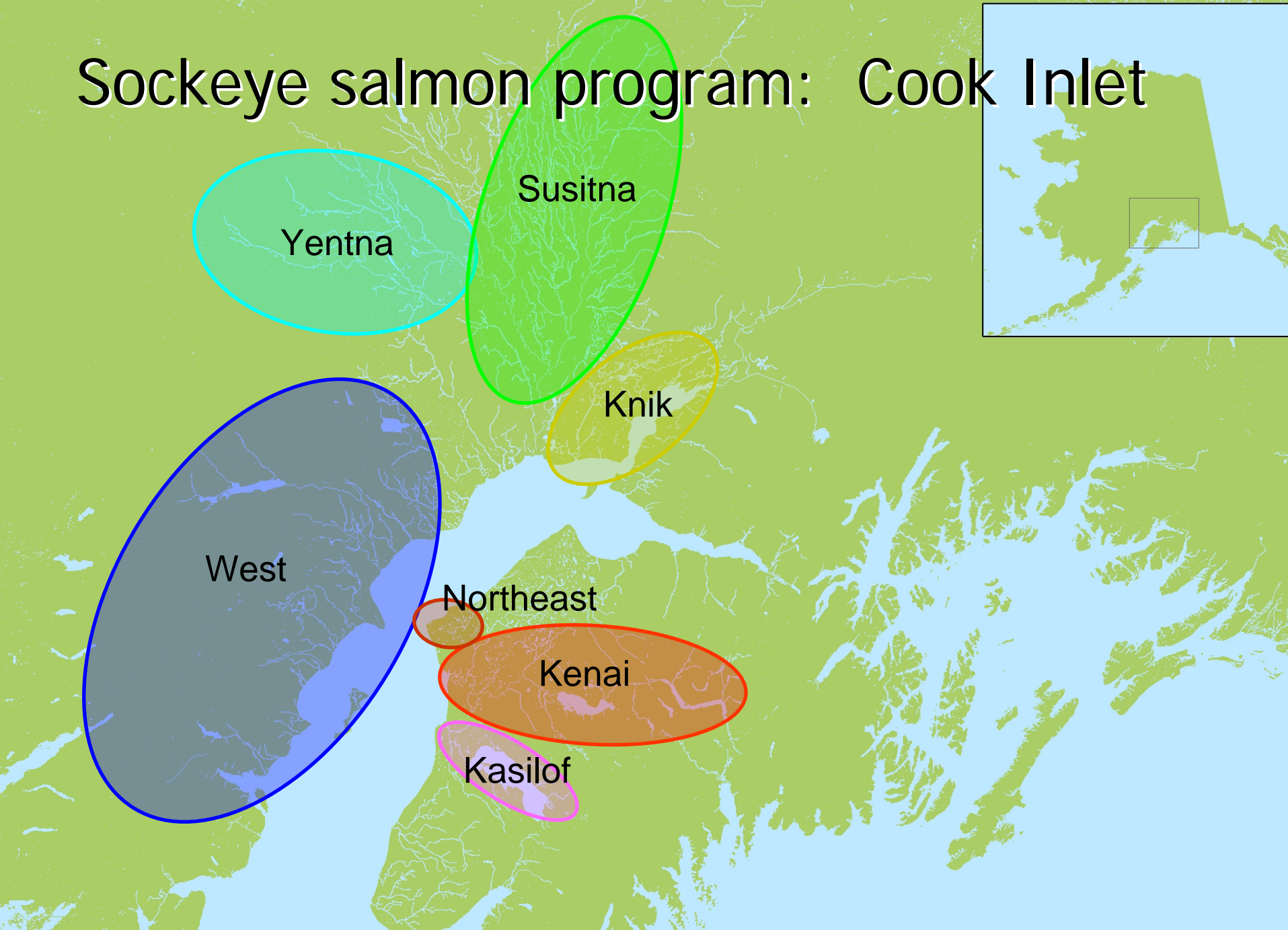


Sockeye salmon program: Cook Inlet

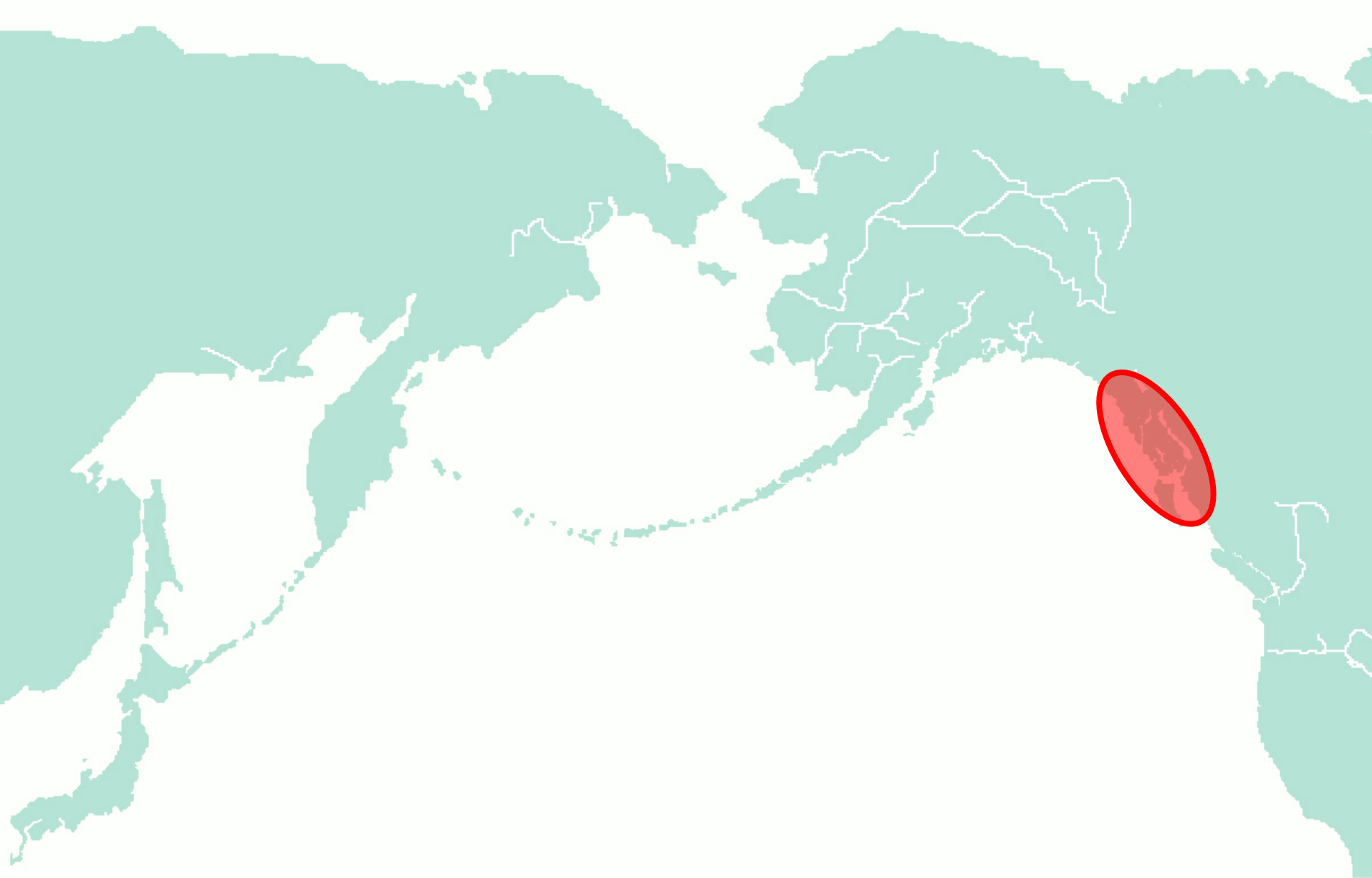


Cook Inlet gillnet fisheries

Sockeye salmon program: Cook Inlet



