

**PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE**

**U.S./CANADA NORTHERN BOUNDARY AREA
2017 SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REPORT
AND 2018 PRELIMINARY EXPECTATIONS**

REPORT TCNB (19)-1

May 2019

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Canadian Members

Mr. Steve Cox-Rogers, Co-Chair, DFO
Ms. Charmaine Carr-Harris, DFO
Mr. Jeffrey Radford, DFO
Mr. Mark Cleveland, GFA

United States Members

Mr. Bo Meredith, Co-Chair, ADF&G
Ms. Michele Masuda, NMFS
Mr. Kyle Shedd, ADF&G
Ms. Sara Miller, ADF&G
Mr. Chuck Guthrie, NMFS
Ms. Anne Reynolds, ADF&G
Mr. Scott Walker, ADF&G
Ms. Malika Brunette, ADF&G
Mr. Andrew Piston, ADF&G

LIST OF ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS

AAH	Annual Allowable Harvest
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish & Game
DFO	Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans
ESSR	Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement
FSC	Food, Social, and Ceremonial
ITQ	Individual Transferable Quota
NBTC	Northern Boundary Technical Committee
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SFC	Skeena Fisheries Commission
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TRTC	Total Return to Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
MEMBERSHIP OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.....	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS	1
LIST OF TABLES	3
LIST OF FIGURES	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2017 FISHERIES.....	5
MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE.....	7
2018 FORECASTS.....	8
INTRODUCTION	9
SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA.....	9
2017 Salmon Forecast.....	9
Review of the 2017 Fishing Season.....	9
Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements.....	13
2018 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast.....	14
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA	16
2017 Salmon Forecast.....	16
Review of 2017 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries.....	17
Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements	23
2018 Salmon Forecast Northern British Columbia.....	24
TABLES	26
FIGURES	64

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery (preliminary).	27
Table 2.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery (preliminary).	28
Table 3.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery (preliminary).	29
Table 4.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery (preliminary).	30
Table 5.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 101 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).	31
Table 6.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).	32
Table 7.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery (preliminary).	33
Table 8.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery (preliminary).	34
Table 9.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2017 (in millions).	35
Table 10.–Final annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 104 Week 27-30 purse seine fishery, 1999-2017.	36
Table 11.–Final annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, 1999-2017.	37
Table 12.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 1 gillnet fishery (preliminary).	38
Table 13.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 1 seine fishery (preliminary).	39
Table 14.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery (preliminary).	40
Table 15.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) gillnet fishery (preliminary).	41
Table 16.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) gillnet fishery (preliminary).	42
Table 17.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery (preliminary).	43
Table 18.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) seine fishery (preliminary).	44
Table 19.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) seine fishery (preliminary).	45
Table 20.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 3 seine fishery (preliminary).	46
Table 21.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3/103 troll fishery (preliminary).	47
Table 22.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery (preliminary).	48
Table 23.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery (preliminary).	49
Table 24.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 4/104 troll fishery (preliminary).	50

Table 25.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 5 gillnet fishery (preliminary).....	51
Table 26.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 5 seine (preliminary).....	52
Table 27.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery (preliminary).....	53
Table 28.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (1-4) net fishery, 2008–2017.	54
Table 29.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 2008–2017.	55
Table 30.–Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2017 (preliminary).	56
Table 31.–Pre-season salmon forecast, for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 in 2018.....	57
Table 32.–Annual gillnet and seine effort for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5, 1980-2017.	58
Table 33.–Annual salmon escapements for Canadian Area 1 (2017 is preliminary).	60
Table 34.–Annual escapements for Canadian Area 3 (2016 is preliminary).	61
Table 35. Annual escapements for Canadian Area 4 (2016 is preliminary).....	62
Table 36.–Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5 (2016 is preliminary).	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.–Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.	65
Figure 2.–Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.	66
Figure 3.–Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.	67
Figure 4.–Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.	68
Figure 5.–Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas.	69
Figure 6.–Canadian Area 4 management sub-areas.	70
Figure 7.–Canadian Statistical Area 5 management sub-areas.	71

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews:

- 1) catch, effort, and management actions in the 2017 Northern Boundary Area troll and net fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska Districts 101 to 108 and northern British Columbia Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5;
- 2) management performance relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty requirements for sockeye and pink salmon;
- 3) preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2018.

2017 FISHERIES

Pink salmon returns were below average throughout southern Southeast Alaska, but were strong through much of northern Southeast Alaska inside waters. The southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest was 9.4 million (Districts 101-108, all harvest codes, all gear), which was 41% of the recent ten-year average. For all Southeast Alaska, excluding the Yakutat area, the pink salmon harvest was 34.7 million fish, which was below the preseason forecast point estimate of 43 million, but within the 27-59 million 80% confidence interval range of the forecast. The overall harvest of 34.7 million pink salmon was 91% of the 2007–2016 average of 38.0 million.

The total 2017 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 13.9 million index fish ranked 14th since 1960. Biological escapement goals are in place for three subregions in Southeast Alaska (Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside) and goals were met in all three subregions. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for all 15 districts in the region and for 40 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 6.4 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish.

Sockeye salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were well below the 1985–2016 average in the District 101–104 traditional purse seine fisheries, and in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 14,800, which was within the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 24,000 fish, which was below the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000.

Summer chum salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were below the 1985–2016 average in the District 101, 103, and 104 traditional purse seine fisheries and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery, and above average in the District 102 purse seine. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were average at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska, and the index of 84,000 in 2017 was above goal.

Coho salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were below average in the District 101–104 traditional purse seine fisheries and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates were within or above goal ranges. The combined peak count of 11,557 coho salmon in the 14 surveyed streams in the Ketchikan survey index was above the escapement goal of 4,250–8,500 fish. The total escapement of 1,266 coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake was within the biological escapement goal range of 500–1,600 fish.

In Canadian Area 1, there are no longer commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks. Area 1 pink salmon return on a two-year cycle, with dramatic differences in return strength between even and odd calendar years. Most streams have a strong return of Haida Gwaii pink salmon during even calendar years only. Directed harvests are only anticipated during even years. Returns from the 2015 brood were very poor, leading to no harvestable surpluses being identified. In addition, no chum salmon surpluses were identified in-season. As such, no terminal chum-directed gillnet or seine fisheries occurred in 2017.

The Area 3 commercial net fishery anticipated a harvestable surplus of 150,000 Nass sockeye salmon, along with seine opportunities to harvest surpluses associated with a below average odd year pink salmon return. With the continued increasing trend in earlier timed Area 3/Nass coho salmon abundance, coho retention was again permitted throughout the fishing season, along with a coho directed troll fishery. Specific measures continue to be in place to rebuild local wild chum and Chinook salmon populations, including time and area closures and retention restrictions.

Sockeye salmon catches were modest at the beginning of the season in Area 3, but declined as the season progressed. Catches of sockeye salmon at the Nass Fishwheels indicated that the Nass sockeye return was much poorer than the pre-season prediction, and the gillnet fleet had their final opportunity on July 3. Gillnets last fished Area 3 on July 3, while seines continued fishing for pink salmon with a non-possession/non-retention restriction of sockeye salmon. The gillnet fleet harvested 34,940 sockeye salmon in 2017, while seines were non-retention for sockeye salmon for the season. Pink salmon catches were well above average in Area 3 for seines, with a total harvest of 703,702 pinks. Due to the early closure of gillnets to protect weak Nass River sockeye salmon, the harvest of pink salmon by gillnets was minimal at 748 fish.

In Area 4 and 5, there were no commercial gillnet or seine opportunities targeting Skeena salmon in 2017. Sockeye salmon abundance was low throughout the season with preseason and in-season forecasts remaining below commercial reference points.

The preliminary sockeye salmon net escapement estimate of 229,000 to the Nass River exceeded the escapement target of 200,000 and is below the 2007–2016 average of 247,000. The preliminary Skeena River sockeye salmon net escapement estimate of 887,647 was much lower than the 2007 to 2016 average of 944,322 and fell short of the target escapement of 900,000. Pink salmon returns throughout the North Coast have been extremely variable. Area 1 escapements were as expected, while Area 3 showed modest improvement over the brood year. As was the case in 2016, early stocks returning to the Nass and Skeena rivers fared better than later-timed and coastal populations. Similarly to 2016, some Areas 4 and 5 coastal and lower Skeena River tributary systems experienced complete failures. Although Chum salmon escapements in Area 4 had been improving with the added protection provided by management actions, 2017 escapements remained well below escapement targets. Chum escapements to Area 3 remained consistent with 2016 escapements; however, while stronger than many years in the past decade, fell well short of historical escapements.

MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

Pacific Salmon Treaty based harvest sharing agreements were renewed in 2009 for the Northern Boundary area fisheries—Alaska District 104 purse seine, Alaska District 101 drift gillnet, Canadian Area 3 net, and Canadian Area 1 troll. The agreements are “abundance based” where the allowable harvest is a percentage of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH). The AAH is the total return of applicable stocks minus the lesser of: 1) the actual escapement, or 2) the escapement goal. Catches over or under the AAH are summed over the period of the agreement to allow for annual variation.

In Alaska’s District 104 purse seine fishery, the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon run size determines the AAH of these stocks prior to Statistical Week 31. In Alaska’s District 101 gillnet fishery, the AAH is based solely on the run size of Nass River sockeye salmon. The run size of Alaskan pink salmon returning to Districts 101-103 determines the allowable harvests of these stocks in Canada’s Area 3 (1-4) net and Area 1 troll fisheries.

The agreement specifies a harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery, from the beginning of the season through Statistical Week 30, of 2.45% of the combined AAH of both the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon runs. The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2017, the first potential opening was July 2 (week 27), but due to Skeena River sockeye salmon concerns ADF&G kept the fishery closed for the first two weeks of the season. The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 1,049,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. In the 2017 Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27-30), 12,036 sockeye salmon were harvested during 10-hour openings in Week 29 and 30 (Table 1). A total of 24 purse seine vessels fished at some time in the district during the Treaty period. The final estimate of Skeena and Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery in 2017 was 6,916 fish.

In the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery, the AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. The return of Nass sockeye salmon was forecast at 454,000 in 2017 which, minus an escapement goal of 200,000, would result in an AAH of about 254,000 fish. Using this forecast, the 2017 allowable harvest in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was approximately 35,100 Nass River sockeye salmon. A total of 25,073 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 21% of the 1985-2016 average of 117,456 fish and was the lowest harvest since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The final estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2017 was 12,445 fish.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 18 (week 25) in 2017. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

For 2017, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of

approximately 21.57 million pinks, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AAH was approximately 10.82 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 269,504 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be below average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns to Area 3 and 4 were below average. The 2017 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 3-1 to 3-4 was 231,197, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 207,268, or 1.91 % of the AAH. This result is below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

Also in 2017, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 21.57 million pinks, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 278,163 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance AB Line) from July 1 to September 30. Pink retention was also permitted during the Chinook-directed fishery in parts of Area 1, which was open from June 21 to August 4 and from August 25 to September 30. Effort directed at pink salmon in Area 1 was minimal in 2017, with pinks being harvested as by-catch in fisheries directed at coho and Chinook salmon. The fishery harvested a total of 33,299 pink salmon, with an estimated 31,471 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.3% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

2018 FORECASTS

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2018 is predicted to be in the *average* range, with a point estimate of 23 million fish (80% confidence interval: 3–44 million fish). An actual harvest of 23 million pink salmon would be below the recent 10-year average harvest of 38 million pink salmon. The 2018 SEAK pink salmon harvest forecast was based on the average of 5 recent even-year harvests (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016).

A below average Nass River sockeye salmon total return of 377,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 415,000 and a 75% probability the return will exceed 343,000) is expected. The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 645,000 sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2018 with a 10% probability of a return exceeding 1.47 million and a 90% probability the return would exceed 280,000. Below average pink salmon returns are anticipated to Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5, based on brood year escapements and recent escapement trends.

INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the 2017 Boundary Area pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon gillnet and purse seine fisheries of southern Southeast (SSE) Alaska and northern British Columbia and outlines preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2018. The document is submitted to the Pacific Salmon Commission as required in Article IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Weekly catch and effort data is provided by opening, district or area, gear, and species (sockeye, pink, chum, coho, and Chinook salmon) for Northern Boundary Area fisheries for 2017. Sub-area catch data is also presented for all salmon species for Canadian Area 3. Maps showing the statistical fishing districts or areas for southern Southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia are provided in Figures 1 to 7.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

2017 Salmon Forecast

The 2017 pink salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska was expected to be *strong*, with a point estimate of 43 million fish and a forecast range of 27-59 million fish. Formal forecasts were not made for subregions or for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

Review of the 2017 Fishing Season

Commercial fisheries harvested 12.8 million salmon in southern Southeast Alaska in 2017. This total includes Traditional, Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area, and Annette Island Reserve fisheries; purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear; in Districts 101 through 108, 150, and 152. The salmon harvest was comprised of 9.4 million (73%) pink, 2.5 million (20%) chum, 0.6 million coho (5%), 0.3 million (2%) sockeye, and 56,242 (0%) Chinook salmon.

Districts 101 to 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

The management of the southern Southeast Alaska inside purse seine fishery was based on in-season pink salmon returns to Districts 101 through 107. Exceptions to this management scheme were: 1) early season openings in lower District 102 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon; and 2) District 102 fisheries directed on fall chum salmon. (In the following sections "average" refers to the 1985–2016 average.)

District 101 Purse Seine Fishery

The District 101 purse seine fishery opened July 2, 2017 for the first of 16 fishing periods (Table 1). The fishery harvested 1,066,879 pink salmon, 15,370 sockeye salmon, 61,028 chum salmon, 11,379 coho salmon, and 67 Chinook salmon (Table 1). The number of days that the fishery was open was 74% of average, and the number of boats fishing was 41% of average. The pink salmon harvest of 1,066,879 was only 18% of average and catches were below average throughout the season. Sockeye salmon catches were also low throughout the season and the catch of 15,370 fish was 16% the 1985–2016 average. The total chum salmon catch of 61,028 was only 20% of average and the total coho salmon harvest of 11,379 fish was 30% of average.

District 102 Purse Seine

Limited portions of District 102 near Kendrick Bay were opened weeks 25–26 (June 18–July 1) to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay. The fishery was open for 87 hours in both weeks. A total of 48 purse seine vessels fished in week 25 and 100 purse seine vessels in week 26, harvesting 283,723 chum salmon (Table 2). The traditional seine fishery in District 102 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 2 (Week 27). During the traditional fishing period there were 17 openings that were from 12 to 39 hours in duration (Table 2).

The District 102 purse seine fishery harvested 213,387 pink salmon, 13,971 sockeye salmon, 645,464 chum salmon, 26,743 coho salmon, and 24 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The number of days that the fishery was open was above average in weeks 26 and 27, but below average in the remaining weeks of the fishery. There were minimal openings targeting fall chum salmon and the overall number of days open was 51% of the 1985–2016 average. The number of boats fishing the district was well above average through mid-July and then dropped to very low numbers through August (Table 2).

Pink salmon harvests were far below average throughout the season, and the total harvest of 213,387 fish was only 5% of the 1985–2016 average (Table 2). Sockeye salmon catches were above average early in the season, but were well below average from mid-July to late August. The total sockeye salmon catch of 13,971 fish was 32% of average. Catches of summer-run chum salmon were well above average through mid-July, but declined in late July and were very low through the remainder of the season. The total chum salmon catch of 645,464 fish was 136% of the 1985–2016 average. Catches of coho salmon were above average in through early July and then dropped to very low levels for the remainder of the year. The total harvest of 26,743 fish was 53% of the 1985–2016 average.

District 103 Purse Seine

The District 103 purse seine fishery opened July 23, 2017 for the first of 13 fishing periods (Table 3). The fishery harvested 3,303,450 pink salmon, 13,483 sockeye salmon, 72,834 chum salmon, 18,067 coho salmon, and 0 Chinook salmon (Table 3). The number of days that the fishery was open and the number of boats fishing (sum of boats per week) were both below average throughout the season.

Pink salmon catches were below average in most weeks of the fishery, except for the week 34 catch of 1,663,610 fish, which was well above average for the week. The total pink salmon harvest of 3,303,450 was 82% of the 1985–2016 average. Sockeye salmon catches were generally below average and the total catch of 13,483 fish was 59% of average. The total chum salmon catch of 72,834 fish was 68% of the long-term average. Catches of coho salmon were below average in all weeks of the fishery and the total coho salmon harvest of 18,067 fish was 60% of the 1985–2016 average.

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2017, the first potential opening was July 2 (week 27), but due to Skeena River sockeye salmon concerns ADF&G kept the fishery closed for the first two weeks of the season. The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 1,049,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. In the 2017 Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27-30), 12,036 sockeye salmon were harvested during 10-

hour openings in Week 29 and 30 (Table 1). A total of 24 purse seine vessels fished at some time in the district during the Treaty period. The final estimate of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 6,916 fish in 2017.

In 2017, a total of 2,107,243 pink salmon, 98,024 sockeye salmon, 52,472 chum salmon, 17,810 coho salmon, and 1,090 Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery (Table 4). The number of days that the fishery was open and the number of boats fishing were both well below the 1985-2016 average. Chinook salmon harvests were below average in weeks where retention was allowed, and the harvest of 1,090 fish was 16% of the 1985-2016 average. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average all season and the treaty period (week 28-30) harvest of 12,036 was only 12% of the 1985–2016 average. The total sockeye salmon harvest of 98,024 was 20% of the 1985–2016 average of 480,000 fish. Harvests of coho salmon were also well below average throughout the season and the overall harvest of 17,810 was only 15% of the long-term average. The overall pink salmon harvest of 2,107,243 was only 25% of the long-term average and the chum salmon harvest of 52,472 was only 17% of the long-term average.

Districts 105, 106, and 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

For the 2017 season, the combined Districts 105, 106, and 107 traditional state managed purse seine fisheries harvested 1.23 million pink salmon, 141,615 chum salmon, 4,695 coho salmon, 11,210 sockeye salmon, and 111 Chinook salmon.

District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2017 season, DFO forecast a total return of 454,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 18 in 2017. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the run strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan begins the third Sunday in July and sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time. Beginning in Week 36 (September 3) management was based on the strength of wild stock fall chum and coho salmon.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opened Sunday June 18 (week 25) in 2017. The number of days the fishery was open was near average all season (Figure 8), but the number of boats fishing during weekly openings was below average throughout the season (Figure 9). The total number of individual boats fishing during the season was 73, which was 66% of the 1985-2016 average of 110 boats. A total of 25,073 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 21% of the 1985-2016 average of 117,456 fish and was the lowest harvest since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (Tables 3 and 4). Harvests of sockeye salmon were well below treaty period averages throughout the season (Figure 10). The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 13,887 fish, or about 55% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. The final estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2017 was 12,445 fish.

Pink salmon catches were below average in most weeks of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery and the total harvest of 223,439 fish was 44% of the average of 510,123 fish. Chum salmon catches were above average for summer-run fish early in the season, but were below average from mid-July to the end of the season. The total chum salmon harvest of 222,394 fish was 73% of average. Coho salmon catches were below or near average for most weeks of the season and the total harvest of 33,853 fish was 68% of the treaty period average. The Chinook salmon harvest was near average throughout the season and the catch of 1,664 was 113% of the treaty-period average.

District 106 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2017 harvest in the District 106 commercial gillnet fishery included 302,033 pink salmon, 49,382 coho salmon, 234,349 chum salmon, 45,005 sockeye salmon, and 1,521 Chinook salmon (Table 6). The number of hours open to fishing and the number of boats participating in the fishery were just below average. Chinook salmon catches were below average in most weeks of the fishery. Sockeye salmon catches were well below average throughout the season, and the total catch of 45,005 fish was 51% of the recent ten-year average. Catches of coho salmon were below average throughout the season. The overall harvest of 49,382 coho salmon was only 33% of the recent ten-year average of 149,000 fish. Pink salmon catches were near average throughout the season, and the overall harvest of 302,033 fish was 105% of the recent ten-year average. Chum salmon catches were well above average from mid-June to mid-July, and were near average for

the remainder of the season. The harvest of 239,349 chum salmon was 145% of the recent ten-year average.

Annette Island Reserve Fisheries

In 2017, the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested 727,606 pink salmon, 61,314 chum salmon, 6,075 sockeye salmon, 6,584 coho salmon, and 510 Chinook salmon. The 2017 Annette Island drift gillnet fishery harvested 187,774 chum salmon, 151,587 pink salmon, 5,200 sockeye salmon, 29,278 coho salmon, and 1,039 Chinook salmon (Tables 7-8).

Pink, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon Escapements

The total 2017 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 13.9 million index fish ranked 14th since 1960. Biological escapement goals are in place for three subregions in Southeast Alaska (Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside) and goals were met in all three subregions (Table 9). On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for all 15 districts in the region and for 40 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 6.4 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish. The pink salmon harvest of 9.4 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was 41% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 34.7 million fish was 91% of the 2007–2016 average of 38.0 million.

Sockeye salmon returns throughout Southeast Alaska were mixed in 2017, and escapement goals were met for 9 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems with formal escapement goals. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 14,800, which was within the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 24,000 fish, which was below the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000.

For summer-run chum salmon, lower bound sustainable escapement goals were met for all three subregions in Southeast Alaska. In Southeast Alaska, runs are broken into summer and fall runs. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were average at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska, and the index of 84,000 in 2017 was above goal. Cholmondeley Sound is the only area in southern Southeast Alaska with a formal escapement goal for fall chum salmon. Fall chum salmon runs are monitored in Cholmondeley Sound through aerial surveys at Disappearance and Lagoon creeks. The escapement index of 52,000 was above the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to both streams).

Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The 2009 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance-based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the

District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the AAH of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to Statistical Week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 2.45% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon AAH that would have been harvested in this fishery, during the 1985–1996 period, if the annual pre-Week 31 harvest had been exactly 120,000 sockeye salmon. Catches from 1997 were not included in the baseline calculation due to unusually high levels of sockeye salmon abundance in the fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game’s (ADF&G) management intent is to harvest Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their catch shares but permit a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The final total return of Nass and Skeena river sockeye in 2017 is 1,422,783 fish. This return allowed a treaty-period harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery of 7,908 Skeena and Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2017 total harvest of sockeye salmon during the District 104 treaty period was 12,036 fish. The final estimate of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 6,916 fish in 2017. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 104 fishery is presented in Table 10 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2017.

District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement allows the District 101 gillnet fishery to harvest 13.8 percent of the AAH) of Nass River sockeye salmon run. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200 thousand, or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 13.8% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass sockeye salmon run that was harvested in this fishery during years 1985–1997. The ADF&G management intent is to harvest Nass River sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Pacific Salmon Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their harvest shares while permitting a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The final total return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2017 was 368,653 sockeye salmon. This return allowed a catch in the District 101 gillnet fishery of 23,274 Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2017 total catch of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was 25,073 fish, which was only 21% of the 1985-2016 average of 117,000 fish and was the lowest harvest since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The final estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2017 was 12,445 fish. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 101 gillnet fishery is presented in Table 11 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2017.

2018 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2018 is predicted to be in the *average* range, with a point estimate of 23 million fish (80% confidence interval: 3–44 million fish). An actual harvest of 23 million pink salmon would be below the recent 10-year average of 38 million pink salmon, but very close to the average even-year harvest since 1960 (25 million). The 2018 pink salmon

harvest forecast was based on the average of the five most recent even-year harvests. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

2017 Salmon Forecast

Area 1 Expectations

Sockeye There are no significant local sockeye stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

Pink This was an off-year for Haida Gwaii, with no surpluses expected for harvest in inside waters based on brood year strength.

Chum Fishing opportunities are dependent on surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye An average to below average Nass River sockeye salmon total return of 446,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 422,000 and a 75% probability the return would exceed 472,000) was expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink The 2017 Salmon Outlook prediction for Skeena-Nass pink salmon is abundant based on the strength of the brood year. However, returns are known to be highly variable. Fishing opportunities in Areas 3 will be based on in-season indications of abundance.

Chum The qualitative Salmon Outlook for Area 3 chum salmon was “very poor” based on very poor brood year escapements. Chum salmon surpluses were not expected in 2017.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 590,000 sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2017 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 1.24 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 280,000. No Skeena River sockeye salmon directed commercial fishery was anticipated in Area 4.

Pink The 2017 Salmon Outlook prediction for Skeena-Nass pink salmon is abundant based on the strength of the brood year. However, returns are known to be highly variable. Fishing opportunities in Areas 4 will be based on in-season indications of abundance.

Chum The qualitative Salmon Outlook for Area 4 chum salmon was “very poor” based on very poor brood year escapements. Chum salmon surpluses were not expected in 2017.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 590,000 sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2017 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 1.24 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 280,000. No Skeena River sockeye salmon directed commercial fishery was anticipated in Area 5.

Pink The 2017 Salmon Outlook prediction for Skeena-Nass pink salmon is abundant based on the strength of the brood year. However, returns are known to be highly variable. Fishing opportunities in Areas 5 will be based on in-season indications of abundance.

Chum The qualitative Salmon Outlook for Area 5 chum salmon was “very poor” based on very poor brood year escapements. Chum salmon surpluses were not expected in 2017.

Review of 2017 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries

Area 1

Commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks no longer occur in Area 1, focussing instead on local pink and chum salmon stocks (Figure 3). Pink salmon returns to Area 1 streams were a complete failure. As such, there were no fisheries directed at pink salmon in 2017. In addition, no chum salmon surpluses were identified in-season in Area 1 (Tables 12 and 13).

The Area 1 troll fishery was managed considering domestic Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon stocks of concern, and the PST Aggregate Abundance-Based Management Chinook salmon ceiling. An Individual Transferable Quota system governed the harvest of all Chinook salmon. The directed Chinook salmon fishery in portions of Area 1 was opened from June 21 to August 4, and again from August 25 to September 30. The coho salmon directed troll fishery in Dixon Entrance was opened from July 1 to September 30. Pink salmon retention was allowed from July 1. Sockeye salmon retention was restricted throughout the season, while chum salmon by-catch retention was permitted in portions of Area 1 and 101.

The preliminary catch estimate for the Area 1 portion (includes Area 101) of the 2017 troll fishery is 271,694 coho, 33,009 pink, and 94,311 Chinook salmon (Table 14).

See Table 33 for Area 1 escapements.

Area 3

Management units (sub-areas) of Statistical Area 3 are outlined in Figure 5. In recent years, the Area 3 sockeye salmon gillnet fishery has started in early to mid-June to assess stock strength of

returning Nass-bound sockeye salmon, with the first exploratory fisheries of 2017 taking place on June 6 and 7. Since 1994, in-season escapement estimates have been provided by the Nisga'a fishwheel operations conducted in the lower Nass River approximately five miles upstream from the old Nass gillnet test fishery site. In 2017, fishwheel operations commenced May 31 and closed for the season on September 9. Three sampling days, June 10-12, were lost to high water in 2017. It is expected that this high flow rate would also halt fish passage upstream. Water levels through the season were below average. The Nass River fishwheel operation, along with the Nisga'a Fisheries Program, continues to be an example of quality stock assessment and effective fisheries co-management.

In general, the Area 3 net fishery is managed for Nass River sockeye salmon until mid-July after which the outer Area 3 fishery is managed based on Nass and Skeena pink and Skeena sockeye salmon stock abundance. The inside Area 3 (Sub-areas 3–7 to 17) net fishery is managed for Nass sockeye salmon and local pink salmon abundance from mid-July to late August or early September. In 2017, all Area 3 net fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for steelhead. Chum salmon numbers showed improvement during the third week of June, and chum salmon retentions was allowed in two gill net fisheries on June 26 and 27. The pink salmon targeted seine fishery also had chum salmon retention from the opening on July 5, for seven openings until July 20. The gillnet fisheries began with a request to release Chinook salmon, but in response to low numbers recorded past the fishwheels, gillnet fisheries were non retention for Chinook salmon as of July 3. In addition, all seine fisheries were also conducted with an additional non-retention/non-possession restriction for Chinook salmon. Due to conservation concerns for Kwinateese sockeye salmon, pre-season planning called for the marine commercial gillnets to be closed from July 9 to July 22. The seine fishery was operated under a required mandatory release restriction (non-retention/non-possession) for sockeye salmon throughout the season. Due to in-season concerns for the Nass sockeye aggregate, all gillnet fishing ceased after July 3.

The 2017 Area 3 exploratory gillnet fishery began with two consecutive 16-hour openings on June 6 and 7 (Week 23) in portions of 3-3, 3-4, 3-7 and 3-12 to assess Nass River sockeye salmon run strength. Across the two fishing days, the average effort was 55 boats per day, and the retained catch was 1703 sockeye salmon and 96 Chinook salmon. The sockeye salmon CPUE was well below average for this week resulting in no further opportunities for the week.