Sockeye salmon program: SEAK/BC



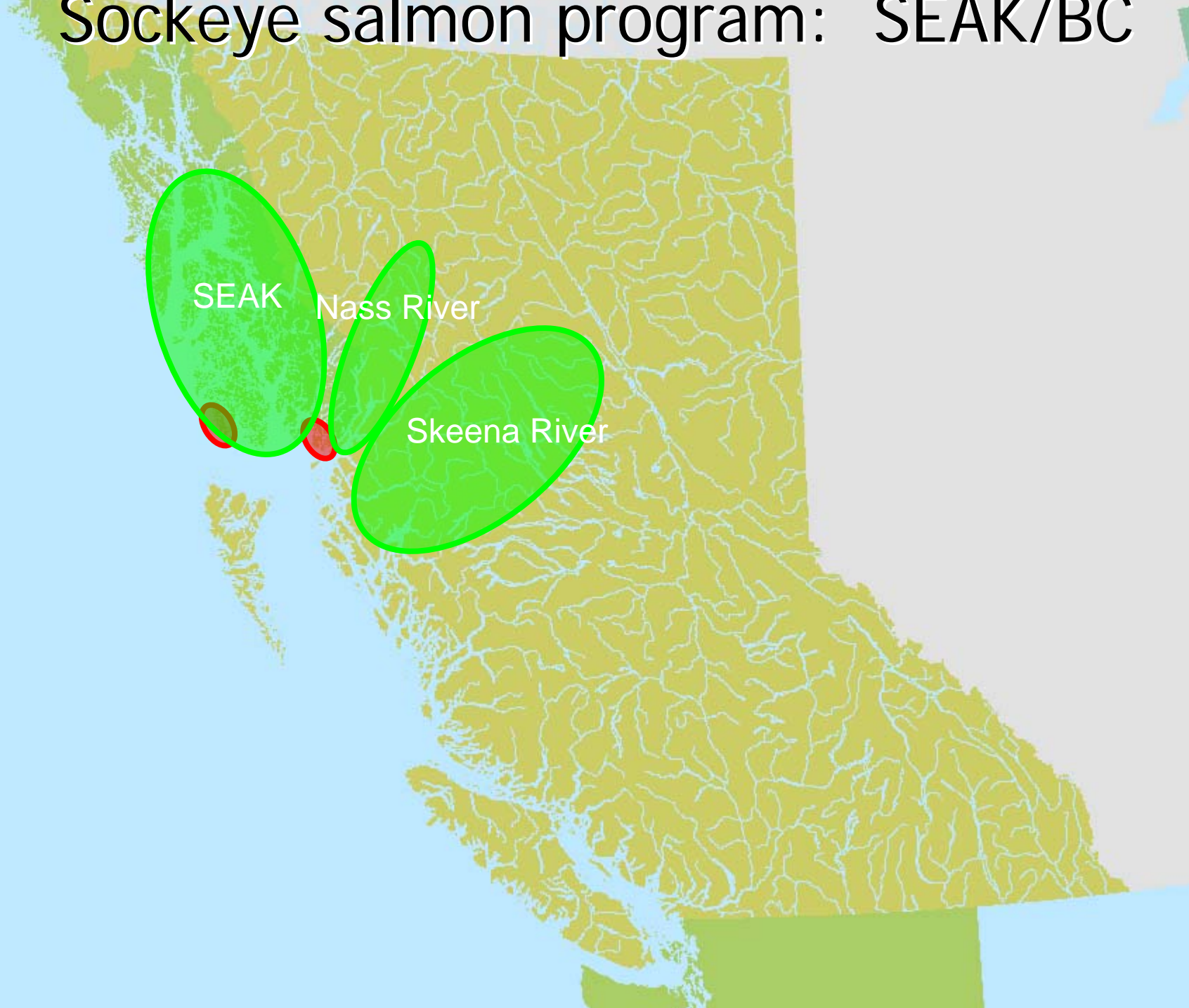
Sockeye salmon program: SEAK/BC

Noyes Island

Tree Point



Sockeye salmon program: SEAK/BC