In Week 24, two consecutive 16-hour openings on June 12 and 13 were permitted in Area 3 targeting Nass River sockeye salmon. Mean effort for each day increased from the previous week with 122.5 boats. Sockeye salmon CPUEs increased from the previous week, with a total catch of 6,896 sockeye salmon, and 547 Chinook salmon.

In Week 25, an additional two consecutive 16-hour openings were announced for June 19 and 20. Effort again increased, with an average of 155 boats per opening, and CPUE decreased with a total catch of 7,395 sockeye and 258 Chinook salmon. This week also saw the first Nisga'a Nation marine commercial fishery, on June 23. This fishery saw 31 boats harvest 827 sockeye and 5 chum salmon.

Week 26 had another two days of fishing with openings on June 26 and 27. Effort remained comparable to the previous week at 150 boats per day, but catch improved with a total of 13,991 sockeye salmon retained, along with 4,208 chum, 256 coho, and 356 Chinook salmon. There was a second Nisga'a marine commercial fishery on June 24 this week, which saw 30 boats catch 2,418

sockeye and 6 chum salmon. This was the last Nisga'a marine commercial fishery until August 18.

In Week 27, one last day of gillnet fishing was authorised for July 3. This fishery saw 133 boats participating, and harvested 4,955 sockeye, and 256 coho salmon. Due to poor numbers of Chinook salmon past the fish wheels, this final opening was non retention for Chinook salmon. In response to a decreasing in-season Total Return to Canada Estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon, no further sockeye salmon opportunities were provided before the planned two-week closure to protect the weak Kwinageese River sockeye salmon. As of July 4, the in season TRTC estimate for Nass River sockeye salmon was at 224,000, and 11,000 for upper Nass River Chinook salmon. As in season estimates did not improve, no additional gillnet opportunities were provided after the July 9-22 Kwinageese closure window.

As in previous years, a proportion of the chum salmon catch was otolith sampled for post-season analysis to determine the hatchery contribution to the total catch. Previous otolith thermal mark analysis indicated relatively high proportions of passing US hatchery chum salmon compared to wild chum salmon.

Week 27 was the first week the seine fleet was permitted to fish Area 3, with a single opening around Wales Island targeting pink salmon, with retention of coho and chum salmon permitted. Due to low in-season TRTC estimates, seines began the season with non-retention of sockeye salmon, which would remain in place for the rest of the season. Minimal seine effort occurred during this week (19 vessels operating) and 80 coho, 2,286 pink, and 27,481 chum salmon were retained (Tables 18 to 20).

Week 28 and Week 29 saw continued seine opportunities limited to the area around Wales Island targeting pink salmon, with coho and chum salmon retention permitted. Week 28 had two openings on July 10 and 11, with an average of 25 vessels participating, and a total catch of 1,553 coho, 32,239 pink, and 16,209 chum salmon retained. Week 29 had four fishing days, with openings on July 16, 17, 19, and 20 with an average effort of 20 boats per day. Over the 79 vessels days, the fleet retained 3,094 coho, 166,518 pink, and 11,598 chum salmon.

Week 30 saw the fishing area increase, with the inclusion of Area 3-9, and portions of 3-12 and 3-17 opened for pink salmon targeted seine opportunities. With the expansion of the fishing area, chum salmon retention was no longer permitted. This week had three openings, on July 24, 25, and 27. Effort had decreased from the previous week, with an average of 17 boats per opening. These fisheries harvested 4,242 coho and 261,912 pink salmon.

Week 31 and 32 each had two fishing days, with effort of 15.5 vessels per day in Week 31, decreasing to 8.5 per day in Week 32. In Week 31 on July 31 and August 1, the fleet retained 2,543 coho and 116,465 pink salmon. In Week 32 on August 7 and 8, 772 coho and 124,282 pink salmon were retained. These were the final opportunities for Area 3 seine fisheries in 2017.

There were four additional Nisga'a marine fisheries in mid-late August. The openings were held between August 18 and 24 for 16 hours per day, and had an average of 14 boats participating and harvested a total of 4,419 pink salmon, 1,457 coho, and 1,682 sockeye salmon. There were also four in-river commercial fisheries conducted by the Nisga'a on these dates, which harvested a total of 4,814 coho and 6,846 sockeye salmon.

By the end of the season, the Total Return to Canada estimate had improved to 331,000 sockeye salmon, but was still short of pre-season expectations. Preliminary escapement estimates were

364,000 pink, 14,000 chinook, 252,000 coho, and 26,000 chum salmon. The total commercial gillnet effort was 1,078 boat days, which is well below the 1990–1999 average effort of 2,845 boat days, and the decadal average effort of 1,759 boat days. The total Area 3 seine effort of 249 boat days is also well below the 1990–1999 average of 1,271 boat days, and the previous five odd-year average of 303 boat days. For gillnets there was a total of 9 openings, while seines fished 14 openings, well below the 1990–1999 averages of 28 and 15 days fishing, respectively, and similar to the 2006–2015 averages of 11 and 8 days, respectively (Table 32). The delivered gillnet catch of 34,940 sockeye salmon was well below the pre-season expected harvest levels, and the decadal averages of 94,865.

Area 3 opened coho retention on August 7th, after Nass River fishwheels indicated exceptional strong coho returns. Approximately 32 vessels participated in the first week of the opening with average CUPES of less than 40 coho/vessel/day. CPUE's declined over the remainder of the season to 20-25 coho/vessel/day.

Returns of late migrating Area 3 coastal coho salmon stocks have been weak in recent years. In the absence of in-season abundance information for late coastal stocks, the department closed Area 3 to troll fishing on September 8th as a measure to reduce harvest of these late timed stocks. Total catch from Area 3 was 11,747 coho and 1,620 pink salmon (Table 21).

Total Nisga'a Treaty and Harvest Agreement catches in both the Nass River and the marine approach areas included 58,179 sockeye, 10,300 coho, 7,861 pink, 2,486 chum and 3,643 Chinook salmon. Due to the poor return of Nass River sockeye salmon, no Nisga'a In-land Economic Demonstration Fishery occurred in 2017. Due to the poor escapement to the Meziadin system, which is the main harvesting area for the Gitanyow First Nation, no In-land Economic Demonstration Fishery took place there, with harvests being restricted to constitutionally protected Food, Social and Ceremonial fisheries.

The end of season preliminary total return to Canada (TRTC) estimates for Nisga'a Treaty accounting are 331,000 sockeye, 252,000 coho, 364,000 pink, 26,000 chum and 14,000 Chinook salmon. Coho salmon TRTC estimates were above the 2000–2016 mean TRTC values, while sockeye, Chinook, chum, and pink salmon TRTC estimates were below the 2000–2016 mean values.

The preliminary post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the upper Nass River of 260,585 exceeded the escapement target of 250,000. The Meziadin River escapement of 119,088 was well below both the 2000-2016 average (159,900) and the desired escapement target (160,000). The Kwinageese River sockeye salmon escapement of 7,240 is above the 2002-2016 average (4,900).

Area 4

The well below average pre-season sibling model forecasted total return of 590,000 (90% probability range 280,000–1.24 million) Skeena River sockeye salmon was expected to provide minimal opportunities for commercial harvesters. Due to the poor brood return for Skeena River pink salmon, the anticipated return was expected to be poor with no directed fisheries. In-season abundance indicators include the Tyee test fishery, various in-river fish counting facilities, harvest rate and CPUE models, First Nation's FSC fish catches and commercial catches in Area 4 and other fishing areas in Northern BC and Southern Southeast Alaska. The Tyee Test Fishery operated from June 10 to September 20.

Due to poor escapements observed throughout the area, especially at the Tye Test Fishery, no Area 4 commercial gillnet or seine fisheries were conducted in 2017. The 2017 Skeena River sockeye salmon return was late, continuing an ongoing pattern of later run-timing for Skeena sockeye observed since 2014. Nass River sockeye salmon were also late in 2017, showing the same pattern of timing shift as the Skeena River over this same time period. The reasons for later run-timing for Skeena and Nass sockeye are not fully understood, but adverse ocean migration conditions the past few years is suspected.

The expected (forecast) age distribution for Skeena age 4 and age 5 sockeye salmon in 2017 was 20% and 80% respectively. Lower numbers of age 4's in 2017 were forecasted given the record low numbers of age 3 jacks (Brood year 2013) seen in 2016; these fish entered the ocean as juveniles in 2015 (the second ocean "blob" year). In addition, lower numbers of age 5's in 2017 were forecasted given the low numbers of age 4 sockeye salmon (brood year 2012) seen in 2016; these fish entered the ocean as juveniles in 2014 (the "first" blob year). A high proportion of returns from brood year 2013 and 2014 have also exhibited smaller size-at-age, reduced body condition factors, and later-run timing.

The actual age distribution for Skeena age 4 and age 5 sockeye in 2017 was 4% and 92%, respectively, based on scales read from the Tye Test Fishery. This was much lower than anticipated, confirming that brood year 2013 sockeye in particular have so far seen very poor survivals to age (poor age 4 returns were also observed in the Nass in 2017). The Skeena age 5 fish in 2017 were also notably smaller at age indicative of poor marine growth. These fish exhibited very little scale growth for the last year at sea (2016/2017) and nose-fork lengths typically used to guide scale aging could not be used.

The Skeena River sockeye salmon Total Return to Canada (TRTC) is estimated at various points during the season. For 2017, the actual TRTC of 933,000 was consistently underestimated for much of the season using the average run-timing estimate (especially in July) and kept climbing well into August. This is because the run was actually late in 2017 (i.e. the daily proportions of the run represented by average timing in the TRTC calculation were higher than was actually occurring). This led to a consistent underestimate of the TRTC. Although the climbing pattern of the in-season TRTC estimate did suggest later timing was occurring, and later run-timing TRTC estimates. The Skeena TRTC calculations are also modelled (Monte Carlo simulations) as probability distributions incorporating uncertainty in both run-timing and the Tye Test Fishery escapement estimate used for the TRTC estimate.

The Tye sockeye escapement estimate was 892,000 thru to the end of test fishing operations. The post-season evaluation of actual escapement past Tye was 923,000. In-season sockeye escapement past Tye (cumulative) is calculated using a previous 3-year average "catchability" multiplier to convert daily CPUE indices into estimated numbers of fish passing into the river. For 2017, the weekly in-season escapement estimates were very close to the actual numbers calculated post-season. This indicates that annual sockeye catchability at Tye in 2017 was very similar to the average for the past three years. This is not always the case as annual sockeye catchability can be higher or lower than the recent three year average in many years (and usually is). However, in-season escapement estimates calculated this way typically encompass the actual escapement within confidence interval bounds.

Portions of Area 104 were open to troll for coho and pink salmon retention from July 10 to September 30. The Area 104 total hauled catch for the 2017 troll season was 43,531 coho and 3,342 pink salmon (Table 24).

A full recreational closure of all salmon species in the Skeena River was implemented from June 15 to July 14 to facilitate First Nations harvesting of Skeena River salmon due to predicted low returns of Skeena River sockeye salmon in 2017. Recreational fishing for Skeena River chinook, coho and pink salmon reopened on July 15 while recreational fishing for sockeye and chum salmon remained closed in the entire Skeena River watershed, including tributaries and lakes. As the estimate past the Tyee Test Fishery exceeded 800,000 sockeye salmon, on August 23, the Skeena River recreational sockeye salmon fishery opened in portions of Babine Lake, the Babine River, and portions of the mainstem of the Skeena River. The Recreational Creel survey for Babine Lake did not take place in 2017.

There were no ESSR fisheries for sockeye salmon in the Skeena River watershed in 2017. The Wet'suwet'en First Nation selectively harvested pink salmon under an Excess to Salmon Spawning Requirements (ESSR) licence at Moricetown Canyon on the Bulkley River using dip nets. A total of 2,468 pink salmon were harvested in the 2017 ESSR fishery. There were no Skeena River Inland Demonstration fisheries in 2017 as there were no Skeena sockeye salmon directed marine commercial fisheries.

First Nation's Food, Social and Ceremonial fisheries throughout the Skeena River mainstem and marine approach waters reported a harvest of 41,990 sockeye, 4,214 coho, 13,359 pink, 401 chum, and 5,612 Chinook salmon.

Adult loading targets for Pinkut Creek and the spawning channel were achieved in 2017. 56,961 adults were loaded into the spawning channel and 30,000 were loaded into the creek, including 8,757 jacks. An estimated (visual) 15,000 adults were locked out below the counting fence, where 5,000 would be considered successful spawners. Adult loading targets were also achieved for Fulton Channel #1, Fulton Channel #2, and the main Fulton River. Channel #1 was operated for the third time in several years, loading 18,397 adults. 110,131 adults were loaded into Channel #2 and 200,004 into the river, as well as 24,203 jacks. An estimated (visual) 50,000 adults were locked out below the counting fence, where 45,000 would be considered successful spawners. The Babine Lake smolt program was operated by the Lake Babine Nation (LBN) and the Skeena Fisheries Commission in the spring of 2013 for first time since 2002, and the program continued by LBN in the spring of 2017. Preliminary indications are that the 2017 smolt out-migration for the early-timed "Wild" Babine River" smolts was very poor, but quite modest for the later-timed, Main Arm smolts.

The aggregate-stock estimate of the number of non-Babine sockeye passing the Tyee test fishery in 2017 was 92,000 (10% non-Babine, subject to change), and the estimated spawning net escapement was 90,000 after estimated in-river catches are removed. Aggregate non-Babine sockeye salmon escapements have been relatively low but stable since the early 2000's, were on an increasing trajectory prior to the modest reduction in 2013, improved slightly in 2014, but appeared to be slightly lower in 2017 than 2015/16.

Area 5

Management of the Area 5 fishery during July is based on Skeena River sockeye salmon abundance. From late July to early August, the fishery targets Skeena River pink salmon stocks which use Area

5 as a migration route. In mid to late August, fisheries are managed for harvest of local pink salmon stocks.

Pre-season expectations were for poor returns of Area 5 pink salmon and well below average for Skeena River sockeye salmon. Given the poor returns of north coast pink salmon and Skeena River sockeye salmon, no Area 5 commercial net opportunities for pink salmon occurred in 2017. There were no commercial fishery opportunities in Area 4 in 2017. Sockeye salmon abundance was low throughout the season with pre-season and in-season forecasts remaining below commercial reference points.

For the troll fleet, portions of Area 105 were opened from July 10 to September 30 to target coho and pink salmon. A total effort of 9.85 boat days was reported in Area 105, with a minimal harvest of 136 coho and 37 pink salmon (Table 27).

Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements

Areas 3 (1-4) Pink Net Catch (Preliminary)

For 2017, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 21.57 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AAH was approximately 10.82 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 269,504 pink salmon of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average to below average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns to Area 3 and 4 were below average. The 2017 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 3-1 to 3-4 was 231,197, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 207,108, or 1.92 % of the AAH. This result is below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

Area 1 Pink Troll Fishery (Preliminary)

For 2017, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 21.57 million pink salmon, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 278,163 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance AB Line) from July 1 to September 30. Pink retention was also permitted during the Chinook-directed fishery in parts of Area 1, which was open from June 21 to August 4 and from August 25 to September 30. Effort directed at pink salmon in Area 1 was minimal in 2017, with pinks being harvested as by-catch in fisheries directed at coho and Chinook. The fishery harvested a total of 33,299 pink salmon, with an estimated 31,471 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.3% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

The pattern of total Area 1 weekly pink salmon troll catch in 2017 is illustrated in Table 14.

2018 Salmon Forecast Northern British Columbia

Specific opening dates and fishing patterns are determined through consultations with industry and since this process has not yet been completed it is too early to provide details. A summary of the forecasts for Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 is provided in Table 31.

Area 1 Expectations

Sockeye There are no significant local sockeye salmon stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

Pink The even-year cycle on Haida Gwaii generally means that opportunities are determined in season; however, brood year escapements were poor and opportunities are not anticipated.

Chum Returns have been variable and trending downward in recent years. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye An average Nass River sockeye salmon total return to Canada of 377,000 (with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 415,000 and a 90% probability the return will exceed 343,000) is expected to limited commercial fishing opportunities, but will be based on in-season estimates.

Pink Area 3 pink salmon returns are generally weaker in even years. Subsequently, fishing opportunities in Area 3 will be based on in-season indications of abundance, but are not anticipated.

Chum Area 3 chum salmon stocks remain below target escapement levels, though recent improvements in aggregate return are encouraging. Fishing opportunities will be constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 645,000 sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2018 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 1.47 million and a 90% probability the return will exceed 280,000. No harvestable surpluses are anticipated, and any commercial opportunities will be based on in-season estimates.

Pink Area 4 pink salmon returns are generally weaker in even years. Subsequently, fishing opportunities in Area 3 will be based on in-season indications of abundance, but are not anticipated.

Chum Area 4 chum salmon stocks remain below target escapement levels, and no harvestable surpluses are expected.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye Commercial fisheries targeting sockeye salmon are concurrent with fisheries targeting Skeena River stocks. The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 645,000 sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2018 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 1.47 million and a 90% probability the return will exceed 280,000. No harvestable surpluses are anticipated, and any commercial opportunities will be based on in-season estimates.

Pink Area 5 pink salmon returns are generally weaker in even years. Subsequently, fishing opportunities in Area 3 will be based on in-season indications of abundance, but are not anticipated.

Chum Area 5 chum salmon returns are expected to be modest, but dependant on ocean survival. Surpluses are not expected in 2018.

TABLES

Table 1.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					Total
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
27	July 2, 2017	July 2, 2017	39	15	585	5	676	961	20,541	23,148	45,331
27B	July 6, 2017	July 6, 2017	30	15	450	45	431	571	34,988	8,606	44,641
28	July 9, 2017	July 9, 2017	15	15	225	0	471	589	40,504	4,287	45,851
28B	July 13, 2017	July 13, 2017	15	15	225	0	509	537	42,335	3,734	47,115
29	July 16, 2017	July 16, 2017	10	15	150	0	1,028	928	45,771	4,458	52,185
29B	July 20, 2017	July 20, 2017	19	15	285	0	1,062	919	54,370	2,406	58,757
30	July 23, 2017	July 23, 2017	8	15	120	5	403	448	27,783	1,560	30,199
30B	July 27, 2017	July 27, 2017	6	15	90	0	380	303	22,744	1,789	25,216
31	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	7	15	105	6	591	251	26,098	1,079	28,025
31B	August 4, 2017	August 4, 2017	11	15	165	6	351	259	22,615	463	23,694
32	August 8, 2017	August 8, 2017	5	15	75	0	243	153	18,951	233	19,580
32B	August 12, 2017	August 12, 2017	8	15	120	0	328	367	50,061	638	51,394
33	August 16, 2017	August 17, 2017	19	39	741	0	1,204	594	152,052	2,084	155,934
34	August 20, 2017	August 21, 2017	19	39	741	0	4,662	1,228	259,593	2,811	268,294
34B	August 24, 2017	August 25, 2017	32	39	1,248	0	1,989	1,797	185,092	2,543	191,421
35	August 28, 2017	August 29, 2017	21	39	819	0	1,042	1,474	63,381	1,189	67,086
Season Total			80	336	6,144	67	15,370	11,379	1,066,879	61,028	1,154,723

Table 2.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	June 18, 2017	June 21, 2017	48	87	4,176	0	1,520	1,090	833	90,564	94,007
26	June 25, 2017	June 28, 2017	100	87	8,700	0	1,721	3,637	4,466	193,159	202,983
27	July 2, 2017	July 2, 2017	76	15	1,140	10	1,224	2,031	7,949	96,090	107,304
27B	July 3, 2017	July 3, 2017	31	15	465	1	437	506	3,728	28,481	33,153
27C	July 6, 2017	July 6, 2017	48	15	720	3	1,275	3,463	6,394	47,972	59,107
28	July 9, 2017	July 9, 2017	41	15	615	0	861	5,126	7,061	59,564	72,612
28B	July 13, 2017	July 13, 2017	39	15	585	0	1,624	2,344	4,307	37,246	45,521
29	July 16, 2017	July 16, 2017	21	15	315	0	1,489	2,076	8,979	28,680	41,224
29B	July 20, 2017	July 20, 2017	16	15	240	0	1,623	1,468	12,054	18,610	33,755
30	July 23, 2017	July 23, 2017	8	15	120	8	596	1,413	2,368	7,670	12,055
30B	July 27, 2017	July 27, 2017	1	15	15	2	82	123	491	306	1,004
31	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31B	August 4, 2017	August 4, 2017	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	August 8, 2017	August 8, 2017	1	15	15	0	32	18	389	0	439
32B	August 12, 2017	August 12, 2017	1	15	15	0	0	7	1	198	206
33	August 16, 2017	August 17, 2017	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	August 20, 2017	August 21, 2017	5	39	195	0	344	323	30,221	915	31,803
36B	September 6, 2017	September 6, 2017	34	12	408	0	787	1,802	105,585	17,212	125,386
37	September 13, 2017	September 13, 2017	29	12	348	0	356	1,316	18,561	18,797	39,030
Season Total			135	471	18,072	24	13,971	26,743	213,387	645,464	899,589

Table 3.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
30	July 23, 2017	July 23, 2017	1	15	15	0	529	51	3,118	278	3,976
30B	July 27, 2017	July 27, 2017	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31B	August 4, 2017	August 4, 2017	1	15	15	0	33	18	1,060	54	1,165
32	August 8, 2017	August 8, 2017	7	15	105	0	511	169	74,237	1,352	76,269
32B	August 12, 2017	August 12, 2017	12	15	180	0	1,195	461	152,167	2,129	155,952
33	August 16, 2017	August 17, 2017	39	39	1,521	0	2,511	1,912	658,778	15,411	678,612
34	August 20, 2017	August 21, 2017	72	39	2,808	0	2,269	2,943	971,166	18,850	995,228
34B	August 24, 2017	August 25, 2017	65	38	2,470	0	2,388	3,375	692,444	15,459	713,666
35	August 28, 2017	August 29, 2017	29	38	1,102	0	2,893	3,579	342,021	10,305	358,798
35B	September 1, 2017	September 2, 2017	21	38	798	0	294	2,745	187,215	4,722	194,976
36	September 5, 2017	September 5, 2017	14	15	210	0	768	2,589	102,265	3,090	108,712
36B	September 6, 2017	September 6, 2017	10	12	120	0	92	225	118,979	1,184	120,480
Season Total			110	309	9,344	0	13,483	18,067	3,303,450	72,834	3,407,834

Table 4.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
29	July 16, 2017	July 16, 2017	20	10	200	14	7,492	1,822	59,588	7,878	76,794
30	July 23, 2017	July 23, 2017	10	10	100	176	4,544	1,106	21,393	3,585	30,804
31	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	22	15	330	575	12,313	1,616	88,162	4,255	106,921
31B	August 4, 2017	August 4, 2017	25	15	375	315	7,036	986	89,041	2,906	100,284
32	August 8, 2017	August 8, 2017	18	15	270	4	7,343	1,048	182,439	3,583	194,417
32B	August 12, 2017	August 12, 2017	20	15	300	6	8,926	1,226	219,537	3,647	233,342
33	August 16, 2017	August 17, 2017	16	39	624	0	9,662	804	272,805	4,304	287,575
34	August 20, 2017	August 21, 2017	31	39	1,209	0	10,223	1,215	352,143	6,541	370,122
34B	August 24, 2017	August 25, 2017	28	39	1,092	0	9,802	817	308,774	4,563	323,956
35	August 28, 2017	August 29, 2017	27	39	1,053	0	9,140	2,064	259,215	4,886	275,305
35B	September 1, 2017	September 2, 2017	16	39	624	0	10,042	3,646	191,242	4,967	209,897
36	September 5, 2017	September 5, 2017	11	15	165	0	1,501	1,460	62,904	1,357	67,222
Season Total			62	290	6,342	1,090	98,024	17,810	2,107,243	52,472	2,276,639

Table 5.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 101 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	June 18, 2017	June 22, 2017	43	96	4,127	383	4,898	225	22	12,959	18,487
26	June 25, 2017	June 29, 2017	53	96	5,087	431	1,641	536	1,801	42,358	46,767
27	July 2, 2017	July 6, 2017	48	96	4,607	336	2,891	738	18,916	56,873	79,754
28	July 9, 2017	July 13, 2017	49	96	4,703	188	2,373	1,206	27,883	35,884	67,534
29	July 16, 2017	July 20, 2017	48	96	4,607	178	2,084	3,553	19,395	20,956	46,166
30	July 23, 2017	July 27, 2017	37	96	3,551	50	1,857	1,109	16,308	12,204	31,528
31	July 30, 2017	August 3, 2017	39	96	3,743	49	3,273	1,040	29,374	12,004	45,740
32	August 6, 2017	August 10, 2017	36	96	3,455	20	2,486	994	30,306	4,749	38,555
33	August 13, 2017	August 17, 2017	26	96	2,496	4	1,011	652	30,343	4,470	36,480
34	August 20, 2017	August 25, 2017	33	120	3,959	5	1,035	964	26,033	5,709	33,746
35	August 27, 2017	August 31, 2017	36	96	3,455	6	1,079	2,927	18,351	5,451	27,814
36	September 3, 2017	September 7, 2017	34	96	3,263	0	292	5,275	4,179	3,987	13,733
37	September 10, 2017	September 14, 2017	39	96	3,743	12	85	7,569	361	3,456	11,483
38	September 17, 2017	September 21, 2017	30	96	2,879	2	65	5,074	163	1,068	6,372
39	September 24, 2017	September 28, 2017	18	96	1,728	0	3	1,991	4	266	2,264
Season Total			73	1,464	55,407	1,664	25,073	33,853	223,439	222,394	506,423

Table 6.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					Total
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
25	June 18, 2017	June 20, 2017	51	48	2,447	198	2,771	344	799	8,313	12,425
26	June 25, 2017	June 28, 2017	67	72	4,823	350	6,183	1,029	7,758	39,667	54,987
27	July 2, 2017	July 6, 2017	56	96	5,375	274	6,645	2,196	27,943	53,407	90,465
28	July 9, 2017	July 13, 2017	49	96	4,703	212	6,473	3,122	21,883	28,369	60,059
29	July 16, 2017	July 19, 2017	57	72	4,103	140	6,359	2,398	28,372	26,532	63,801
30	July 23, 2017	July 25, 2017	53	48	2,543	95	4,380	1,827	17,358	10,352	34,012
31	July 30, 2017	August 1, 2017	52	48	2,495	37	3,051	1,852	22,496	10,739	38,175
32	August 6, 2017	August 9, 2017	61	72	4,391	99	4,015	2,569	54,474	7,668	68,825
33	August 13, 2017	August 16, 2017	75	72	5,399	19	2,781	4,519	70,547	8,020	85,886
34	August 20, 2017	August 23, 2017	53	72	3,815	7	869	2,221	17,613	3,944	24,654
35	August 27, 2017	August 29, 2017	65	48	3,119	20	1,071	5,739	22,328	12,086	41,244
36	September 3, 2017	September 5, 2017	69	48	3,311	25	312	5,575	7,859	11,459	25,230
37	September 10, 2017	September 12, 2017	71	48	3,407	25	65	7,162	1,989	8,055	17,296
38	September 17, 2017	September 19, 2017	48	48	2,303	18	24	5,049	558	4,037	9,686
39	September 24, 2017	September 26, 2017	29	48	1,392	2	6	3,047	56	1,372	4,483
40	October 1, 2017	October 3, 2017	14	48	672	0	0	733	0	329	1,062
Season Total			149	984	54,298	1,521	45,005	49,382	302,033	234,349	632,290

Table 7.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort		Catch					
			Boats ¹	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 25, 2017	June 25, 2017	1	15	9	37	101	39	1,058	1,244
26B	June 29, 2017	June 29, 2017	1	15	68	38	60	461	3,990	4,617
27	July 3, 2017	July 3, 2017	1	15	86	69	104	1,031	2,885	4,175
27B	July 6, 2017	July 6, 2017	1	15	111	187	143	6,546	4,186	11,173
28	July 9, 2017	July 9, 2017	1	15	51	208	223	10,071	3,542	14,095
28B	July 13, 2017	July 13, 2017	1	15	40	293	215	7,265	5,917	13,730
29	July 17, 2017	July 17, 2017	1	15	49	456	77	18,195	2,440	21,217
29B	July 19, 2017	July 19, 2017	1	15	54	270	164	13,891	1,558	15,937
29C	July 21, 2017	July 21, 2017	1	6	0	9	5	38	6,638	6,690
30	July 23, 2017	July 23, 2017	1	15	1	418	201	17,673	2,112	20,405
30B	July 27, 2017	July 27, 2017	1	15	3	352	115	14,717	2,145	17,332
31	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	1	15	21	442	113	19,395	1,381	21,352
31B	August 2, 2017	August 2, 2017	1	8	1	1	1	27	7,942	7,972
31C	August 3, 2017	August 3, 2017	1	15	5	136	129	18,387	833	19,490
32	August 6, 2017	August 6, 2017	1	15	1	113	121	25,575	969	26,779
33	August 13, 2017	August 13, 2017	1	15	5	329	193	69,306	995	70,828
33B	August 15, 2017	August 15, 2017	1	15	0	290	195	75,729	859	77,073
33C	August 18, 2017	August 18, 2017	1	15	4	549	382	105,960	1,385	108,280
34	August 20, 2017	August 20, 2017	1	15	0	513	276	87,555	1,017	89,361
34B	August 22, 2017	August 23, 2017	1	39	0	702	267	77,540	1,091	79,600
34C	August 24, 2017	August 24, 2017	1	4	0	0	0	160	5,802	5,962
34D	August 25, 2017	August 25, 2017	1	15	0	159	146	56,342	789	57,436
35	August 28, 2017	August 28, 2017	1	15	0	79	246	52,355	740	53,420
35B	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	1	15	0	132	299	21,673	348	22,452
35C	September 1, 2017	September 1, 2017	1	15	0	269	1,068	21,895	566	23,798
36	September 3, 2017	September 3, 2017	1	15	0	8	101	5,284	65	5,458
38	September 17, 2017	September 17, 2017	1	15	1	5	144	209	15	374
38B	September 21, 2017	September 21, 2017	1	15	0	10	277	101	6	394
39	September 24, 2017	September 24, 2017	1	15	0	1	864	140	18	1,023
39B	September 28, 2017	September 28, 2017	1	15	0	0	354	46	22	422
40	October 1, 2017	October 1, 2017	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Season Total				462	510	6,075	6,584	727,606	61,314	802,089

¹All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADFG managers as complete.