Sockeye salmon program: SEAK/BC

Legend

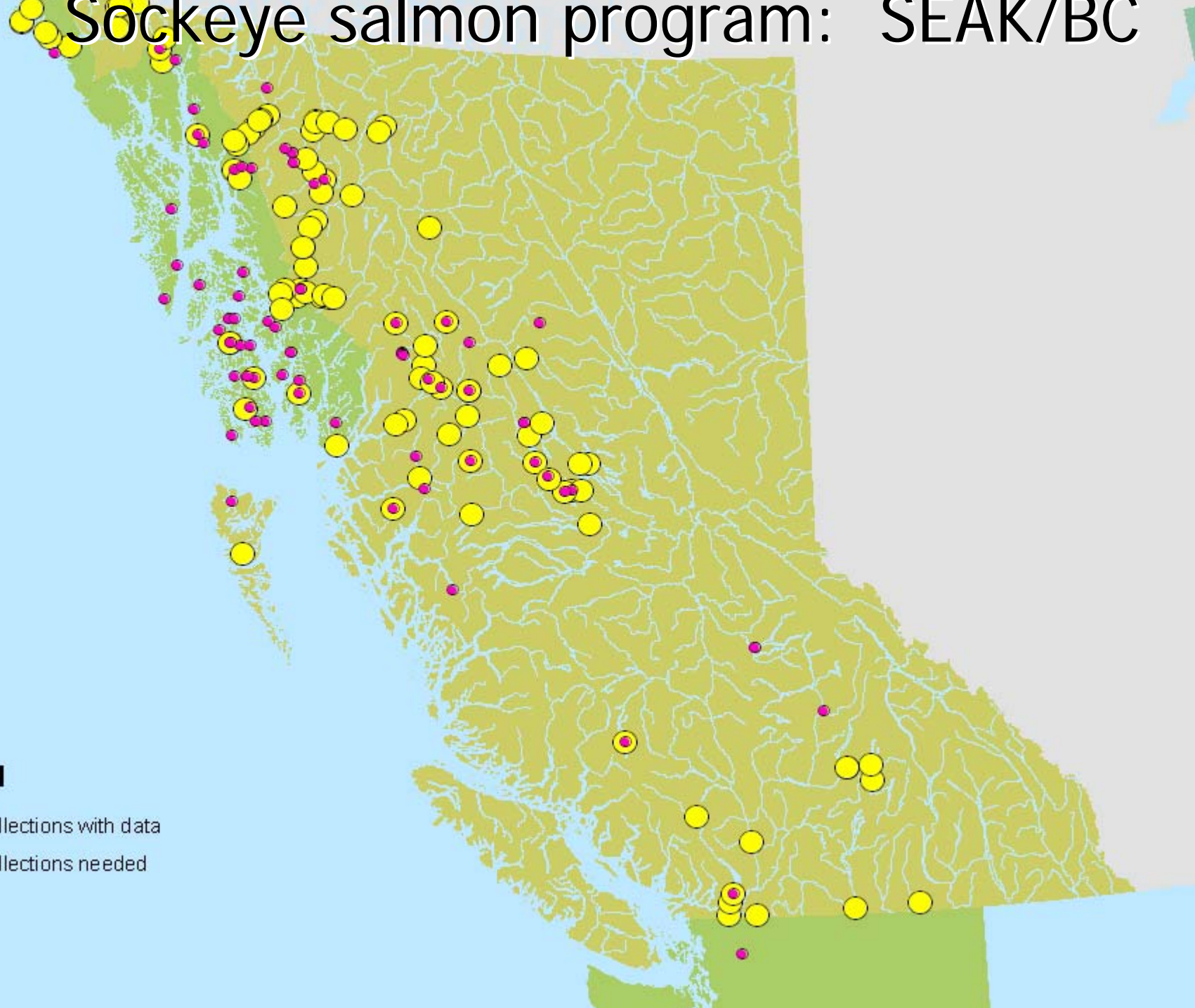
● Collections with data



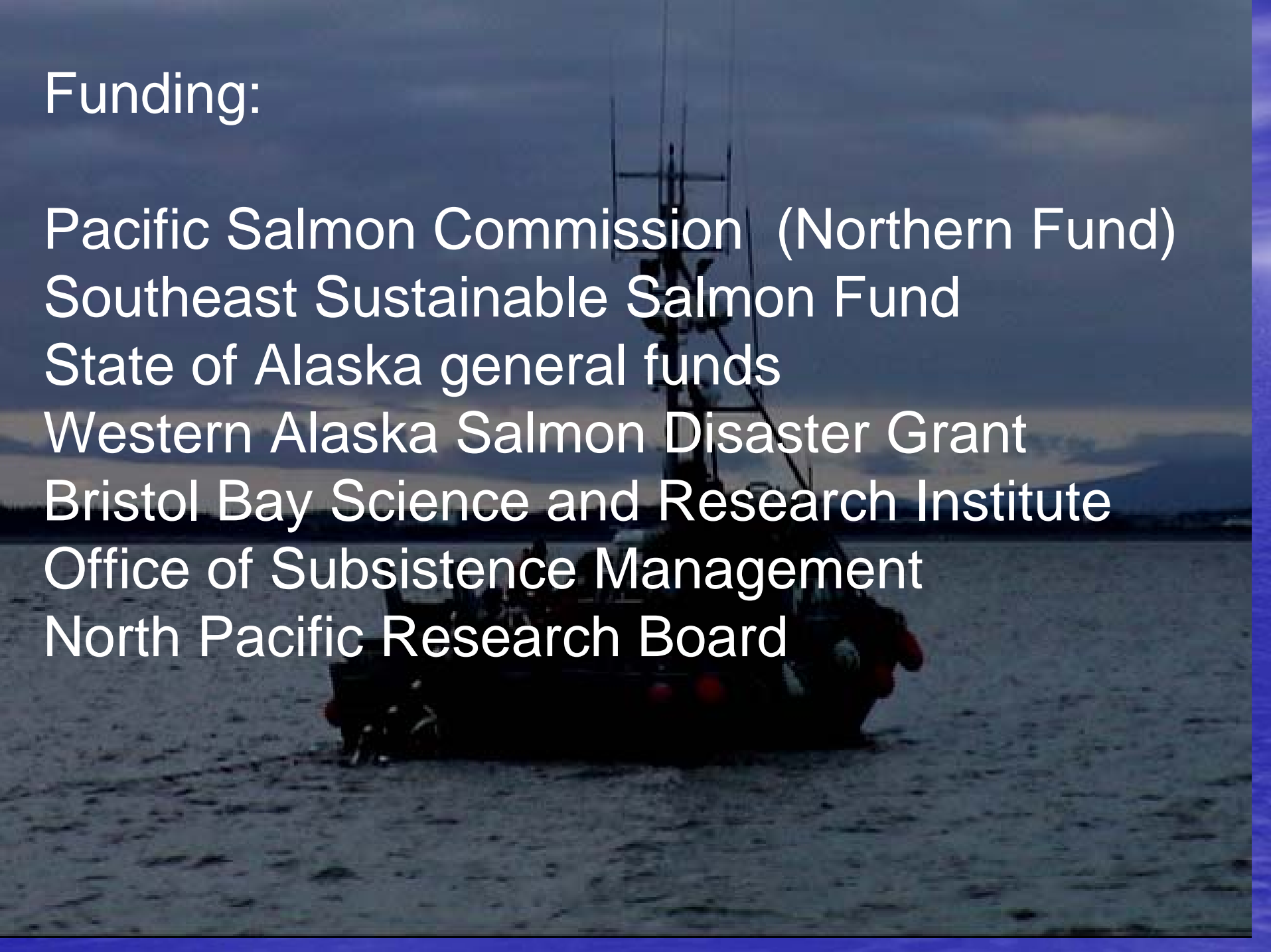
Sockeye salmon program: SEAK/BC

Legend

- Collections with data
- Collections needed



Funding:



Pacific Salmon Commission (Northern Fund)
Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund
State of Alaska general funds
Western Alaska Salmon Disaster Grant
Bristol Bay Science and Research Institute
Office of Subsistence Management
North Pacific Research Board