Table 8.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2017 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort		Catch					
			Boats ¹	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	June 11, 2017	June 14, 2017	1	72	96	37	1	3	250	387
25	June 18, 2017	June 23, 2017	1	120	241	894	117	155	11,968	13,375
26	June 25, 2017	June 30, 2017	1	120	277	418	553	2,133	34,020	37,401
27	July 2, 2017	July 6, 2017	1	96	231	383	226	12,033	37,386	50,259
28	July 9, 2017	July 13, 2017	1	96	83	530	426	11,749	32,382	45,170
28B	July 12, 2017	July 12, 2017	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	July 16, 2017	July 20, 2017	1	96	54	821	256	17,269	20,087	38,487
30	July 23, 2017	July 27, 2017	1	96	24	547	223	9,825	18,627	29,246
30B	July 26, 2017	July 26, 2017	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	July 30, 2017	August 3, 2017	1	96	21	639	384	13,667	10,856	25,567
32	August 6, 2017	August 9, 2017	1	72	4	112	68	5,080	1,630	6,894
33	August 13, 2017	August 18, 2017	1	120	4	398	525	38,626	10,663	50,216
33B	August 13, 2017	August 13, 2017	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	August 20, 2017	August 25, 2017	1	120	0	208	671	18,779	2,967	22,625
35	August 27, 2017	September 1, 2017	1	120	0	86	837	17,276	2,290	20,489
36	September 3, 2017	September 6, 2017	1	72	2	50	1,617	3,700	1,368	6,737
37	September 10, 2017	September 13, 2017	1	72	0	24	4,527	927	1,776	7,254
38	September 17, 2017	September 21, 2017	1	96	1	53	9,296	357	1,176	10,883
39	September 24, 2017	September 28, 2017	1	96	1	0	6,496	8	277	6,782
40	October 1, 2017	October 4, 2017	1	72	0	0	3,055	0	51	3,106
Season Total				1,663	1,039	5,200	29,278	151,587	187,774	374,878

¹All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADFG managers as complete.

Table 9.—Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2017 (in millions).

Stock group	District	Pink salmon index 2017	Management target lower	upper	Met minimum escapement	Recent 10-year average
E Behm	101	1.20	0.67	1.77		1.91
Portland	101	0.42	0.1	0.28	+	0.44
W Behm	101	0.36	0.25	0.66		0.65
Kasaan	102	0.61	0.24	0.64		0.95
Moira	102	0.27	0.05	0.13	+	0.17
E Dall	103	0.18	0.13	0.36		0.31
Hetta	103	0.91	0.30	0.79	+	0.78
Klawock	103	1.02	0.42	1.11		0.99
Sea Otter Sound	103	0.07	0.10	0.28	–	0.20
Affleck Canal	105	0.26	0.14	0.38		0.25
Shipley Bay	105	0.24	0.11	0.28		0.17
Burnett	106	0.05	0.05	0.14		0.11
Ratz Harbor	106	0.06	0.04	0.12		0.12
Totem Bay	106	0.09	0.05	0.13		0.07
Whale Pass	106	0.07	0.07	0.18		0.10
Anan	107	0.41	0.21	0.57		0.33
Union Bay	107	0.10	0.05	0.12		0.10
Stikine	108	0.08	0.02	0.06	+	0.04
District Total	101	1.98	1.02	2.71		3.01
District Total	102	0.88	0.29	0.77	+	1.12
District Total	103	2.18	0.95	2.54		2.28
District Total	105	0.50	0.25	0.66		0.42
District Total	106	0.27	0.21	0.57		0.39
District Total	107	0.51	0.26	0.69		0.44
District Total	108	0.08	0.02	0.06	+	0.04
Southern Southeast Alaska Total		6.39	3.00	8.00		7.70

Table 10.—Final annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 104 Week 27-30 purse seine fishery, 1999-2017.

Year	Nass/Skeena Total Return	Nass/Skeena Escapement	Allowable Nass/ Skeena AAH	Allowable Dist. 104 Nass/Skeena Harvest (2.45%)	Total Pre-Week 31 Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nass/Skeena Harvest	Overage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative: +overage / (- underage)
1999	1,771,048	936,705	834,343	20,441	7,664	3,232	-17,209	-17,209
2000	5,318,228	1,100,000	4,218,228	103,347	48,969	29,221	-74,126	-91,335
2001	4,965,291	1,100,000	3,865,291	94,700	203,090	167,854	73,154	-18,181
2002	2,776,502	1,051,333	1,725,169	42,267	26,554	18,627	-23,640	-41,820
2003	3,306,520	1,100,000	2,206,520	54,060	84,742	44,258	-9,802	-51,622
2004	2,621,000	1,100,000	1,521,000	37,265	30,758	19,233	-18,032	-69,653
2005	1,770,474	1,000,144	770,330	18,873	35,690	19,442	569	-69,085
2006	3,650,525	1,100,000	2,550,525	62,488	89,615	68,940	6,452	-62,632
2007	2,752,074	1,100,000	1,652,074	40,476	112,135	75,615	35,139	-27,493
2008	2,531,701	1,100,000	1,431,701	35,077	6,262	4,880	-30,197	-57,690
2009	1,602,959	1,053,858	549,101	13,453	15,971	10,128	-3,325	-61,015
2010	1,395,616	956,954	438,662	10,747	4,617	1,091	-9,656	-70,671
2011	2,487,985	1,100,000	1,387,985	34,006	25,280	16,599	-17,407	-88,078
2012	2,737,173	1,100,000	1,637,173	40,111	18,300	9,598	-30,513	-118,590
2013	981,476	642,461	339,015	8,306	13,102	4,228	-4,078	-122,668
2014	3,824,535	1,100,000	2,724,535	66,751	114,375	74,005	7,254	-115,414
2015	3,015,042	1,100,000	1,915,042	46,919	43,873	21,433	-25,486	-140,899
2016	2,140,259	1,100,000	1,040,259	25,486	110,346	65,039	39,553	-101,347
2017	1,422,783	1,100,000	322,783	7,908	12,036	6,916	-992	-102,339

Table 11.—Final annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, 1999-2017.

Year	Nass River Total Return	Nass River Escapement	Allowable Nass River AAH	Allowable Alaska Harvest (13.8%)	Total District 101 Gillnet Seasonal Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nass River Alaska Harvest	Overage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative: +overage / (-underage)
1999	842,806	200,000	642,806	88,707	160,028	129,794	41,087	41,087
2000	625,983	200,000	425,983	58,786	94,651	46,305	-12,481	28,606
2001	580,616	167,258	413,358	57,043	80,041	55,096	-1,947	26,659
2002	1,403,976	200,000	1,203,976	166,149	120,353	90,553	-75,596	-48,937
2003	1,177,472	200,000	977,472	134,891	105,263	72,942	-61,949	-110,886
2004	986,098	200,000	786,098	108,482	142,357	110,340	1,858	-109,028
2005	666,880	200,000	466,880	64,429	79,725	55,319	-9,110	-118,138
2006	775,110	200,000	575,110	79,365	62,770	47,948	-31,417	-149,555
2007	602,208	164,745	437,463	60,370	66,822	46,369	-14,001	-163,556
2008	380,397	200,000	180,397	24,895	34,113	24,359	-536	-164,092
2009	575,336	200,000	375,336	51,796	69,859	55,270	3,474	-160,618
2010	438,941	200,000	238,941	32,974	62,680	26,613	-6,361	-166,979
2011	556,710	200,000	356,710	49,226	88,618	55,122	5,896	-161,083
2012 ^a	476,818	200,000	276,818	38,201	62,342	38,983	782	-160,300
2013	501,428	200,000	301,428	41,597	54,578	35,471	-6,126	-166,426
2014	549,685	200,000	349,685	48,257	55,828	29,022	-19,235	-185,661
2015	868,744	200,000	668,744	92,287	28,155	14,867	-77,420	-263,081
2016	442,420	200,000	242,420	33,454	39,912	14,388	-19,066	-282,147
2017	368,653	200,000	168,653	23,274	25,073	12,445	-10,829	-292,976

Table 12.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 1 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 13.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 1 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 14.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook***	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
23	62	Jun. 10	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
24	63	Jun. 17	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
25	64	Jun. 24	CLOSED	CLOSED	125	CLOSED	17,350	17,477	400	120	4
26	71	Jul. 01	CLOSED	204	491	CLOSED	17,480	18,178	553	168	7
27	72	Jul. 08	CLOSED	7,390	2,135	CLOSED	19,350	28,876	552	168	7
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	73,378	7,313	CLOSED	14,057	94,748	686	168	7
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	50,995	4,247	CLOSED	7,004	62,246	502	168	7
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	48,146	6,045	CLOSED	5,910	60,101	438	168	7
31	81	Aug. 05	CLOSED	27,256	3,872	CLOSED	4,300	35,428	275	168	7
32	82	Aug. 12	CLOSED	10,144	1,822	CLOSED	CLOSED	11,966	97	168	7
33	83	Aug. 19	CLOSED	20,305	4,458	CLOSED	CLOSED	24,763	250	168	7
34	84	Aug. 26	CLOSED	9,993	1,570	52	2,359	13,974	226	168	7
35	91	Sept. 02	CLOSED	12,009	534	155	4,769	17,467	256	168	7
36	92	Sept. 9	CLOSED	9,811	131	114	1,131	11,187	177	168	7
37	93	Sept. 16	CLOSED	1,368	15	5	191	1,579	56	168	7
38	94	Sept. 23	CLOSED	589	7	4	101	701	28	168	7
39	101	Sep. 30	CLOSED	378	1	2	62	443	15	144	7
Totals			0	271,966	32,766	332	94,064	399,134	4,511	2,448	102

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

** Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

*** Chinook Area hail catch pro-rated with validated Chinook landings.

Table 15.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
23	62	Jun.10	0	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	0	32	2
24	63	Jun. 17	0	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	0	32	2
25	64	Jun. 24	60	0	0	CLOSED	0	60	6	32	2
26	71	Jul. 01	698	30	3	3,084	12	3,827	35	32	2
27	72	Jul. 08	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
Totals			758	30	3	3,084	12	3,887	41	128	8

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 16.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
23	62	Jun.10	1,703	1	0	CLOSED	96	1,800	110	32	2
24	63	Jun. 17	6,896	12	0	CLOSED	547	7,455	245	32	2
25	64	Jun. 24	7,335	32	0	CLOSED	258	7,625	304	32	2
26	71	Jul. 01	13,293	237	44	1124	344	15,042	265	32	2
27	72	Jul. 08	4,955	256	701	CLOSED	CLOSED	5,912	113	16	1
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
Totals			34,182	538	745	1,124	1,245	37,834	1,037	144	9

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 17.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
23	62	Jun.10	1,703	1	0	CLOSED	96	1,800	110	32	2
24	63	Jun. 17	6,896	12	0	CLOSED	547	7,455	245	32	2
25	64	Jun. 24	7,395	32	0	CLOSED	258	7,685	310	32	2
26	71	Jul. 01	13,991	267	47	4,208	356	18,869	300	32	2
27	72	Jul. 08	4,955	256	701	CLOSED	CLOSED	5,912	113	16	1
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
Totals			34,940	568	748	4,208	1,257	41,721	1,078	144	9

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 18.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
27	71	Jul. 08	CLOSED	80	2,286	27,481	CLOSED	29,847	19	16	1
28	72	Jul. 15	CLOSED	585	11,554	9,950	CLOSED	22,089	26	32	2
29	73	Jul. 22	CLOSED	1,154	68,760	5,681	CLOSED	75,595	34	64	4
30	74	Jul. 29	CLOSED	780	73,972	CLOSED	CLOSED	74,752	13	48	3
31	75	Aug. 05	CLOSED	1,557	74,622	CLOSED	CLOSED	76,179	17	32	2
32	81	Aug. 12	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	32	2
Totals			0	4,156	231,194	43,112	0	278,462	109	224	14

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 19.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
27	71	Jul. 08	CLOSED	0	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	16	1
28	72	Jul. 15	CLOSED	968	20,685	6,259	CLOSED	27,912	24	32	2
29	73	Jul. 22	CLOSED	1,940	97,758	5,917	CLOSED	105,615	45	64	4
30	74	Jul. 29	CLOSED	3,462	187,940	CLOSED	CLOSED	191,402	38	48	3
31	75	Aug. 05	CLOSED	986	41,843	CLOSED	CLOSED	42,829	16	32	2
32	81	Aug. 12	CLOSED	772	124,282	CLOSED	CLOSED	125,054	17	32	2
Totals			0	8,128	472,508	12,176	0	492,812	140	224	14

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 20.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 3 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
27	71	Jul. 08	CLOSED	80	2,286	27,481	CLOSED	29,847	19	16	1
28	72	Jul. 15	CLOSED	1,553	32,239	16,209	CLOSED	50,001	50	32	2
29	73	Jul. 22	CLOSED	3,094	166,518	11,598	CLOSED	181,210	79	64	4
30	74	Jul. 29	CLOSED	4,242	261,912	CLOSED	CLOSED	266,154	51	48	3
31	75	Aug. 05	CLOSED	2,543	116,465	CLOSED	CLOSED	119,008	33	32	2
32	81	Aug.12	CLOSED	772	124,282	CLOSED	CLOSED	125,054	17	32	2
Totals			0	12,284	703,702	55,288	0	771,274	249	224	14

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 21.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 3/103 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	63	Jun. 17	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
25	64	Jun. 24	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	71	Jul. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	72	Jul. 08	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	126	0	CLOSED	2	126	1	144	6
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	814	48	CLOSED	105	862	11	168	7
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	1,431	244	CLOSED	26	1,675	12	168	7
31	81	Aug. 05	CLOSED	1,856	100	CLOSED	0	1,956	15	168	7
32	82	Aug. 12	CLOSED	6,063	1,008	CLOSED	12	7,071	156	168	7
33	83	Aug. 19	CLOSED	2,451	573	CLOSED	CLOSED	3,024	77	168	7
34	84	Aug. 26	CLOSED	1,849	72	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,921	65	168	7
35	91	Sept. 02	CLOSED	851	8	CLOSED	CLOSED	859	41	168	7
36	92	Sept. 9	CLOSED	967	11	CLOSED	CLOSED	978	29	168	7
37	93	Sept. 16	CLOSED	1,140	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,140	4	168	7
38	94	Sept. 23	CLOSED	349	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	349	0	168	7
39	101	Sep. 30	CLOSED	42	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	42	0	168	7
Totals			0	17,939	2,064	0	145	20,003	411	1,992	83

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 22.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN											
Totals			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 23.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN											
Totals			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

***Sockeye catches were from validated landings as part of the Individual Transferable Quota fishery.

Table 24.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 4/104 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	63	Jun. 17	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
25	64	Jun. 24	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	71	Jul. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	72	Jul. 08	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	7,157	283	CLOSED	6	7,440	18	144	6
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	20,817	1,511	CLOSED	0	22,328	63	168	7
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	7,154	846	CLOSED	0	8,000	33	168	7
31	81	Aug. 05	CLOSED	4,117	449	CLOSED	0	4,566	26	168	7
32	82	Aug. 12	CLOSED	1,712	115	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,827	17	168	7
33	83	Aug. 19	CLOSED	1,472	131	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,603	17	168	7
34	84	Aug. 26	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
35	91	Sept. 02	CLOSED	478	0	0	0	478	4	168	7
36	92	Sept. 9	CLOSED	375	1	0	0	376	7	168	7
37	93	Sept. 16	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
38	94	Sept. 23	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
39	101	Sep. 30	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
Totals			0	43,282	3,336	0	6	46,618	184	1,992	83

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 25.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 5 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN											
Totals			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 26.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian total Area 5 seine (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN											
Totals			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 27.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2017 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	63	Jun. 17	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
25	64	Jun. 24	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	71	Jul. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	72	Jul. 08	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	73	Jul. 15	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	0	144	6
29	74	Jul. 22	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	0	168	7
30	75	Jul. 29	CLOSED	52	16	CLOSED	0	68	2	168	7
31	81	Aug. 05	CLOSED	5	0	CLOSED	0	5	2	168	7
32	82	Aug. 12	CLOSED	32	3	CLOSED	CLOSED	35	2	168	7
33	83	Aug. 19	CLOSED	30	15	CLOSED	CLOSED	45	2	168	7
34	84	Aug. 26	CLOSED	13	3	0	0	16	1	168	7
35	91	Sept. 02	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
36	92	Sept. 9	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	1	168	7
37	93	Sept. 16	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
38	94	Sept. 23	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
39	101	Sep. 30	CLOSED	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
Totals			0	132	37	0	0	169	10	1,992	83

2017 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.

**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 28.—Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (1-4) net fishery, 2008–2017.

	Year									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<u>Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:</u>										
Total Run	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,784,488	20,541,455	30,447,094	21,573,460
Actual Escapement	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385	8,508,770	15,081,340	13,215,600
Escapement Requirement [Dist 101-103 escapement goal]	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,034,488	12,032,685	19,697,094	10,823,460
<u>Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 3(1-4) Net Fishery:</u>										
Total Pink Harvest in Area 3(1-4) Net	12,082	432,861	36,334	201,754	150,740	1,249,570	450,671	80,266	430,435	231,197
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	10,580	276,270	21,353	180,930	127,120	1,149,166	347,104	77,331	393,012	207,268
Actual %AAH	0.07%	0.98%	0.17%	1.81%	0.61%	1.64%	0.87%	0.64%	2.00%	1.91%
<u>Overage/Underage Based on the 2.49% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:</u>										
Allowable % AAH	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%
Allowable Harvest	372,955	700,734	320,509	249,499	521,018	1,744,512	996,859	299,614	490,458	269,504
Overage [Positive]/Underage (Negative)	-362,375	-424,464	-299,156	-68,569	-393,898	-595,346	-649,755	-222,290	-97,445	-62,236
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-768,912	-1,193,376	-1,492,532	-1,561,101	-1,954,999	-2,550,345	-3,200,100	-3,422,390	-3,519,836	-3,582,072

Table 29.—Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 2008–2017.

	Year									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<u>Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:</u>										
Total Run	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,784,488	20,541,455	30,447,094	21,573,460
Actual Escapement	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385	8,508,770	15,081,340	13,215,600
Escapement Requirement	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,034,488	12,032,685	19,697,094	10,823,460
<u>Actual Number and % AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 1 Troll Fishery</u>										
Total Pink Harvest in Area 1 Troll	23,243	61,522	17,950	44,193	48,223	84,216	31,775	41,551	32,343	33,299
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	21,171	50,392	12,708	41,631	44,739	80,590	26,798	39,462	30,949	31,471
Actual %AAH	0.14%	0.18%	0.10%	0.42%	0.21%	0.12%	0.07%	0.33%	0.16%	0.29%
<u>Overage/Underage Based on the 2.57% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:</u>										
Allowable %AAH	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%
Allowable Harvest	384,938	723,248	330,807	257,516	537,758	1,800,561	1,028,886	309,240	506,215	278,163
Overage (Positive)/Underage (Negative)	-363,766	-672,855	-318,099	-215,885	-493,019	-1,719,971	-1,002,089	-269,784	-477,267	-246,692
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-6,946,444	-7,619,300	-7,937,399	-8,153,284	-8,646,302	-10,366,273	-11,368,362	-11,638,146	-12,113,413	-12,360,104

Table 30.—Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2017 (preliminary).

Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
3	229,000	180,000	322,000	25,000	4,984
4	887,647	16,753	465,109	700	17,413
5	11,550	UNK	4,958	UNK	UNK
Totals	1,128,197	196,753	792,067	25,700	22,397

Table 31.—Pre-season salmon forecast, for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 in 2018.

Area	Species	Forecasted Return to Canada
Area 1	Sockeye Pink	UNK Below Average/Poor
Area 3	Sockeye Pink	377,000 Below Average
Area 4	Sockeye Pink	645,000 Below Average
Area 5	Sockeye Pink	UNK Below Average

Table 32.—Annual gillnet and seine effort for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5, 1980-2017.

YEAR	GEAR	AREA 1		AREA 3		AREA 4		AREA 5	
		BOAT DAYS	DAYS* FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING
1980	GN	0	0	2,980	20	5,726	13	852	15
	SN	0	0	912	20	6	2	158	15
1981	GN	0	0	2,127	26	13,170	26	552	11
	SN	0	0	1,189	26	401	8	49	11
1982	GN	0	0	3,155	34	8,799	18	548	17
	SN	0	0	1,649	34	827	6	197	17
1983	GN	6	12	2,377	22	4,699	15	501	14
	SN	108	12	2,157	22	0	0	55	14
1984	GN	18	27	2,929	23	7,705	22	435	15
	SN	543	27	1,580	20	761	6	355	14
1985	GN	74	24	813	21	12,504	26	169	16
	SN	241	24	1,099	17	819	9	241	12
1986	GN	345	27	1,125	25	6,095	21	529	23
	SN	328	35	1,221	24	94	8	389	22
1987	GN	39	13	1,015	19	5,803	17	192	13
	SN	156	13	1,780	18	215	7	269	12
1988	GN	56	18	727	18	14,141	23	305	17
	SN	190	16	888	15	273	4	229	15
1989	GN	20	11	1,525	26	8,638	28	428	22
	SN	78	11	1,059	18	70	18	87	17
1990	GN	12	17	977	26	8,583	32	282	21
	SN	215	17	556	15	60	20	296	15
1991	GN	16	13	1,813	36	10,931	25	375	24
	SN	64	5	2,958	18	178	7	228	18
1992	GN	68	21	2,527	31	12,110	25	368	24
	SN	239	16	1,016	18	197	10	128	17
1993	GN	26	15	3,692	43	10,909	22	183	22
	SN	15	15	1,816	16	329	12	71	13
1994	GN	82	16	3,443	23	8,130	20	430	12
	SN	164	7	698	9	0	0	5	1
1995	GN	270	29	4,305	31	12,062	19	434	22
	SN	322	7	2,536	15	484	9	154	13
1996	GN	19	18	4,433	36	13,487	25	507	26
	SN	79	15	1,117	20	975	14	347	19
1997	GN	536	23	2,759	23	9,558	21	269	20
	SN	313	8	809	15	172	11	25	13
1998	GN	5	11	1,197	16	1,041	6	47	3
	SN	12	2	204	9	0	0	4	0
1999	GN	1	5	3,300	17	238	3	0	0
	SN	0	0	1,001	15	26	2	6	2
2000	GN	15	4	2,321	17	5,150	19	164	3
	SN	0	0	282	12	544	9	54	11
2001	GN	2	1	1,031	11	5,380	19	86	12
	SN	0	0	244	13	393	9	57	11
2002	GN	2	2	2,882	19	3,559	13	43	11
	SN	7	2	294	15	218	15	64	15

YEAR	GEAR	AREA 1		AREA 3		AREA 4		AREA 5	
		BOAT	DAYS*	BOAT	DAYS	BOAT	DAYS	BOAT	DAYS
		DAYS	FISHING	DAYS	FISHING	DAYS	FISHING	DAYS	FISHING
2003	GN	0	0	3,417	17	2,484	8	27	5
	SN	0	0	210	15	118	9	32	11
2004	GN	0	3	3,241	13	1,581	6	78	5
	SN	0	0	448	13	218	13	28	7
2005	GN	0	0	2,645	16	198	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	291	18	0	0	19	6
2006	GN	7	5	3,487	15	6,376	17	71	13
	SN	0	0	236	7	682	16	3	6
2007	GN	0	0	1,694	9	1,796	7	11	2
	SN	0	0	478	15	85	9	82	15
2008	GN	0	0	595	7	2,213	9	18	7
	SN	0	0	61	3	274	14	10	1
2009	GN	0	0	1,517	8	187	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	115	10	33	4	15	5
2010	GN	0	0	929	6	466	3	14	1
	SN	8	4	17	2	0	0	1	1
2011	GN	0	0	675	7	1,070	6	7	5
	SN	0	0	109	4	117	9	0	0
2012	GN	0	0	831	6	992	5	9	3
	SN	0	0	110	5	79	5	0	0
2013	GN	0	0	1,457	9	199	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	179	12	0	0	0	0
2014	GN	0	0	1,357	10	1,831	8	9	7
	SN	9	7	146	9	132	7	5	1
2015	GN	0	0	1,778	28	303	5	0	0
	SN	0	0	365	10	10	2	0	0
2016	GN	0	0	574	9	853	10	5	4
	SN	0	0	141	13	20	5	0	0
2017	GN	0	0	1,078	9	0	0	0	0
	SN	0	0	249	14	0	0	0	0
AVG 07-16	GN	0	0	1,141	10	991	6	7	3
	SN	2	1	182	8	141	7	12	3
	TOTAL	2	1	1,322	18	1,132	12	19	6
AVG 00-09	GN	3	3	2,522	15	2,780	10	53	5
	SN	2	0	369	13	228	8	35	8
	TOTAL	5	4	2,890	28	3,009	18	88	14
AVG 90-99	GN	104	17	2,845	28	8,705	20	290	17
	SN	142	9	1,271	15	242	8	126	11
	TOTAL	246	26	4,116	43	8,947	28	416	28
AVG 80-89	GN	56	13	1,877	23	8,728	21	451	16
	SN	164	14	1,353	21	347	7	203	15
	TOTAL	220	27	3,231	45	9,075	28	654	31

* BOAT DAYS are represented in 24-hour format.

*DAYS FISHING are represented in 24-hour format.

Table 33.—Annual salmon escapements for Canadian Area 1 (2017 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	26,500	24,050	432,650	24,800	800
1971	16,500	14,335	6,050	44,500	500
1972	17,500	26,150	329,900	8,600	1,000
1973	38,000	58,350	4,000	50,000	900
1974	39,000	97,100	201,400	41,800	1,000
1975	16,500	47,000	3,950	53,050	1,500
1976	40,900	153,500	285,050	53,500	700
1977	36,750	55,400	4,900	60,300	800
1978	20,300	61,250	217,500	56,200	600
1979	20,650	34,750	3,250	32,450	400
1980	33,200	17,140	290,795	14,768	600
1981	23,000	18,000	3,650	26,100	750
1982	28,500	35,250	362,000	70,800	1,400
1983	19,500	20,600	2,130	35,225	600
1984	18,500	28,850	1,213,900	52,775	300
1985	43,200	23,700	1,875	63,800	1,500
1986	13,500	32,900	838,500	82,500	500
1987	9,100	32,650	4,500	51,100	2,000
1988	23,600	28,900	566,100	29,950	2,200
1989	11,200	16,550	1,300	18,975	2,800
1990	200	10,270	1,389,560	4,700	2,000
1991	4,400	11,350	600	1,000	1,900
1992	12,100	8,200	994,800	6,300	2,000
1993	500	2,500	350	50,060	1,000
1994	8,700	UNK	647,000	32,150	2,000
1995	7,100	UNK	1,000	19,855	1,500
1996	19,300	UNK	2,924,000	6,725	3,000
1997	12,000	UNK	UNK	31,050	2,500
1998	14,000	38,400	747,200	32,100	3,000
1999	15,550	28,000	2,700	33,000	3,200
2000	19,200	22,600	465,000	13,520	3,600
2001	3,900	6,674	1	3,804	UNK
2002	9,850	13,474	939,003	7,000	3,500
2003	7,500	2,538	UNK	34,081	4,000
2004	10,000	719	177,500	4,000	UNK
2005	5,000	1,500	UNK	1,650	UNK
2006	27,200	UNK	250,250	18,300	UNK
2007	8,500	UNK	UNK	1,950	UNK
2008	9,100	UNK	607,750	600	UNK
2009	7,500	UNK	UNK	35,520	UNK
2010	18,025	UNK	1,135,000	200	UNK
2011	7,000	UNK	UNK	25,400	UNK
2012	19,050	UNK	207,200	4,000	UNK
2013	9,000	UNK	35,000	1,000	UNK
2014	19,800	UNK	1,030,000	UNK	UNK
2015	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
2016	10,600	UNK	250,000	8,500	UNK
2017	12,500	UNK	UNK	2,500	UNK
AVG 70-79	27,260	57,189	148,865	42,520	820
AVG 80-89	22,330	25,454	328,475	44,599	1,265
AVG 90-99	9,385	16,453	745,246	21,694	2,210
AVG 00-09	10,775	7,918	406,584	12,043	3,700
AVG 07-16	12,064	UNK	544,158	9,646	UNK

Table 34.—Annual escapements for Canadian Area 3 (2016 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	115,503	43,300	224,750	35,400	18,250
1971	247,524	44,325	136,525	28,825	17,000
1972	178,716	20,850	244,250	81,125	19,800
1973	284,682	9,400	70,786	66,025	3,550
1974	193,703	16,435	84,915	121,570	3,775
1975	70,874	15,410	141,758	30,550	6,025
1976	143,405	32,700	158,175	64,650	5,590
1977	400,371	35,605	229,155	57,775	9,060
1978	147,718	33,100	401,445	75,970	10,190
1979	212,944	18,655	50,625	42,313	8,180
1980	155,515	22,405	130,777	54,794	9,072
1981	255,818	34,429	204,425	16,508	7,925
1982	306,070	31,055	427,135	29,476	6,575
1983	185,150	36,360	738,205	45,115	8,055
1984	182,450	67,650	531,035	67,425	12,620
1985	361,208	44,539	508,855	48,971	7,999
1986	187,261	34,910	375,245	34,900	17,375
1987	184,242	31,652	371,866	31,387	8,695
1988	136,760	10,551	185,065	47,050	7,370
1989	112,609	20,690	641,270	33,770	12,525
1990	155,472	38,510	154,968	30,980	12,103
1991	269,850	16,777	388,100	23,835	3,967
1992	645,964	16,118	196,808	15,684	16,415
1993	440,740	7,510	314,102	79,951	24,126
1994	179,262	15,329	155,356	33,199	2,440
1995	237,991	13,967	349,017	40,451	1,256
1996	219,825	11,613	344,860	22,990	2,619
1997	237,312	3,989	216,527	20,302	957
1998	193,810	9,781	151,940	138,490	1,268
1999	197,550	13,216	464,775	33,467	724
2000	138,042	17,339	322,990	20,718	19,348
2001	117,692	26,366	826,632	30,472	32,340
2002	338,879	30,224	598,264	17,813	14,804
2003	199,458	18,254	841,856	40,002	28,274
2004	141,913	15,062	542,500	54,033	16,875
2005	146,813	19,418	944,415	30,855	15,571
2006	149,598	15,644	129,050	43,975	28,061
2007	113,637	9,181	589,059	17,225	24,964
2008	155,860	12,383	58,676	14,593	22,138
2009	179,652	17,262	640,955	20,680	29,576
2010	163,317	168,914	256,789	10,885	20,729
2011	192,584	85,910	160,418	9,879	10,826
2012	159,112	125,756	282,396	19,446	9,797
2013	210,263	518,485	543,757	16,635	9,034
2014	260,102	307,428	438,618	20,347	13,108
2015	389,503	42,517	390,255	51,800	19,465
2016	277,484	191,096	275,997	63,857	10,192
2017*	229,000	180,000	322,000	25,000	4,984
AVG 70-79	199,544	26,978	174,238	60,420	10,142
AVG 80-89	206,708	33,424	411,388	40,940	9,821
AVG 90-99	277,778	14,681	273,645	43,935	6,588
AVG 00-09	168,154	18,113	549,440	29,037	23,195
AVG 07-16	210,151	147,893	363,692	24,535	16,983

Table 35. Annual escapements for Canadian Area 4 (2016 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	678,652	84,725	971,800	10,890	21,150
1971	821,850	75,795	1,173,381	5,232	18,500
1972	697,237	57,514	1,765,154	36,920	20,651
1973	820,196	41,292	1,260,186	25,476	40,341
1974	723,898	38,798	367,605	14,102	31,576
1975	822,633	22,119	1,767,907	10,375	20,319
1976	575,590	32,891	693,850	11,071	13,053
1977	951,805	37,634	976,527	10,927	29,018
1978	424,075	49,963	724,597	8,153	22,676
1979	1,166,236	24,494	515,563	5,705	18,488
1980	542,164	31,587	745,367	25,007	23,400
1981	1,424,509	26,692	1,187,835	9,385	24,524
1982	1,140,737	24,521	739,247	4,626	16,990
1983	893,724	24,978	2,610,074	1,667	23,602
1984	1,055,215	50,409	1,037,698	29,764	35,864
1985	2,174,806	19,974	2,042,150	12,198	52,407
1986	716,312	54,587	2,323,944	12,780	59,719
1987	1,324,128	32,739	3,180,414	7,652	60,948
1988	1,417,543	11,293	828,090	108,921	68,307
1989	1,137,994	44,126	4,675,527	20,331	57,192
1990	989,566	76,662	2,611,520	6,343	55,541
1991	1,232,568	52,544	4,797,937	4,680	52,792
1992	1,550,109	34,703	821,950	11,290	67,118
1993	1,629,426	23,192	663,888	10,052	68,286
1994	1,026,816	33,830	242,285	7,967	22,611
1995	1,720,292	16,293	1,641,489	7,928	34,390
1996	1,727,147	14,759	2,025,648	8,404	73,684
1997	985,097	6,333	484,476	22,250	42,539
1998	521,417	39,044	272,871	14,664	46,774
1999	624,366	71,787	1,095,352	2,650	43,775
2000	1,394,177	29,922	260,481	4,650	51,804
2001	1,508,045	74,254	1,017,612	8,620	81,504
2002	610,851	46,129	232,451	3,060	44,771
2003	1,211,762	50,484	1,517,355	1,782	56,758
2004	923,187	32,303	653,350	2,020	39,552
2005	704,559	77,732	1,213,770	2,335	29,496
2006	1,172,699	50,332	116,367	685	36,682
2007	1,042,717	26,792	632,243	474	37,054
2008	867,676	33,145	69,898	510	34,615
2009	667,603	88,215	2,515,312	1,330	36,476
2010	662,755	44,956	325,404	1,117	42,339
2011	890,829	34,338	268,774	3,705	34,190
2012	1,100,573	29,771	241,029	2,254	34,213
2013	411,373	53,671	960,000	1,347	26,757
2014	1,646,038	55,626	1,480,946	1,028	28,496
2015	1,271,427	UNK	240,101	UKN	41,658
2016	882,225	24,224	49,932	UKN	31,297
2017*	887,647	16,753	465,109	700	17,413
AVG 70-79	768,217	46,523	1,021,657	13,885	23,577
AVG 80-89	1,182,713	32,091	1,937,035	23,233	42,295
AVG 90-99	1,200,680	36,915	1,465,742	9,623	50,751
AVG 00-09	1,010,328	50,931	822,884	2,547	44,871
AVG 07-16	944,322	43,415	678,364	1,471	34,710

Table 36.—Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5 (2016 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM
1970	23,750	10,600	139,850	12,250
1971	55,225	9,975	80,761	25,625
1972	24,400	21,820	280,725	17,725
1973	32,425	18,000	56,375	18,975
1974	43,925	18,450	337,075	34,025
1975	50,000	33,000	170,375	10,075
1976	19,050	21,475	348,450	19,625
1977	11,400	25,410	110,275	32,170
1978	28,650	18,650	264,850	13,775
1979	16,000	17,275	43,000	13,950
1980	16,800	11,525	225,825	9,350
1981	16,000	18,025	121,850	3,120
1982	19,450	2,620	70,300	7,370
1983	12,450	4,300	81,025	4,596
1984	17,150	8,175	162,450	6,830
1985	37,250	4,350	177,075	11,765
1986	25,000	22,289	313,900	16,450
1987	26,550	6,000	127,950	10,175
1988	33,400	7,775	162,000	12,750
1989	21,900	1,000	178,500	4,750
1990	5,676	5,006	202,244	3,607
1991	32,035	2,981	70,160	4,113
1992	22,895	3,982	41,161	731
1993	33,150	1,925	39,475	1,795
1994	6,800	800	44,725	870
1995	8,700	UNK	90,900	3,880
1996	24,100	UNK	270,100	3,200
1997	28,400	500	68,750	2,260
1998	10,450	900	161,250	9,250
1999	23,500	1,150	313,450	900
2000	22,600	800	278,150	1,070
2001	21,500	323	395,650	3,080
2002	9,700	1,400	409,810	4,965
2003	42,850	1,010	233,825	4,110
2004	18,200	355	88,330	2,670
2005	14,000	770	277,400	2,600
2006	22,600	285	31,880	2,575
2007	14,150	215	114,700	1,125
2008	2,900	650	29,080	2,226
2009	35	544	164,350	3,998
2010	5,232	1,179	40,704	1,273
2011	1,760	1,330	41,975	732
2012	3,590	740	81,708	649
2013	28,592	946	17,174	912
2014	21,274	1,664	205,862	1,846
2015	15,198	UKN	8,635	1,052
2016	7,048	UKN	5,943	UKN
2017	11,550	UNK	4,958	UNK
AVG 70-79	30,483	19,466	183,174	19,820
AVG 80-89	22,595	8,606	162,088	8,716
AVG 90-99	19,571	2,156	130,222	3,061
AVG 00-09	16,854	635	202,318	2,842
AVG 07-16	9,978	909	71,013	1,535

FIGURES

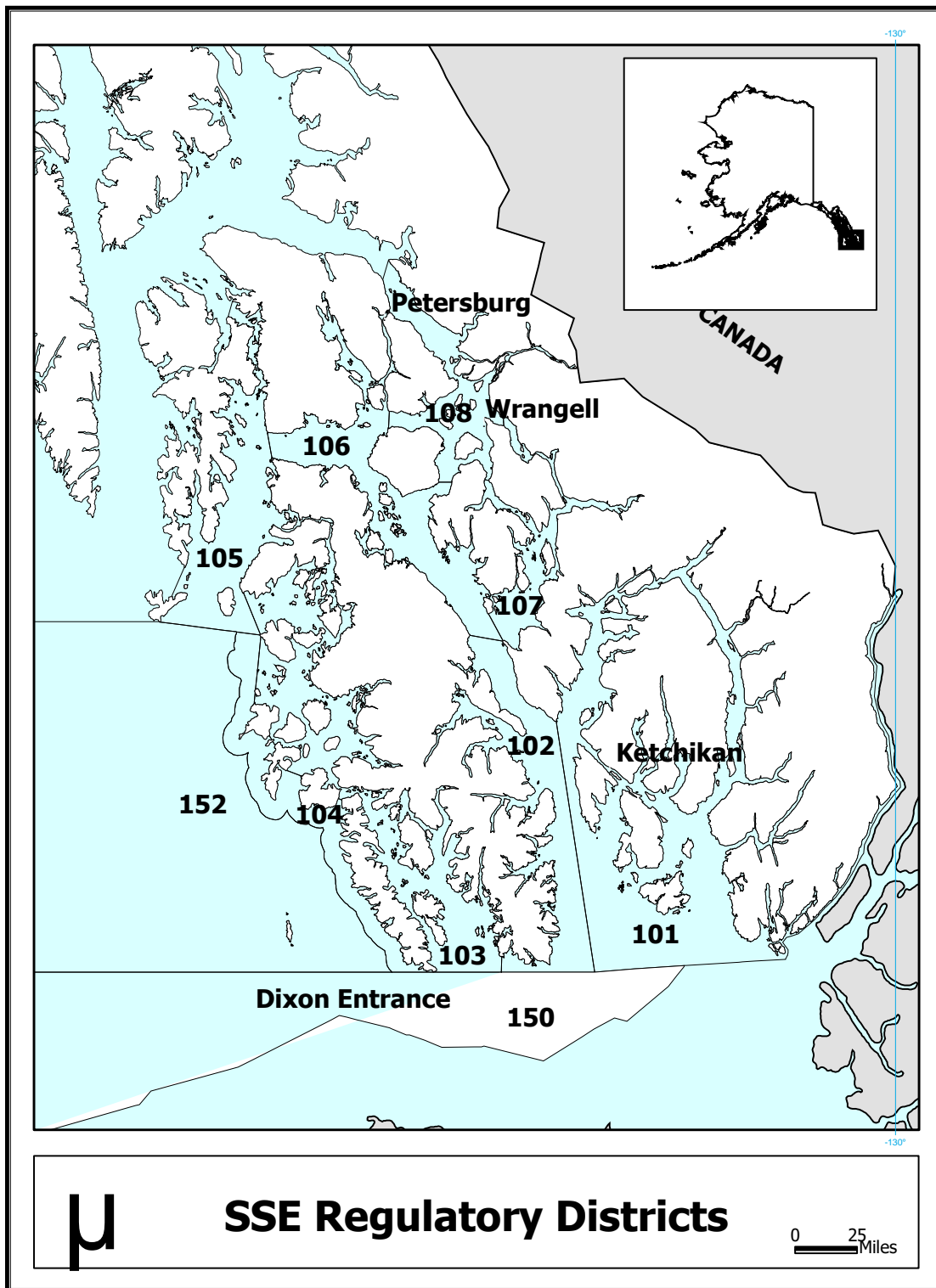


Figure 1.—Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.



Figure 2.—Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.

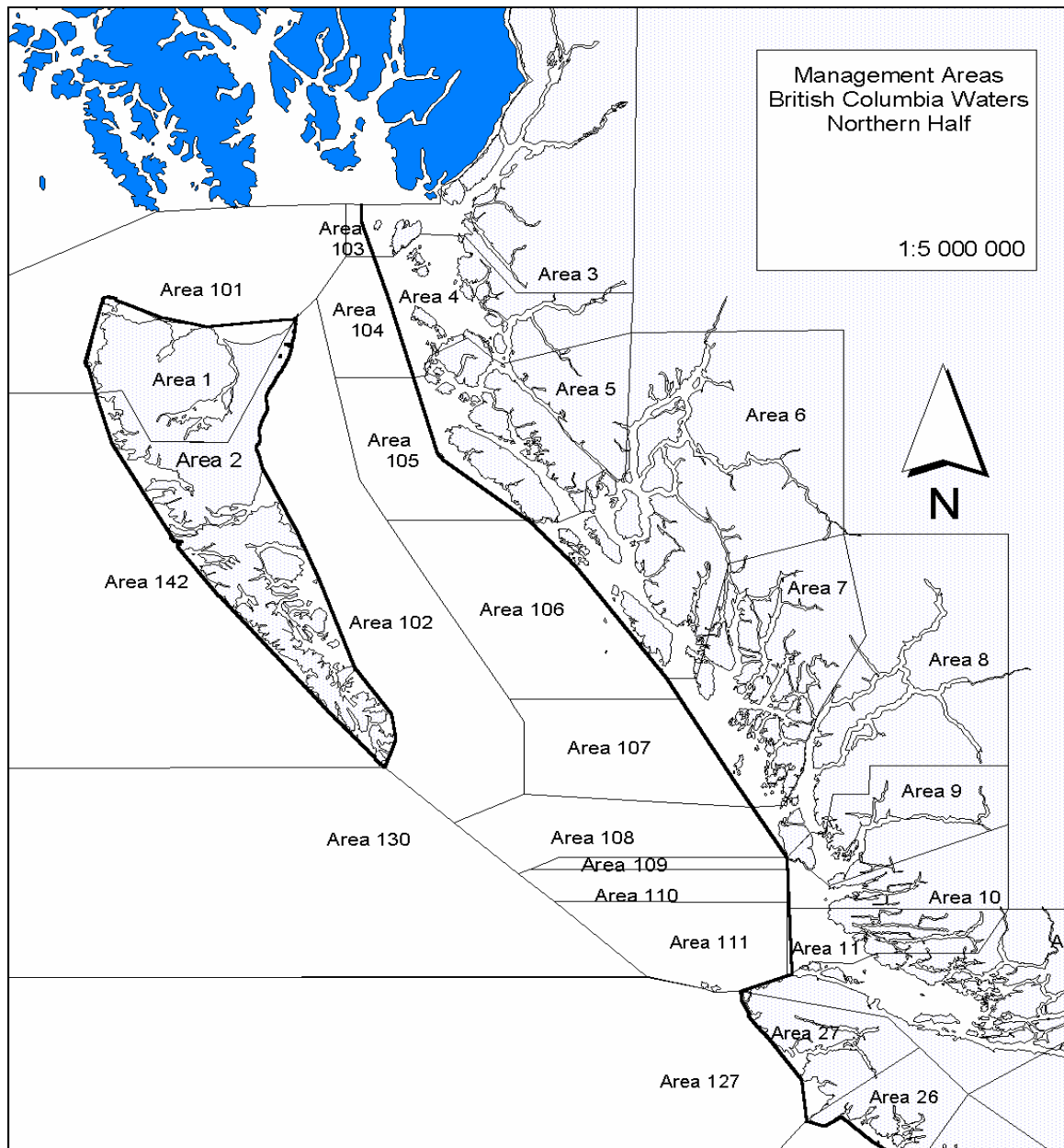


Figure 3.—Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.

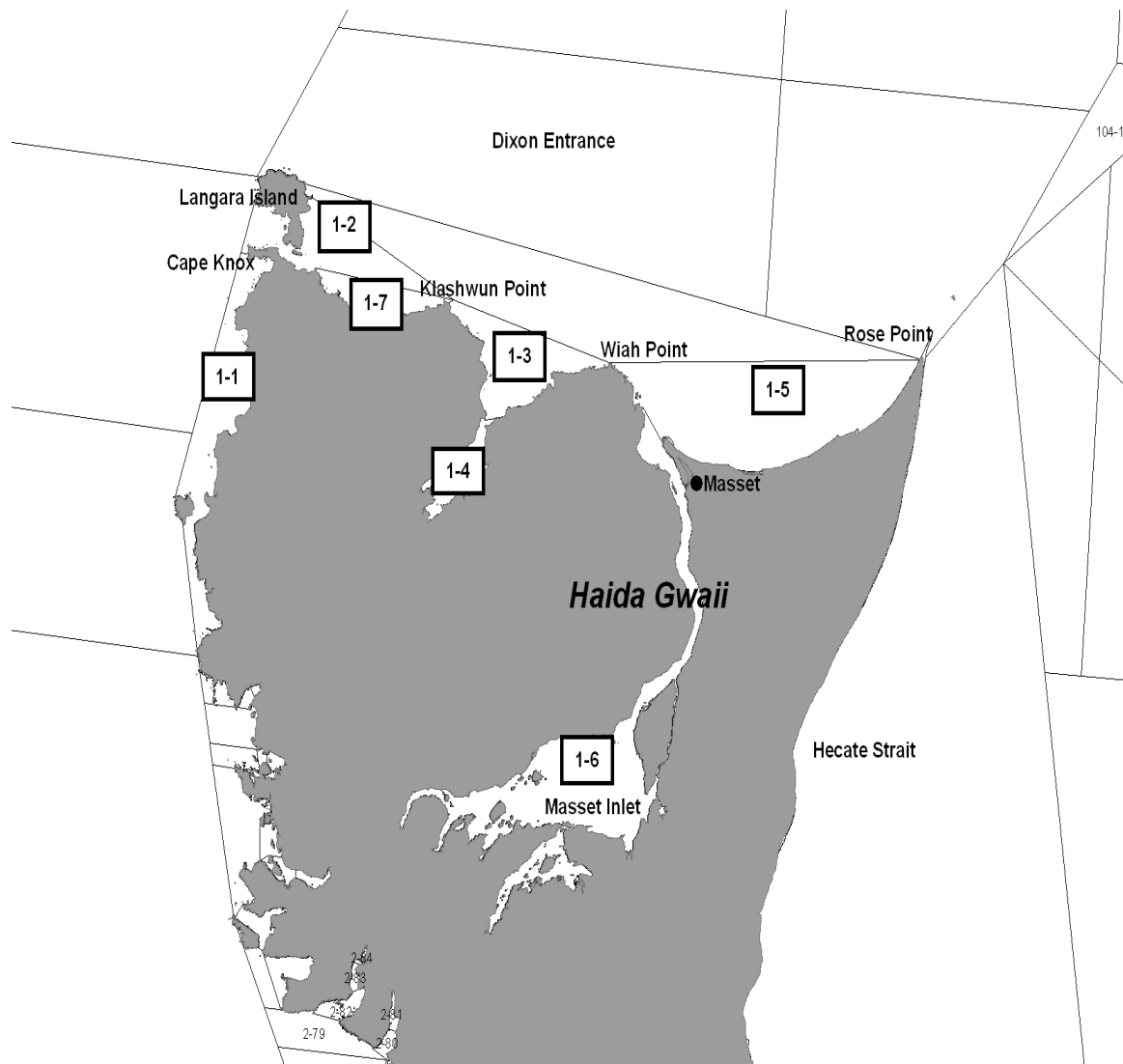


Figure 4.—Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.

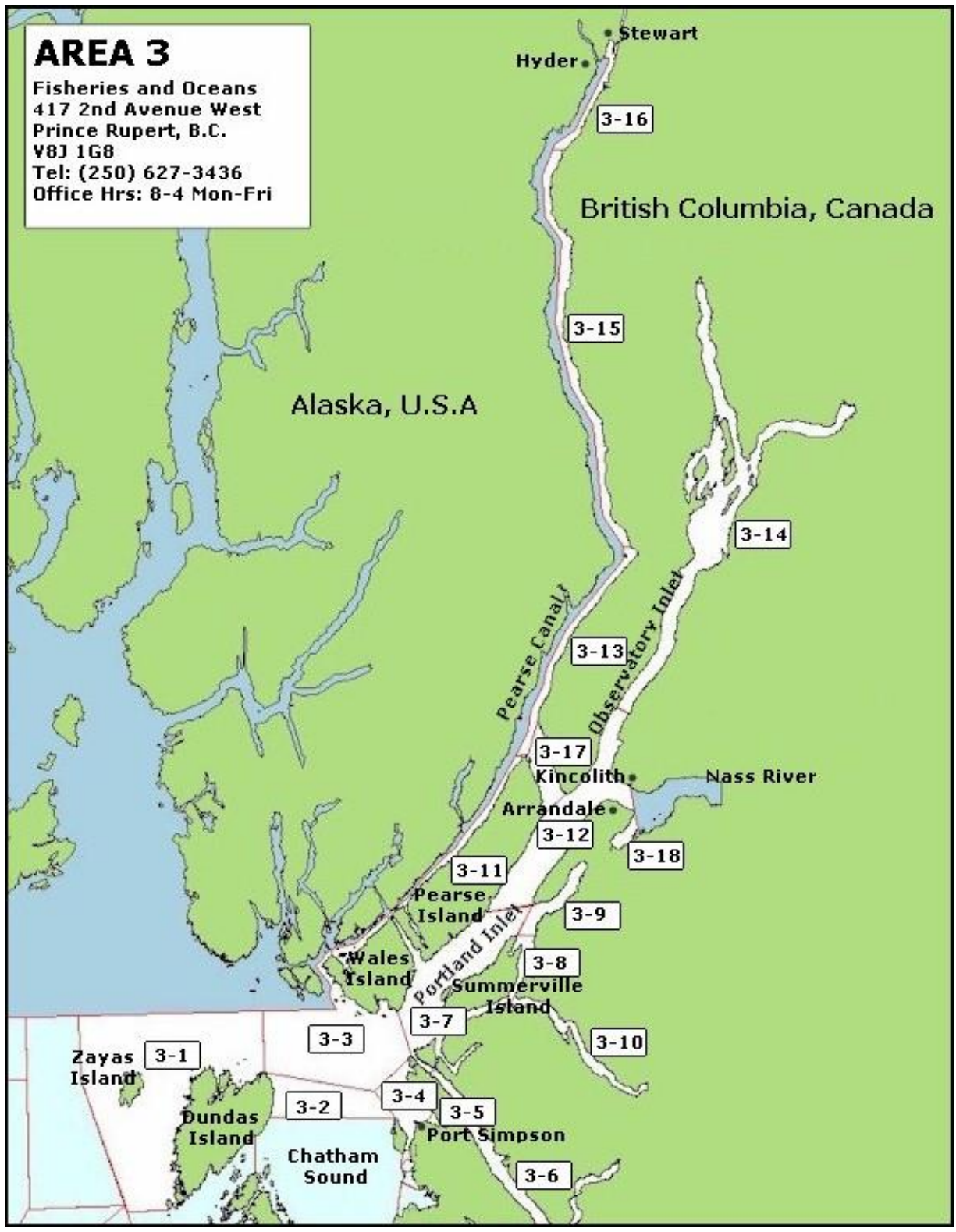


Figure 5.—Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas.



Figure 6.–Canadian Area 4 management sub-areas.

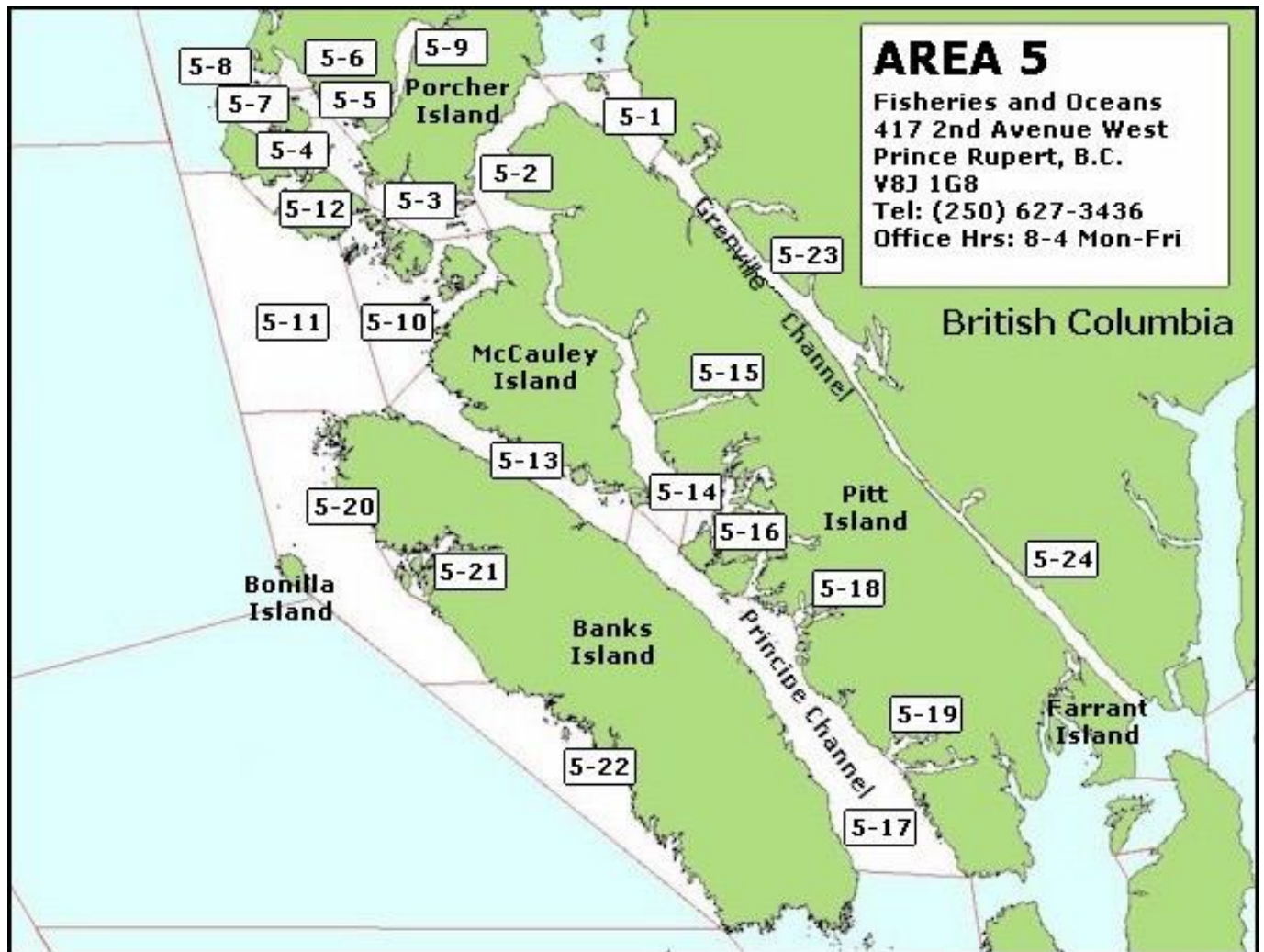


Figure 7.—Canadian Statistical Area 5 management sub-areas.